Annual Report 2013

TEHNILISE JÄRELEVALVE AMET
ESTONIAN TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

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ESTONIAN TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

Annual Report 2013

Dear reader,

I am glad that you are interested in what we do in the Technical Surveillance Authority and hold in your hands an overview of our activities in 2013.

The previous year was yet another year of growth in the Estonian economic environment. In terms of the tasks of the Technical Surveillance Authority however this meant higher operating volumes and the need to be even more focused and efficient in our methods. Similar to previous periods, new areas of responsibility were added in 2013 to the jurisdiction of the Technical Surveillance Authority. Starting from the second half of the year we assumed the tasks of the regulatory authority of the media, which serves as a suitable addition to our former role in the supervision of communication services and frequency management. In addition, consolidation of the final beneficiaries of the transportation sector was finalised, as a result of which the Technical Surveillance Authority will from now on coordinate the foreign aid projects of all areas of transport in Estonia. Last year we successfully completed several projects, which are definitely the largest in the history of the Technical Surveillance Authority both from their scope of work as well as their impact on the Estonian economy and society. In 2013, we completed the procedure of first registration of the Stadler Flirt passenger trains in Estonia and by today, these modern trains have carried passengers for over half a year. The results of the frequency auctions for the 800 MHz band (so-called digital dividend), arranged by the Technical Surveillance Authority were better than expected, followed by the launch of two nation-wide fourth-generation fast data communication networks in Estonia, in the middle of the year.

We are seeing already today that 2014 will be a really busy year for the authority. Namely, the preparation of county plans for the new Rail Baltic railway route ordered by the Technical Surveillance Authority will reach a decisive stage and with the assumption of the sectoral competencies of the Estonian Competition Authority, the Technical Surveillance Authority will be a common regulatory authority for communications and media for the first time in Estonia. However you will read about these and many other things that we do already from our next yearbook.

With best wishes,
Raigo Uukkivi

Purposes and values

PURPOSES

The Technical Surveillance Authority is an agency working under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications with a broader objective to help implement national economic policies through the improvement of safety, organising sensible use of limited resources and increasing the reliability of products in the field of manufacturing environments, industrial equipment, railways, and electronic communication.

The activities of the Technical Surveillance Authority have three main goals:

working towards greater safety, improving the reliability of its services and products, and organising the use of limited resources.

In working towards greater safety, our goals are ensuring the safety of objects and processes subject to our supervision and increasing corresponding awareness.

As to increasing reliability, we aim to ensure the availability of services provided in our area of activity and their conformity with requirements, as well as the compatibility of products and sustainable use of resources, and increase reliability and awareness.

In organisation of the use of limited resources, the Technical Surveillance Authority aims to ensure the optimum use of the limited resources that we regulate and their sustainable use.

In order to achieve these objectives, we supervise the implementation of requirements established by the legislation relevant to our areas of activity, participate in developing legislation and development plans, and in preparation and implementation of projects related to our areas of activity.

VALUES

The vision of the Technical Surveillance Authority is to have a good reputation in being an effectively operating, competent, and reliable regulatory and supervisory authority in Europe.

The main values of the Technical Surveillance Authority are:

- Being a competent and reliable partner whose activities are transparent, solutions professional and impartial, with affairs managed in a proper manner. Prevention plays an important role in our work. The authority granted to us by legislation is exercised in a deliberate and proportionate manner.
- Being an integral state agency with clearly understandable working principles and a good reputation, offering interesting employment that presents opportunities for development, a good working environment and competitive salaries, and appreciates the competence and work of the officials.
- Being a constructive and open state agency that works as a team to achieve established goals.
- Being a well-balanced and innovative agency on the international arena and an organisation that represents the interests of the state; always willing to share and learn.

Increasing safety: activities and results

We engage in the supervision of safety of electrical installations and works, handling dangerous chemicals, devices and installations of gaseous fuel, lifts and cableways, machinery, pressure equipment, extraction, blasting and pyrotechnics, buildings and construction, including railway construction, rolling stock and railway traffic.

In the field of construction (buildings and facilities), we check conformity with the set requirements for construction and later utilisation, as well as the performance of obligations of the participants in the construction process (owner, builder, authority exercising owner supervision, etc.). We also check the correctness of registration at the register of economic activities and the availability of the required specialist in charge. We also coordinate detailed plans and design criteria regarding buildings in a public water body that have a permanent connection to the shore.

As to electrical safety, we inspect the safety and conformity of the use of electrical installations, conformity with the safety requirements set for electrical contractors, and the competence of people in charge. We inspect the conformity of working in protected zones of line facilities and exercise supervision over technical inspection bodies and institutions dealing with certification of staff.

Supervision of handling dangerous chemicals involves safety of handling, determining the category of danger, monitoring the compliance of the information sheet, risk analysis, safety insurance system, and safety report, and fulfilling the requirement to consider a chemical and the operator's liability insurance for an undertaking with major accident hazard. In addition, we issue activity licences for dangerous undertakings with major accident risk.

In the supervision of mines, quarries, and peat fields, we supervise the safety of extraction technology and the conformity of the related documentation and responsible specialists, in addition, we monitor the compliance of the processing and enrichment of mineral resources with safety requirements.

In the field of explosive substances and pyrotechnic articles, we monitor compliance of manufacturing, storing, and using requirements, and also carry out competency examinations for the staff in the sector of explosive substances and handlers of pyrotechnic articles. In addition, we issue different permits for operating, manufacturing, storing, transportation, and blasting performances in the field of explosive substances and pyrotechnic articles.

In respect of machinery safety supervision, we inspect the conformity of machinery, including its safety components. As to cranes, freight hoists and lifting devices that require registration, we check the conformity of the persons responsible and the operators, the certificate of technical inspection and the conformity of installation, rebuilding, and repairs. We also monitor the conformity of the technical inspection body and of the persons conducting examinations for persons in charge. Additionally, we supervise the conformity of determining potentially explosive atmospheres and the conformity of equipment and protection systems used therewith.

In respect of lifts and cableways, we check the conformity of the technical inspection body's activity and the activity of the installers, repairers and servicers, as well as personnel certifiers.

To guarantee the safety of the use of **gaseous fuel** (natural gas, liquefied gas, biogas and derived gas), we monitor the use and construction of gas installations and the performance of gas works. We also monitor the

conformity of gas installations to safety requirements and the conformity of commercial gas appliances .

In respect of **pressure equipment,** we check its conformity, as well as conformity to the requirements for installation, use, repair, alteration and production of hazardous liquid tanks, and the performance of duties of the technical inspection bodies and manufacturers in regards to requirements established for the undertaking. We also monitor the conformity of activities in the protected zone of pressure piping systems.

In respect of **railway** safety, we issue certificates to railway undertakings and safety authorisations to infrastructure managers, licences for construction and certificates of use of railway facilities, and approve the detailed plan or design criteria which constitute the basis for the building design documentation of railway civil engineering works. In cooperation with the regional offices of the Road Administration we issue locomotive driver's licenses. We check the construction, maintenance, and use of the railway infrastructure (rail tracks, communications and safety equipment, level crossings) and activities in the railway protection zone. We also monitor the competence of persons responsible for railway safety and organising railway traffic, and supervise the compliance of rail traffic to fire safety requirements and the organisation of carriage of dangerous goods.

BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

In 2013, the Estonian Technical Surveillance Authority conducted 72 procedures in order to check the conformity of buildings and construction activities to the requirements, initiated 1 misdemeanour procedure, and issued 8 precepts. The existence of registration in the register of economic activities and correctness of data was checked for 32 undertakings operating in this field, and 10 precepts were issued to restore the correctness of the data in the register. Registration in the register of economic activities was deleted in the cases of 6 undertakings due to repeatedly ignoring the precept.

The general number of procedures has somewhat increased compared to last year, while the number of precepts has significantly reduced. The latter is mainly due to the rather exceptional procedure conducted in 2012, with about 240 parties to the proceedings who all also received precepts. Therefore, the number of precepts has rather reduced to its regular level. As usual, most supervision procedures were initiated based on applications or complaints submitted.
As in previous years, the main construction problems in 2013 were insufficient documentation of construction activities and building without building design documentation that would include enough details necessary for the works. Another noticeable aspect in the field of construction is insufficient maintenance or even misuse that may lead to dangerous situations.

Due to warmer than normal weather in the later months of the year, two heavy storms hit Estonia at the end of October and the beginning of November, the speed of the wind of which gusted up to 33 m/s. Unusually strong winds caused damage to more than 30 buildings or facilities. Mainly the roofs of the buildings were damaged, but a smaller cellular tower also collapsed and one apartment building's end wall's insulation system fell off. The Technical Surveillance Authority had no knowledge of people being harmed in accidents caused by the storm.

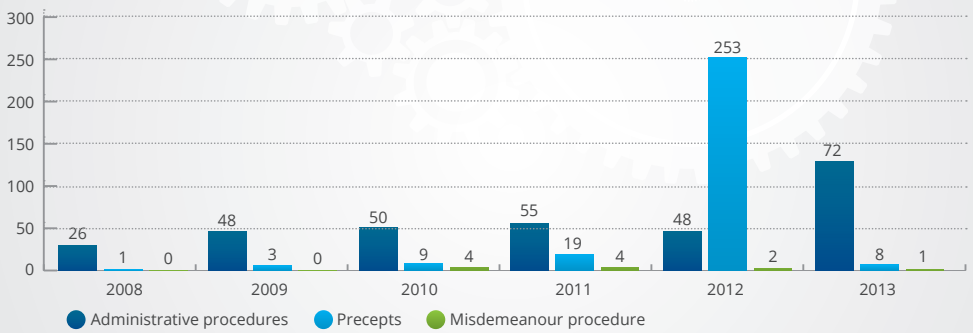
Commercial building surveillance campaign

Due to the collapse of the Maxima store on 21 November 2013 in Riga when the store's roof collapsed in the evening rush hour on an area of at least 500 square metres killing 54 people, the Technical Surveillance Authority started inspecting the stability of constructions of public buildings with large openings at the end of 2013. The main focus was mainly on shop facilities and shopping centres, the building owners were reminded of the need to check the building's constructions, avoid overloading, and organise snow cleaning if necessary.

The Technical Surveillance Authority collected the data of 449 store and shopping centre buildings over Estonia. Building owners provided expert assessments of 46 buildings and 61 building owners notified of their intention to order expert assessments in 2014. The expert assessments generally highlighted smaller shortcomings resulting from insufficient maintenance.

In cooperation with experts, seven buildings in Northern and Western Estonia were visited at the end of the year, of which five were stores, one a sports hall, and one a production facility. The general situation was good and five buildings had no significant deficiencies, but two building owners still received precepts. One with the obligation to more thoroughly examine the condition of the support structures and another with the requirement

Supervision of the conformity of construction and buildings in 2008–2013



to bring the building and the respective construction activities into conformity with the requirements of the Building Act. Analogous inspections shall also be continued in the first half of 2014.

We shall map the condition of balconies of panel houses constructed in the period of 1960–1990

The Technical Surveillance Authority continued the survey that was initiated due to the collapse of an extending reinforced concrete fencing panel of an apartment building in 2012. In the first stage of the survey, all over Estonia, about 840 apartment buildings, equipped with extending reinforced concrete balcony railings, were mapped. These are standardised solutions that were used for constructing apartment buildings established between 1960–1990. Balcony railings with the most dangerous solutions constituted the source material of the second stage of the survey. The objective of the second stage of the survey on the extending front fencing panels of balconies (including loggias) was to get an overview of the condition of such balcony railings and their fixing constructions and to find ways to improve the situation. In the second stage of the survey, the more dangerous types of balcony railings were observed. In total, 26 different apartment were visited, during which 233 balcony railings were observed. The more typical problems that have significantly worsened the condition of the balcony railings, were primarily using inappropriate construction materials, that do not adhere to the project, for constructing the balconies, substandard construction activities, and later poor maintenance. The Technical Surveillance Authority ultimately concluded that by now the condition of the balcony railings has significantly worsened and owners of an apartment building with such balcony railings should pay attention to checking and improving the condition of the balcony railings and include specialists, if necessary.

Constructing additional floors for office and industrial buildings was dangerous

At the end of the year, the Labour Inspectorate notified the Technical Surveillance Authority of building an additional floor for a building in Tallinn and of the extensive cracks in the building walls and that the building was simultaneously used for production activities. Upon inspecting the situation on the site, it turned out that two additional floors are being built on a 4-storey building and the building is simultaneously used by about 30 people. The building's walls, made of calcium silicate bricks, had extensive cracks, the construction project lacked a constructive part based on which to conduct the extension works, upon creating the existent construction project the condition and bearing capacity of the expandable building was not considered in regards to the planned extension and already performed construction works were not documented properly nor was the contractor's competence clear.

Considering the complexity of the situation, the Technical Surveillance Authority included experts in order to provide a competent assessment of the bearing capacity of the building's constructions. The latter concluded that as long as there are temporary supports or other measures implemented to reinforce the external wall, using the rooms has high risk in terms of safety and the construction activities cannot be continued until the bearing calcium silicate brick masonry has not been reinforced. Accordingly, the Technical Surveillance Authority laid an obligation on the building owner to prevent people from staying in the building, inform the renters of the building's condition and stop construction activities that would put an additional load on the already overloaded walls. Upon later testing the compressive strength of the stones in the masonry and the mortar it appeared that the observed walls are not as critical as initially thought, the Authority withdrew the building usage restriction. However, the additional reinforcing of load-bearing structures and compiling the constructive part of a correct construction project were set as the prerequisite for continuing the construction activities. The procedure shall be continued in 2014.

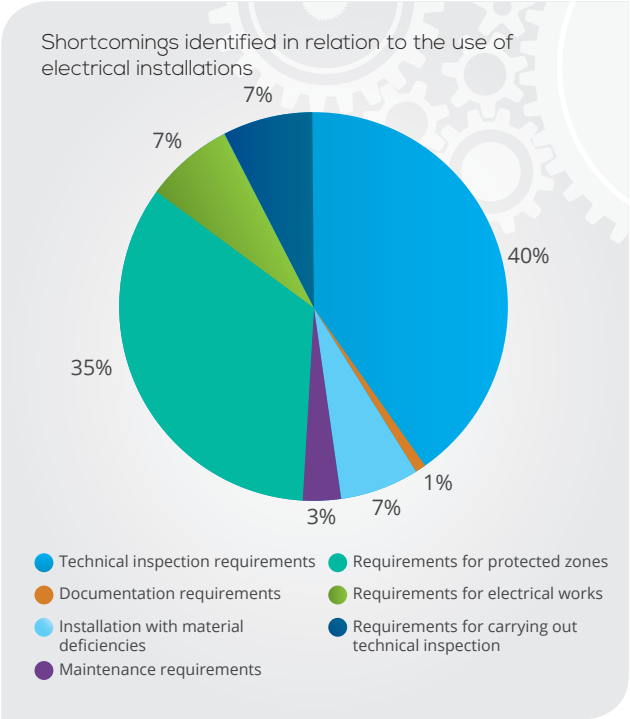
Four-storey apartment building was being built without a building permit

In 2011, the National Audit Office published the audit "Construction activities in local authorities with rapidly rising populations", in which over 40 new buildings erected without building permits were detected in the parishes surrounding Tallinn and Tartu. A post-audit was conducted in 2013, in which the activities of local authorities upon retroactively "legalising" or eliminating the detected illegal buildings were analysed. The initial audit detected an illegally established apartment building in Ülenurme parish, the construction works of which continued also in 2013, but still without a building permit.

Subsequent to the National Audit Office communicating this information, the Technical Surveillance Authority initiated a surveillance procedure. During the procedure it became apparent that the local authority had eventually issued a building permit for the facility, but at that moment the building's structures were finished and finishing works were in progress. Unfortunately, there were no compulsory documents describing building the facility and the construction project, based on which the facility must be built, was insufficient. Therefore, it was not possible to detect without more thorough surveys whether the established facility meets the safety requirements arising from the Building Act or not. In order to assess compliance with the requirements, the Technical Surveillance Authority obligated the owner to order expert assessment for the facility that would primarily assess the facility's safety. The expert assessment considered the bearing capacity of the facility sufficient and use of the building as safe.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND WORKS

205 procedures were conducted in 2013, in the course of which 58 precepts were issued. Of those procedures, 9 were related to technical inspection bodies, 9 to electrical works, 3 to maintenance activities, 1 to the certification of staff, 135 to the use of electrical installations, 69 to non-compliance with protected zone requirements, and 7 to the investigation of accidents. Misdemeanour procedures were initiated on 66 occasions.



135 procedures (754 for electrical installations) were conducted and 49 precepts made regarding the use of electrical installations.

During the procedures, the following objects were inspected:

- 347 installations of 22 fuel station chains, 3 precepts were made;
- 24 installations of 22 industrial undertakings, 9 precepts were made;
- 90 electrical installations in childcare institutions of 19 local authorities, 15 precepts were made;
- 19 installations of 15 medical institutions, 9 precepts were made;
- 13 installations of culture and sports facilities, 4 precepts were made;
- 10 network installations, 1 precept was made;
- 75 installations of 8 business and catering undertakings, 1 precept was made;
- 6 installations of residential buildings, 2 precepts were made;
- 39 installations of 5 mines and quarries;
- 5 dangerous installations of undertakings with major accident hazard;
- 116 installations of 4 water treatment undertakings, 2 precepts were made;
- 4 temporary electrical installations (installations of temporary entertainment facilities), 2 precepts were made;
- 3 installations of church buildings;
- 2 installations of housing undertakings, 2 precepts were made;
- 1 office building installation, 1 precept was made.

The main deficiencies were the lack or expiry of technical inspection, shortcomings in the organisation of maintenance (lack of a maintenance organiser or plan), and shortcomings in the documentation of an electrical installation.

In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority continued inspecting the compliance of electrical installations of medical institutions. In total, 134 medical institution installations were inspected, of which 82 electrical installations (64%) were in order and had the required certificate. Deficiencies occurred in both larger and smaller medical institutions. Of larger hospitals, the installations of the Tartu University Hospital were in better order. By counties, the situation was better in the medical institutions of Järva, Pärnu, and Tartu counties, worse in Southern Estonia and Ida-Viru county. The main deficiencies were the non-performance of technical inspections, shortcomings in documentation (shortcomings in electro-technical measurements, maintenance plans, relevant schemes and figures) and expired power systems non-compliant with modern requirements (wiring and protective equipment).

In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority carried out an inspection of electrical installations with the risk of explosion and used by regular users (fuel stations). All fuel station chains and larger fuel stations were inspected. Based on the initial inspection results, 70% of the inspected installations were in order and had the required certificate.

During the conformity supervision of electrical works, 22 procedures were conducted, as a result of which 9 precepts were made. The main problems were the incorrectness of data entered in the register of economic activities by the undertaking and mistakes made by the technical inspection body during the inspection.

