



Government of the Republic of Karelia

**Ministry for Labour and Employment
of the Republic of Karelia**

Status of Working Conditions and Occupational Safety and Health in the Republic of Karelia

Regional Profile

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Regional Profile

The regional Profile of the status of working conditions and occupational safety and health in the Republic of Karelia (RK) has been elaborated as part of cooperation between the Ministry for Labour and Employment and International Labour Organization (ILO) Subregional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, together with the “Association of the Trade Unions’ Organizations of the RK”, “Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the RK”, State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, in accordance with the “ILO’s ‘Outline for compiling regional profile of occupational safety and health’.

The Regional Profile provides information on the applicable Laws in the area of occupational safety and health (OSH), mechanisms of state policy pursued to enforce OSH, infrastructure, social partnership connected structures and organizations, on activities of various partners involved in OSH, human and manpower resource, participants and stakeholders, statistic data and indicators relating OSH, general demographic data, problems and implications encountered, as well as on the needs of Republic’s further development.

When preparing the Profile, data were used provided by the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, State Agencies – Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the RF in the Republic of Karelia, the Administration of the Federal Agency of Oversight in the Area of Consumers’ Rights and Man’s Well Being in the Republic of Karelia, the Administration for Technological and Ecological Oversight of the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Oversight in the Republic of Karelia, the Territorial Body of the State Statistics Federal Service in the Republic of Karelia, Karelian Regional Non-Commercial Association “Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the RK”, “Association of the Trade Unions’ Organizations of the RK”, Center for Occupational Pathology of the Republican Hospital named after V.M. Baranov.

This information can be used in verifying, correcting and further developing the state policies and programs focused on the area of OSH.

The Contents of the Regional Profile “Status of Working Conditions and OSH in the Republic of Karelia” has been reviewed and approved at a session of the Republican Tripartite Commission for Settlement of Social and Labour Relations (Protocol No. 2 dated from March 30, 2010).

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Introduction

The Republic of Karelia is located in the North West of the European part of Russia between the White Sea, Ladoga and Onega lakes. The area of Karelia – 180.5 thousand square kilometers (1.06% of the territory of the RF). The territory of the Republic extends from the North to the South at the distance of 660 kilometers. From the West to the East, along the latitude of the town of Kemi, the Republic extends at the distance of 424 kilometers. In the West, Karelia borders on Finland, in the South – on the Leningrad and Vologda regions, in the North – on the Murmansk, in the East – on the Arkhangelsk region. In the North – East, the Republic is washed by the White Sea, in the South – by Ladoga and Onega lakes. The western border of Karelia coincides with the state border of the RF and Finland and extends at the distance of 723 kilometers.

The population of the Republic of Karelia, as of 01.01.08, totaled 766.4 thousand people. The urban population totals 74.1% (567.9 thousand people), rural – 25.9% (198.5 thousand people). Around 40% of the population lives in the Capital City of the Republic – Petrozavodsk. The population density in the Republic – 4.2 people per 1 square kilometer.

The Republic is constituted by 18 municipalities, 808 localities and communities.

Karelia is a parliamentary republic being part of the Russian Federation. The supreme legislative power body is the Legislative Assembly, constituted by 50 deputies, of whom 25 are elected in single-seat electoral districts and 25 – in accordance to voting lists of political parties. The executive power in the Republic of Karelia is exercised by the Head of the Republic of Karelia, the Government headed by him/her and other bodies of executive power. The Head of the Republic of Karelia is the Chief Executive Officer of the Republic of Karelia.

The superior body is the Government headed by the Head of the Republic of Karelia.

The main factor of economic development of Karelia is **natural resources**. The mineral wealth is diverse: granites, diabase, quartzit, dolomite, marble; iron ore fields are explored and extracted (Kostomuksha field), titaniferous magnetite (Pudozhgorskoye field), mica. Karelia has considerable **hydroelectric potential**. Useful resources of forests, which are occupying half of the Republic territory, are up to 600 million cubic meters. Swamps which occupy around 18% of the territory contain more than 4 billion tons of peat. The fish stock represented by many species is of commercial value: navaga, herring, cod, plaice, Atlantic salmon, salmon, trout. A traditional sector has extensively been developing – **tourism along the rivers and lakes**.

The beneficial economic and geographic situation of the Republic – bordering on Finland, an EU member state - has insufficiently been used. This is contributed into by a **poorly developed transportation infrastructure** and sparse population in the territory.

Karelia is an industrial and agrarian republic. The main roles in the economy are played by logging and timber enterprises, woodworking industry, pulp-and-paper and fish industries. The main sectors

of the Karelian agriculture are dairy cattle farming, potatoes and vegetables planting and harvesting. 2/3 of the area under crops has been reclaimed. The agriculture field areas are planted mainly with forage crops.

The date of formation of the Karelian Commune – June, 8, 1920. The date of transformation into the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic – June, 25, 1923. In 1940, the Republic was transformed into the Karelian and Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1956, it became again the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In the end of 1991, the Republic of Karelia was proclaimed the Republic of Karelia as part of the RF. The capital City – the City of Petrozavodsk (282.8 thousand people), founded in the year 1703.

The distance from Moscow to Petrozavodsk is 925 kilometers.

The global experience has proved that the most important factor, which makes the impact on health of the population of the country, is the steps undertaken by the state aimed to prevent diseases, including those induced at work.

The Law of the Republic of Karelia dated from November, 12, 2007, No. 1133-ZRK approved the Program of Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010.

With account of the all national goals and tasks set and defined by the Federal policies of the social and economic development of the Russian Federation, including the policies of regional development, the main target guidelines for the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia are the following: attaining higher living standards for the population of the Republic, protection of their interests and safety and security in all spheres of activities.

Pursuant this, the main tasks under the Program of Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010 are the following:

1. Attaining higher living standards for the population of the Republic.
2. Securing sustainable economic growth.
3. Formation of capacity for future development.

Implementation of the Program of Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010 has been outlined in a number of interrelated complexes, under which events and actions of different participants under the Program have been coordinated and financed.

In order to enhance the living standards in Karelia and attain higher real income for the population, provisioned for by the said Program, the following tasks are to be performed:

- provide conditions for the full and most efficient employment of the population;
- observe and enforce citizens' labour rights;
- enhance the social partnership system.

In order to develop the labour market and secure conditions for creating efficient jobs, it has been planned to implement a set of actions and steps in different sectors of the economy, including the labour relations, which envisage:

- Improved regulatory and legal basis applied in the labour and other related relations;
- Higher quality of employment and better working conditions.

A substantial factor contributing into employment quality is the working conditions. At present, around 17% of jobs in the economy are in hazardous working conditions, and more than 30% of the work force is employed in the conditions that do not meet the sanitary and hygienic norms and standards.

In order to enhance the motivation of employers to improve the quality of working environment, it is required that relevant and adequate economic mechanisms should be elaborated that would stimulate creating safe and hazard-free working conditions.

In order to expand the sphere covered by the applicable Law, the Government of the Republic issued an Instruction dated from April, 1, 2008, N 143p-II "On Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Karelia Covering the Results of 2007 and Actions in Achieving the Indexes Forecast for the Economic Growth in 2008".

One of the main results of the year 2007 is acceleration of the economic growth, further development of the sectors, which belong to the social sphere, and attaining higher incomes for the population, better demographic situation.

In the year 2007, the most significant strategic documents, which had been approved at the Federal level, were elaborated and adopted: "Strategy of Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2020", 'Map of Territorial Planning of the Republic of Karelia' and 'Program of Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010'. These Documents have outlined the priorities of social and economic mid- and long-term Republican policies aimed at achievement of the strategic objective – attaining higher life quality for the population basing on a sustainable economic growth and forming a potential for future development.

