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2039. Health and Safety at Work Act (ZVZD-1), page 5649.

Pursuant to indent 2, paragraph 1 of Article 107 and paragraph 1 of Article 91 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, I hereby issue this

DECREE on the proclamation of the Health and Safety at Work Act (ZVZD-1)

I hereby proclaim the Health and Safety at Work Act (ZVZD-1) as adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia at its session of 24 May 2011.

No. 003-02-5/2011-26

Ljubljana, 1 June 2011

Dr. Danilo Türk /Sgd./
President
of the Republic of Slovenia

HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT (ZVZD-1)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(introductory provision)

This Act shall lay down the rights and duties of employers and workers with respect to healthy and safe work and measures to ensure health and safety at work.

(2) This Act transposes into the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia the Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, which was amended by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC, with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part One (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1). Furthermore, this Act also partially transposes into the Slovene legal order the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2006/123/EC of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36).

(3) This Act shall also determine the competent bodies in the field of health and safety at work.

(4) Implementing regulations concerning health and safety at work shall be enacted by the minister competent for labour and the minister competent for the field to which a given implementing regulation shall pertain, after consultation with social partners within the Economic and Social Council.

(5) The employer shall ensure health and safety at work in accordance with this Act, other regulations and guidelines.

Article 2

(scope)

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all sectors of activity and to all persons present in a work process.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall not be applicable to work related to the military activity of the Slovenian Armed Forces, to police work and to protection, rescue and relief activities during natural and other disasters carried out by the Civil Protection Service and other rescue services, nor to mining, where individual issues of health and safety at work are governed by special regulations.

Article 3

(definitions)

For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. A worker (hereinafter referred to as 'the Worker') means a person performing work for an employer under an employment contract.

Under this Act, a worker also means a person performing work for an employer on any other legal basis, or a person performing work for an employer for training purposes.

2. An employer means any legal or natural person and other entity, such as a state authority, local community, foreign company branch and consular post, employing a worker under an employment contract, and owner of a ship registered in the Slovenian Ship Register.

Under this Act, an employer also means a person who on any other legal basis ensures work to a worker, except persons who ensure work to workers in a household, and heads of holdings performing work on farms with members of their family in accordance with the regulations pertaining to agriculture.

An employer also means a natural person who with members of his holding or family performs a gainful or other activity.

An employer also means a user, to whom workers are being referred in accordance with employment relationship regulations by an employer engaging in the activity of providing workers to another user.

3. An accident at work means an unforeseen or unexpected event occurring at the workplace or in the working environment when work is being performed or is work-related and results in an injury to a worker.

4. A dangerous occurrence means any event where considerable material damage may or has occurred, or a worker's health or life may be or has been placed at risk, or an accident may occur which would render the injured worker incapable of work.

5. A health and safety representative means a workers' representative with a position and role of the works council.

6. A preventive measure means any measure taken by an employer or a worker to reduce or manage occupational health and safety risks.

7. A work process means an organised and managed process that takes place when work is being performed and is directly or indirectly controlled by an employer.

8. A means of work means any facility utilised for work and auxiliary premises, the work equipment, the means and equipment for personal protection at work, and substances and preparations.

9. Workplace health promotion means systematic targeted activities and measures implemented by an employer with the aim of maintaining and enhancing workers' physical and mental health.

10. A safety officer means a person designated by an employer to carry out expert tasks related to safety at work.

11. A competent external service means a legal entity or an individual private entrepreneur which is authorised by the minister competent for labour to perform expert tasks and designated by the employer to carry out all or individual safety at work tasks.

12. An occupational medicine practitioner is a health care provider operating in the field of occupational, traffic and sports medicine designated by the employer to implement health measures related to health at work.

Article 4

(national programme)

The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia shall adopt a national health and safety at work programme (hereinafter referred to as: 'the National Programme').

(2) The National Programme shall lay down the strategy for the development of the health and safety at work sector, the purpose of which is to protect workers' lives, health and work ability, prevent accidents at work, occupational and work-related diseases.

(3) A draft national programme shall be drafted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia following consultation with the expert public and social partners.

(4) The Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the social partners within the Economic and Social Council shall monitor the implementation of the national programme and, where appropriate, propose amendments to it or implementing acts.

II. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Article 5

(ensuring health and safety of workers at work)

The employer shall have a duty to ensure the health and safety of workers at work. To this aim, he shall take the measures necessary to ensure safety and health of workers and of other persons present in the work process, including prevention, elimination and management of occupational risks, provision of information and training of workers, as well as provision of the necessary organisation and means.

The employer shall devote special care to safeguarding the health and safety of pregnant workers, young and older workers and workers with diminished work capacity, and in the selection of measures consider special risks to which these workers are exposed at work, in accordance with specific regulations.

(3) The employer shall be alert to changing circumstances and implement such preventive measures and select such working and production methods that will ensure improvements and a higher level of health and safety at work, and that will be incorporated in all employer's activities and on all levels of organisation.

Article 6

(workplace health promotion)

The employer shall plan and implement workplace health promotion.

Article 7

(planning and safety and health at work)

(1) When planning the working environment, work premises, work and technological procedures, the use of work and personal protective equipment and the use of hazardous chemical substances, the employer shall ensure that all impacts on the health and safety of workers at work are considered and that the environment, procedures, facilities, equipment and substances are appropriate and in accordance with their intended use.

(2) When planning work, the employer shall take into account workers' mental and physical capabilities and reduce risks arising from the workload that can have an impact on the health and safety of workers at work.

Article 8

(responsibility of the employer)

Where the employer transfers expert tasks in the field of safety at work to a safety officer or a competent external service, and expert tasks related to implementing health measures to an occupational medicine practitioner, this shall not discharge him from his responsibilities in this area. The workers' obligations in the field of safety and health at work shall also not affect the principle of the responsibility of the employer.

Article 9

(fundamental principles in the implementation of measures)

The employer shall implement measures referred to in Article 5 of this Act on the basis of the following fundamental principles:

- avoiding risks;
- evaluating risks;

- managing the risks at source;
- adapting the work to the individual by the appropriate design of the workplace and the working environment, work premises, work and technological procedures, the choice of work and personal protective equipment and working and production methods, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work, work at a predetermined work-rate and other circumstances detrimental to health (humanisation of work);
- adapting to technical progress;
- replacing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous;
- developing a coherent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organization of work, working conditions, social relationships and factors related to the working environment;
- giving collective safety measures priority over individual protective measures;
- giving appropriate instructions to workers.

Article 10

(duties of employers and rights of workers)

All duties of employers arising from this Act and regulations issued on the basis thereof shall constitute the rights of workers with regard to health and safety protection at work.

Article 11

(right to health and safety at work)

The worker shall have the right to the type of work and a working environment which are safe and without risk to health.

