

THE LAW ON STATE INSPECTORATE

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(1) This law governs inspection work, the organisation and manner of the work of the State Inspectorate.

(2) The headquarters of the State Inspectorate is in Zagreb.

Article 2

(1) The State Inspectorate carries out the work of inspection that relates to supervision and control: carrying out work and implementing regulations about: trade in goods, work and protection at work, electricity supply, mining, pressurised vessels, livestock rearing and winemaking, fresh and salt water fisheries, forestry and hunting, forestry seeds and forestry plants, the collection and paying in of tourist taxes, and the catering and tourist industries.

(2) The State Inspectorate carries out inspection work in other areas of the administration when this is determined by a special law.

(3) The Chief Inspector and the Minister of Defence, or the Chief Inspector and the Minister of Internal Affairs together prescribe which work of supervision and control as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article will be done for the Ministry of Defence, or the Internal Affairs Ministry, by the State Inspectorate.

Article 3

The State Inspectorate in the area of trade in goods, the catering and tourist industries, winemaking, fresh and salt water fisheries, forestry, hunting and stock rearing supervises the application of laws and other regulations governing:

- f* the undertaking of the business of trade (on the domestic market, with foreign countries, protective measures during import and export, measures restricting the undertaking of trade, unfair commercial competition, speculation, commercial agency work and so on);
- f* work in the catering and tourist industries (classification, minimum conditions, the categorisation of catering and tourist facilities and other things);
- f* the checking in and checking out of tourists, and the collection and paying in of the tourist tax;
- f* the undertaking of crafts and trades;
- f* consumer protection;
- f* prices of products and services, remuneration, fees, subscriptions and similar charges that are made according to regulations;
- f*

f making, offering for sale, selling, use, import and warehousing of products made according to an invention, or that are directly obtained by a process that is the subject of an invention, without the permission of the holder of the patent;

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- f* the branch unit headquartered in Rijeka that carries out inspectorial supervision of legal and natural persons in the region of the Istrian, Lika and Senj, Coast and Mountain (Primorsko-goranska) counties;
- f* the branch unit headquartered in Split that carries out inspectorial supervision of legal and natural persons in the region of the Dubrovnik and Neretva, the Split and Dalmatia, the Šibenik and Knin and the Zadar counties;
- f* the branch unit headquartered in Osijek that carries out inspectorial supervision of legal and natural persons in the region of the Brod and Posavina, the Osijek and Baranya, the Požega and Slavonian, the Virovitica and Podravina and the Vukovar and Srijem counties;
- f* the branch unit headquartered in Varaždin that carries out inspectorial supervision of legal and physical persons in the area of the Krapina and Zagorje, the Koprivnica and Križevci, the Međimurje and Varaždin counties;
- f* the branch unit headquartered in Zagreb that carries out inspectorial supervision of legal and physical persons in the area of the Bjelovar and Bilogore, the Karlovac, the Sisak and Moslavina and Zagreb counties, and the city of Zagreb.

(2) The international organisation of the State Inspectorate, the number of local offices and where they are located, and the approximate number of inspectors and officials are ordered by a decree of the government of the Republic of Croatia, and in more detail by the Regulations about the Internal Order of the State Inspectorate.

Article 9

- (1) The work of the State Inspectorate is administered by the Chief Inspector.
- (2) The Chief Inspector has a deputy, who is appointed and discharged by the government of the Republic of Croatia at the recommendation of the Chief Inspector. The Deputy Chief Inspector is responsible for his or her work to the Chief Inspector.
- (3) The Chief Inspector can have one or more assistants, who are appointed and discharged by the government of the Republic of Croatia at the recommendation of the Chief Inspector. The assistant to the Chief Inspector is responsible for his or her work to the Chief Inspector.
- (4) The work of a branch unit of the State Inspectorate is administered by a Head of the rank of Inspector who is appointed and discharged by the Chief Inspector. Only a person who meets the general and special conditions for being appointed to the rank of Inspector can be appointed the head of a branch unit.
- (5) The work of a local office of the State Inspectorate is administered by a Local Office Manager with the rank of inspector, who is appointed and discharged at the recommendation of the Head of the Branch Unit by the Chief Inspector. Only a person who meets the general and special conditions for the rank of inspector can be appointed a Local Office Manager.