In accordance with the results of 2008, the Gross Regional Product is estimated at a level of 102% to the year 2007. The industrial production volumes were preserved at the level of those of the previous year (100.01%). Investments into fixed capital increased by 6.7%, having exceeded 22.7 billions Rubles. The retail trade turnover amounted 50.3 billions Rubles and was reported to have increased by 8.3%. The inflation rate decreased as compared to the previous year.

Regulatory and legislative basis for the OSH system

1

1.1. Provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on occupational safety, health and working conditions

The main fundamental Law of the Russian Federation is the Constitution of the Russian Federation (passed as a result of the nation-wide vote on December, 12, 1993).

The fundamental Law delegates everyone's duties and rights and empowers in exercising thereof.

Pursuant to Part 3 of Article 37 of the Constitution, 'Everyone shall have the right to labour conditions meeting the safety and hygienic requirements, to labour remuneration without any discrimination whatsoever and not lower than minimum wages and salaries established by the federal law, as well as the right to protection against unemployment'.

1.2. Provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Karelia on occupational safety, health and working conditions

The main fundamental Law of the Republic of Karelia is the Constitution of the Republic of Karelia, which delegates everyone's duties and rights and empowers in exercising thereof.

Pursuant to part 1 of Article 23 of the Constitution, 'Everyone shall have the right to freely use his or her labour capabilities, to choose the type of activity and profession. Everyone shall have the right to labour conditions meeting the safety and hygienic requirements, for labour remuneration not lower than minimum wages and salaries established by the federal law'.

1.3. Provisions of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation

The main Document regulating relations between employees and employers is the Labour Code of the Russian Federation. Article 1 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation defines the goals and tasks of labour regulating legislation. The goals of the applicable labour legislation are securing state supported guarantees of labour rights and civil freedoms, securing favorable working conditions, protection of both employees and employers' rights and interests.

1.4. Basic regional applicable Laws relating to the OSH sphere

In the year 2008, with the aim to pursue the state policies in the field of OSH, improvement of the OSH state management system and harmonization of the applicable Laws of the Republic of Karelia

with the Federal Laws, the Law of the Republic of Karelia was passed, titled “On Issues of Distribution of Authority of the State Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia Relating to OSH” No. 226 – ZRK from 23.07.08.

The Law establishes norms of delegation of duties and authorities in the field of OSH, rated by the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, as authority of the state power bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, between the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia, the Head of the Republic of Karelia, the Government of the Republic of Karelia and executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia. Article 4 establishes and delegates authorities of an OSH management executive power body. All the authorities and duties rated as belonging to the competence of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, as a body authorized in the field of OSH management, were accounted for in the Regulation on the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, approved by the Ordinance issued by the Head of the Republic of Karelia No. 145 from November, 12, 2007.

Article 2 of the Law recognizes the Law of the Republic of Karelia as expired from July, 25, 2005, No. 897-ZRK “On State Management of OSH in the Republic of Karelia” which was valid earlier.

1.5. Basic regional applicable regulatory Acts (by Laws) relating to OSH

LIST Of regulatory legal Acts relating to OSH and agreements on collaboration developed and approved in the Republic of Karelia:

- Regulation by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from April, 3, 2000, No. 94-P “On Coordination Council on OSH with the Government of the Republic of Karelia”.
- Regulation by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from March, 26, 2002, No. 36-P “On Amending the Regulation by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from April, 3, 2000 No. 94-P”.
- Order issued by the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia dated from December, 29, 2008, No. 231-p “On Approval of the Plan for Advanced Actions Aimed at Improvement of OSH in Organizations Located on the Territory of the Republic of Karelia, for the period of the year 2009”.
- Ordinance issued by the Head of the Republic of Karelia dated from November, 12, 2007 “On the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia”.
- Agreement on Collaboration between the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia and State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia dated from December, 10, 2008.
- Agreement on Collaboration between the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia and the State Agency – Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation dated from October, 15, 2008.

1.6. International agreements signed by the Region that contain specific requirements relating to OSH

At present no applicable international agreements relating to OSH in the Republic of Karelia are available.

Other regional Laws and by Laws relating to the issues of OSH requirements and enforcement thereof

2

1. Law of the Republic of Karelia dated from November, 12, 2007 No. 1133-ZRK “On the Program of Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010”.
2. Instruction of the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from April, 1, 2008, No. 143r-P “On Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Karelia Covering the Results of 2007 and Actions in Achieving the Indexes Forecast for the Economic Growth in 2008” and ‘Plan of actions of the Government of the Republic of Karelia for 2008 during implementation of priority trends of economic and social development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010’.
3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Karelia, Association of the Trade Unions’ Organizations of the Republic of Karelia and Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2007–2008.
4. Instruction of the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from April, 16, 2008, No. 161r-P on approval of Plan of actions for the year 2008 aimed at implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Karelia, Association of the Trade Unions’ Organizations of the Republic of Karelia and Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2007–2008.
5. Ordinance of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia dated from June, 6, 2003, No. 108 “On Approval of the Regulation about the Republican Festival – Contest of the Status of OSH Conditions at Organizations of the Republic of Karelia”
6. Order of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia dated from December, 29, 2008 No. 231-p “On Approval of the Plan for Advanced Actions Aimed at Improvement of OSH in Organizations Located on the Territory of the Republic of Karelia”, for the period of the year 2009.
7. Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Karelian ASSR and Karelian Republican Council of Trade Unions dated from July, 18, 1991, No. 202 “On Occupational Outdoor Activities at Cold Time on the Territory of the Karelian ASSR”.

3 Mechanisms of OSH regional policy

3.1. Basic trends in implementation of the regional policies pursued in the area of OSH

1. In accordance with Article 210 of the labour Code of the Russian Federation, the basic trends of the state policies pursued in the area of OSH are the following:

- Securing, as the highest priority, preservation of life and health of employees;
- Enforcement of the Federal Laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, enactment and enforcement of regional and other regulatory legal acts in the field of OSH as well as development and implementation of regional and territorial target programs aimed at improvement of OSH and working conditions;
- State management and control over OSH;
- State oversight and control over enforcement of the state established OSH norms and standards;
- State expertise of working conditions;
- Establishment of the procedure of jobs certification according to the working conditions and procedure of verifying the compliance of OSH conditions with the applicable state established OSH norms;
- Support to public control over employees' rights and legitimate interests in the field of OSH;
- Prevention of accidents and damage to employees' health;
- Investigation and account of occupational accidents and occupational diseases;
- Protection of legitimate interests of those employees who have suffered occupational accidents and occupational diseases as well as their family members on the basis of obligatory insurance against occupational accidents and occupational diseases;
- Enforcement of compensations for hazardous work and work in hazardous and (or) hazardous working conditions;
- Coordination of activities in the in the field of OSH, environment protection and other types of economic and social activities;
- Dissemination of the state-of-the-art domestic and foreign experience aimed at improvement of OSH conditions;
- Involvement in financing OSH supporting events and arrangements;
- Professional training in the field of OSH and relevant qualification upgrade courses;
- Monitoring the status of OSH, occupational traumatism, occupational disease and morbidity;
- Information and awareness in the field of OSH;
- International collaboration in the field of OSH;
- Support to development and implementation of safe technologies and equipment, employees' personal and collective protection equipment manufacture.
- Implementation of the basic trends of the state policy in the field of OSH is supported by actions concerted by the State Authority Agencies and Bodies of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Karelia, local government agencies, employers and employees' associations as well as trade unions and other representative OSH monitoring bodies authorized and empowered by employees.

2. Implementation of actions in the field of OSH under the Tripartite Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Karelia, Association of the Organizations of Trade Unions of the Republic of Karelia and Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the Republic of Karelia.

3. Implementation of the Plan for Advanced Actions Aimed at Improvement of OSH in Organizations Located on the Territory of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2009.