Article 12

(workers' obligations)

- (1) The worker shall comply with and implement measures necessary to ensure health and safety at work.
- (2) The worker shall exercise all due care at work to protect his own safety and health and that of other persons.
- (3) The worker shall make use of the means of work, safety devices and personal protective equipment in accordance with their purpose and the employer's instructions, handle them with care and maintain them in full working order.

Article 13

(mutual information and consultation)

Employers and workers or their representatives shall keep each other informed of, consult on, and take part in decisions on all issues pertaining to safety and health at work in compliance with this Act and regulations governing workers' participation in management.

Article 14

(employer's financial obligations)

The protection of safety and health at work may in no circumstances involve the workers in financial cost. Work-related health impairment may not affect the worker's pay nor encroach upon his economic and social status acquired through work.

Article 15

(joint activities planning)

The social partners within the Economic and Social Council, insurance companies and institutes in the field of health insurance and retirement and disability insurance shall all take part in the planning of joint activities to

achieve a higher level of health and safety at work as well as general development of safety culture. The mentioned insurance companies and institutes shall ensure the provision of funds necessary to this aim.

(2) Legal and natural entities carrying out the activity of ensuring health and safety at work, universities and other educational institutions shall all take part in the planning of joint activities referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) The employer's contribution in relation to an occupational injury or occupational disease shall depend on the attained level of health and safety at work.

Article 16

(education and training)

(1) Education and training concerning health and safety at work shall form an integral part of educational programmes provided by universities and schools of all types and levels.

(2) Training for safety and health at work shall form an integral part of the induction of workers.

III. OBLIGATIONS ON EMPLOYERS

Article 17

(risk assessment and safety statement)

The employer shall prepare a written assessment of risks to which workers are or may be exposed at work, according to the procedure, which includes in particular:

- identification and detection of hazards;
- identification of workers who could be exposed to the identified hazards;
- an assessment of risk which considers the likelihood of accidents at work, occupational diseases or work-related diseases, and their severity;
- decision on whether the risk is acceptable;
- decision on the introduction of measures to reduce the unacceptable risk.

(2) The employer shall revise and review the risk assessment every time:

- the preventive protection measures currently in place are insufficient or no longer adequate;
- data or information on which the assessment was based is no longer valid;
- the assessment can be improved or complemented.

(3) Once the assessment of the occupational health and safety risks has been carried out, the employer shall produce and adopt a written safety statement and risk assessment document, which shall, depending on the type and size of the activity, consist in particular of:

- the plan and procedures for the implementation of measures in the event of imminent danger;
- the definition of duties and responsibilities of persons responsible in the undertaking and of workers with specific responsibility for health and safety at work.

(4) Based on an expert assessment of the occupational medicine practitioner, the employer shall define in the safety statement and risk assessment document any specific health requirements to be observed by a worker who is engaged in a given work task or a work process or is using a particular means of work.

(5) The employer shall attach to the written risk assessment included into the safety statement the minutes on consultation with workers or their representatives.

Article 18

(publication, communication and access to the safety statement and risk assessment document)

(1) The employer shall publish the safety statement and risk assessment document in the ordinary manner and communicate it to workers in the part applicable to them following each revision or review, as well as to the newly-employed and all other persons present at the workplace upon the commencement of work.

(2) The employer shall grant access to the current safety statement and risk assessment document upon the worker's request.

Article 19

(obligations on employers)

The employer shall ensure health and safety at work in accordance with the safety statement and risk assessment document, in particular by:

- conferring the implementation of safety tasks on a safety officer, and the implementation of health measures on an occupational medicine practitioner;
- informing workers of the introduction of new technologies or means of work, as well as of the risk of accidents at work, occupational and work-related diseases, and by issuing safe working practice instructions;
- training workers in safe and healthy working practice;
- providing workers with personal protective equipment and ensuring its use, if the means of work or the working environment are inadequate to ensure health and safety at work despite the safety measures being taken;
- undertaking periodic inspections of the harmfulness of the working environment and examining the appropriateness of working conditions;
- undertaking periodic examinations and testing of work equipment to verify their compliance with health and safety at work regulations;
- providing for a safe working environment and the use of safe work equipment.

Article 20

(first aid)

(1) The employer shall take measures to ensure first aid to workers and other persons present, and measures for cooperation with the emergency medical services.

(2) The minister competent for labour shall, in agreement with the minister competent for health, elaborate concrete measures for providing first aid to workers and other persons present in the work process.

Article 21

(fire safety and evacuation)

The employer shall, in accordance with specific regulations, take measures to ensure fire safety and evacuation, and, where appropriate, take measures for cooperation with external fire safety services.

Article 22

(adjustment of first aid and fire safety measures)

The measures referred to in Articles 20 and 21 and the number of workers or persons authorised by the employer to implement specific regulations shall be adjusted to the nature of the (economic) activity and the number of employees and shall take account of other persons present in the work process.

Article 23

(risk of third-party violence)

(1) At workplaces where there is higher risk of third-party violence, the employer shall ensure such a design and equipment of the workplace that reduces the risk of violence and allows assistance to be provided at the workplace under threat.

(2) The employer shall plan procedures to manage the violence referred to in the previous paragraph of this Article and inform workers working at such workplaces about them.

Article 24

(violence, mobbing, harassment, psychosocial risks)

The employer shall adopt measures to prevent, eliminate and manage cases of violence, mobbing, harassment and other forms of psychosocial risks at the workplace which can pose a threat to workers' health.

Article 25

(precautionary safety)

The employer may only put a facility into use after having obtained the documents related to the future work in accordance with the regulations governing health and safety protection at temporary and mobile construction sites, and having made a written assessment of the risks the workers could be exposed to at work.

(2) The employer may put the work equipment and other means of work into use only after having obtained:

- the necessary documents testifying to their compliance with the essential health and safety requirements applicable to the means of work;

- the necessary documents as prescribed by the regulations governing health and safety at work while using the means of work.

(3) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall apply to all changes to the work process.

Article 26

(use of hazardous substances)

(1) The employer may only allow workers to handle hazardous chemical substances if such are accompanied with a safety data sheet by way of which the manufacturer or supplier of said substance specifies all relevant safety and technical information needed to assess the risk in working with these substances, and if all the safety measures determined in the safety data sheet are implemented.

(2) The employer shall provide the safety data sheet in the Slovene language, and exceptionally in a foreign language, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals regulations.

(3) The employer shall, where appropriate, provide a translation of the safety data sheet referred to in the preceding paragraph into a language which the worker understands.

Article 27

(serious, imminent and unavoidable danger)

(1) The employer shall immediately inform all workers who are, or may be, exposed to serious and imminent danger of the type of risk and of safety measures.

(2) In the event of serious, imminent and unavoidable danger, the employer shall take action and give instructions to enable workers to stop work and proceed to a place of safety.

(3) Save in exceptional cases and for reasons duly substantiated, the employer shall refrain from asking workers to resume work in a working situation where there is still serious and imminent danger.

