



OSH BAROMETER

Slovenia

Country Report

Slovenia Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Slovenia

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Introduction **General information**

The **development and provision of the OSH BAROMETER — Status of Occupational Safety and Health in Europe** is a long-term activity of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (**DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**) and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (**EU-OSHA**). It aims to provide up-to-date online information for all interested parties and stakeholders about the status of OSH in the European Union.

The overall objective of this activity is to design and develop a reliable and stable information system on OSH in Europe, based on data from the relevant national and European data providers. From 2016 to 2018, two contractors of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Kooperationsstelle Hamburg IFE and Eurogip) developed the structure of the system, collected data for a selected number of indicators and assessed their reliability.

EU-OSHA will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the **OSH BAROMETER** by designing and running the data visualisation tool, ensuring data quality in cooperation with key data providers and stakeholders, and feeding in the quantitative and qualitative data in close collaboration with EU institutions and Member State Contact Points. As part of its activity '**EU OSH INFO System**', EU-OSHA will publish an analytical report, based on the collected data, every 3 years.

The **OSH BAROMETER** uses the following data sources:

- Eurostat: data on economy, sectors, population, and employment
- Eurostat: Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly the ad hoc module from 2013: 'Accidents at work and other work-related health problems'
- Eurostat: European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurofound: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)
- EU-OSHA: European Survey of Enterprises' New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) 2014
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: several reports and studies
- Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC): non-confidential country evaluations
- National contact points in Member States: national data and descriptions
- EU-OSHA focal points/EU-OSHA: descriptions of the national OSH Systems in OSHwiki
- comprehensive reports from national or European sources

This methodology contains a compilation of all references and data sources that were used to provide texts, diagrams and tables, and in some cases additional explanations.

In most cases we provide the following data:

- the indicator and diagram/table/description title
- a short description of the data evaluation and visualisation approach
- exact source with name and link
- the period of reference (year/period) and the last update
- the coverage of Member States and other countries
- filter options or selection criteria of the source
- the measuring unit
- any calculation that EU-OSHA performed based on the original data
- visualisation basics
- other useful explanations and additional comments

Generic information OSH authorities

This indicator is an overview of OSH authorities and relevant OSH institutions in the different Member States and at EU level.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovenia

OSH authority

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (Zdravstveni inšpektorat Republike Slovenije)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia carries out inspections on the implementation of laws and other regulations related to areas of public health, such as infectious diseases, food safety, drinking water and the medical profession, to ensure compliance with legislation.

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Slovenia (Ministrstvo za zdravje)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Slovenia deals with activities concerning health at work that are carried out by occupational physicians. Within its scope, the control function concerning the protection of human health against the harmful effects of ionising and non-ionising radiation is performed by the Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (Uprava Republike Slovenije za varstvo pred sevanji). Drafting regulations, granting concessions to occupational physicians, coordinating health-at-work programmes, and leading and coordinating activities concerning health promotion for managers and working population are within the powers of the Ministry itself.

Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, in its repressive role, carries out inspection activities in the fields of labour relations, OSH and, since 2004, social welfare. Since 1 January 2005, it has acted as a first instance authority for minor offences in an accelerated procedure on the basis of the Minor Offences Act — the Labour Inspectorate supervises the implementation of the Health and Safety at Work Act, which also defines offences for the violation of its provisions. When labour inspectors carry out regular inspection activities in accordance with this law, they also maintain, in cases in which offences are detected, the proceedings for the offence in an accelerated procedure, as a first instance authority. First instance authority means that there may be an appeal against the labour inspector's decision regarding the offence in the form of a request for judicial protection. Through its preventive and advisory role as inspectorate, the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia provides expert support and advice to both employers and employees, companies, and workers; it is involved in law-making; and it informs the public of its findings, actions and consequences of violations of regulations to protect the rights of legal and natural persons.

Directorate-General of Labour Relations and Labour Rights (Direktorat za delovna razmerja in pravice iz dela)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The main executive body within the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities is the Directorate-General of Labour Relations and Labour Rights, which encompasses the Health and Safety at Work Section (Sektor za varnost in zdravje pri delu). Other key bodies within the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities are the Labour Inspectorate (Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za delo) and the Council for Health and Safety at Work, which is the expert advisory body that considers and adopts views and recommendations on innovation, strategy and the implementation of integrated policies and priorities for OSH.

Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the Republic of Slovenia (Ministrstvo Za Delo, Družino, Socialne Zadeve in Enake Možnosti)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Key occupational safety and health (OSH) authorities are located within the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the Republic of Slovenia.

Compensation and insurance body

Institute of Pension and Invalidity Insurance of Slovenia

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Institute of Pension and Invalidity Insurance of Slovenia is also a public institution. It is a carrier and provider of compulsory pension and invalidity insurance. Compulsory insurance is covered by contributions of insured persons, employers and the Republic of Slovenia. The rates of contributions are determined by the Social Security Contributions Act. People insured by compulsory pension and invalidity insurance include employees in Slovenia, Slovenian nationals employed in foreign companies, the self-employed, farmers, apprentices, top sportsmen and top chess players. This compulsory insurance covers invalidity pensions, occupational rehabilitation, invalidity benefits, reassignment, part-time work and other benefits.

Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia is a public institution that provides compulsory health insurance. Compulsory health insurance is covered by contributions of insured persons, employers, the Republic of Slovenia and other stakeholders. The rates of contributions are determined by the Social Security Contributions Act. The groups that are insured by the compulsory health insurance include employees in Slovenia; Slovenian nationals employed in foreign companies; the self-employed; farmers; apprentices; top sportsmen, and top chess players. Compulsory health insurance allows insured persons to claim the right to health services, medicines and medical devices, and to request compensation, such as salary compensation during a temporary absence from work, compensation for fatal accidents or wrongful death and funeral expenses, and reimbursement of travel expenses in connection with exercising the right to health services.

Prevention institute

National Institute of Public Health (Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The National Institute of Public Health is the central national institution that studies, protects and increases the level of health of Slovenia's population by raising awareness and operating other preventive measures. Together with its partners, the National Institute of Public Health is a source of data and information for decisions and actions of individuals, professionals and health policy. It recognises the critical public health challenges among the population, including the determinants that affect health, and proposes measures to improve public health. The National Institute of Public Health monitors the healthcare system, prepares analyses and proposes measures to improve the availability, performance and development priorities of the healthcare system. It identifies potential health threats, assesses risks and prepares measures for the protection of health. With the support of research and international cooperation, it contributes to and disseminates new knowledge and good practice.

The National Institute of Public Health performs basic preventive health care in the Republic of Slovenia. Notably, through the implementation of a national programme, it implements the strategic direction of the country in the field of preventive medicine and public health. There are nine regional healthcare institutions. The actions of these individual healthcare institutions do not differ significantly. Among the regional institutes, the Institute of Public Health of Ljubljana (Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Ljubljana) is the largest institute in terms of both size (area) and population. The area covered by its activities encompasses 40 municipalities with more than 600,000 inhabitants.

Standardisation body

Slovenian Accreditation (Slovenska akreditacija)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

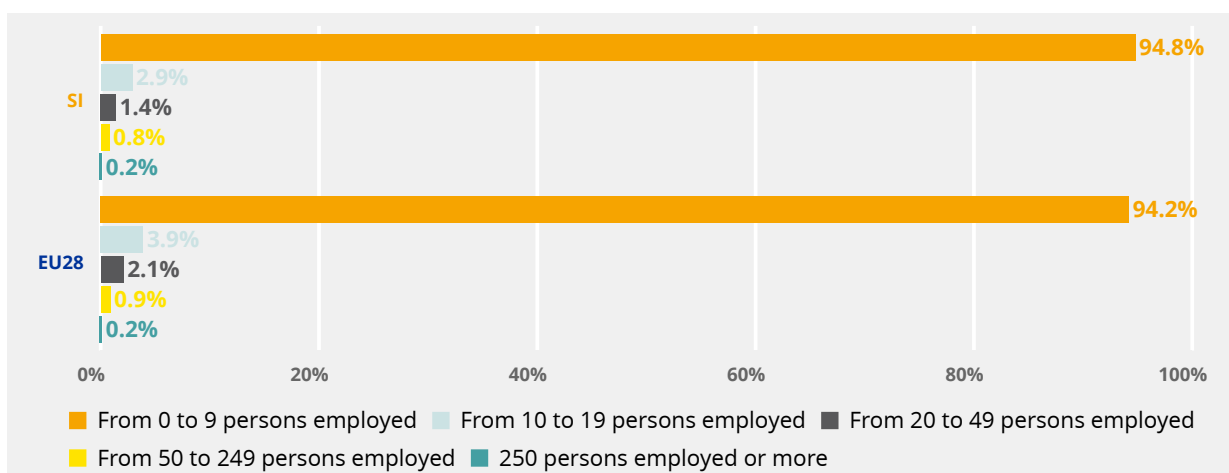
Slovenian Accreditation is a public institute responsible for carrying out tasks of national accreditation. It follows the Accreditation Act and the decision on the establishment of a public institute for Slovenian accreditation. It is responsible for the harmonious development of standards in Slovenia and is a member of the European Cooperation for Accreditation, the International Accreditation Forum and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation.

Generic information **Economic and sector profile**

The indicator 'Economic and sector profile' displays relevant data on the economy and sectoral structure of the EU and its Member States, e.g. percentages of company size, employment per sector and information on gross domestic product. Note: Not all data is available for every country.

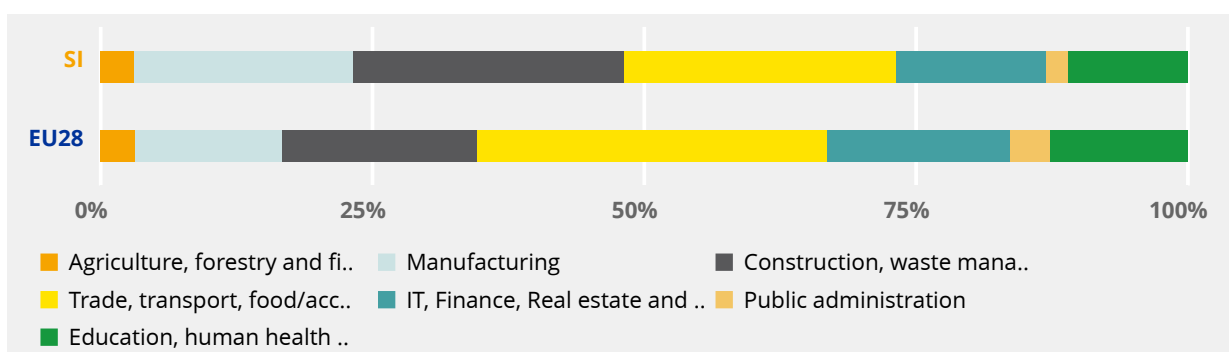
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



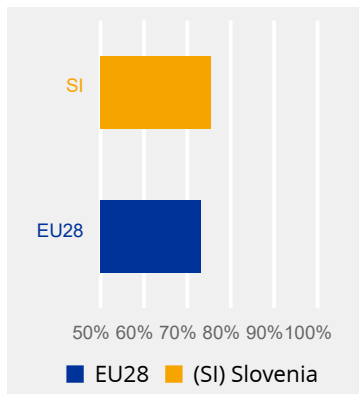
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	SI	94.8	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	SI	2.9	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	SI	1.4	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	SI	0.8	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	SI	0.2	EU28	0.2

Employment per sector



Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	SI	3.1	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	SI	20.2	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	SI	25	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	SI	25	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	SI	13.9	EU28	16.9
Public administration	SI	2	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	SI	11	EU28	12.7

Employment rate



Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(SI) Slovenia	75.4

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(SI) Slovenia	86.8
EU28	100

Income per capita





Country	Year	Income
(SI) Slovenia	2010	11736
(SI) Slovenia	2018	13244
EU28	2010	14841
EU28	2018	17383

Generic information **Workforce profile**

This indicator includes a few key data on ageing workers and the workforce: median age, employment rate of different age groups, total and sex.

Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

 EU28	Median age of population: 43.3 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 58.7 %	Employment rate (female): 67.4 %	Employment rate (male): 79 %	Employment rate (total): 73.2 %	Unemployment rate: 6.8 %
 SI	Median age of population: 44 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 47 %	Employment rate (female): 71.7 %	Employment rate (male): 79 %	Employment rate (total): 75.4 %	Unemployment rate: 5.1 %

Steering of OSH National strategies

National strategies are well known as a policy instrument to enhance the effectiveness of an OSH system through the collaborative and smart use of resources. They include approaches such as priority setting, prior action defining and action plans. You will find here a short harmonised description of current national strategies based on the full mapping report of EU-OSHA on national strategies (December 2017) plus later updates as received from Member States.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovenia

Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu varnosti in zdravja pri delu (ReNPVZD)

English version: Resolution on the National programme for safety and health at work, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 23/18

Former versions: Resolution on national programme for safety and health at work, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 2003.

Background

Vision: Safety, health and well-being at work are the highest priorities in a working environment and the foundation of permanent business success.

The efficient assurance of health and safety at work, with no accidents at work, occupational diseases or work-related diseases is in the national interest, the interest of workers and an obligation of employers.

The efforts to raise the level of the preventive culture in working environment must become a joint commitment of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, social partners, enterprises and workers.

The aim of the National OSH Programme is to connect all stakeholders in the system of health and safety at work in order to join forces and cooperate in the realisation of the generally accepted vision in the field of health and safety at work in Slovenia according to their best abilities and in compliance with their mission: to create and maintain a working environment, which will preserve workers' health throughout the entire period of their employment, so they will be able to work longer and the work performed will be to their personal satisfaction.

Characteristics and objectives

1. Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring safety at work
2. Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring health at work
3. Strategic objectives aimed at promoting a culture of prevention in the working environment and the consideration of worker's diversity
4. Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring health and safety for workers working in new forms of work employment
5. Strategic objectives aimed at promoting social dialogue in the field of health and safety at work

Details and activity

Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring safety at work

To reduce the number of work accidents by 20 per cent in the next 10 years

Measures:

1. Preparation and implementation of a programme of targeted supervision campaigns and consulting of the IRSD and other competent inspection authorities relating to the quality and suitability of risk assessment in organisations.
2. Preparation and implementation of the programme for raising awareness campaigns on health and safety at work in transport, particularly in cooperation with the AVP and the Police, including targeted supervision campaigns and consulting the inspection authorities.
3. Preparation and implementation of programmes for awareness-raising campaigns for employers and employees in the construction sector to prevent work-related accidents, including targeted supervision campaigns and consulting the IRSD.
4. Preparation and implementation of a programme for awareness-raising campaigns for employers and employees regarding risks of falling from a height and into a cavity, including targeted supervision campaigns and consulting the IRSD.
5. Preparation and implementation of a programme for awareness-raising campaigns for small employers and their employees to prevent work-related accidents, including targeted supervision campaigns and consulting the IRSD.
6. Introduction of a differentiated contribution rate for health and pension and disability insurance on the basis of a preliminary analysis and simulation.
7. Examination of possibilities for tax relief for investments in safe and healthy working environment and the promotion of health in the workplace.
8. Preparation and implementation of a programme for preparing practical e-tools for risk assessment, OiRA, including a plan for their upgrading, promotion, training of employers to work with the tools, and the introduction and operation of the user support service.
9. Preparation and drafting of practical e-tools in the field of health and safety at work.
10. Introduction of a national award for employers' achievements in regards to a comprehensive approach to ensuring health and safety at work.