3.2. Mechanisms of regional law making and regulatory development procedures

The law making procedures in the Republic of Karelia, characteristics of development and submittal, adoption, registration, enactment and enforcement, amendment, termination or suspension of legal acts are supported in the Constitution of the Republic of Karelia, in the Law of the Republic of Karelia dated from May, 24, 2000, No. 410-ZRK “On Regulatory Legal Acts of the Republic of Karelia” (in the edition of subsequent Laws amended and complemented), in the Order of legal proceedings of the executive power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia and their state registration (approved by the Decree issued by Head of the RK from January, 10, 2003, No. 10, in the edition of Ordinances issued by the Head dated from 07.02.06 No. 8, from 29.12.06 No. 164, from 18.09.08 No. 58, from 30.07.09 No. 62).

In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Karelia, in the area of competence beyond the power of the Russian Federation, joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, is empowered to exercise its own legal regulation and jurisdiction, including passing and enforcement of laws and other regulatory legal acts. The Republic of Karelia, in regulating items of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and subjects of the Russian Federation, is empowered to pass laws and other regulatory legal acts, which shall not be in contradiction with the Federal Laws.

The Head of the Republic of Karelia, Government of the Republic of Karelia, Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia, and executive power agencies and bodies of the Republic of Karelia are vested with power to adopt and pass regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Karelia.

The Draft of a regulatory legal act can be elaborated as:

- A new regulatory legal Act;
- Amendment of the applicable regulatory legal Act;
- New edition (new text) of the applicable regulatory legal Act.

A norm and regulation making body is empowered to commission development of the draft of a regulatory legal act to the bodies reporting thereto or order its development on the contractual basis with the state bodies, scientific agencies, individual researchers, experts or their teams.

A norm and regulation making body is eligible to commission development of alternative projects to several bodies, agencies, organizations, persons or sign agreements therewith, as well as announce a competition for the best project.

Drafts of regulatory legal acts are agreed and approved with the stakeholders, bodies and organizations concerned. The regulatory legal act approval procedure is registered with a visa initialed. The drafts of regulatory legal acts of the Head of the Republic of Karelia, Government of the Republic of Karelia are subject to approval with a State Juridical Department.

The drafts of regulatory legal acts, that directly affect the population's interests, can be published in media for their public discussion. The incoming proposals and comments are reviewed and considered during final completion of the drafts submitted and reviewed.

In order to assess the quality of the project of a regulatory legal act, which is important politically, economically and socially, an independent scientific assessment procedure (legal, financial, scientific and technical, ecological, etc.) can be applied. An independent scientific assessment procedure of legal acts is performed by scientific and higher educational institutions involved in activities of the relevant competence, experts from among leading scientists and experts depending on the projects to be reviewed. As experts, those scientists and experts are involved who have never participated directly in preparation of the relevant draft. To perform a scientific assessment procedure, leading scientists and experts from foreign countries and international organizations can be involved.

The draft elaborated and prepared, is submitted to a regulatory making body with an explanatory note, which contains as follows:

- a) Substantiation of the necessity of passing the project;
- b) Place of the draft in the system of the applicable laws, compliance of its fundamental provisions with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws, Constitution of the Republic of Karelia, Laws of the Republic of Karelia;
- c) Forecast of the social and economic and other consequences of its passage;
- d) List of regulatory legal acts, whose annulments, amendments are likely to require passing an additional regulatory legal act;
- e) Proposals on development of regulatory legal acts, whose passage is required in implementation of this specific legal act;
- f) Financial and economic substantiation (in case bringing the draft whose implementation is likely to require additional financial and other expenditures);
- g) List of bodies and persons who are initiators of the draft development, persons and organizations that have been involved in its preparation;
- h) Reference to the bodies and persons, with whom the draft has been agreed and approved with, a short description of the subject matter of disagreements and reasoned opinion thereof.

Laws of the Republic of Karelia are subject to official publication. Laws of the Republic of Karelia are enacted from the date of their official publication, provided the laws themselves have not established another time period of their enactment.

Regulatory legal acts are valid on the basis of supremacy of those acts that supersede due to their higher legal effect. Laws and other regulatory acts that establish or aggravate responsibility don't have retroactive force.

A regulatory legal act or its separate provisions cease to be effective in the following cases:

- 1) Termination of time, during which the act is considered to be valid (its individual provisions);
- 2) Passage of a new act having the same legal effect (force), which is contradicted by the regulatory rules and instructions of an act effected earlier (its individual provisions) or which absorbs an act effected earlier (its individual provisions);

- 3) Adjudgement of the act (its individual provisions) as expired by the body that passed that Act or another body authorized thereto;
- 4) Due to some other reasons provisioned by the Federal Laws.

3.3. Agencies and bodies involved in state oversight and control over enforcement of labour legislation and other regulatory acts containing labour law connected norms

The state oversight and control over enforcement of labour (occupational) laws and other regulatory legal acts containing norms pertaining to labour relations legislation on the territory of the Republic of Karelia is exercised by the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia of the Federal Agency for Labour and Employment.

The highest oversight over enforcement of laws on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, including labour regulating laws, is empowered to and exercised by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Karelia.

3.4. Development of regional OSH regulating programs (plans)

In the Republic, pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Karelia dated from November, 12, 2007, No. 1133-ZRK «On the Program of Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of up to 2010», a Program of economic and social development of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2010 has been developed and approved by the Government.

A Plan of actions of the Government of the Republic of Karelia for the year 2008 in implementation of priority direction areas of economic and social development of the Republic of Karelia has been developed and implemented, envisaging actions aimed at improvement of OSH considered and taken into account .

At present, the Republic of Karelia does not have any applicable regional target programs with the focus on OSH. At the same time, individual municipalities (Kemsky, and others) have developed and implemented programs with the focus on OSH.

Annually, beginning from 2006, a Plan of main activities and actions has been developed and approved by Orders of the Minister for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, aimed at improvement of OSH in organizations located on the territory of the Republic of Karelia. In developing a regular plan, proposals of oversight and control bodies, executive power bodies, employers, trade unions, organizations involved in OSH connected services are taken into account.

3.5. Economic methods of providing incentives for employers in the field of OSH

The economic mechanism for the employers' activities in the field of OSH are specified in the Federal Law dated from 24.07.1998 No. 125-FZ "On Obligatory Social Insurance against Occupational Accidents and Diseases» and envisage a differential insurance (underwriting) rate amount established for employers (depending both on occupational risk and OSH status– with respective discounts and bonuses to the insurance tariff).

In addition to that, insurers can receive a partial financing for the events committed in preventing occupational traumatism and diseases at the expense of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation to an amount of 20 % of the dues amount charged during the year that precedes the year when the employer approached the Fund.

The Fund department, as of 01.01.2008, had 20,102 insured and registered, with the number of employees – 302,284, as of 01.01.2009 – 21,959 registered, with the number of employees – 302,731.

Dynamic of the draft of the funds, allocated by the Social Insurance Fund to carry out preventive actions aimed at reduction of occupational traumatism by the insurers of the Republic of Karelia, is given in Table 3.5.1.

Table 3.5.1

Years	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Quantity of insured allowed to finance preventive measures	50	84	212	301	411
Amount of funds, thousand of rubles.	9162.1	13094.9	24305.5	23909.9	29111.6

3.6. Forms of public stimulation and experience sharing in the field of OSH

In 2007, a republican contest was held by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dedicated to the status of OSH in organizations located on the territory of the Republic of Karelia.

In accordance with the results of pick contests held in the regions and cities of the Republic, attended by more than 50 organizations, 12 teams from 9 municipalities, which had contended for the first places, won.

The participants were awarded with diplomas, certificates of honor issued by the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia.