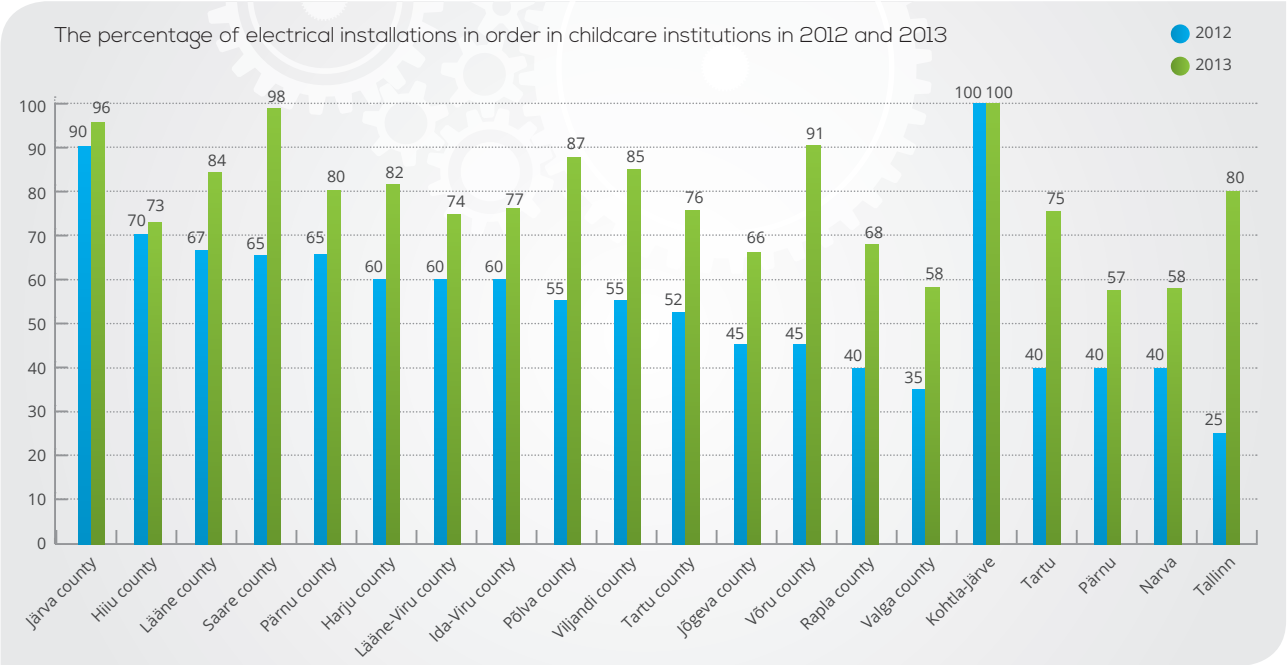
The situation of electrical installations of childcare institutions has improved

In 2012, the Technical Surveillance Authority started supervision of municipal childcare institutions all over Estonia (kindergartens, general education schools, hobby schools) in order to inspect the compliance of their electrical installations. Based on the initial inspection, electrical installations of 46% of the institutions were in order, 16% of institutions were putting them in order, 14% of institutions did not comply with the requirements, and there was no data about the electrical installations of 24% of institutions.

According to the data of the interim inspection conducted in December 2012, electrical installations were completely in order in 600 institutions (55%), partial technical inspection had been conducted in 300 institutions (25%), and technical inspection had not been conducted in 200 institutions (20%). The Technical Surveillance Authority made 100 precepts to local authorities to put in order electrical installations and conduct technical inspections.

In December 2013, the Authority had information on 1,133 childcare institutions, 80% of which had electrical installations in order and had the required certificate. Technical inspection was still unfinished for the electrical installations of 12% of childcare institutions and technical inspection had not been conducted for the electrical installations of 8% of childcare institutions.

The percentage of childcare institutions in order increased in 2013 in all counties and larger towns. The

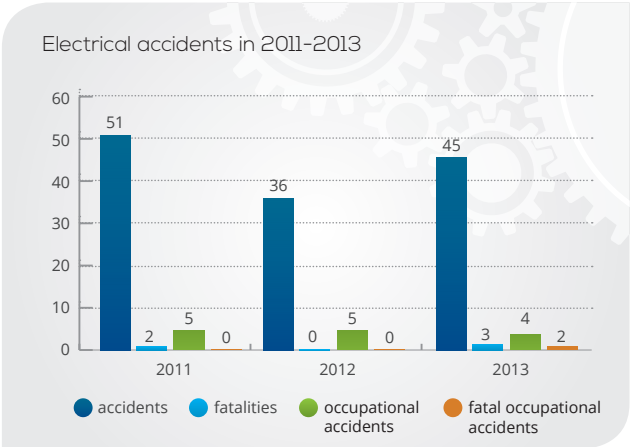


situation was good in Järva, Saare, and Võru counties, in which the percentage of electrical installations that are in order was over 90%. The situation was worse in Valga, Rapla, and Jõgeva counties and of larger towns in Pärnu and Narva, where the percentage of electrical installations that are in order was 60%.

The situation improved significantly in Tallinn (the percentage of childcare institutions that are in order increased from 25% to 80%) and in Võru county (from 45% to 91%), the situation somewhat improved also in Viljandi county (from 55% to 85%), Põlva county (from 55% to 87%), and Saare county (from 65% to 98%).

Electrical accidents

In 2013, 45 electrical accidents occurred, where 3 people were killed, 10 severely injured and 33 suffered minor injuries.



Compared to 2012, both the number of registered electrical accidents and fatalities increased. In addition, over several years there were fatal occupational accidents, the last occupational accident of this kind happened in 2010.

The number of occupational accidents has remained more or less constant in recent years – 4-5 occupational accidents a year. Compared to last year, the number of accidents in domestic conditions has increased, still being smaller than in 2011. Accidents in domestic conditions occurred during repair work carried out at home and due to using damaged electrical wires or devices. The main cause for occupational accidents was failure to comply with electrical safety requirements, as well as wrongful operation of work equipment and failure to use personal protective equipment.

By regions, most accidents still happened in Northern Estonia. In 2013, more than a half of the accidents happened namely in Tallinn, Harju county, and Ida-Viru county (in 2012, 50%). The second region with most accidents was Southern Estonia, in which 26% of the accidents happened (in 2012, 36%). There were less accidents in Central and Western Estonia.

There are three larger age groups in the age distribution of electrical accidents victims for already a third year in row. In 2011, the larger age groups were 20-29 years old people (31% of victims), small children, and 30-49 years old people (22% of victims). In 2012, the larger age groups were small children (28% of victims), 30-49 years old people (27% of victims), and 20-29 years old people (21% of victims). In 2013, the larger age groups were 30-49 years old people (29% of victims), followed by small children (21%), and 20-29 years old people (19%).

In 2013, most electrical accidents happened in June (11), August (6), then July and April (5). This is similar to previous years, in which most accidents happened in the summer months.

The Technical Surveillance Authority receives notification of electrical accidents mainly from alarm centres, the owners or users of electrical installations, and electrical works undertakings.

In addition to electrical traumas, the Emergency Centre communicates information regarding power failures. In 2013, the number of such messages was 193 (234 in 2012).

The number of received messages has gradually reduced in recent years. Most of the emergency notifications were related to overhead transmission lines – mainly trees fallen on the overhead transmission lines, and fallen power lines or posts. There were also reports of fires occurring in distribution centres and substations.

MACHINERY

In 2013, 113 supervision procedures were initiated and 1 precept made. 305 machines and 35 installations pursuant to technical inspection were inspected. In market supervision, 3 machines with dangerous construction were removed from sale. The shortcomings detected were eliminated by the undertakings within reasonable time and there was no need to issue a precept in any of the cases.

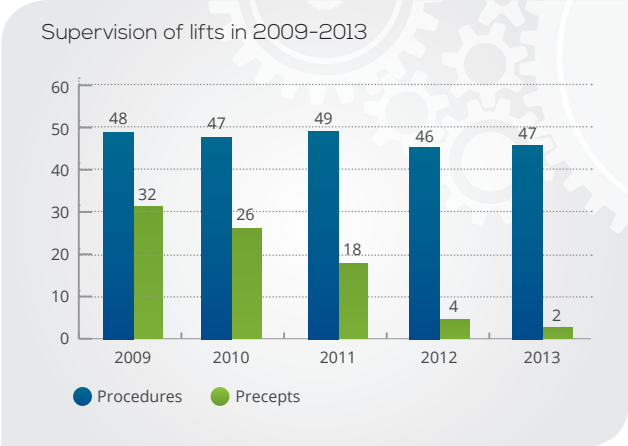
The main technical problems were the dangerous ergonomics of the machinery, dangerous construction (moving machine parts were not equipped with protective covers), and the possibility of misusing the machinery (no information on residual risks or they were in a language unintelligible to the user).

In regards to the compliance of devices used in a potentially explosive environment, 6 procedures were conducted, during which compliance with requirements was checked for 16 ATEX devices. All inspected ATEX devices complied with the requirements.

In regards to attractions, 7 procedures were conducted and one precept was made. In regards to attractions, 2 misdemeanour procedures were conducted, resulting in assigning monetary penalties.

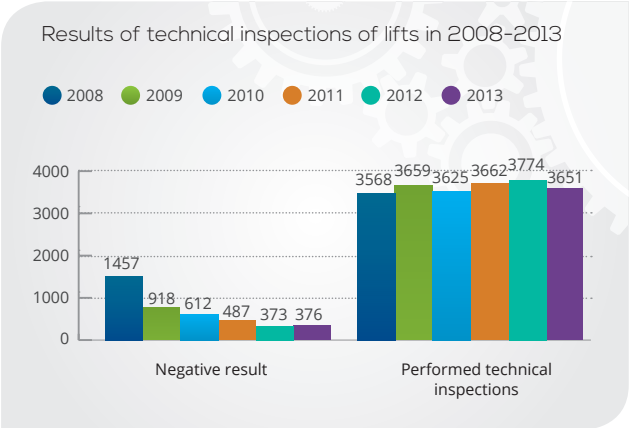
LIFTS AND CABLEWAYS

In 2013, 47 supervision procedures were initiated and 2 precepts issued. In addition, a misdemeanour procedure was initiated against a natural person regarding the use of inappropriate ski lifts. The number of procedures was the same as in the previous period.



Throughout the year, the use and compliance with requirements of 127 lifts and 3 cableways was inspected. In addition, the conformity of the activity of an operator and technical inspection body of lifting equipment was inspected.

The technical inspection body (Inspecta Estonia OÜ) carried out 3,651 technical inspections, with a positive result in 3,275 cases. Starting from 2008, the number of positive technical inspections has constantly increased.



In a year, there was 1 accident with serious consequences and 1 incident with lifts and 1 accident with cableways.

The lift accident happened with a freight lift installed in 1972, in which due to a technical failure the lift shaft could be opened without the cabin being present. Due to technical failure, the lift user fell from floor IV onto the lift cabin on floor II and suffered serious bodily injuries.

The incident was about the suspended ceiling falling onto the passenger in the lift cabin, as a result of which no serious bodily injuries were suffered.

In the beginning of the year, there was an accident with using a ski lift (cableway) being installed. In this case, the installer ignored the guidelines given by the lift manufacturer. Upon using a ski lift non-compliant with requirements, one of the installers became trapped between the lift's cable and the bullwheel and suffered serious bodily injuries.

PRESSURE EQUIPMENT

2013, the main inspection objects within the supervision of the market and use of pressure equipment were pressure vessels subject to registration, including vessels for dangerous substances. During the procedures, pressure vessels and boiler units subject to registration were inspected and their usage and activities were supervised based on the data in the register. In 2013, 41 procedures were conducted, during which 138 pressure vessels subject to registration were inspected. 80% of inspected installations were devices that were either temporarily preserved or discarded from use and dismounted. In 2013, there were no precepts in regards to avoiding the compulsory technical inspection of pressure equipment subject to registration, neither were any misdemenaour procedures initiated.

In June 2013, there was an explosion in the acetylene filling station at Kopli 103, Tallinn, as a result of which one person was killed. The Technical Surveillance Authority performed the analysis of the accident within the administrative procedure. The analysis detected shortcomings in storing the cylinders and in the

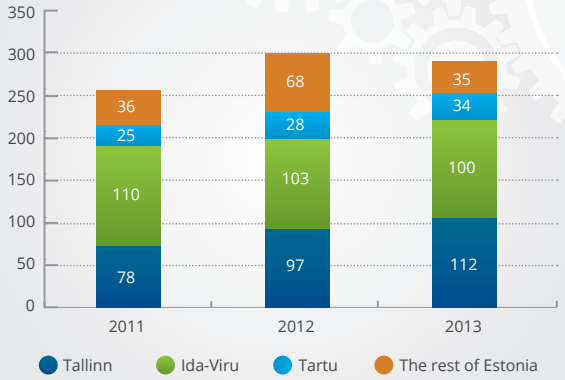
construction of the building for special purpose in the acetylene filling station.

GAS APPLIANCES AND INSTALLATIONS

In 2013, 16 market supervision procedures were conducted in the field of gas appliances. 28 gas appliances belonging to the scope of the Gaseous Fuel Safety Act were inspected. As the shortcomings detected were eliminated by the undertakings within reasonable time, there was no need to issue a precept in any of the cases.

In market supervision, 19 gas appliances non-compliant with requirements were removed from sale. The main detected shortcoming was deficient information on the gas appliance's restriction on use and the important residual risks. The absence of instruction manuals in Estonian was also a problem.

Gas-related emergency notifications across regions in 2011-2013



During the campaign, the compliance of 14 radiators attached directly to liquefied gas cylinders was inspected. 12 radiators were detected to have shortcomings.

In cooperation with the Rescue Board, 281 incidents related to gaseous fuel were registered, which is 5.3% less than in 2012 (296 incidents). 64% of the calls involved mains gas, 18% liquefied gas cylinders and 18% involved other reasons. Most calls were in Tallinn and Ida-Viru county.

Based on notifications from the Rescue Board, 86 supervision procedures were initiated, focusing on apartment buildings, in which mains gas leak/smell was detected in the building's shared room (staircase).

HANDLING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS

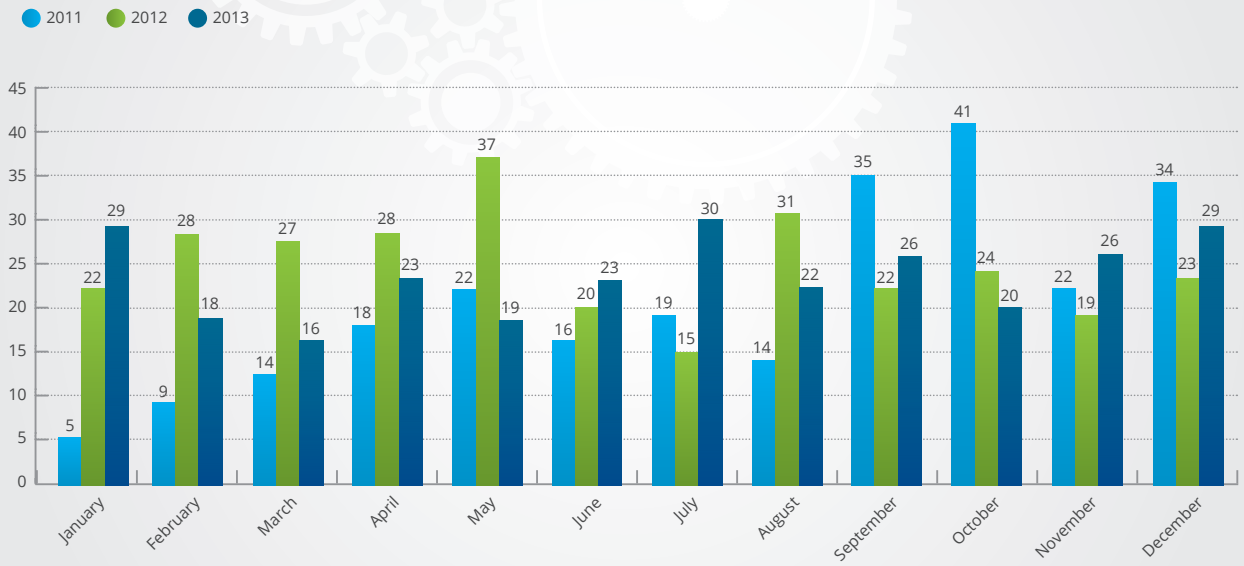
The Technical Surveillance Authority performs supervision over the maintenance of records on chemicals, over the requirements belonging to the object of inspection of activity licences, and over liability insurance requirements and is the supervision authority in charge in the field of handling hazardous chemicals.

As at the end of 2013, the database of the Technical Surveillance Authority included 35 undertakings with category A risk of a major accident, 28 undertakings with category B risk of a major accident, and 132 hazardous undertakings.

Upon planning the supervision of 2013, the focus was on hazardous undertakings and on such, the hazard category of which needed specifying regarding the amendments to the minimum danger norms established by the regulation no 40 of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications on 08.06.2011. Undertakings whose documentation needed updating were also reviewed. As of 1 January 2015, all hazardous undertakings must have an activity licence.

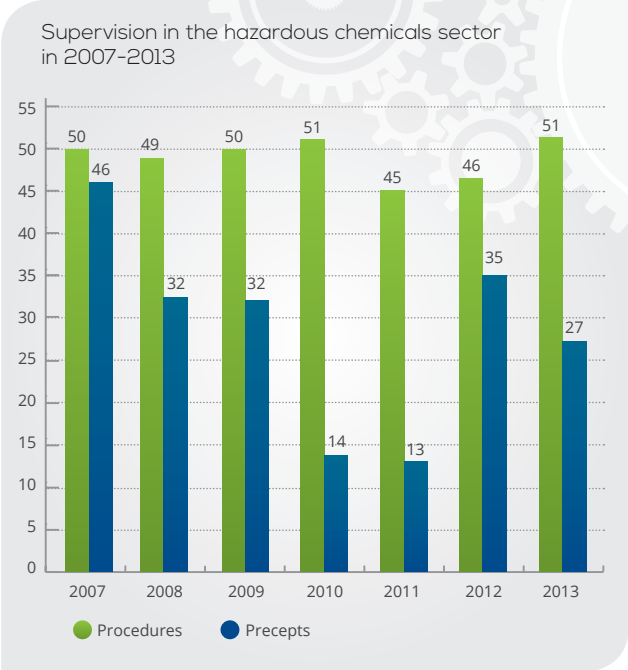
51 supervision procedures were initiated during the year. Out of the undertakings inspected, 12 were with category A risk and 4 with category B risk of a major accident, and 35 were hazardous undertakings. Out of

Gas-related emergency notifications in 2011-2013



the undertakings inspected, 6 turned out be non-hazardous. 9 enterprises were inspected for the first time. In course of the procedures, 27 precepts were issued and 24 supervision reports prepared.

10 activity licences were issued and the activity licence issued for one undertaking was invalidated because the undertaking terminated its activities.