To ensure the safe use of hazardous chemical substances in work processes and to replace hazardous chemicals with less hazardous ones

Measures:

1. Review and preparation of a new list of binding limit values for occupational exposure to hazardous chemical substances.
2. Preparation and implementation of a targeted supervision programme and consulting of the IRSD regarding the correct use and implementation of regulations in the field of hazardous substances, i.e. chemical, carcinogenic and mutagenic substances, substances toxic to reproduction and asbestos.
3. Preparation and implementation of a programme of awareness-raising campaigns for employers, employees and the wider public on risks when working with nanomaterials and endocrine disruptors.
4. Preparation of practical guidelines for an assessment of risk due to exposure to hazardous chemical substances.
5. Preparation and implementation of a programme of tighter supervision campaigns of the IRSD relating to the quality of risk assessment regarding exposure to hazardous chemical substances.
6. Conclusion of, and implementation of, the Agreement on raising awareness and exchanging good practice in the field of reducing exposure to carcinogens in the workplace.

To ensure the high-quality implementation of expert tasks relating to safety at work

Measures:

1. Reinforcement of the staff of the Health and Safety at Work Section within the MDDSZ, which will also assume the responsibility of the doctrine relating to health and safety at work.
2. Reinforcement of the staff of the Inspection for Safety and Health at Work within the IRSD.
3. Preparation and implementation of a training programme for labour inspectors and other competent inspectors for supervision and consultation.
4. Preparation and implementation of a training programme for expert workers.
5. Preparation and implementation of a programme of targeted supervision campaigns of the IRSD of the quality and suitability of performance of expert tasks of safety at work by legal entities and sole traders with permits to implement expert tasks.
6. Development of a modern interdisciplinary study in the field of health and safety at work.
7. Increase budgetary resources earmarked for basic and applied research in the field of health and safety at work.
8. Promotion of interdisciplinary scientific and research work relating to health and safety at work.
9. Dissemination of findings of foreign research in the field of health and safety at work.
10. Monitoring public procurements from the viewpoint of meeting obligations defined in regulations regarding health and safety at work.

Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring health at work

Arranging, enforcing, monitoring and upgrading the system of establishing, confirming and reporting occupational diseases.

Measures:

1. Preparation, adoption and enforcement of regulations governing the establishment, confirmation and reporting of occupational diseases.
2. Revision of the regulation on preventive medical examinations.
3. Preparation of expert groundwork for adopting a regulation on implementing biological monitoring regarding workers' exposure to hazardous chemical substances.

Implementing, monitoring and upgrading programmes promoting physical and mental health in the workplace directed at preventing chronic diseases and maintaining the ability to work.

Measures:

1. Establishment of a national platform for providing expert support to employers when implementing workplace health promotion programmes
2. Preparation and implementation of training programmes for employers when implementing workplace health promotion adjusted to small enterprises
3. Promotion of examples of good practice regarding workplace health promotion, particularly examples of good practice from small enterprises

Establishing mechanisms for early detection and assistance in the event of work-related mental overload

Measures:

1. Preparation of practical guidelines for the early detection of work-related mental overload
2. Approach to concluding a social partners' agreement on work-related stress prevention.
3. Approach to concluding a social partners' agreement on implementing the European social partners' autonomous framework agreement on active ageing and an intergenerational approach
4. Preparation and implementation of training programmes for managers on measures regarding work organisation and treatment of people at work which enable the improvement of the working environment and reduce the presence of psychosocial risks
5. Preparation and implementation of a campaign programme for identifying, detecting and assisting in preventing employee burnout.
6. Promotion of scientific and research work relating to psychosocial risks in the workplace.

Adjusting workplaces to prevent musculoskeletal disorders; reducing sick leave due to musculoskeletal disorders by 5 per cent in the next 10 years

Measure:

1. Preparation and implementation of programme of targeted supervision campaigns, consulting of the IRSD and other competent inspection authorities regarding the correct use and implementation of regulations in the field of preventing musculoskeletal disorders, high-quality risk assessment and execution of workplace health promotion

Establishing mechanisms to assist workers when returning to work after long-term sick leave

Measures:

1. Preparation and implementation of training programmes for employers on how to recognise labour law and health consequences of chronic diseases in workplaces and how to adapt workplace
2. Preparation and implementation of training programmes for occupational health providers, expert workers, HR departments and managers on how to help workers return to work after lengthy sick leaves and how to adapt workplaces
3. Collection and dissemination of information on measures and good practices intended to facilitate workers' return to work after lengthy sick leave
4. Preparation of practical guidelines to assist workers when returning to work after lengthy sick leave

Ensuring high-quality implementation of expert tasks by occupational health providers

Measures:

1. Preparation of a situation analysis of the field of occupational medicine and the adoption of suitable systemic changes
2. Adoption of quality standards in occupational medicine
3. Preparation and implementation of a programme of targeted supervision campaigns and consultation with inspection authorities regarding the quality and suitability of implementing expert tasks of providing health at work
4. Review and update of national legislation with the objective of reducing administrative burdens, when this is possible, particularly for micro and small employers

Strategic objectives aimed at promoting a culture of prevention at the working environment and the consideration of worker's diversity

Implementation of thematic campaigns directed at promoting a culture of prevention in a working environment

Measures:

1. Preparation and implementation of a programme of national campaigns aimed at promoting a preventive culture in the field of health and safety at work
2. Continued participation in Healthy Workplaces Campaigns implemented on the initiative of the EU-OSHA
3. Preparation of material with fundamental principles of culture of prevention in the field of health and safety at work

Introduction of health and safety at work and healthy lifestyle in education at all levels and directions

Measure:

1. Preparation and implementation of a modern programme for introducing health and safety at work in education, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the National Education Institute Slovenia and other relevant institutions

Promotion of the recognition of diversity when ensuring health and safety at work; promotion of providing workplaces for all generations and of intergenerational cooperation

Measures:

1. Preparation of practical guidelines for assessing risk while taking into account workers' diversity – particularly when considering differences in gender, age and reduced work capacity, including special

risks to which migrant workers and posted workers are exposed

2. Consideration of special risks to which certain groups of workers are exposed (e.g. pregnant workers, workers with reduced work capacity, elderly and young workers, migrant workers, posted workers, women) when preparing practical OiRA e-tools for risk assessment
3. Preparation of practical guidelines for managing health and safety at work while taking into account the age structure, and the promotion of intergenerational cooperation
4. Introduction and promotion of risk assessment which will consider the particular features of elderly workers' work in the workplace
5. Preparation and implementation of training programmes for managerial and HR staff for intergenerational cooperation

Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring health and safety for workers working in new forms of work employment

Raising the awareness of workers working in new forms of work and employment about the basics of health and safety at work

Measures:

1. Preparation and implementation of a campaign on health and safety at work for workers working in new forms of work and employment
2. Promotion of lifelong learning regarding health and safety at work, including the promotion of exchanging knowledge and experience between younger and older workers through mentoring and reverse mentoring

Dissemination of the latest findings on how the working environment is changing and new forms of work and employment

Measures:

1. Disseminating among the wider and expert public the findings of the latest research on new forms of work and employment implemented by ILO, Eurofound, EU-OSHA and other research institutions
2. Promotion of research on the consequences of new forms of work and employment for health and safety at work

Strategic objectives aimed at promoting social dialogue in the field of health and safety at work

Promotion of social dialogue in the field of health and safety at work

Measures:

1. Preparation and implementation of training programmes for employers, employees and their representatives for social dialogue in the field of health and safety at work in organisations
2. Conclusion of social agreements in fields which contribute to improving health and safety at work

Actors and stakeholders

The **Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities** and the **Ministry of Health** determine the policy and priorities in the field of health and safety at work, set the rules and ensure these rules are correctly and consistently implemented in practice in consultation with the tripartite Economic and Social Council.

The **Economic and Social Council** participates in the preparation of legislation and provides opinions, recommendations and incentives for the adoption of new or amendment of the applicable regulations on health and safety at work.

The key holders of measures for realising objectives defined in this National Programme are the **Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities**, the **Ministry of Health** and the **Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia**.

Other ministries and bodies within the ministries also participate in realising the set objectives:

- The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology,
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food,
- The Ministry of Finance,
- The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Chemical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
- The National Institute of Public Health
- The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
- The National Education Institute Slovenia as the national development, research and consulting institution in the field of pre-school, primary and general secondary school education.

The mining inspectorate, the maritime inspectorate, the inspectorate responsible for supervising aviation security and the inspectorate responsible for protection against natural and other disasters.

Resources and timeframe

Time frame of the National Programme is 2018-2027; however, on the basis of the evaluation of the three 3-year action plans a new national programme can be submitted earlier.

While taking into account the limited funds available to Slovenia for basic and applied research, special attention will be dedicated to disseminating the findings of European research institutions, particularly Eurofound and EU-OSHA. Slovenia will try to increase the share of budgetary resources earmarked for basic and applied research in the field of health and safety at work. The ministries and institutions mentioned as stakeholders plan and provide budgetary resources for implementing measures to realise the objectives of the National Programme.

Evaluation

The monitoring of the implementation of the National Programme and individual measures will be determined in more detail in three-year action plans. Every three years an analysis of the implementation of the action plan will be prepared.

The monitoring and evaluation of this National Programme is based on statistical data collected on the basis of legislation. When this is possible, direct impact indicators are used. They are not specified in the programme.

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

There is a close relationship to the EU Strategic Framework. There are relations to practically every aspect of the EU-OSH Strategic Framework.

Challenge 1 of the EU-OSH Strategic Framework is covered by the strategic objective 1.1 and its related measures.

Challenge 2 of the EU-OSH Strategic Framework is covered by the strategic objective 1.2 and its related measures as well as by all strategic objectives under No. 2 with their related measures.

Challenge 3 of the EU-OSH Strategic Framework is covered by the strategic objectives of No 3 and their related measures.

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Strategic Objectives:

- Aimed at ensuring safety at work
- Aimed at ensuring health at work

Other Strategic Objectives:

- To reduce the number of work accidents by 20 per cent in the next 10 years
- To ensure the safe use of hazardous chemical substances in work processes and to replace hazardous chemicals with less hazardous ones
- Implementing, monitoring and upgrading programmes promoting physical and mental health in the workplace directed at preventing chronic diseases and maintaining the ability to work
- Ensuring high-quality implementation of expert tasks by occupational health providers

Prevention of work-related diseases

Strategic objectives:

- Strategic objectives aiming at ensuring safety at work
- Strategic objectives aiming at ensuring health at work
- Strategic objectives aimed at ensuring health and safety for workers working in new forms of work employment

Other Strategic Objectives:

- To ensure the safe use of hazardous chemical substances in work processes and to replace hazardous chemicals with less hazardous ones
- To ensure the high-quality implementation of expert tasks relating to safety at work
- Arranging, enforcing, monitoring and upgrading the system of establishing, confirming and reporting occupational diseases
- Implementing, monitoring and upgrading programmes promoting physical and mental health in the workplace directed at preventing chronic diseases and maintaining the ability to work
- Establishing mechanisms for early detection and assistance in the event of work-related mental overload
- Adjusting workplaces to prevent musculoskeletal disorders; reducing sick leave due to musculoskeletal disorders by 5 per cent in the next 10 years ((The objective must be attained in the 2018–2027 period.)
- Establishing mechanisms to assist workers when returning to work after long-term sick leave
- Ensuring high-quality implementation of expert tasks by occupational health providers
- Raising the awareness of workers working in new forms of work and employment about the basics of health and safety at work
- Dissemination of the latest findings on how the working environment is changing and new forms of work and employment

Tackling demographic change

Strategic objectives:

- Aimed at promoting a culture of prevention in the working environment and the consideration of worker's diversity

Other strategic objectives:

- Promotion of the recognition of diversity when ensuring health and safety at work; promotion of providing workplaces for all generations and of intergenerational cooperation

Measure:

- Promotion of lifelong learning regarding health and safety at work, including the promotion of exchanging knowledge and experience between younger and older workers through mentoring and reverse mentoring

Steering of OSH Social dialogue

This indicator consists of text-based descriptions of the social dialogue plus quantitative data, e.g. responses to ESENER 2019 questions. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovenia

16 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

34 %

Health and safety
representative

20 %

Trade union
representation

-

Health and safety
committee



EU27_2020

24 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %

Health and safety
representative

19 %

Trade union
representation

23 %

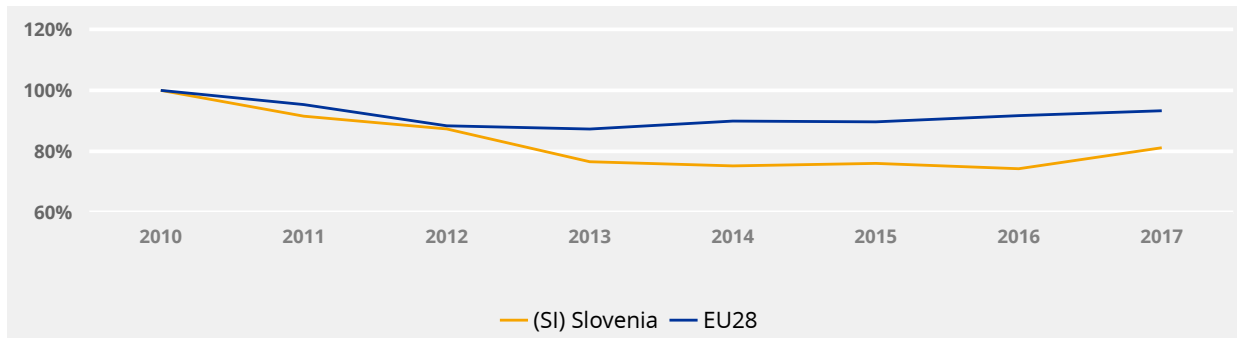
Health and safety
committee

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Work accidents**

This indicator consists of two data sets: trends in non-fatal work accidents from 2010, and fatal work accidents (Eurostat data).

