GEORGIA
NATIONAL REVIEW
ON
LABOUR PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
INFORMATION CENTER

TBILISI 2003
1. The Policy, Laws and Rules in the area of Labour Protection. An experience of Bodies on Labour Protection

1.1 The Constitution of Georgia provides the main principles of protection for workers and employees in job places, concerning health and safety conditions. In particular, the Constitution of Georgia item 30 provides Freedom of Labour, Right on labour including the right on Healthy Working conditions, also maintaining the privileged work conditions for juvenile and women. This must be stated and provided by law.

The mentioned decree of Constitution determines the indivisible responsibilities of the State to provide the existence of safety labour norms and using them on legal level. According to this, the above mentioned rights are defined as the part of the main human Rights and breaking of these rights by any person can be directly appealed to the Constitutional Court of Georgia.

1.2 There is no national conception in the area of Labour Protection.

1.3. The main aspects of Labour Protection are given in the following juridical acts of Georgia:

- Labour Code of Georgia (1973, changes has been made)
- Law of Georgia on State Ecological Estimation 1996.15.10.
- Law of Georgia on Safety of Sanitation Zones in resorts and resort places 1998.20.03.
- Law of Georgia on Regulation of Collective Labour Controversy 1998.30.10
3

-Law of Georgia on Standardization 1999.25.06.
-Law of Georgia on Atmospheric Air 22.06.99.
-Law of Georgia on Gas and Oil 1999.10.04.
-Law of Georgia on Traffic Security 1999.28.05.
-Law of Georgia on Social and Medical Examination 2001.08.06.

1.3.1. Many changes and additions have been included in the Labour Code of Georgia 1973, though most of them have been connected to the contractual labour relations regulated by Civil Law, but part of the Labour Code has been changed wholly into juridical acts, for example "Law on Collective Labour Agreements and Treaties", "Law on Trade Unions". Part of the Code concerning the safety of workers and employees in job places has not been changed yet. Labour Code Chapter XI- "Labour Protection" includes the main principles consisting of the following:

- Provision of healthy and safety conditions in job places (article139);
- Execution of Labour Protection terms during the construction and exploitation of building, construction and equipment (article140);
- Prohibition of transmitting for exploitation of the enterprise that does not correspond to the Labour Protection requirements (article141);
- Following the obligatory Labour Rules by the administration (article142);
- Instructing workers and employees on technical safety and enterprising sanitation (article143);
- Instructions on Labour Protection obligatory for employed employees and for the future employment (article 144);
- Finances for Labour Protection activities (article 145);
- Giving out special overalls and other facilities for Individual Protection (article146);
- Giving out soap and other rendering facilities (article147);
- Medical examination for some categories of workers and employees.


1.3.2. Unfortunately there is no law on Labour Medicine in Georgia. Labor Medicine as a direction is represented in the field of Sanitation Hygiene.

1.3.3. State inspection on Labour Protection (in accordance with the Labour Code article 237) is executed by the Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Care of Georgia. On Increasing Danger (according the code article 238)-State Inspection of Technical Supervision of Georgia, on Labour Sanitation (article 241) - the Inspection of Sanitation Supervision and it's territorial bodies of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Care of Georgia. Safety service on electric and heating plants (article 239) is executed by the Energetic Supervision and Fuel Quality Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Georgia. The Chief Department of Fire Safety Service of the Ministry of External Affairs executes observation on Fire Safety in Georgia. The functions and responsibilities of the mentioned bodies are represented in the decrees affirmed by the appropriate bodies and are considered as a normative act.
The Public Observation on Labour Protection is executed by Trade Unions (article 241).

Bodies according to the article 42, of Administration and Infringement Law Code provides the type of administrational payments for the infringement of rules on Labour Protection. In compliance with article 215 Labour inspectors are authorized to investigate and consider the crimes connected to article 42 of Administration and Infringement Law Code.

According to the article 170 of Criminal Law if an authorized person infringes the rules of Technical Safety and Labour Protection he (she) can be accused and punished by deprivation of freedom for seven years.

1.3.4. Laws and Decrees on compensation due to the industrial injuries and occupational diseases will be represented in the new laws of Labour Code. At present is in force legal normative act, decree of President of Georgia on "The Rule of Compensation Payment at an accident".

1.4. Besides the above mentioned laws concerning the aspects of Labour Protection, some bodies are authorized to adopt normative acts, that will be obligatory for any institutions, in spite of their organizing and juridical form. For example:

- Decree of President of Georgia N275 dated 1997 May 30 "Passing Medical Examination for the citizens for getting permission for some kind of activities and professions";
- According to the order, dated 1998 May 22 of the Minister of Fuel and Energy of Georgia is "Basic decrees on Labour Protection on work organizing in Gas and Oil Industry";
- Order of the Minister of External Affairs of Georgia dated 2001 November 20 N482 "Formation of Certification Service System and the Affirmation of normative documents on work organizing";
- Affirmed by the Head of Georgian State Agency on Oil and Gas resources regulation the order N2 dated 2002 January 9 "Confirmation of the National Rules regulating the Oil and Gas operations";
- Confirmed by the order of the Minister of Urbanization and Construction of Georgia dated February 5 2001 N3/36 "To prolong the date of functioning of building norms and rules, also of other normative acts in the territory of Georgia";
- Affirmed by the order N8 of the Head of Georgian State Inspection of Technical Supervision dated 2002 March 28"Safety Rules in Gas Production);
- The order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Care of Georgia dated 2002 September 10"Confirmation of Sanitation rules and norms of work conditions for the personal working in the zone of the influence of the fields of electrostatic, industrial frequencies and various electronic, electromagnetic frequencies;
- Order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Care of Georgia dated 2002 September 10" Confirmation of limitation on concentrations in the air of working zone of fibrogenic, aerosols and metals of mixed type";
- Order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Care of Georgia dated September 10 2002 "Affirmation of Hygienic requirements produced in labour conditions for women".
1.5. In accordance with the article 67, item 1 of Constitution of Georgia, the legislative initiative right has President of Georgia, Member of Parliament, Fraction of Parliament, Committee of Parliament, Supreme Bodies of Abkasia and Adjaria, not less than 30000 electors.