Article 28

(safety officer)

(1) The employer shall designate from among his workers one or more safety officers for the execution of expert tasks pertaining to safety at work.

(2) The conditions to be fulfilled by a safety officer shall be determined by the minister competent for labour and shall depend on the type of the employer's activity and the type and level of risk of accidents at work, occupational and work-related diseases.

(3) The employer shall determine the type of professional education and the number of safety officers referred to in the preceding paragraph, by taking into account:

- the organisation, nature and size of the work process;
- the number of workers involved in the work process posing a risk to health and safety;
- the number of work shifts;
- the number of work units in separate locations.

(4) In the execution of expert tasks, safety officers shall be directly answerable to the employer.

(5) The employer shall ensure full professional autonomy of safety officers in the execution of their tasks according to this Act, allow them adequate time and access to all required information, and enable them further professional training. A safety officer shall not be placed at a disadvantage or suffer other harmful and unjustified consequences because of his action.

(6) When unable to perform the tasks related to the organisation and implementation of safety at work with his safety officers, the employer may entrust the execution of all or individual tasks to competent external services holding an authorisation in accordance with this Act.

(7) Where the employer has entrusted the execution of all or individual safety at work tasks to competent external services, he shall have a duty to inform them of all the factors which affect or might affect health and safety of workers at work. These services shall have access to data on risks, safety and preventive measures and workers responsible for the implementation of measures, including first aid, fire safety and evacuation.

Article 29

(safety officer's tasks)

In order to constantly improve health and safety at work, the safety officer shall in particular perform the following tasks:

1. advise the employer on planning, selection, purchase and maintenance of means of work;
2. advise the employer on the fitting-out of workplaces and the working environment;
3. coordinate measures to prevent psychosocial risks;
4. set out the professional basis for the safety statement;
5. conduct periodic inspections on the harmfulness of the working environment;
6. conduct periodic inspections and tests of work equipment;
7. conduct internal supervision of the implementation of the measures for safe working practice;
8. develop instructions for healthy and safe working practice;
9. monitor the situation with regard to accidents at work, identify the causes of same and prepare reports and proposed measures for the employer;
10. prepare and carry out training of workers in safe working practice;
11. cooperate with the occupational medicine practitioner.

(2) The ministry competent for labour shall carry out the procedures, tasks and duties in accordance with the Act Regulating the Qualification Recognition Procedure for Access of Citizens of EU Member States, the European Economic Area and Swiss Confederation to Regulated Professions and Professional Activities in the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 30

(1) If qualified, the employer may himself assume the management and protection of safety at work in his undertaking.

(2) The employer shall be deemed qualified, if the employer's responsible person has passed the general part of the professional certification exam in health and safety at work or if he has followed the adapted general and professional training in the scope and manner prescribed by the regulation governing the continuous professional training of safety officers.

Article 31

(professional certification exam)

(1) The minister competent for labour shall specify the conditions, manner and programme for the professional certification exam in health and safety at work.

(2) The professional certification exam consisting of the general and specific part which has been taken prior to the entry into force of the Act shall remain valid.

Article 32

(planning of workplace health promotion)

(1) The employer shall plan workplace health promotion, provide the necessary means for it and define the method for monitoring its implementation.

(2) The minister competent for health shall issue guidelines on specifying and preparing workplace health promotion referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article not later than the date on which this Act enters into force.

(3) The guidelines referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be discussed by the Economic and Social Council, after which they shall be published on the websites of the ministry competent for health and the ministry competent for labour.

Article 33

(occupational medicine practitioner)

(1) The employer shall ensure that all health measures related to health and safety at work are implemented by an occupational medicine practitioner.

(2) Depending on the type of activity performed by the employer and the type and level of risk of accidents at work, occupational and work-related diseases, the occupational medicine practitioner shall in particular perform the following tasks:

1. engage in the drafting of the expert basis for the safety statement;
2. perform health examinations of workers referred to in Article 36 of this Act;
3. inform workers of the risks related to their workplace and the working environment which could lead to functional impairment, diseases or disability;
4. monitor and analyse the situation related to occupational and work-related diseases, and identify their causes;
5. draft reports for employers on findings resulting from the analyses of the workers' health status determined during health examinations, analyses of functional impairments, accidents at work, occupational diseases, work-related diseases and work-related disabilities. The reports shall also contain proposals for the improvement of the work process aimed at complementing or upgrading the measures related to health at work;
6. participate in the occupational rehabilitation process and advise on the choice of other appropriate work;
7. engage in the preparation of the employer's plan for the provision of first aid and participate in the worker and employer training on general and specific first aid measures.

(3) In the execution of tasks, the occupational medicine practitioner shall cooperate with the worker's general practitioner and with disability and health insurance expert bodies in order to exchange data on workers' health

status and to help determine the justification of temporary or permanent absence from work and assess ability to work.

(4) Based on the worker's prior written consent, the occupational medicine practitioner may obtain from the worker's general practitioner access to the worker's health status data and information on his treatment and rehabilitation. The occupational medicine practitioner shall communicate to the general practitioner, based on the latter's request, information on the worker's workload and workplace requirements.

Article 34

(conditions for the implementation of occupational medicine)

(1) The occupational medicine practitioner is a legal or natural entity authorised by the ministry competent for health.

(2) The minister competent for health shall determine personnel, spatial and other conditions to be met by an occupational medicine practitioner.

(3) The ministry competent for health shall keep a list of occupational medicine practitioners and publish it on its website.

Article 35

(duty of mutual cooperation)

The safety officer designated by the employer for the execution of expert tasks pertaining to health and safety at work and the occupational medicine practitioner shall have a duty to cooperate in the implementation of health and safety at work tasks.

Article 36

(health examinations)

(1) The employer shall provide to workers health examinations corresponding to their occupational health and safety risks.

(2) The minister competent for health in agreement with the minister competent for labour shall lay down in an implementing regulation the types, manner and deadlines for carrying out health examinations.

Article 37

(worker information)

(1) The employer shall inform workers of safe and healthy working practice by way of written notices and instructions. In exceptional cases, when workers are exposed to imminent danger to their health or lives, such notices and instructions may be delivered orally.

(2) The employer shall inform workers of every type of hazard in the working environment and at the workplace, of safety measures necessary to prevent threat and reduce harmful consequences, of workers designated for the implementation of first aid measures and workers or persons authorised under specific regulations designated for the implementation of fire safety and evacuation measures. The employer shall inform pregnant workers, young and older workers and workers with diminished work capacity of the results of risk assessments and measures taken by the employer to safeguard their health and safety at work.

(3) The employer shall ensure that access to workplaces exposed to direct and imminent danger is allowed only to workers who have his special instructions for work at such workplaces.

(4) The employer engaging workers of another employer on the basis of a contract shall provide these workers with all information on occupational health and safety risks, including the safety statement, as well as with information on workers designated for first aid and workers or persons authorised under specific regulations designated for the implementation of fire safety and evacuation measures.