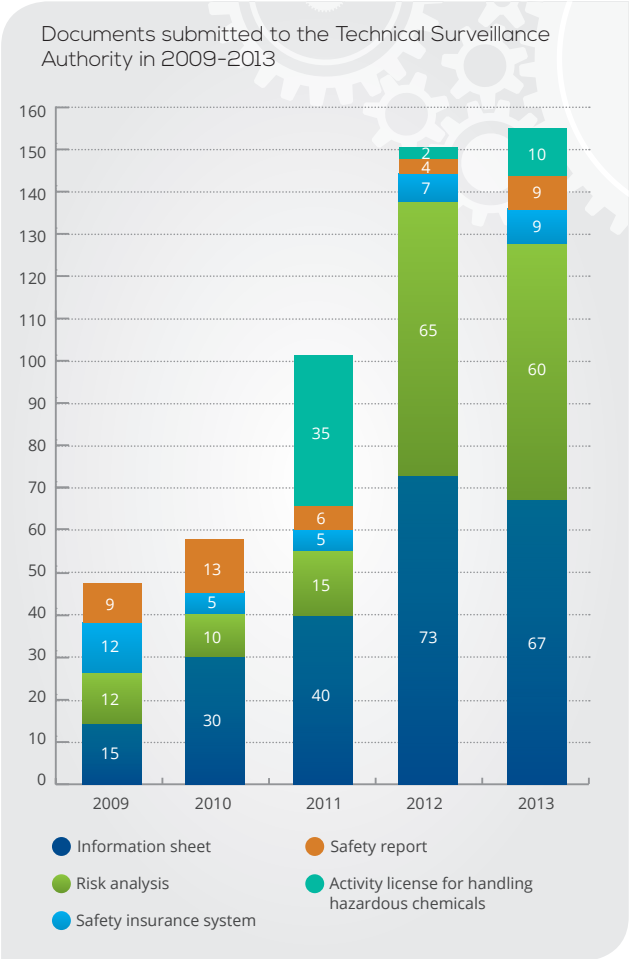
Within a year, 105 undertakings submitted documents required by the Chemicals Act. 67 information sheets, 60 risk analyses, 9 descriptions of safety insurance systems and 9 safety reports were approved. The calculation of hazard category was checked for 69 undertakings and the state fee was returned to one undertaking.

There are still cases, in which the representatives of undertakings do not always participate actively in the preparation of the documents sent for approval, but sign the ordered documents without reading them. Thus, there are often documents sent for approval that describe the undertaking inaccurately and even include incorrect data.

Sometimes the qualifications of the persons performing risk analyses are deficient, as descriptions and study materials are presented instead of analyses. In calculating danger zones, the parameters established in the annex to the regulation of the Government of the Republic are not used. The danger zones are determined via a "conservative" approach on the basis of the U.S. motorway accident manual or based on an "expert opinion" without justifying the choice. The possible reasons for an accident and factors triggering an accident in a specific undertaking remain unidentified.

However, the descriptions of the safety insurance system give a rather realistic picture of what is going on in the undertaking: these descriptions include a decreasing amount of vision; there are, instead, situations where it has appeared during the on-the-spot check that the undertaking has a working safety assurance system, but the compilers of the system descriptions have been unable to properly formalise it in writing.

In 2013, the so-called danger prognosis for the field of handling hazardous chemicals was compiled for the first time. There were many questions about handling ammonium nitrate, dangers concurring with expanding the terminals, etc. In addition, explanations on considering shale oil as an alternative fuel were submitted to the Commission of the European Communities.



By the end of 2013, an information folder for a hazardous undertaking was prepared, explaining the calculation of hazard category, the contents of documents required under the Chemicals Act (information sheet, risk analysis, emergency situation handling plan) and who to submit the documents to and how to apply for an activity licence.

A working group was established to prepare for the adoption of the Seveso III Directive, with representatives from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of the Interior, the Technical Surveillance Authority, and the Rescue Board. In the first half of the year, the required amendments in the legislation for implementing the Seveso III Directive were mapped.

A meeting discussing the contents of the draft regarding the primary materials of explosive substances was attended. The draft shall amend the respective provisions of the Chemicals Act, the draft shall be continued to be worked on in 2014.

In October 2013, a working meeting and seminar of the expert group of competent authorities involved in the implementation of the Seveso III Directive was held in Vilnius. The main amendment arising from the Seveso III Directive that entered into force on 13 August 2012 and shall be adopted by 1 June 2015 concerns the threshold quantities of undertakings due to the new classification of chemicals (CLP). In other respects, the amendments are minor: notifying the public at large and involving the public in the compilation of the plans for design and solving external emergencies shall be specified, the reporting period shall be 4 instead of 3 years (the deadline for the first report is 30.09.2019), etc. The classification of chemicals established in the Seveso III Directive is based on the CLP Regulation (1272/2008). Pursuant to the Regulation, the manufacturer of the chemical must use a harmonised classification upon classifying the chemical. If there is not harmonised classification, the manufacturer must classify the chemical itself (self-classification). As self-classification may somewhat vary for a chemical, depending on the manufacturer, problems may arise with the uniform application of the Seveso III Directive in all Member States. The seminar focused on problems and possible solutions.

In 2013, there was a constant cooperation with the Rescue Board in reviewing the documents of the undertakings. In Viru county, the undertakings were visited with the representatives of the Eastern Regional Rescue Centre. There have been several meetings with the representatives of the Rescue Board, during which working plans were unified, principal positions regarding organising supervision agreed on and established, problems arising from the classification of shale oil and the amendments of the Chemicals Acts and its derivative acts resulting from the Seveso III Directive discussed, etc.

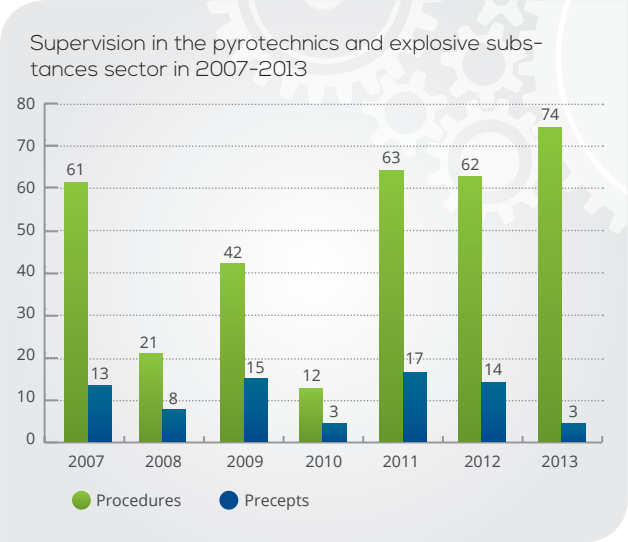
Together with the Rescue Board the Authority participated as a counsellor in the process of performing a risk analysis of Muuga harbour. There were 5 working meetings, during which the representatives of the contractor E-Konsult OÜ introduced the different stages of risk analysis. By the end of the year, the activities, risks, and danger zones of different undertakings had been mapped. In regards to the undertakings performing new risk analyses, there emerged a need to include also the documents mentioned in order to avoid using obsolete data.

PYROTECHNICS AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES

During 2013, 74 supervision procedures were initiated, 18 of which were related to blasting, 9 to storing explosive substances, storing outside warehouse, and inspecting the factory, 3 to counting declared amounts, and 44 procedures to the inspection of the sales points of pyrotechnic articles.

During the procedures, 3 precepts were made and one misdemeanour procedure was initiated.

In 2013, 18 facility-based blasting locations were inspected. The blasting performance, availability of documentation required for blasting, availability of certified personnel, marking of explosive substances, conformity with the project requirements and the overall technical safety requirements were inspected at the facilities, as a result of which 17 acts and 1 misdemeanour procedure were formalised.



In 2013, 44 market supervisory procedures of pyrotechnic articles were carried out, of which 36 in December, resulting in 9 precepts. Main violations: the sellers lacked required training, products had wrong or insufficient information, the product was missing from the register of authorisations for use or lacked a CE-marking.

In the spring, supervision was conducted in one explosive substances warehouse, during which the amounts of stored pyrotechnical products were inspected. As a result of the supervision, it occurred that the amounts allowed with the permit to operate were not exceeded, although several such products were discovered that were not in the register of authorisations for use for pyrotechnic articles and that also lacked a CE-marking. The transfer of one product was banned and an undertaking destroyed the stocks of another product.

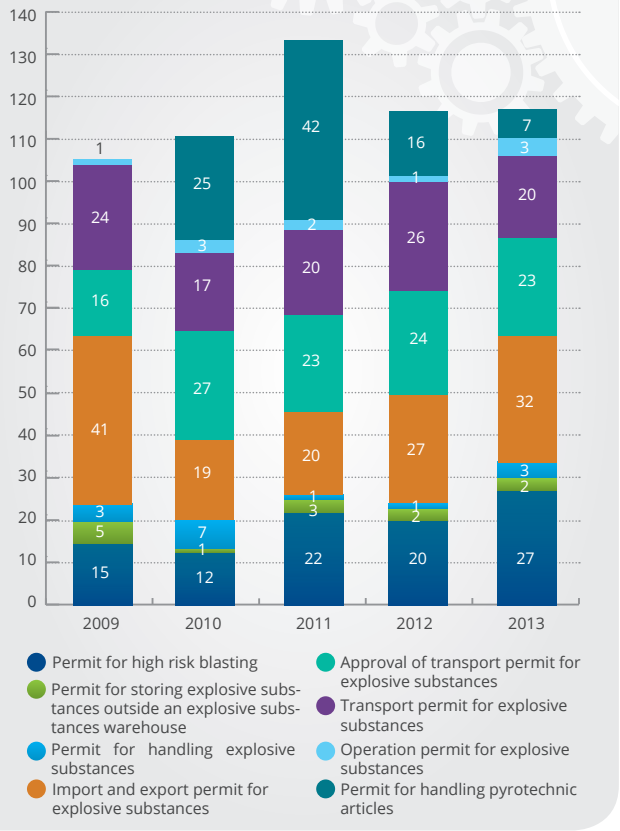
In the summer, the marking of fourth category pyrotechnics imported from China was inspected according to the requirements established in the Directive in cooperation with Estonian Tax and Customs Board. As a result of the supervision, it appeared that all imported fourth category pyrotechnic articles were unmarked. The Estonian Tax and Customs Board noted and marked all fourth category products non-compliant with the requirements and banned the free circulation of the products. The undertaking uses the fourth category products non-compliant with the requirements for development and experiments.

In the autumn, the Supreme Court made a decision in regards to OÜ Ilutulestiku Keskus Arnika selling third category pyrotechnic articles in a so-called temporary sales point. The Supreme Court decided that the undertaking violated the provisions of the Explosive Substances Act and the cassation claim of the Technical Surveillance Authority was satisfied.

In the winter, the pyrotechnic articles imported by one undertaking from China were counted. No violations were detected in terms of quantities; however, there were differences in weights. Consequently, 2 products were sent to the Estonian Forensic Science Institute for expert analysis.

In 2013, one explosive substances warehouse procedure was initiated as well as two procedures for the storage spaces of pyrotechnic articles and one procedure for storing explosive substance outside a warehouse. Within three procedures, two undertakings were issued permits to operate an explosive substances warehouse and one undertaking was issued a permit to operate storing explosive substances outside a warehouse and the procedure for the storage space of a pyrotechnic article is still on-going. In addition, supervision was conducted in two explosive substances warehouses. Supervision was also conducted in two warehouses for pyrotechnic articles, in the performance of one it appeared that the undertaking stores other pyrotechnic article hazard divisions besides the ones that are allowed. The undertaking submitted a new application for the permit to operate an explosive substances warehouse in order to harmonise the stored amounts with the ones allowed with the permit to operate. In another warehouse for pyrotechnic articles it appeared that the company lacks the required accounting for pyrotechnic articles.

Permits issued in the pyrotechnics and explosive substances sector in 2009-2013



In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority issued 2 permits for handling explosive substances (committee-based procedure). In addition, 2 permits to operate explosive substances warehouses (committee-based), 1 permit to operate an explosive substances plant (committee-based), 1 permit to store explosive substances outside an explosive substances warehouse, 27 permit for high risk blasting (17 for quarries and 10 for blasting with specific purpose), 32 import and export permits for explosive substances (including pyrotechnic articles), and 20 permits for the transport of explosive substances were issued, and 23 permits for transport and 7 permits for handling pyrotechnic articles approved. 10 notifications on the transportation of pyrotechnic articles were submitted to the Technical Surveillance Authority. The extension of the permit for handling explosive substances was rejected for one undertaking.

In 2013, 3 competency examinations were conducted (in total, 3 participants). 3 certificates of competency for the handlers explosive substances were issued and 8 certificates extended. 2 certificates of competency for the handlers of pyrotechnic articles were extended.

In the summer, the handlers of pyrotechnic articles were informed about the obligation of CE-marking on IV category pyrotechnic articles. In addition, it was explained that all pyrotechnic articles must have a declaration of conformity issued by the manufacturer.

Within the information and prevention activity, the Technical Surveillance Authority published an information folder "Tikupere" (match family) on the safe use of pyrotechnic articles, almost 10,000 copies of which were distributed through the undertakings at the points-of-sale of pyrotechnic articles.

In addition, in November, a memorandum was forwarded to shopping centres in connection with planning the sale of pyrotechnic articles and their points-of-sale, which drew attention to the following issues concerning the transfer of pyrotechnic articles: requirements for the handler of a pyrotechnic article, sales point, sale, and product.

In December, postal undertakings were forwarded information on forwarding pyrotechnic articles in mailings and with delivery service. In addition, different shopping environments were notified of banning pyrotechnic articles in these environments.

In 2013, new professional standards for pyrotechnicians were established in cooperation with Estonian Qualifications Authority and Estonian Association of Pyrotechnicians.
In regards to Estonian Association of Pyrotechnicians accrediting pyrotechnicians with professional certificates, pyrotechnicians were trained and the work of the evaluation committee participated in.

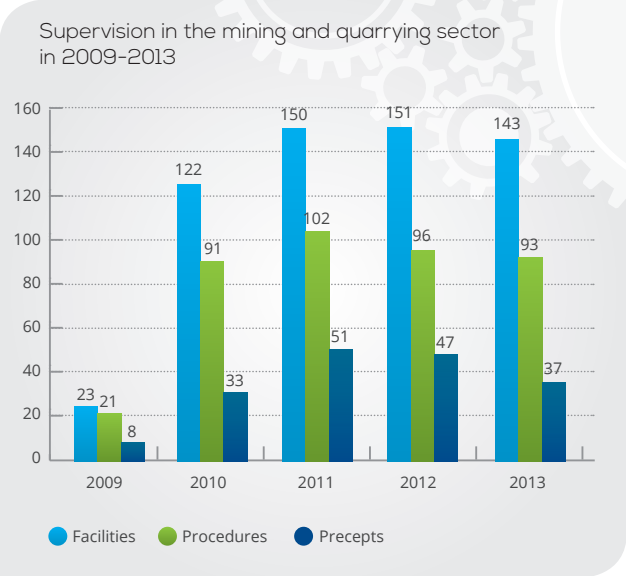
In March, a two-day ADCO meeting "Improving the supervision of pyrotechnic articles" was held in Denmark. In addition, in spring there was a joint meeting with Finnish and Swedish colleagues, during which problems related to the field of pyrotechnic articles and explosive substances were discussed.

In autumn, there was a working group meeting of the Council of Europe Directive 93/15/EEC "on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses" in Brussels. The main topics were the key issues and main problems of marking and supervising explosive substances as stated in the interim report of the Federation of Explosives Manufacturers. Guidelines being compiled for explosives manufacturers on marking and supervising were also discussed, and the marking problems encountered so far were highlighted.

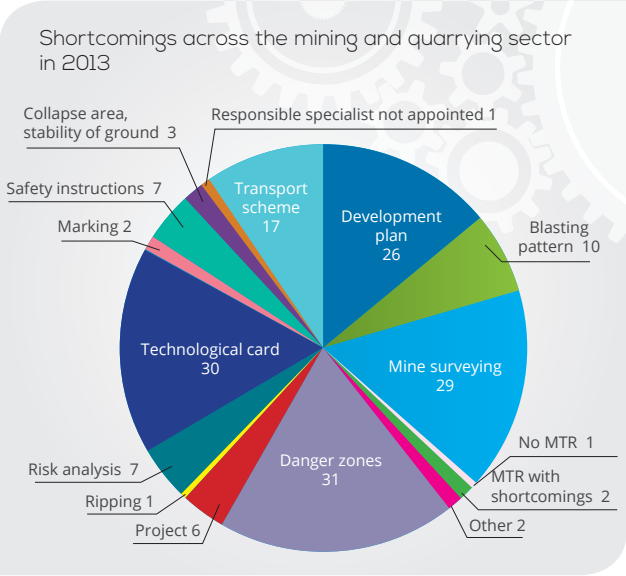
MINING AND QUARRYING

As of December 2013, 633 mineral extraction permits were valid in Estonia and 358 miners, designers and secondary utilisers of a working were registered in the register of economic activities.

93 supervisory procedures were initiated in 2013, in the course of which 37 precepts were issued. Misdemeanour procedure was initiated for eight undertakings.



The main shortcomings were related to documentation (precepts were most often issued for the absence or shortcomings of a development plan, mine surveying documentation, technological card, and transport scheme), the marking and delimiting of the danger zones, and falling rocks.



In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority was notified of 11 accidents in the mining sector, in case of which one person was killed. 7 accidents happened in oil shale mines and quarries and 4 accidents with the miners of other mineral resources.

In 2013, a new oil shale underground mine started operating in Estonia over decades – Ojamaa mine, officially opened on 31.01.2013. During the period of establishing and launching the Ojamaa mine, the Technical Surveillance Authority checked ensuring safety in several stages, starting from compiling the documentation and finishing with keeping records of people underground and establishing mountain rescue service.

In February, 41 mining undertakings (included 54 extracting permit areas) were sent letters to announce that the quarry at their disposal has been included in the 2013 work plan of the Technical Surveillance Authority. The purpose of the advance notice was to guide the undertakings to bring their activities into conformity with the Mining Act before the supervision is carried out and to motivate them to keep their quarries constantly in a good order.

In June, letters were sent to 9 undertakings whose maintenance projects have passed through the Commission of Estonian Mineral Resources reminding them that, pursuant to the Mining Act, a committee must be assembled in order to terminate extraction. In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority participated in 6 termination committees of extraction and the committee made a positive decision for all quarries and considered mining and quarrying terminated there. In 2013, the termination works of Viru mine were initiated and the termination committee has already met twice. The work of the termination committee of Aidu oil shale quarry shall be continued.

In 2013, a supervision campaign was conducted in order to inspect the compliance of electrical installations with the requirements of the Electrical Safety Act. The objective of the campaign was to inspect the safety of using electrical installations in mines and rocky quarries. The main shortcoming for electrical installations could be the failure to mark electrical hazards. All shortcomings detected in the course of the proceedings were eliminated during a reasonable time and voluntarily without any precepts.

At the beginning of 2013, the guidelines for the graphical part of the mine surveying documentation were compiled and these can be found on the Technical Surveillance Authority website. The objective of compiling the guidelines was unifying the elements and symbols used in the graphical part of the mine surveying documentation. Next it is planned to compile the guidelines for the mine surveying documentation for underground mining.

In 2013, the so-called danger prognosis for the field of mining was compiled for the first time.

In December, the Technical Surveillance Authority organised already a third information day for miners, mainly aimed at the miners of construction materials. The objective of the information day was to raise the awareness of miners on working in quarries, but other subjects relevant to the mining sector were also handled. 87 undertakings with 145 representatives participated in the information day (including professional associations, the Department of Mining at TUT, and mining bureaus). The following subjects were handled on the information day: supervision of the Mining Act, machinery and electrical safety in quarries, planned Rail Baltica and

required construction material, overview of mining in Finland, awarding professional qualifications and the new professional standard for mining engineers, construction related to mining and using pavement, mining activities as viewed by the Environmental Inspectorate, calculating the security of supply in the Land Board's application, and the popularisation of mining education.