In compliance with the Law of Georgia, Item 7, "Concerning normative acts", juridical acts of normative characterization (instruction, decree, direction, indication etc.) should be issued by the order of the appropriate minister or the head of executive authorities of the other central State organs. Other structural units of State institutions are not authorized to issue a normative act. Concerning technical standards, they are affirmed by the State Department of Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Georgia, or by the appropriate Ministry.

1.6. There is a special chapter in the efficacious Labour Law Code, concerning collective agreements. Controversies in collective Labour in Georgia are regulated by the Law adopted in 1998. 30.11. "The rule on regulation of collective Labour controversy". The administration of labour controversy regulations of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Care of Georgia is responsible for the regulation of the question.

1.7. Due to the decree N 34 dated 1995 January 23, item 1 of The Cabinet of Ministers of Georgia "Confirmation of Additions on Post Salaries" addition for harmful and tough labour conditions is 15% of salary and for special harmful conditions -20%.

In case of ignoring the requirements of the decree by the employer Labour Inspection takes the appropriate measures.

2. Mechanisms of Reviewing National Policy

There is no national conception on Labour Protection in Georgia, national council on Labour Protection, commissions, which are authorized for periodical review of the national legislation on Labour Protection, councils of directors committees and other organs either. The mentioned function is executed by the appropriate ministries and Parliament committees. Besides due to Item 6 law of Georgia on "Collective Labour Agreements and Treaties"

- For the regulation of labour and social-economic relations, also for the general agreement and collective negotiation will be established the permanently functioning trilateral commission, consisting of the representatives of executive bodies, trade unions, or the representatives of their union and entrepreneurs' unions.

3. Cooperation and Coordination Including Collective Agreements

On country scale the mentioned question is regulated by the Law of Georgia on "Collective Labour Agreements and Treaties" that defines juridical functions of making, working out and fulfillment of collective agreements and treaties. Its aim is to regulate the interests of employees and employers in labour social-economic relations.

Due to the general decrees:
Collective Treaty regulates labour, social-economic and professional relations between the employer and employees within the enterprise, institution and organization in spite of their organizing and juridical form.

Agreement provides labour conditions, employment and social-economic responsibilities for the workers of special profession, field territory and is concluded on state, branch (inter branch and professional) and territorial level.

The representatives of employees can be trade unions, their unions or the authorized representatives of employees elected at general meeting (conference).

Employers can be represented by the Head of Enterprise, institution and organization, entrepreneurs and their unions or by other organs and persons authorized by the employers.

3.1. On Country Scale

As a sample of coordination can be considered the general agreement concluded between the executive authorities of Georgia, Trade Unions Amalgamation of Georgia and the Union of Entrepreneurs of Georgia. Chapter 5 of the agreement provides the questions of Labour Protection and Ecological Safety, obliging executive authorities for the fulfillment and provision of legislative and normative acts on Labour Protection and the improvement of Labour Protection activities.

3.2. On Enterprise Level

Georgian Trade Unions Amalgamation has concluded branch agreements with the various enterprises. For example: Trade Union of Georgian Railway – with "The Railway of Georgia", L.T.D, Trade Union of workers of Communication of Georgia – with joint-stock company "Electro union", free Trade Union of workers of Energy and Electrotechnical Industry of Georgia – with 90% of enterprises functioning under their competence. The Trade Union of Workers of Oil and Gas Industry of Georgia --with the appropriate enterprises etc.

4. Technical Standards, Management Systems and Directions of Labour Protection

4.1. The rules concerning Safety and Health Protection, special technical rules and decrees for workers and employees in job places are provided in various legislative normative acts. Most of them have been worked out and adopted in the Soviet period. According to the simultaneous order, dated 1998 April 27, of than existing Ministry of Labour, Social Care and Employment of Georgia, Ministry of Urbanization and Construction, State department of Standardization, Metrology and Certification and State Inspection of Technical Supervision of Georgia (prolonging the date of normative acts
on Labour Protection being in force till 1992) has been confirmed that, the mentioned normative acts are to be in force until they are changed by new rules. The mentioned normative acts include special payments, decrees, sectoral and institutional rules, building normatives and rules, also state standards, methodological directions, sectoral standards and instructions.

The management system of labor protection is provided by the main normative act of State Inspection of Technical Supervision of Georgia. According to the item 12 of the decree the basic tasks of technical supervision includes "To certificate the importing from abroad or exporting from the country the objects and technologies of high risk of local industry the rules of its competence. For the purpose within the State Inspection of technical supervision is established the organ of central certification system for used technical equipments and articles at hazardous enterprise object, which will give out the certificate on correspondence of the object to the state standard requirements.