In order to further improve the contest among the organizations, in 2009, a new Regulation on holding a procedure for the Republican contest “Enterprise of High Social Responsibility” was developed and is now reviewed, which provisioned 2 areas of activities covered:

- The best form of social stability oriented organization;
- The best organization of activities in the field of OSH.

The complete selection will be performed among employers involved in business activities in the real economy and nonmaterial sphere, in each of the four groups depending on the number of employees:

- I group – from 16 to 100 people inclusive (small size business entities);
- II group – from 101 to 250 people inclusive (middle size business entities);
- III group – from 251 to 1000 people inclusive;
- IV group – from 1001 and more.

In accordance with the results of the Contest, the winners are awarded with Diplomas, Certificate on Honor and Diploma of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia.

Mechanisms of social partnership and coordination of activities

4

The legal basis for development of social partnership in the Republic of Karelia comprises the following Acts and Laws:

- the Labour Code of the Russian Federation;
- Federal Laws “On Russian Tripartite Committee for Settlement of Social and Labour Relations”, “On Associations of Employers”, “On Trade Unions, their Rights and Guaranties of their Activities”;
- Republican Laws “On Social Partnership in the Republic of Karelia”, “On Republican Tripartite Committee for Settlement of Social and Labour Relations”;
- other regulatory legal acts in the labour sphere, and also the General Agreement between the All Russian Trade Unions Associations, All Russian Associations of Employers and Government of the Russian Federation;
- Republican Tripartite Agreement on Social and Economic Policy and Development of Social Partnership (Regional Agreement) signed by the Government of the Republic of Karelia, “Association of the Trade Unions’ Organizations of the RK”, “Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the RK”;
- regional and industrial and territorial agreements, collective bargaining agreements of enterprises and businesses.

The institute of social partnership in the Republic of Karelia is aimed at finding solutions to the following tasks and problems:

Elaboration and implementation of socially oriented policies;

- Elaboration of an efficient mechanism based on agreement regulation of social, labour and relevant economic relations;
- Support to stability and consent in society on the basis of objective account of interests of all the layers of society;
- Collective bargaining process and consultation between all the sides and parties involved;

Development and signing of collective agreements and collective contracts;

- Prevention of collective labour disputes and support to their settlement through conciliation procedures;

Additional social guarantees for employees compared to the applicable laws.

Social partnership is guaranteed and supported in the form of interaction of the parties and sides involved through the bodies of social partnership:

- At the regional level – by the Republican tripartite commission for settlement of social and labour relations (Regional Commission – hereinafter);
- At the industrial level – by industrial committees for regulation of social and labour relations (Industrial Commission hereinafter);
- At the territorial (municipal) level– by territorial commissions for settlement of social and labour relations (Territorial Commissions – hereinafter);
- At the level of organizations, in the form of agreements or collective agreements, which specify mutual obligations in the labour related sphere between employees (employees’ representative body) and employers.

4.1. Regional level

At the regional level, an Agreement is signed between the Government of the Republic of Karelia, “Association of the Trade Unions’ Organizations of the RK”, and Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (employers) of the Republic of Karelia.

The agreement of concern includes the following obligations:

- In the area of economic policies;
- In the area of employment;
- In the area of salary, incomes and living conditions of the population;
- In the area of social protection of employees and population;
- In the area of OSH;
- In the area of social partnership.

The OSH section contains the following obligations of the Parties and Sides involved:

Government:

- Analyses status of occupational traumatism causing severe and fatality consequences on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, development of recommendations aimed at its reduction. Provides the Trade Unions and Employers with status and causes of occupational traumatism, on the results of OSH enforcement inspection procedures held together with oversight bodies and agencies in the organizations located on the territory of the Republic;
- Develops and enforces actions aimed at arrangement of OSH state management on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, which belongs to its competence and is part of its legal power;
- Consults and methodologically assists organizations and entities of all the industries of the economy regardless of ownership forms, as well as municipalities in developing programs (plans) aimed to improve OSH and working conditions;
- Organizes expertise of quality of on-site OSH and working conditions attestation, verify compensations for hazardous occupational activities and activities involving hazardous working conditions at the organizations and entities of the Republic; renders support to organizations and entities of all ownership forms in performing such on-site OSH and working places attestation procedures;
- Arranges and holds together with employers and trade unions of all republican contests and inspections in the organizations and entities of the Republic dedicated to OSH issues, holds exhibitions of the state-of-the-art personal protection equipment;
- Supports methodologically and consult the OSH agencies and services (experts) of organizations and entities of all the industries regardless of ownership forms, representatives of non-governmental organizations of the Republic on the issues of OSH activities; establishes an institute of workers’ representatives, OSH commissions (committees);

- Organizes training and knowledge testing in the area of OSH at OSH training centres, where managers and experts of organizations must be trained, as well as persons pertaining to groups of those insured through the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund;
- Exercises control over enforcement of actions dedicated to OSH as part under the collective agreements signed;
- Develops a Plan and basic actions aimed at improvement of OSH of those engaged in professional and occupational activities in organizations of the Republic of Karelia, for the periods of 2009, 2010.

Employers:

- Allocate funds to provide financial support to an OSH inspector of the trade union organization (in case quantity of employees is more than 1 thousand people) in accordance with the collective agreements and applicable laws;
- Realize (with trade union body involved) on-site OSH and working conditions attestation (in accordance with the time periodicity specified by the collective agreements, but at least as frequent as once every five (5) years), and perform OSH certification;
- Update systematically and provide advanced training to managers and OSH services and experts engaged therein;
- Establish in organizations, which employ more than 50 people and are engaged in industrial production activities, OSH services or appoint the position of an OSH expert having a relevant experience or expertise in this area of activities;
- Provide conditions to exercise state and public control over enforcement of the labour and OSH regulating laws; establish OSH committees (commissions);
- Develop and finance actions aimed at environmental protection in accordance with the applicable laws and agreements;
- Provide obligatory insurance of employees against occupational accidents and occupational diseases in cases specified by the Law;
- Provide training and knowledge tests in the area of OSH to unit managers, experts, workers' representatives, members of OSH committees;
- Integrate into collective agreements financially supported actions aimed at improvement of OSH conditions to an amount of not less than 0.2 % of the production costs (works, services);
- Develop and implement health improvement and occupational diseases prevention programs.

Trade unions:

- Exercise public control over enforcement by employers of the employees' rights and vested interests in OSH and environmental safety;
- Elect workers' representatives in organizations; involve them in public control over OSH. Provide together with employers OSH training to persons authorized (entrusted) by trade unions to be responsible for OSH;
- Inspect status of OSH, specified by relevant collective agreements, contracts and other regulatory acts, which regulate labour relations; be involved in inspections performed by the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, in exercising control over the OSH status in the organizations of the Republic; appeal to relevant bodies and agencies with demands of holding officials and authorized persons held legally responsible for violations of OSH norms and requirements as well as for nondisclosure of occupational accident facts;
- Participate in the activities of commissions (committees) for OSH in organizations;
- Consult trade union members and render assistance thereto on the issues of OSH.

Employers, trade unions:

- Include into collective agreements and contracts special clauses (sections) on characteristics of regulation of women's OSH, provide additional social benefits, privileges and guarantees to

- pregnant and nursing mothers, single mothers, large families, other persons holding family responsibilities in accordance with the collective agreements and contracts signed;
- Participate in holding World OSH Day (April, 28), as well as in all-Russian and republican days of environmental, fire and emergency safety and security.

On the regional level, industrial agreements (branch agreement) are also signed. An industrial agreement specifies payment general conditions, guarantees, compensations and privileges for employees of organizations involved in respective types of economic activities (industries).

The specific content of an industrial agreement is specified by a relevant industrial commission on the basis of drafts of agreements submitted by all the sides and parties involved in social partnership or by one of them.