II INSPECTORIAL JOBS

1. General Provisions

Article 10

- (1) Jobs of inspectorial supervision are carried out by inspectors of the State Inspectorate.
- (2) Inspectors of the State Inspectorate, in line with the provisions of this Law that prescribe inspectorial supervision for certain administrative areas and the conditions that inspectors have to meet are appointed to the rank of economic inspector, labour inspector, electrical power inspector, mining inspector and pressurised vessel inspector.
- (3) An inspector of the State Inspectorate who meets the conditions with respect to the regulation qualifications and has passed the special state examinations can be appointed to more than one inspectorial rank.

(4) Inspectorial jobs are understood to be jobs in which there are special conditions of work.

Article 11

(1) Inspectorial jobs within the competence of the State Inspectorate are performed in the first instance by inspectors who work in the Branch Units and Local Offices of the State Inspectorate in line with the provision of Article 8 of this Law.

(2) Exceptionally to Paragraph 1 of this Article, the Chief Inspector can order that inspectorial jobs be performed in the first instance by another inspector of the State Inspectorate.

(3) An appeal against the ruling of an inspector can be made to the State Inspectorate.

(4) An appeal against a ruling of an inspector is handled by a special commission of the State Inspectorate appointed by the Chief Inspector.

2. An Economic Inspector

Article 12

(1) Inspectorial supervision that relates to the application of laws and other regulations in the area of the trade in goods, the catering and tourist industries, the collection and payment of tourist taxes, winemaking, fresh and salt water fisheries, forestry, hunting, forest seed and plant material and livestock rearing is carried out by a Senior Economic Inspector and an Economic Inspector.

(2) Inspectorial supervision as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article can also be carried out by an Economic Inspector Grade III in line with Article 13 of this Law.

(3) To be appointed an Economic Inspector, a person must have a degree in law, economics, veterinary science, technology, biology, agriculture, fishery, catering, tourism, forestry or construction, have spent at least two years working in the profession, and have passed the state expert examination for the rank of Economic Inspector.

(4) To be appointed a Senior Economic Inspector a person must have a degree, as prescribed by Paragraph 3 of this Article, and at least ten years of work experience in the profession, at least three of these years in inspectorial jobs, after having passed the state expert examination.

(5) To be appointed an Economic Inspector Grade III a person can have secondary education (economic, administrative, tourist and catering, technical, veterinary and general), at least one year's work experie expert exa

3. Quality control of products for which a certificate is required

Article 14

(1) The quality control of products is carried out before distribution to the market. During quality control, the authorised economic inspector assesses the conformity of products with basic requirements for products or with a standard whose application is obligatory, documents that should accompany those products, as well as the obligatory declarations, marks, labels and packing.

(2) The quality control of domestic products is carried out in the producer's warehouse.

(3) The quality control of imported products intended for further sale is carried out in the importer's warehouse, or the user of imported products warehouse, if the products were imported for third persons.

(4) The controls under paragraph 2 and 3 do not exclude quality controls of those products on the market.

(5) In the sense of this Law, the importer is legal or natural person considered the

requirements to be fulfilled by the expert institutions determining the quality of products and the list of such institutions.

(4) The list of expert institutions under paragraph 3 hereof shall be published in the Official Gazette.

4. A Labour Inspector

Article 19

Inspectorial supervision that relates to the application of laws and other regulations in the area of labour and protection at work is carried out by a labour inspector or a senior labour inspector.

Article 20

(1) To be appointed a labour inspector, a person must have, as well as the conditions laid down by the law for employment in the service of the state, the following special qualifications:

- f* to carry out inspectorial supervision of the implementation of laws and other regulations that govern the relations between employer and employees (employment), a degree in law and at least two years of experience in this profession and have passed the state expert examination;
- f* to carry out inspectorial supervision on the implementation of laws and other regulations about protection at work, a degree in some technical subject or in medicine (labour medicine) or a degree in psychology, at least two years experience in the profession, and have passed the state expert exam.