4.2.Standards of Labour Protection system dated in Soviet period is still in force in Georgia. Many decrees and instructions have been added to the system issued by the appropriate ministries and other competitive institutions. Standards of Labour Protection System includes the following subsystems:

- Organizing Methodological;
- Connected to danger Industrial factors;
- Safety of Industrial Equipment;
- Safety of Industry Process;
- Connected to the functions of individual protection of workers and employees;
- Connected to Job Places.

There are other technical norms concerning Labour Safety that are given in the decrees and instructions of the various ministries and government organs. For example: Building norms and rules for administration industrial constructions and buildings (so called SNIP 2.09.04-87) also so called GOSTs. For example:

- GOST N 12.1.008-76 on biological safety in job places;
- GOST N 12.4.010-75 on individual facilities of protection for workers and employees;
- GOST N 12.4.002-72 on individual facilities of protection against the vibration of hands;
- GOST N 12.4.016-83 on special protection facilities;
- GOST N 12.04.005-85 on individual protection facilities for the respiratory organs.

It should be admitted, that due to the law of Georgia on "Standardization" article 11, item 7, the State department of Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Georgia, according to the decree of the head of the State department of Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Georgia has started the confirmation of national standards of Georgia. For example: due to the decree of the Head of State department of Georgia of Standardization, Metrology and Certification dated 2002 April 15 has come in force since 2002 June 1 the following:

- Georgian national standard GS 46:2002. "Fish and it's products, after recasting, producing and wrapping".
- Georgian national standard GS 47:2002. "Consumer services, service of hairdresseries, general technical conditions".

This is the minor part of the decrees adopted by the State Department of Standardization, Metrology and Certification. It's admissible, that with mentioned decrees have come into force the former soviet GOSTs, for example: with the decree N71, article 6 (safety requirements) was confirmed:
- GOST 12.1.005-Sanitation-Hygienic requirement in the air of working zone.
- GOST 12.2.084-Labour Safety during the installation, exploitation and repair of chemical cleaning machines.

Nowadays in this form has come in force several hundreds of old "Gosts" (from 7000 gosts functioning in Soviet period, that had been adopted on the basis of several years' scientific-researching work). Unfortunately the scales of present scientific work are not sufficient for the creation of new gosts or state standards. It's admissible, that the labour protection management system standard confirmed by the General Director of "Railway of Georgia" LTD, which was agreed with the Railway Trade Union and has been in force since 2002 April 15.

5. The System of Experiencing the Labour Protection facilities and Instruments

5.1. State Government Organs Responsible for Executing Labour Protection Policy

Such organs are:
- The Labour Inspection of the Ministry of labour, Health and Social Care of Georgia (MLHSCG): staff-45, budget-50, 6 thousand lari.
- State Inspection of Technical Supervision of Georgia: staff-85, budget-107,7 thousand lari, including 5 thousand lari of special incomes.
- State Inspection on sanitation hygienic norms and rules supervision (MLHSCG): staff-50, budget-64,8 thousand lari.
- The Department of Energetic Supervision and Fuel Quality of the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Georgia: staff-207, budget-387, 8 thousand lari, including special incomes-135, 4 thousand lari.
- Veterinarian Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia: staff-513, budget - 2607,5 thousand lari, including 322 thousand lari-special incomes.
- The Environment Institute: staff - 49, budget-80 thousand lari, including special incomes - 32 thousand lari.
- The Scientific Centre of Technical-Ecological Research of Georgia: staff - 27, budget - 26,6 thousand lari.
- The Scientific-Research Institute on Labour and Industry organization: staff - 18, budget - 19,3 thousand lari.
- The Chief Department of Emergency and Civil Defence of MEA: staff - 605, budget-787,7 thousand lari.
- The Chief Department of Fire Safety Service of MEA. (Datum is given from Budget Law of Georgia 2002).

5.1.1. Mechanism of Compulsory and Inspection

The administration infringement code article 42 provides the quality and the form of the payment for the infringement of rules on labour protection. Due to article 215 labour inspectors are authorized to investigate and consider the crimes connected to the article 42 of administration infringement code.

According to the article 170 of criminal law the infringement of the rules of technical safety and labour protection, crime of civil type is punished by deprivation of freedom for seven years.

Various inspections are executing their authority in every existing organization in the country in spite of their organizing juridical form. For example: the number of enterprises being under the observation of Georgian State Inspection of technical supervision consists of 3290. The number of annual control consists of 1200 to 1300 including:

- In Mining Industry -250 (Staff-20 chief specialists);
- In Gas Production - 200 (12 chief specialists);
- In Oil Industry -150 (4 chief specialists);
- In Hoisting Mechanisms and Boiler equipments-650 (14 chief specialists);
- In Grain-Recasting Enterprises-50 (2 chief specialists);
- In Chemical Industry - 10 (5 chief specialists);
- In Railway Transportation - 10 (3 Chief specialists);
- In Fuel Energy -5 (2 chief specialists).

5.1.2. The Scientific-Research Institutes and Laboratories on Labour Protection

The kind of institutes and laboratories are:
- The Scientific-Training Institute of Labour and Industry Organization. It is a State institute and its functions in the scientific research activity are very limited for the reason of lack of financing.
- The Scientific-Research Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene.
- The Central Laboratory of City Service of Health and Social Care of the administration of Public Health Care, Tbilisi.

In 2001 has been financed the treatment program for the three main occupational diseases spread in Georgia: 1. Dusty Pathology of the Respiratory System, 2. Chronical Occupational Intoxication, 3. Vibration Disease.
The cost for the program consisted of 58397 lari. The program was held by the stock-joint company - the Scientific-Research Institute of Labour, Medicine and Ecology named after N. Mikheladze.