4.2. Territorial (municipal) level

A territorial Agreement regulates general working conditions, guarantees, compensations and privileges (fringe benefits) for employees on the territory of a specific municipality.

The content of the municipal agreement is determined by the territorial commission on the basis of agreement drafts, submitted by all the sides and parties involved in the social partnership process or by one of them.

The participants of territorial commissions are representatives authorized by municipal bodies as well as by employers and employees.

The authorized representatives of employees at the territorial level are associations of trade unions at the territorial level.

The authorized representatives of employers at the territorial level are territorial associations of employers.

The list of Agreements signed by associations of employees and employers is given in Chapter 10 of the Profile.

4.3. Corporate /Employers Level

In order to regulate the social and labour relations in organizations and businesses as part of the social partnership, representatives of employees and employers are involved in collective bargaining on preparation, signing or amendment of collective agreements and are entitled to initiate such kind of negotiations.

The sides and parties to collective bargaining are employees and employers.

The representatives of the sides and parties, notified in writing of the beginning of collective bargaining, are liable to enter into the negotiations during seven calendar days from the date of receipt of the proposal thereto, by sending to the initiating side of the collective bargaining an answer submitting representatives from his side to participate in the negotiating process and indicating their authorities.

In order to hold collective bargaining and prepare a collective agreement draft and sign thereof on the equal legal basis, the sides and parties thereto are to set up commissions involving representatives authorized by the sides and parties thereto.

The employer involved ensures the conditions, agreed upon by the sides and parties, necessary in drawing and signing the resultant collective agreement.

Employees not unionized are entitled to authorize both the trade union body involved and other representatives to represent their interests in their relations with the employer involved.

When several representatives of employees at organizations are involved, they are entitled to set up a single representative body to participate in the commission connected activities and in signing the resultant collective agreement. In doing this, every participant is entitled to represent, as part of the single negotiating body on the basis of proportional representation, depending on the number of employees represented by them.

The draft (project) of a collective agreement elaborated and submitted by the commission is subject to mandatory discussion of the employees of the entity involved. The draft (project) is completed then by the commission with account of comments and proposals submitted.

When the sides and parties thereto have agreed upon, the collective agreement is made at least in duplicate and is signed by the sides' representatives.

When the sides fail to agree upon individual provisions of the collective agreement draft within three months from the beginning of collective bargaining negotiating, the sides shall sign the collective agreement on the conditions agreed upon with a simultaneous drawing up of the statement of disagreements.

Any amendment to the collective agreement is enforced only by mutual consent of the parties and sides involved.

The content and structure of the collective agreement are agreed upon by the sides and parties thereto.

The collective agreement may include the employees and employer's obligations covering the following issues:

- Forms and system of payment and salary amounts;
- Benefits and compensations;
- Mechanism of salary regulation with account of price and inflation rate, fulfillment of obligations agreed upon in the collective agreement;
- employment, retraining, conditions of employees' discharge;
- working time and time of absence from work (holiday) including the issues of submittal and period of absence from work;
- Improvement of employees' working conditions and safety including those of women and young employees;
- Compliance with the employees' interests in privatizing state owned and municipal property;
- Environmental safety and OSH at enterprises;
- Guarantees and privileges for the employees who are involved in professional training and occupational activities at the same time;
- Improvement of employees' and their family members' health;
- Partial or full compensation for employees' food;
- Control over compliance with the collective agreement, procedure of amending thereto, sides and parties' obligations and responsibilities, adequate conditions for employees representatives' activities, procedure of employees' update on the results of collective agreement procedures and compliance therewith;
- Abstention from strikes in complying with respective provisions of the collective agreement;
- Other issues agreed upon by the sides and parties involved.

The collective agreement may, with account of the financial and economic status of the employer, introduce privileges and benefits for employees as well as working conditions more favorable compared with those specified by the applicable laws and other regulatory and legal acts and agreements.

The provisions of collective agreements shall not be detrimental to the employees' conditions compared with those specified by the labour relations regulating laws, general, industrial and regional agreements. Such detrimental provisions, if they arise, are to be nullified.

4.4. Public control procedures

OSH is one of the main, perhaps, the most prevailing task for trade unions (as of the state and employers) – to enforce the right of employees to safe and healthy working conditions, to their health and sometimes even to their life. The Association of Trade Unions' Organizations in the RK works towards protection of the rights and vested interests to and in OSH of employees engaged in all occupational activities. This is, first of all, about the enforcement of OSH through collective agreements in enforcing their main part– the “OSH Section”. In order to assist the local trade union organizations, methodological recommendations on exercising public control in organizations and entities are elaborated and practical help is being rendered.

The Republic of Karelia is one of the first in the North West of Russia to have been included into the European Union Project dedicated to an on-site OSH system by way of monitoring (surveillance).

Over several years, the Republic has witnessed holding joint international seminars with Finnish and Swedish metal workers trade unions involved, which have been dedicated to issues of stronger efforts made by the trade unions in OSH, including to practical use of an OSH control system by applying the ‘Elmeri’ monitoring method, which was developed in Finland and is applied at many enterprises and services of different types of business.

The Association of Trade Unions' Organizations in the RK has recommended trade union organizations to apply this system in the form adapted to our conditions in exercising public control by persons authorized by trade unions (workers' representatives) to be responsible for OSH.

The ‘Elmeri’ OSH control system has been used as the foundation for the “Methodological Recommendations for Monitoring (Surveillance) the OSH Status on Jobs by those Authorized (Trustees) by Trade Unions”, which were approved by the Ordinance issued by the FNPR Executive Committee Confederation No. 4–6 dated from 26.09.2007 and forwarded by the FNPR Technical Labour Inspection to the Russian regions for their practical use.

To our regret, the Karelian republican trade union organizations, failing to receive any recommendations from the all Russian (interregional) trade unions as far as implementation of the OSH control monitoring method based work is concerned the local union organizations have practically been staying away from this work. The attempts made by the Association to give a boost to implementation of the ‘Elmeri’ OSH monitoring public control system in enterprises located in the Republic have not resulted positively. In fact, neither the Ordinance of Presidium of the Association concerning this aspect, nor the Ordinance of the FNPR Executive Committee on implementation of the aforesaid ‘Methodological Recommendations...’ are enforced. A Bulletin has been published and forwarded to assist the trade union activists of the Republic, which integrated a number of documents dedicated to exercising public control, including the ‘Elmeri’ OSH monitoring system.

Materials covering the ‘Elmeri’ (with applications) have been dispatched to the OSH training centers to be applied in training and been provided to persons responsible for OSH.

The goal of the 'Elmeri' OSH control system is as follows:

- To identify and eliminate on-site hazardous factors, which cause occupational accidents (or reduce their levels to permissible ones);
- To pass from 'traditional' OSH inspection procedures towards indication of the deficiencies in work site arrangement with the aim of preventing of an occupational accident.

Under some international OSH related projects, examination inspections have been performed repeatedly at the chief enterprises of the Republic with applying the 'Elmeri' OSH monitoring based system. The Persons (trustees or workers' representatives) authorized to be responsible for the OSH issues have positively assessed this simple application control method. OSH experts at production lines and production line managers at facilities, where the persons authorized in OSH have provided training classes, have expressed their commitment to actively cooperate with the trade union committees in assessing the OSH status on sites, considering that this will benefit both the enterprises and their employees.

Despite the tripartite Agreement signed by the Government of the Republic of Karelia, Association of Trade Unions' Organizations in the Republic of Karelia and Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers) of the Republic of Karelia, under which employers have undertaken obligations to provide conditions for public control over enforcement of the OSH regulating Laws, no interest on the part of employers to providing such conditions and applying the state-of-the-art methods of control over OSH at work places can presently be reported as such.