For further information refer to For further information refer to Methodology

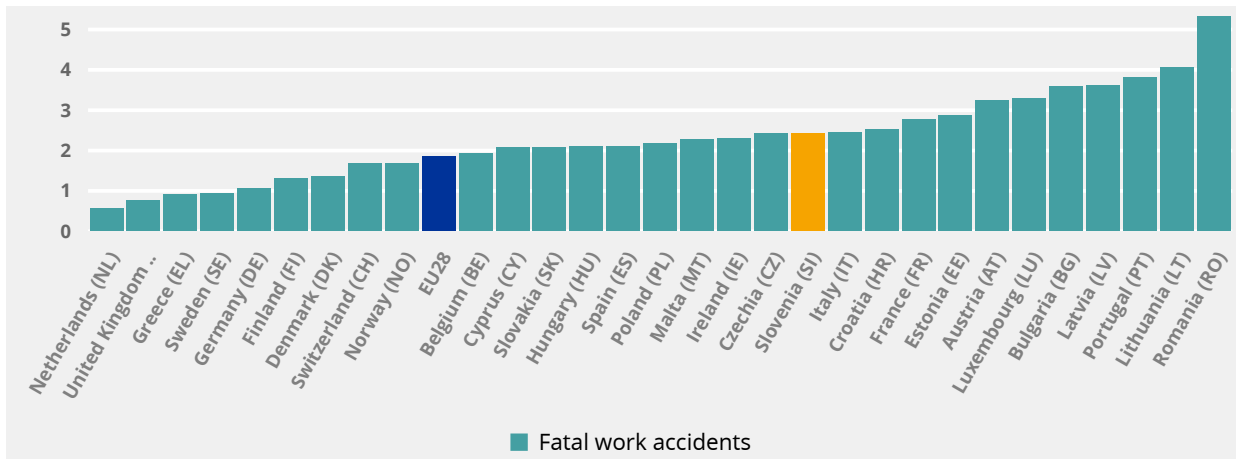
Non-fatal work accidents



The diagram shows the development of non-fatal work accidents between 2010 until the latest available year. The year 2010 has been set as baseline (2010 = 100). The country lines and the EU line (dark blue) show the trend as percentage of the value of this base year.

Country	Year	Value (%)	Country	Year	Value (%)
(SI) Slovenia	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(SI) Slovenia	2011	91.5	EU28	2011	95.3
(SI) Slovenia	2012	87.4	EU28	2012	88.4
(SI) Slovenia	2013	76.6	EU28	2013	87.3
(SI) Slovenia	2014	75.2	EU28	2014	89.9
(SI) Slovenia	2015	76.1	EU28	2015	89.7
(SI) Slovenia	2016	74.3	EU28	2016	91.7
(SI) Slovenia	2017	81.2	EU28	2017	93.3

Fatal work accidents



This diagram shows the number of fatal accidents for every Member State per 100,000 employees. The EU average was 1,85 accidents per 100,000 employees in the period 2010-2017. The source of the data is the incidence rate as published by Eurostat.

Country	Value (accidents)
EU28	1.9
Slovenia (SI)	2.4

OSH outcomes and working conditions

Health perception of the workers

This indicator contains six data sets based on responses in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) 2015 from Eurofound and the Labour Force Survey 2013 from Eurostat. Every 8 years this survey has an ad hoc module on OSH-related questions. All data are from the latest OSH ad hoc module. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



EU28

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

8 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

42 % null

25 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

73 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



Slovenia

83 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

5 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

54 % null

38 %

Health affected by
work

12 %

More than 15 days of
absence

57 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

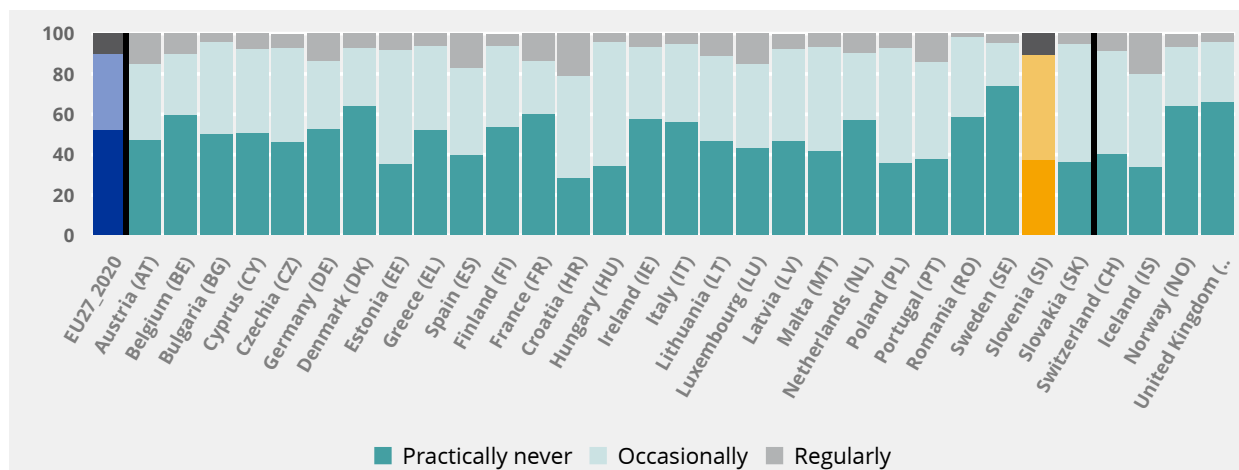
OSH outcomes and working conditions

OSH culture and health awareness

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

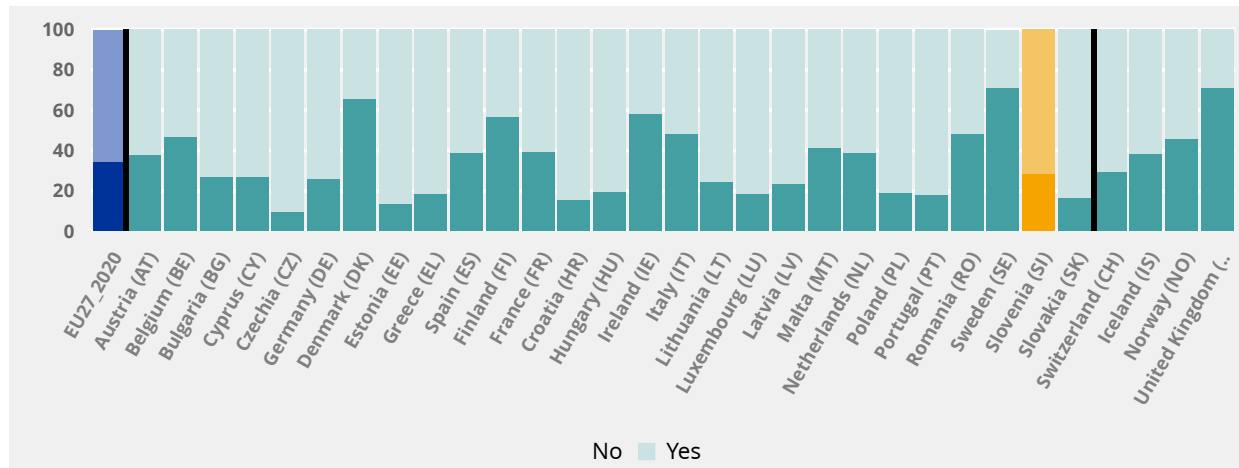
Health and safety discussed



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “How often is health and safety discussed between employee representatives and the management? Do such discussions take place regularly, only when particular health and safety issues arise or not at all?”

Country	Practically never (%)	Occasionally (%)	Regularly (%)
EU27_2020	10	37.5	52.4
Slovenia (SI)	10.5	52.2	37.3

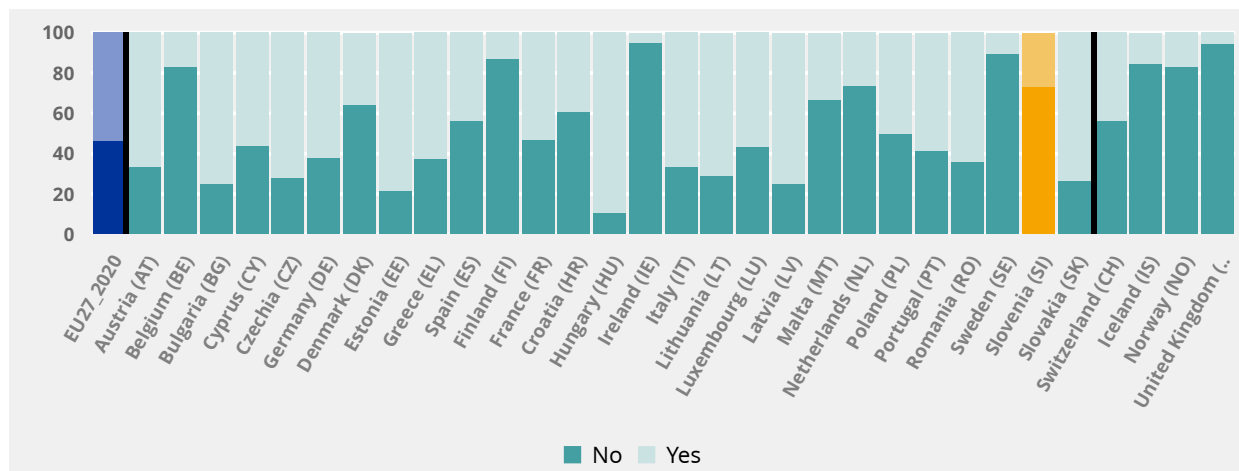
Action plan to prevent stress



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	34.6	65.4
Slovenia (SI)	28.5	71.5

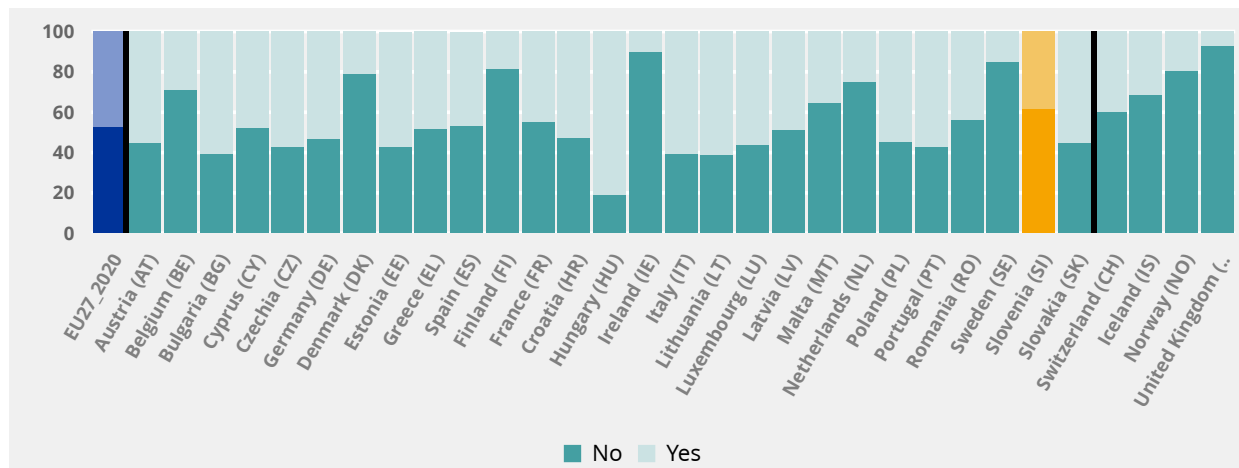
Procedure against bullying



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	46.3	53.7
Slovenia (SI)	73.3	26.7

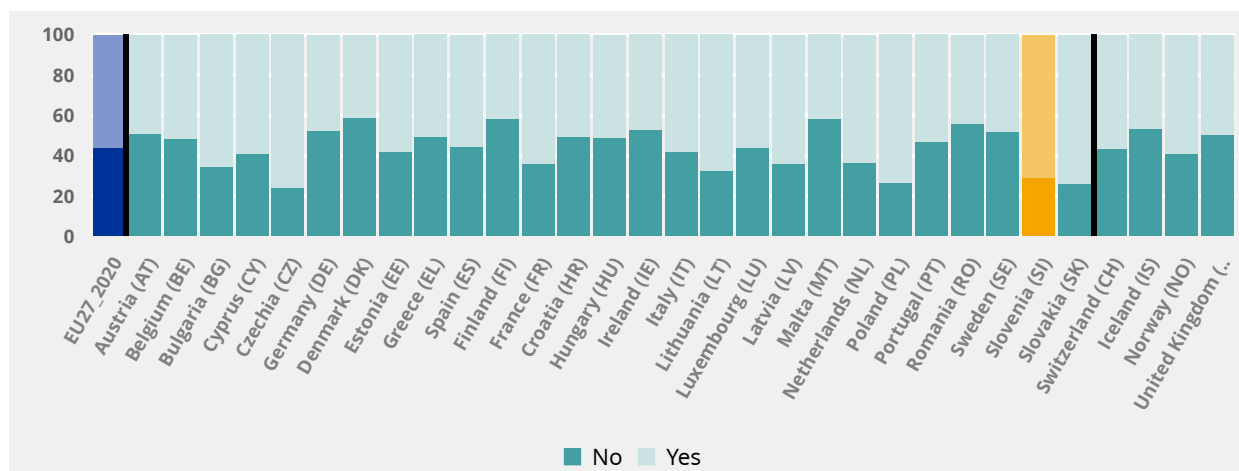
Procedures to deal with threats



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: "Is there a procedure in place to deal with possible cases of bullying or harassment?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	52.6	47.4
Slovenia (SI)	61.7	38.3