(2) To be appointed a senior labour inspector, a person must meet all the conditions established for a labour inspector as defined in Paragraph 1 of this Article, and must have at least ten years work experience in the profession, of which at least three must have been as a labour inspector, and must have passed the state expert exam.

Article 21

The number of labour inspectors and senior labour inspectors in branch units is determined according to the number of employees and is as a rule one per four thousand employees.

Article 22

When the regulations as defined by Article 4 of this Law relate to the means for the work of marine, river, rail, road and air transport, the implementation of these regulations is supervised by a labour inspector who is competent according to the headquarters of the employer, or according to where the work is done.

Article 23

Employer and employee in the meaning understood by this Law are persons who are considered employer and employee according to the provisions of the Labour Law.

5. An Electric Power Inspector

Article 24

Inspectorial supervision relating to the implementation of laws and other regulations in the area of electrical power is carried out by an electric power inspector or a senior electrical power inspector.

Article 25

(1) To be appointed an electrical power inspector a person must have a degree in electrical engineering or electrical power or some similar subject, have had a least 5

years experience in the profession and have passed the state expert exam for an electrical power inspector.

(2) To be appointed a senior electrical power inspector a person, apart from meeting the conditions of the previous paragraph of this Article, must have had at least ten years experience in the profession, at least three of them on inspectorial jobs, after having passed the state expert exam.

6. A mining inspector

Article 26

Inspectorial supervision relating to the implementation of laws and other regulations in the area of mining is carried out by a mining inspector or a senior mining inspector.

Article 27

(1) To be appointed a mining inspector a person must have a degree in mining or petroleum mining, and to supervise regulations that relate to electrical power plant and machinery during exploration and exploitation of mineral raw materials, a degree in electrical engineering, and have had a least 5 years experience in the profession and have passed the state expert exam for an electrical power inspector.

(2) To be appointed a senior mining inspector a person, apart from meeting the conditions of the previous paragraph of this Article, must have had at least ten years experience in the profession, at least three of them on inspectorial jobs, after having passed the state expert exam.

7. An inspector of pressurised vessels

Article 28

Inspectorial supervision relating to the implementation of laws and other regulations in the area of pressurised vessels is carried out by a pressurised vessels inspector or a senior pressurised vessels inspector.

Article 29

(1) To be appointed a pressurised vessels inspector a person must have a degree in mechanical engineering, have had a least 5 years experience in the profession and have passed the state expert exam for an electrical power inspector.

(2) To be appointed a senior pressurised vessels inspector a person, apart from meeting the conditions of the previous paragraph of this Article, must have had at least ten years experience in the profession, at least three of them on inspectorial jobs, after having passed the state expert exam.

8. Other work of inspectorial supervision

Article 30

(1) An economic inspector, a labour inspector, an electric power inspector, a mining inspector and a pressurised vessels inspector, apart from the supervision defined in Article 12 Paragraph 1, Articles 1, 19, 24, 26 and 28 of this Law, unless the competence of some other body of the national administration is stipulated by some special regulation, also carry out supervision of the implementation of the law and other regulations that govern:

- f* the general conditions for carrying out some economic activity (registration, permission for the work, ruling, consent, other approval of the competent bodies, subject of the activity, headquarters and trade name);

f consumer protection (displaying prices of products and services, correctness of charging for goods sold or services done, exactness of measuring goods, adhering to the correct hours of work and so on).

(2) An economic inspector, a labour inspector, an electric power inspector, a mining inspector and a pressurised vessels inspector carry out inspectorial supervision in other administrative areas when this is determined by a special law.

the business documentation sought or the other documents necessary for determining the circumstances of the case in the supervision that has been begun.

(3) Legal and natural persons as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article are bound when so required by the inspector to halt the work in the supervised facility during the time of the inspectorial supervision if the inspector is not able to carry out inspectorial supervision or establish the facts of the case in any other way.

(4) An inspector can require of the supervised legal or natural person, after the inspectorial supervision has been carried out, that certain individual actions in the process be done for the complete ascertainment of the facts of the case, and can determine a time limit for this work to be done.