SUPERVISION OF RAILWAY SAFETY

The main keywords for the Transport Division of the Technical Surveillance Authority in the supervision of railway safety in 2013 were reviewing and updating the grounds of supervision activities. In 2013, the risk analysis "Railway accident with severe consequences" mandatory to be compiled by the Technical Surveillance Authority under the Emergency Act was supplemented and evaluated and an overview was given about the status of organising the sustainability of the vital service (managing public railway and railway carriage services) in the Republic of Estonia.

As a result of updating the risk analysis the ultimate causes of railway accidents with severe consequences and the likelihood of such events occurring did not change significantly. As the ultimate causes leading to emergencies and the dangers arising from them are one of the inputs for compiling the safety surveillance plan of the Transport Division, in 2013 the supervision activities focused mostly on the inspection of the railway infrastructure in public use and the rail transport carried out thereon. Thereby, special attention was paid to the functioning of the self-regulation mechanisms of railway undertakings.

According to the Technical Surveillance Authority, the provision of vital services for the railway sector has been organised sufficiently in order to be prepared for both disruptions and preventing dangers on a daily basis. As the sustainability plans and risk analyses for the service providers partially overlap the current parallel valid obligation for railway undertakings to own and implement a safety management system, then essentially preventing dangers and plans for reacting to them have actually been tried out as well. The Technical Surveillance Authority sees that 2014 especially, in which the public railway network undergoes a major change due to replacing the undertaking for the carriage of passengers, will provide an actual image of the status of organising sustainability.

Railway accidents and incidents

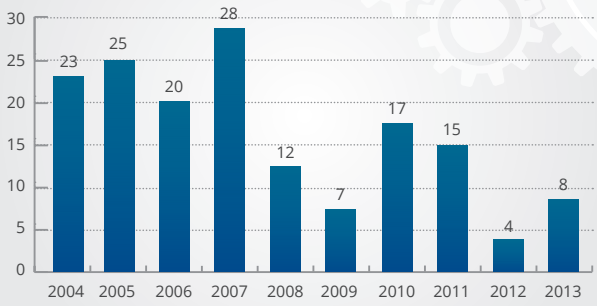
In 2013, a total of 15 railway accidents were registered, which is about the same as in 2012, but almost half less than in 2011 when 28 railway accidents took place in total.

The number of incidents of a collision between motor vehicles and a train were 8, with one fatality but no persons injured. The incidents occurred mainly in the third quarter, when 5 accidents happened. The cause for the incidents continues to be the inattentiveness of motor vehicle drivers upon crossing level crossings. Although the total number of collisions increased compared to the previous year, it has a symbolic meaning that the consequences of the accidents are less severe and they mainly end without injuries. Improving the equipment of crossings initiated in previous periods (LED traffic lights, better visibility, infrastructure) is definitely an important measure that has improved the level of railway safety as a whole. It is also worth noting that on the railway section of Tallinn-Tapa 7 automatic traffic light signals complemented with crossing gates were introduced. This circumstance shall definitely have a positive effect on railway safety in the upcoming periods.

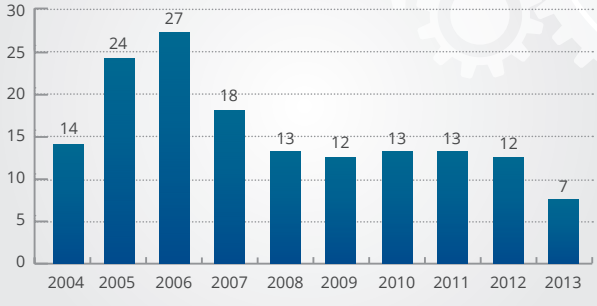
Last year, on 7 instances, a train collided with a person on the track, in which 4 people were injured and 3 killed. Compared to 2012, the number of train collisions has decreased by 5. A remarkable progress, in terms of safety, has been achieved by limiting crossings created without authorisation and by making the existent paths safer.

As the inattentiveness of people upon coming in contact with railways is still the main cause for accidents, then in 2013 the Technical Surveillance Authority together with the NGO Operation Lifesaver Estonia continued the railway safety campaigns for safety prevention, encouraging everyone to follow traffic rules and safety instructions upon crossing the railway, entering and exiting the train, also moving around in the railway area.

Collisions between railway rolling stock and road vehicles on level crossings in 2004-2013



Collisions between railway rolling stock and people in 2004-2013



Railway safety prevention

In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority and NGO Operation Lifesaver Estonia organised the railway safety campaign "Notice the Train".
The objective of the campaign was to direct people's attention towards the changes due to the new trains introduced on the routes and to call everyone to follow traffic rules and safety instructions upon crossing the railway, entering and exiting the train, also moving around in the railway area. The campaign was organised from July to August all over Estonia.

Poster for the "Notice the Train" campaign

As the new trains are faster, quieter, and of different appearance, the habitual traffic environment has changed for train commuters, pedestrians and car drivers crossing the railway, as well as people moving around near the railway. Therefore, it is necessary to be even more attentive in regards to safety.

The maximum speeds did not change with the new trains, but the road users still need to consider that the new trains accelerate much more quickly when pulling away and crossing the railway directly in front of a train is more dangerous than ever. One should also consider that the new trains make significantly less noise, so spotting the approaching train may be more difficult. In addition, the train timetable will become more intense and therefore it is necessary to be especially attentive around crossings and on waiting platforms.

Safe integration of new passenger rolling stock

The safe integration process (creating legal prerequisites, technical inspection and procedure for allowing usage) of the new passenger rolling stock to the Estonian railway network, initiated in 2010 and one of the main activities of the Technical Surveillance Authority in recent years, ended in 2013 in two significant parts.

Compatibility of the rolling stock and infrastructure

Rolling stock

The Technical Surveillance Authority considered the tests with Stadler Flirt multiple units successful and the documentation submitted for evaluation with the trains compliant with the requirements valid in the European Union and Estonia. The Authority issued the permit to introduce the Stadler Flirt multiple units on the Estonian railway networks.

In June 2013, the testing period for Stadler Flirt multiple units was terminated. Testing was a part of the conformity assessment procedure organised by the Technical Surveillance Authority in cooperation with Elektriraudtee and Stadler Bussnang AG. In the course of the conformity assessment procedure, conformity of the new rolling stock type with the requirements valid in the European Union and Estonia was inspected. The aim of the on-the-spot tests was first and foremost to verify the co-functioning of the new rolling stock and the Estonian railway network, as well as to test the rolling stock's capability to operate safely, and the possibilities of making additional adjustments to it if necessary. The tests were conducted according to a programme approved by the Technical Surveillance Authority, including the inspection of all critical parts of the rolling stock. During testing, the Authority turned special attention to driving safety tests (braking effectiveness, driving stability) and testing the functionality aimed for passengers (access of all user groups, notification systems on a train).

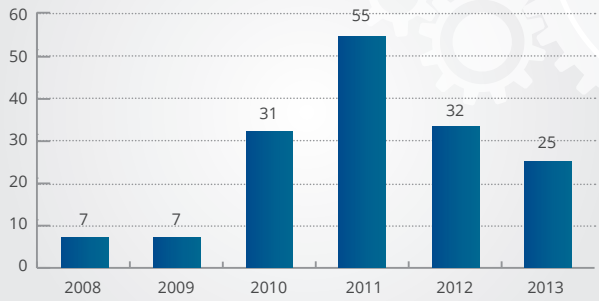
Railway infrastructure

In 2013, compatibility between passenger waiting platforms and new trains was created in the entire Estonian railway network. Reconstructing the waiting platforms to the height of 550 mm was continued – 25 new waiting platforms were issued a permit to operate. To safely service the new trains, 10 temporary waiting

platforms were also established in stations and stops where permanent waiting platforms shall be completed in 2014. Therefore, reconstructing the waiting platforms all over Estonia, one prerequisite for introducing new passenger trains, is almost complete. Operative information on the waiting platforms to be built or already being completed was provided via a safety portal www.ohutus.ee.

Lelle waiting platform between roads completed in 2013

New passenger platforms that received a permit for use in 2008-2013



Increasing reliability: activities and results

We engage in the supervision of conformity of electronic communications network terminals and radio equipment, construction products, electrical and electronic equipment, gas installations, machinery, pressure equipment, measuring instruments and measurement activity, prepackages, electronic communications services and media services, digital signature service, line facilities, radio interference, electromagnetic compatibility and energy efficiency and markings to requirements.

In respect of **radio equipment, electrical devices and machinery,** we check the compliance of the documentation (CE-markings and user manuals) and the performed procedures (conformity assessment), that is supplemented, in the case of certain radio equipment, by checking the notification about the limitations on use to avoid radio interference and the corresponding markings.

As to the conformity of **construction products** with requirements, we check the presence of markings and the necessary documentation.

Concerning **energy efficiency**, we check the presence of the energy performance label on certain types of household appliances and heating devices as well as the presence of energy performance labels on buildings and the process of issuing these.

In respect of **legal metrology,** we check the introduction of measuring instruments on the market, their entry into service and use, also whether the requirements for proved traceability of measurement results are met. We also monitor the activities of the conformity assessment agencies and verification laboratories for measuring instruments, carry out legal metrological expert analyses and issue national type-approval certificates for measuring instruments.

In respect of **communications services,** our task is to inform and consult the end user in the matters of the requirements set for the services, enabling the comparison between different service providers and the supervision of the conformity of the provision of communications services. We also check the conformity of the operations in the protected zone of line facilities and number portability functioning. As a full member of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), we are also responsible for the transposition of standards in the field of telecommunications.

In the area of **media services** we organise competitions to issue activity licenses for providing television and radio services with free access, we issue activity licenses for providing television services with conditional access and register on-demand services. The task of the Technical Surveillance Authority is to ensure implementation of the Media Services Act and to carry out respective monitoring.

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

In 2013, the Estonian Technical Surveillance Authority conducted 22 procedures inspecting 141 different construction products, and issued 4 precepts (including 11 on stopping marketing of products not complying with the requirements) in the course of market supervision of construction products. The main shortcomings were the absence of necessary documentation or its inadequacy and the failure to attest conformity. The main products to be checked were heat insulation products, wall stones,

fire protection coatings and roof covering materials. 8 notifications from the Estonian Tax and Customs Board on 18 different construction products were replied to. Only 3 of the products were permitted to be used.

One of the major market supervision procedures of construction products carried out by the Technical Surveillance Authority in 2013 was the supervision campaign of roof covering materials, including 8 larger manufacturers or distributors in Estonia. A total of 97 different products of all manufacturers and distributors were under observation in the procedure. Above all the authority verified the existence and accuracy of documents evidencing compliance of the products to the requirements. The campaign activities will also continue in 2014.

In 2013, the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council entered into force, laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing former Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products. This was a very big change in respect to the entire European Union construction product market, bringing about a completely new requirement for quite a few so-called old Member States - the mandatory CE-marking of construction products covered by a harmonised product standard. Since Estonia had transposed the respective requirement from the directive on construction products into national law already with the Building Act that entered into force in 2003, the current changes did not have any significant impact on the local market. Still, some definitions changed, the one worth mentioning would be the requirement to draw up a declaration of performance instead of the former declaration of conformity. Similar to the declaration of conformity, the declaration of performance will be drawn up by the manufacturer however, as of now, the data to be submitted are more precise and give a better overview of the product characteristics.

Another important change was replacement of the Regulation No 123 of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications on the "Rules for attestation of conformity of construction material and products and necessary procedures for certifying conformity to the requirements of different types of construction products" with the Regulation No 49 on the "Requirements established to construction materials and products and the rules of their conformity attestation." The said change caused primarily the specification of the rules of conformity attestation of some products of a harmonised area - instead of the requirement to declare at least one performance characteristic of the product a requirement to declare more characteristics. The change concerns above all marketing of fillings and wall stones.

The third event with an impact on the Estonian construction product industry will be the standard EVS-EN 1090-1:2009+A1:2011 on "Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures", mandatory from 1 July 2014. Part 1: Requirements for conformity assessment of structural components". This standard specifies the requirements for conformity assessment of structural steel and aluminium components as well as of kits used as construction products. This standard applies to series and non-series structural components including kits. The mandatory CE-marking together with the severity of quite demanding prerequisite procedures is extended to products covered by the standard. This is a product sector including a large number of manufacturers, in which the products are widely used both on the local as well as on export construction markets.

Control tests on product samples revealed non-conformity

In the first half of 2013, the Estonian Technical Surveillance Authority initiated market supervision procedure in connection with EPS insulation boards, manufactured in a neighbouring country. The tests of the products revealed that these did not correspond to the requirements. Marketing of non-conforming products was prohibited and also the public was informed of it. Despite the fact that the manufacturer of the products ended manufacturing of the prohibited products and removed non-conforming products from the Estonian market, the distributor of the products disputed the sales ban in court. The court of first instance made a decision in favour of the distributor. Since this is really a question of principle and importance in carrying out market supervision in general, the Technical Surveillance Authority has appealed against the judgement. The court of appeal will hear the matter in the first half of 2014.

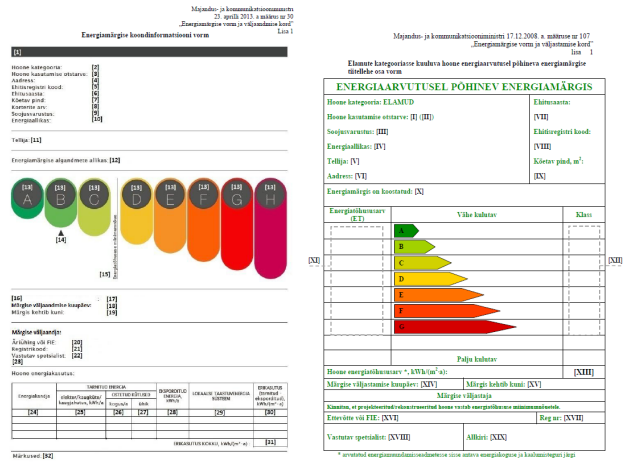
ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

At the beginning of 2013, the amendments to the Building Act entered into force and as of May, the new Regulation No 30 of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications on the "Form and rules of issue of the energy-performance label", which changed the former obligatory nature and form of the energy-performance label as well as the values of energy-efficiency classes, to be more strict. Also the amendments to the Apartment Ownership Act and Apartment Associations Act took effect at the beginning of 2013, according to which the energy performance label of a building shall be ordered by the administrator or the apartment association board at the request of at least one apartment owner or member of the apartment association within one month as of the submission of the request.

Before the beginning of January 2013, an energy performance label was a requisite for buildings with indoor climate control which have a total usable area in excess of 1000 m2, which house gatherings of large numbers of people, being social welfare institution buildings, dormitories, accommodation, catering, office, trade, service, recreational, educational and science, museum and library, sports, hospital and other medical treatment buildings or terminals. Starting from January 2013, an energy performance label is required even for the specified buildings with a total usable area in excess of 500 m2. There is also a requirement that in these buildings, the energy performance label must be placed in a prominent place clearly visible to visitors. In addition, in buildings with indoor climate control where a local authority or government agency has in its possession a total usable area in excess of 500 m2, the energy performance label must be placed in a prominent place clearly visible to visitors.

With entry into force of the new energy efficiency classes it may happen that the label previously issued for a building shows a better energy efficiency class than it should considering the new class; still this does not

mean that the previously issued label is no longer valid and a new one is to be issued. The old labels are valid for the term specified on them (10 years).



Change of energy efficiency label form - new and old form

In May 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority informed the owners and administrators of non-residential and commercial buildings which have a total usable area in excess of 500 m2 of the changes in the regulation and of the requirements of an energy performance label.

At year-end, an energy efficiency campaign "Vahel on märgil vahe" (at times a label makes a difference) was conducted, continuing also in 2014. The purpose of the campaign was to announce the importance and need of an energy performance label and the mandatory nature of its data in real estate transactions and transaction offers. The target group of the campaign is owners of buildings and parties to real estate transactions.

An energy performance label serves as very important information for the buyer or tenant of real estate - it shows the potential energy costs in the maintenance of the building. The better the energy situation of the building is, i.e. the higher its energy class, the lower the costs are for energy and the higher the estimated value of the property is. It is mandatory to include the energy performance label information to the ad, when selling or leasing a building. An energy performance label outlines also the investment needs of the building.

Campaign "Vahel on märgil vahe" (at times a label makes a difference)

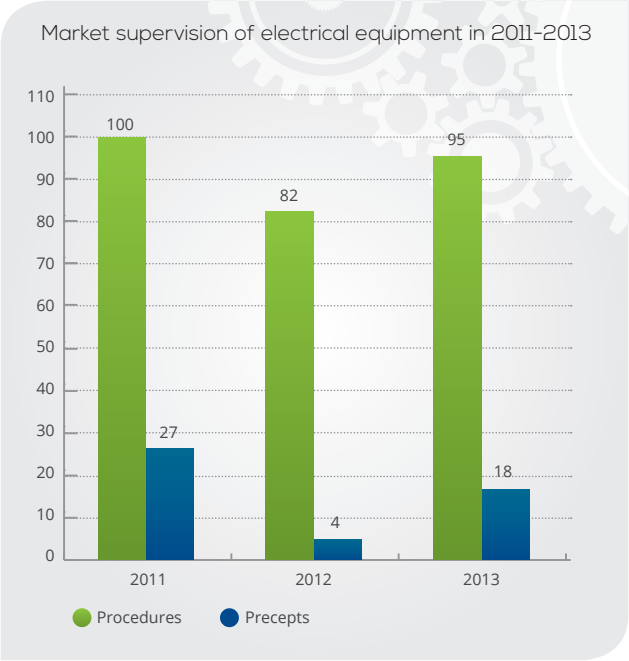
In addition, the Technical Surveillance Authority launched cooperation with real estate portals, companies and professional associations, to ensure increased awareness about the mandatory nature and need of the energy performance label and to make sure that the professional associations can communicate the information through its activity to people.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Market supervision of electrical equipment

In 2013, 183 procedures were conducted and 38 precepts issued within the framework of the market supervision of safety, energy efficiency and performance labels of electrical equipment; in addition 141 Tax and Customs Board messages were answered.

Market supervision of electrical equipment was conducted throughout Estonia. In 2013, 95 procedures were conducted within the framework of market supervision of safety requirements of electrical equipment, in the course of which 18 precepts were issued. The number of procedures and precepts has increased compared to the previous year.



The main violations were the lack of CE-marking or the required indications and labels. The main inspected products were various lamps, LEDs, distribution centres (module switchboards), extension cords, immersion heaters, soldering irons and other small consumer electronics.

In the case of non-conforming electrical equipment, the pan-European ICSMS and Rapex databases were checked. In Estonia, there were no products entered in these databases and no notices were submitted by the Technical Surveillance Authority.