5.1.3. **Information Centres of Labour Protection**

The National Information Centre on Occupational Safety and Health on aegis of the Labour International Organization and by the decree N 35 of President of Georgia was established on 2003 February 6 and has started functioning. The National profile has been prepared by the centre, it is planned, that in the nearest future the centre will be switched in International Information Centre (CIS) web, and information obtained by the centre will be spread in the Internet.

5.1.4 **Labour Medicine**

During the period of reorganization of Health Care System in Georgia, the functions of the former Sanitation Epidemiological System has been distributed in the Departments of Public Health Protection and Sanitation, Supervision and Hygienic norms. The department of Public Health Care has the appropriate subdivisions in big cities and regions. It is responsible for the analysis and management of the epidemiological situation, also to organize and implement the appropriate activities on disease profilactation. Under the subordination of the Department is the National Centre of disease control, also the Centre of health assistance and disease profilactation, and the Centre of medicine statistics and information.

The Department of Sanitation observation and Hygiene norms is responsible for the health of population in order to avoid negative influence of environment factors for labour, dwelling, nutrition, radiation and chemical safety, for working out sanitation hygienic norms and fulfillment of control upon them.

For the purpose of enstrengthening juridical and institutional basis of these services, the changes have been included in the law of "Health Protection" the changes have defined the functions and responsibilities of public health services.

The Parliament has adopted at first hearing the sanitation code. In the nearest future should be considered the laws on "Public Health Protection" and "Providing Safety conditions for Human Health".

5.1.5 **Compensation Services or Insurance Systems at an Accident and Occupational Diseases**

With the development of the insurance systems, the citizens and enterprises are given the opportunity on voluntary insurance principle of making insurance of any kind of risk. Solution of the mentioned question on state level needs the appropriate legislative
decision, in particular, the insurance of any accident and occupational disease should be obligatory.

5.1.6. Controlling Centres of Poisoning Substances

The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Natural Resourses and the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Care implements the control under the item. It's admissible that it has been already worked out and is executed by the reorganization and competing with the appropriate staff. The reorganization of the ministry is based on the experience and recommendations obtained within the limits of the current project "Ensrengthening of the opportunities for the Ministry of Environment and Protection of National Resources" financed by the Government of Holland and the Development Program of UNO. The ministry is taking care of receiving finances from donor countries and international financial institutions (e.g. Institutional Development Fund-IDF) for the successful fulfillment of the reform.

The Ministry of Environment and Protection of National Resources with the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Care within the limits of the reform of gradual standards on Environment Condition will review the existing standards on Environment Standards. On the first stage will be adopted the standards recommended by the Organization of World Health Care or the standards functioning in European Union, so called "Priority" for littering, such as: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon-hydrogen, set solid particles, biological requirements on oxygen etc. In the long term period will be reviewed the standards on other substances.

Concerning the concrete functioning centre is considered the scientific centre of Technical Ecological Research, staff-27, budget-26,6 thousand lari. Also certain jobs are done in the direction by the various scientific-research laboratories.

5.2. The Structures of Learning, Preparing and Bringing up of the Consciousness

5.2.1. As it has been admitted there is no perfect education system for preparing the specialists of the mentioned field in different directions, though there are exceptions. For example: the Chair of Labour Safety and Mine Aerology of the Georgian Technical University prepares the specialists of industrial and technical safety processes-bachelors of technical safety. The chair will prepare for the country 7 specialists annualy. The first issue is planned in 2004.

In addition Labour Protection as a discipline is taught at the institutes of high education of the Country.

On school level is admissible the manual "Safety" for the pupils of the third form issued by the Chief Department of Emergency and Civil Defence of MEA. Unfortunately the undertakings of this kind are nonsystematic, their regulation can be possible after the adopting of Labour Protection Conception.
5.2.2 Certain organizations are holding the courses of qualification estimation in the area of Labour Protection by the assistance of own and invited specialists.

5.2.3 Institutions teaching the disciplines of Labour Protection do not exist.

5.2.4 There is no National Council in Labour Protection.

5.3 The Specialized Technical, Scientific Medical Institutions Connected to the Various Aspects of Labour Protection

5.3.1 The State Department of Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Georgia.

5.3.2 In the mentioned area (chemical Safety, toxicology, epidemiology etc) are acting the Inspection of Sanitation Observation, the Department of Health Care and it's laboratories, also the appropriate structural units of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of National Resources.

5.3.3 The Chief Department of Emergency and Civil Defence and the Chief Department of Fire Safety Service of the Ministry of External Affairs are responsible in the country during the period of disasters and emergencies. By the order N480 of the Minister of External Affairs dated 2001 November 20, was affirmed the decree of the Chief Department of Fire Safety Service of the Ministry of External Affairs. Due to chapter 2, item 7 of the decree, the main tasks of the Department are:

- Organization of Fire Safety Observation in Georgia.
- Liquidation of fire and jobs connected to the first type emergency, rescuing help.

5.3.4 Nonegovernmental organs are not working at the questions of Labour Protection.

5.4 Human Resources Functioning In Labour Protection on State Levels

5.4.1 As it has been mentioned Labour Medicine is represented in the area of Sanitation Hygiene. For example: the results of the examination passed in the years of 1998-2000 are the following (tab. 1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>The number of persons passed the examination</th>
<th>The number of certificated</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Hygiene</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal Hygiene</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Hygiene</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Hygiene</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Hygiene</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Hygiene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4.2. We can give the total combination of doctors and medical personnel. In 2000 21063 doctors and 26179 average medical personnel worked in Georgia, correlation 1: 1.2 (in 1999 it was 1:1.3, in 1998-1: 1.4). It should be admitted, that the total number is decreasing annually.