Article 35

Legal and natural persons are bound at the written request of an inspector, in a period appropriate to the execution of the obligation, to supply or prepare accurate and full data, information and materials that are necessary for the inspector for him to carry out his inspectorial supervision.

Article 36

(1) The inspector will inform the competent body of the state administration about any irregularities observed and seek procedures and the undertaking of measures for the removal of these irregularities, if he is not authorised to proceed directly.

(2) An inspector may inform and advise the supervised legal and natural persons about the most effective way to implement the laws and other regulations if he thinks this useful or necessary after carrying out supervision.

Article 37

(1) An inspector is bound to consider the submission of any legal or natural person that relates to supervision in his competence, and inform the person making the submission in writing about measures and actions taken.

(2) An inspector is bound to keep the identity of the person making the submission confidential.

Article 38

(1) In carrying out inspectorial supervision an inspector may temporarily confiscate, until a ruling about the commission of a misdemeanour or a verdict about the commission of an economic offence or a felony has been made, any documentation or objects that might serve as evidence in the misdemeanour process or judicial proceeding.

(2) A receipt for precisely identified confiscated documentation or objects is given for any temporarily confiscated documentation or objects as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 39

(1) If the law or some other regulation allows of the right to confiscate objects with which a misdemeanour, economic offence or felony has been committed, the inspector may temporarily confiscate this object.

(2) An inspector is bound temporarily to confiscate an object when a regulation foresees the obligatory confiscation of an object.

(3) A person who has objects temporarily confiscated is issued a receipt with the objects confiscated identified precisely according to kind and quantity.

(4) An inspector is bound at once to inform the competent judicial body to which he has suggested that charges be made in connection with the commission of a misdemeanour, an economic offence or a felony about any temporary confiscation of goods, and hand to it the goods that have been temporarily confiscated.

(5) In the event that goods that are subject to spoiling, animals, tools and equipment for fishing or a vessel are confiscated temporarily until the decision of the competent judicial body, the charges must be made or the request to have charges made within a period of 48 hours of the confiscation, and the competent judicial body has to decide on the charges or the request for charges to be made according to the urgent procedure.

(6) The inspector is bound to deal with the confiscated objects in the manner stipulated by a special law.

(7) The State Inspectorate is bound to provide conditions for the confiscation, storage and maintenance of temporarily confiscated objects until these objects are surrendered to the judicial body.

(8) The inspector may not dispose of objects that have been temporarily confiscated (destroy them, or sell, hand over, give, exchange and similar) before surrendering them to the judicial body.

Article 40

If in the procedure of inspectorial supervision it is necessary to ascertain whether products being produced or on sale correspond to the regulation or declared composition or the regulation and declared quality (in subsequent text: quality), the inspector may take samples in production or on sale and give them sealed and with the regulation markings for testing to the expert institution authorised to test the quality of products (in subsequent text: the expert institution).

Article 41

While taking samples of individual goods, the inspector has the right and the duty:

- f* to take at most three samples in the quantity necessary for the testing of the quality (for the first analysis, the second analysis and for the party) in the same conditions and at the same time;
- f* to compose a minute about the taking of the samples;
- f* to deliver the sample taken for the first analysis without delay to the expert institution, and to keep the sample meant for the second analysis in appropriate conditions until the first analysis is complete;
- f* without delay to inform in writing the party from whom the sample was taken about the results of the first analysis;
- f* at the request of the party, without delay to deliver the sample for the second analysis to an expert institution of his (the party's) choice;
- f* to ascertain by a separate conclusion the amount of the costs that have arisen during the procedure of testing the samples, who they have to be paid to and by when, in the event that the tested sample does not correspond to the quality regulations.

Article 42

(1) A sample taken for quality testing of a product subject to spoiling will be delivered by the inspector to the expert institution for analysis, and at the request of the party will at the same time deliver it to another expert institution of his (the party's) choice for second analysis.

(2) If the results of the analyses defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article differ, the result of the analysis done at the request of the party is the competent result. When a party during the taking of a sample does not request the simultaneous taking of a sample for second analysis, it is considered that he concurs with the result of the analysis done at the request of the inspector.

Article 43

(1) The result of the first analysis of a sample can at the written request of the party be rebutted by the result of the second analysis, of a sample taken at the same time and in the same way and tested in the same manner.