This happens due to low awareness of organization and business managers of the state-of-the-art forms of control over OSH. At the same time, the trade unions don't have levers of influence on the employers, who obviously ignore one of the basic OSH areas as part of the state policies – to support public control over enforcement of employees' rights and vested interests in the field of OSH.

It is necessary to state that implementation of the advanced activities in OSH, and namely, identification of hazardous factors, risk assessment and taking measures aimed to reduce risks by applying the 'Elmeri' system by the persons (trustees, workers' representatives) authorized to bear responsibility for OSH has been sluggish. The Republic has seen this system practically applied only at two production and business facilities: LLC "Karkahos" and JSC Ltd "Karelsky Okatysh".

Another type of activity – enforcement of the right empowered by the Labour Code of the Russian Federation to public control over the status of OSH by those authorized by trade unions to bear responsibility for OSH, and technical labour inspector of the Association of the Trade Unions' Organization.

The trade union organizations of the Republic, in accordance with the data provided as of 01.01.09 by the member organizations, about 1000 persons (trustees, workers' representatives) authorized by the trade unions have been elected to be responsible for OSH.

As many as 650 workers' representatives have been trained and their expertise in OSH requirements has been tested at the training centers of the Republic and the training itself has been funded by the Social Insurance Fund.

By taking use of the opportunities provided by the Agreement signed between the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia on interaction in exercising control over enforcement of the labour and OSH regulating Laws at enterprises, at organizations and offices of the Republic of Karelia, experts of the Association, republican trade union committees have been struggling to perform joint inspection procedures together with the Labour Inspection. It is necessary to admit that employers are rather negative towards the proposals of trade unions as far as enforcement of the rights and vested interests of employees connected with providing on-site OSH are concerned. During the joint inspections, the State Labour Inspection enhances the demands of the trade unions by its own authority.

In 2008, the organizations of the Republic saw the Technical Labour Inspector of the Association perform 28 inspections aimed to examine the enforcement by employers of the labour OSH laws,

including 8 inspections together with the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, 1 – as part of the commission involving the State Labour Inspector in the RK, Prosecutor’s Office Assistant, expert of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the RK, 2 – together with the other territorial bodies of state oversight and control (Rostekhnadzor), 2 inspections – together with the Legal Inspector of the Association. During the inspection procedures, which involved, as a rule, officials authorized in OSH, more than 120 cases of violation of the applicable OSH regulating laws have been identified. During the joint inspection procedures by the State Labour Inspectors, 6 officials were called to account and penalized.

Initiated by employers and (or) employees, at some organizations joint committees (commissions) for OSH are set up, as a body of OSH management at enterprises. They comprise, on the parity basis, representatives of an elected body of the local trade unions organization. Basically, such commissions are set up at organizations, where chairpersons of their trade union organizations are employed full time. The commissions provide for inspection of the status of OSH and update employees on the results of these inspection procedures, acquire and gather proposals to the section of collective agreements covering OSH. Setting up such commissions (committees) in organizations that don’t have a full time union committee chairperson is quite problematic due to unfavorable conditions at enterprises, caused today by the ongoing economic crisis, negative attitude of the biggest part of employers towards trade unions, inertia of a number of trade union committee chairpersons, not fully relieved from their main occupational duties.

All the republican union committees consider on the regular basis OSH issues at sessions of the collegial body (presidium, plenary session), respective resolutions are taken, which enforcement are under control. The sessions involve on the permanent basis state labour inspectors and the technical labour inspector of the Association to make presentations.

The Technical Labour Inspector of the Association updates the union committees chairpersons on the status of occupational traumatism, public control in the respective industry, is involved in training, provided in OSH training centers for individual categories of the insured persons (officials authorized in OSH, OSH committees (commissions) members), makes presentations at seminars held by the republican trade union organizations.

OSH connected issues are raised periodically for the “Chairperson Days”, held by the Association of Trade Unions monthly, during which various issues of trade union activities are reviewed.

Materials covering the issues of OSH are posted in the trade union “Voice” newspaper. Annually, the participants of the World OSH Day events (held on April, 28) hear presentations of representatives of the Organization of trade unions.

OSH system organization: means and bodies involved

5

5.1. State bodies and agencies, whose duties and responsibilities cover OSH issues

5.1.1. Regional administration bodies

Pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Karelia «On Issues of Distribution of Authority of the State Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia Relating to OSH», authority of the state power bodies in the Republic is distributed and delegated in the following manner and cover the following areas:

Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia:

- Passing laws of the Republic of Karelia in the field of OSH, including those specifying state regulatory requirements, which cover the OSH issues, as well as laws of the Republic of Karelia on delegation to the local municipal governments in the Republic of Karelia of individual authorities and duties as far as state management of OSH is concerned;
- Exercising other authorities and duties specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Head of the Republic of Karelia:

- As part of his/her authority on the basis of and pursuant to the applicable Laws, issuance of ordinances and instructions in the field of OSH mandatory for enforcement;
- Coordination of activities of the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia with other state power bodies of the Republic of Karelia and, pursuant to the Laws of the Russian Federation, interaction of the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia with the Federal executive power bodies and their territorial bodies, bodies of local government and non governmental organizations regarding the issues of implementation of the state policies in OSH;
- Assignment of an executive power body of the Republic of Karelia, authorized in the field of OSH;
- Exercising other authority and duties specified by the Federal Laws and laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Government of the Republic of Karelia:

- Passing regulatory legal acts in the field of OSH, as well as regulatory legal acts specifying state regulatory requirements regarding OSH;
- Guiding activities of the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia regarding the issues of implementation of basic requirements of the state policies in the field of OSH and control over their activities therein;
- Exercising other authority and duties, specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Executive power body authorized in the field of OSH:

- Development of drafts of laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Karelia in the field of OSH, including those specifying state regulatory OSH requirements, and also drafts of laws of the Republic of Karelia on delegation of individual duties and authority regarding the state management of OSH to the local government bodies of the municipalities in the Republic of Karelia;
- Passing, as part of their competence, of regulatory legal acts in the field of OSH, including regulatory legal acts, specifying state OSH oriented regulatory requirements;
- State OSH management in the Republic of Karelia as part of their authority;
- Interaction with the municipalities and their bodies in the Republic of Karelia, employers (employers' associations), as well as trade unions (trade unions organizations' associations) and other representatives bodies of employees on the issues of implementation of the basic state policies in OSH;
- State expertise of the status of working conditions in the order specified by the Government of the Republic of Karelia;
- Involvement in the order specified by the applicable Laws of the Russian Federation, in investigation of occupational accidents;
- Exercising other authority and powers specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Other executive bodies of the state power of the Republic of Karelia:

- Involvement, as part of their competence and authority, in implementation of the state basic policies in OSH;
- Passing, as part of their competence and authority, of regulatory legal acts in the field of OSH, including regulatory legal acts specifying state OSH regulating requirements at organizations and entities in charge;
- Involvement, in the order specified by the applicable Laws of the Russian Federation, in investigation of occupational accidents in organizations and entities in charge;
- Exercising other authority and powers specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

The Executive State Power Body of the Republic of Karelia authorized in the field of OSH is the Ministry for Labour and Employment.

5.1.2. Territorial (regional) departments of federal oversight and control agencies and bodies involved in labour regulating laws enforcement procedures

The state oversight and control over enforcement of the labour regulating laws and other regulatory legal acts containing norms pertaining to labour right by all the employers on the territory of the Russian Federation is exercised by the Federal Labour Inspection.

The Federal Labour Inspection is a unified centralized system constituted by a Federal Executive Power body, and its territorial bodies (State Labour Inspections).

On the territory of the Republic of Karelia, these activities are exercised by the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia.

The Number of state labour inspectors in the Republic of Karelia as of August, 01, 2009, totaled 19 persons.