5.4.3. See 5.4.1.

5.4.4 The number of inspectors working in the area of labour protection was given in 5.1.

5.4.5. There is no official statistics on Environment specialists.

6. The Statistics on Occupational Diseases and Industrial Accidents

6.1. At 14 accidents happened in Tbilisi in 2002 died 15 and were injured 12 persons (tab. 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Districts of Tbilisi</th>
<th>Number of Accident</th>
<th>Number of victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>With fatal ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ha is not recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ha is not recorded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ha is not recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ha is not recorded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the regions of Georgia at accidents happened in 2002 died (tab. 3):
- In Kvemo Kartli at 9 accident-8 people;
- In the Autonomic Republic Of Adjaria, at 4 accidents-2 people;
- In Kakheti Region-2 people (Oil Company of Ninotsminda, electro enterprise of Gurgaani);
- In Racha-1 (in Ambrolauri Region, Company "Putkari" L.T.D.);
- In Poti-1 (company "Railway of Georgia" L.T.D.);
- In Imereti-2 (Locomotive depot of Samtredia and branch of energetic company of Tkibuli);
- In Guria-2 (Electro enterprise of Ozurgeti and joint-ctock company "Iveria", village Natanebi).
Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Regions</th>
<th>Number of Accident</th>
<th>Number of accidents</th>
<th>Number of victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>With fatal ends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>ha is not recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjaria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kvemo Kartli</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakheti</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racha-Svaneti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imereti</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samtske-Javakheti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number in regions</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2. The number of dead according to the areas of economical activities is the following:
- Service-7 dead persons, 2 is not recorded;
- Fuel Energy-7 dead, 2 are not liable to record;
- Construction-4 dead, none is liable to record;
- Transportation- 6 dead, 5 are not liable to record;
- Health-3 dead, 3 are not liable to record;
- Industry-6 dead and 3 injured, 1 is not liable to record;
- Education-2 injured.

6.3. The obtained information on accidents that took place in the enterprises and institutions of the Country is far from reality. 'The decree on investigation and recording of the accidents happened in enterprises' (items 1.4 and 4.2) authorizes the employer, according to the confirmed rule to inform the appropriate organs on every accident, is not fulfilled at present time, by subjective and objective reasons. Without the assistance of the Procurator's Office, traffic Police, the Department of Statistics and the Stations of emergency medical service, also information from Mess Media and appeal of victims is difficult to obtain the information. The mentioned situation is caused by nonexistent responsibility provided by law for concealed accidents.

From the analysis of the investigated materials on accidents is obvious, that most of the reasons are of organizing character. In particular, dissatisfactory organization of job places, law executive discipline, appointment to work without appropriate training and instruction on the infringement of labour discipline. It shows that entreprenuers have not realized their responsibility to provide healthy and safety labour conditions for their employees.
Statistics on Number of Accidents happened in Enterprises during the last 5 years (tab. 4):

**Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number of Accidents</th>
<th>Number of Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>HA group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fatal Ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>53(7)</td>
<td>6(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>50(7)</td>
<td>4(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>32(4)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>33(14)</td>
<td>7(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>36(3)</td>
<td>7(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204(35)</td>
<td>28(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>178(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100(12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark: the number given in brackets, is the number that has not been recorded

The statistics on occupational diseases looks dissatisfactory (tab. 5). During the years of 1992-2000, the most of accidents were registered in: mechanical engineering - 39, metallurgy industry - 28, mild industry - 19. During the last 5 years the most of the accidents had been recorded in: transportation area - 13, metallurgy - 10, mechanical engineering - 5, ore-mining and mild industry - 3-3 accidents, chemical industry and education - 2-2, energy and health care - 1-1 accidents.

**Distribution of Occupational Diseases according to the Industrial branches is the following (tab. 5):**

**Table 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metallurgy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore-Mining</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energetic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Industries</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the records of the Scientific-research Institute of Labour, Medicine and Ecology after S.S. N. Mikheladze in 2001 were recorded 30 appeals, hence 18 intoxication, 8 pathologies of respiratory tract (2 emphasis, 6 bronchial asthma) and 12 traumas, poisoning.

Table 6 represents the distribution of number of accidents of occupational poisoning according to the years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Intoxication of Manganium</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Intoxication of Lead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronicle Intoxication of Carbonhydrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Intoxication, caused by various poisons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intoxication of Pollacrill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Intoxication of Ammonium Salts Intoxation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. The Policy and Programs of Entrepreneurs' and Employees' Organizations

7.1. 7.2 In order to make the right estimation of the current events taking place in Georgia, it is necessary to consider the establishment of triteral mechanism, and using it in Georgian Society, though the present social-economic situation in Georgia and it's shadow sector (more than 70 %) does not give the opportunity for the beginning of positive changes in this direction.

Under the terms of economical situation in Georgia, and the existing payment system, entrepreneurs, in order to gain more profit are concealing the real situation of their business. An entrepreneur makes an illegal agreement with the employee (on salary and work conditions), that puts the former into hard situation and also the state, with its' budget crisis and unfulfilled social program. Under the circumstances, we cannot talk of establishment of labour protection elements in industry, under initiation of entrepreneurs.