(2) This request is made in a period of three days of the day of the delivery of the results of the first analysis.

(3) If the request is not made within the period defined in Paragraph 2 of this Article, it will be considered that the party concurs with the result of the first analysis.

(5) The same expert institution cannot be used for the undertaking of both first and second analysis.

Article 44

(1) Legal and natural persons are bound to make the necessary quality of products available without charge for quality testing.

(2) The costs of the testing of the samples are borne by the party if it is ascertained that the samples do not correspond to the quality regulations, and by the State Inspectorate if it is ascertained that the samples do correspond to the regulation quality requirements.

(3) The result of the second analysis is competent with respect to the costs of the first analysis as well.

Article 45

The provisions of Articles 40 to 44 of this Law do not refer to products for which such questions are governed by special regulations.

Article 46

(1) If in the performance of inspectorial supervision an inspector ascertains that the

Article 48

- (1) After the ruling has become executive, the inspector will ascertain whether the ruling has been executed and, if it has not, will set in motion the procedure for its execution.
- (2) A conclusion about the permission for the execution of the ruling will be made by the inspector without delay, at the latest in a period of eight days of the ruling become executive, and yet not having been executed. A conclusion not being made within this period does not obviate the obligation for it to be made.
- (3) The costs of executing a ruling are borne by the party who was duty bound to execute the administrative measure that was ordered.

Article 49

- (1) An inspector's executive ruling the subject of which is a non-monetary obligation and that according to the nature of the obligation can be executed by direct compulsion will be done with this compulsion without the prior employment of sanctions as defined by Article 286 of the General Administrative Procedure Law.
 - (2) If a ruling cannot be executed according to Paragraph 1 of this Article, the inspector will compel the person against whom the execution is ordered to fulfil his obligations.
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felony, an inspector is bound to propose the confiscation of the ascertained amount of material benefit as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 53

The provisions of the General Administrative Procedure Law apply to the procedure of an inspector, unless individual procedures are ordered differently in this

the measure for the removal of the ascertained irregularities can become executive.

(2) A temporary measure forbidding the disposal of goods lasts as long as the reasons for which it was made last. The cessation of a measure that has been imposed will be noted by the inspector in his minute.

(3) An oral ruling as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article must be delivered by the Inspector in written form within a period of eight days of the imposition of the ban in the oral ruling, unless in this period the inspector stipulates the ending of the

management of the electric power system, the distribution or consumption of electrical power if it is ascertained that the electrical power part of the building, plant, equipment or installation is being constructed or used against the provisions of the law or other regulations the implementation of which he supervises and for that reason there is danger to human life or health or the environment, a threat to the production, transmission and management of the electric power system, the distribution or consumption of electric energy or the possibility that considerable damage will arise;

- f* forbid the undertaking of the work of the production, transmission, management of the electrical power system or the distribution of electric power and halt the delivery or consumption of electric power if he ascertains that the undertaking of the work of the production, transmission and management of the electric power system or the distribution of electric power or the delivery or consumption of electric power does not correspond to the provisions of the laws or other regulations the implementation of which he supervises and that for this reason there is danger to human life or health or the environment, a threat to the production, transmission and management of the electric power system, the distribution or consumption of electric energy or the possibility that considerable damage will arise.

(2) In carrying out inspectorial supervision in the area of mining, a Mining Inspector is authorised by a ruling:

- f* to forbid mining works to be carried out if irregularities and shortcomings are of such a nature that in consequence of them there might be direct danger to the life and health of the employees or other citizens or considerable material damage;
- f* to forbid mining works to be carried out if he ascertains that they are being done without a ruling, or against a ruling for the exploitation field and without permission, or against permission, for the carrying out of mining works;
- f* to forbid an employee to manage mining works if he does not meet certain prescribed conditions about qualifications in the mining industry;
- f* to order work to be halted if he ascertains that exploratory work is being done without a licence, or against a license, for exploration;
- f* to order a halt to construction, or a ban on use, if mining facilities, plant or devices are being constructed without permission or against permission for construction or are being used without a use license.