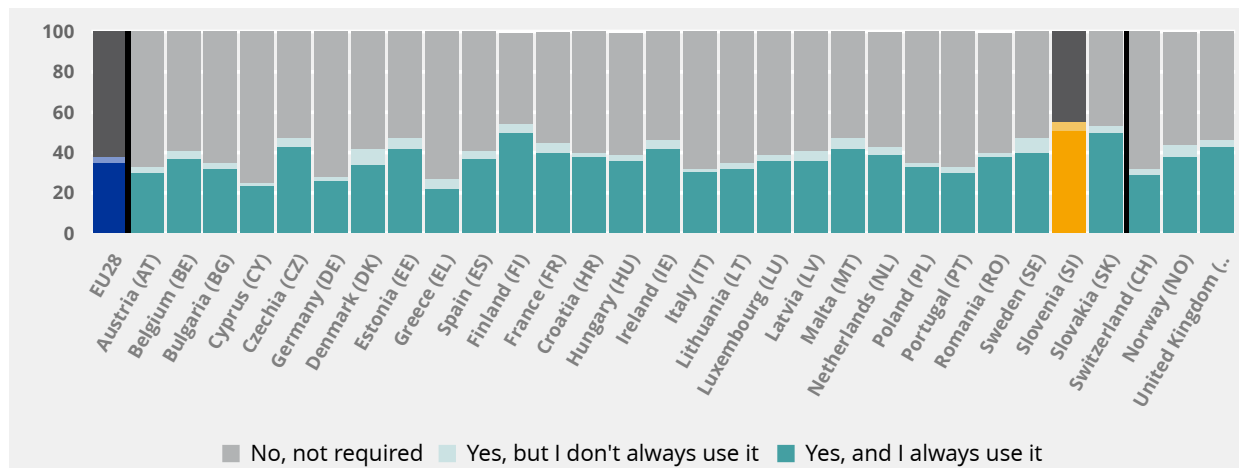
Measures to reduce work pressure



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: "Is there a procedure to deal with possible cases of threats, abuse or assaults by clients, patients pupils or members in public?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	44.1	55.9
Slovenia (SI)	29.2	70.8

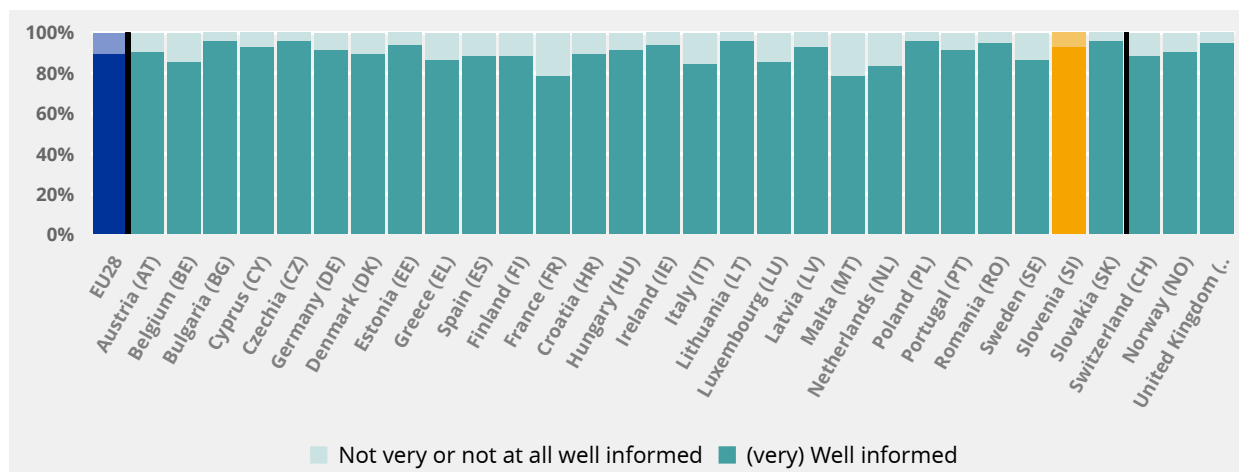
Use of personal protective equipment



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: “In the last 3 years, has your establishment used any of the following measures to prevent psychosocial risks?” The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: “Reorganisation of work in order to reduce job demands and work pressure”

Country	No, not required (%)	Yes, but not required (%)	Yes and always (%)
EU28	62	3	35
Slovenia (SI)	45	4	51

Information about risks



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question : “Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment and do you use it?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	90	10
Slovenia (SI)	93	7

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Working conditions**

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

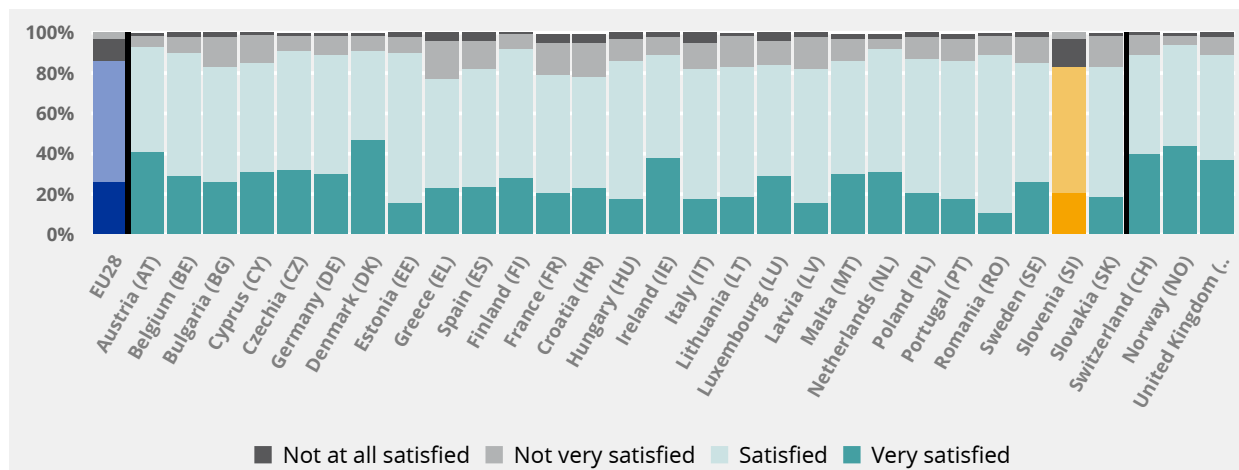
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Overall opinion

This topic displays data on the workers' overall general assessment of risks and their overall satisfaction with working conditions. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

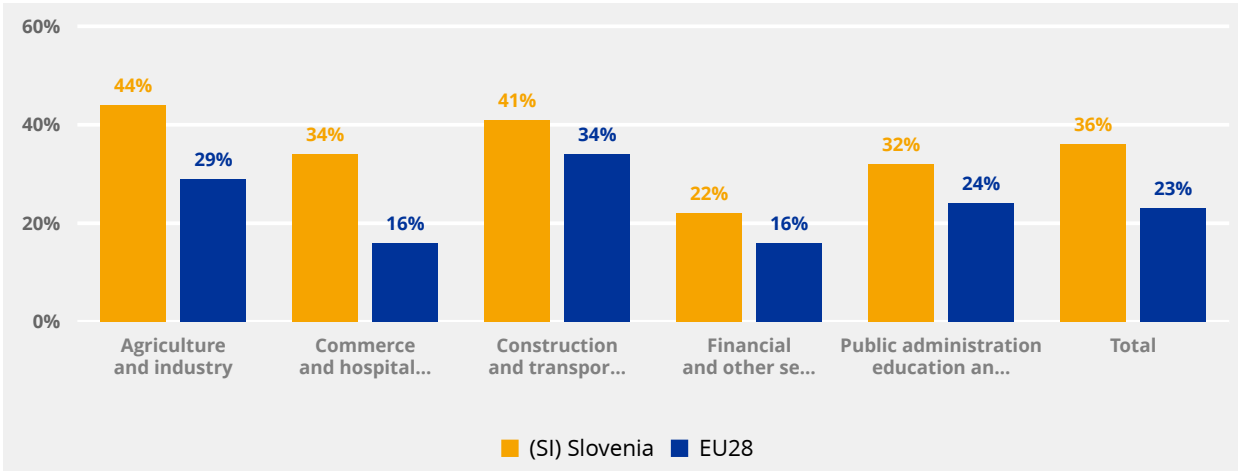
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Job satisfaction



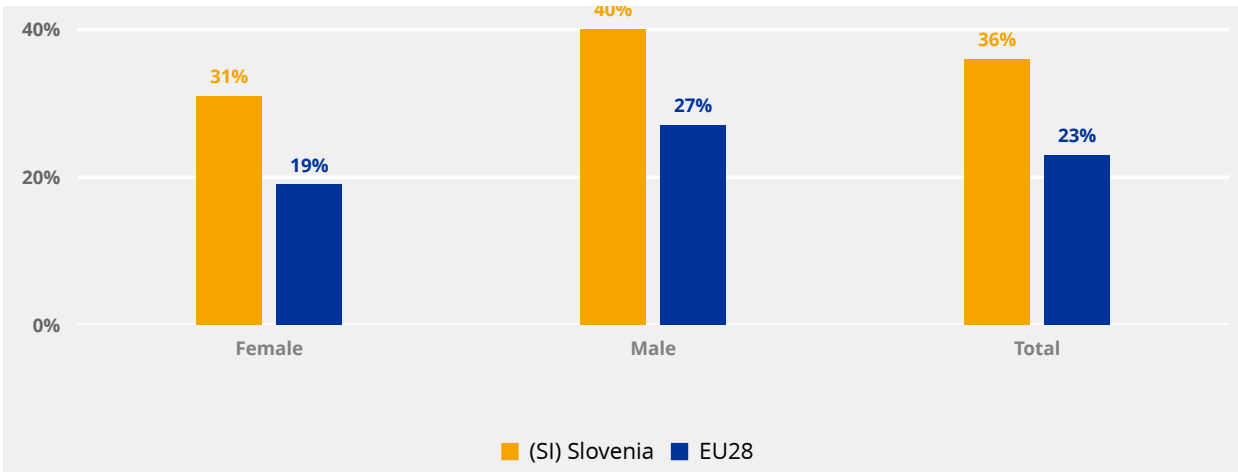
Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	26	0
Slovenia (SI)	3	14	21	0

Health at risk - Sector



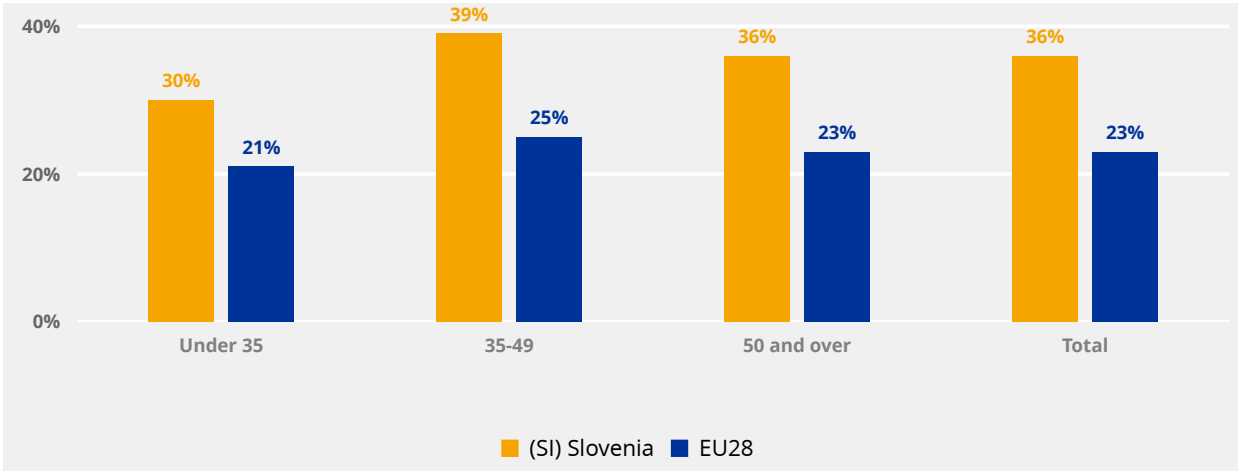
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(SI) Slovenia	44	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(SI) Slovenia	34	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(SI) Slovenia	41	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(SI) Slovenia	22	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(SI) Slovenia	32	EU28	24
Total	(SI) Slovenia	36	EU28	23

Health at risk - Gender



Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(SI) Slovenia	31	EU28	19
Male	(SI) Slovenia	40	EU28	27
Total	(SI) Slovenia	36	EU28	23

Health at risk - Age



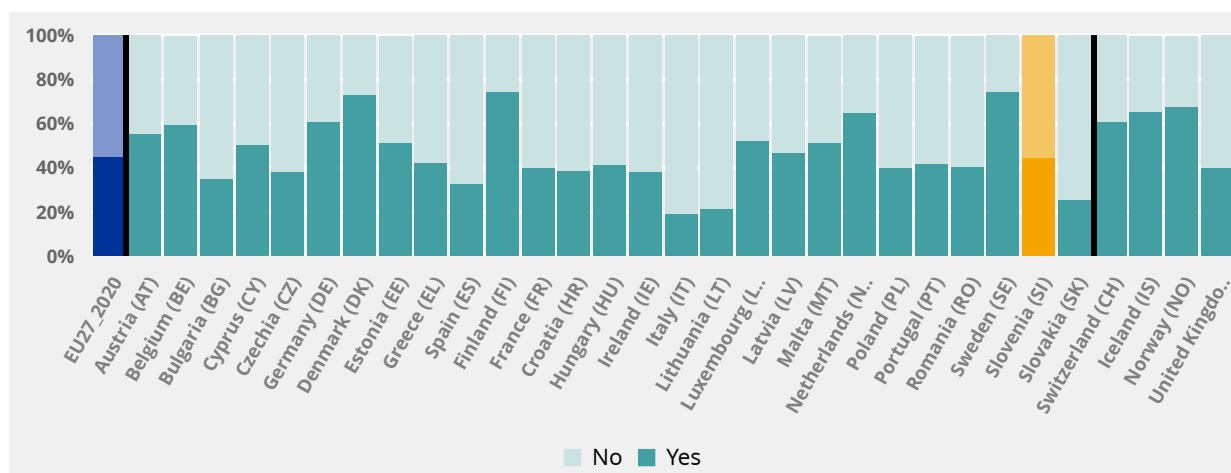
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Under 35	(SI) Slovenia	30	EU28	21
35-49	(SI) Slovenia	39	EU28	25
50 and over	(SI) Slovenia	36	EU28	23
Total	(SI) Slovenia	36	EU28	23

Mental risk

This topic displays data from surveys on certain important aspects of mental risks such as time pressure, poor communication or cooperation, employees' lack of influence, job insecurity, difficult customers or clients, long or irregular working hours and discrimination. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