(5) The employer shall display at workplaces and on the means of work special warning and danger signs as well as safety instructions in accordance with specific regulations.

Article 38

(training of workers)

(1) The employer shall ensure that each worker receives adequate health and safety training on recruitment, in the event of a transfer to another workplace, in the event of the introduction of any new technology or new means of work, and in the event of any modification of the work process which may alter the level of safety at work.

(2) Health and safety training shall be adjusted to the specificities of the workplace and carried out according to a programme which shall be, where appropriate, renewed and modified by the employer with regard to new forms and types of threat.

(3) Competence for safe working practice shall be examined by the employer at the workplace.

(4) The employer shall determine mandatory periodic theoretical and practical examinations in safe working practice for all workers working at workplaces where an increased risk of accidents and occupational diseases has been established during a risk assessment, as well as for all workers working at workplaces where there is an increased incidence of accidents at work and occupational diseases.

(5) The frequency of the periodic examinations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be lower than once every two years.

(6) Following an inspection, a labour inspector may order that an existing health and safety training programme be adjusted to the workplace specificities with regard to the forms and types of hazards. Following an inspection, a labour inspector may also order a theoretical and practical examination in safe working practice.

(7) The employer shall provide the training of workers during their working hours and the training shall not be at the workers' expense.

Article 39

(written agreement on joint sites)

(1) At sites where two or more employers and self-employed workers are engaged at the same time, they shall agree in writing as to the common measures to ensure health and safety at work.

(2) In the agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph, each employer shall designate a worker who is to safeguard the safety of his workers.

(3) The employers shall, by common agreement, designate a worker who is to ensure coordinated implementation of measures defined in the written agreement.

Article 40

(notification of inspection service)

Prior to the commencement of a work process involving greater risk of accidents and occupational diseases, the employer shall notify the Labour Inspectorate of such work.

Article 41

(reports to inspection service)

(1) The employer shall immediately report to the Labour Inspectorate any fatal accident at work or any accident at work rendering a worker incapable of work for more than three working days, or any collective accident, dangerous occurrence or an established occupational disease.

(2) With regard to the reporting of accidents at work and occupational diseases referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article, the employer shall collect and communicate on forms the following personal data:

- name and surname, sex, nationality, personal registration number or the date of birth of the worker involved in an accident;

- name and surname, sex, nationality, personal registration number or the date of birth of the worker who has developed an occupational disease, data on the occupational disease and the decision recognising the occupational nature of the disease of the worker.

(3) The minister competent for labour shall in greater detail prescribe the forms to be used for reporting accidents, dangerous occurrences and diseases referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 42

(authority administering the register)

(1) The Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia shall keep a register of reports referred to in the preceding Article and act as its administrator.

(2) The register administrator shall process the data contained in the register of reports without referring to personal data which permit identification of a worker in order to monitor and analyse causes of fatal accidents, accidents rendering a worker incapable of work for more than three working days, collective accidents, dangerous occurrences and established occupational diseases for reasons of planning the accident and disease prevention policy and for statistical reasons.

(3) For reasons defined in the preceding paragraph, the register administrator shall also have the right to request information about the type of injury, type of disease and the duration of the absence from work from operators of health care databases.

Article 43

(collection of personal data)

(1) The administrator shall collect personal data indirectly, through reports submitted by employers referred to in Article 41, paragraph 1.

(2) The administrator shall have the right to obtain the following data from the Central Population Register:

- personal registration number, name and surname, place of birth, year of birth, sex, place and types of residence, nationality, education, date, and data on events, modifications and corrections.

Article 44

(application of the personal data protection act)

The collection, processing and communication of personal data contained in the registers referred to in Article 41 of this Act shall be subject to the provisions of the act governing personal data protection.

Article 45

(workers' participation in management)

(1) The employer shall allow workers to take part in discussions on all questions relating to health and safety at work in accordance with this Act and other regulations.

(2) The right referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be exercised by workers directly, through their representatives in the works council in line with the regulations governing workers' participation in management, or through a health and safety representative.

(3) For the purpose of electing a health and safety representative referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article, regulations governing workers' participation in management shall apply.

Article 46

(duty to consult)

(1) The employer shall consult with workers or their representatives on the risk assessment as well as on any measure which might affect health and safety at work, on the designation of a safety officer, occupational medicine practitioner, workers designated for first aid, workers or persons authorised under specific regulations governing fire safety and evacuation, and on information of workers and organisation of training.

(2) The employer shall, in the ordinary manner, present to workers' representatives and trade unions organised in his undertaking the safety statement and risk assessment (document) and documents on accidents at work kept by the employer in accordance with the regulations.

(3) Should there be no elected worker's representatives and organised trade unions in the employer's undertaking, the employer shall publish the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph in the ordinary manner.

Article 47

(the health and safety representative's status)

(1) The health and safety representative shall be granted the mode of work and rights which apply to a works council.

(2) Workers and their representatives may not be placed at a disadvantage because of exercising the rights referred to in Article 45, paragraph 1 of this Act.

Article 48

(rights and obligations of the works council or health and safety representative)

(1) The works council or health and safety representative may demand that the employer adopt suitable measures and prepare proposals for the elimination or mitigation of occupational health and safety risks.

(2) Workers or their health and safety representatives may request an inspection by the competent inspection service, if they consider that the safety measures taken by the employer are inadequate.

(3) The works council representative or health and safety representative shall have the right to be present at any inspection, when it is inspecting the safeguarding of health and safety at work, and shall have the right to submit observations.

(4) The employer shall inform the works council or health and safety representative and trade unions in the undertaking of findings, proposals or measures imposed by inspection bodies.

(5) The employer shall ensure that works council members or the health and safety representative receive adequate training for the execution of their tasks.

IV. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF WORKERS

Article 49

(workers' rights)

(1) It shall be the right and obligation of every worker to be aware of the safety and health protection measures and to be trained for their implementation.

(2) The worker shall have the right to make proposals, comments and provide information concerning health and safety at work to workers with specific responsibility for health and safety at work under this Act.

Article 50

(workers' obligations)

The worker shall in particular:

- make correct use of the work equipment and other means of work including safety devices in accordance with the employer's instructions;

- use the personal protective equipment in accordance with the employer's instructions and its purpose;

- immediately inform his employer or the workers designated in the safety statement for health and safety at work of any deficiency, harmfulness, defect or other occurrence that may endanger his health and safety at work or those of other persons;

- cooperate with the employer or workers designated in the safety statement for health and safety at work until a safe working environment and working conditions are ensured and measures imposed by the Labour Inspectorate are implemented.

Article 51

(prohibition of work under the influence of alcohol, drugs and other substances)

(1) The worker is prohibited to work or be at the workplace under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other prohibited substances.

