

**National Market Surveillance Programme Pursuant to Article 18(5) of Regulation (EC) No  
765/2008**

***NATIONAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME***

***2015***

***SLOVENIA***

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## 1. General market surveillance organisation and infrastructure

Pursuant to the State Administration Act (ZDU-1, UL RS, 52/02, 14 June 2002 and amendments) and the Inspection Act (ZIN, UL RS, 56/02 and amendments), regulations on the organisation of state administration and other regulations specifying competencies relating to inspection. In Slovenia, market surveillance is conducted by a variety of different inspectorates.

Inspectorates are organised as bodies affiliated to ministries or as a public agency (e.g. the Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices).

Pursuant to the Inspection Act, inspectorates and inspectors operate in line with the following basic principles:

- autonomy and responsibility (inspectors carry out their work autonomously and professionally, and take decisions independently);
- public nature of work (informing the public of the findings produced and measures taken);
- safeguarding of the public and private interest (in their work and decision-making, inspectors must ensure that parties are able to protect their rights);
- proportionality (in exercising their powers, inspectors should only operate to the extent necessary to ensure effective inspection). The gravity of the measure must be proportionate to the
- gravity of the violation).

### 1.1. Identification and responsibilities of national market surveillance authorities

The major part of market surveillance under Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 is conducted by the **Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS)**, which is a body affiliated to the **Ministry of Economic Development and Technology**. In addition to TIRS, market surveillance of product safety is also conducted by other inspectorates affiliated to various ministries, as follows: Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Metrology Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (operating within the Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia), the Chemicals Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (operating within the Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia), the Medical Devices Inspection Service of the Republic of Slovenia (operating within the Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices), the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment, and the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

We provide detailed information below on the competencies of specific inspectorates in Slovenia engaged in conducting surveillance of various sectors.

#### **Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS):**

1. Personal protective equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC)
2. Construction products (Regulation (EU) No 305/2011)
3. Aerosol dispensers (Directive 75/324/EEC)
4. Machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC)
5. Noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors (Directive 2000/14/EC)
6. Appliances burning gaseous fuels (Directive 2009/142/EC)
7. Electrical and electronic equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC, Directive 2004/108/EC)
8. Radio and telecommunications equipment (RTTE, Directive 1999/5/EC)
9. Electrical equipment under the Low Voltage Directive (LVD, Directive 2006/95/EC)
10. Accumulators and batteries under Directive 2006/66/EC
11. Waste electrical and electronic equipment (Directives 2011/65/EU, 2002/96/EC and 2006/66/EC)
12. Eco-design and energy-labelling (Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/3/EC)

13. Recreational craft (Directive 1994/25/EC)
14. Non-road mobile machinery (Directive 97/68/EC)
15. General product safety (Directive 2001/95/EC).

#### **Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (ZIRS):**

1. Toy safety (Directive 2009/48/EC)
2. Cosmetic products (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009)
3. General product safety (Directive 2001/95/EC).

ZIRS is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Health. ZIRS is the sole body responsible for exercising surveillance in the area of toy safety (Directive 2009/48/EC). In the area of cosmetic products (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009) it is responsible for inspecting the health compliance of cosmetic products. As part of its remit, ZIRS also exercises surveillance pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety (products for children).

#### **Metrology Institute, Metrology Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia**

1. Measuring instruments (MID, Directive 2004/22/EC)
2. Non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI, Directive 2009/23/EC)

The Metrology Inspectorate is organised within the Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, which is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. Metrological surveillance lies within the remit of the Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia and is exercised over measuring instruments on the market and in use, pre-packaged products at packers, importers and possibly suppliers, products made from precious metals on the market, and measurement units in public use.

#### **Chemicals Office (URSK), Chemicals Inspectorate:**

1. Biocides (Regulation (EU) No 2012/528)
2. Chemical substances under REACH and classification and labelling regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008), and other chemicals (detergents, paints, etc.)
3. Electrical and electronic equipment under Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS)
4. General product safety (Directive 2001/95/EC).

The URSK is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Health. The Chemicals Inspectorate is organised within the URSK and is chiefly oriented towards the implementation and surveillance of legislation on chemicals; it is also responsible, within its area of work, for implementing Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety from the aspect of chemical safety.

#### **Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices (JAZMP), Medical Devices Inspection Service:**

1. Medical devices (including *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices and active implantable medical devices) (Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC).

JAZMP is an implementing institution acting under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. As the body responsible for the exercise of surveillance of the medical devices market (including *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices and active implantable medical devices), the JAZMP conducts market surveillance across the entire area of medical devices in Slovenia; this encompasses activities connected with the classification of medical devices, the essential requirements applying to medical devices, clinical research into medical devices, the medical devices vigilance system and the notified conformity assessment bodies. The JAZMP exercises surveillance of manufacturers,



representatives of manufacturers and retail and wholesale suppliers of medical devices to ensure that they meet the conditions set out in the applicable legislation for performing these activities, and conducts other types of surveillance with the aim of protecting public health and ensuring that medical devices in Slovenia are safe.

#### **Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD):**

1. Lifts (Directive 1995/16/EC)
2. Machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC)
3. Personal protective equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC)
4. Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres - ATEX, (Directive 1994/9/EC)

The IRSD is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and is responsible for conducting surveillance of products **in use at the workplace** (at employers); in doing so it works closely with TIRS and with the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.

#### **Internal Affairs Inspectorate (IRSNZ):**

1. Explosives for civil uses (Council Directive 93/15/EEC)
2. Pyrotechnic articles (Directive 2007/23/EC)

The IRSNZ is a body affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior and, from the aspect of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, conducts surveillance of pyrotechnic articles and explosives for civil use on the market and in use.

The **Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment** is responsible for conducting surveillance of mineral fertilisers (Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003) and is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

The **Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia** is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Infrastructure and is responsible for conducting surveillance of the following products:

1. The **Construction Inspection Service** conducts surveillance of construction products in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 at construction sites. In doing so it works closely with TIRS and with the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.
2. The **Road Transport Inspection Service (ICP)** conducts surveillance of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2002/24/EC, Directive 2007/46/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009. Inspectors at the Transport Inspectorate conduct inspection of the compliance of vehicles, vehicle parts and equipment, and the work of vehicle manufacturers and their authorised representatives, vehicle and vehicle part distributors, expert organisations and registration organisations; they also conduct surveillance in accordance with the regulations on the technical requirements for products and on conformity assessment, as well as with the regulations on general product safety under which surveillance is conducted of the conformity and safety of products placed on the market or used. In relation to regulations on general product safety, they report to TIRS, which is the contact body within the RAPEX system.
3. The **Energy Inspection Service** conducts surveillance of the compliance of implementation of periodic checks and tests and of the compliance of transportable pressure equipment in use (Directive 2010/35/EU), which means that it exercises surveillance over gas filling stations, LPG and other cylinders, cylinder batches, barrels, transportable pressurised containers for industrial gases, and the appurtenant protective and other equipment.

## **1.2. Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between national market surveillance authorities**

Under Article 14 of the Inspection Act, the Inspection Council, which is a permanent interdepartmental working body comprising chief inspectors, directors of inspection bodies or other representatives of affiliated bodies performing inspection tasks, is responsible for coordinating the various inspectorates and ensuring that inspection tasks are performed in an effective and integrated manner.

The Inspection Council coordinates the plans of work of inspection bodies, plans coordinated action by different inspection bodies, proposes the formulation of groups of inspectors for the joint execution of inspection tasks, and decides the manner in which they work. The Inspection Council also addresses common issues relating to problems and to the operation of inspection bodies, and notifies the Slovenian government of such.

In addition to the coordination of all inspectorates in Slovenia, the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, which is responsible for enforcing Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, coordinates the work of the competent inspectorates and ensures that information is exchanged in accordance with the Regulation within the **Working Group for the Implementation of Regulation 765**. The working group is organised as an interdepartmental advisory body comprising representatives of all relevant inspectorates and representatives of the Customs Administration. The working group is chaired by a representative from the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology and meets twice a year, or as required. In the meantime, communications and the coordination of outstanding issues take place via e-mail or telephone. The working group mirrors the European Commission's working group for the implementation of Regulation 765 (Internal Market for Products – Market Surveillance Group IMP-MSG), and formulates national positions on matters addressed at the IMP-MSG.

Working groups with a narrower focus also operate in the area of sectoral legislation; within these groups, coordination also takes place for the implementation of joint surveillance of certain products, e.g. in the areas of personal protective equipment, general product safety, etc.

## **1.3. Cooperation between national market surveillance authorities and customs**

The Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, which is organised within the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, is responsible for conducting surveillance of products that enter the European Union market from third countries.

In its work the Customs Administration applies the EU Guidelines for Import Controls in the Area of Product Safety and Compliance, on the basis of which it has formulated a catalogue of measures that serves to aid cooperation between the customs authorities and the competent surveillance authorities. Cooperation between customs authorities and individual inspectorates is based on bilateral agreements and/or agreements on cooperation between individual institutions.

Where customs authorities, in the course of inspecting goods declared for release into free circulation, find that:

- a certain product displays characteristics which give cause to believe that, when properly installed, maintained and used, it presents a serious risk to health, safety, environmental protection or any other public interest,
- that the product is not accompanied by the prescribed documentation,
- or that the product is not marked with the prescribed CE marking (or the CE marking has been affixed to the product in a false or misleading manner)

they suspend its release into free circulation and immediately notify the competent market surveillance authority of this (Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 765/2008). Goods whose release

has been suspended may be held for no more than three working days. In these three working days, the surveillance authority establishes whether measures need to be taken or, in the opposite case, notify the customs authorities that the product may be released into free circulation.

#### **1.4. Rapid information exchange system – RAPEX**

Pursuant to the Slovenian Government Decree on the Method of International Exchange of Information on Measures and Actions Restricting Trade in Products (UL RS, 79/11), the Market Inspectorate is the RAPEX contact point. The contact point takes part regularly in RAPEX meetings at the European Commission and is in charge of the transfer of information to Slovenia. The RAPEX working group in Slovenia, which comprises representatives of the inspectorates responsible for RAPEX implementation, ordinarily meets once a year.

#### **1.5. Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance – ICSMS**

The ICSMS contact point in Slovenia is the Ministry of Economic development and Technology, which is responsible for ensuring coordination between users of the system. Slovenia has used the ICSMS since 2006, and the Market Inspectorate has been an active user of the system. In 2014 training was held with the support of the European Commission and attended by representatives of all competent inspectorates; other inspectorates thereby also became more actively involved in using the system.

#### **1.6. General description of market surveillance activities and relevant procedures**

The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology has no direct impact on the preparation of the financial plans and annual programmes of individual inspectorates. The role of this ministry is to exchange information between it and the competent surveillance authorities, and to promote cooperation and the implementation of joint market surveillance campaigns that lie within the remit of various surveillance authorities. The role is also an integrating one under Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Knowledge and awareness of the requirements of the Regulation, and cooperation in line with those requirements, improved somewhat between 2010 and 2014. Cooperation has been established between inspection bodies that conduct surveillance of products in use and the inspection body responsible for conducting surveillance of products on the market. Similarly, cooperation has also been established between inspectorates and the customs service, where it should be noted that cooperation is more thoroughgoing with some surveillance bodies (e.g. the inspection bodies for the market and health) than with others. Progress has also been made in the level of knowledge and awareness of RAPEX and the ICSMS. Pursuant to the Decree on the Method of International Exchange of Information on Measures and Actions Restricting Trade in Products (UL RS, 79/11), the Market Inspectorate is the RAPEX contact point, while the ICSMS contact point is the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. The competent surveillance authorities are also involved in exchanging information with the surveillance authorities of other Member States via a variety of forums and working groups such as PROSAFE, AdCo groups, WELMEC, ECHA, etc. Owing to a lack of funds, attendance at working group meetings has somewhat declined recently.

Difficulties common to all inspection services include a lack of funds for surveillance and, in particular, for product testing, and the limits placed on human resources (which leads to a partial picture of the actual situation regarding products on the market from the point of view of protecting the public interest, e.g. health protection generally, occupational health and safety, consumer protection, environmental protection and security).

#### **1.7. General framework of cooperation with other Member States and non-Member States**

The competent surveillance authorities are also involved in exchanging information with the surveillance authorities of other Member States via a variety of forums and working groups such as PROSAFE, AdCo groups, WELMEC, ECHA, etc. Owing to a lack of funds, attendance at working group meetings has somewhat declined recently.

#### **1.8. Evaluation of market surveillance actions and reporting**

The competent inspectorates report to the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology pursuant to Article 18(5) and (6) of Regulation 765.

#### **1.9. Horizontal activities planned for the relevant period**

As stated under point 1.2., the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology chairs the working group for the implementation of Regulation 765; within this working group it is responsible for the exchange of information. Working groups with a narrower focus also operate in the area of sectoral legislation; within these groups, coordination also takes place for the implementation of joint surveillance of certain products, e.g. in the areas of personal protective equipment, general product safety, etc.

## **2. MARKET SURVEILLANCE IN SPECIFIC SECTORS**

### **2.1 Sector: Medical devices (Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC)**

#### **2.1.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

##### **Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices of the Republic of Slovenia**

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1000 Ljubljana

Tel: +386 8 2000 500

Fax: + 386 8 2000 510

E-mail: info@jazmp.si, janez.obreza@jazmp.si

The amount of time spent on the inspection service's area of work is equivalent to 1.5 inspectors working full time. The JAZMP has EUR 56 793 at its disposal for surveillance of the medical devices market. The budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms is EUR 50 175. These are funds drawn from the state budget and from the revenue surplus from other JAZMP activities (the budget is too low). The JAZMP does not have its own laboratory for testing medical devices.

#### **2.1.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Surveillance of the field of medical devices is based on a risk analysis of the signals identified via notifications, the media, routine inspections, etc. In 2015 we will focus on surveillance of medical devices in use, particularly at healthcare institutions, where we will inspect the use of medical devices to see whether it corresponds to the manufacturer's purpose of use, as well as whether maintenance is being carried out correctly. Priorities regarding surveillance have been established on the basis of risk analyses, where we have established various parameters (classification of a medical device, accessibility of a medical device, risk to the user, etc.) as our criteria. We will also continue to resolve notifications received in 2015, in line with the priorities. Surveillance will take place as it has done up to now, i.e. as administrative surveillance.

Information is also taken from the market via the COEN system and the vigilance system. We are notified of all problems encountered by other Member States in relation to medical devices via both systems. We are notified of all non-compliances in medical devices via the COEN group

and of all complications relating to medical devices via the vigilance group. We also monitor notifications on changes and on medical device certificates revoked within the EU.

We also cooperate with customs authorities in implementing Regulation 765/2008, where we plan to tighten surveillance at the larger customs posts (Port of Koper, Sežana, etc.) of certain medical device tariff codes, and thereby more effectively prevent non-compliant medical devices from entering the market. The process of adopting new regulations will continue in 2015 with the cooperation of the JAZMP, which will also prepare itself for adoption of the regulations.

### **2.1.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

We carried out six surveillance operations in 2014 at manufacturers and commercial entities engaged in retail and wholesale trade. Irregularities were found in the course of all the operations conducted. They were entered in the records and a deadline set for their elimination. The cases are still being resolved and the appropriate regulatory decisions will be issued. We also worked with customs authorities in Slovenia in 2014, issuing decisions prohibiting release into circulation. In 2014 we also received a larger number of notifications relating to medical devices, with one third of cases connected to one or the same notification, specifically: the sale of blood pressure meters at retail sales outlets not entered in the specialised retail sales outlet registers. We resolved 12 of the notifications. We are also preparing a number of offence decisions for offences established either in the course of routine surveillance operations or identified on the basis of a notification.