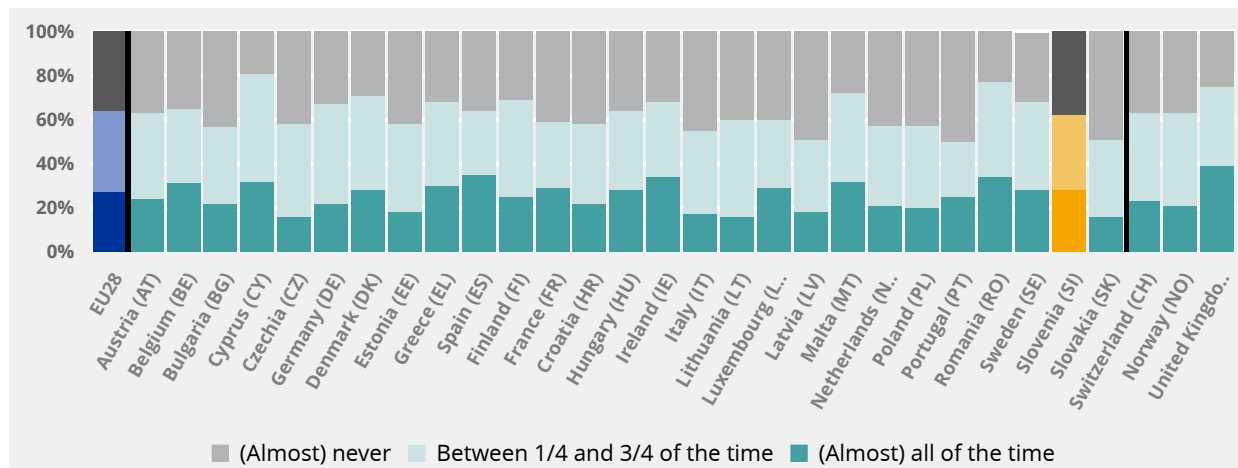
Time pressure - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Time pressure".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	45.1	54.9
Slovenia (SI)	44.3	55.7

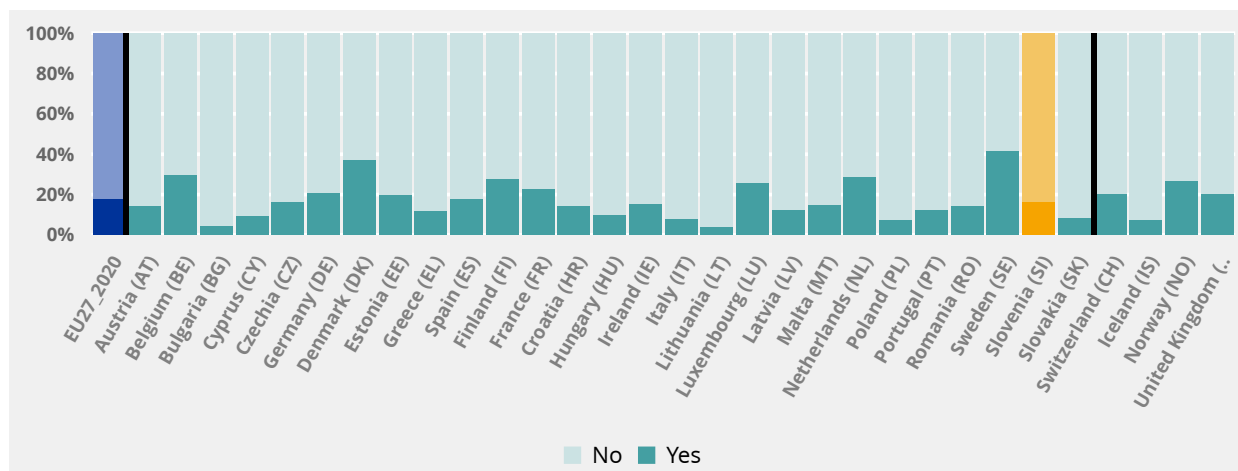
Time pressure - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?"

Country	Never (%)	¼ and ¾ of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	36	37	27
Slovenia (SI)	38	34	28

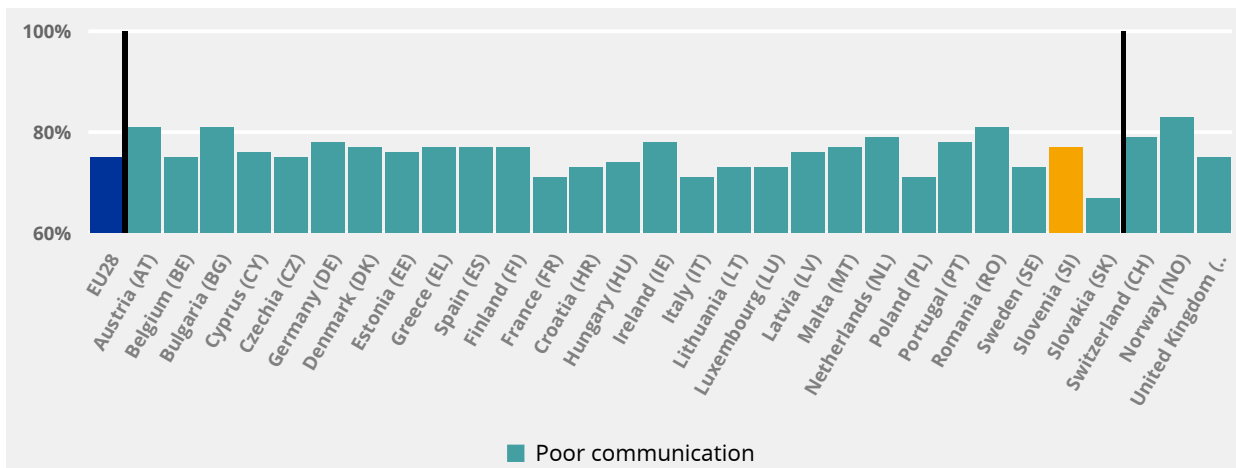
Poor communication - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Poor communication or cooperation."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	17.9	82.1
Slovenia (SI)	16.7	83.3

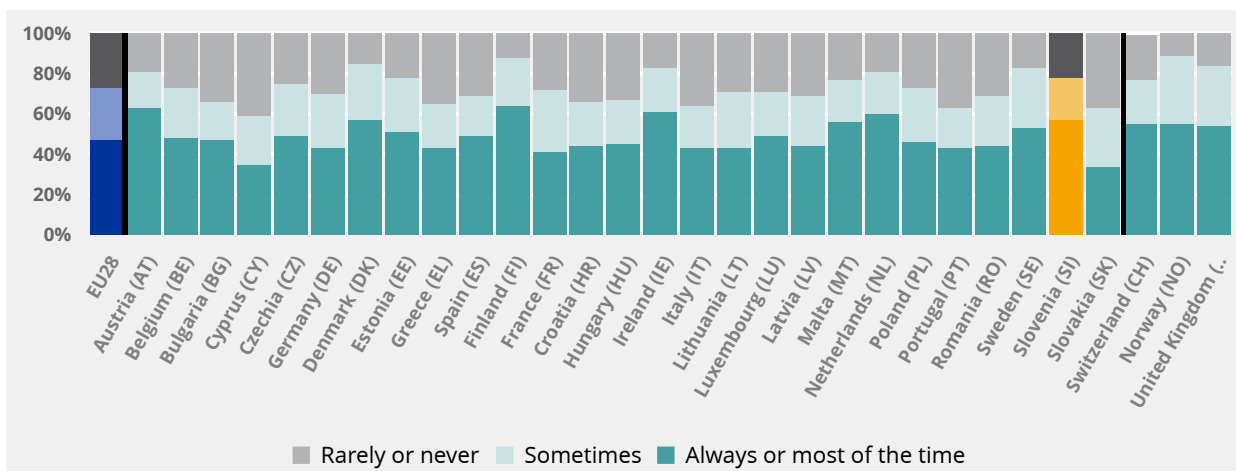
Poor communication - EWCS



The diagram presents a composite indicator “Level of fairness, cooperation and trust” based on responses to a number of questions in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS).

Country	Value (%)
EU28	75
Slovenia (SI)	77

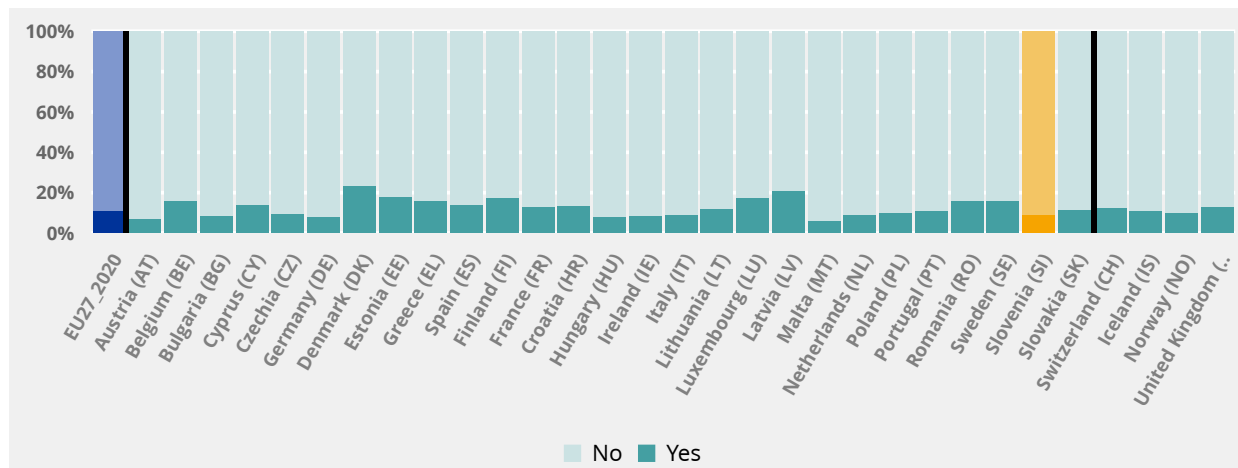
Influence



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?”

Country	Rarely or never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Always or most of the time (%)
EU28	27	26	47
Slovenia (SI)	22	21	57

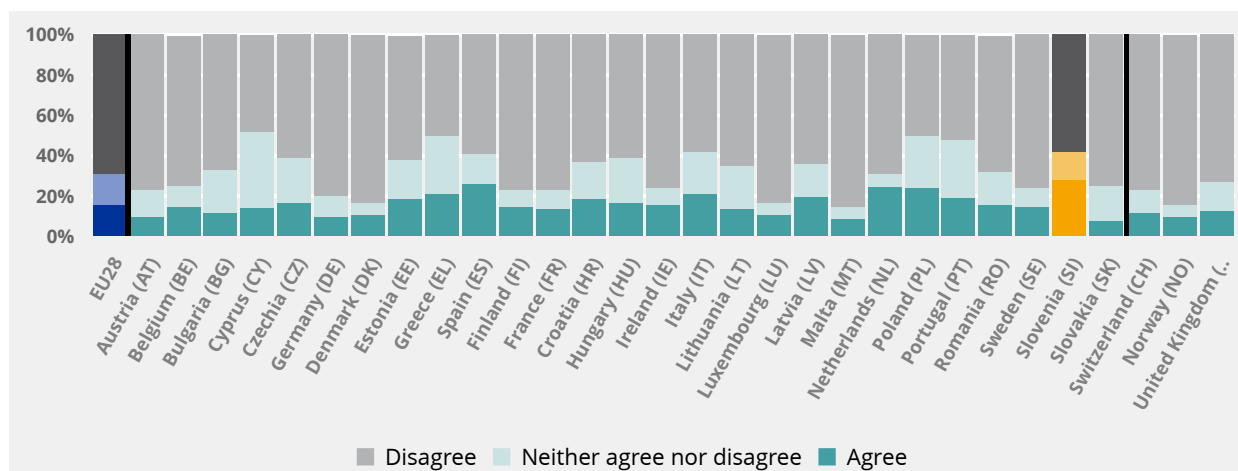
Fear of job loss - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Fear of job loss."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	11.1	88.9
Slovenia (SI)	9.2	90.8

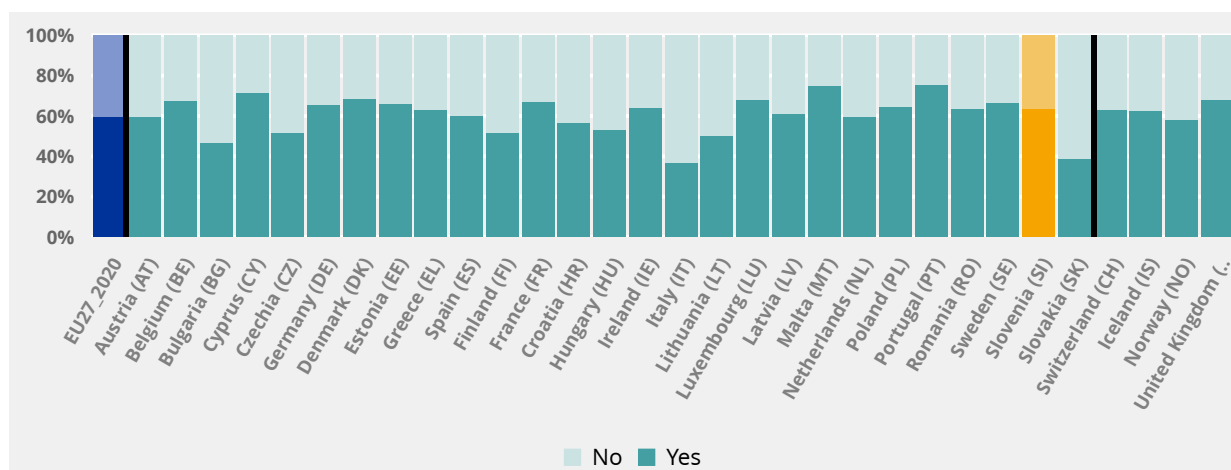
Fear of job loss - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "I might lose my job in the next 6 months"

Country	Disagree (%)	Neither agree or disagree (%)	Agree (%)
EU28	69	15	16
Slovenia (SI)	59	14	28

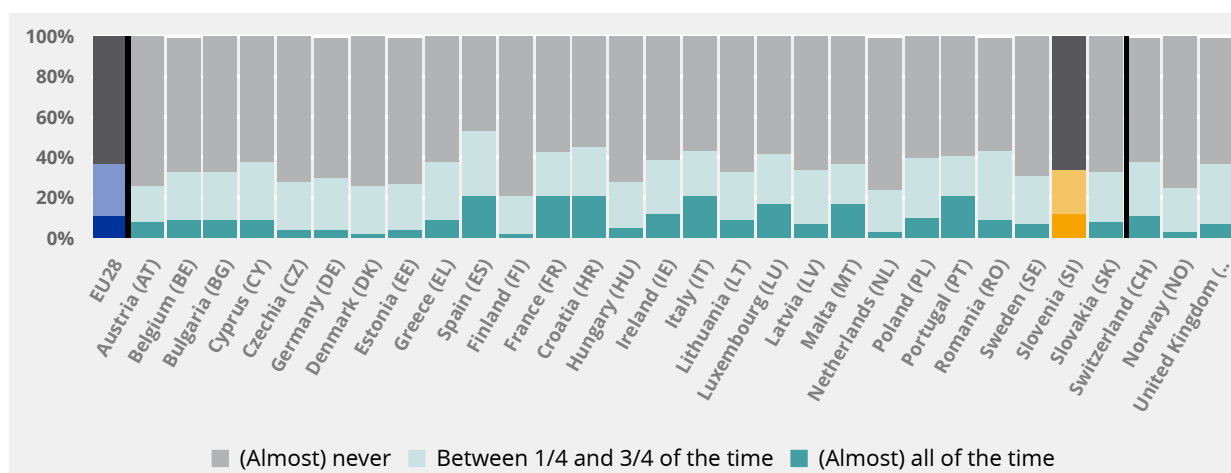
Difficult clients - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	59.7	40.3
Slovenia (SI)	63.3	36.7