Close co-operation with the Tax and Customs Board continued. Around 141 messages received from the Estonian Tax and Customs Board, concerning potentially non-conforming electrical equipment discovered at the border, were responded to. The number of messages decreased in 2013, however the numerical decrease was caused by redivision of the work within the authority and specification of control input. At the same time the time spent on processing the messages remained more or less the same, since instead of the previous notices on single devices received by private individuals, the messages

addressed larger consignments received by companies (the number of devices and product groups was larger). Main products were LEDs, however also luminaires, car cameras, power adaptors, etc. The most common shortcomings were the lack of CE-marking and the lack of the producer's or the model's identification number. In most of the products, the requirements for electro-magnetic compatibility were not met, and also a lot of non-conformity with the requirements for low-voltage electrical equipment was identified. When necessary, compliance of the equipment with the requirements in directives RoHS 2011/65 (dangerous substances) and EuP 2009/125 (eco design), (the existence of relevant declarations) was inspected.

Market supervision of the requirements for the content of dangerous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

For problem products, the Technical Surveillance Authority has limited its inspection to documentation control, since no deficiencies have been detected in documentation, accordingly inspection of specific devices was considered unnecessary. In the course of ordinary market supervision in cooperation with the Tax and Customs Board, some ten designations of electrical and electronic equipment (mostly different LED lamps) were detected, for which the manufacturer has failed to submit the RoHS documentation as part of the technical documentation. Content of dangerous substances has not been of primary importance in the specific cases, however in the course of inspecting the correspondence to the requirements of the LVD and EMC directives, lack of documentation concerning the content of dangerous substances has appeared. Accordingly, it may be said roughly that in most cases a device without the CE-marking does not correspond to the RoHS requirements, as it is stipulated in the new directive 2011/65/EU.

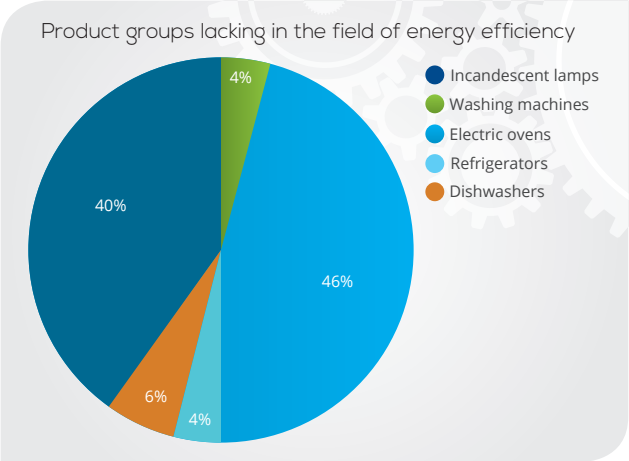
Market supervision of requirements for electromagnetic compatibility

Supervision of requirements for electromagnetic compatibility of mains powered electronic devices was conducted mainly in connection with the messages received from the Tax and Customs Board on non-conforming products retained at the border. In addition, remote meters were checked in respect of the requirements for electromagnetic compatibility. A procedure was conducted also on the conformity of two touch lamps to the requirements and the existence in Estonia of non-conforming LED lamps discovered on the Lithuanian market. The entrepreneur removed these LED lamps voluntarily from the Estonian market.

Energy efficiency of electrical equipment

Market supervision of energy efficiency of electrical equipment was conducted throughout Estonia. 84 procedures were conducted, in the course of which 19 precepts were issued. Compared to last year, the number of procedures was almost the same with only the number of defective devices decreasing. This was mainly due to last year's targeted control carried out within the supervision of conformity to the requirements of incandescent lamps used in households; which is why non-conformity with the requirements of such incandescent lamps dropped in 2013.

The main products inspected were incandescent lamps and the so-called white goods (refrigerators, washing machines, electric ovens). Main violations were the sale of incandescent lamps, the use of which in households has been prohibited and lack of energy performance labels on household appliances.



New energy efficiency and marking requirements of lamps and luminaires

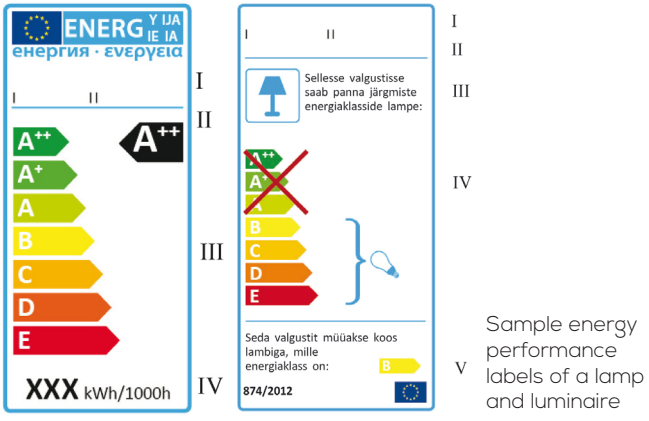
The requirements of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 on the energy labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires have been implemented since September 2013. The main update is the requirements of energy labelling imposed to luminaires.

The following information is to be presented on the new energy performance label of lamps:

I. name of supplier or trademark;
II. supplier's model identifier (alphanumeric code);
III. the energy efficiency class;
IV. weighted energy consumption (EC) in kWh per 1,000 hours.

The following information is to be presented on the new energy performance label of luminaires:

I. name of supplier or trademark;
II. supplier's model identifier (alphanumeric code);
III. description of lamps used in the luminaire;
IV. the range of energy-efficiency classes together with possible additional design elements.



Sample energy performance labels of a lamp and luminaire

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

In 2013, the updating of the regulation issued by the European Community continued. The purpose was to develop a more effective mechanism for ensuring the conformity of apparatuses with requirements to and amend the provisions of the Directive 1999/5/EC, to be simpler and clearer. The European Parliament work group fine-tuned the audited wording of the directive. The Technical Surveillance Authority actively participated in the auditing process of the directive, expressed its opinion on the amendments and commented on the full text of the new directive. By year-end, the wording of the new Radio Equipment Directive was complete. The new directive is to be adopted in spring 2014 and amendments in the regulation concerning communications equipment can already be expected in the coming years.

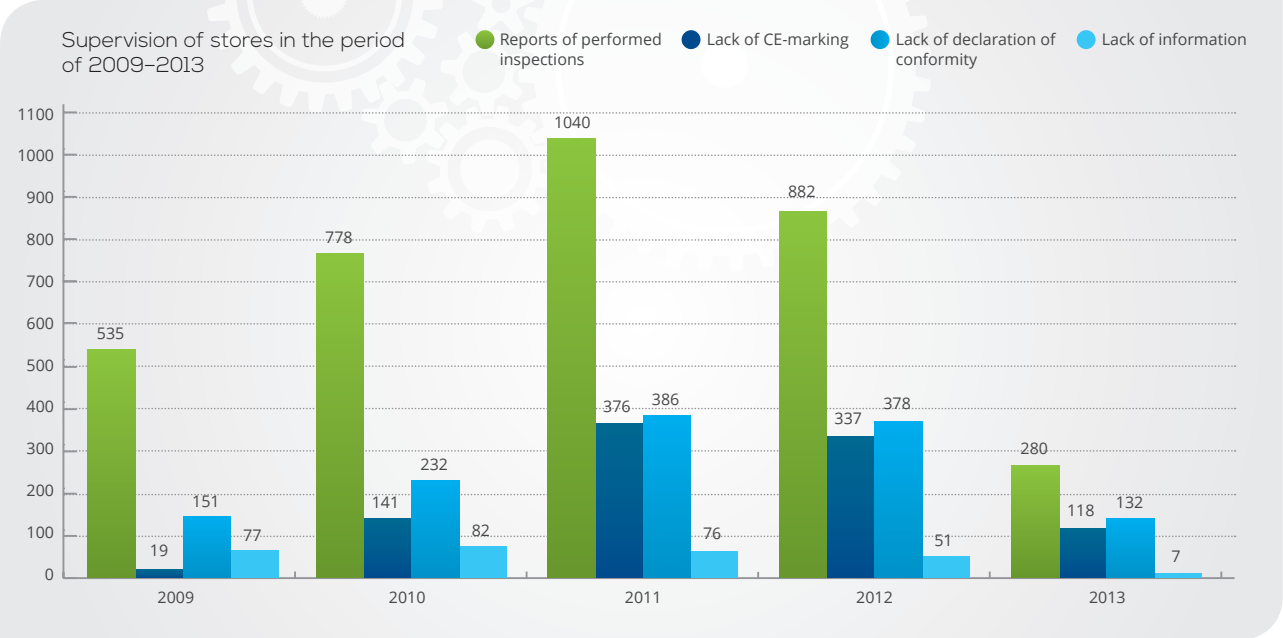
The regulation on the conditions for using radio frequencies and technical requirements for radio equipment exempted from a frequency authorisation was supplemented and updated. The regulation that entered into force in October specified the harmonised technical requirements and the user conditions for the terminal equipment of new electronic communications networks in the 1920–1980 MHz and 2110–2170 MHz radio frequency bands. For the first time the regulation included technical requirements of emergency position-indicating radio beacons for personal use (PLB) aimed at enabling the use of the devices without authorisation both on land and at sea. To ensure emergency response on call, the regulation stipulates a registration requirement for the PLBs at the rescue co-ordination centre of the Police and Border Guard Board. Requirements were established for the Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP) mounted on a vehicle with a purpose to enable the use of broadband connection on cars, buses and trains regardless of their location. Compared to the effective regulation, the use of tracking devices in the frequency band of 457 kHz has been expanded, with a purpose to enable the use of the device in addition to searching the avalanche victims also the buried victims and valuables to enhance the rescue work. Compared to the effective regulation, requirements will be added to the regulation concerning hearing aids in the frequency band of 169.4875-169.5875 MHz.

The regulation on the conditions for using radio equipment under frequency authorisation was supplemented and updated. Compared to the effective regulation, the channel spacing of digital radio broadcasting transmitters (T-DAB) has been specified in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard; the basics of planning radio frequencies of FM radio broadcasting transmitters has been brought into conformity with the Estonian radio frequency plan and the regulatory reference to the Digital Video Broadcasting - Handheld (DVB-H) transmitters has been removed, since the system tests have indicated that this application has no future in Estonia. Requirements for local radio paging system devices in frequency bands of 450–460 MHz have been added; pagers are used by hospitals and social welfare institutions and enable fast response of the staff to assist patients. The radio frequency band of precision approach radars (PAR) used in the aviation on land was expanded in accordance to annex 10 of the Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. For the first time, the regulation included requirements on satellite navigation equipment (GPS repeaters) to enable uninterrupted communication with navigation equipment in tunnels, garages and other closed facilities.

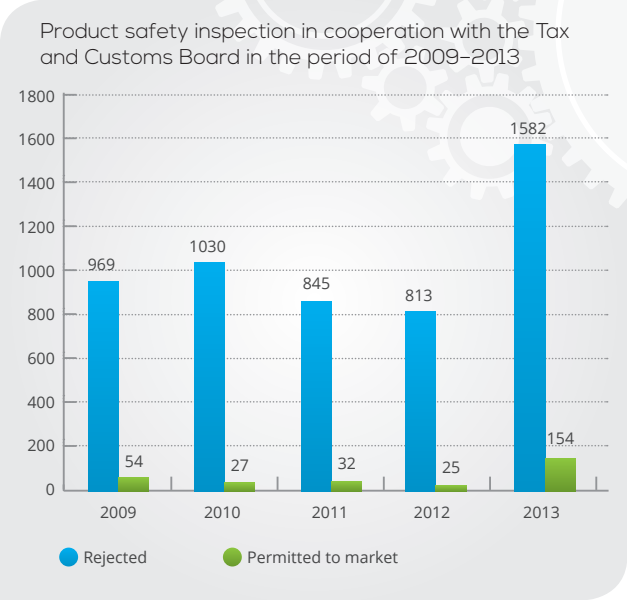
Market supervision of communications equipment

In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority conducted 2016 conformity checks of the equipment. Shortcomings were found in 1,733 instances, 1,581 devices were banned from entering the country and 98 devices were removed from shops.

280 inspection reports were compiled during the inspection of stores (including online shops). 151 different shortcomings were identified, while there were products with several shortcomings.



During the product safety inspection, the Tax and Customs Board submitted 1,736 inquiries to the Technical Surveillance Authority concerning radio equipment in the case of which there were doubts about their conformity to the requirements. Of the inspected devices, 91% did not conform to the requirements of the European Union and they were not allowed to enter the country.



The inspected devices were mainly mobile phones, tablets, GPS receivers, video recorders, radio controlled toys, wireless computer equipment, baby monitors, dog fences and training equipment as well as low voltage radio transmitters.

In 2013, in the course of the procedure for notifying the intention to place on the market radio equipment using frequency bands, the use of which is not harmonised in Europe, 606 notifications were sent to Estonia, while all of them were submitted through the common notification system OSN of the European Commission. When processing the notifications, the requirements for using radio frequency bands applicable in Estonia were explained to the producers and producers' representatives, all notifications received a positive response and this equipment can be used in Estonia.

When buying electronic equipment from online shops their conformity to requirements must be ensured

A lot of electronic equipment offered by online shops do not conform to the requirements effective in the European Union and accordingly, it is prohibited to sell or use these in the European Union. It is not allowed to bring such radio, electrical and electronic equipment into Estonia, which do not conform to requirements. The Tax and Customs Board will either destroy them or return to the sender.

In 2013, the Tax and Customs Board sent out 1,697 requests to the Technical Surveillance Authority to inspect the conformity of 12,840 devices to requirements.

In recent years, most cases of non-conformity have been identified in mobile phones, tablets, video recorders, GPS devices and alarm devices. The main violation is the lack of a CE-marking corresponding to European requirements, lack of the declaration of conformity and the identification of the manufacturer, which indicates that the technical requirements are not fulfilled.

In Estonia, all postal items arriving from outside the European Union must be submitted for customs inspection, one part of which is conformity check. It is allowed to bring into Estonia only such radio, communications and electronic equipment, which bears the CE-marking. The Technical Surveillance Authority inspects the existence of the CE-marking.

Standardisation

As regards standardisation, voting of the EN drafts of the European standards of ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) was organised. ETSI published 54 standards, 45 of which were adopted as Estonian standards. More precisely, the Technical Surveillance Authority participated in the voting of 54 ETSI standard drafts (incl. one-stage voting), in 50 approval procedures of standards, in 4 public enquiry procedures and in 24 votes by members. In 27 cases during the ETSI Public Enquiry procedures of harmonised standards, the Estonian title was added, which is required for publication of the list of harmonised standards under the Directive 1999/5/EC in the Official Journal of the European Union.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

At the end of 2013, 218 providers of communications services were registered on the Estonian communications market (236 in 2012). The changes that occurred during the year were anticipated. 10 business operators presented a notification to the Technical Surveillance Authority on commencing business, 28 undertakings ended the provision of communications services, 6 of whom continued their operations in other areas. The market entrants were mainly communication companies providing various mobile communication solutions.

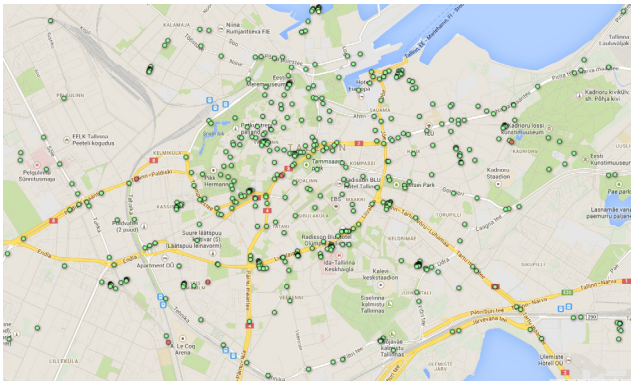
Distribution of registered communications services in 2013

Telephone service	61
Data transmission service	168
Mobile telephone service	34
Leased line service	33
Cable television service	29
Network service	42
Other electronic communications service	19

Unexpectedly high public attention to mobile voice telephony

In the second half of 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority checked the success of mobile calls, in respect to which the discontent of consumers had increased according to media. There were also rumours about the deteriorating quality of 3G mobile telephony due to establishment of the new LTE 800 MHz mobile data transmission networks. Since the allegations about

the propagation were too ambiguous and general, the Technical Surveillance Authority checked the quality of the mobile service in the areas with the highest network load - Tallinn city centre and the main roads of Estonia. The measured area covered 13 counties and passed settlements and cities. A total of 1,400 calls were made all over Estonia on the networks of EMT, Elisa and Tele2 and 1,900 calls in course of especially thorough supervision conducted in Tallinn. The good quality of networks is assured by the results, according to which more than 97% of calls of all operators were successful and we cannot talk about notable deterioration in quality based on the given data. Most of the few failed calls were blocked calls of a temporary nature (e.g. prolonged originations of call and other errors in originating a call), which generally did not recur at the next moment in the given location. Naturally, we can't deny problematic propagation areas - e.g. the areas between base stations with weak, however sufficient level of signal, which cause commuting between different masts. In such cases also the interoperability, i.e. the reception qualities of the phone itself, besides the network factor, has a significant role. Although, as the phones and other client equipment develop, it could be assumed that mobile services become more reliable, there have been cases during the authority's supervision, where the client's modern mobile or smartphone fails (changes cells and the service is unavailable at times), however older phones provide faultless voice telephony service. To assess the quality of mobile service from the customer's side based on the development of phone technology, the authority intends to perform measurements of the mobile service also with ordinary smart phones.



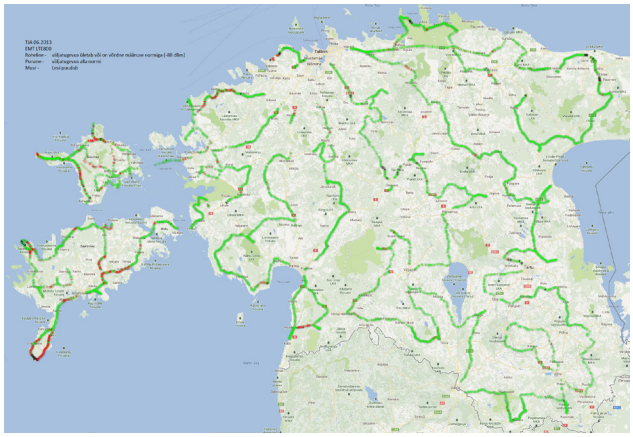
As mainly the green spots indicate, success of calls is not a problem

4G LTE wireless networks spread all over Estonia and raised the speed in mobiles above 100 Mbit/s

When only recently, in 2011, the Technical Surveillance Authority measured mobile Internet data transfer rates to be 2.5 Mbit/s, all over Estonia, then in 2012, when EMT had covered almost one-third of Estonia with 4G LTE (Long Term Evolution) network, the average rate throughout Estonia was already 14 Mbit/s. Fast development continued also in 2013, when the Technical Surveillance Authority measured the average downloading speed to be 49 Mbit/s on the EMT network that covered almost all Estonia. In two years the capacity of networks increased 20 times. Still, it should be mentioned that the 4G mobile packages became affordable for consumers only recently and the average speed in the networks may start dropping due to high user intensity.

The Technical Surveillance Authority also measured a historical maximum rate in 4G LTE networks - 116.3 Mbit/s on the Tele2 network in Tallinn city centre and as a mean of 3 measurements. The maximum actually measured uploading speeds in 4G LTE (2,600 MHz frequency band) networks remain at around 50 Mbit/s.