## **2.2 Sector: Cosmetic products (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009)**

### **2.2.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 3802 Fax: +386 1 280 3808 E-mail: gp.zirs@gov.si

Contact: Helena Hočevar

The inspectorate employs 87 inspectors who conduct surveillance operations in the various areas of work covered by the inspectorate. The inspectorate has a total budget of EUR 4 181 037 (0.042% of the entire state budget in relative terms). The Health Inspectorate does not have additional technical resources for surveillance (e.g. internal laboratories). In the course of inspection tasks, the inspectorate is provided with the expert support of specialist institutions, including the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) and the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH).

### **2.2.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Surveillance is carried out as part of routine and non-routine inspections, as well as by means of sampling.

Proactive surveillance is carried out in the form of routine inspections conducted *ex officio* without any specific additional reason as part of the annual surveillance programme. The frequency of surveillance is determined by placing facilities into categories; this is done on the basis of a risk assessment. The risk assessment takes account of the type and scope of activity of those activities or facilities under surveillance, the target populations of consumers/users and the level of implementation of internal surveillance, taking the resources available to the inspectorate into account. The analysis takes account of data derived from a surveillance operation, the types and number of notifications the previous year, the volume of work required in the coming year, the anticipated amendments to regulations and the ongoing issues.

Non-routine inspections (the reactive approach) are conducted in cases where there is a well-founded suspicion that regulations are not being complied with, i.e. based on notifications, cases

assigned from other services or notifications from the European RAPEX notification system, reports in the media, etc. Control inspections are a particular form of non-routine surveillance conducted as controls of measures carried out in cases where irregularities have already been identified.

Inspections are also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes each year depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to rules applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In the area of cosmetic products, surveillance also takes place at sanitary care facilities, along with surveillance of cosmetic products placed on the market and surveillance of their use.

The inspectorate makes the surveillance findings public on its website, and regularly publishes information on unsafe products located/identified on the Slovenian market following receipt of a RAPEX notification. The inspectorate is making increasing use of information exchange with other surveillance authorities using the ICSMS. Increasing numbers of consumers and other interested parties keep track of information on the risks associated with products, according to data from the Health Inspectorate's 'Latest news' RSS feed.

In discharging its tasks, the Health Inspectorate cooperates with various public authorities and professional institutions. The inspectorate is involved in the work of the Consultative Committee on General Product Safety, and also sits on the Interdepartmental Committee on the Functioning of the Internal Market, both of which operate within the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, the inspectorate also cooperates with the Customs Administration. Under the Health Inspectorate's programme of work and the strategy of operation of the inspection services, the inspectorate actively cooperates with a number of other inspection bodies, chiefly through active participation in the Inspection Council, the planning and implementation of joint inspections as part of the regional coordination of inspection bodies (which can speed up the exchange of information), the forwarding of initiatives that do not belong to the inspectorate's jurisdiction, and consultation on specific matters with other inspection bodies and services.

In dealing with products whose composition or presentation classifies them as straddling the space between medicinal products and medical devices ('borderline products'), the inspectorate cooperates with the Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices and the Chemicals Office. Focused working groups have been formed whose aim is to provide initiatives for the systemic resolution of cases of borderline products and to search for ways to conduct surveillance.

Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST). The Health Inspectorate takes part in groups of representatives of Member States' European market surveillance authorities in cosmetics (PEMSAC);

we are also involved in joint surveillance projects as part of PROSAFE and, specifically in the area of cosmetics, in the JA2012 Nanotechnology and Cosmetics project (Joint Market Surveillance Action Co-funded by the European Union, Agreement No: 2012 82 01).

For 2015 we are planning to focus our administrative surveillance on imported cosmetics, cosmetics at trade fairs, markets and shops selling ethnic goods, eyelash and eyelash extension products, parabens in childcare products (nappies) and instructions on cosmetic products. Groups of the following products will be included in the sampling programme: natural cosmetics, liquid soap, wet wipes, cosmetics declared as being paraben- and preservative-free, toy cosmetics and soap in bar form.

### **2.2.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Health Inspectorate achieved the objectives set as part of the annual programme in terms of number of inspections conducted and the taking of samples of various types of product for laboratory analysis.

As part of inspection, health inspectors visit responsible persons and examine documentation and data on the composition of a cosmetic product, the risk assessments, and the evidence, where relevant, of the workings or effects of a cosmetic product. At manufacturers, inspectors further verify that the basic elements of good production practice are being implemented. In retail sales, checks are primarily made to ensure that cosmetic products are properly labelled, while various media are monitored to ensure that cosmetic products are being presented or advertised in the proper manner. Surveillance of cosmetic products placed on the market, as well as surveillance of their use, also takes place at sanitary care facilities. In addition to routine inspections, inspections in the area of cosmetic products are also conducted as part of targeted inspections in the form of campaigns whose aim is to verify the situation regarding the range of specific groups of products on the market and the range of products at trade fairs, specific commercial entities, etc. The focus changes each year depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to regulations applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In 2014 health inspectors conducted 1 571 inspections at commercial entities engaged in production, import, distribution, retail or end-use for professional purposes at sanitary care facilities and at childcare facilities and hotels.

Inspectors took 45 samples of cosmetic products for laboratory analysis of the microbiological and/or chemical parameters.

A total of 493 inspection measures were imposed on the basis of the surveillance findings; these included 324 administrative measures (13 decisions on removal of an irregularity and 311 administrative warnings) and 169 offence measures (three payment orders, five reminders and 161 warnings of an offence committed).

Most of the non-compliances established by inspectors at responsible persons and manufacturers related to incomplete safety reports. Taking the area of cosmetic products as a whole, inadequate product labelling accounted for most of the non-compliances. Since the majority of the responsible persons/manufacturers are from abroad, the non-compliances relate chiefly to deficient or non-existent translations into Slovenian; proof relating to the advertising or presentation of products is also deficient.

The planned campaigns involved surveillance of adherence to the provisions applying to hair and eyelash colour and products for artificial nails; a special campaign aimed to conduct surveillance of claims made for cosmetic products. A whole range of different products, from artificial nails and products for the production of artificial nails to auxiliary products, was examined as part of surveillance of artificial nail products. These cosmetic products are, in the majority of cases, intended for professional use, which is also stated on some products. Training was organised for users and instructions for use were drawn up in the form of manuals and brochures. Non-compliant products had not been furnished with proper warnings or instructions in the Slovenian language, or else did not reflect the manufacturer's claims. The adhesives used for these products are labelled as cosmetic products or as general safety products, and are labelled with warnings under cosmetics and chemicals legislation. We have conducted intensive surveillance of hair colour for several years, which has led to a fall in the proportion of non-compliant products. We found no prohibited ingredients; the only deficiencies related to translations into Slovenian. Some cases of deviation were established in relation to the labelling of and warnings for eyelash colour by manufacturers/responsible persons; this is likely to be the result of tardy alignment of packaging with the provisions of the new legislation, or the fact that old stocks were inspected. Most of the non-compliant claims on cosmetic products were identified on websites, followed by the products themselves. The criteria most commonly breached when assessing the

conformity of claims on cosmetic products (Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013) were truthfulness, evidential support and fairness, followed by legal compliance and honesty. The types of claim that most often appeared in the course of the products inspected were health claims, claims that the products had not been tested on animals and so-called 'free from' claims. There were a large number of cases of distributors 'customising' or strengthening the existing claims made by the responsible person, or even writing those claims themselves to appeal to the market.

In 2014 ZIRS took part in the JA2012 – Nanotechnology and Cosmetics (Joint Market Surveillance Action), which was co-financed by the European Commission and coordinated by PROSAFE. As part of this action, we checked for the presence on the Slovenian market of products containing nano ingredients, taking seven samples and sending them for analysis to a laboratory in the Netherlands.

The annual surveillance programme included sampling, alongside inspections of the labelling of products and product warnings. In 2014 health inspectors took 45 samples, including five samples of whitening toothpaste, ten samples of natural cosmetics, five samples of artificial nail products, five samples of mascara, five samples of natural hair colour, five samples of children's cosmetics/creams (declared to be fragrance-free), five samples of children's make-up sets and five samples of children's shampoos and liquid soap. Concentrations of cosmetic product ingredients which are restricted by legislation were analysed chemically (preservatives, hydroperoxides, PPD (p-Phenylenediamine)), as were substances requiring declaration in the list of ingredients at certain concentrations (allergenic substances). Checks were also made of whether cosmetic products contained prohibited substances (metals, N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA), Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), benzylbutylphthalate (BBP)).

The results of the tests showed that two of the samples (4% of the samples analysed) were non-compliant in terms of their chemical parameters. In both cases, risk assessments were drawn up in response to elevated concentrations of chromium in children's cosmetics (make-up sets). These assessments showed that the products did not present a risk to children's health. No instances of non-compliance in relation to microbiological properties were found.

Inspections were also conducted of the labelling of declared ingredients, other labelling and claims on products.

The inspectorate identified seven cosmetic products on the Slovenian market in response to 92 notices received via RAPEX. It did not itself place any notices in the system.

## **2.3 Sector: Toys (Directive 2009/48/EC)**

### **2.3.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 3802 Fax: +386 1 280 3808 E-mail: gp.zirs@gov.si

Contact: Helena Hočevar

The inspectorate employs 87 inspectors who conduct surveillance operations in the various areas of work covered by the inspectorate. The inspectorate has a total budget of EUR 4 181 037 in 2015 (0.042% of the entire state budget in relative terms). The Health Inspectorate does not have additional technical resources for surveillance (e.g. internal laboratories). In the course of inspection tasks, the inspectorate is provided with the expert support of specialist institutions,



including the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) and the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH).

### **2.3.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Surveillance is carried out as part of routine and non-routine inspections, as well as by means of sampling.

Proactive surveillance is carried out in the form of routine inspections conducted *ex officio* without any specific additional reason as part of the annual surveillance programme. The frequency of surveillance is determined by placing facilities into categories; this is done on the basis of a risk assessment. The risk assessment takes account of the type and scope of activity of those activities or facilities under surveillance, the target populations of consumers/users and the level of implementation of internal surveillance, taking the resources available to the inspectorate into account. The analysis takes account of data derived from a surveillance operation, the types and number of notifications the previous year, the volume of work required in the coming year, the anticipated amendments to regulations and the ongoing issues.

Non-routine inspections (the reactive approach) are conducted in cases where there is a well-founded suspicion that regulations are not being complied with, i.e. based on notifications, cases assigned from other services or notifications from the European RAPEX notification system, reports in the media, etc. Control inspections are a particular form of non-routine surveillance conducted as controls of measures carried out in cases where irregularities have already been identified.

Inspections are also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes each year depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to rules applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In the area of toy safety, surveillance also took place at nursery schools.

The inspectorate makes the surveillance findings public on its website, and regularly publishes information on unsafe products located/identified on the Slovenian market following receipt of a RAPEX notification.

In discharging its tasks, the Health Inspectorate cooperates with various public authorities and professional institutions. The inspectorate is involved in the work of the Consultative Committee on General Product Safety, and also sits on the Interdepartmental Committee on the Functioning of the Internal Market, both of which operate within the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. The inspectorate also cooperates with the Customs Administration on the basis of notifications by the Customs Administration regarding suspension of the release of products into free circulation. Under the Health Inspectorate's programme of work and the strategy of operation of the inspection services, the inspectorate actively cooperates with a number of other inspection bodies, chiefly through active participation in the Inspection Council, the planning and implementation of joint inspections as part of the regional coordination of inspection bodies (which can speed up the exchange of information), the forwarding of initiatives that do not belong to the inspectorate's jurisdiction, and consultation on specific matters with other inspection bodies and services.

Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical boards of the national standards body (SIST).

The Health Inspectorate takes part in groups of representatives of Member States' European market surveillance authorities, ADCO Toys (Expert Group on Toy Safety) and the comitology committee set up under the new Toy Safety Directive; we are also involved in joint surveillance projects as part of PROSAFE.

For 2015 we are planning to conduct administrative surveillance of the following groups of toys: Lent carnival toys, toys for leisure activities, toys for use in or on water, electrical toys, bracelets with tags, and toys sold at trade fairs, markets and in shops selling ethnic goods. Sampling of the following groups of toys will be conducted in 2015: pendants and rubber bands for making bracelets, swings for children under three years of age, toys made of soft plastic, (mobile) telephones for children over three years of age, wooden toys for children under three years of age, toys for use in water, toys containing projectiles for children over three years of age, bubbles, toys made of textiles, battery-driven toys, toys made from hard plastic (imitation metal, enamelled and plastic tea sets and cooking implements), yo-yo balls, and toy wigs and beards.

### **2.3.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the inspectorate achieved the objectives set as part of the annual programme in terms of number of inspections conducted and the taking of samples of various types of toy for laboratory analysis.

As part of their inspections, health inspectors may, with regard to the role of the commercial entity, inspect and assess the procedures applied to ensure that requirements regarding safety are met, the prescribed conformity assessment procedure is carried out, technical documentation is produced and stored to the prescribed extent, and toys are labelled with the prescribed conformity and other markings. In addition to this, they check to ensure that those liable to do so notify commercial entities and the Health Inspectorate of toys that constitute a risk or of the measures adopted to withdraw/recall such toys from the market, and keep a register of complaints.

Health inspectors also visit nursery schools, where they give advice on the purchase of safe toys and their safe use.

Toy safety inspections are also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes each year depending on the results of the checks carried out in previous years, changes to rules in the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In 2014 health inspectors conducted 1 373 inspections at commercial entities engaged in production, import, distribution and retail sales, as well as at childcare facilities. Inspectors took 84 toy samples for laboratory analysis of their chemical and/or physical parameters.

On the basis of the surveillance findings, 275 inspection measures were imposed, 190 of which were administrative measures (46 decisions to eliminate an irregularity and 144 administrative warnings), along with 85 offence measures (five payment orders, nine reminders and 71 warnings for an offence committed).

Most of the deficiencies identified by inspectors at manufacturers and importers in 2014 related to incomplete technical documentation, particularly poor safety analyses in relation to the planning and production of toys; there was also inadequate checking of suppliers among other entities. Inspectors also found a large number of toys on retail sale that had not been equipped with information on the manufacturer/importer or an identification number, while most non-compliances were established in relation to inadequate or missing translations of warnings and instructions.

The Health Inspectorate conducted part of its surveillance work in the area of toy safety in the form of campaigns in 2014 as well; these campaigns were focused on a specific group of toys or on the obligations of the relevant responsible persons. In 2014 inspections in the area of toy safety were directed towards surveillance of the following groups of toys: Lent festival toys, toys made from textiles, bicycles, sports equipment, electrical toys and children's books. Surveillance operations also encompassed surveillance of the range of toys available at trade fairs and online, as well as handmade 'craft' toys.

After several years of surveillance operations relating to Lent festival toys, inspections are yielding fewer and fewer non-compliances regarding the translation of warnings. The continuous labelling of Lent festival costumes presents a problem for Slovenian importers and distributors as a result of the small size of the Slovenian market. However, the situation is improving. We have focused particular attention on Lent face paints for children: some are equipped with the CE marking and are dealt with as toys, while others are not properly marked and have to meet the requirements of legislation on cosmetic products.

We have also focused attention on local manufacturers of handmade textile toys, who have difficulty compiling the documentation they are required to compile under the legislation.