(2) The worker is prohibited to work or be under the influence of medications which might affect his physical and mental ability at workplaces where, due to a higher risk of accident at work, it has been so determined in the safety statement and risk assessment (document).

(3) The employer shall determine the condition referred to in the first paragraph of this Article according to the procedure and manner defined in his internal act.

(4) The employer shall remove from work, the workplace and work process any worker who has worked or been at the workplace contrary to the provisions of the first and second paragraph of this Article.

Article 52

(right to decline to perform work)

(1) The worker shall have the right to decline to perform work, if he has not been informed beforehand of all potential hazards involved and of adopted safety measures, if he is not trained in health and safety at work or if the employer has failed to provide the prescribed health examination.

(2) The worker shall have the right to decline to perform work, if he is exposed to imminent danger to health or life because the prescribed safety measures have not been implemented, and to demand that the danger be eliminated.

(3) Should the employer fail to eliminate the danger, the worker may demand the intervention of the Labour Inspectorate and notify the works council or a health and safety representative accordingly.

Article 53

(right to leave the workplace)

(1) In the event of serious and imminent danger to health and life, it shall be the right of the worker to take appropriate action according to his knowledge and the technical means available, and in the event of unavoidable danger it shall be his right to leave the dangerous workplace, work process or the working environment.

(2) In cases described in the preceding paragraph, the worker shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from his action, except if caused intentionally or through gross negligence.

Article 54

(right to health examinations)

(1) The worker shall have the right to health examinations corresponding to his occupational health and safety risks.

(2) The worker shall respond to and undergo a health examination corresponding to the health and safety risks at his workplace.

V. DUTIES OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Article 55

(definition of a self-employed person)

(1) Persons performing a gainful or other activity as their only or main occupation and who do not employ other workers or involve other persons into the work process (hereinafter referred to as 'the Self-Employed Person') are in accordance with this Act and other health and safety at work regulations responsible for their own safety and health as well as for the safety and health of other persons affected by their actions or omissions.

(2) Any person insured as a farmer in accordance with the pension and disability insurance regulations who does not employ workers or involve other persons into the work process other than family members on farms in accordance with regulations governing agriculture shall also be regarded as a self-employed person.

Article 56

(duty to assess risk)

(1) The self-employed person shall have a duty to assess risk.

(2) Should the self-employed person establish that there are risks of accidents, occupational or work-related diseases, he shall produce a written safety statement and risk assessment (document) and define measures to ensure health and safety at work.

Article 57

(duty to use appropriate means of work and personal protective equipment)

The self-employed person shall use in his work the means of work and personal protective equipment corresponding to occupational risks and prescribed health and safety requirements.

Article 58

(duty to join a written agreement)

Where self-employed persons perform work on sites referred to in Article 39 of this Act, they shall join the written agreement and implement common measures to ensure health and safety at work.

Article 59

(reports to inspection service)

The self-employed person shall report to the Labour Inspectorate any accident at work rendering him incapable of work for more than three working days, or any established occupational disease and dangerous occurrence.

Article 60

(duty to ensure fire safety)

The self-employed person shall, corresponding to the type and nature of the economic activity he is performing, adopt fire safety measures in accordance with specific regulations.

VI. DOCUMENTS

Article 61

(keeping of documents)

The employer shall keep all documents under this Act and implementing regulations, and in particular documents referring to the following:

1. periodic inspections on the harmfulness of the working environment;
2. periodic inspections and tests of work equipment;
3. inspections and tests of personal protective equipment;
4. training and examinations carried out in safe working practice;
5. health examinations of workers;
6. accidents at work, collective accidents, dangerous occurrences, established occupational and work-related diseases, and causes thereof;
7. hazardous substances used, if so prescribed by specific regulations.

(2) A work-related disease under this Act shall mean a disease where the work process or the work environment act as a predisposing, but not causal factor for its development, and which is significant for data collection in order to improve working conditions.

(3) The employer shall permanently keep the documents referred to in the first paragraph of this Article. In the event of termination, the employer shall hand over the documents referred to in the first paragraph of this Article to the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, unless this Act or implementing regulations provide otherwise.

VII. HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK COUNCIL

Article 62

(expert consultative body)

(1) The minister competent for labour shall appoint the Health and Safety at Work Council (hereinafter referred to as 'the Council') as an expert consultative body which shall in particular consist of experts in safety at work, occupational medicine, social security and experts representing employers' organisations and trade unions. Members of the Council representing employers' organisations and trade unions shall be appointed by the minister at the proposal of the Economic and Social Council.

(2) The Council shall discuss and adopt positions and recommendations on the situation, strategy and implementation of a uniform policy as well as on priority tasks in the field of health and safety at work.

VIII. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPERT TASKS

Article 63

(authorisation types)

(1) The minister competent for labour shall issue to a legal entity or an individual private entrepreneur fulfilling the personnel, organisational, technical and other conditions an authorisation for the performance of the following expert tasks:

- periodic inspections on the harmfulness of the working environment;
- periodic inspections and tests of work equipment;

(2) The minister competent for labour may also issue the authorisation referred to in the preceding paragraph to foreign legal entities or individual private entrepreneurs.

(3) Foreign legal entities or individual private entrepreneurs may in the Republic of Slovenia engage in cross-border performance of expert tasks referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, if they fulfil the personnel, organisational, technical and other conditions.

Article 64

(validity of authorisation)

The minister competent for labour shall issue the authorisation referred to in the previous Article for a period of seven years.

Article 65

(quality of work and documents)

(1) The legal entity or the individual private entrepreneur (hereinafter referred to as "Authorisation Holder") shall perform expert tasks in a prudent manner and according to the rules of the profession.

(2) Documents issued in the performance of expert tasks shall ensure traceability and transparency.

Article 66

(notices and reporting)

(1) The authorisation holder shall have to inform the ministry competent for labour within 15 days of any change which could affect the performance of expert tasks for which he was authorised, and in particular of changes related to technical equipment and safety officers.

(2) The authorisation holder shall have to submit to the ministry competent for labour annual reports on the tasks he is performing, not later than by the end of February for the previous year.

Article 67

(supervision of the performance of expert tasks)

Supervision of the performance of expert tasks shall be exercised on the basis of a notification or an annual report referred to in the preceding paragraph by the Labour Inspectorate directly with the authorisation holder, the authority contracting expert tasks, or both.

Article 68

(revocation of authorisation)

The minister competent for labour shall revoke an authorisation for the performance of expert tasks:

- if it is established that the authorisation holder no longer fulfils the conditions for obtaining an authorisation;
- if the authorisation holder fails to commence the tasks specified in the said authorisation within one year of its issue;
- if the authorisation was issued on the basis of false information;
- if it has been established, based on the advice of the Labour Inspectorate or the reasoned advice of a legal entity under civil law bringing together safety officers and occupational medicine practitioners that the tasks have not been performed at an expert level;
- if the authorisation holder fails to inform the ministry competent for labour of any change which affects the performance of expert tasks for which he was authorised, and in particular of changes related to technical equipment and safety officers;
- if the authorisation holder fails to submit the annual report, despite being called upon to do so.