The Technical Surveillance Authority announced on 16.04.2013 a competition for issuing frequency authorisations in the frequency band of 800 MHz, where the best bidder of the "beauty contest" was EMT, who undertook to cover 95% of Estonian territory with the LTE 800 MHz network and offer data transfer rates of at least 5 Mbit/s. In June 2013, the authority checked the fulfilment of the conditions of the frequency authorisation issued to EMT for the 800 MHz frequency band. The checks indicated that EMT had fulfilled its obligations under the frequency authorisation in terms of the number of base stations, network coverage as well as data transfer rates. The measurements of data transfer rates in 54 randomly selected points over Estonia indicated that the average downloading speed in the LTE 800 MHz network was 18.1 Mbit/s and uploading speed 11.1 Mbit/s. At 53 points the downloading speed exceeded 5 Mbit/s accordingly, 5 Mbit/s was guaranteed for 98.1% of the territory. Based on the measured signal intensity, the covered area of the EMT communications network after the competition was estimated to be 95.4% of Estonia.



Measurement result of the EMT 4G LTE 800 MHz network area

Also Elisa notably expanded its 4G LTE networks in 2013, covering practically all Estonia as well.

By yearend, Estonia is one of the four countries in the world together with Sweden, South Korea and Singapore, which may be proud of their nationwide 4G LTE networks.

Vital services, security and integrity of communication networks

According to the Emergency Act, the vital communications services are mobile telephone service, data communication service, broadcasting service, cable network service and marine radio communication service.

There were no events, which would have significantly influenced the continuity of a vital service in 2013. There were still noticeable interruptions in providing communications services, however their duration was either short-term or the provision of communications services was disturbed across regions and their impact as a whole was not considerable.

Certification services and digital signature

There were no major changes in the certification register in 2013 - the results of annual IT system audit were added and the register references updated. Also the trusted list of Estonian certification services maintained by the Technical Surveillance Authority was updated and inconsistencies in the service descriptions eliminated. In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/662/EU entered into force, according to which Estonia as an EU Member State has to generate the signing certificate of the second trusted list and bring the trusted list into conformity with the standard ETSI TS 119 612.

Line facilities

In 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority settled 12 misdemeanour notifications related to line facilities.

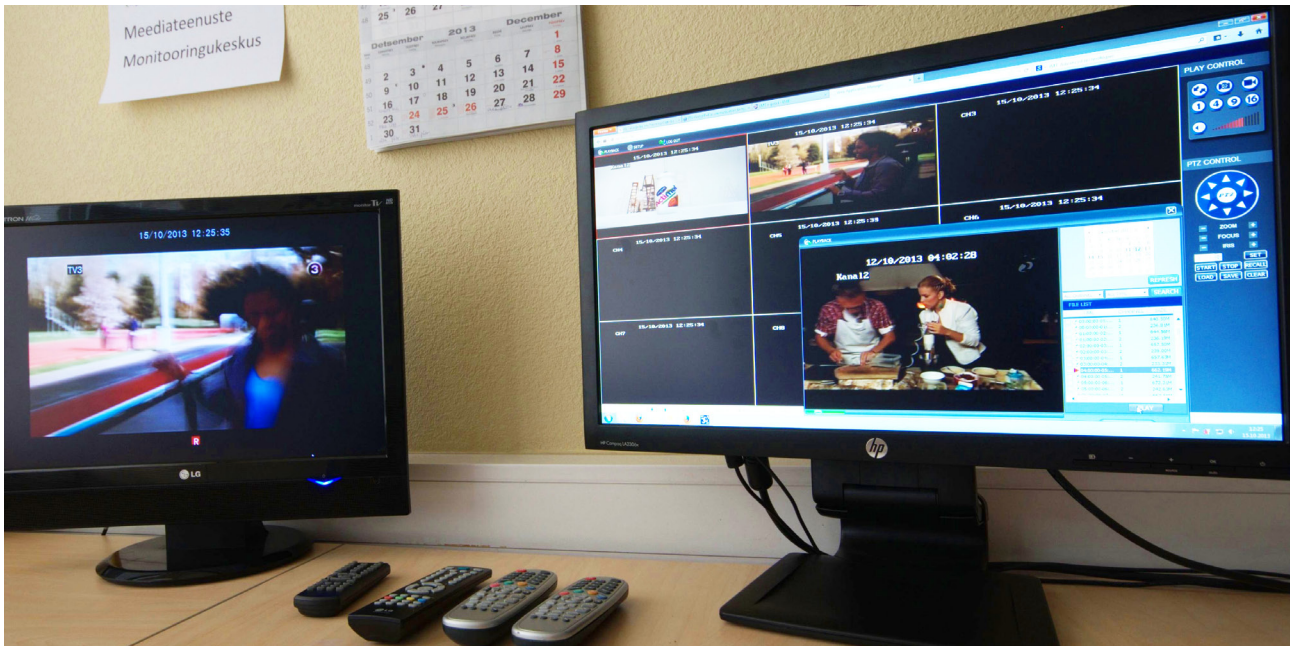
In 2013, the authority received two such notifications, where the line facilities were damaged most likely due to transport of oversized cargo. In both cases the driver drove off from the scene of accident and there were no witnesses, accordingly it was not possible to establish the offender.

MEDIA SERVICES

As a result of several amendments of laws passed by the Riigikogu in 2013, media services were transferred as of 1 July 2013 from the subordination of the Ministry of Culture to the Technical Surveillance Board - the tasks of the authority were supplemented with state management and supervision of media services.

Media services include audiovisual media services and radio services. Media services are regulated by the Media Services Act, adopted in 2010 and amended significantly in 2013, in which the requirements of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive establishing several rules and norms in the European Union in the area have been transposed.
The Media Services Act stipulates the principles of the jurisdiction of media service providers, establishes the basis of activity of media service providers, a number of rules to commercial communication, determines minor protection requirements against media content that is improper for their age, foresees promotion of audiovisual works of European origin in television services as well as in on-demand audiovisual services, establishes the principles and the procedure of issuing activity licenses for the provision of television service and radio service and the procedure of registering on-demand services and determines other rules for smooth operation of media services. The law also stipulates the principles of freedom of reception and retransmission of media services and exchange of information with the European Commission and supervisory bodies of the Member States. This also means regular submission of information on the fulfilment of the requirements of the European Union Directive of Audiovisual Media Services in the media services under Estonian jurisdiction. All this is henceforward supervised by the Technical Surveillance Authority, which represents Estonia also in the work of EPRA, a platform of European regulatory authorities of media services.

The Technical Surveillance Authority had the opportunity to implement the updated procedure of competitions for issuing activity licenses for media services at the end of 2013, when issuing a regional activity license for radio services in the propagation area of Rapla County. An advisory committee was established at the authority to



Monitoring centre of media services at the Technical Surveillance Authority

assess applications for activity licenses of media services, comprising relevant specialists of the field from the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Ministry of Culture, Estonian Authors' Society and several universities.

LEGAL METROLOGY

In 2013, 25 national type approvals were issued, including 6 amendments. On 4 occasions, issuing a national type approval was refused on the grounds of failure to submit the necessary documentation to verify compliance of the measuring instrument.

37 notifications declaring compliance with requirements were issued on containers used in customs and excise measurements and the piping connected to them based on 102 verification certificates, and 1 notification was refused, but later accepted. The problems were related to data submitted on the verification and calibration certificates.

135 measuring instruments were declared verified and a total of 106 verification marks were placed on documents and measuring instruments. 2 measuring instruments were not declared verified, the main reason being the presence of a verification opportunity in Estonia and valid verification.

In the field of handling prepackages, 25 supervision procedures were carried out, 4 of which were initiated due to consumer complaint. Shortcomings were detected in 16 undertakings, 11 precepts were made for their elimination. The main violation was the use of unverified measuring instruments in checking the actual contents of prepackages. Among other things 3 handlers possessing a certificate for using e-labels were checked. All these companies had deficiencies in meeting the verification obligation of measuring instruments used for checking. A misdemeanour procedure was conducted against one handler of prepackaging, since there was direct risk of non-conformity of the contents of the product.
In the course of supervision of the verification activities of verification laboratories, 2 procedures were conducted, which did not reveal any major shortcomings. In 2013, 2 misdemeanour procedures were initiated on the basis of deficiencies discovered in course of supervision of use of the measuring instruments against verification laboratories, which had violated the verification requirements of scales.

53 procedures were conducted in monitoring the use of measuring instruments. In 2013 a total of 153 measuring instruments were inspected, 88 of which were in conformity and 65 were not.

20 procedures were conducted in monitoring the use of consumption meters, 3 of which were initiated based on complaints. In 9 cases out of 20, no deficiencies were discovered; in 7 cases, precepts were issued to eliminate deficiencies. Half of the consumption meter procedures were conducted against water undertakings; this area is also the most problematic one. In course of procedures it has appeared that the validity period of the verification has been violated for almost one-quarter of water meters. For district heating companies there were problems with the compliance of verification obligations on only 3% of occasions.

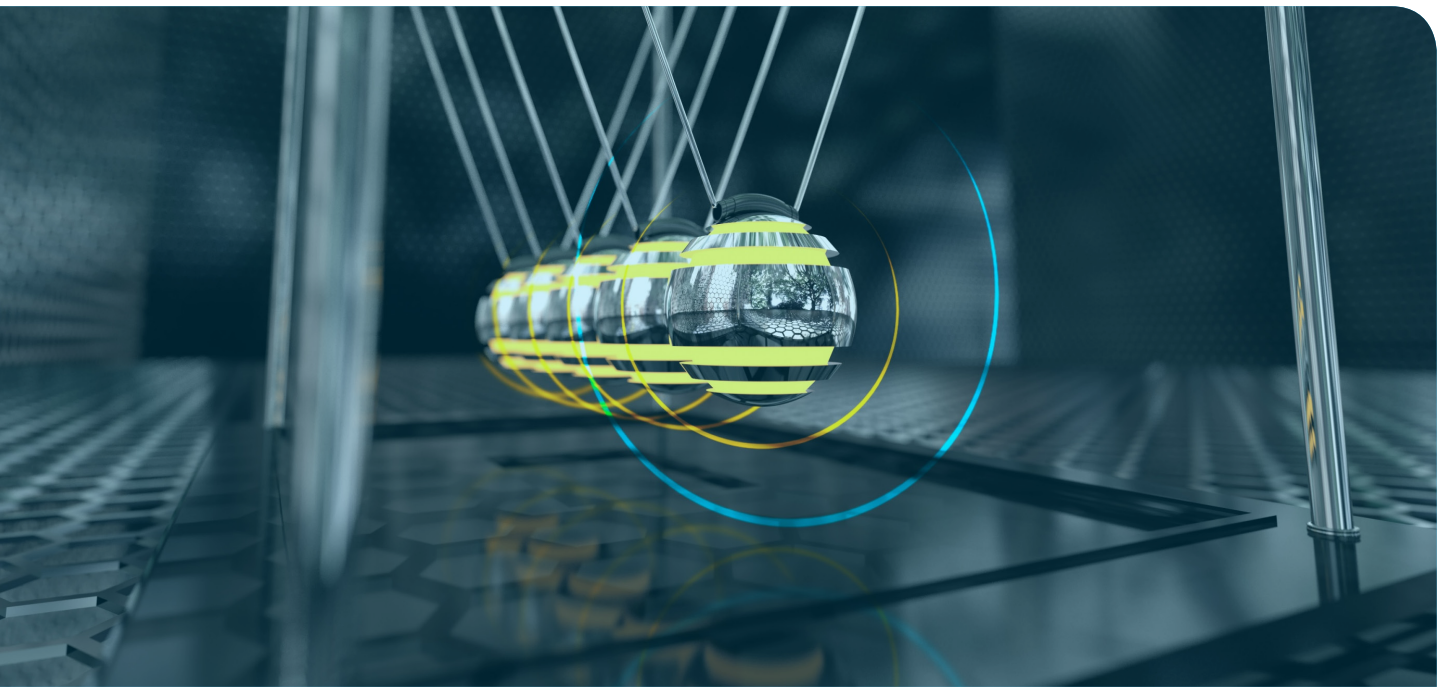
17 procedures were conducted in monitoring the use of non-automatic scales in scrap metal purveyance points, whereas in 9 cases no shortcomings were detected and in 8 cases there were deficiencies. In 5 cases, the deficiencies were eliminated in course of the procedure and in 3 cases, precepts were issued to eliminate the deficiencies.

In addition, 3 procedures were conducted in the supervision of the use of scales that were not at the metal collection points. Deficiencies were discovered in 2 cases, in one case, the deficiency was eliminated in course of the procedure and in the second case, a precept was issued to eliminate the deficiencies.

13 procedures were conducted in monitoring the use of fuel dispensers at filling stations. On 2 occasions deficiencies were discovered: in one case, the deficiencies were eliminated in course of the procedure and in the second case, a precept was issued to eliminate the deficiencies.

During 2013, 2 misdemeanour procedures were conducted, both of which in respect to the violation of verification requirements of consumption meters.

At the beginning of the year, further control was conducted in respect to the conformity of measuring instruments used by the police. In total 25 measuring instruments were checked in all prefectures. In course of control no violation of the Metrology Act and the legislation established on the basis hereof was detected. All checked measuring instruments were verified during the inspection and corresponded to the requirements of the Metrology Act.



Limited resource: activities and results

We plan and coordinate radio frequencies, electronic communications numbering and railway capacity, and organise and monitor the use thereof. In addition, we fulfil the role of the final beneficiary in the allocation process of the European Union structural funds for railway development.

We **distribute the public railway capacity** in accordance with the needs of undertakings and available resources, and **determine the fees for use of railway infrastructure.**
Being the final beneficiary of European Union structural support, we perform **financial control over fundable railway sector projects**. We also monitor the implementation of projects in accordance with the financing decisions and the conformity of work and expenditure to the money allocation conditions.

With respect to the use of **radio frequencies**, we engage in long-term planning which will be established in the Estonian radio frequency allocation plan so that the frequency resources necessary for the development of technology will be available. We also issue authorisations for the use of radio frequencies, check compliance with the conditions thereof and carry out general supervision over the use of radio frequencies.

With respect to **numbering**, we ensure the management of the numbering plan so that undertakings have a sufficient resource of numbers with which to provide their services. We also check compliance with the number usage requirements.

NUMBERING

In 2013 the use of numbering increased, mainly in the field of mobile phones that were taken into use by an additional 0.25 million numbers. An increase was noticed also in applying for the consumer user rights of free 800-series service numbers. In 2013, 68 new number authorisations were issued, 613 were extended and 88 amended. In total, 707 different transactions were made with number authorisations, which is by 44 more than in 2012. The total sum of state fees for the operations performed in relation to numbering authorisation was EUR 3,383,879.

In the field of number resource management, the biggest change worth mentioning in 2013 was the new wording of the Estonian numeration plan of the regulation of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications, enforced on 25.10.2013, which enables the providers of communications services to also commence using numbers starting with 83 and 84, in addition to numbers starting with 50-59, 81, 82, to provide mobile services. With the given amendment the existing number resource (8,643,000) was increased by 2 million numbers. The Technical Surveillance Authority also informed the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) of the new mobile number series.

The use of telephone number resources is still on a downward trend which can be explained by the general drop in the popularity of the telephone service.

Estonian numbering resource as at the end of 2013

Type of numeration	Total number (pc)	Booked (pc)	Free (pc)	Percentage of free resource, %
Telephone numbers	3 100 000	871 249	2 228 751	71,9
Mobile phone numbers	10 643 000	7 210 812	3 432 188	32,2
800 – service numbers (free for consumers)	1 018 000	1705	1 016 295	99,8
900 – service numbers (with special fee)	10 000	217	9 783	97,8
901 – service numbers (data transmission service numbers)	10 000	5	9 995	99,9
907 - service numbers (pay phone service numbers)	10 000	10	9 990	99,9
E-fax numbers	1 000 000	18 996	981 004	98,1
Personal numbers (for providing communications service determined by a client)	300 000	41 801	193 199	64,4
Mass-calling service numbers	75 000	0	75 000	100
Short numbers, including:	1108	337	771	
3-digit	42	7	35	83,3
4-digit	392	174	218	55,6
5-digit	669	153	516	77,1
6-digit	5	3	2	40

Supervision of the use of numbering

In the field of controlling the use of numbering, the Estonian Technical Surveillance Authority provides supervision in two aspects mainly - whether the numbering is used with permission and whether it is used in accordance with its purpose. In relation to development of services, the difference between mobile phone numbers and telephone numbers is becoming smaller year on year, as well as the general relation of numeration with the certain technology.

There were only a few cases of unauthorised use of numbering in 2013 among service providers. A total of 74 termination cases of number use were checked in the course of supervision in connection with expiry of numbering authorisation. Only one user committed an offence against timely extension of the number authorisation, and a misdemeanour matter was initiated against them.

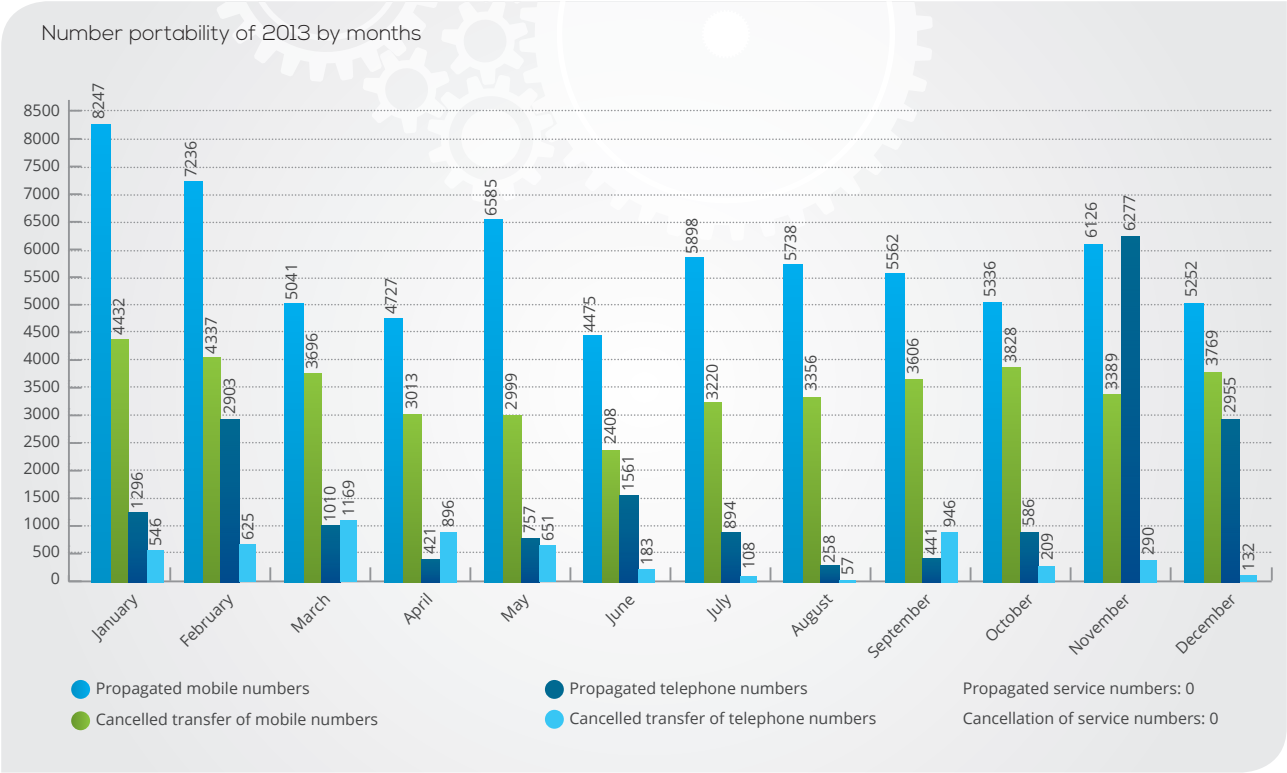
In 2013, the control of communications undertakings over legality of application of numbering continued. There were events where communication undertakings handed their mobile numbers over to foreign clients who in turn used their numbers for provision of international special tariff services. On 2 occasions also non-booked numbers were used. 15 inspection reports were prepared in the course of inspection, 2 misdemeanour matters were initiated and one warning of precept was made.