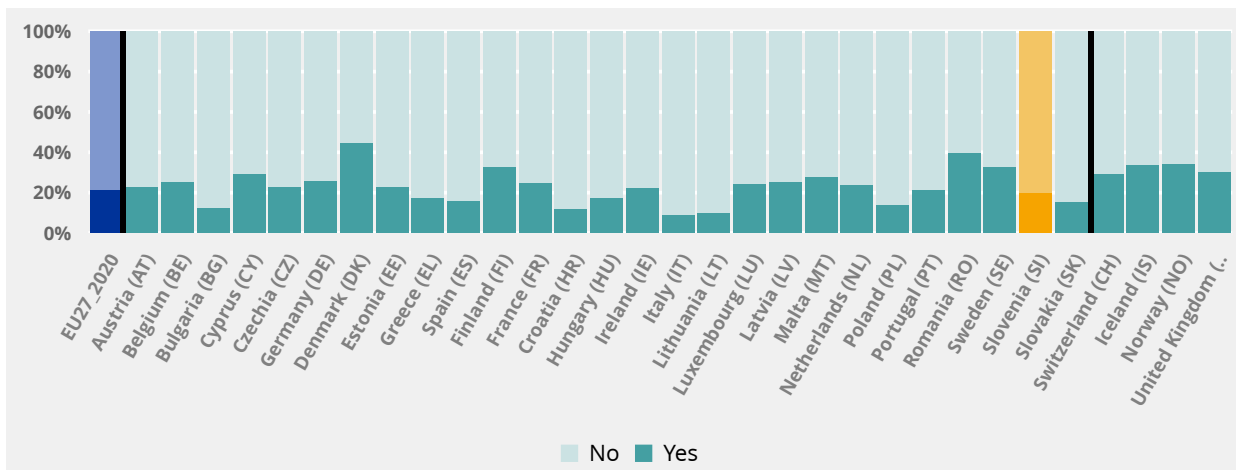
Difficult clients - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

Country	Never (%)	1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	63	26	11
Slovenia (SI)	67	22	12

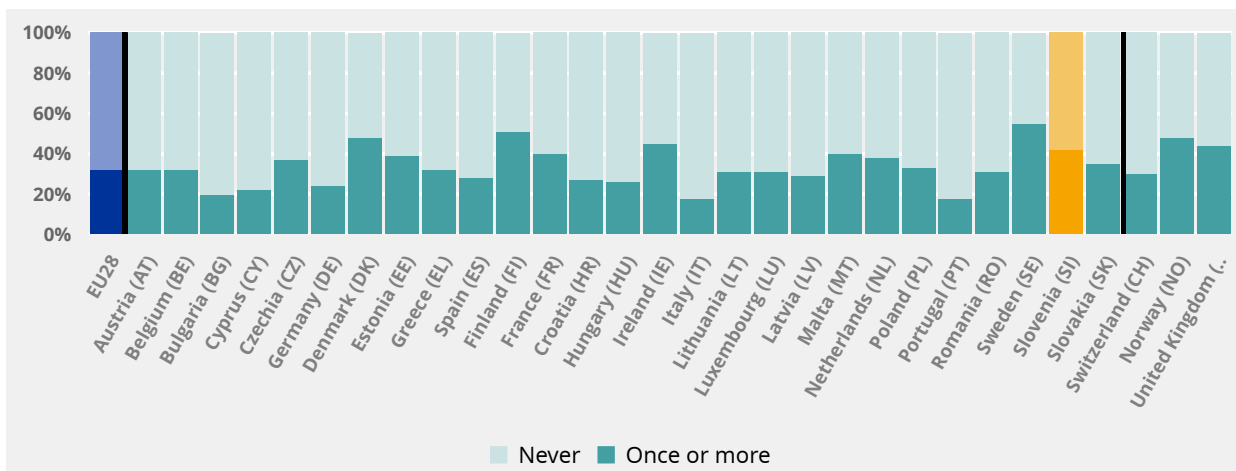
Working hours - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Long or irregular working hours."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	21.5	78.5
Slovenia (SI)	19.9	80.1

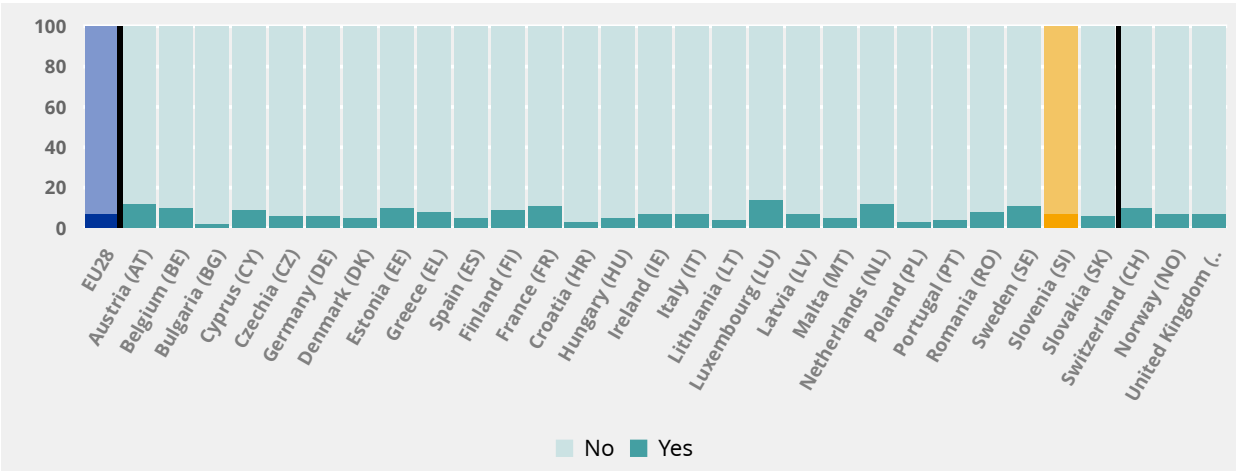
Working hours - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	32	68
Slovenia (SI)	42	58

Discrimination



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?”

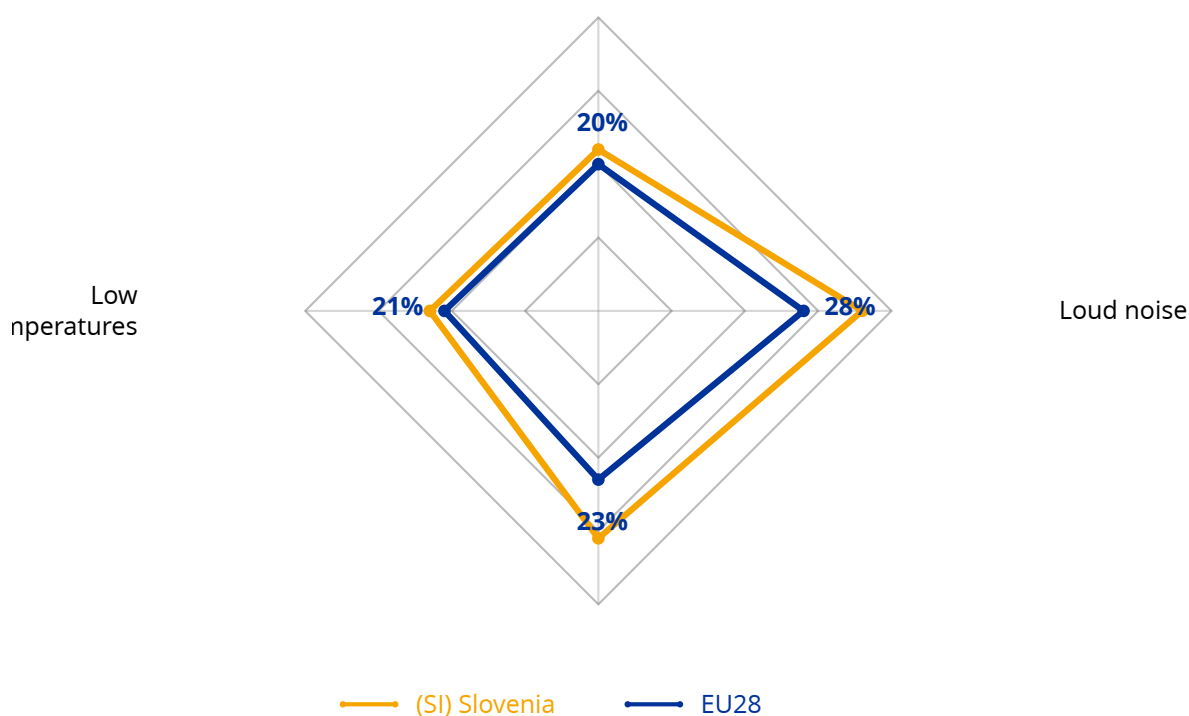
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Slovenia (SI)	7	93

Physical risk

This topic displays data on exposure to chemical and biological substances, exposure to noise, vibrations and high or low temperatures, and working tasks involving carrying, lifting or work in tiring or painful positions.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

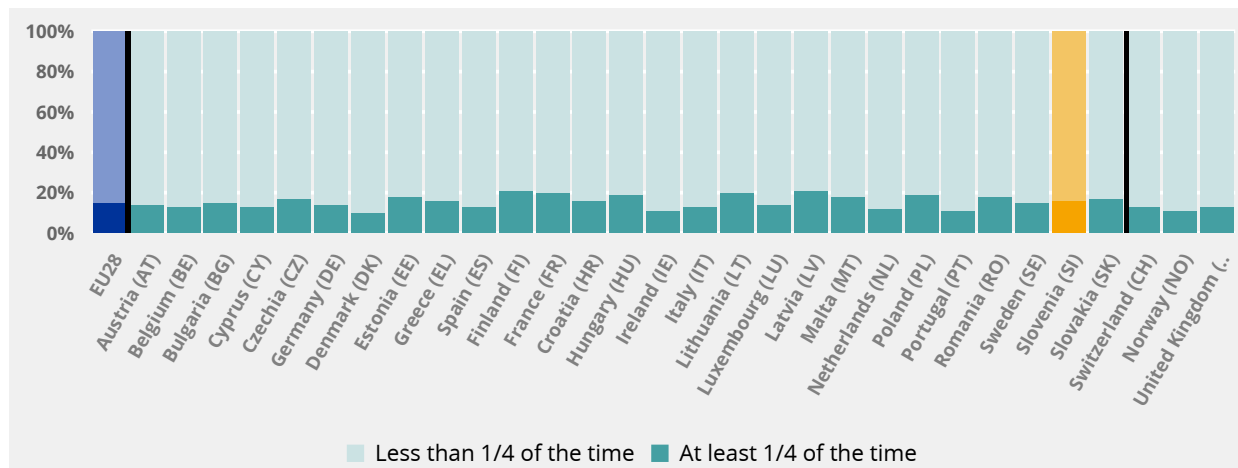
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Vibrations from tools or machinery	EU28	20
Loud noise	EU28	28
High temperatures	EU28	23
Low temperatures	EU28	21
Vibrations from tools or machinery	(SI) Slovenia	22
Loud noise	(SI) Slovenia	36
High temperatures	(SI) Slovenia	31
Low temperatures	(SI) Slovenia	23