(3) In carrying out inspectorial supervision in the area of pressurised vessels, a Pressurised Vessels Inspector is authorised by a ruling:

- f* to forbid the construction or reconstruction of boiler plant (a boiler house, steam and hot water) that is being carried out against the regulations;
- f* forbid the production or use of a steam or hot water boiler or pressurised vessel if he ascertains the fact that the plant is a threat to the safety of people, equipment and/or the environment.

(4) Unless otherwise ordered by a law or other regulation, an Electrical Power

according to the provisions of this Law or if in any other way it or he makes an inspection impossible or does not provide conditions for unhindered work or does not supply or prepare data, reports and materials in a given time or supplies or prepares inaccurate and incomplete data, reports and materials (Article 31 Paragraph 1, Article 32, Article 34, Article 35).

(2) The responsible person in a legal person will be fined between 3,000 and 20,000 kuna for a misdemeanour as defined in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 66

A person who is subject to supervision will be fined between 3,000 and 12,000 kuna for a misdemeanour if at the request of an inspector he does not make available the public document from which his (its, her) identity can be ascertained (Article 31 Paragraph 3).

Article 67

(1) A legal or natural person will be fined between 15,000 and 50,000 kuna for a misdemeanour if:

- f* it (he, she) offers for sale products without certification (Article 17 Paragraph 3),
- f* it does not allow an inspector temporary confiscation of documentation or other objects that might be evidence in a court procedure (Article 38 Paragraph 1),
- f* it does not allow an inspector to confiscate objects with which a misdemeanour, an economic offence or a felony has been committed (Article 39, Paragraphs 1 and 2),

(2) For an offence as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in a legal persons will be fined as well, between 6,000 and 20,000 kuna.

Article 70

(1) A legal or natural person will be fined between 25,000 and 75,000 kuna for an offence if they do not act according to the ruling from the minute of an inspector (Article 58 Paragraph 1).

(2) For an offence as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in a legal person will be fined as well, between 5,000 and 20,000 kuna.

Article 71

(1) An employer will be fined from 30,000 to 120,000 kuna per employee for an offence if he does not register employees in the regulation time with the bodies of retirement and health insurance or if he entrusts the employees of another employer with jobs against the law or some other regulation (Article 4 Subparagraph 1 and Article 62 Paragraph 1).

(2) For an offence as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in a legal person will be fined as well, between 10,000 and 30,000 kuna.

(3) For an offence as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article a fine may be imposed on an employer on the spot where the offence was committed in the amount of 10,000 kuna, and on the responsible person in a legal person in the amount of 3,000 kuna.

Article 72

(1) A legal or natural person will be fined between 3,000 and 15,000 kuna for an offence if they do not submit a written request for the issuing of a quality certificate (Article 17 Paragraph 1).

(2) For an offence as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in a legal person will be fined as well, between 1,000 and 3,000 kuna.

Article 73

(1) For an offence as defined by Article 68 referring to Article 59 Paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 61, Article 62 Paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 72 of this Law committed for a second time, as well as a fine, the precautionary measure of being forbidden to undertake this work for a period of from one to three months will be imposed, and for a third offence of the same nature as well as a fine, the precautionary measure of being forbidden to carry out the work for a period of from three to six months will be imposed.

(2) It is considered that the offence defined in Paragraph 1 of this Article is committed for a second or third time if it is done within a period of three years from the time the last ruling about an offence became legally valid.

Article 74

(1) Misdemeanour proceedings for actions that according to regulations that were in force until this Law came into force were held to be misdemeanours and yet according to this Law are not so held will be adjourned.

(2) Proceedings that are not adjourned according to Paragraph 1 of this Article will be completed according to the regulations that were valid until the day this Law came into force.

V. TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 75

(1) State officials and civil servants found being employed in work and in connection with work defined by Article 12 of this Law in the county offices and the offices of the City of Zagreb will be, on the day this Law comes into force, taken over into the State

Inspectorate and continue to carry out their work according to the provisions of this Law and other regulations.

(2) The government of the Republic of Croatia will make a Decree about the international organisation of the State Inspectorate within 30 days of this Law coming into force.