We have been focusing particular attention for some time on toys such as bicycles, roller skates, roller blades and scooters; however, we are still coming across deficient labelling by manufacturers, as well as inadequate translations of warnings on toys and toy packaging. On a positive note, the number of non-compliances is falling from year to year.

This year the number of electrical toys non-compliant as a result of deficient labelling halved relative to the previous year. The deficiencies identified are chiefly the result of errors by distributors, since the large majority of toys are adequately labelled by the manufacturers (it is the distributors who are responsible for providing inaccurate or incomplete translations of warnings or instructions for use).

We carried out in-depth inspections of book-based toys in terms of their compliance with the new legislation and European Commission guidelines regarding how they are classified. Several issues arose on the back of these inspections in relation to the specifics of book publication, intellectual property, the name of the publisher, identification numbers, etc.

We also examined rubber band bracelets and their accompanying pendants in response to a number of issues and current areas of interest. The large majority of the sets inspected had been furnished with the CE marking, while others had not been so furnished, with the manufacturers classing them as jewellery. What was common to non-compliant products from one or the other group was that they had not been furnished with identifying information, either under the Decree on Toy Safety or the General Product Safety Act; moreover, some products came without instructions for use, or else the instructions were illegible.

The annual surveillance programme included sampling, alongside inspections of the labelling of products and product warnings. In 2014 health inspectors took 80 toy samples as part of their routine surveillance work: ten samples of toys made of plasticine or modelling clay, watercolours and crayons; five samples of finger paints; five samples of swings for children under three years of age; 15 samples of toys made of soft plastic; five samples of toy musical instruments; five samples of wooden toys; five samples of toys designed to support a child's weight; five samples of self-assembly mats; five samples of toys sold with food; ten samples of toys made from textiles; five samples of rattles; and five samples of toys made from hard plastic.

The samples were analysed for various mechanical and/or chemical parameters in terms of their construction, materials and play value. These parameters included the migration or content of metals, organostannic compounds, formaldehyde, phthalates, aromatic amines, chromium(6+), formamide, acetophenone, 2-phenyl-2-propanol, n-nitrosodiethanolamine, certain selected preservatives and flammability, and they were analysed in relation to the specific risks attached to a certain product. Assessments were also made of whether their markings and safety warnings were compliant. A risk assessment was drawn up in response to any non-compliances found (with the exception of labelling).

Thirty-two samples (40%) were found to be non-compliant in terms of labelling, 14 (18%) were non-compliant in terms of their mechanical properties and three (7%) were non-compliant in terms of their chemical parameters.

Some samples were found to be non-compliant in terms of their labelling alone, while others were non-compliant in terms of their physical mechanical and/or chemical properties, in addition to their labelling. Non-compliances in labelling did not present a large risk, except in the specific cases of warnings and instructions for use, and the maintenance of swings. In the event of a non-compliance in the physical-mechanical and chemical properties, the risk assessment produced showed whether it was a serious one. Non-compliances were mostly found as a result of the presence of small particles and balls, sharp edges, deformations under load, inadequate rope diameter, danger of fingers being trapped or excessive noise.

On the basis of analyses of the chemical properties of individual parts, irregularities were found as a result of the presence of phthalates, with Cr (VI) migration being found in one sample.

Thirteen risk assessments were compiled in response to irregularities found, with the risk being defined as serious in nine samples. In two samples the reason for the serious risk was non-compliance resulting from chemical properties (presence of phthalates); in the other seven samples, the reason was non-compliance resulting from mechanical properties.

Four samples of bracelet bands with pendants were analysed for the presence of phthalates as part of non-routine/additional surveillance; one of the samples was assessed as presenting a serious risk.

Pursuant to 668 RAPEX notifications received, 12 toys were located on the Slovenian market; in turn, we sent nine notifications of samples presenting a serious risk that met the criteria of the Guidelines for the Management of the Community Rapid Information System 'RAPEX', Commission Decision of 16 December 2009.

## **2.4 Sector: Personal protective equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC)**

### **2.4.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of personal protective equipment in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Marjetka Vakselj

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for administrative surveillance of personal protective equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 15 000 incl. VAT earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories for personal protective equipment. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Personal Protective Equipment Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources, i.e. internal testing laboratories, for the market surveillance of personal protective equipment.

### **2.4.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of personal protective equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe personal protective equipment, notifications received on the import of non-compliant personal protective equipment by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to personal protective equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia, coordinated and planned inspections by other surveillance authorities in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to personal protective equipment via its website ([www.tirs.si](http://www.tirs.si)), where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe personal protective equipment on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes other notices on the website of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of personal protective equipment in Slovenia. A representative from the Market Inspectorate sits on the technical board of the national authority at the Slovenian Institute for Standards and Metrology (SIST) concerned with personal protective equipment, and on the board of the personal protective equipment working group at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. The Market Inspectorate conducts coordination as part of inspections relating to personal protective equipment with inspection authorities responsible for the surveillance of personal protective equipment in use and, on the basis of the information thus obtained, conducts market surveillance, which involves a system of mutual exchange of information and of suspected non-compliances between the surveillance authorities.

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO PPE group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of personal protective equipment.

Market surveillance strategy for personal protective equipment:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedures and the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent; and surveillance, by means of sampling, of the actual implementation of basic safety and health conformity requirements laid down in the technical regulations. In the course of surveillance conducted using sampling procedures, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, notifications from other surveillance authorities, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected

amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following personal protective equipment groups will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

1. The administrative surveillance of personal protective equipment will cover:
  - a. personal protective equipment to protect against falls from height
  - b. foot and leg protection
  - c. protective equipment for winter activities
  - d. equipment to protect eyes during use of solariums
2. Sampling of personal protective equipment:
  - a. Safety gloves to protect against mechanical risks

#### **2.4.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 159 inspections and inspected 235 different types of personal protective equipment.

In total the Market Inspectorate issued:

- two decisions prohibiting the sale of non-compliant personal protective equipment and 77 other administrative measures;
- 12 offence decisions and 62 other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant products.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to personal protective equipment by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed. In 2014, therefore, it published reports on the surveillance conducted of personal protective equipment for ensuring greater visibility, firefighters' personal protective equipment and personal protective equipment for protecting forestry workers at work, and a report on the sampling-based surveillance conducted to verify the compliance of gloves for protection against mechanical risks.

Two notifications were received from the Customs Administration on planned imports of personal protective equipment; in the course of the subsequent surveillance procedures, an import licence was granted for one of the instances of import, while orders were given for the import of non-compliant personal protective equipment to be refused in the other.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received 22 RAPEX notifications relating to personal protective equipment; in subsequent surveillance procedures, one unsafe personal protective equipment product was located on the Slovenian market following a RAPEX notification.

The Market Inspectorate's website contains notice of seven sampled protective gloves and a cycling helmet located on the Slovenian market following a RAPEX notification.

## **2.4 Sector: Personal protective equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC)**

### **2.4.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD) is responsible for conducting surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment **at a workplace** at which workers employed by a specific employer are involved in the work process and where the occupational health and safety of workers and other persons present at a specific work process is secured by the provision and use of personal protective equipment.

The Labour Inspectorate is based at Verovškova 64a, Ljubljana and has five regional units. The inspectorate is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Nataša Trček. The inspectorate's e-mail address is: gp.irsd@gov.si.

The provisions of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment are overseen by inspectors in the field of occupational safety and health; there were 32 such inspectors at the end of 2014. No special budget or portion of the budget has been set aside for surveillance itself, neither does the inspectorate have a laboratory or the relevant measuring equipment at its disposal.

#### **2.4.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Labour Inspectorate plans at least one targeted campaign every year, which includes surveillance of the implementation of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment, with the focus usually shifting to a different type of personal protective equipment from the year before (footwear, gloves, hearing protection, respiratory protection, sight protection). In addition, in the course of each inspection at a workplace, inspectors verify whether the requirements of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment Used by Workers at Work (Directive 89/656/EEC) are being adhered to. Where irregularities arise, inspectors also and at the same time check whether the provisions of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment are being implemented.

Inspectors also investigate accidents at work and, when doing so, carry out a series of assessments to ascertain whether the personal protective equipment is fit for purpose. In almost the majority of cases, it is found that the accident occurred as a result of a failure to use personal protective equipment. The Labour Inspectorate also manages the records of accidents at work reported by employers; it therefore processes data from these records with the aim of analysing the reasons for the occurrence of the accident, as well as in order to plan accident prevention policy and for statistical purposes. In relation to the implementation of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment, competent inspectors send specific expert assistance to applicants in accordance with Article 4 of the ZID-1, although such instances of assistance are not high in number.

Similarly, we also cooperate with TIRS in particular, acquiring interpretations of the implementation of these Rules and participating in their targeted campaigns and in surveillance of this field. While the number of complaints relating to implementation of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment is not high, we do examine each one in accordance with the provisions of the ZIN.

#### **2.4.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Labour Inspectorate carried out inspections of the provisions of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment continuously throughout the year as part of its routine and non-routine inspection activities, and obviously in cases where suspicion of a possible violation in this area arose in the course of an inspection itself. Surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment was also conducted as part of the targeted actions and campaigns planned by the IRSD at the beginning of 2014. Competent inspectors therefore examined compliance with the requirements of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment in campaigns at bakeries and as part of the EU-wide campaign on slips and falls.

In 2014 inspectors also identified 13 irregularities in the field of occupational health and safety in relation to compliance with the requirements of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment.

Most of the irregularities (seven cases) were established as relating to the EC declaration of conformity (employers did not possess one), in two cases personal protective equipment did not meet the basic health and safety requirements, and in two other cases the health and safety of users was not ensured. In another two cases, inspectors were unable to obtain the relevant technical documentation.

## **2.4 Sector: Personal protective equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC)**

### **2.4.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters, Vojkova cesta 61, Ljubljana, [irsvndn@mors.si](mailto:irsvndn@mors.si), Tel: 00386 1 230 53 68

The IRSVNDN does not have technical resources for conducting surveillance of personal protective equipment for firefighters, nor does it have special dedicated resources for technical surveillance in 2015, although budget funds have been secured for surveillance to the planned extent. Inspections of documentation on personal protective equipment in use will be conducted. The amount of time spent on inspections can be expressed as a Full-Time Equivalent of 0.25.

### **2.4.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Pursuant to Article 15 of the Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act (UL RS, 17/11, ZZTPUS-1) and in connection with Article 15 of the Rules on Personal Protective Equipment (UL RS, 29/05, 23/06, 76/11), the IRSVNDN had conducted inspections of personal protective equipment for firefighting since October 2011. An inspection procedure is conducted alongside surveillance, as well as offence proceedings in the case of an offence. The fines are laid down in the ZZTPUS-1 and start from EUR 1 200 for legal entities and EUR 200 for individuals.

The IRSVNDN conducts inspections at professional and voluntary firefighting units in accordance with the adopted programme of work; the IRSVNDN also deals with all notifications received. It takes an active part in coordinated surveillance operations involving personal protective equipment at national level. Given the specifics of the area of surveillance (use of personal protective equipment by firefighters), most of the cooperation takes place with the Market Inspectorate. Where surveillance uncovers irregularities that lie within the remit of other surveillance authorities, the cases are assigned for resolution to the responsible authority.

The IRSVNDN also operates preventively in the area of firefighting. To this end, we provide information to firefighting organisations on the prescribed requirements in this field and, after surveillance operations have been carried out, apprise them of the findings and of the report on the work of the IRSVNDN.

### **2.4.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the IRSVNDN conducted surveillance of protective gloves (SIST EN 659:2003+A1:2008/AC:2009) and footwear for firefighters (SIST EN 15090:2012) as part of the coordinated surveillance of personal protective equipment. Surveillance operations were conducted at 40 firefighting units in March and April 2014.

No irregularities were found in five cases (inspection procedure concluded), while measures were imposed on 24 responsible persons and a deadline set for removal of the irregularities. The use of protective gloves was prohibited in one case and the use of footwear for firefighters (boots) in another. Regulatory decisions have not yet been issued to 11 responsible persons; this is because the regulatory procedures have not yet been concluded. Forty-eight warnings were



imposed under the Minor Offences Act; offence proceedings have yet to be initiated against 11 responsible persons.

In 2014 the IRSVNDN also conducted seven surveillance activities in relation to firefighters' clothing (SIST EN 469:2006/AC:2006+A1:2007) in response to notifications received. There were two cases of the use of protective clothing for firefighters being prohibited and two cases of the ordering of measures to remove irregularities; in two cases, no irregularities were found. A regulatory procedure is still ongoing in relation to one responsible person. Offence proceedings have not yet been concluded.

## **2.5 Sector: Construction products (Regulation (EU) No 305/2011)**

### **2.5.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of construction products in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Teja Štivan Žgajnar

The Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for conducting surveillance of construction products in relation to the information referred to in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of construction products are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Construction Products Regulation). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance and testing of construction products.

### **2.5.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of construction products takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe construction products, notifications received on the import of non-compliant construction products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to construction products from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of the findings of planned surveillance activities conducted in relation to construction products. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the requirements and to the market surveillance of construction products in Slovenia.

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo group for construction products, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of construction products. In 2013 and 2014 it took part in the joint surveillance campaign in relation to smoke detectors coordinated by PROSAFE (JA2012).

Market surveillance strategy for construction products:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of planned routine surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed procedure for assessing and verifying unacceptable properties, implementation and the archiving of technical documentation and the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent; and surveillance of the labelling of products and the implementation and documenting of factory production controls, checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of construction products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. The Market Inspectorate invites representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following construction product groups will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

1. Administrative surveillance will cover:
  - a. Concrete roof tiles
  - b. Solid fuel stoves

### **2.5.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 152 inspections and inspected 83 different types of construction product.

In total the Market Inspectorate issued:

- ten decisions removing an established irregularity or prohibiting or restricting the placing of non-compliant construction products on the market, and 55 other administrative measures;
- 14 offence decisions and 34 other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant construction products.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to construction products by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed. In 2014 it therefore published reports on the surveillance activities carried out in relation to radiators and metal chimneys.

Six notifications were received from the Customs Administration on planned imports of construction products: in the course of the subsequent surveillance procedures, an import licence was granted for four of the instances of import, while orders were given for the import of non-compliant construction products to be refused in the other two instances.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received 16 RAPEX notifications relating to construction products; no such unsafe products were subsequently located on the Slovenian market.

## **2.5 Sector: Construction products (Regulation (EU) No 305/2011)**

### **2.5.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Body: Construction Inspection Service, Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Head office: Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

No special budget funds have been set aside for surveillance of the installation of construction products, and no tests of the properties of construction products will be conducted. Eight members of staff will be available for surveillance of construction products (estimated 5% of their working time).

### **2.5.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

In 2015 we intend to train one inspector per regional unit to conduct surveillance of construction products in order to achieve greater professionalism and uniformity of work in this field.

In 2015 a campaign of surveillance of construction products will take place focusing on steel structures, concrete, ETICS and curved armatures; the feasibility of the surveillance procedures will depend on the actual type of construction to be carried out at construction sites. Surveillance will also be conducted of the installation of other types of construction product.

Warnings will be issued and the removal of deficiencies by a specified deadline ordered if any irregularities of a purely formal nature are found. Where this method cannot be employed, further construction shall be suspended and the Market Inspectorate informed that there is a product on the market that has not been placed on the market in accordance with the rules, in accordance with Article 150 of the ZGO-1. Those violating the provisions on the 'installation of construction products' are sanctioned in accordance with the Minor Offences Act; a contractor of works or a construction supervisor at a construction site may be regarded as responsible for any such violation. The competent market inspection body conducts surveillance of product manufacturers.