Exposure to dangerous substances

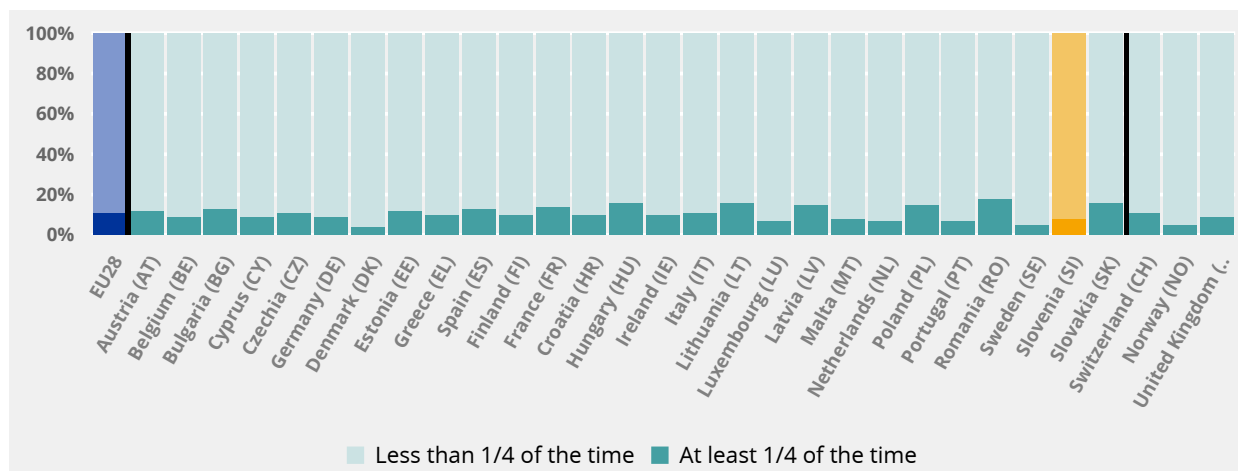
Smoke, powder or dust



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	85	15
Slovenia (SI)	84	16

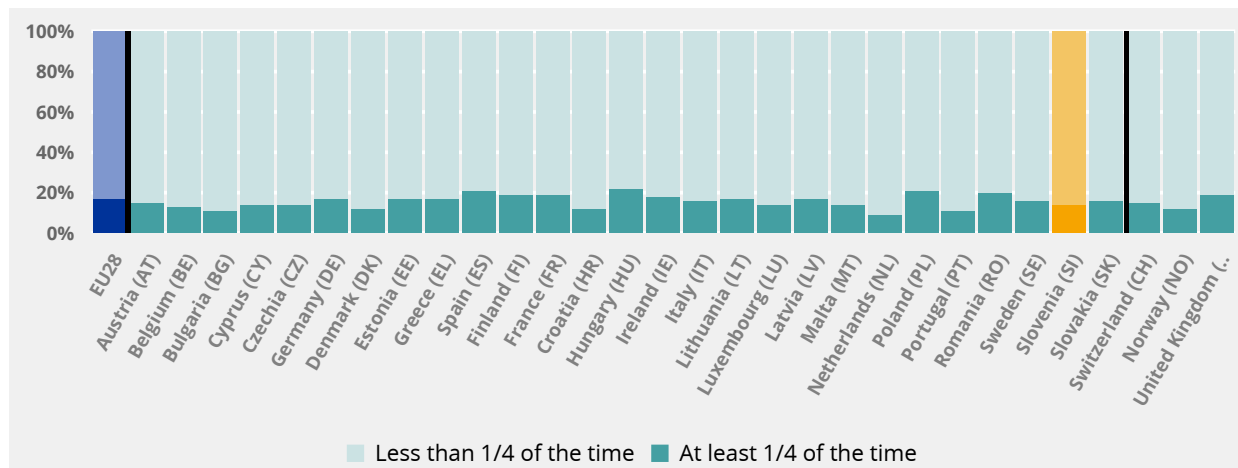
Vapours



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	89	11
Slovenia (SI)	92	8

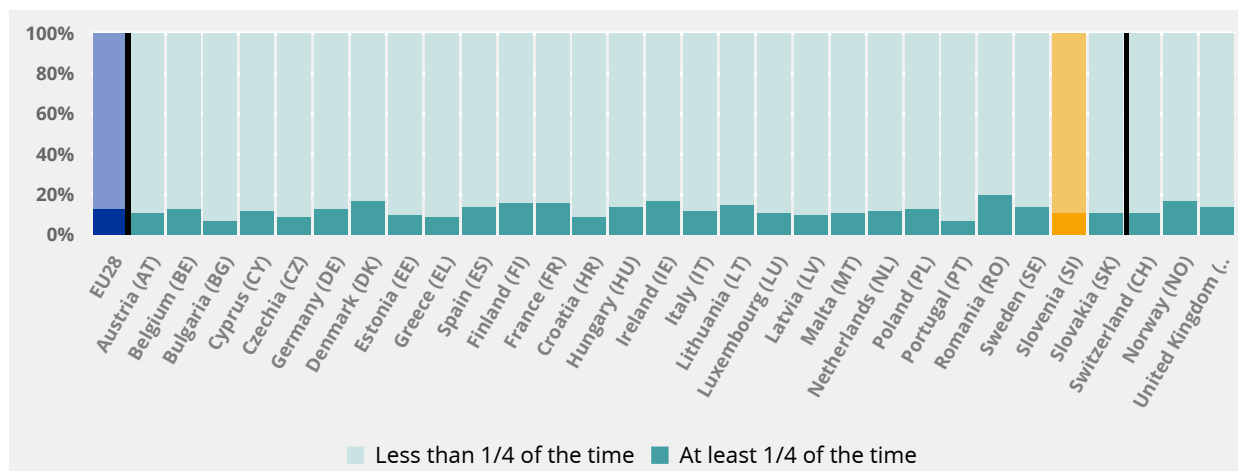
Chemical products



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	83	17
Slovenia (SI)	86	14

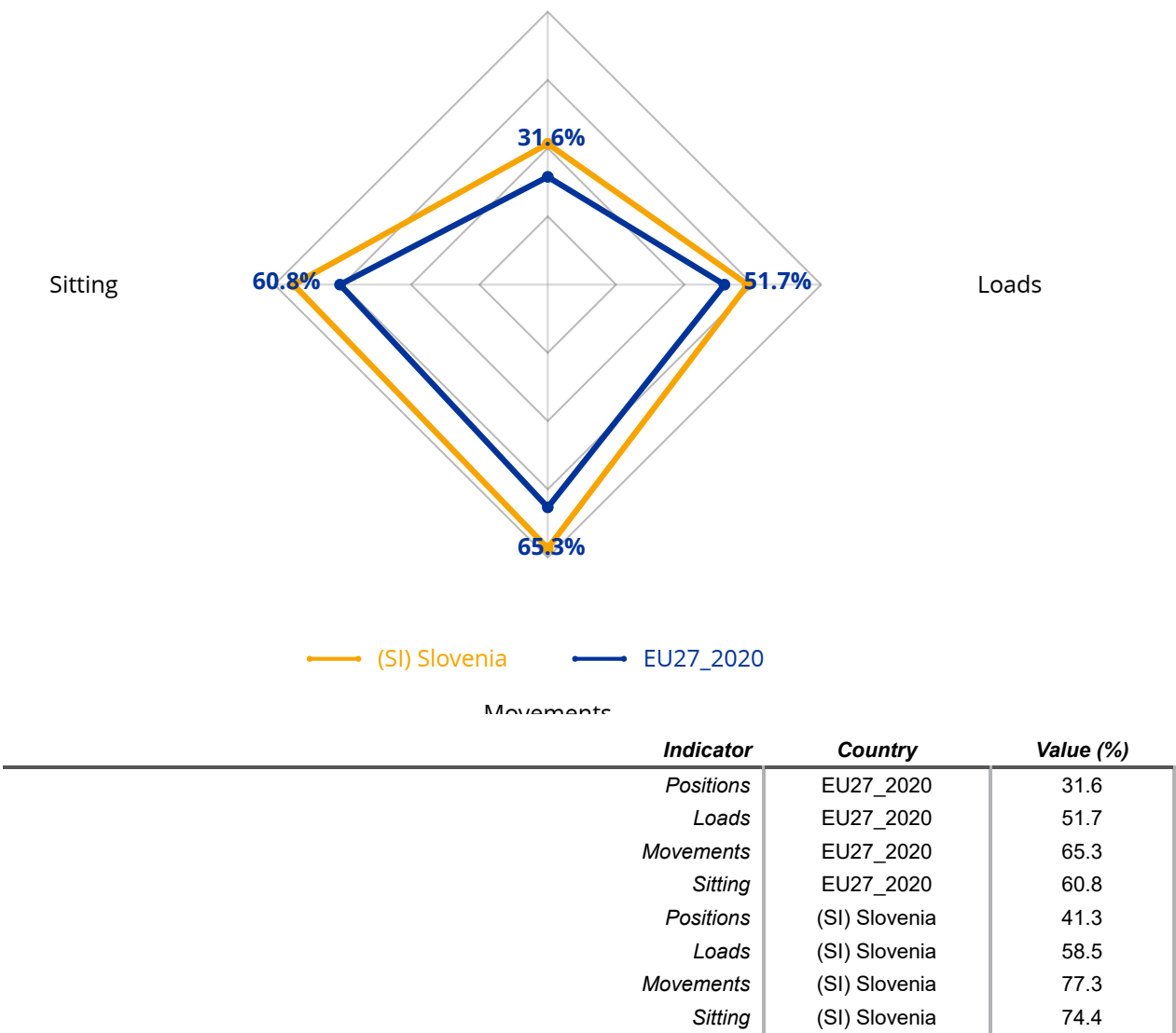
Infectious materials



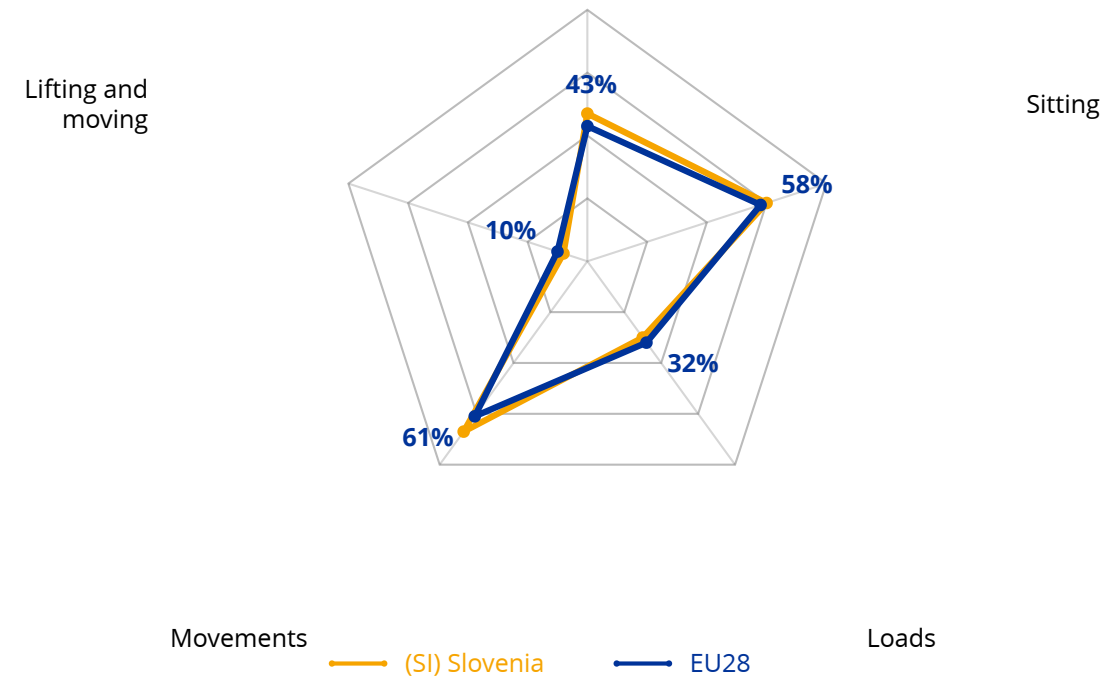
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Slovenia (SI)	89	11

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS



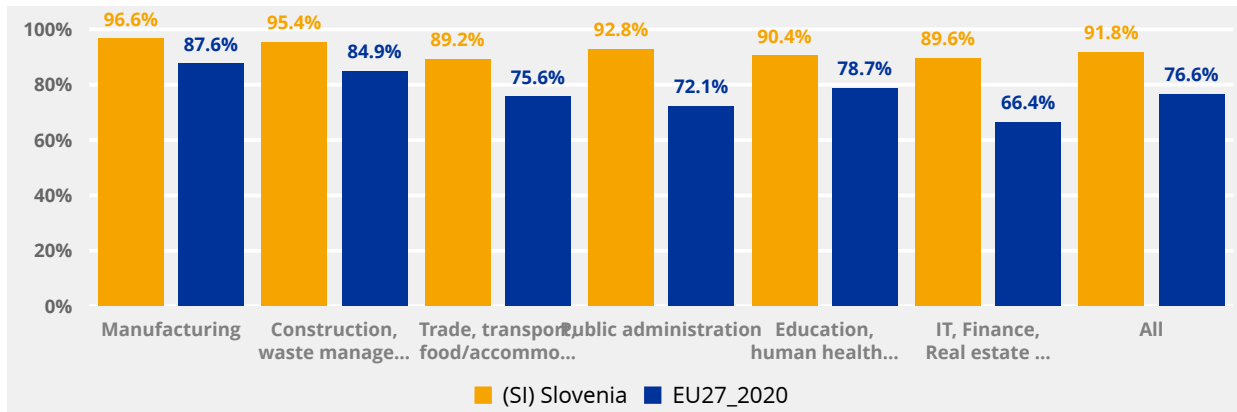
Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	EU28	43
Sitting	EU28	58
Loads	EU28	32
Movements	EU28	61
Lifting and moving	EU28	10
Positions	(SI) Slovenia	47
Sitting	(SI) Slovenia	60
Loads	(SI) Slovenia	30
Movements	(SI) Slovenia	67
Lifting and moving	(SI) Slovenia	8

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Prevention in companies**

This indicator visualises data on how OSH is implemented on company/enterprise level, mainly focusing on risk assessment, related questions and OSH training for workers.

Source: ESENER 2019 Survey. For further information refer to Methodology

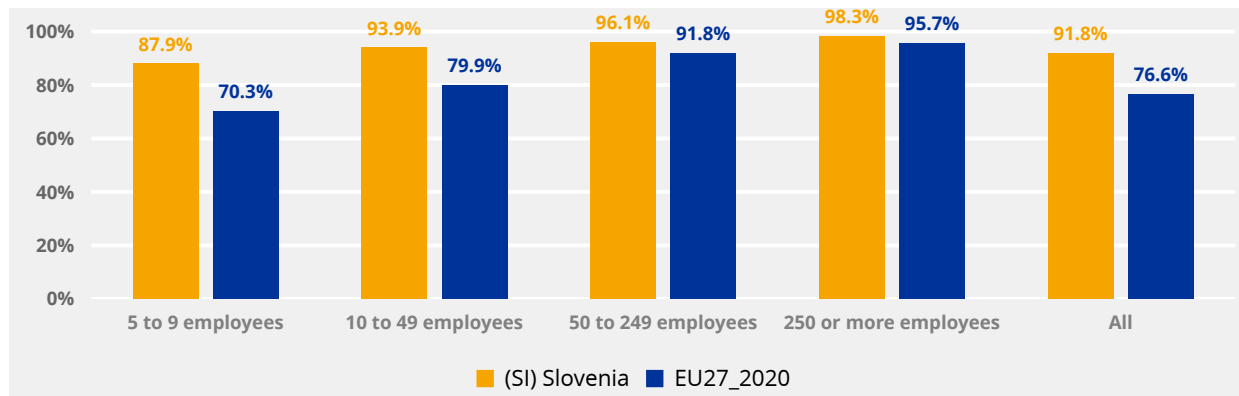
Risk Assessment - Sector



The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(SI) Slovenia	96.6	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(SI) Slovenia	95.4	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(SI) Slovenia	89.2	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(SI) Slovenia	92.8	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(SI) Slovenia	90.4	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(SI) Slovenia	89.6	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(SI) Slovenia	91.8	EU27_2020	76.6

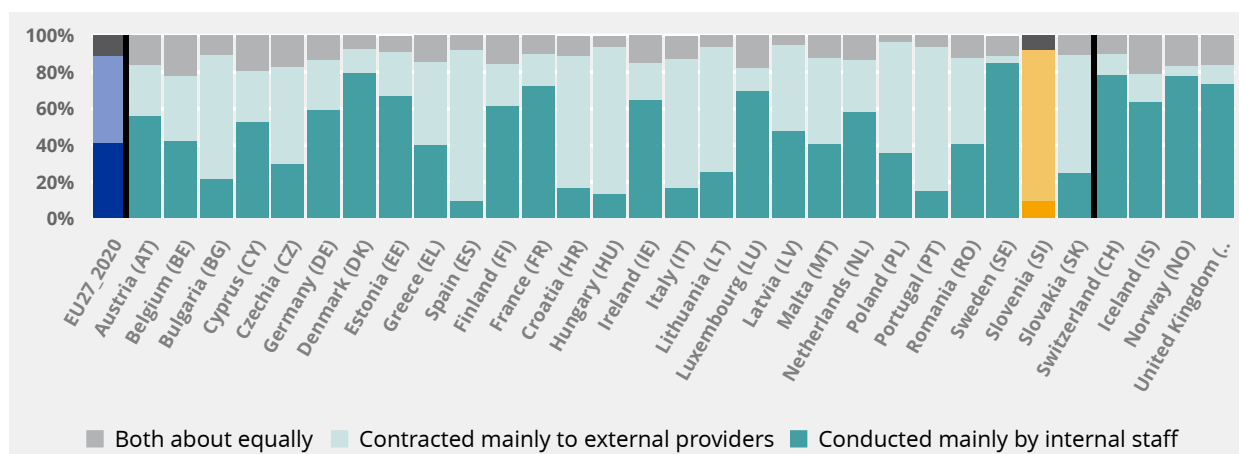
Risk Assessment - Establishment size



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(SI) Slovenia	87.9	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(SI) Slovenia	93.9	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(SI) Slovenia	96.1	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(SI) Slovenia	98.3	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(SI) Slovenia	91.8	EU27_2020	76.6