(3) The Chief Inspector will make Regulations about the Internal Order of the State Inspectorate within 30 days of the Decree defined in Paragraph 2 of this Article coming into force.

(4) Rulings about being appointed to ranks and positions of state officials taken over and rulings about the assignment to jobs of civil servants as defined by Paragraph 1 of this Article will be made by the Chief Inspector within 30 days of the Regulations defined in Paragraph 3 of this Article being made.

(5) Until the rulings defined in Paragraph 4 of this Article are made the state officials taken over will retain their ranks and positions, and the civil servants taken over will retain the jobs that they were carrying out on the day this Law came into force.

(6) Inspectors who were carrying out the jobs of market, tourist, stockrearing, winemaking, fishing, forestry or hunting inspection will be appointed to the rank of economic or senior economic inspector or economic inspector Grade III, depending on how they fulfil the conditions prescribed in the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

(7) A state officer who has a degree and who in accord with the regulations about state officers and special regulations about a given administrative area or a given

(2) The Chief Inspector will make the regulations defined by Articles 18 Paragraph 3, 56, and 57 Paragraph 2 of this Law within six months of this Law coming into force.

(3) The Chief Inspector and the Minister of Defence or the Chief Inspector and the Minister of Internal Affairs will make the regulation defined by Article 2 Paragraph 3 within six months of this Law coming into force.

(4) Until the regulations defined by Paragraph 2 of this Law come into force, the provisions of regulations made for the implementation of other Laws remain in force: to wit, of the Market Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 21/95), the Tourist Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 48/95), the Mining Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 6/87, 47/89, and 26/93), the Electric Power Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 32/85, 38/85, 27/87, 47/89 and 26/93), the Steam Boilers Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 20/72, 47/89 and 26/93), the Supervision of the Quality of Certain Products during Import and Export Law (Official Gazette, no. 21/95), the provisions of Article 37 Paragraph 2 of the Wine Law (Official Gazette, no. 34/95), Article 51 Paragraph 2 of the Livestock Rearing Law (Official Gazette, no. 70/97 and 36/98), of Article 68 paragraph 3 and Article 69 Paragraph 2 of the Sea Fishery Law (Official Gazette, no. 74/94, 59/96 and 46/97 – revised text), of Article 89 Paragraph 2 and Article 90 Paragraph 2 of the Hunting Law (Official Gazette, no. 10/94, 22/94, 44/98, and 29/99) and Article 81 Paragraph 2 of the Forests Law (Official Gazette, no. 52/90, 5/91, 9/91, 61/91, 26/93 and 76/93), if they are not in opposition to this Law.

Article 79

(1) In all these laws and other regulations in which the following words are mentioned:

market inspection, tourist inspection, livestock rearing inspection, forest inspection, hunting inspection, winemaking inspection, fishery inspection, electric power inspection, mining inspection, steam boiler inspection, they are replaced by the words State Inspectorate in the appropriate grammatical form;

market inspector, tourist inspector, livestock inspector, forestry inspector, hunting inspector, winemaking inspector, fishery inspector, they are replaced by the words economic inspector in the appropriate grammatical form;

steam boiler inspector, they are replaced by the words pressurised vessels inspector in the appropriate grammatical form.

(2) In the Special Conditions for Carrying Out Matters of International Forwarding in Connection with Customs Clearing (Official Gazette, no. 106/93) in the provision of Article 12 the words “Ministry of the Economy” are replaced by the words State Inspectorate.

(3) In the Livestock Rearing Law (Official Gazette, no. 70/97 and 36/98) in the provision of Article 49 Paragraph 2 the words “in the first instance are carried out by the county offices competent for livestock rearing inspection matters (the county livestock inspection) and in the second instance by the livestock inspection in the Ministry” are replaced by the words: are carried out by the State Inspectorate.

(4) In the Sea Fisheries Law (Official Gazette, no. 74/94, 59/96 and 46/97 – revised text) in the provision of Article 61 Paragraph 1 the words “carried out by the fishery inspectors of the Ministry and other state officers authorised by the minister (inspectors)” are replaced by the words “carried out by the State Inspectorate”.