The State inspectors have performed 473 inspection procedures (for 6 months of the year 2009) on the issues of enforcement of the labour regulating laws and other regulatory legal acts, containing

norms of labour right, during which as many as 1932 cases of violation of the labour regulating laws were identified.

Over the same period of time, the state labour inspectors involved in the procedures ruled 422 instructions to the employers covering facts of violation identified. In covering the results of the inspections, as many as 350 officials on duty, legal entities, individual entrepreneurs were held administratively responsible and penalized with fines to the amount of 1443.6 thousand rubles, 19 officials on duty were brought to disciplinary account, in meeting the demands of the state inspectors, 35 employees were discharged of their duties due to the failure of having due OSH training, instruction and study course on site in the duly order and test of their OSH knowledge and expertise.

In covering the results of the inspection run, the Prosecutor's Office received 35 materials to rule verdicts as regards bringing those officials responsible for violation of the labour regulating Laws to justice, including 26 materials in connection with occupational accidents and 9 materials in connection with violation of the salary and remuneration norms and rates.

In undertaking the oversight and control actions aimed at enforcement of the labour regulating Laws and other regulatory legal acts, containing the norms of labour regulating Laws, the State Labour Inspectors kept close interaction with other state bodies authorized to exercise control over this area. In particular, during the reporting period, practically every other inspection procedure was performed with experts of the said bodies involved. In this way, through a joint effort, together with the Prosecutor's Office bodies, 14 joint inspection procedures were performed, with the technological oversight bodies - 3 inspection procedures were held, with the labour regulating bodies - 135 inspection procedures were performed, 24 – with the trade unions, 26 – with other bodies (Social Insurance Fund, Medical Insurance Fund, and others).

The State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia signed agreements on interaction with the law enforcement bodies of the Republic, state power bodies and bodies of the state off-budget funds, with the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia, Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, Administration of the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation of the RF in the Republic of Karelia, Administration of the Federal Service of Court Marshals of Russia in the Republic of Karelia, Association of the Trade Unions' Organizations of the RK, and others.

The Chief and Deputies of Chief of the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia are members of the Coordination Council for OSH with the Government of the Republic of Karelia (in 2009, 4 sessions were held), the Interdepartmental Commission with the Government of the Republic of Karelia for the issues of full and timely salary payment procedures, higher employees' salaries, receipts of the unified social tax and insurance dues covering the obligatory pension and social insurance, individual income tax (6 sessions held), the Interdepartmental Commission for the issues of external labour migration, involving foreign employees and specialists (1 session) and are actively involved in the activities of these commissions, and others.

During the reporting period, the State Labour Inspectors were involved in the effort of coordination councils with the Heads of local city and district Administrations. In the second quarter of the year 2009, at a regular reporting session of the Coordination Council, the issues of the status of OSH at the enterprises involved in technical service and transportation means repair of the City of Petrozavodsk were reviewed.

During the first six months of 2009, the Inspection received 573 appeals in writing from individuals and employers, 442 persons were received by the State Labour Inspectors personally, including on the days of duty. The overwhelming majority of the complaints covered cases of violation by employers of the payment and salary regulating laws, including:

- Violation of salary payment due time;
- Illegal deprivation of bonuses;
- Failure to pay for overtime work;
- Failure to pay the full rated increase due to persons engaged in the areas of the Extreme North and areas equated thereto;
- Violation of the holiday allowance payment time;
- Failure to finally pay on the day of discharge, etc.

For the civil servants and state employees, filing appeals connected with the transfer to the new salary payment system beginning from December, 1, is typical.

Some complaints are caused by the employers' failure to comply with the provisions of labour agreements and contracts, etc.

In order to inform employees on the issues of labour regulating laws, increase of their legal awareness and rendering them specific and focused assistance, various forms of interaction with other oversight bodies, trade unions and media were used, including:

- providing personal reception of employees directly at enterprises and organizations and also at 'vacancy fairs' sites (together with the employment service);
- involvement of the inspection officials, in holding various seminars with the focus on labour regulating laws;
- joint inspection procedures with the Prosecutor's Office and labour oversight bodies, employment agencies, trade unions, etc.

5.1.3. Regional departments of social insurance bodies involved in insurance against occupational accidents and disease

Obligatory social insurance of employees against occupational accidents and diseases on the territory of the Republic of Karelia is enforced by the State Agency – Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia.

Pursuant Article 15 ("Rights and Obligations of Insurer") under the Federal Law dated from 24.07.1998 No. 125-FZ "On Obligatory Social Insurance against Occupational Accidents and Diseases", the Regional Department undertakes the following actions in the area of OSH:

- Assigns its representatives to the commissions of investigation of cases which caused fatalities and/or severe consequences;
- Informs the State Labour Inspection of the Republic of Karelia on the growth of occupational traumatism at enterprises and businesses;
- Assigns systematically its experts to participate in comprehensive inspection of the status of OSH focused activities at organizations and entities on the territory of the Republic of Karelia with issuance to the insurers recommendations aimed to prevent insured accidents;
- Accounts occupational accidents and diseases registered at organizations on the territory of the Republic of Karelia.

The Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia increases funds allocated to finance preventive actions aimed at reduction of occupational traumatism in the Republic of Karelia.

For the period of 2008, as many as 411 insurers used up, on account of the insurance premiums to cover obligatory social insurance against occupational accidents and diseases, funds to the amount of 27 649.6 thousand rubles (in 2007 – 22 939.13 thousand rubles). This makes up 96% from the amount allocated to meet the said goals (29 111.6 thousand rubles).

The amounts covered by the insurers in allocating the planned funds totaled:

In obtaining vouchers for sanatorium-and-spa treatment provided to employees 6 899.4 thousand rubles (349 vouchers) — 94.7 % of the planned index 7283.1 thousand rubles;

In obtaining certified means of personal protection equipment for employees engaged in occupational activities with hazardous and dangerous conditions, as well as in activities performed in special temperature conditions, in accordance with the norms preset, 17 177.3 thousand rubles. (9 417 people) – 96.3 % of the index planned 17 839.3 thousand rubles;

In performing occupational conditions on-site attestation 2 652.6 thousand rubles (1 790 jobs) – 88.3 % of the index planned;

In performing work planned in accordance with the results of attestation aimed to bring the dust and gas content levels to meeting the state regulatory OSH requirements 920.3 thousand rubles (17 jobs) – 93.6 % of the index planned to the amount of 983.6 thousand rubles.

5.1.4. Territorial (regional) departments of federal bodies responsible for oversight and control over public health, industrial and transport safety and other

On the territory of the Republic of Karelia the oversight and control over public health and road traffic security is exercised by the territorial departments of the Rospotrebnadzor, GIBDD (traffic police) and Rostehnadzor Agencies of Russia.

5.1.4.1. Rospotrebnadzor territorial administration activities.

The Administration of the Federal Agency for Oversight in the Field of Consumers Rights Protection and Well Being (Rospotrebnadzor) in the Republic of Karelia, pursuant to the Regulation on the Administration, which belongs to its competence, is involved in the following activities:

- State sanitary and epidemiological oversight over the working conditions of employees, jobs and occupational processes, technological equipment, work site arrangement, collective and personal protection equipment, occupational modes, recreation and domestic service provided to employees with the aim to prevent occupational and infectious disease related to and induced by their working conditions;
- Review of appeals, requests made by state power bodies, local government bodies, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, individuals;
- Issuance of references, information to be submitted to the state bodies of the Republic and local government bodies;
- Holding actions aimed at identification and elimination of the causes preconditioning occupational diseases, mass noninfectious diseases (poisoning) inflicted on people, induced by the impact of hazardous production environment and factors induced thereby;
- State sanitary and epidemiological oversight over the documentation of planning and construction of urban and rural settlements, reconstruction, technical upgrade, expansion, shutdown, conservation and liquidation of objects and sites, as well as allotment of land plots designed for construction, over the status of ambient air on the territories of industrial objects, as well as over air in occupational areas and premises; status of soils of industrial facilities; conditions and methods of gathering, use, decontamination, transportation, storage and disposal of industrial and consumption waste.