We plan to establish a straightforward system for tracking complaints and a mechanism for enforcing the implementation of corrective measures. Complaints regarding construction products and information on implementation of the procedure will be collected in one place and processed by the coordinator of surveillance of construction products.

### **2.5.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

A campaign of surveillance of the installation of construction products was carried out in 2014; in the course of this campaign, inspectors dealt with 34 cases. One administrative decision under Article 150 of the ZGO-1 was issued, along with one decision under Article 152 of the ZGO-1 (it was not proved that a 'tent' was a construction product that was also a structure, and it was therefore treated as an illegal 'less demanding structure') and eight warnings under Article 33 of the ZIN. One offence warning was issued. No cases were assigned to the Market Inspectorate for resolution, and four cases are still ongoing. The inspector found no irregularities in 20 cases.

The irregularities that were recorded by inspectors were:

- no declaration of characteristics
- a declaration of conformity issued in place of a declaration of characteristics
- tent not demonstrated to be a simple structure (construction product)
- incomplete declaration of characteristics:
- no date of issue of declaration
- declaration not signed by the person responsible for signing on behalf of the manufacturer.

## **2.6 Sector: Aerosol dispensers (Directive 75/24/EEC)**

### **2.6.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

SI-1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of aerosol dispensers are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Directive on aerosol dispensers). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of aerosol dispensers.

### **2.6.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of aerosol dispensers takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant aerosol dispensers, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

The market surveillance of aerosol dispensers takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe aerosol dispensers, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant aerosol dispensers, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by TIRS:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to aerosol dispensers; it also publishes on the website other

notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of aerosol dispensers in Slovenia.

Market surveillance strategy for aerosol dispensers:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Administrative surveillance in 2015 will cover:

- aerosol dispensers marketed in specialist vehicle maintenance and repair shops.

#### 2.6.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014

The Market Inspectorate conducted surveillance of aerosol dispensers in 2014. Inspectors inspected 218 aerosol dispensers at 73 commercial entities.

The following were issued in response to the irregularities found:

- 11 offence decisions and seven other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant aerosols.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to aerosol dispensers by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed.

The Market Inspectorate received no RAPEX notifications regarding aerosol dispensers in 2014.

## **2.7 Sector: Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment (Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC)**

### **2.7.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;

19 energy inspectors;

### **2.7.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Energy and Mining Inspection Service conducted surveillance in accordance with the 2014 annual plan of work. Proactive surveillance is conducted in accordance with the plan, while reactive surveillance is conducted on the basis of notifications, initiatives, etc.

We cooperate on a regular basis with customs authorities, the Market Inspectorate and the Labour Inspectorate in the surveillance of the placing of products on the market, and regularly attend ADCO meetings on PED, TPED and ATEX.

The surveillance priorities of the Energy and Mining Inspection Service are determined on the basis of risk to the life and property of the persons who use the products covered by the above directives. Surveillance is chiefly based on inspections of equipment in use and only to a small extent on the placing of equipment on the market. One of the basic reasons for this surveillance strategy is the lack of staff available to conduct stricter surveillance of products being placed on the market (seven mechanical and 12 electrical engineers).

### **2.7.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

A total of 265 inspections were conducted of products covered by Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC in 2014 (pressure equipment). Inspections were largely conducted at companies, where checks were made of the compliance of equipment in use and whether periodic checks of pressure equipment had been conducted in accordance with the national legislation. In addition, such equipment was also inspected as part of the SEVESO campaign (installations with a higher and lower environmental risk), in cooperation with the Inspectorate for Agriculture and the Environment. A total of 107 violations were identified in the course of the surveillance of simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment; these violations were fully rectified by the deadline set by the inspector. We did not conduct direct surveillance at manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers of the placing of simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment on the market. The Energy and Mining Inspection Service also follows notifications received by the Slovenian RAPEX contact point. We received no notifications relating to simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment in 2014.

## **2.8 Sector: Transportable pressure equipment (Directive 2010/35/EU)**

### **2.8.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;

19 energy inspectors;

### **2.8.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Energy and Mining Inspection Service conducted surveillance in accordance with the 2014 annual plan of work. Proactive surveillance is conducted in accordance with the plan, while reactive surveillance is conducted on the basis of notifications, initiatives, etc.

We cooperate on a regular basis with customs authorities, the Market Inspectorate and the Labour Inspectorate in the surveillance of the placing of products on the market, and regularly attend ADCO meetings on PED, TPED and ATEX.

The surveillance priorities of the Energy and Mining Inspection Service are determined on the basis of risk to the life and property of the persons who use the products covered by the above directives. Surveillance is chiefly based on inspections of equipment in use and only to a small extent on the placing of equipment on the market. One of the basic reasons for this surveillance strategy is the lack of staff available to conduct stricter surveillance of products being placed on the market (seven mechanical and 12 electrical engineers).

### **2.8.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

A total of 61 inspections were conducted of products covered by Directive 2010/35/EU on transportable pressure equipment. Inspections were largely carried out at petrol stations, with checks made of compliance controls for LPG gas cylinders, and at manufacturers and distributors of industrial gases. Inspections of transportable pressure equipment were conducted as part of the SEVESO campaign (installations with a higher and lower environmental risk) in collaboration with the Inspectorate for Agriculture and the Environment. No violations of the legislation were found in the course of TPED surveillance. We did not conduct direct surveillance at manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers of the placing of TPED products on the market. The Energy and Mining Inspection Service also follows notifications received by the Slovenian RAPEX contact point. We received no notifications relating to TPED in 2014.

## **2.9 Sector: Machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC)**

### **2.9.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of machinery in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of machinery are part of the budget of the Market Inspectorate, with additional funds of EUR 12 000 earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories for machinery. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Machinery Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of machinery.

### **2.9.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of machinery takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe machinery, notifications received on the import of non-compliant machinery by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to machinery from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to machinery via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe machinery on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of machinery in Slovenia. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level with the ADCO Machinery group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of machinery. In 2015 it will also take part in the joint surveillance campaign in relation to electrical hand tools coordinated by PROSAFE (JA2014), and will likely lead the campaign via its person responsible for the area of machinery.

Market surveillance strategy for machinery:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of machinery will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

1. Administrative surveillance will cover:
  - a) interchangeable agricultural and forestry machinery;
  - b) water-heating boilers up to 500kW, heated using pellets.
2. Sampling of the following groups of machinery:
  - a. chainsaws;
  - b. motorised lawnmowers;
  - c. angle grinders;
  - d. jigsaws.

### **2.9.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 115 inspections and inspected 133 different types of machinery.

One unsafe item of machinery was recalled from the market.



In total the Market Inspectorate issued:

- ten decisions prohibiting the sale of non-compliant machinery and 80 other administrative measures;
- eight offence decisions and five other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant products.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to machinery by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed. In 2014 it therefore published reports on the surveillance activities carried out in relation to electrical generators with internal combustion piston engines, mitre saws and interchangeable equipment for forestry work.

Sixteen notifications were received from the Customs Administration on planned imports of machinery. In the course of the subsequent surveillance procedures, an import licence was granted for eight of the instances of import, while orders were given for the import of non-compliant machinery to be refused in the other eight instances.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received 32 RAPEX notifications relating to machinery; in subsequent surveillance procedures, one unsafe item of machinery was located on the Slovenian market following a RAPEX notification.

The Market Inspectorate published details of two unsafe items of machinery on its website: one, an EINHELL car jack, was located on the basis of a RAPEX notification, the other, a STAYER combined mitre saw, had previously appeared in RAPEX notifications on the basis of an appropriate machinery sampling procedure on the Slovenian market.

## **2.10 Sector: Lifts (Directive 1995/16/EC)**

### **2.10.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The Labour Inspectorate (IRSD) is responsible for overseeing the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety for lifts installed in buildings at the location of specific employers.

Surveillance is conducted of compliance with the essential health and safety requirements of the above Rules and the improvements made to existing lifts put into use before 1 May 2004 and relating to the minimum safety requirements, along with surveillance of the placing on the market of lifts and of lift checks and maintenance.

The Labour Inspectorate is based at Verovškova 64a, Ljubljana and has five regional units. The inspectorate is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Nataša Trček. The inspectorate's e-mail address is: [gp.irsd@gov.si](mailto:gp.irsd@gov.si).

The provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety are overseen by inspectors in the field of occupational safety and health; there were 32 such inspectors at the end of 2014. No special budget or portion of the budget has been set aside for surveillance itself, neither does the inspectorate have a laboratory or the relevant measuring equipment at its disposal.

### **2.10.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Labour Inspectorate includes surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety in its routine surveillance programme. In the course of their routine inspections at employers, inspectors check whether the requirements of the Rules on Lift Safety are being met. With regard to the rules, the general public are provided with information and expert assistance in accordance with Article 4 of the ZID-1.

Inspectors also conduct surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety as part of targeted and pre-planned campaigns in an individual year or period;

research is also conducted into accidents at work involving lifts or lift safety components.

### **2.10.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Labour Inspectorate carried out inspections of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety continuously throughout the year as part of its routine and non-routine inspection activities, and in cases where a suspicion of a possible violation in this area had arisen. Targeted surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety (in the form of a campaign) was conducted in 2013 and at the beginning of 2014.

In 2014 inspectors identified nine irregularities in the field of occupational health and safety in relation to compliance with the requirements of the Rules on Lift Safety. Two irregularities related to ensuring that a technical inspection of a lift was conducted periodically, one to the lift inspection provider, three to the interval between lift inspections and three to the owner's requirements and responsibilities.

## **2.11 Sector: Cableway installations (Directive 2000/9/EC)**

### **2.11.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Inspection Service for Roads, Railways, Cableway Installations and Ski Slopes

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Tel: +386 (01) 420 44 88

Two inspectors for cableway installations and ski slopes.

### **2.11.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Under the Cableway Installations Designed to Carry Persons Act (ZŽNPO, UL RS, 126/3, 56/13, 33/14), cableway and ski slope inspectors do **NOT** conduct market surveillance or surveillance of the placing of products on the market, but merely examine the compliance of products that are already in use or have already been installed. The relevant procedures are conducted on the basis of an annual plan of work (2015), notifications received, and follow-up on accidents and other emergency events on cableway installations.

Given that inspectors do not conduct market surveillance of products, there is no need for cooperation with competent market surveillance authorities. There is otherwise very good routine cooperation with other competent surveillance authorities, such as the police, the IRSNZ and the operator's supervisors. We regularly attend international ITTAB conferences aimed at surveillance authorities involved in the field of cableway installations and ski slopes.

### **2.11.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 (up to 18 November), 173 inspections of cableway installations and ski slopes were conducted whose point of reference included Directive 2000/9/EC. As part of the inspections, the inspectors examine status, operation, maintenance and the capacity of cableway installations to ensure the safe and unobstructed carriage of persons, establish whether the conditions applying to cableway operation are being complied with, and establish whether technical regulations, norms and standards in the execution of works and the use of materials in the construction and reconstruction of cableway installations are being applied. We do not conduct direct surveillance of the placing of cableway products on the market at manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers under the applicable legislation. Irregularities and deficiencies were found in the course of 75 inspections; in response, the responsible persons were issued with verbal decisions in administrative procedures to remove the irregularity concerned or decisions prohibiting further

operation, and warnings were issued with inspection records. Seventy-eight offence procedures (payment orders, warnings) were initiated in response to the irregularities identified.

## **2.12 Sector: Noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors (Directive 2000/14/EC)**

### **2.12.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The following authority is responsible for conducting market surveillance in Slovenia of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. The inspectorate is able to call upon a team of 26 specially trained market inspectors to conduct surveillance of the 'new approach' directives (including the directive on noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors). The Market Inspectorate does not have additional technical resources for the market surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.

### **2.12.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

#### **Market surveillance**

The market surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors takes place on the basis of an annual plan adopted by the Market Inspectorate specifically for labelling and the inspection of accompanying documents.

#### **Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate**

The Market Inspectorate cooperates with other authorities in conducting surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors on the basis of notifications from the Customs Administration regarding the import of non-compliant machinery, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 765/08.

The Market Inspectorate does not engage in cooperation at the European level in relation to the surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.

#### **The market surveillance strategy for noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors**

The Market Inspectorate conducts only routine administrative surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors, meaning that it oversees the labelling of relevant types of equipment and inspects accompanying documents (EC declaration of conformity and instructions); It is also responsible for this type of surveillance under the applicable legislation (Rules on the Noise Emissions of Machinery for Use Outdoors).

Where it finds that equipment for use outdoors and causing noise emissions is non-compliant, the Market Inspectorate moves to ensure that the non-compliances are removed or, by using coercive measures, ensure the withdrawal of the non-compliant equipment from the market.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2015 the Market Inspectorate will carry out compliance checks of equipment for use outdoors that cause noise emissions (chainsaws and motorised lawnmowers).

### **2.12.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate checked the compliance of labelling and accompanying documents in the field of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors (specifically, electrical generators). Inspectors conducted surveillance of 38 different types of electrical generator. Irregularities were found in labelling and in the EC declarations of conformity and instructions for use enclosed with products; four decisions in an administrative procedure and two offence decisions were issued in response. Sixty-eight inspections in total were conducted in this area.

## **2.13 Sector: Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX, Directive 1994/9/EC)**

### **2.13.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The Labour Inspectorate (IRSD) is responsible for conducting surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection at a workplace at which workers employed by a specific employer are involved in a work process in which they could be exposed to a potentially explosive atmosphere; it also conducts surveillance of measures for safe operation and work in potentially explosive atmospheres.

The Labour Inspectorate is based at Verovškova 64a, Ljubljana and has five regional units. The inspectorate is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Nataša Trček. The inspectorate's e-mail address is: gp.irsd@gov.si.

The provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection are overseen by occupational health and safety inspectors; there were 32 such inspectors at the end of 2014. No special budget or portion of the budget has been set aside for surveillance itself, neither does the inspectorate have a laboratory or the relevant measuring equipment at its disposal.

### **2.13.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Labour Inspectorate includes surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection in its routine surveillance programme. Where inspectors establish irregularities at workplaces that are or that could be subject to dangers presented by explosive atmospheres, they take the appropriate measures.

Inspectors also investigate accidents at work resulting from explosions and resulting in injuries to a worker or workers. In reaching their own findings, they take into account the findings of the conformity assessment authority that has drawn up the report on the cause of the explosion.

The electricity inspection service conducts surveillance of the equipment, protection systems, devices and components in use in potentially explosive atmospheres or outside them, or which are necessary or useful for the safe operation of equipment or systems of protection owing to the risk of explosion and which the manufacturer or its authorised representative in the Community places on the market or puts into use.

### **2.13.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

The surveillance report relates to implementation of the Rules on Explosion Protection as applied by employers.

The results of the surveillance were as follows:

- Report on explosion risk – documentation (Article 19 of the Rules on Explosion Protection)..... 24 violations
- Installation (of equipment) (Article 21 of the Rules on Explosion Protection)..... two violations
- Maintenance (of equipment) (Article 22 of the Rules on Explosion Protection)..... two violations
- Training (Article 24 of the Rules on Explosion Protection) .....two violations
- Explosions (Article 25 of the Rules on Explosion Protection) ..... one violation

Overall findings:

Cases where workers were injured by an explosion or a subsequent fire.

A natural gas explosion occurred in a furnace during the cold start of an acid regeneration furnace, injuring two workers.

After the cleaning of a weld using benzene, there was an explosion of cleaning fumes, injuring one worker.