(5) In the Fresh Water Fisheries Law (Official Gazette, no. 18/86, 43/86, 34/89, 19/90, 26/93) Article 52 is changed and runs: “Inspectorial supervision of the implementation of the provisions of this Law and regulations passed pursuant to it is done by the State Inspectorate.”

(6) In the Forests Law (Official Gazette, no. 52/90, 5/91, 9/91, 61/91, 26/93 and 76/93) in the provision of Article 75 Paragraph 1 the words “carried out by the county office and the city office of the city of Zagreb competent for forestry inspection

matters and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry” are replaced by the words “carried out by the State Inspectorate”.

(7) In the Hunting Law (Official Gazette, no. 10/94, 22/94, 44/98 and 29/99) in the provision of Article 82 Paragraph 2 the words “in the first instance... carried out by county offices and the city office of the city of Zagreb competent for forestry inspection affairs (county forestry inspections) and in the second instance by the State Inspectorate” are replaced by the words: “carried out by the State Inspectorate”.

(8) In the Forestry Seeds and Forestry Plants Law (Official Gazette, no. 68/98) in the provision of Article 66 Paragraph 1 the words “in the first instance... carried out by the county offices and the city office of the city of Zagreb competent for forestry inspection matters (county forestry inspection) and in the second instance by the State Inspectorate” are replaced by the words: “carried out by the State Inspectorate”.

(9) In the Wine Law (Official Gazette, no. 34/95), in the provision of Article 35 Paragraph 2 the words “in the first instance ... carried out by the county offices and the city office of the city of Zagreb competent for winemaking inspection matters (county winemaking inspection) and in the second instance by the Ministry (the winemaking inspection in the Ministry) are replaced by the words: “carried out by the State Inspectorate”.

Article 80

(1) The day this Law comes into force the following cease to be valid:

1. the Market Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 21/95)
2. the Tourist Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 48/95)
3. the Labour Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 59/96 and 94/96)
4. the Electric Power Inspection (Official Gazette, no. 32/85, 38/85, 27/87, 47/89, 26/93)
5. the Mining Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 6/87, 47/89, 26/93),
6. the Steam Boilers Inspection Law (Official Gazette, no. 20/72, 47/89 and 26/93),
7. the provisions of Article 46 Paragraph 2 and Article 47 of the Catering Industry Law (Official Gazette, no. 46/97 – revised text and 68/98),
8. the provision of Article 66 paragraph 2 of the Tourist Industry Law (Official Gazette no. 8/96 and 76/98),
9. the provisions of Article 49 Paragraphs 3 and 4, Articles 50 through 55 and Article 62 Paragraph 1 Point 11 of the Livestock Rearing Law (Official Gazette, no. 70/97 and 36/98),
10. the provisions of Articles 62 through 70 and of Article 77 Paragraph 1 Point 7 of the Sea Fisheries Law (Official Gazette, p. 74/94, 59/96 and 46/97 – revised text)
11. the provisions of Articles 53 through 56 and Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 19 of the Fresh Water Fisheries Act (Official Gazette, no. 18/86, 43/86, 34/89, 19/90 and 26/93)
12. the provisions of Articles 77 through 81, Article 85 Paragraph 1 points 4 and 5 and Article 87 Paragraph 1 points 7 and 8 of the Forests Law (Official Gazette, no. 52/90, 5/91, 9/91, 61/91, 26/93, 76/93)
13. the provisions of Articles 88 through 94 and Article 97 Paragraph 1 Points 10 and 11 of the Hunting Law (Official Gazette, no. 10/94, 22/94, 44/98 and 19/99),
14. the provisions of Article 66 Paragraph 3 and Articles 67 through 77 of the Forest Seed and Forest Plants Law (Official Gazette, no. 68/98) and

15. the provisions of Article 35 Paragraphs 3 and 4, Articles 36 through 41, Article 50 Paragraph 1 Point 6 and Article 51 Paragraph 1 Point 4 of the Wine Law (Official Gazette, no. 34/95).

(2) On the day of the application of the provisions of Articles 14 through 18 of this Law, the Supervision of the Quality of Certain Products during Import and Export Law (Official Gazette no. 21/95) ceases to be valid.

Article 81