Cooperation with both, Estonian as well as foreign communications undertakings continued in respect to necessary actions, to reduce the possibilities of using Estonian numbers in fraud schemes, to bring about large invoices for callers or losses to the starting communications undertakings. As a result of the measures taken, the number of notifications on the use of Estonian numbers in fraud schemes has decreased compared to the last two years.

Number portability

The Technical Surveillance Authority is responsible for the disturbance-free operation of number portability, solving problems arising during that process and maintaining a register of the operations made under number portability.

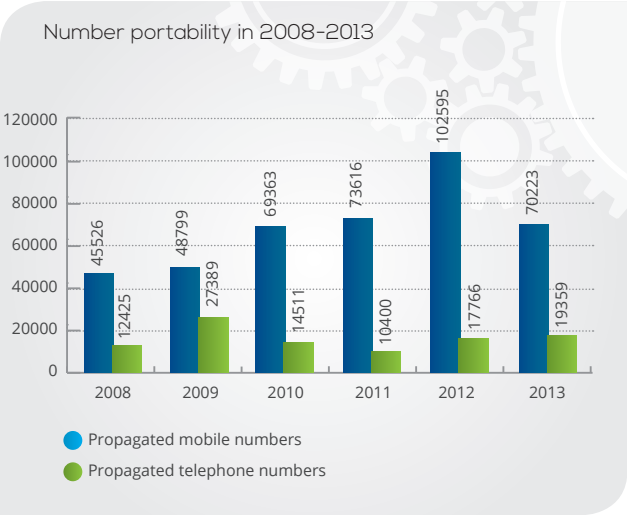
In the course of 2013, a total of 89,582 numbers were transferred from one network to another, in the case of 70,223 numbers, the mobile service provider was changed and in the case of 19,359, the telephone service provider was changed. The transfer activity of numbers in 2013 was still high, being yet the third result after the results of 2012 and 2011 according to the 6-year statistics. Transfer of mobile numbers was with predominantly high activity whereas no service numbers were transferred in 2013. The time of number transferral continued to be perfectly short, 5-6 working days on an average.



Compared to previous years, cancellations of number transfer applications in 2013 had dropped, being altogether 47,895 applications. The decrease in cancellation applications shows that when changing the communications services provider the client has a complete overview of the new communications services package and by submitting the transfer application remains true to the made choice. This means that the alternative package offered through negotiations by the communications services provider does not cause the client to anymore withdraw from the voluntarily made choice and change of the communications services provider.

When monitoring the requirements of number portability in 2013, the Technical Surveillance Authority had to establish several times the client's consent to the communications undertaking given for the cancellation of number portability. It has become quite common that in order to win back the client who initiated number portability, the communications undertaking makes the client a new special offer by phone, in the course of which the information on the consent given by the client for the cancellation of initiated number portability is lost. Supervisory operations were carried out also on proper transfer of numbers (DDI-numbers) assigned to the bunch of interconnecting lines of the telephone switchboard, where in one occasion violation of requirements was detected and a misdemeanour procedure initiated against the communications undertaking.
In general, number movement takes place as required in Estonia. There have been disputes about the special condition established to the DDI-numbers, according to which in case of changing the communications service provider the numbers are transferred only as a number series allocated to the bunch of interconnecting lines. The use of such numbers in voice telephony solutions and granting to the use of client limits preservation of single numbers in case the communications service provider is changed; accordingly, the Technical Surveillance Authority intends to analyse this issue in 2014.

Transferral of a number from one network to another has become more familiar and simple for consumers year on year. When the trend is relatively stable as to regular telephone numbers, the level of activity is still high as to mobile phone numbers.



RADIO FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

One of the most important events of 2013 in radio frequency management was the announcement of a public competition for issuing frequency authorisations in the 790-862 MHz frequency band. This was preceded by preliminary work lasting for several years, including organising public consultation, developing technical norms in international cooperation, concluding coordination agreements on frequency bands with neighbouring countries, etc.

Three frequency authorisations were set out for public competition, granting the right to use radio frequencies for building and developing national electronic communication networks over Estonia. The frequency band, already issued for now, creates good opportunities for communications undertakings to develop modern electronic communications services, as well as new possibilities for the consumer to use mobile data communication. Within this frequency, no restrictions are set for using new technology. Because of its good transmission characteristics also in interior spaces, this offers above all a good possibility to provide mobile data communication services throughout Estonia both in high as well as in low density areas. With implementation of new technologies also the downloading speeds of mobile data communication will definitely improve.

A total of 3 frequency authorisations were issued. One frequency authorisation was issued to the bidder at the "beauty contest", who will be the first to start providing communications services in the soon-to-be established communication network. The two remaining frequency authorisations were issued at an auction.

Four communications undertakings operating in Estonia submitted bids to the contest. AS EMT, Tele 2 Eesti AS and Elisa Eesti AS submitted their bids for the first frequency authorisation as well as expressing their wish to participate in the auction with a fixed starting price in the issue of the second and third frequency authorisation. AS Starman wanted to participate only in the auction for the third frequency authorisation.

EMT was declared the winner of the first frequency authorisation, and promised to start providing the communications service in the new communication network the latest on 16.06.2013. The winner of the "beauty contest" committed to install at least 199 outdoor base stations all over Estonia and cover ca 95% of Estonian territory with the service, ensuring at least 5 Mbit/s as downloading data transfer rate for end user. Upon issuing the first frequency authorisation, 1,000,000 euros were received to the state budget as a one-time authorisation fee and each year 24,150 euros will be received for the use of the frequency resource.

The auction of the second frequency authorisation with starting price of 1,597,000 euros was held between Elisa Eesti and Tele 2 Eesti, since according to the conditions of the contest the winner of the first frequency authorisation was not allowed to participate in the auction for the second authorisation.. A total of 69 rounds were held at the auction and the winner was Elisa Eesti, which made the highest bid. With issuing the second frequency authorisation, 5,086,000 euros were received to the state budget as a one-time authorisation fee and the annual state fee for using the frequency resource is 24,150 euros. The auction for the third frequency authorisation with a starting price of 1,597,000 euros was held between Tele2 Eesti and Starman. A total of 18 rounds were held at the auction and the winner was Tele2 Eesti, which made the highest bid. With issuing the third frequency authorisation, 5,098,000 euros were received to the state budget as a one-time authorisation fee and the annual state fee for using the frequency resource is 24,150 euros.

In 2013, the regulation "Estonian radio frequency plan" was supplemented and updated. One of the major changes was enforcement of the results of the final acts of WRC-12 (World Radio Conference) of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The Estonian radio frequency plan was brought into conformity with the new and amended decisions and recommendations of CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) and the new Commission decisions. Five new frequency ranges were added for the new meteorology measuring instruments (wind profile radars). New frequency ranges and regulatory documents were added for using short range devices.

In 2013, the regulation "Procedure for formation and assignment of radio call signs" was supplemented and updated. The change was caused by the need to further regulate the issue of calls required for the identification of radio communications device of a water craft (call of a radio transmitter, maritime mobile service identity (MMSI) and selective call). The change in the regulation enabled to book temporarily the call of a radio transmitter, the maritime mobile service identity (MMSI) and selective call of a water craft to be entered in the Estonian register already before issuing the radio authorisation for the water craft.

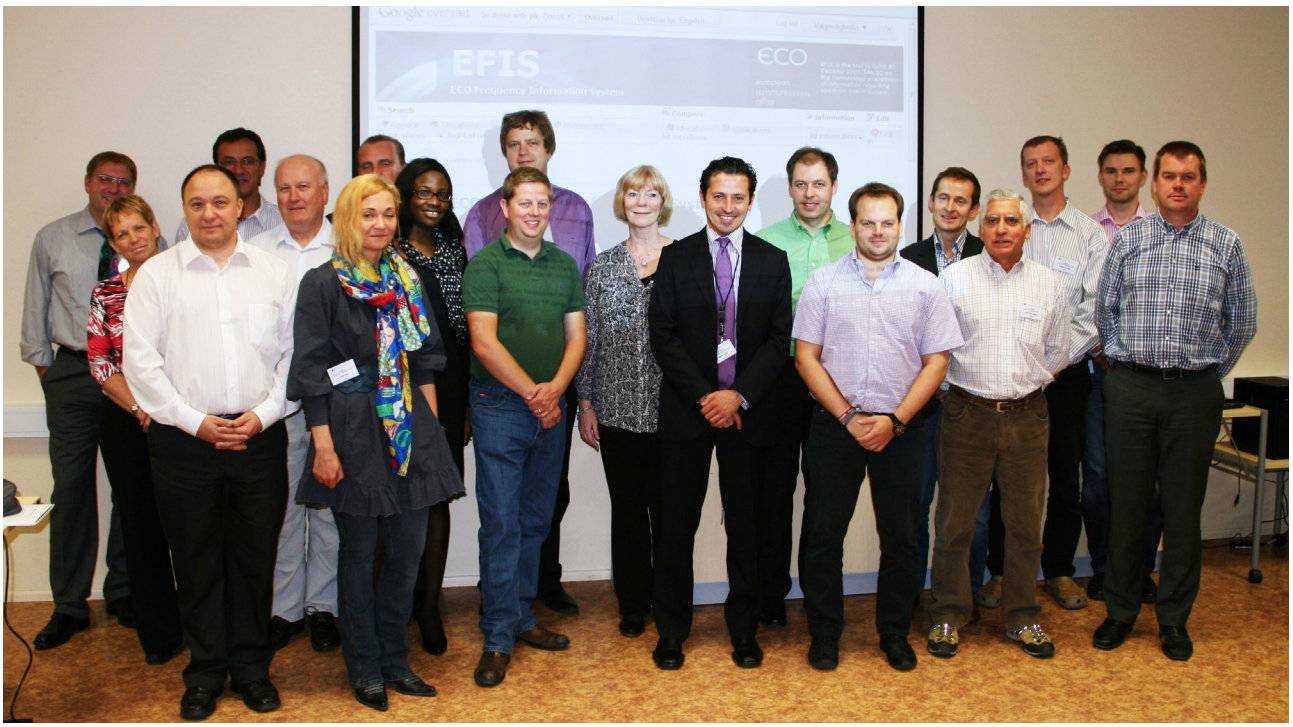
Technical Surveillance Authority held an EFIS work meeting in Tallinn

In September, the 32nd meeting of the working group ECC/WG FM/EFIS-MG of the European Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) was held in Tallinn, with representatives of the communications administrations of 12 countries attending.

The EFIS working group meetings are held twice a year. According to the Commission Decision on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community starting from 1 January 2008, the Member States will be obliged to use the ERO (European Radiocommunications Office) Frequency Information System of EFIS as a common access point, in order to make comparable information regarding the use of spectrum in each Member State available to the public via the Internet. Starting from 1 January 2010, the Member States will be obliged to disclose also detailed conditions of frequency authorisation in the frequency ranges that are used in the service offers of electronic communications which are tradable or which are granted through competitive or comparative selection procedures. The requirements of the decision mentioned before assume further development of the EFIS information system and constant transition to a new format.

The main task of the working group is management and further development of the EFIS information system, updating of terminology and updating of data.

EFIS is a public database, designed to be used by all communications administrations, suppliers, producers and ordinary users of radio equipment. The EFIS database provides an overview of the user requirements of different radio equipment types in European countries, reflects the technical characteristics of specific radio interfaces (licensing mode, established



EFIS meeting in Tallinn

limitations, used standards, references to the decisions of the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) and the recommendations of the (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT).

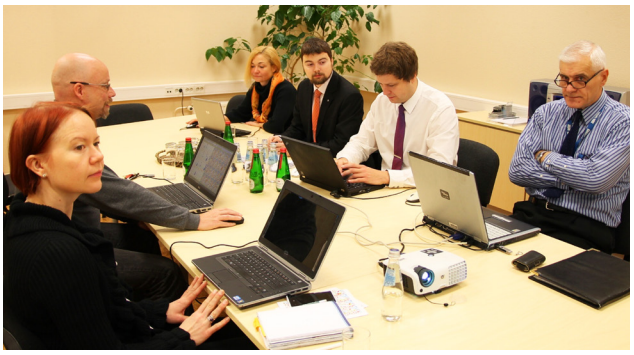
The database currently holds information about 28 countries. Estonia has joined the database and participates in the work of ECC/FM/EFIS-MG since 2002. The EFIS database is available at the web address http://www.efis.dk.

Coordination negotiations of Estonian and Finnish telecommunication administrations

In December, negotiations of the Estonian and Finnish telecommunication administrations were held at the Technical Surveillance Authority, the main topics of which were conclusion of a bilateral agreement for the use of VHF/FM radio broadcasting and reviewing the use of frequency ranges of digital television with a purpose to find a new frequency resource.

As a result of negotiations, a bilateral agreement on VHF/FM radio broadcasting was concluded, establishing the general principles of coordination of FM radio stations between the countries, determining the technical criterion and coordination procedure in the frequency band 87.5 - 108.0 MHz. The agreement enables to simplify and accelerate location and implementation of a new frequency resource in North-Estonia.

In addition, the use of frequency ranges of digital television in the frequency band of 470 - 694 MHz were reviewed with the purpose of finding a resource for new digital television. Compared to the Geneva 2006 plan, which divided the frequencies between countries in the European region, 38 new propagation areas will be added in Estonia. The need to find a new resource derives also from the fact that there might arise a need in the future to remove the frequency band of 700 MHz from the use of radio broadcast, to enable use of new services in the band. Finland, for example, intends to start closure of DigiTV stations in the 700 MHz band in 2014, to issue it to the use of mobile internet.



Coordination negotiations in Tallinn

Student satellite ESTCUBE was issued an activity license

The Estonian student satellite project was launched in summer 2008 in the University of Tartu aimed at promoting space technology knowledge of students. ESTCUBE is the first Estonian satellite, developed as part of the Estonian Student Satellite Program and launched on 7 May 2013 aboard an European Space Agency carrier rocket Vega, lifted off from French Guyana Kourou, and deployed into Earth orbit. http://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehiskaaslanehttp://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satelliit Communication from the satellite to Earth is made at the frequency of 437.505 MHz. The use of frequency is coordinated previously with the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU). Since unlike other types of communication, satellite communication needs global cooperation, the Technical Surveillance Authority had to pass all preliminary notification procedures related to

ITU in course of processing the frequency authorisation, which Estonia so far had no experience in. The authority cooperated closely with the operator of the satellite, colleagues from the Finnish administration and a lot of assistance was received from the specialists of the ITU space division. In August, ESRCUBE-1 was entered to the ITU Master Register, which ensures global protection and smooth operation to the first Estonian satellite. Based on the professional assistance request of the ESTCUBE team, radio measurements were carried out, to find the best location for their earth station.

Processing of frequency authorisations

The number of transactions regarding frequency authorisations has remained stable in recent years.
State fees in the amount of EUR 1,900,000 were estimated for 2013 on frequency authorisation transactions, but considerably more were received – EUR 2,057,383.

Radio frequency supervision

In 2013, Estonia continued transition to the 4G (LTE) technology. By the end of 2012, the operators had to establish a total of 385 base stations to the 2.5 GHz frequency range. At the beginning of 2013, all base stations established by the operators, their radiated field strength and data transmission rate were checked. These parameters corresponded to the conditions of their authorisation.

In addition, the 800 MHz frequency band was opened in 2013 for 4G mobile communication, the first frequency authorisation of which established a precondition of 95% coverage of Estonian territory, committed to establish at least 199 LTE (4G) base stations and a downloading data transmission speed of at least 5 MHz for end-users. This frequency authorisation was issued to AS EMT by way of public competition. Besides inspection of service providers, adherence to authorisation conditions was also checked after commencement of the provision of service, which had been fulfilled. This was the most voluminous supervision procedure in the history of the Technical Supervision Authority. Almost 2,000 km were covered with the measuring vehicles in four days and ca 28,000 operations performed in the course of automated measurements and data transmission rate measured in 54 randomly selected points throughout Estonia. Based on the measured signal intensity, the covered area of the communication network after the competition was estimated to be 95.4% of Estonian territory. 212 base stations over Estonia were counted.

Statistics on processing of frequency authorisations in 2009-2013

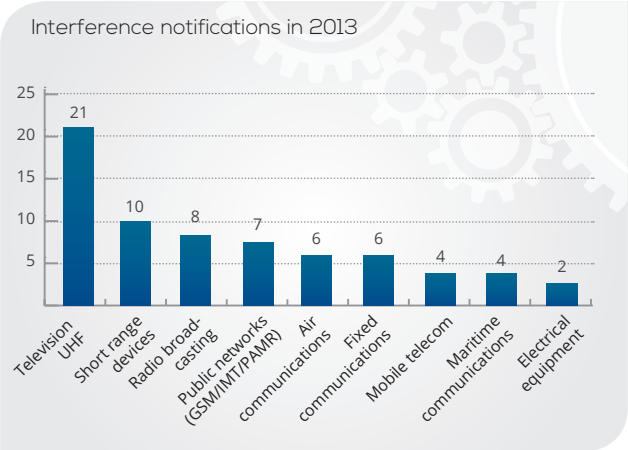
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Issuing of new authorisations	465	445	428	350	318
Renewal of authorisations	3514	3376	3424	3362	3753
Restoration of authorisations (not renewed in time)	-	171	259	187	77
Changing the data or conditions of valid authorisations	436	427	472	375	402
Refusal to grant or renew authorisations	31	13	9	3	4
Authorisations cancelled upon request of the authorisation holder	100	64	50	27	38
Authorisations for amateur radio stations	413	224	127	284	229
Harmonised qualification certificate of a radio amateur	17	21	5	4	7
Coordination of frequencies for neighbouring countries	498	739	495	926	447
Coordination of frequencies for Estonia	347	394	497	571	407
Notification in the ITU database	182	46	85	59	172

At the beginning of the year the conditions of authorisations of digital television broadcast, issued by way of competition, were inspected. Tens of audit measurement tests were conducted, which indicated that based on the frequency authorisation issued to Eesti Digitaalringhäälingu OÜ the transmitters were installed to permitted propagation areas, the technical solution of establishing a network was proper and the established coverage corresponded to the nationwide reception conditions. Also television programmes are broadcasted in all propagation areas.

Measurements of DigiTV transmitters, Valgjärve transmitter

Similar to previous years, the incidence of interference was in a downward trend also in 2013. In total there were 14 interference notifications. Most of the disturbances (3 times) were caused to car alarm systems, mainly by various electrical devices.