(2) The legal entity or the individual private entrepreneur may again apply for an authorisation under the conditions specified in Article 63 of this Act following the expiry of a period of one year after the revocation of the authorisation.

Article 69

(procedure for issuing, renewing and revoking an authorisation)

(1) The minister competent for labour shall issue, renew and revoke an authorisation through a decision issued in an administrative procedure based on an examination and opinion of a three-member commission.

(2) Should the minister fail to issue and serve a decision in the procedure for issuing or renewing an authorisation referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article within three months from the date the application is complete, it shall be deemed that the authorisation was issued or renewed.

(3) No appeal may be lodged against the decision referred to in the first paragraph.

(4) An authorisation, its renewal or revocation shall be entered into a register kept by the ministry competent for labour, with the exception of authorisations for the cross-border supply of services, if the authorisation holders are entered into a register in their own country.

(5) The authorisation holder may commence the execution of expert tasks on the date of entry into the register.

(6) Data entered into the register shall be a matter of public record.

Article 70

(specification of personnel, organisational, technical and other conditions)

The minister competent for labour shall specify the personnel, organisational, technical and other conditions that legal entities or individual private entrepreneurs have to fulfil in order to obtain or renew an authorisation, determine the composition of the commission and prescribe the keeping of the register.

IX. SUPERVISION

Article 71

(supervision of the labour inspectorate)

Supervision over the implementation of this Act, the regulations issued on the basis thereof, other regulations governing health and safety at work, and the safety measures specified in general acts of the employer or collective agreements shall be carried out by the Labour Inspectorate.

Article 72

(supervision of the mining inspectorate)

Supervision referred to in the preceding paragraph concerning mining operations and underground construction works using mining operation methods in accordance with the specific regulations governing mining shall be carried out by the Mining Inspectorate.

Article 73

(supervision of the port state control)

Supervision referred to in Article 71 of this Act on commercial seagoing vessels entered in the Slovene Ship Register, with the exception of supervision on fishing vessels, shall be carried out by the Port State Control.

Article 74

(supervision of a body competent for aviation safety)

Supervision referred to in Article 71 of this Act in the area of aviation operations and other airborne aviation activities shall be exercised by the body competent for aviation safety.

Article 75

(supervision of the inspectorate competent for protection against natural and other disasters)

Supervision over the implementation of fire safety, rescue and evacuation measures shall be carried out by the inspectorate competent for protection against natural and other disasters.

X. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 76

(offences by the employer)

A fine amounting from 2,000 to 40,000 EUR shall be imposed on an employer, who:

1. fails to prepare a written assessment of risks to which workers are or may be exposed at work (Article 17, Paragraph 1);
2. fails to revise and review the risk assessment every time, when the preventive protection measures currently in place are insufficient or no longer adequate, when data on which the assessment was based are no longer valid, and when the assessment can be improved or complemented (Article 17, Paragraph 2);
3. once the assessment of the occupational health and safety risk has been performed, the employer fails to produce and adopt a written safety statement and a risk assessment document (Article 17, Paragraph 3);
4. based on the professional assessment of the occupational medicine practitioner, fails to define in the safety statement and risk assessment document any specific health requirements to be observed by the worker who is engaged in a given work process or is using a particular means of work (Article 17, Paragraph 4);
5. fails to attach to the written risk assessment included into the safety statement the minutes on consultation with workers or their representatives (Article 17, Paragraph 17);
6. fails to publish the safety statement and risk assessment document in the ordinary manner and communicate it to workers in the part applicable to them following each revision or review, as well as to the newly-employed and all other persons present at the workplace and in the work process upon the commencement of work (Article 18, Paragraph 1);
7. fails to grant access to the current safety statement and risk assessment document upon the worker's request (Article 18, Paragraph 2);

8. fails to provide workers with personal protective equipment and ensure its use, if the means of work and the working environment are inadequate to ensure health and safety at work despite the safety measures being taken (Article 19, Indent 4);

9. fails to undertake periodic inspections of the harmfulness of the working environment and thus examine the appropriateness of working conditions (Article 19, Indent 5);

10. fails to conduct periodic examinations and tests of work equipment and thus verify their compliance with health and safety at work regulations (Article 19, Indent 6);

11. fails to provide for a safe working environment and the use of safe work equipment (Article 19, Indent 7);

12. fails to take measures to ensure first aid to workers and other persons present, and measures for cooperation with the emergency medical services (Article 20, Paragraph 1);

13. fails to define the measures referred to in Articles 20 and 21 and the number of workers or persons authorised by the employer to implement the specific regulations adapted to the nature of the (economic) activity and the number of employees, and taking into account other persons present in the work process (Article 22);

14. fails to ensure, at workplaces where there is a higher risk of third-party violence, such a design and equipment of the workplace that reduces the risk of violence and allows assistance to be provided at the workplace under threat (Article 23, Paragraph 1);

15. fails to plan procedures to manage workplace violence and inform workers working at such workplaces about them (Article 23, Paragraph 2);

16. fails to adopt measures to prevent, eliminate and manage cases of violence, mobbing, harassment and other forms of psychosocial risks at the workplace which can pose a threat to workers' health (Article 24);

17. puts a facility into use without having obtained the documents related to the future work in accordance with the regulations governing health and safety protection at temporary and mobile construction sites, and without having made a written assessment of the risks the workers could be exposed to at work (Article 25, Paragraph 1);

18. puts the work equipment and other means of work into use without having obtained the necessary documents testifying to their compliance with the essential health and safety requirements, or the necessary documents as prescribed by the regulations governing health and safety at work while using the means of work (Article 25, Paragraph 2);

19. allows workers to handle hazardous chemical substances which are not accompanied with a safety data sheet by way of which the manufacturer or supplier of said substance specifies all relevant safety and technical information needed to assess the risk in working with these substances, and fails to implement all the safety measures determined in the safety data sheet (Article 26, Paragraph 1);

20. fails to provide the safety data sheet in the Slovene language, save exceptionally, when the safety data sheet may also be provided in a foreign language, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals regulation (Article 26, Paragraph 2);

21. fails to provide, where appropriate, a translation of the safety data sheet into a language which the worker understands (Article 26, Paragraph 3);

22. fails immediately to inform all workers who are, or may be, exposed to serious and imminent danger of the present risk and of safety measures (Article 27, Paragraph 1);

23. in the event of serious, imminent and unavoidable danger fails to take action and give instructions to enable workers to stop work and proceed to a place of safety (Article 27, Paragraph 2);

24. save in exceptional cases and for reasons duly substantiated, asks workers to resume work in a working situation where there is still serious and imminent danger (Article 27, Paragraph 3);