For the purpose of starting the establishment of real social dialogue and effective trilateral mechanism, also their further development, the association of the employers and the Trade Unions Amalgamation of Georgia are trying to create a democratic, independent, trilateral commission.
8. Normal and Current Activities connected to Labour Protection

8.1. For the purpose of improving the legislative basis in the area of Labour Protection, the labour inspection has prepared some remarks and sentences, also it has been participating in the discussions of projects and in devising working commissions.

It should be admitted, that Law of Georgia on "Control over the Industrial Activities", spreading on Labour Inspection contradicts to the convention 81 "On Labour Inspection" of the International Labour Organization (I LO). Also, the mentioned law complicates the activities of the other observation organs, functioning in the area of Labour Protection. At the same time it makes hard the labour conditions of the second and basic side-employees, taking part in industrial activities.

According to the requirement of the concluding part of this Law (article 19, item 2), the representatives of the appropriate committees of Parliament of Georgia and executive authorities, while establishing the rule of implementing control, should take into consideration item 12 of convention 81 of I LO (ratified in 120 countries of the world), in order to give the opportunity to the institutions, authorized for executing observation on safety labour conditions, to enter any enterprise at any time in twenty-four hours, without obstructions.

8.1.1 There are no national initiations on Labour Protection problems.

8.1.2. Such initiations do not have systemic and massive character. The juridical person of Public Law, The Centre of Enterprise Restructure and Management Assistance (CERMA) within its program, financed by The World Bank by the agreement with certain entrepreneurs implements consultation service for establishment ISO 9000 standards. Concerning ISO 14000, its' establishment is provided within the limits of main directions of Environment.

8.1.3. Law of Georgia on "Trade Unions" regulated the activities of the trade unions in the country. It should be admitted, that many trade unions are functioning in the country, but their activities are not effective and sufficient. As the most active trade union, according to its old traditions and strong material-technical base-The Amalgamation of Georgian Trade Unions. Within the union is functioning the Technical Inspection of Labour Protection and its functions are defined by the affirmed decree of Trade Union Council dated 1997 May 30. By this decree were defined the aims and tasks of the activity of Technical Inspection of this Trade Unions, its juridical and legislative foundation, also the right on public control in the area of Labour Protection and Ecological Safety. The Technical Inspection studies the labour conditions of employees, analyses the situation and for making decisions prepares items for discussion at the meeting of the administration and council. During the years of 1997-2003 18 questions had been discussed. For example: "On Industry Traumatism in Enterprises and Institutions of the country", on "Preparing Enterprises and Institutions for the winter period", on "Environment security, Ecological Safety and Labour Protection for employees in Enterprises and Institutions of the Country", "Execution of Labour Protection Activities, provided by Collective Agreement" and etc. Besides the Technical Inspection participated in the investigation of 90 accidents, hence 58 cases with fatal ends.
Technical Inspection of Labour of Trade Unions Amalgamation had prepared the public council of labour protection of the union of branch trade unions and had affirmed its' decree. The Trade Unions Amalgamation of Georgia participates in legislative work and takes part in advanced discussions of various normative acts and projects.

According to the general agreement between the Trade Unions Amalgamation of Georgia and The Entrepreneurs Union of Georgia, the trade unions are responsible for the implement of public control and for the investigation of the reasons of injury cases during the working process, confirmed by law on Labour Protection.

Besides the general agreement, branch trade unions conclude collective treaties with the appropriate ministries and institutions. Territorial agreement is concluded with local, self-governing and governing organs. The mentioned treaties provide the activities on improvement of labour conditions for the employees, working in the area of Labour Protection. For example: Trade Union of Railway of Georgia has concluded the agreement with "Railway of Georgia", L.D.T., Trade union of Workers of Communication of Georgia – with joint-Stock Company "Electro-Union", free Union of Energetic and Electro-technical Industry - with 90% of enterprises functioning under its competence. Trade Union of Oil and Gas Industry of Georgia - with corresponding enterprises and etc.

8.2. International links are basically fulfilled especially with The International Labour Organization.

9. General Data
9.1. Data on Demographic Situation

9.1.1 Recasting the data on the results of population census is continuing at present time. For this reason can be given the data for 1998. Unfortunately there is no statistics concerning item 9.1.2., due to it we are giving the statistics on population in the ruckus of gender and age (tab. 7) and in item 9.2. - the existing data on employment.
**Table 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number of Women on 1000 Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>130567</td>
<td>144984</td>
<td>275551</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>204647</td>
<td>216402</td>
<td>421049</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>219603</td>
<td>228042</td>
<td>447650</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>206402</td>
<td>214669</td>
<td>421071</td>
<td>961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>196923</td>
<td>206057</td>
<td>402980</td>
<td>956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>187494</td>
<td>201188</td>
<td>388682</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>212268</td>
<td>192876</td>
<td>405144</td>
<td>1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>227553</td>
<td>207824</td>
<td>435357</td>
<td>1095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>196760</td>
<td>177496</td>
<td>374256</td>
<td>1109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>172923</td>
<td>153730</td>
<td>326653</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>110297</td>
<td>95996</td>
<td>206293</td>
<td>1149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>170540</td>
<td>140909</td>
<td>311449</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>151448</td>
<td>129478</td>
<td>280926</td>
<td>1170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>146225</td>
<td>114968</td>
<td>261193</td>
<td>1272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>12098</td>
<td>81969</td>
<td>202067</td>
<td>1465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>163791</td>
<td>70780</td>
<td>234571</td>
<td>2314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2817524</td>
<td>2577368</td>
<td>5394892</td>
<td>1093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary and High Education of Population Number, thousand people</td>
<td>2064</td>
<td>2896</td>
<td>3585</td>
<td>3689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hence: High Education</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfinished High Education</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Occupational Education</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Secondary Education</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>1212</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>1399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Education</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older than 10 years of age from every 1000 people of population educated are:</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hence: High Education</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfinished High Education</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Occupational Education</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Secondary Education</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Education</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2.2. The coefficient of working activity of the population or the level of labour activity is 65% on country scale, during the last years and its lagging behind the data of developed countries (70%-80%). Especially it is too low in the city population (56%), in village population is 75%. Data is estimated by the strict criterium of International Labour Organization.