There were 68 complaints and applications on the problems with the reception of radio frequencies and on probable interference. Most of the applications were on digital television propagation and reception problems, a total of 21. Radio frequency interference or noncompliant radio signal was the problem in none of the cases. The cause of the problem was mainly poor condition of the reception system and unsuitable location of the reception antenna.



Measurements of FM radio broadcasting signals that have been going on for several years continued as well, checking all 167 broadcast transmitters in Estonia at least once a year. In 2013, 1,339 FM radio broadcasting transmitters were checked. Non-conformity of signals to technical norms was detected on 17 occasions. All cases of non-conformity were eliminated operatively in cooperation with the technical staff of the transmitters. Inspection of FM radio broadcast is important for the reason that the vital air communications service is in the neighbouring frequency band.

In 2013 several radio measurements were also conducted in course of professional assistance:

- Based on the professional assistance request of AS Metrosert, the attenuation of screened/shielded premises was measured. The shielded measuring chamber is designed for measurements in a reflection- and noise-free room. Measurements were made several times.

- Based on the professional assistance request of RIKS, marine frequency was monitored and broadcast noise levels in the control zone of the antenna were measured.

- Based on the professional assistance request of Estonian Public Broadcasting (ERR) comparative measurements were made in order to check the technical condition of the measuring equipment of both parties and correspondence to the enforced norms. Comparative measurements are also a part of the radio measurements' quality system of the Technical Supervision Authority. In 2014 the authority intends to make comparative measurements also with other organisations.

Comparative measurements with ERR

- Based on the professional request of ERR a measurement campaign was also organised to assess the impact of changes in the polarisation of FM radio stations. ERR planned to change the polarisation of FM radio stations at the Koeru mast, to improve the reception conditions of stations. The task of the Technical Surveillance Authority was to establish the signal parameters in specific measuring points before and after the change in the polarisation. The results of measurements were presented to ERR for quality assessment.

- Also this year the Police and Border Guard Board turned to us to establish the nature and working principles of RF devices confiscated from people. The Technical Surveillance Authority assessed six devices and presented their potential purpose.

- Based on the professional request of the team of the first Estonian student satellite ESTCUBE, radio measurements were carried out in the Tartu Observatory at Tõravere, in order to find the best location for the earth station designed for the control of the satellite, which would guarantee smooth communication and a low noise level.

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE

Rail Baltic county plans

The Technical Supervision Authority and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications have a leading position in planning Rail Baltic's new 1,435 mm track gauge railway network in Estonia. Previously, the authority played an important role in preparing the feasibility study of Rail Baltic drafted in 2011 by the consultation company AECOM Ltd, being the assistance recipient of the Estonian side and participating in the formation of decisions made in course of the analysis.

In 2012, the Government of the Republic initiated with its regulation county plans in Harju, Rapla and Pärnu counties, to establish the most suitable line option in such detail that after 2015 it would be possible to start with detailed design works and in 2018 also with construction works. The Technical Surveillance Authority is again the assistance recipient and accordingly organised a public procurement for carrying out the design works. As a result of the public procurement, an agreement was concluded in 2013 worth 8.2 million euros, which in addition to determining the route on the direction of Tallinn-Pärnu-Riga includes also preliminary design of the railway, detailed plans of the Ülemiste railway station and maintenance depot and the Pärnu railway station and specification of the feasibility study pursuant to the route corridor and preliminary design.

In September, the initial planning outline and strategic environmental impact assessment programme were completed that were introduced to the public in September and October. As of year-end alternative routes had been added to the initial versions; accordingly, the comparative results will be completed in February 2014 instead of the previously planned end of 2013.

The decisions concerning the preferred route are to be made during the first quarter of 2014; followed by completion of the report on the strategic environmental impact assessment, draft designs and also commencement of drafting of the preliminary project.

All activities must be completed by the end of 2015. The project is supported by the EU TEN-T programme in the extent of 50% . Information concerning county plans is available in the portal www.railbaltic.info.

Final beneficiary

The year 2013 was special for the Technical Supervision Authority as the final beneficiary of structural support, since the first stage of bringing all final beneficiaries of the transportation sector under the same roof was launched. At the beginning of 2013, the projects

Meeting of Rail Baltic project team in Tallinn

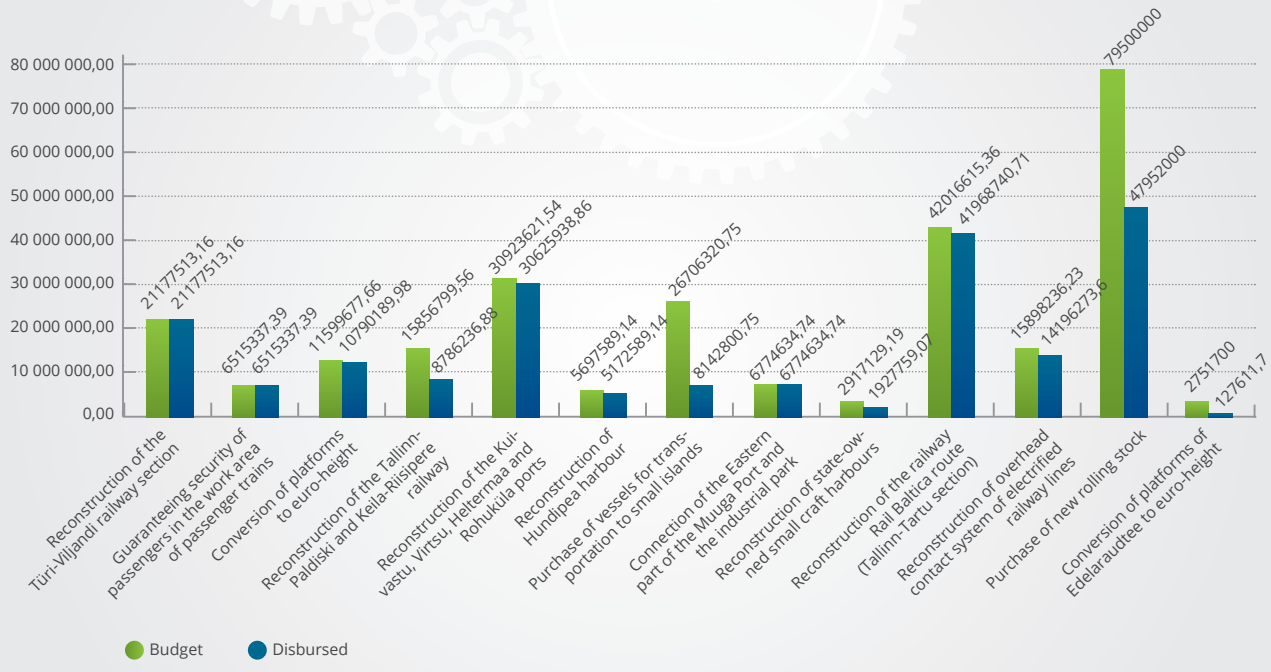
coordinated by the authority were supplemented by those previously in the jurisdiction of the Maritime Administration, the more important of which were the purchase of vessels required for transportation to small islands and reconstruction of small craft harbours owned by the state.

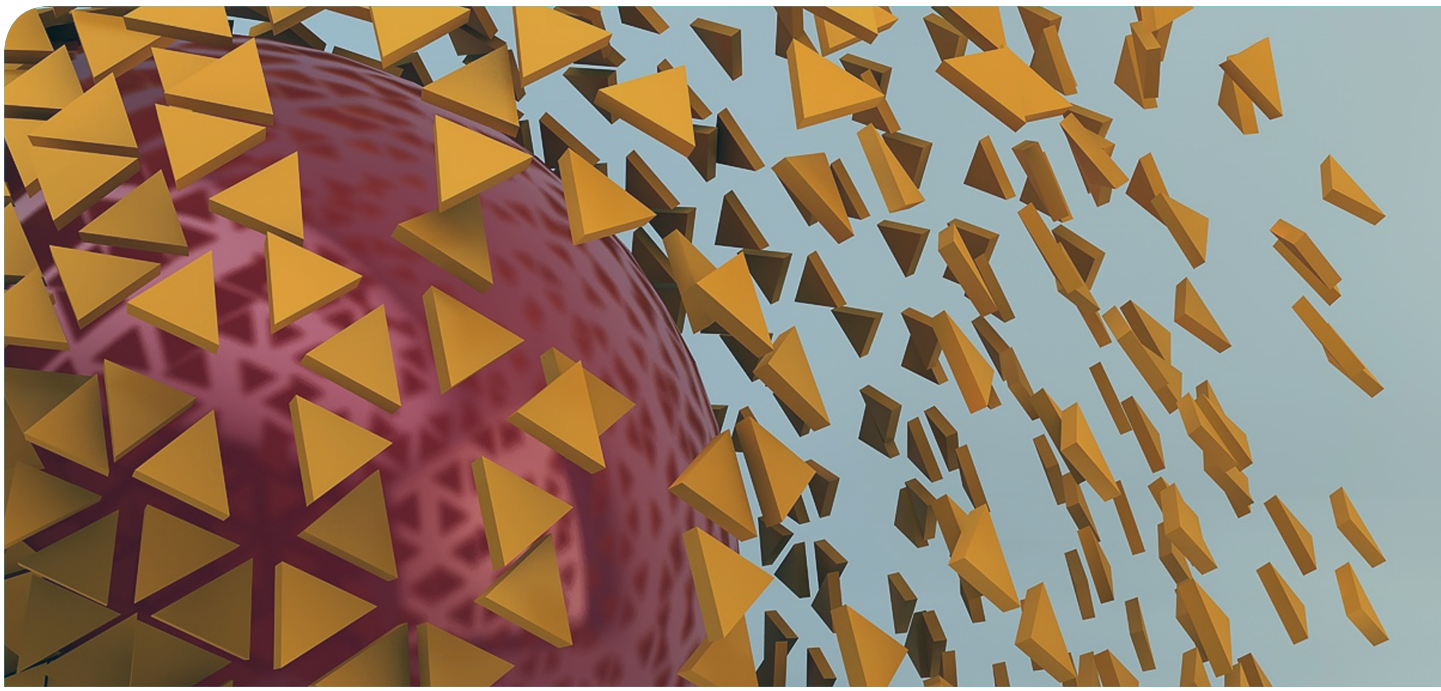
Newly built passenger ferry Wrangö in Hundipea harbour.

Most of the year 2013 passed in a spirit of approaching deadlines of projects. All pending projects will be completed in course of 2014. In 2013, the first larger failure occurred in implementing the structural assistance, when the Ministry of Finance raised during the audit a suspected violation in relation to the public procurements conducted in reconstructing the Tallinn-Tapa railway section.

In 2014, consolidation of final beneficiaries in the transportation sector continues, when starting from 1 January the Technical Surveillance Authority starts also with the coordination of road projects. In addition, the instruments for the funding period 2014-2020 will open, in the coordination of which the authority will have a notably larger role than before.

Financial progress of projects (Source: Structural Funds Central System)





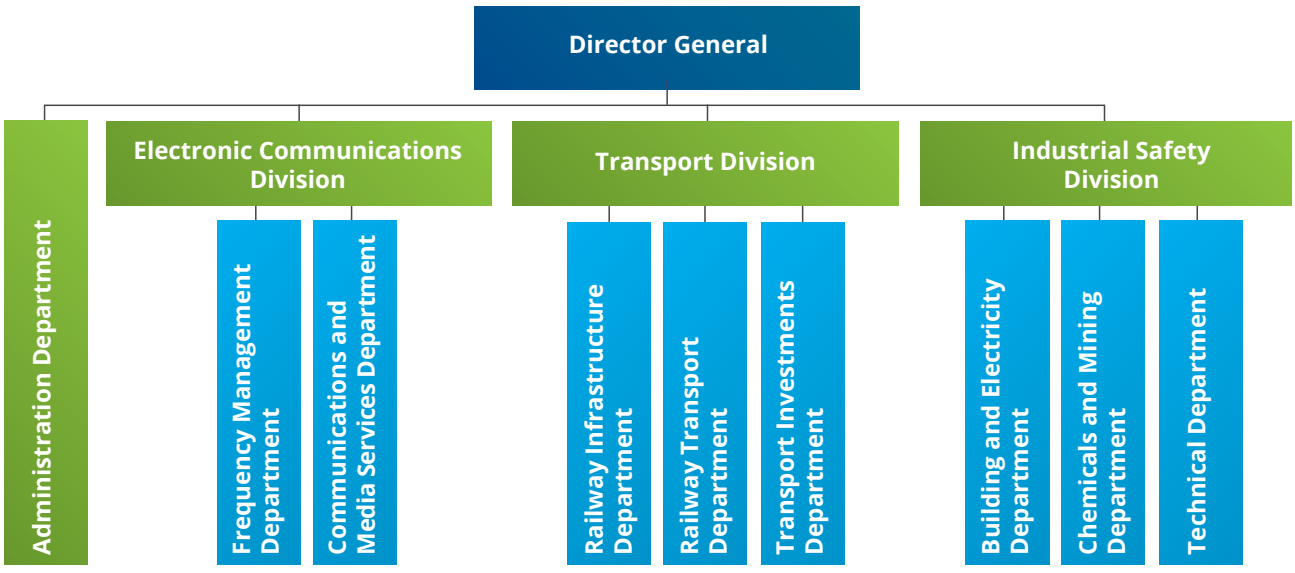
Overview of the organisation, its structure, officials and budget

The structure of the Technical Surveillance Authority comprised three divisions in 2013: Electronic Communications Division, Transport Division and Industrial Safety Division. The divisions are in turn divided into departments based on activities, and their work is supported by the Administration Department. The structure of the Technical Surveillance Authority is set up with as few management levels as possible, to ensure operative management and efficiency of supervision.

In 2013, structural changes were applied in the Electronic Communications Division. Pursuant to the Media Services Act that entered into force on 01.07.2013, the organisation and supervision of media services were added to the tasks of the Technical Supervision Authority. With new functions the Communications Services Department was renamed the Communications and Media Services Department.

In addition, the officials and the respective tasks of the Equipment Department were transferred to the Frequency Management Department. Merger of the departments was caused by the need to optimise and improve the efficiency of long-term planning in terms of the requirements established for the frequencies and equipment, raise the efficiency of state supervision and improve cooperation between officials, whose work targets are similar.

Structure of the Technical Surveillance Authority in 2013

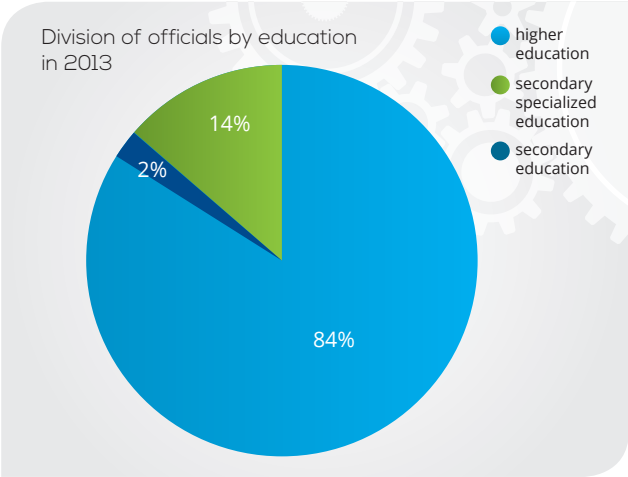


To increase the ease of use of public services for customers and cooperation partners, the Technical Surveillance Authority continued the development of electronic solutions and information systems for its procedures in 2013. We tested the e-service environment introduced in 2011 both inside our authority and through partners (http://emoodul.tja.ee/web/) with the aim of making the use of services as fast and convenient as possible. Development of e-services will also continue in 2014. The objective of the e-service environment is to provide a compact and convenient electronic communication channel where both individuals and companies can have a full real-time overview of the registry data related to their activities or the equipment owned by them, and the processing of applications. In the e-service environment, it is possible to make miscellaneous procedural operations in the area of railway, industrial safety and electronic communications, which previously had to be made on paper through regular mail or e-mail.

OFFICIALS

At the end of 2013, 83 officials were working at the Technical Surveillance Authority. Within the year, 15 new officials were hired and 21 officials left. Officials are our most important resource, skilful use of whom ensures success of the organisation in performance of its tasks and solving of problems.

With regard to the division according to the educational level, the number of officials with higher education was 68 making up 84% of the entire staff in 2013. The general educational level of the officials is sufficient for the performance of the work tasks but due to the specific nature of their work, the officials need additional legal training.



In improving the skills of our officials, complementing professional and teamwork skills is a priority. Each official is supported in their personal career and professional self-development within the possible means. We organised training courses to increase the professional competence of the officials, with the employees of the Technical Surveillance Authority and experts from outside the institutions sharing their knowledge.

To develop the knowledge and skills of officials, training was carried out in 2013 in the total amount of EUR 20,679, EUR 2,611 of which came as aid from the Nordic-Baltic Mobility Programme for Public Administration. Of the training carried out in 2013, the major part was made up of training related to the main activities of the authority. To increase efficiency, quality and performance of the work of officials, training concerning administrative and misdemeanour proceedings was organised.

With the support of the Nordic-Baltic mobility programme for public administration the officials of the Frequency Management Department visited Finland and Sweden, where the main topics under discussion were FM broadcasting, monitoring and measurement of frequencies, marine radio communication and organising the market supervision. During the visits, contacts were established and ideas and experiences exchanged.

There were also several internal training courses to improve the skills and knowledge of officials and to develop the organisation.

In addition to professional competence, we also regard good staff relations as highly important in ensuring the success of the organisation, which is why we organise events every year to develop intra-organisational relations. Voting for the best colleague, a photo competition, celebration of the authority's anniversary and participation in national officials' sports competitions has become a tradition in the Technical Surveillance Authority.

RECEIPT OF STATE FEES TO THE STATE BUDGET

In 2013, the state received state fees in the amount of EUR 5,602,809 for the procedures performed by the Technical Surveillance Authority.

Procedure	State fee, EUR
Issuing, amendment and extension of type-approval certificates	767
Procedures performed under the Explosive Substances Act	4739
Entries into the Railway or Rail Vehicles Register and issuing building permits and authorisations for use	144 237
Issuing, amendment and extension of safety certificates	9906
Procedures performed under the Digital Signatures Act	13
Frequency-related procedures performed under the Electronic Communications Act	2 057 383
Procedures related to numbering performed under the Electronic Communications Act	3 383 879
Reviewing the application for acknowledging foreign professional qualification	32
Procedures related to activity license performed under Chemicals Act	1853
Total	**5 602 809**

BUDGET

The Technical Surveillance Authority's operational expenditure budget for 2013, together with the funds transferred from 2012, was EUR 2,415,906.

Expenditure description	Budget of 2013*
Purchase of measuring vehicles	85 839
Membership fees	6320
Total personnel expenditure	**2 020 758**
Remuneration	1 486 750
Fringe benefits	10 700
Taxes related to staff costs	523 308
Total management costs	**395 148**
Administration costs	91 800
Research and development	24 400
Travel costs	63 000
Training costs	19 500
Management costs for registered immovables, buildings and rooms	79 348
Management costs for facilities	23 900
Operation and maintenance costs of vehicles	69 000
Information and communications technology costs	4 300
Management costs for inventory	6 000
Management costs for machinery and equipment of various work applications	10 300
Medical and hygiene costs	3 100
Special clothing and uniforms	500

*expenditure with funds to be transferred

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