Following the cleaning and replacement of the doors above a furnace boiler funnel, the boiler exploded and a worker was injured.

During the cutting of a metal barrel using welding equipment, the vapours in the barrel exploded, injuring two workers.

During measurements at an accumulator station, a battery exploded, injuring the worker who was taking the measurements.

After completing the inerting of a reactor, the operator breached the reactor using a dissipative scraper and scraped away the product from the reactor wall. The heptane and air mixture exploded; one worker was injured and suffered burns.

## **2.14 Sector: Pyrotechnic articles (Directive 2007/23/EC)**

### **2.14.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Štefanova ulica 2, 1501 Ljubljana, represented by chief inspector Mitja Perko. This authority is responsible for conducting surveillance nationwide and has no units with regional jurisdiction.

The inspectorate has 140 market surveillance operations planned in the area of the supply and possession of weapons, pyrotechnic articles and explosives for civil uses. Budget funds of EUR 196 000 are available and cover salaries, material expenses and other surveillance-related costs. Seven inspectors are planned for surveillance activities; they have company vehicles, work and safety equipment and other specialist measuring equipment at their disposal.

### **2.14.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

In 2014 the IRSNZ conducted inspections in the field of pyrotechnic articles, with these inspections being spread evenly throughout the country and emphasis placed on wholesale as well as retail suppliers. At the beginning of December the dynamics of the inspections was stepped up markedly and was also focused on larger shopping centres, as pyrotechnic articles are being sold in increasing numbers at such centres. The general finding is that the majority of wholesale suppliers placed fireworks on the Slovenian market that had been tested and certified with a CE marking, even though this procedure is not mandatory for merchants until 2017.

### **2.14.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the IRSNZ conducted 76 inspections in the field of pyrotechnic articles, with these inspections being spread evenly throughout the country and emphasis placed on wholesale as well as retail suppliers. At the beginning of December the dynamics of the inspections was stepped up markedly and was also focused on larger shopping centres, as pyrotechnic articles are being sold in increasing numbers at such centres. The general finding is that the majority of wholesale suppliers placed fireworks on the Slovenian market that had been tested and certified with a CE marking, even though this procedure is not mandatory for merchants until 2017. Only one responsible person was found not to have complied with the method prescribed in Slovenia for labelling fireworks under the SIST EN 15947-2:2010 standard; however, after an order was issued by the inspector, they brought the marking into line with the prescribed requirements before placing the products on the Slovenian market, as confirmed by an inspection carried out in December.

Inspectors found no violations in 44 cases dealt with in the course of surveillance operations in December. In three cases, inspectors issued the responsible person with a verbal decision temporarily prohibiting the further sale of pyrotechnic articles: in one case until the person responsible for the safe sale of pyrotechnic articles obtained the prescribed certificate of professional qualification, in the second case because the responsible person sold products whose main effect was to cause a bang, even though the products had been labelled as products whose main effect was not causing a bang, and in the third case until the prescribed safety warning had been displayed in a visible place. An offence procedure was initiated against the responsible person (legal entity and responsible person) in the first two cases; in the third case an offence procedure was not initiated because the responsible person labelled the products as demanded by the inspector before the expiry of the deadline set.

In the other cases, the responsible persons rectified the established irregularities during the surveillance period following a warning issued by the inspector.

Within the framework of the rapid alert system for unsafe products on the internal market (RAPEX) and following a request from the Slovenian control point, the IRSNZ also dealt with 52 notifications and established that no unsafe pyrotechnic product placed on the EU internal market was on sale in Slovenia.

In this area, particular mention should be made of the IRSNZ's cooperation within the European JA PROSAFE 2011 – Fireworks project, where inspectors conducted surveillance of the compliance of the technical and safety characteristics of Category 2 fireworks as part of

cooperation between Member States' authorities responsible for surveillance of the internal market of pyrotechnics as part of a joint campaign by Member States' surveillance authorities. Surveillance of compliance also covered six of the largest Slovenian suppliers of pyrotechnics (wholesale suppliers). Inspectors took 15 samples in the course of inspections; these were sent for further analysis to a reference laboratory in Romania. The results of the tests at the notified conformity assessment body showed that nine of the samples displayed such irregularities as to warrant removal of the products from sale. The non-compliant products were all of Category 2, i.e. firework batteries. We should point out that all these products had been marked as compliant, as demonstrated by the CE marking and the traceability registration number applying to pyrotechnic articles tested in an authorised EU laboratory (notified body) in accordance with Directive 2007/23/EC on pyrotechnic articles; they were therefore able to be placed on the EU internal market in any Member State.

This case shows that, where non-compliant pyrotechnic articles are found to have been placed on the market by Slovenian suppliers and appropriate inspection measures adopted to withdraw such products from the market, inspectors need to have at their disposal a measure of irrevocable prohibition, in addition to an authorisation to impose a temporary ban on the supply, sale and use of such products; this is because, in the case of products with a built-in critical non-compliance (e.g. the volume of a banger is over the permitted limit, burning particles are emitted beyond the safety distance, the fuse burns for an insufficient amount of time or for too long), such deficiencies cannot be rectified and a temporary ban makes no sense. A working group was established at the IRSNZ in response to this; it drew up proposals to amend the Explosive and Pyrotechnic Articles Act and forwarded them to the DUNZMN. The legislator has adopted them in full, after further supplementing certain parts of them.

## **2.15 Sector: Explosives for civil uses (Directive 93/15/EEC)**

### **2.15.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Štefanova ulica 2, 1501 Ljubljana, represented by chief inspector Mitja Perko. This authority is responsible for conducting surveillance nationwide and has no units with regional jurisdiction.

Tel: +386 1 428 58 70, Fax: +386 1 428 58 71, E-mail: gp.mnz@gov.si

The inspectorate has 140 market surveillance operations planned in the area of the supply and possession of weapons, pyrotechnic articles and explosives for civil uses. Budget funds of EUR 196 000 are available and cover salaries, material expenses and other surveillance-related costs. Seven inspectors are planned for surveillance activities; they have company vehicles, work and safety equipment and other specialist measuring equipment at their disposal.

### **2.15.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The inspectorate resolved the safety issues surrounding the manufacturer of civil and military explosives KIK Kemijska industrija Kamnik d.o.o. (undergoing bankruptcy) in cooperation with the Ministry of Defence.

### **2.15.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

Activities towards the joint resolution of issues surrounding KIK Kemijska industrija Kamnik d.o.o. (undergoing bankruptcy) continued in 2014. In the procedure, the inspector issued a decision ordering the mandatory securing of explosives and mines at the company's complex. After the official receiver explained, in the course of the procedure, that he could not implement the decision, the inspector then issued an enforcement order to be complied with by other persons; this enforcement order therefore secured protection of the complex by a security service. The IRSNZ issued this order because there could be no interruption in the protection of such a sensitive complex (inadequate protection of the complex could place human life and property at

risk, and have serious consequences for Slovenia's national security). Reorganisation was successfully completed in 2014 to such an extent that there was no longer a danger to human life, health and property; protection of the facility was therefore stopped.

## **2.16 Sector: Appliances burning gaseous fuels (Directive 2009/142/EC)**

### **2.16.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia  
Dunajska cesta 160  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si  
Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 5 000 earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories for the testing of appliances burning gaseous fuels. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Directive on appliances burning gaseous fuels). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels.

### **2.16.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

#### **Market surveillance:**

The market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe appliances burning gaseous fuels, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant appliances burning gaseous fuels, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to appliances burning gaseous fuels via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of appliances burning gaseous fuels on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels in Slovenia. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO Gas Appliances group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for such appliances.

#### **Market surveillance strategy for appliances burning gaseous fuels:**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting



of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Administrative surveillance in 2015 will cover:

- Gas appliances for cooking in enclosed spaces

Sampling of the following gas appliances:

- Gas grills
- Mobile gas cookers

### **2.16.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

The Market Inspectorate conducted surveillance of gas grills connected to gas cylinders and mobile gas cookers in 2014. Inspectors inspected 100 gas grills and mobile gas cookers at 81 commercial entities.

The following were issued in response to the irregularities found:

- two offence decisions in response to an offence committed and 14 other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant appliances.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to gas appliances by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received 16 RAPEX notifications relating to gas appliances; in subsequent surveillance procedures, one unsafe gas appliance was located on the Slovenian market following a RAPEX notification.

## **2.17 Sector: Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products (Directives 2004/22/EC, 2009/23/EC, 76/211/EEC and 2007/45/EC)**

### **2.17.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (Metrology Surveillance Division)

Tkalska ulica 15,

3000 Celje

Tel: 03 428 07 50

Fax: 03 428 07 60

E-mail: [gp.mirs@gov.si](mailto:gp.mirs@gov.si)

[www.mirs.gov.si](http://www.mirs.gov.si)

Five people are employed on a full-time basis to conduct metrology surveillance (four inspectors and one metrological supervisor). The division has measuring equipment for testing devices that measure liquid fuels for the filling of motor vehicle fuel tanks, and testing non-automatic weighing instruments, electricity meters and the measuring of actual quantities of pre-packaged products; it also has the Metrology Institute's internal laboratories at its disposal (weight laboratory, volume laboratory, etc.).

### **2.17.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

In addition to its other tasks (surveillance of measuring instruments in use and the market surveillance of the correct use of units of measurement and of precious metal products), the Metrology Institute conducts metrological market surveillance of measurements in Slovenia in accordance with the MID and the NAWI Directive, and of pre-packaged products at packers and importers in accordance with Directives 76/211/EEC and 2007/45/EC.

The basic task of metrological market surveillance is to prevent the placing of non-compliant measuring instruments and pre-packaged products on the market, and to exclude such instruments and products from the market. The main check made in the course of surveillance of measuring instruments is whether a conformity assessment procedure has been conducted and whether they have a valid endorsement; a control test may also be applied to establish whether the measuring instrument continues to meet the prescribed metrological requirements. Owing to the very large number of measuring instruments and the limited resources (human and financial) available, surveillance is focused primarily on more unregulated areas and on preventing and detecting substantial violations involving greater levels of risk (financial, technical, health-related, etc.). Surveillance of pre-packaged products involves checking whether the actual quantity corresponds to the nominal value indicated on the label, and the adequacy of the measuring instruments and documentation within the internal quantity control system.

In the course of their work, metrological surveillance inspectors also take part in coordinated campaigns together with other inspection bodies with the aim of improving the efficiency and coordination of the operations of inspection bodies (e.g. surveillance of taxi meters with transport inspectors).

Internationally, metrological surveillance is an active component of the European WELMEC group (WG5 (ADCO) for market surveillance and WG6 for pre-packaged products). Surveillance is also an active component of joint market surveillance projects for measuring instruments; the European Commission publishes tenders for these projects and co-finances them. Internal surveillance projects addressing the surveillance of measuring instruments on the market as well as in use also take place between Member States in accordance with needs and capacities. Surveillance is also an active component of the exchange of experiences and information, reporting on non-compliances found, etc. (ICSMS database, joint surveillance workshops, WG5 and WG6 meetings, etc.).

#### *Basic guidelines and priorities of surveillance:*

1. Measuring instruments involving a greater possibility of risk (financial, technical, health-related) are the chief subjects of surveillance (i.e. instruments for measuring different types of energy), along with the surveillance of other measuring instruments in accordance with needs and priorities.

2. Market surveillance of electricity and thermal energy meters as part of the **MarketSurv MID Project 101/G/ENT/IMA13/11212** project
3. Surveillance of non-automatic weighing instruments – becoming part of a joint EU project
4. Well-founded complaints and notifications treated as a matter of priority

The measuring instruments treated as a priority in market surveillance in 2015 are those we will examine as part of the following project: **MarketSurv MID Project 101/G/ENT/IMA13/11212**. Under this project, surveillance will be conducted of electricity meters and additional tests of thermal energy meters carried out where required; surveillance will also be conducted of water meters, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products at importers of pre-packaged products (i.e. products on the market).

### **2.17.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

Metrological surveillance lies within the remit of the Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia and is exercised over measuring instruments on the market and in use, pre-packaged products at packers, importers and possibly distributors, products made from precious metals on the market, and measurement units in public use.

This report relates only to market surveillance conducted of measuring instruments for which there is common European 'new approach' legislation, i.e. Directive 2004/22/EC on measuring instruments (MID) and Directive 2009/23/EC on non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI), and of pre-packaged products (Directives 76/211/EEC and 2007/45/EC). As a rule, all known suppliers of these measuring instruments were subject to surveillance. The majority (over 90%) of inspection activities involving measuring instruments in the reporting period were conducted of measuring instruments in use; at least in the initial period of use, these reflect the status of these measuring instruments on the market. During the reporting period, the number of measuring instruments on the market (and primarily in use) that had been certified under the MID was smaller than the number of instruments certified under national or EEC legislation.

The following market surveillance tasks were conducted in 2014:

- in accordance with the **MarketSurv MID Project 101/G/ENT/IMA13/11212** project, detailed tests of thermal energy meters (six items) were conducted, along with administrative surveillance of electricity meters; meters will be tested in 2015.
- surveillance in the area of catering vessels, with 12 catering vessel suppliers being inspected
- additional tests of water meters (ten items) conducted at a laboratory in Slovenia as well as manufacturers abroad
- administrative surveillance conducted in the area of non-automatic weighing instruments (four suppliers/users inspected)
- 108 surveillance operations in the area of pre-packaged products at packers (no surveillance was conducted of importers).

Non-compliances were found in the testing of thermal energy measuring equipment (two of the six items tested did not pass the test). Non-compliances were established to a lesser degree at two suppliers of catering vessels and 28 suppliers of pre-packaged products.

## **2.18 Sector: 18. Electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (Directive 2004/108/EC)**

### **2.18.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The following authority is responsible for the market surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive in Slovenia:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Viljem Muzek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 8 000 (gross) earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by accredited laboratories. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive.

### **2.18.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

#### **Market surveillance:**

The market surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, safeguard clauses received, notifications received on the import of non-compliant electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

#### **Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:**

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, which are conducted together with surveillance of electrical equipment under the Low Voltage Directive, via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe electrical equipment. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO EMC group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area covered by the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive.

#### **Market surveillance strategy for electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive:**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products with the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance and as far as the available funds allow, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and

testing to a qualified testing laboratory in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions regarding safety are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

The Market Inspectorate also conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors in the field to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

3. Administrative surveillance will cover:
  - c) air-conditioning appliances and ventilators;
  - d) heat pumps and submersible and circulation pumps with built-in electronic transducers;
  - e) lighting series with built-in electronic transducers.
  
4. Sampling of the following groups of electrical equipment under the electromagnetic compatibility directive:
  - e. LED reflectors;
  - f. signal amplifiers;
  - g. wireless microphones;
  - h. angle grinders.

### **2.18.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 117 inspections of various entities as part of the surveillance of electrical equipment under the Low Voltage Directive and inspections of 291 different types of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive.

The Market Inspectorate imposed measures in response to established irregularities in electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, together with measures in the course of the surveillance of electrical equipment under the Low Voltage Directive.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed. In 2014 it therefore published reports on the surveillance activities carried out in relation to body care appliances, electrical heating appliances and lighting series.

Two notifications of the planned import of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive were received from CURS. In the course of the subsequent surveillance procedures, an import licence was granted for one instance of import, while orders were given for import to be refused in the other case.

In addition, the Market Inspectorate was involved in a cross-border cooperation project as part of ADCO EMC in relation to four products: two automotive inverters and two micro-inverters for connection to a low-voltage network.