Internal or external RA



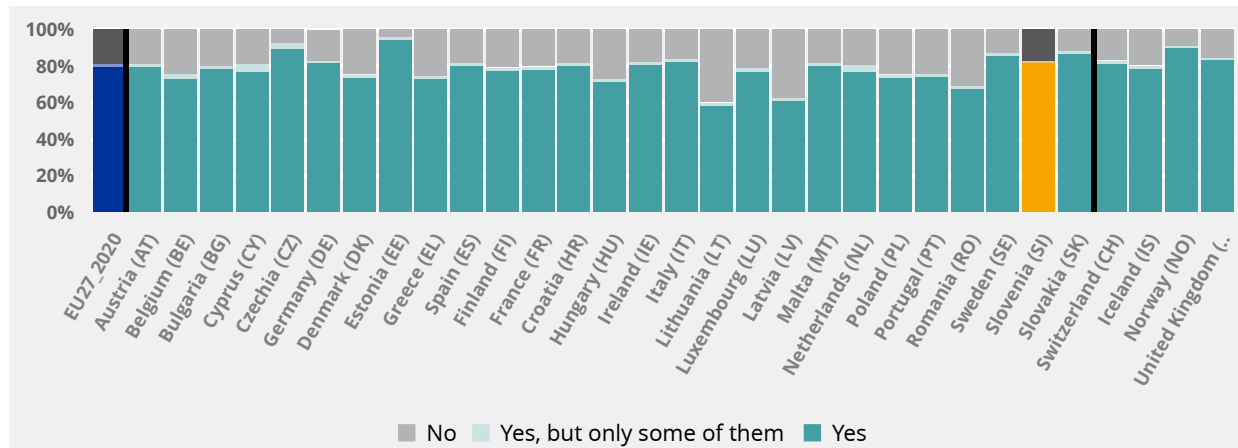
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: "Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?"

Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Slovenia (SI)	7.9	82.3	9.8

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments

Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2014 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

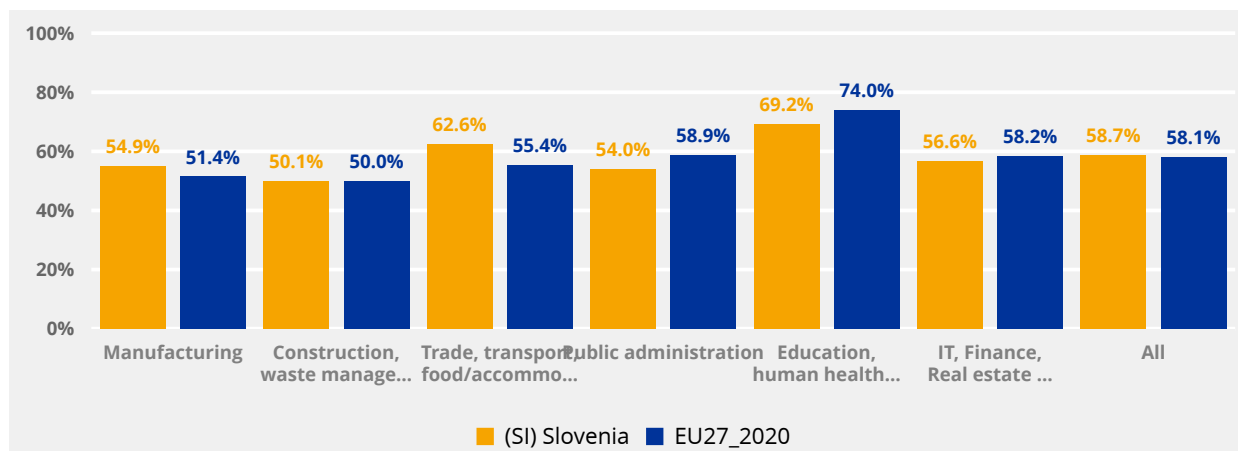
Training in OSH



The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?”. additional information about this indicator can be obtained in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Lack of information or adequate tools to deal with the risk effectively

Country	No (%)	Yes, but only some of them (%)	Yes (%)
EU27_2020	18.7	1	80.3
Slovenia (SI)	17.2	0.4	82.3

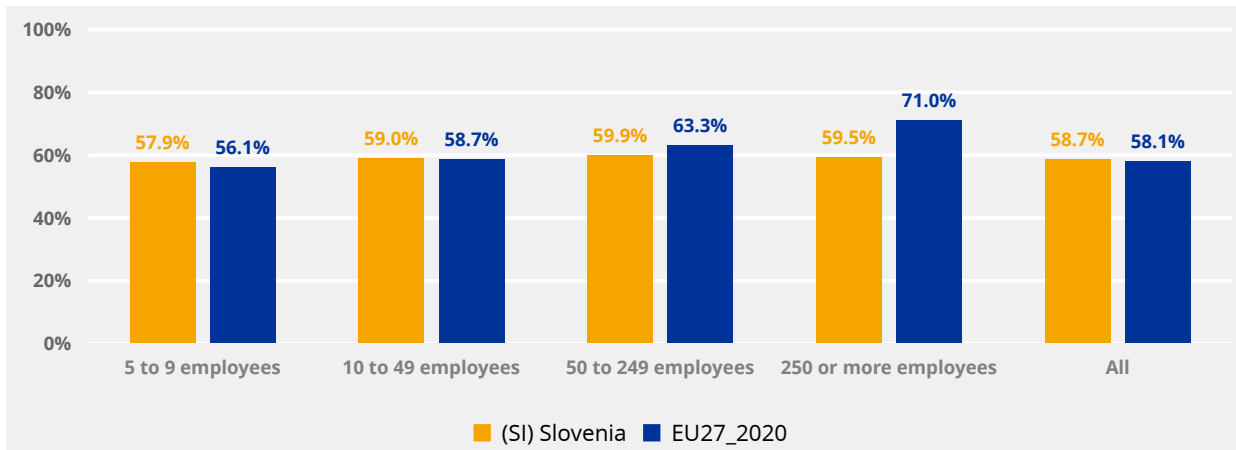
Employees participation in prevention - Sector



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : “Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(SI) Slovenia	54.9	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(SI) Slovenia	50.1	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(SI) Slovenia	62.6	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(SI) Slovenia	54	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(SI) Slovenia	69.2	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(SI) Slovenia	56.6	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(SI) Slovenia	58.7	EU27_2020	58.1

Employees participation in prevention - Establishment size



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(SI) Slovenia	57.9	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(SI) Slovenia	59	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(SI) Slovenia	59.9	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(SI) Slovenia	59.5	EU27_2020	71
All	(SI) Slovenia	58.7	EU27_2020	58.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions Worker involvement

This section displays mainly quantitative data that show how workers are represented at company level and how they are involved in the prevention policy of the companies.

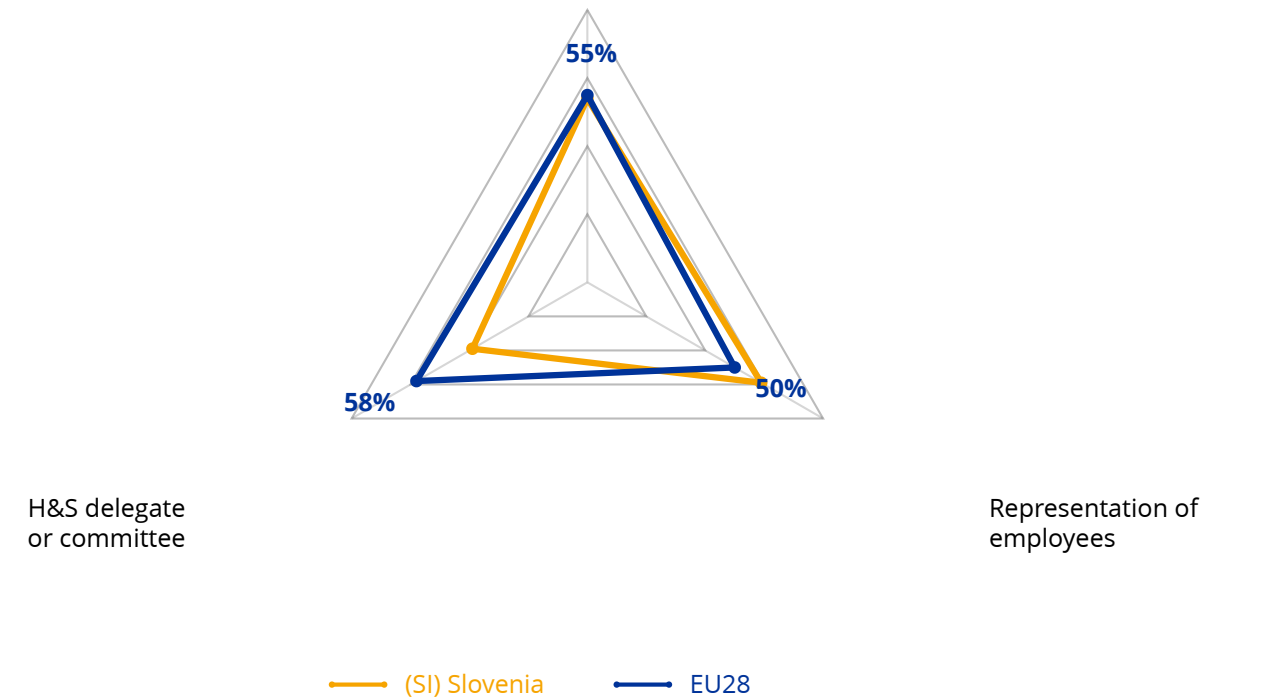
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Worker involvement

ESENER

Sector	Country	Value (%)
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EWCS



Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings	EU28	55
Representation of employees	EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee	EU28	58
Employee meetings	(SI) Slovenia	54
Representation of employees	(SI) Slovenia	59
H&S delegate or committee	(SI) Slovenia	39

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

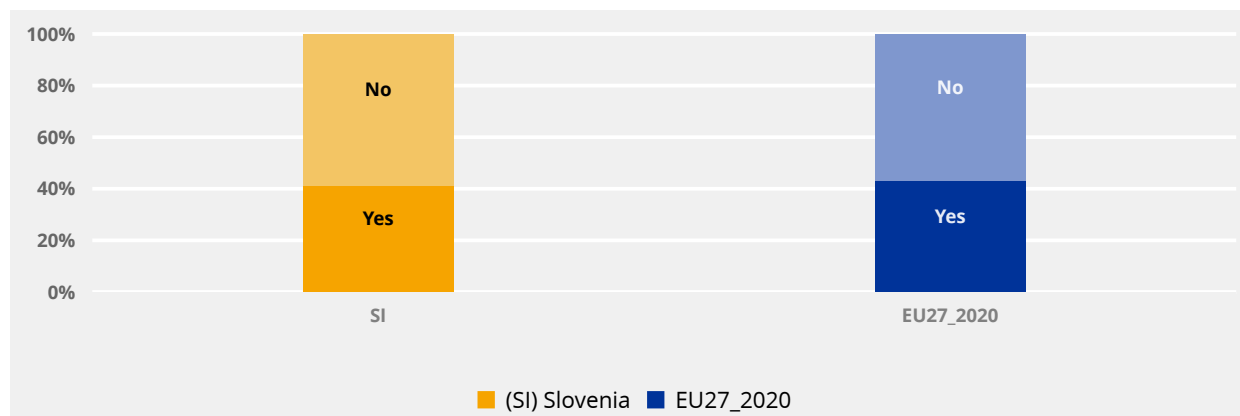
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee.

For further information refer to Methodology

% of establishments inspected

Have you been visited by the labour inspectorate in the last 3 years?



Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
(SI) Slovenia	41.4	58.6
EU27_2020	43.2	56.8

Authority

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The HSL — the national institute for occupational safety and health research — was originally set up as HSE's laboratory to minimise risks to people's health and safety at work. Today, while continuing to support the HSE, the HSL now works with a wide range of other public and private sector organisations, often conducting detailed and bespoke research and development work on their behalf. The HSL's primary role is to provide investigative work and services arising from HSE's day-to-day operations, which often require a rapid multidisciplinary response. The HSE maintains a dedicated horizon-scanning team, based at the HSL, to keep the health and safety consequences arising from new trends in science and technology under review. The HSL is also a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre in Occupational Health.

See more in OSHWiki

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases in 2014, estonia

Inspector powers**Data holder:**

Health Board of Estonia

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - annually

Strategy/Plan

The Work Environment

OSH infrastructure OSH statistics, surveys and research

Here you will find a comprehensive overview of availability of OSH statistics and surveys on working conditions and research capacities in the different Member States and the EU.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovenia

OSH statistics

Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia (zzzs)

Data holder:

zzzs

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually

National Institute for Public Health (NIJZ)

Data holder:

nijz

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually

Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
Slovenian Labour Inspectorate

Data holder:

irsd

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually

Slovenian Pension Insurance Institute (zpiz)

Data holder:

zpiz

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually
- Monitoring of occupational diseases

State Office of Statistics (stat)

Data holder:

stat

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually

Slovenian Labour Inspectorate

Data holder:

Slovenian Labour Inspectorate

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - annually

Surveys

no national survey but increase of the Slovenian sample size of the EWCS (Eurofound) and ESENER (EU-OSHA) on a regular basis

- **Time span:** 4-5 years
- **Contact person:** Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Kotnikova 28, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Research Institutes

Clinical Institute of Occupational Medicine, Traffic and Sports

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The Clinical Institute of Occupational Medicine, Traffic and Sports is a unit of the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana (*Univerzitetni klinični center Ljubljana*). It is principal authority in the field of OSH in Slovenia. It carries out healthcare activities at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Within these activities, the institute provides teaching, performs research and development and carries out professional methodological work in the field of workers' health. In addition, the institute prepares the professional grounds for drafting legal acts.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