25. fails to designate one or more safety officers for the execution of expert tasks pertaining to safety at work (Article 28, Paragraph 1);

26. fails to ensure full professional autonomy of safety officers in the execution of their tasks according to this Act, allow them adequate time and access to all required information or enable them further professional training; or places a safety officer at a disadvantage or puts him in a situation where he suffers other harmful and unjustified consequences because of his action (Article 28, Paragraph 5);

27. fails to plan and define workplace health promotion in the safety statement and risk assessment document, provide the necessary means for it and define the method for monitoring its implementation (Article 32, Paragraph 1);

28. fails to ensure that all health measures related to health and safety at work are implemented by an occupational medicine practitioner (Article 33, Paragraph 1);

29. fails to provide to workers health examinations corresponding to their occupational health and safety risks (Article 36, Paragraph 1);

30. fails to inform workers of safe and healthy working practice, types of hazards in the working environment and at the workplace, the necessary safety measures and workers designated for the implementation of first aid measures and workers or persons authorised under specific regulations designated for the implementation of fire safety and evacuation measures (Article 37, Paragraphs 1 and 2);

31. fails to ensure that access to workplaces exposed to direct and imminent danger is allowed only to workers who have his special instructions for work at such workplaces (Article 37, Paragraph 3);

32. fails to provide workers of another employer with all information on occupational health and safety risks, including the safety statement, as well as with information on the worker designated for first aid and workers or persons authorised under specific regulations designated for the implementation of fire safety and evacuation measures (Article 37, Paragraph 4);

33. fails to display at workplaces and on the means of work special warning and danger signs as well as safety instructions in accordance with specific regulations (Article 37, Paragraph 5);

34. fails to ensure that workers receive health and safety training or to adjust and, where appropriate, renew and modify the training contents (Article 38, Paragraphs 1 and 2);

35. fails to examine competence for safe working practice at the workplace (Article 38, Paragraph 3);

36. fails to determine mandatory periodic theoretical and practical examinations in safe working practice for all workers working at workplaces where an increased risk of accidents and occupational diseases has been established during a risk assessment, as well as for all workers working at workplaces where there is an increased incidence of accidents at work and occupational diseases, or fails to respect the frequency of examinations (Article 38, Paragraphs 4 and 5);

37. fails to provide the training of workers during their working hours and to ensure that it is not at their expense (Article 38, Paragraph 7);

38. fails to define in a written agreement common measures to ensure health and safety at work, designate a worker who is to safeguard the safety of his workers, and fails to designate a worker who is to ensure implementation of these measures at a site where two or more employers are engaged at the same time (Article 39);

39. fails to notify the Labour Inspectorate prior to the commencement of a work process involving greater risk of accidents and occupational diseases (Article 40);

40. fails immediately to report any fatal accident at work or any accident at work rendering a worker incapable of work for more than three working days, or of any collective accident, dangerous occurrence or an established occupational disease (Article 41, Paragraph 1);

41. fails to allow workers to take part in discussions on all questions relating to health and safety at work in accordance with this Act and other regulations (Article 45, Paragraph 1);

42. fails to consult with workers or their representatives on the risk assessment as well as on any measure which might affect health and safety at work, on the designation of a safety officer, occupational medicine practitioner, worker designated for first aid, worker or person authorised under specific regulations governing fire safety and evacuation, and on information of workers and organisation of training (Article 46, Paragraph 1);

43. fails to present, in the ordinary manner, to workers' representatives and trade unions organised in his undertaking the safety statement and risk assessment (document) and documents on accidents at work kept by the employer in accordance with the regulations (Article 46, Paragraph 2);

44. fails to publish the documents referred to in article 46, paragraph 2 in the ordinary manner, should there be no elected worker's representatives and organised trade unions in the employer's undertaking (article 46, paragraph 3);

45. fails to grant the mode of work and rights which apply to a works council to the health and safety representative (Article 47, Paragraph 1);

46. fails to inform the works council or health and safety representative and trade unions in the undertaking of findings, proposals or measures imposed by inspection bodies (Article 48, Paragraph 4);

47. fails to ensure that works council members or the health and safety representative receive adequate training for the execution of their tasks (Article 48, Paragraph 5);

48. fails to remove from work, the workplace and work process any worker who has worked or been at the workplace contrary to the provisions of the first and second paragraph of Article 51 (Article 51, Paragraph 4);

49. fails to keep all documents under this Act and implementing regulations (Article 61).

(2) A fine amounting from 500 to 4,000 EUR shall be imposed on the employer's responsible person committing an offence referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 77

(offences by a worker)

A fine amounting from 100 to 1,000 EUR shall be imposed on a worker, who:

1. fails to make correct use of the work equipment and other means of work including safety devices and personal protective equipment in accordance with the employer's instructions and its purpose (Article 50, Indents 1 and 2);

2. fails immediately to inform his employer or the workers designated in the safety statement for health and safety at work of any deficiency, harmfulness, defect or other occurrence that may endanger his health and safety at work or those of other persons (Article 50, Indent 3);

3. fails to cooperate with his employer or workers designated in the safety statement for health and safety at work until a safe working environment and working conditions are ensured and measures imposed by the Labour Inspectorate are implemented (Article 50, Indent 4);

4. works or is at the workplace under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other prohibited substances (Article 51, Paragraph 1);

5. fails to respond to and undergo a health examination corresponding to the health and safety risks at his workplace (Article 54, Paragraph 2);

Article 78

(offences by self-employed persons)

A fine amounting from 500 to 10,000 EUR shall be imposed on a self-employed person, who:

1. fails to assess risk (Article 56, Paragraph 1);

2. fails to produce a written safety statement and risk assessment (document) and define measures to ensure health and safety at work, should he establish that there are risks of accidents, occupational or work-related diseases (Article 56, Paragraph 2);

3. fails to use in his work the means of work and personal protective equipment corresponding to occupational risks and prescribed health and safety requirements (Article 57);

4. fails to join the written agreement and implement common measures to ensure health and safety at work on sites referred to in Article 39 of this Act (Article 58);

5. fails to report any accident at work rendering him incapable of work for more than three working days, or of any established occupational disease and dangerous occurrence (Article 59);

Article 79

(offences of holders of authorisation for the performance of expert tasks)

A fine amounting from 1,000 to 20,000 EUR shall be imposed for an offence committed by a legal entity or an individual private entrepreneur – authorisation holder, who

1. fails to perform expert tasks in a prudent manner and according to the rules of the profession (Article 65, Paragraph 1);

2. issues a document in the performance of expert tasks which does not ensure traceability and transparency (Article 65, Paragraph 2).

Article 80

(competence to impose a fine within the range)

The offence authority may in the offence proceedings impose a fine higher than the minimum fine laid down, but within the prescribed range.