## **2.19 Sector: Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment under the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (Directive 1999/5/EC)**

### **2.19.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Marjan Oven

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment are part of the budget of the Market Inspectorate, with additional funds of EUR 10 000 earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories for radio equipment. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment.

### **2.19.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The market surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment, notifications received on the import of non-compliant products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from the safeguard clause system, notifications received in relation to radio and telecommunications terminal equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS, and as part of joint campaigns with other EU Member States within the ADCO group.

#### **Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:**

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to radio and telecommunications terminal equipment. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment in Slovenia.

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO R&TTE group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment. In 2015 it will also take part in the joint surveillance campaign in relation to remotely piloted aircraft.

#### **Market surveillance strategy for radio and telecommunications terminal equipment:**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe or non-compliant product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. There is also cooperation in the form of joint ADCO R&TTE campaigns. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

Administrative surveillance will cover radio video transmission products and controllers for remotely piloted aircraft which use the radio frequency spectrum for communication.

Sampling will be conducted of the following groups of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment: transmitters for radio video transmission and other data captured on a remotely piloted aircraft, radio control equipment and amateur multicopter sets with remote control devices.

### **2.19.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 42 inspections and inspected 62 different types of radio equipment.

The Market Inspectorate issued one administrative decision and 13 other administrative, as well as one payment order and seven other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant products.

Two notifications of the planned import of radio equipment were received from CURS. In the course of the subsequent surveillance procedures, an import licence was granted for one instance of import, while orders were given for import of non-compliant radio equipment to be refused in the other instance.

The Market Inspectorate received no RAPEX notifications or safeguard clauses regarding radio equipment in 2014.

## **2.20 Sector: 20. Electrical appliances and equipment under the Low Voltage Directive (Directive 2006/95/EC)**

### **2.20.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting the market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Viljem Muzek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 36 200 (gross) earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by accredited laboratories. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment.

### **2.20.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

#### **Market surveillance:**

The market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe electrical appliances and equipment, notifications received on the import of non-compliant electrical appliances and equipment by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to electrical appliances and equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

#### **Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:**

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to electrical appliances and equipment via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe electrical appliances and equipment on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment in Slovenia. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO LVD group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of electrical appliances and equipment.

#### **Market surveillance strategy for electrical appliances and equipment:**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of



product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and whether the EC conformity declaration had been issued to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to accredited testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions regarding safety are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made via RAPEX or using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

The Market Inspectorate also conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors in the field to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of electrical appliances and equipment will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

5. Administrative surveillance will cover:
  - f) electrical cables, installation switches and electrical extension leads;
  - g) air-conditioning appliances and ventilators;
  - h) heat pumps, submersible pumps and circulation pumps;
  - i) lighting series.
  
6. The following groups of electrical appliances and equipment will be sampled in 2015:
  - i. automotive inverters 12/230V;
  - j. LED reflectors;
  - k. electrical extension leads on reels and electrical extension leads with several sockets;
  - l. robotic vacuum cleaners;
  - m. room heaters;
  - n. electric pans;
  - o. children's table lamps;
  - p. insect killers;
  - q. mobile cooking stoves;
  - r. steam irons;
  - s. lighting series.

### **2.20.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 197 inspections at various entities and inspected 450 different types of electrical appliances and equipment.

There were four instances of voluntary recall of unsafe electrical equipment.

In total the Market Inspectorate issued:

- six administrative decisions and 47 other administrative measures; responsible persons also voluntarily accepted 54 measures (regulation, withdrawal, destruction, recall);
- nine offence decisions and five other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant products.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to electrical appliances and equipment by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed. In 2014 it therefore published reports on the surveillance activities carried out in relation to body care appliances, electrical heating appliances and lighting series.

Twelve notifications were received from the Customs Administration on planned imports of electrical appliances and equipment. In the course of the subsequent surveillance procedures, an import licence was granted for 11 instances of import, while orders were given for the import of non-compliant electrical appliances and equipment to be refused in the other instance.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received 352 RAPEX notifications relating to electrical appliances and equipment; in subsequent surveillance procedures, eight unsafe products were located on the Slovenian market following the RAPEX notification.

Details of 14 unsafe products were published on the Market Inspectorate website: eight of these were found following RAPEX notifications, while four were also published in RAPEX notifications following the appropriate sampling procedures conducted in Slovenia for electrical appliances and equipment.

## **2.21 Sector: Batteries and accumulators (Directive 2006/66/EC)**

### **2.21.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

SI-1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: [gp.tirs@gov.si](mailto:gp.tirs@gov.si)

Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of batteries and accumulators are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Battery Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of batteries and accumulators.

### **2.21.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

#### **Market surveillance:**

The market surveillance of batteries and accumulators takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant batteries and accumulators, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

#### **Cooperation by TIRS:**

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to batteries and accumulators. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of batteries and accumulators in Slovenia.

### **Market surveillance strategy for batteries and accumulators**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Administrative surveillance in 2015 will cover:

- batteries and accumulators and appliances incorporating such products at trade fairs.

#### **2.21.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

The Market Inspectorate conducted surveillance of batteries and accumulators in 2014. Inspectors inspected 314 batteries and accumulators at 85 commercial entities.

The following were issued in response to the irregularities found:

- one offence decision in response to an offence committed and 21 other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant batteries and accumulators.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to batteries and accumulators by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed.

## **2.21 Sector: 21. Electrical and electronic equipment under the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (Directive 2002/96/EC)**

### **2.21.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Viljem Muzek

The Market Inspectorate does not have separately earmarked funds for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training.

### **2.21.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

#### **Market surveillance:**

Market surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received on the import of non-compliant electrical and electronic equipment by the Customs Administration, and notifications received in relation to the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia.

#### **Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:**

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of inadequately marked products under other regulations, such as the LVD, EMC and R&TTE.

#### **Market surveillance strategy for the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment:**

The Market Inspectorate conducts routine planned surveillance as part of the implementation of other surveillance activities, such as electrical and electronic equipment under the LVD, EMC and R&TTE, i.e. together with checks of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings and surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation, and whether the EC conformity declaration had been issued to the prescribed extent.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2015 surveillance will be conducted of the following groups of products in relation to the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment:

7. Administrative surveillance will cover:
  - j) air-conditioning appliances and ventilators;
  - k) heat pumps, submersible pumps and circulation pumps;
  - l) lighting series;
  - m) equipment for the radio transmission of video signals.
  
8. The sampling procedure for surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment will cover:
  - t. automotive inverters 12/230V;
  - u. LED reflectors;
  - v. electrical extension leads on reels and electrical extension leads with several sockets;
  - w. robotic vacuum cleaners;
  - x. room heaters;
  - y. electric pans;
  - z. children's table lamps;
  - aa. insect killers;
  - bb. mobile cooking stoves;
  - cc. steam irons;
  - dd. lighting series;
  - ee. equipment for the radio transmission of video signals.

### **2.21.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate inspected more than 620 different items of electrical and electronic equipment for which this marking is prescribed. The number of violations for which a warning under the ZIN was imposed was negligible as a proportion of the number of products inspected. No other measures were necessary since those responsible voluntarily removed the irregularities in the course of the surveillance operation itself.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed.

Combined surveillance operations will be continued in 2015, i.e. controls of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment will take place at the same time as other administrative surveillance activities for electrical and electronic equipment.

## **2.21 Sector: Electrical and electronic equipment under Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment**

### **2.22.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

*Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana*

*Contact: [gp-ursk@gov.si](mailto:gp-ursk@gov.si)*

*Tel: 01 400 6051, Fax: 01 400 6266*

*Sources: budget*

*Personnel: An annual FTE of 0.03 (there are four inspectors)*

### **2.21.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

### **2.21.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the IK sampled five items of electrical and electronic equipment (Pb, Cr VI, Hg, Cd, PBE, PBDE). Three products were non-compliant. Measures prohibiting trade were ordered, offence procedures initiated and notifications made to RAPEX.

## **2.22 Sector: Chemical substances under REACH and classification and labelling regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)**

### **2.22.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: [gp-ursk@gov.si](mailto:gp-ursk@gov.si)

Tel: 01 400 6051, Fax: 01 400 6266

Sources: budget

Personnel: An annual FTE of 1.6 (there are four inspectors)

### **2.22.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

### **2.22.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the IK sampled 20 detergents (phosphates), 20 textile products (azo-dyes) and three windscreen detergents (methanol and labelling). Of all the samples taken, only one detergent was found to be non-compliant. A measure of prohibition of trade was ordered and a notification placed through RAPEX and RIPE.

## **2.23 Sector: Eco-design (Directive 2009/125/EC)**

### **2.23.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Marjan Oven

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 20 000 earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories. These funds are used for testing of the eco-design of products, as well as the adequacy of energy labelling. These funds will be provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Machinery Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of machinery.

### **2.23.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, information received on non-compliant products identified in the course of testing in other EU Member States and international campaigns, notifications received on the import of non-compliant products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to the eco-design requirements for products via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of non-compliant products on the Slovenian market. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products in Slovenia. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO groups for the eco-design of products, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for this area. In 2015 it will also take part in the EEPLIANT joint surveillance campaign coordinated by PROSAFE and financed as part of the HORIZON 2020 programme.

Market surveillance strategy for the eco-design of products

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the

production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the prescribed requirements of the relevant European Commission regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of a non-compliant product is made using a safeguard clause procedure and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on non-compliant products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, the Ministry of Infrastructure, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of products will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

Administrative surveillance is combined with the surveillance of energy-labelling and will cover vacuum cleaners and circulation pumps. The procedure of verifying the conformity of refrigerators which began in 2014 will continue; the remaining available funds will be used to sample and test washing machines.

### **2.23.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

The Market Inspectorate conducted 15 inspections involving sampling in 2014. A voluntary corrective measure was carried out by a responsible person in one case where a non-compliant product was found. Administrative non-compliances were identified in three cases, and an offence decision was issued and fine imposed in one case of administrative non-compliance.

## **2.23 Sector: Energy-labelling (Directive 2010/30/EU)**

### **2.23.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products and energy-labelling in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si



Contact: Marjan Oven

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of energy-labelling are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 20 000 earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories. These funds will be provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure and earmarked for surveillance of the eco-design of products and energy-labelling. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the surveillance of this area.

### **2.23.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of energy-labelling takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, information received on non-compliant products identified in the course of testing in other EU Member States and international campaigns, notifications received on the import of non-compliant products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to energy-labelling. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of energy-labelling in Slovenia, particularly upon the entry into force of new energy-labelling regulations for specific types of product. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO group for energy-labelling, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for this area.

Market surveillance strategy for energy-labelling:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity markings, energy labels and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the prescribed requirements of the relevant European Commission regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of a non-compliant product is made using a safeguard clause procedure and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on non-compliant products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and

ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, the Ministry of Infrastructure, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of products will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

Administrative surveillance will cover vacuum cleaners and circulation pumps. The procedure of verifying the conformity of refrigerators which began in 2014 will continue; the remaining available funds will be used to sample and test washing machines.

### **2.23.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 71 inspections and inspected 241 different types of product.

In total the Market Inspectorate issued:

- five administrative decisions and 129 other administrative measures;
- 56 offence decisions and 37 other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant products or the inadequate labelling of products.

## **2.23 Sector: Energy-labelling (Directive 2010/30/EU)**

### **2.23.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products and energy-labelling in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Marjan Oven

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of energy-labelling are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 20 000 earmarked in 2015 for technical analyses by qualified laboratories. These funds will be provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure and earmarked for surveillance of the eco-design of products and energy-labelling. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the surveillance of this area.

### **2.23.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

**Market surveillance:**

The market surveillance of energy-labelling takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, information received on non-compliant products identified in the course of testing in other EU Member States and international campaigns, notifications received on the import of non-compliant products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

#### **Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:**

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to energy-labelling. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of energy-labelling in Slovenia, particularly upon the entry into force of new energy-labelling regulations for specific types of product. An inspectorate representative also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO group for energy-labelling, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for this area.

#### **Market surveillance strategy for energy-labelling:**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity markings, energy labels and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the prescribed requirements of the relevant European Commission regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of a non-compliant product is made using a safeguard clause procedure and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on non-compliant products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, the Ministry of Infrastructure, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of products will be subject to surveillance in 2015:

Administrative surveillance will cover vacuum cleaners and circulation pumps. The procedure of verifying the conformity of refrigerators which began in 2014 will continue; the remaining available funds will be used to sample and test washing machines.

### **2.23.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 71 inspections and inspected 241 different types of product.

In total the Market Inspectorate issued:

- five administrative decisions and 129 other administrative measures;
- 56 offence decisions and 37 other offence measures in response to an offence committed in the marketing of non-compliant products or the inadequate labelling of products.

## **2.24 Sector: Labelling of tyres (Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009)**

### **2.24.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

- Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;
- Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;
- Eight road transport inspectors

### **2.27.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

- The Road Transport Inspection Service, which did not have responsibility for this area until 1 July 2011, conducted surveillance of the above sectors in accordance with the 2014 annual plan of work.
- The Road Transport Inspection Service determines its surveillance priorities on the basis of risk to the safety and life of the persons who use the products covered by the above directive. Surveillance will continue to be based on verifying the compliance of parts and equipment placed on the market to previously planned extent as dictated by personnel limitations.

### **2.27.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

Surveillance of the labelling of tyres

Thirteen inspections were conducted at tyre distributors, two inspections at tyre suppliers and two inspections at online tyre merchants. Violations were found in the course of surveillance activities. At tyre distributors, it was found that some tyres had not been appropriately labelled and that distributors did not provide the prescribed tyre labels on the invoices issued for the sale of tyres, while one online tyre merchant was found to have engaged in the misleading advertising of tyres.

In accordance with measures imposed by the inspectors, the misleading advertising was withdrawn from the internet and the deficiencies regarding the labelling of the tyres removed.

## **2.25 Sector: Recreational craft (Directive 1994/25/EC)**

### **2.25.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia  
Dunajska cesta 160  
SI-1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of gas appliances are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Recreational Craft Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels.

### **2.25.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of recreational craft takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe recreational craft, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant recreational craft, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by TIRS:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to recreational craft via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe recreational craft on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of recreational craft in Slovenia.

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO recreational craft group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for such products.

Market surveillance strategy for recreational craft

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Administrative surveillance will cover:

- recreational craft and the propulsion engines for such craft.

### **2.25.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received five RAPEX notifications relating to recreational craft; in subsequent surveillance procedures, one unsafe propulsion engine was located on the Slovenian market following the RAPEX notification.

The Market Inspectorate has been conducting surveillance of sellers of recreational craft and propulsion engines since 2005; in that time it has inspected all sellers of craft (around 40 such sellers are active). As a result of frequent surveillance, all these sellers are well acquainted with the requirements of the relevant directive; consequently, the Market Inspectorate did not conduct any surveillance operations of recreational craft under the 2014 plan.

## **2.26 Sector: Maritime equipment (Directive 96/98/EC)**

### **2.26.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia  
Dunajska cesta 160  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si  
Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of maritime equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Maritime Equipment Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of maritime equipment.

### **2.26.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of maritime equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe maritime equipment, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant maritime equipment, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from legal entities, and cases assigned by EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by TIRS:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to maritime equipment via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe products on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public.

## Market surveillance strategy for maritime equipment

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation to the prescribed extent, and the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

The Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and ICSMS, and to notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

### Surveillance in 2015

- Following the adoption of the surveillance plan for 2015, the surveillance of maritime equipment will be conducted in response to any notifications or complaints received.