The coefficient of taking part in working activity (level of activity) for the population of both genders of the age of 50-60 (women 76%, men-89%) is increasing the data of developed countries. The economical activity in the developed countries at this age is gradually decreasing on account of obtained property.

Level of employment on country scale is 55-58%. Especially it is law in city population. In 2000 it has been increased by 3% and made 46%, data in city is too high, it made 73%.

In table 10 is given the economical status of Georgia in 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economical Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population over the age of 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically active population, total (working force) (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Unemployment, % (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Unemployment, % (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: (1) By ILO Standard, (2) by mild ILO Standard
9.3. Areas of Economical Activity and the Percentage Data of Employed

There is no data at present time

9.4. Economical Data

9.4.1 According to the preliminary estimation of the State Department of Statistics of Georgia, the total interproduct of Georgia during the months of January to September 2002 consisted of 5285.1 million lari (2397.1 million dollars). Increasing of TIP was 4%, though the rate of increasing was changeable. Particularly, in the third quarter it was 4.8%, when in second quarter-just 1%, and in the first quarter - 6.9%. Discussing the main incentives for economical increasment, inter requirement was the main assisting factor. In particular, was expanded private consumption, state consumption and it assisted for economical increasment. Concerning the formation of the total capital, its' dole in TIP was decreased to 17.8 % in comparison with the dole of the last year - 18.5 %. At present time the level of inter investments in Georgia is basically lagging behind the average data of countries pretending to join The European Union. (The average data of total formation of basic facilities in 13 candidate countries of The European Union in 2001 was 22.6 % of TIP, when the annalogous data in Georgia during 9 months of 2002 consisted of 16.6%). The structure of Total Inter Product, during the years of 1996-2000 is given below (tab.11).

Table 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIP (ml. lari)</td>
<td>3870.6</td>
<td>4284.0</td>
<td>4803.5</td>
<td>5214.0</td>
<td>5818.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP (ml. US dollars)</td>
<td>3071.6</td>
<td>3603.8</td>
<td>3645.6</td>
<td>2869.5</td>
<td>3222.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP (US dollar on one person)</td>
<td>665.9</td>
<td>784.3</td>
<td>791.8</td>
<td>622.5</td>
<td>676.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of TIP in comparison with last year %</td>
<td>+6.9</td>
<td>+17.4</td>
<td>+1.2</td>
<td>-21.5</td>
<td>+9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.4.2 Size of goods produced in country industry and size of service in practical prices consisted of 1474.8 ml.lari. It makes 27.9% of total inter product. The structure of financial incomes of population during the years of 1999-2001 is given below:

Table 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size of Unit</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Incomes of the Population</td>
<td>ml. lari.</td>
<td>1723.7</td>
<td>1792.8</td>
<td>1946.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Expenses of Population</td>
<td>ml. lari.</td>
<td>2677.2</td>
<td>2960.4</td>
<td>2990.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal Average Salary</td>
<td>lari</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Increasement of Nominal Salary</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>121.8</td>
<td>127.6</td>
<td>104.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Increasing rate of real Salary</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>102.2</td>
<td>122.6</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of employed population</td>
<td>thousand people</td>
<td>1703.3</td>
<td>1840.7</td>
<td>1877.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of unemployment Registered officially</td>
<td>thousand people</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>116.6</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Unemployment</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.4.3. In 2002 among the leading branches of economy was recorded the lowest data of economical increasment in Agriculture (only 1.5%). In spite of this Agriculture, with its portion dole is still defending the leading positions within the total inter product, also in the area of employment. The stable increasment is characteristic to transportation, telecommunication and the sectors of financial mediation. The number of subscribers of beeline communication has been increased by 58% and consisted of 371 thousand subscribers, in comparison to the appropriate period of the last year, i. e. the data of mastering the intermarket is 8%. The development of service sector is also stable, which is caused by widening of private service.

According to the statistics data on enterprises engaged in industrial activity during the months of January to October of 2002 the total size of produced goods and size of service in practical prices, without excise and VAT consisted of 2213,8 ml. lari. The distribution of data on branches from the total size of the production, produced by the average and small enterprises is the following:

- 44,9 % or 993,6 ml.lari comes on industrial enterprises.
- 29 % (207,1 ml. lari) on transportation branch, on storage equipment and communication enterprises.
- 9,3% (207,1 ml. lari) on construction enterprises.
- 6,6 % (145,6 ml. lari) on trade, repairing enterprises of automobiles and consumer goods.

According to the data of 2002, the 65% of total produced production and service comes on nonstate sector.

By the expert estimation of the State Department of Statistics of Georgia, taking into consideration the concealed and informal data of industry, during the months January-September of 2002, the real total size of produced industrial production in functioning prices consists of 1905,6 ml. lari, that in comparative prices is 2,8 %, and it is more, than it was at the appropriate period of the last year.