XI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 81

(issuing implementing regulations)

The minister competent for labour and the minister competent for health shall issue the implementing regulations referred to in Article 30, Paragraph 2, Article 31, Article 34, Paragraph 2, Article 36, Paragraph 2 and Article 70 within 14 (fourteen) days of the entry into force of this Act. **Article 82**

(application and validity of regulations)

Provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this Act and other regulations, the following regulations shall apply:

- Rules on protection at loading and unloading of motor vehicles (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 17/66);
- Rules on general measures and norms for safety at work with elevators (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 30/69).

(2) Provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this Act and other regulations, the following regulations shall remain in force:

- Instructions on the Method of Reporting and Investigating Industrial Accidents (Official Gazette of SRS, no. 9/78);
- Rules on safety at work in the forest industry (Official Gazette SRS, no. 15/79);
- Rules on the records and reports in the field of safety at work (Official Gazette SRS, nos. 1/84, 18/87, and 35/88);
- Rules on safety at work with regard to electric current hazards (Official Gazette RS, no. 29/92);
- Rules on requirements for ensuring safety and health of workers at a workplace (Official Gazette RS, nos. 89/99, 39/05);

- Rules on personal protective equipment used by workers at work (Official Gazette RS, nos. 89/99, 39/05);
- Rules on safety signs at work (Official Gazette RS, nos. 89/99, 39/05, 34/10);
- Rules on safety and health requirements for work with display screen equipment (Official Gazette RS, nos. 30/00, 73/05);
- Rules on safety and health requirements for work on board fishing vessels (Official Gazette RS, nos. 6/01, 39/05);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to noise at work (Official Gazette RS, no. 7/01);
- Rules on the minimum requirements for medical treatment of crew on board vessels work (Official Gazette RS, nos. 28/01, 25/06);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to chemical substances at work (Official Gazette RS, nos. 100/01, 39/05, 53/07);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (Official Gazette RS, nos.4/02, 39/05);
- Rules on preventive medical examinations of workers (Official Gazette RS, nos. 87/02, 29/03 - amended, 124/06);
- Rules on conditions and procedure to obtain work authorisation for carrying out professional tasks in the field of safety at work (Official Gazette RS, no. 42/03);
- Rules on the list of occupational diseases (Official Gazette RS, no. 85/03);
- Rules on taking the certification examination in the field of safety and health at work (Official Gazette, RS no. 35/04);

- Rules on health and safety requirements for the use of work equipment (Official Gazette, RS no. 101/04);
- Rules on ensuring safety and health in manual handling of loads (Official Gazette RS, no. 73/05);
- Decree on safety and health protection at work at temporary and mobile construction sites (Official Gazette RS, no. 83/05);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to asbestos at work (Official Gazette RS, no. 93/05);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to vibration at work (Official Gazette RS, no. 94/05);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to carcinogenic and mutagenic substances (Official Gazette RS, nos. 100/05);
- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to noise at work (Official Gazette RS, no. 17/06) (18/06 – amended));
- Rules on continuous professional training and improvement of the safety at work officers (Official Gazette RS, no. 112/06);
- Rules on the organisation, materials and first-aid kit at a workplace (Official Gazette RS, no. 136/06);
- Decree on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to artificial optical radiation (Official Gazette RS, no. 34/10).

83. Article 83

(cessation of application and termination of regulations)

On the day the present Act comes into force, the following regulations shall cease to apply:

- General rules on hygienic and technical safety measures at work (Official Gazette FPRY, nos. 16/47, and 36/50, Articles 11-25, 33-39, 40 and 41, 42-49, 76 and 77, 86, 87, 100-103, 152-183);
- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work in hemp processing factories (Official Gazette FPRY, no. 46/47);
- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work in glassworks (Official Gazette FPRY, nos. 14/48, and 17/48);

- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work in quarries and brick factories and in the quarrying of clay, sand and crushed stone (Official Gazette FPRY, no. 69/48);
- Rules on safety in handling explosives and blasting in mines, quarries and other works (Official Gazette FPRY, Annex 8, no. 98/49);
- Rules on technical and health protection measures for work in chemical technology processes (9 to (Official Gazette FPRY, Annex 9, no. 55/50, save Article 86);
- Rules on technical and health protection measures for work in ferrous metallurgy (Official Gazette FPRY, no. 7/55);
- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work on sea vessels (Official Gazette FPRY, nos. 6/57, and 32/58);
- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work in diving operations (Official Gazette FPRY, no. 36/58);
- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work in the mechanical processing and shaping of wood and similar materials (Official Gazette FPRY, no. 40/61);
- Rules on hygienic and technical safety measures for work in port transport (Official Gazette SFRY, nos. 14/64);
- Rules on safety in the maintenance and use of motor vehicles (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 55/65);
- Rules on safety at work and technical measures concerning acetylene generators and acetylene stations (Official Gazette SFRY, nos. 6/67 and 27/69);
- Ordinance on the prohibition of absolving and cleaning metallic parts and other materials with fuel petrochemicals (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 23/67);
- Rules on safety in agricultural work (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 34/68);

- Rules on the provision of accommodation and meals to employees and their transport from the place of residence to workplace and in the opposite direction (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 41/68);
- Rules on safety in the manufacture and use of explosives and dynamite (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 55/69);
- Rules on special measures and norms for safety at work in the processing of hides, furs and fur wastes (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 47/70);
- Rules on technical norms for safety at work in foundries (Official Gazette SFRY, no. 14/79).

(2) On the day the present Act comes into force, the following regulations shall cease to be valid:

- Rules on safety at work in thermal processing of light metal alloys in liquid nitrates (Official Gazette SRS, no. 26/75);
- Instructions on the records in the field of safety at work (Official Gazette SRS, no. 32/80);
- Rules on safety measures for work with substances containing polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated naphthalenes, and polychlorinated terphenyls (Official Gazette SRS, no. 13/85);
- Rules on the bases for the performance of safety at work tasks (Official Gazette SRS, no. 27/87);
- Rules on safety at work in construction of tunnels, ditches and saps (Official Gazette SRS, no. 26/86);
- Rules on the inspection of the working environment and the examination and testing of means of work (Official Gazette SRS, no. 35/88);
- Rules on safety at work with regard to railways (Official Gazette SRS, no. 36/89);
- Rules on safety measures in manufacturing and finishing of paper, pasteboard and wood pulp (Official Gazette SRS, no. 36/89);
- Rules on safety at work in the graphic industry (Official Gazette SRS, no. 7/92);

- Rules on the preparation of safety statement with risk assessment (Official Gazette RS, no. 30/00).

84. Article 84

(termination of the act)

On the day the present Act comes into force, the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Official Gazette RS, no. 56/99 and 64/01) shall terminate.

85. Article 85

(vacatio legis)

This Act shall come into force six months from the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

No. 160-01/11-1/23

Ljubljana, 24 May 2011

EPA 1717-V

National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia

Dr Pavel Gantar /Sgd./

President