### **2.26.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

The Market Inspectorate did not conduct any surveillance operations of maritime equipment under the 2014 plan. The Market Inspectorate received no RAPEX notifications regarding maritime equipment in 2014.

## **2.27 Sector: Motor vehicles (Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC)**

### **2.27.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

- Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;
- Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;
- Two road transport inspectors (with the requisite expert knowledge)

### **2.27.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

- The Road Transport Inspection Service, which did not have responsibility for this area until 1 July 2011, conducted surveillance of the above sectors in accordance with the 2014 annual plan of work and, as far as possible, chiefly on the basis of notifications and initiatives.
- The inspection service cooperates with the Market Inspectorate (RAPEX) in surveillance of the placing of products on the market.
- The Road Transport Inspection Service determines its surveillance priorities on the basis of risk to the safety and life of the persons who use the products covered by

the above directives. The future development of surveillance will be based on verifying the compliance of parts and equipment on the market and a gradual increase in volume where possible. The basic reason for the modest scope of surveillance is understaffing and a lack of suitable staff.

### **2.27.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

- a) Surveillance of product safety within the RAPEX system
  - In 2014, 189 investigative procedures were conducted in relation to the recall of vehicles.
- b) Surveillance of the compliance of motor vehicle products and equipment
  - Three inspections of the conformity of products covered by Directive 2007/46/EC were conducted in 2014, as well as one inspection of the compliance of the implementation of a type-approval procedure. In the course of surveillance activities, one case was identified of non-compliant products on the market (these were withdrawn from the market in accordance with a decision issued), along with a non-compliance established in a type-approval procedure, which was rectified following a measure imposed by an inspector.

## **2.27 Sector: Motor vehicles (Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC)**

### **2.27.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

- Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;
- Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;
- Two road transport inspectors (with the requisite expert knowledge)

### **2.27.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Road Transport Inspection Service, which did not have responsibility for this area until 1 July 2011, conducted surveillance of the above sectors in accordance with the 2014 annual plan of work and, as far as possible, chiefly on the basis of notifications and initiatives.

The inspection service cooperates with the Market Inspectorate (RAPEX) in surveillance of the placing of products on the market.

The Road Transport Inspection Service determines its surveillance priorities on the basis of risk to the safety and life of the persons who use the products covered by the above directives. The future development of surveillance will be based on verifying the compliance of parts and equipment on the market and a gradual increase in volume where possible. The basic reason for the modest scope of surveillance is understaffing and a lack of suitable staff.

### **2.27.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

- c) Surveillance of product safety within the RAPEX system
  - In 2014, 189 investigative procedures were conducted in relation to the recall of vehicles.
- d) Surveillance of the compliance of motor vehicle products and equipment
  - Three inspections of the conformity of products covered by Directive 2007/46/EC were conducted in 2014, as well as one inspection of the compliance of the implementation of a type-approval procedure. In the course of surveillance activities, one case was identified of non-compliant products on the market (these were withdrawn from the market in accordance with a decision issued), along with a non-compliance established in a type-approval procedure, which was rectified following a measure imposed by an inspector.



## **2.29 Sector: Mineral fertilisers (Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003)**

### **2.29.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

- Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries, Agricultural Inspection Service, Dunajska 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Saša Dragar Milanovič – chief inspector  
Primož Marolt – director of the Agricultural Inspection Service  
Maja Velikonja – agricultural inspector, Ljubljana office

Contact details: [sasa.dragar@gov.si](mailto:sasa.dragar@gov.si), [primoz.marolt@gov.si](mailto:primoz.marolt@gov.si),  
[maja.velikonja@gov.si](mailto:maja.velikonja@gov.si);

- the Agricultural Inspection Service devotes 5% of its time to the surveillance of mineral fertilisers on the internal market, which gives an annual FTE of approx. 1 (22 agricultural inspectors working in the field). Converted into the costs of the budget, and taking gross wages into account, this represents EUR 22 000, with this sum also including funds for analytical procedures at the authorised laboratory of the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia of EUR 4 000 per year.

### **2.29.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy in 2015**

Emphasis will be on sampling at those fertiliser manufacturers and distributors at which analyses conducted in 2014 showed deficiencies in quality, and on inspections at sales outlets at which irregularities in labelling and storage conditions were detected in 2014. The legal bases for the surveillance of fertilisers with the 'EC Fertiliser' marking are contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003; for other fertilisers that do not meet the standards under the Council Regulation, the legal bases are laid down in the Mineral Fertilisers Act (UL RS, 29/2006). In the course of surveillance, an inspector may, if they find an irregularity, issue a regulatory decision or decision prohibiting trade, and verify that the decision has been implemented in enforcement proceedings. The act also lays down sanctions for specific irregularities for legal entities as well as sole traders and their responsible persons.

Cooperation between different competent authorities in relation to the surveillance of mineral fertilisers has not been formalised. In the past the Customs Administration notified the Agricultural Inspection Service on the transit of ammonium nitrate fertilisers through Slovenia; in 2014 cooperation was also established with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, which asked the IRSKGLR for assistance in processing information on the use of mineral fertilisers in Slovenia.

Surveillance under this legislation includes sampling of the quality and labelling of mineral and organo-mineral fertilisers; surveillance is also conducted of the labelling of organic fertilisers containing animal by-products. A total of 110 inspections of mineral fertilisers in circulation are planned. The taking of a further 20 samples of mineral and organo-mineral fertilisers is planned in the spring months, with an emphasis on organic fertilisers.

### **2.29.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

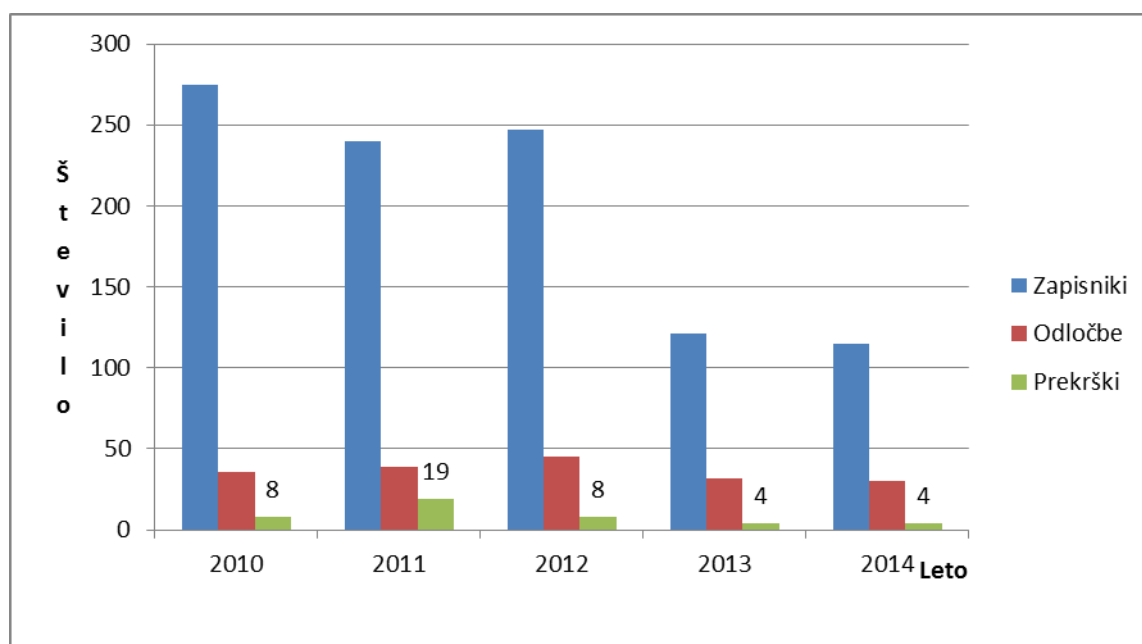
In 2014 the Agricultural Inspection Service at the IRSKGH drew up 115 records on the basis of the Mineral Fertilisers Act and Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003. The inspections focused on the following in particular:

- whether a mineral fertiliser had MAE registration or was an 'EC fertiliser';
- in the case of an EC mineral fertiliser, whether it met the conditions of Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003;

- compliance with the criteria applying to quality and correct labelling of mineral fertilisers that were not 'EC fertilisers';
- whether mineral fertilisers had been labelled in the Slovenian language;
- the quality of mineral fertilisers in circulation on the basis of analyses of samples taken – compliance of the declared nutrient levels with the results of the analysis.

Inspections by the Agricultural Inspection Service are aimed at ensuring that mineral fertilisers in circulation have the correct labels (declarations), which must be in the Slovenian language. Mineral fertilisers that are not properly labelled are withdrawn from circulation. The most common errors detected in the course of controls of mineral fertilisers in circulation are that the declaration is not physically affixed to the packaging unit and that it is not in the Slovenian language. The third most common type of error is detected in the results of analyses conducted to establish the quality of mineral fertilisers. Thirty inspection decisions and two warnings under the Inspection Act were issued to remove irregularities. Four payment orders (amounting to EUR 3 338.36) were issued, along with three warnings under the Minor Offences Act, in response to offences committed.

The number of inspections, measures and violations under the Mineral Fertilisers Act is shown in the figure below.



Key: število = number, leto = year, Zapisniki = Records, Odločbe = Decisions, Prekrški = Offences

Source: IRSKGLR, 2015.

**Figure 1:** Records compiled, irregularities established and administrative decisions issued between 2010 and 2014 under the Mineral Fertilisers Act

The quantity of fertilisers (mainly of larger packages: 50 kg and over) in retail outlets has fallen in recent years (larger farms generally make use of direct supply); in shops, these fertilisers are

usually only in stock during the season. On the other hand, the number of different types of fertiliser in smaller packages aimed at gardeners and household use is increasing. Preparations advertised as natural organic fertilisers which have very low levels of plant nutrients, which cannot be classed as fertilisers (even though merchants advertise them as such) and to which the ZMinG and Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 do not apply present a particular problem. There are frequent problems with the proper labelling of small packages, since the free trade in mineral fertilisers makes their import a straightforward process; distributors then fail to ensure that they are properly labelled in the Slovenian language or else they deliberately change the original labels so as to avoid having to register the fertiliser in Slovenia (a frequent occurrence with organo-mineral fertilisers).

Twenty-one samples of mineral fertilisers were taken for tests of the nutrient levels; checks were also made to establish whether heavy metal levels had been exceeded. Greater attention was paid in 2014 to the quality of mineral and organo-mineral fertilisers marketed as fertilisers suitable for use in organic farming; these samples were, in the main, non-compliant. Six samples did not meet the prescribed quality parameters.

### **2.30 Sector: Other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive (Directive 2001/95/EC)**

#### **2.30.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The following authority, among others, is responsible for the market surveillance of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive in Slovenia:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Janez Novak

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of products to which the provisions of the General Product Safety Directive apply are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds earmarked for technical analyses by qualified laboratories in line with the annual plan. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the General Product Safety Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for market surveillance.

#### **2.30.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of other consumer products takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe products, notifications received on the import of non-compliant products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to other consumer products via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe products on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of a RAPEX notification. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of products in Slovenia. Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical boards of the national standards body (SIST). The inspectorate also serves on the Consultative Committee on General Product Safety established at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. Owing to the fact that this area covers a wide variety of products, we also cooperate with the Health Inspectorate and other surveillance authorities.

At the European level we are part of the joint CSN (Consumer Safety Network, Sub-Group Safety of Products sold online) at the European Commission and the PROSAFE organisation for the implementation of joint surveillance actions.

Market surveillance strategy:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts two types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed markings and warnings; and surveillance of the compliance of instructions and other documents, verification of measures adopted by manufacturers to ensure product safety, which should be properly documented and included in the product's technical documentation, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as safe and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2015 the following groups of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive will be subject to surveillance:

9. Administrative surveillance will cover:
  - n) strings and shoelaces on children's clothing;
  - o) ladders;
  - p) children's equipment;
  - q) swim aids for swimming instruction;
  - r) lighters.

10. Sampling of the following products:
  - ff. ladders for home use;
  - gg. testing of children's toys in use.

### **2.30.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted surveillance of the following groups of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive:

- children's toys in use;
- strings and shoelaces on children's clothing;
- children's pushchairs;
- novelty lighters;
- ladder-sampling tasks under the JA2012 project.

Surveillance (involving the testing of children's toys in use) was conducted at those liable entities which, as a supplement to their core business, also facilitate access to and the use of children's toys and whose toys have not thus far been the subject of surveillance. Market inspectors conducted 83 inspections in which 167 children's toys were examined and tested against the criteria (22 of these toys were intended solely for individual and home use). Sixty-seven of those liable to do so (90%) complied with the call to remove an irregularity: 117 voluntarily withdrew, repaired or replaced toys and mats, or prevented their further provision to children. Five responsible persons were issued with an administrative decision ordering the withdrawal of non-compliant and unsafe toys; they complied with the measures imposed after delivery of the decisions. Fifty responsible persons were given an administrative warning for the record, while eight were made subject to another offence measure (warning) in place of a sanction.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 20 inspections, examining 65 items of children's clothing containing strings and shoelaces. Ten items were found to be non-compliant. Inspectors imposed one other offence measure (warning). Information on the measures and actions carried out in relation to two items of children's clothing was passed to RAPEX.

Administrative surveillance was also conducted of compliance with the requirements for children's equipment (pushchairs) in 2014. Twenty-nine inspections were carried out involving 54 pushchair models. Administrative irregularities regarding product traceability marks were found in relation to three models, regarding instructions in the Slovenian language in 39 models and regarding the guarantee in 18 cases. In response to the irregularities, inspectors issued 17 other administrative measures (administrative warning), three offence decisions and 14 other offence measures (warning).

As part of its routine surveillance, the inspectorate also conducted controls of the sale of novelty lighters. Four merchants were found to have 11 different novelty lighter models on sale: in the form of lipstick, a part of the body in sports clothing, a gas cylinder, a hairdryer, a death's head with light and sound effects, a fuel container, a foot with a bottle opener, bombs, mini bombs, a toilet bowl and a smartphone with a button on the housing (patterned sticker). RAPEX notifications were made in relation to the novelty lighters found.

In 2014 TIRS took part in the joint surveillance campaign JA2012 Ladders II and CO Detectors (Grant Agreement for an Action – Multiple beneficiaries – Agreement number 2012 82 01), which was co-financed by the European Commission and coordinated by PROSAFE. In line with the priorities of this campaign, two models of articulated ladder and two models of telescopic ladder were sampled on the Slovenian market. On the basis of the results of the analyses conducted at a testing laboratory in the Netherlands and the risk assessments compiled, it was found that use of the ladders in question constituted a high risk; the responsible persons therefore voluntarily withdrew the ladders from the market. Three offence decisions and one other offence measure (warning) were issued.

The Market Inspectorate used its website ([www.ti.gov.si](http://www.ti.gov.si)) to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to other consumer products by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed, as well as reports on unsafe products found (41 unsafe products were detected in 2014). In 2014 it therefore published reports on the surveillance activities carried out in relation to children's clothing (strings and shoelaces), on the administrative surveillance of pushchairs and on the surveillance of children's toys.

One notification of the planned import of a product was received from the customs authorities; the product was released into free circulation following the requisite procedure.

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate received 1 083 notifications for resolution from the national RAPEX contact point. Most (428) of the notifications related to children's clothing (presence of strings and shoelaces), 77 to various general safety products, 53 to children's equipment, and 31 to lighters and other products from the area subject to surveillance. The Market Inspectorate located nine products on the basis of RAPEX notifications received in 2014: three items of children's clothing, two bicycles, one item of children's equipment and three general safety products. Six general safety products (four lighters and two items of children's clothing) were passed into the RAPEX system.