9.4.4. There is no data on finances excreted for the provision of Labour Protection.

10. The Law on "About Safety at Hazardous Enterprises" - attaches the review (In English).

11. The elements to be included into analysis of existing situation

The analysis of Labour Protection Review confirms, that Labour Protection System in Georgia needs more attention. The following measures should be taken on legislative and executive level:

1. Should be adopted the new Law Code on Labour.
2. Should be adopted the National Conception on Labour Protection.
3. Should be worked out and adopted the laws on "Labour Inspection", "Technical Supervision", and "Labour Safety".
4. Should be adopted the Law on " The rule on Compensation after industrial injuries in enterprises". The law will provide compensation for the injured victims, based on insurance principle. This question has been solved, according to the decree of
President N48 of 1999, adoption of the law also will solve the painful problems of the employees arising after the bankruptcy of the enterprises.

5. It is necessary to ratify conventions N81, 129, 155 of International Labour Organization, also the 20-th and 164-th recommendations.

6. The material-technical base and staff of Labour Inspection and of the other institutions acting in this area should come into correspondence with the requirements of International Labour Organization, also to provide them with necessary equipment and transportation facilities. Besides, should be established the services of technical and juridical estimation, that will cooperate with the legislative and juridical organs of the authority.

7. Should be established The Fund of Labour Protection on three levels, in spite of form, property and subordination of the industry: total Central; municipal; organization.

8. The science-research work should be enstregthened within the branch of Labour Protection and on its base should be established modern, individual and collective facilities of protection. Also should be worked out: normative acts on Labour protection, the System of State standards, branch, interinstitutional safety rules, recommendations on providing safety working process in the organizations.

9. Should be activated the laboratories on Labour Protection, that will implement the passportization of Labour conditions and job places.

10. Should be adopted a methodical decree, having the force of the normative act for training and attesting the governing persons.

11. After analyzing the reasons of accidents and to decrease them in future, should be established the system of statistical data in accordance with the requirements of international standards.

12. Should be established Labour Medicine as a branch.

13. Should be developed the insurance system in the area of Labour Protection.

14. Should be defined the normatives for the expenses in Labour Protection.

15. Should be established the compulsory mechanism, in order to oblige the entrepreneur to provide safety labour for employees.

16. Should be implanted the certification system for the objects, in accordance with the requirements of labour protection.

17. Should be established the system of increasing professional level for the workers of Labour Protection.

18. Should be created the public opinion on importance of Labour Protection. The management system of Labour Protection should represent the new policy and active instrument. The assistance of the mentioned system will make possible to decrease the increased accidents and occupational diseases. The establishment of such management systems at the same time will improve: the labour conditions and industrial surroundings, the grade of produced goods and service, the estimation of labour motivation that will generally assist to enstregthen the industry and the State.
Dear Wiking,

In accordance with attached questionnaire from the ILO I tried to give the answer for Georgia;

2. Coverage by OSH law

2.1. 32 %

2.2. All the economic sectors are covered by OSH law.

3. Labour Inspection systems

3.1. 32 %

3.2. 700

4. Workers’ compensation system

4.1. Yes.

4.2. 32 %.

5. Occupational diseases

5.1. Yes

5.3. Yes

6. Occupational health services

6.1. Yes (The scientific-research Institute of Labour, Medicine and Ecology; the scientific-research Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene; the central laboratory of City Service of Health and Social Care, Tbilisi etc.).

6.2. About 30 %.

7. National OSH strategy (policy)

7.1. No

8. There is no advisory body, sectoral bodies, national councils on Labour Protection Commissions, councils of directors committees in Georgia. The mentioned function is executed by the appropriate ministries and Parliament committees. For the regulation of labour and social-economic relations, also for the general agreement and collective negotiation will be established the permanently functioning tri-lateral commission, consisting of the representatives of executive bodies, trade unions or the representatives of their union and employers’ unions.

9. National OSH profile

9.1. Yes.


10. National OSH management System

10.1. Yes.

10.2. No.

10.3. The rules concerning Safety and Health protection, special technical rules and decrees for workers and employees in job places are provided in various legislative normative acts, in many decrees and instructions issued by the appropriate ministries and other competitive institutions, in standards on Labour Protection.

11. The national system based on legislation for recording and notification of occupational accidents and diseases

11.1. Yes.

11.2. Yes.

12. National OSH indicators

12.1. The following national OSH indicators are in the use in Georgia: statistic, monographic, topographic methods, method of calculation of OSH indices, analysis of injuries, absenteeism.

13. National OSH information centres
13.1. There is a national OSH information centre (since 2003).

14. National roster of OSH professionals

14.1. No.

15. National OSH programmes and/or national action plan

15. No. Labour Inspection has the National conception on Labour protection.

16. OSH raising awareness campaigns

16.1. For the World day for Safety and Health at work (28 April) at national, provincial and enterprise level is elaborated the special programme with participation of the Labour Inspection, Trade Unions Amalgamation, Labour Safety Department of the Georgian Technical University (lectures, press-conferences, meetings, posters, stickers etc.).

17. Promotional OSH programmes and activities

17.1. Mining safety, chemical safety, programme of healthy life.

18. Asbestos

18.1. No.

18.2. The use of asbestos is limited in conformity with food products and water

19. Chemical safety

19.1. No.

19.3. No

All the best,

Alexander Bejanishvili