### **2.30 Sector: Other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive (Directive 2001/95/EC)**

#### **2.30.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: [gp-ursk@gov.si](mailto:gp-ursk@gov.si)

Tel: 01 400 6051, Fax: 01 400 6266

Sources: budget

Personnel: One employee of the four throughout the year.

#### **2.30.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

#### **2.30.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the IK recorded a considerable rise in the number of RAPEX notifications in the area of chemicals (a rise of approx. 76%). There was also an increase in the number of notified products located in Slovenia and in the number of items passed into the RAPEX system by the IK.

### **2.30 Sector: Other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive (Directive 2001/95/EC)**

### **2.30.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The following authority, among others, is responsible for the market surveillance of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive in Slovenia:

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 3802 Fax: +386 1 280 3808 E-mail: gp.zirs@gov.si

Contact: Helena Hočevar

The inspectorate employs 87 inspectors who conduct surveillance operations in the various areas of work covered by the inspectorate. The inspectorate has a total budget of EUR 4 181 037 in 2015 (0.042% of the entire state budget in relative terms). The Health Inspectorate does not have additional technical resources for surveillance (e.g. internal laboratories). In the course of inspection tasks, the inspectorate is provided with the expert support of specialist institutions, including the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) and the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH).

### **2.30.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Surveillance is carried out as part of routine and non-routine inspections, as well as by means of sampling.

Proactive surveillance is carried out in the form of routine inspections conducted *ex officio* without any specific additional reason as part of the annual surveillance programme. The frequency of surveillance is determined by placing facilities into categories; this is done on the basis of a risk assessment. The risk assessment takes account of the type and scope of activity of those activities or facilities under surveillance, the target populations of consumers/users and the level of implementation of internal surveillance, taking the resources available to the inspectorate into account. The analysis takes account of data derived from a surveillance operation, the types and number of notifications the previous year, the volume of work required in the coming year, the anticipated amendments to regulations and the ongoing issues.

Non-routine inspections (the reactive approach) are conducted in cases where there is a well-founded suspicion that regulations are not being complied with, i.e. based on notifications, cases assigned from other services or notifications from the European RAPEX notification system, reports in the media, etc. Control inspections are a particular form of non-routine surveillance conducted as controls of measures carried out in cases where irregularities have already been identified.

Inspections are also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes each year depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to rules applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

The inspectorate makes the surveillance findings public on its website, and regularly publishes information on unsafe products located/identified on the Slovenian market following receipt of a RAPEX notification. The inspectorate is making increasing use of information exchange with other surveillance authorities using the ICSMS.

In discharging its tasks, the Health Inspectorate cooperates with various public authorities and professional institutions. The inspectorate is involved in the work of the Consultative Committee on General Product Safety, and also sits on the Interdepartmental Committee on the Functioning of the Internal Market, both of which operate within the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. Owing to the wide variety of products that belong to this area, we cooperate primarily with the Market Inspectorate and the Chemicals Office. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, the inspectorate also cooperates with the Customs Administration.

Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST);

we are also involved in joint surveillance projects as part of PROSAFE.

In 2015 we are planning to conduct surveillance of products for children (slings), products that straddle the dividing line between decorative products and toys (borderline products), products for increasing well-being (or containing statements to the effect that they have a medicinal effect), and other products at trade fairs, markets and shops selling ethnic goods. We also included rubber dummies, baby-changing mats, breastfeeding pillows, textile dishcloths, slings, bibs and permanent tattoo inks in the sampling programme.

### **2.30.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

Inspections in the area of general product safety are carried out at commercial entities engaged in manufacture, import, distribution and retail sales, as well as at facilities at which general safety products are used (childcare facilities, hygiene care facilities). The scope of an inspection depends on the role of the commercial entity and may include a review of the documentation by which the responsible person demonstrates the compliance of products with the safety requirements (laid down in regulations or standards or, where these do not exist, with European Commission recommendations, codes of standard practice, etc.), an inspection of labelling and of the keeping of the complaints register, and a review of the records of information provided by commercial entities and the competent inspection body on products that constitute a risk and on the measures adopted (withdrawal/recall).

The health compliance of products is established by means of laboratory analyses of samples taken.

Surveillance is conducted of certain groups of general safety products, chiefly in the area of products for children, childcare products and products with a misleading appearance. Since the entry into force of the Rules on the Minimum Hygiene and Health-Related Conditions for the Performance of Hygiene Care and Other Similar Activities, surveillance has expanded to include piercing, tattooing and other similar activities. Checks are made of the use of products that must comply with these Rules and that may not contain certain substances and colourings defined in the Rules.

Inspections in the area of general product safety are also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes each year depending on the results of the checks carried out in previous years, changes to rules in the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In 2014 health inspectors conducted 247 inspections at commercial entities engaged in production, import, distribution and retail sales, as well as at facilities at which general safety products are used. Inspectors took 30 samples of products for laboratory analysis of the microbiological and/or chemical or physical parameters. On the basis of the surveillance findings, 41 inspection measures were imposed, 29 of which were administrative measures (six decisions to eliminate an irregularity and 23 administrative warnings), along with 12 offence measures (one payment order and 11 warnings for an offence committed).

In addition to checking to ensure that products for children and childcare had been properly labelled, surveillance in 2014 took place within campaigns targeted at inspections of toiletry and other care products, products with a misleading appearance and essential oils. As part of the toiletry and other care products campaign, we are focusing this year chiefly on products to which lotions/gels have been applied, such as dental floss, built-in shave gel razors, toothpicks and similar items. Non-compliances generally related to deficient translations of warnings and instructions, serial numbers missing from a product and an expired use-by date. With regard to indication of the INCI ingredients on these products, we find that the majority of manufacturers are opting to indicate them on these products in response to greater public awareness; this is despite the fact that, by their very definition, they are not cosmetic products and the substance in question is usually only present in very small quantities. We also focused on products with a misleading appearance and found that the number of such products on the Slovenian market is not high; those that have been located and evaluated have been assessed as low-risk products. We checked the status of essential oils on the Slovenian market which are used for a variety of



purposes, and checked their compliance with the legislation on cosmetics if the use of an oil as a cosmetic was clearly indicated in the instructions. We find that a certain percentage of essential oils intended for use as cosmetics are labelled as cosmetics and a certain percentage as chemicals. Warnings and instructions usually enable the product to be used safely, since they are normally a combination of warnings under the legislation on cosmetics and warnings under the legislation on chemicals.

Alongside inspections, the annual surveillance programme also included sampling. In 2014 health inspectors took 30 samples as part of their surveillance activities: five baby trainer drinking cups, five childcare products (two samples of potty trainer seats and toothbrushes, and one baby-changing pillow), seven bibs, three dummy holders, five items of body piercing jewellery and five permanent tattoo samples.

The samples were analysed and evaluated for various mechanical and/or chemical and/or microbiological parameters, such as the migration or content of metals, phthalates, primary and secondary aromatic amines and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in relation to the specific risks attached to a certain product. Assessments were also made of whether their markings and safety warnings were compliant.

The results of the tests of general safety products showed 11 non-compliant samples (37%): five (17%) non-compliant in terms of their warnings and labelling and six (20%) non-compliant in terms of their chemical properties. All samples inspected for microbiological and mechanical properties were compliant. Tests of baby trainer drinking cups, childcare products, dummy holders and body piercing jewellery showed fairly consistent compliance with the safety requirements; only minor labelling irregularities were detected in baby trainer cups and childcare products. Non-compliances regarding chemical properties were found in two bib samples and four samples of permanent tattooing ink (these contained heavy metals, chiefly zinc, copper and barium, in quantities that exceeded the limit values). Two of these samples also contained nickel above the limit of quantification of the analytical method selected.

Six risk assessments were compiled in response to irregularities found. A serious risk was established in the two bib samples owing to the presence of phthalates; in the other samples taken, the risk was adequately controlled/acceptable.

One permanent make-up dye was located on the Slovenian market following 62 RAPEX notifications received. We passed two notifications into the system regarding the bib samples that were considered to present a serious risk because of the presence of phthalates.

## **2.31 Biocides (Regulation (EU) No 2012/528)**

### **2.31.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: [gp-ursk@gov.si](mailto:gp-ursk@gov.si)

Tel: 01 400 6051, Fax: 01 400 6266

Sources: budget

Personnel: An annual FTE of 0.8 (there are four inspectors)

### **2.31.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine,

control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

### **2.31.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

Sampling was not performed in 2014, with the surveillance approach being modified on account of the entry into force of the new implementing regulation. Surveillance of biocides took place throughout the year. The IK is still engaged in halting the trade in biocide products that have not been entered in the Slovenian biocide product register; this has remained in force throughout the entire transition period.

## **2.32 Sector: Textile-labelling (Regulation (EC) No 1007/2011)**

### **2.32.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of textile-labelling in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Luka Rus

Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of material composition.

### **2.32.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

Market surveillance of the textile-labelling takes place on the basis of an annual plan adopted by the Market Inspectorate.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to textile-labelling.

Market surveillance strategy:

The Market Inspectorate conducts regular planned surveillance of textile-labelling.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental

consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2015 surveillance will therefore also be conducted of the labelling of textile products.

### **2.32.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 146 inspections. Seven textile product merchants were found not to have stated the material composition in the Slovenian language; since the merchants took steps to rectify the deficiencies immediately, an administrative warning only was issued.

## **2.33 Sector: Labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear (Directive 94/11/EC)**

### **2.33.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

The authority responsible for market surveillance of the labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear in Slovenia is:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 386 1 280 8700 Fax: +386 1 280 8740 E-mail: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Luka Rus

Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 26 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for market surveillance of the labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear.

### **2.33.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

Market surveillance:

Market surveillance of the labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear is conducted pursuant to the annual surveillance plan adopted by the Market Inspectorate.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to the labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear.

Market surveillance strategy:

The Market Inspectorate conducts routine planned surveillance of the labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial associations of interest, testing laboratories and inspectors

to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear will therefore also be subject to surveillance in 2015.

### **2.33.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

In 2014 the Market Inspectorate conducted 146 inspections. Seven merchants were found not to have labelled the materials used in the main components of footwear in the Slovenian language; Since the merchants took steps to rectify the deficiencies immediately, a warning only was issued.

## **2.34 Sector: Control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Directive 91/477/EEC, amended by Directive 2008/51/EC)**

### **2.33.1 Responsible authority and contact details**

Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Štefanova ulica 2, 1501 Ljubljana, represented by chief inspector Mitja Perko. This authority is responsible for conducting surveillance nationwide and has no units with regional jurisdiction.

Tel: +386 1 428 58 70, Fax: +386 1 428 58 71, E-mail: gp.mnz@gov.si

The inspectorate has 140 market surveillance operations planned in the area of the supply and possession of weapons, pyrotechnic articles and explosives for civil uses. Budget funds of EUR 196 000 are available and cover salaries, material expenses and other surveillance-related costs. Seven inspectors are planned for surveillance activities; they have company vehicles, work and safety equipment and other specialist measuring equipment at their disposal.

### **2.34.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy**

In accordance with the provisions of the Weapons Act (ZOro-1), the IRSNZ conducts surveillance of the implementation of the provisions at legal entities and sole traders that possess weapons or are engaged in the trade in weapons or the provision of shooting range services. Surveillance was therefore focused chiefly on checking the conditions for the possession or trade in weapons, the compliance of business premises intended for the trade in weapons, and the compliance of weapons and ammunition storage facilities and of premises at which weapons and ammunition are kept. Surveillance was conducted of the conditions, as well as of the persons working directly with weapons, and the prescribed records and other documentation relating to weapons and ammunition, buyers of weapons and persons to whom weapons have been entrusted were also inspected. According to Ministry of the Interior records, 25 licences to manufacture weapons, 63 wholesale trade licences, 94 retail sale licences, ten civilian shooting range licences, and five licences for wholesale and retail trade have been issued; there are also 309 legal entities in Slovenia that possess weapons (shooting clubs, hunting societies, holders of private security licences and others).

In conducting weapons surveillance, the authority cooperates with police ballistics experts and, where surveillance staff make a threat assessment, request police assistance.

### **2.34.3 Report on activities carried out in 2014**

IRSNZ inspectors conducted 135 inspections across the entire field of surveillance in 2014. Most of the weapons surveillance activities were conducted in relation to the operation of shooting ranges, where the biggest problems were identified (25 inspections). Surveillance was also conducted at weapons shops and of online stores (24 surveillance activities). Work was focused

on surveillance of individual 'specialised' professions, such as gun makers, weapons manufacture and ammunition manufacture (ten surveillance activities).

## ANNEX: REFERENCE LIST OF PRODUCT SECTORS

Product sectors	Relevant legislation <sup>1 2</sup>
1. Medical devices (including In-vitro diagnostic medical devices and Active implantable medical devices)	Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC
2. Cosmetics	Regulation (EC) 1223/2009
3. Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC
4. Personal protective equipment	Directive 89/686/EEC
5. Construction products	Regulation (EU) 305/2011
6. Aerosol dispensers,	Directive 75/324/EEC
7. Simple pressure vessels and Pressure equipment	Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC
8. Transportable pressure equipment	Directive 2010/35/EU
9. Machines	Directive 2006/42/EC
10. Lifts	Directive 1995/16/EC
11. Cableways	Directive 2000/9/EC
12. Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC
13. Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	Directive 1994/9/EC
14. Pyrotechnics	Directive 2007/23/EC
15. Explosives for civil uses	Directive 93/15/EEC
16. Appliances burning gaseous fuels	Directive 2009/142/EC
17. Measuring instruments, Non-automatic weighing instruments and Pre-packaged products	Directives 2004/22/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2007/45/EC
18. Electrical equipment under EMC	Directive 2004/108/EC
19. Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment under the RTTE	Directive 1999/5/EC
20. Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD	Directive 2006/95/EC
21. Electrical and electronic equipment under RoHS and WEEE and batteries	Directives 2011/65/EU, 2002/96/EC and 2006/66/EC
22./A Chemical substances under REACH and Classification and Labelling Regulations	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
22. /B Other chemicals (Detergents, Paints, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Fluorinated greenhouse gases, Ozone Depleting Substances, etc.)	Regulation (EC) 648/2004, Directive 2004/42/EC, Regulation (EC) 850/2004, Regulation (EC) 842/2006 and Regulation (EU) 517/2014, Regulation (EC) 1005/2009
23. Eco-design and Energy Labelling; Efficiency requirements for hot-boilers fired	Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU;

<sup>1</sup> For ease of reference this table indicates established EU legislation. New legislation replacing that listed in the table should be also taken into account for the relevant period in which it is applicable.

<sup>2</sup> For ease of reference in some cases (e. g. eco-design, energy labelling), this table only indicates EU framework legislation, but is intended to cover also product-specific EU legislative acts.

with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 1992/42/EEC
24. Labelling of tyres	Regulation (EC) 1222/2009
25. Recreational craft	Directive 1994/25/EC
26. Marine equipment	Directive 96/98/EC
27. Motor vehicles	Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC
28. Non-road mobile machinery	Directive 97/68/EC
29. Fertilisers	Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
30. Other consumer products under GPSD (optional)	Directive 2001/95/EC
31. Biocides	Regulation (EU) No 2012/528
32. Textile-labelling	Regulation (EC) 1007/2011
33. Labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear	Directive 94/11/EC
34. Control of the acquisition and possession of weapons	Directive 91/477/EEC, amended by Directive 2008/51/EC