The Rospotrebnadzor Administration comprises 4 territorial departments (TDs): TD for the Segezhsy, Belomorsky, Kemsy and Louhsky municipal districts; TD for the town of Kostomuksha and Muezersky, Kalevala and Suojarva districts, TD for the town of Sortavala, and Pitkyaranta, Lahdenpiohya and Olonets districts; TD for the Kondopoga, Medvezhyegorsky and Pudozhsky districts.

The oversight over the working conditions is exercised by 19 experts of the Administration and its territorial departments.

The Administration exercises its activities in close collaboration with the territorial bodies of other Federal executive power bodies, bodies of local governments, non governmental associations and other organizations: the Ministry for Health of the Republic of Karelia, the Social Insurance Fund of the Republic of Karelia, the Ministry for Construction of the Republic of Karelia, the Ministry for Natural Resources, the Administration of the Nature Preservation (Rosprirodnadzor) Agency in the RK, the Administration for Architecture and Urban Planning, town and district administrations, Republican and City and Districts Prosecutor's Office, as well as the Prosecutor's Office responsible for nature preservation.

5.1.4.2. Activities of the Belomorsky Office of the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Oversight (Supervision) – Rostekhnadzor

The Office is governed in its activities by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws, Acts of President of the Russian Federation, Regulation on the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Oversight, regulatory and legal, organization, executive and guidance documents issued by the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Oversight.

The Belomorsky Office exercises state control and oversight (supervision) in the following areas:

- Environmental protection in the part covering reduction of a negative man-made (technogeneous) impact;
- Safe occupational activities connected with nature resources use and protection;
- Industrial safety;
- Safe operation of electricity and heat generating equipment and networks (except for household equipment and networks);
- Safe operation of hydraulic facilities installed and operated at industrial and energy generating sites;
- Safe production, safe storage and use of industrial application explosives.

Oversight of gas supply distribution and gas consumption sites and objects

In the first six months of 2009, 17 routine and 5 target inspection procedures, and 3 off-schedule inspection procedures were performed. As many as 25 instructions were issued; the number of violation cases identified totaled 231. The number of officials on duty called to administrative account totaled 6 persons. The amount of penalties levied increased up to 12.0 thousand rubles.

The level of meeting the instruction requirements was 98%.

The status of industrial safety at the sites and objects under control in the Republic of Karelia is in general found to be satisfactory.

The control over meeting and implementing the actions under the regional gas supply program, meeting the safety requirements during performing gas dangerous work, preparedness of the production facilities for localization and liquidation of possible emergency situations, over other issues of industrial safety has been under way.

Supervision over explosive sites of storage and processing vegetable raw materials

In the first six months of 2009, 8 examination procedures at the vegetable raw materials organizations and entities under control were performed; in doing this, 68 cases of violation of industrial safety requirements were identified.

In the first six months of 2009, vegetable raw materials processing and producing organizations and entities were provided with 4 licenses entitling to operate explosive and fire-hazardous production sites and objects.

In the first six months of 2009, administrative account was inflicted to the 2 officials on duty. The amount of penalties totaled 4 thousand rubles.

Supervision over sites of petrochemical and oil-refining industry

During the reporting period of 2009, inspectors performed 16 routine procedures of inspections of supervised entities operating hazardous production facilities. In covering the results of the inspection performed, instructions were issued with 186 violations identified.

As many as 9 inspections of the possibility of meeting the licensing requirements and conditions in operating fire and explosion hazardous industrial sites and objects. Following the results of the inspection performed at State Enterprise “Most”, JSC “Kondopoga Wood and Pulp Complex”, JSC “Pitkyaranta”, State Enterprise “Sortavala Road and Repair Office”, JSC Ltd “Kartek”, JSC “Petrozavodsk Bakery Plant “Sampo”, JSC “Petrozavodsk Bakery Plant” and JSC “Kondopoga KHP (Bakery Plant)”, orders were prepared on issuance of a license entitling to operate fire and explosion hazardous sites. In covering the results of the inspection at JSC Ltd “Bummashavto”, the draft of an order was prepared on cases of the refusal to issue a license for operation of explosion and fire hazardous sites.

For violations of industrial safety requirements, under Article 9.1 Part 1 officials and one legal entity were called to administrative account and penalized to the amount of 37,000 rubles.

Supervision over chemical hazardous production sites

During the reporting period of 2009, inspectors participated in one comprehensive inspection of supervised companies and production facilities, in three routine inspections of supervised facilities, and in 1 target inspection. In covering the results of the inspections performed, instructions were issued with 52 violations identified.

The following was also performed:

3 inspections identifying for the possibility to meet the licensing requirements and conditions in operating explosion and fire hazardous and chemical production sites. In covering the inspection results obtained at JSC “Pitkyaranta”, an order was prepared on issuance of a license for operation of explosion and fire hazardous production sites. In covering the results of the inspection performed in JSC Ltd “Medvezhyegorsky dockyard”, the draft of an order on issuance of a license for operation of explosion and fire hazardous production sites was prepared; in covering the results of the inspections performed at ‘Municipal Enterprise of Communal Services “Kostomuksha Urban District”, the draft of an order on issuance of a license for operation of chemically hazardous production site was prepared.

1 inspection of fulfillment of licensing requirements and conditions by JSC “Karelia DSP”. No violations of licensing requirements and conditions were identified.

On the grounds of violation of the industrial safety requirements under Article 9.1 Part 1, one official was called to administrative account and penalized to the amount of 2,000 rubles.

Supervision over heat and power engineering sites and objects, as well as other hazardous production sites operating equipment driven by pressures more than 0,07 MPa or water heating temperature more than 115°C

Over the 6 months of 2009, 69 inspections were performed, out of which: 67 routine and 2 comprehensive ones.

In performing the inspections, 490 violations of industrial safety requirements were identified.

In the first six months of 2009, those violating the safety requirements were exposed to administrative punishment in accordance with the CoAP (Code of Administrative Offences of The Russian Federation); in covering the results of the inspections performed, 19 officials were called to administrative account and penalized to the amount of 25000 rubles and 1 legal entity - to the amount of 20000 rubles for violation of the industrial safety requirements under Part 1 Article 9.1. and Part 1 of Article 19.5 of CoAP.

In doing so, a protocol was issued pursuant to Part 1 Article 9.1. CoAP, exposing the legal entity JSC Ltd “Belomorsky Utility Systems” for having no license for site operation. Director of JSC Ltd “Porosozerskoye ZKH (housing and civil utilities)” was called to administrative account under Part 1 Article 9.1. CoAP on the grounds of violation of the industrial safety requirements, including failure to carry out technical survey of operating steam boilers.

Supervision over sites and objects operating stationary lifting and hoisting facilities

Over 6 months of 2009, 117 production and operation facilities were inspected. The main type of inspections was routine and target inspection procedures performed by inspectors independently. In performing the inspections, 881 cases of violation of the industrial safety requirements were identified. Given all the types of inspections, production facility and organizations managers were provided with instructions with indications to the violations identified and time limits for remedial actions for their elimination.

The inspectors were involved in carrying out planned comprehensive inspections of JSC “Prionezhsky gabbro – diabase”, JSC “Vyartsilya Hardware Plant”, ‘North West Affiliation JSC “FSK EES’, “Nadvoitsky Aluminum Production Plant” (‘NAZ-SUAL’ Affiliation). In general, industrial control and oversight (supervision) over safe operation of lifting and hoisting equipment at production facilities was found satisfactory. As the inspection has showed, the most frequent cases of industrial safety requirements violation are such violation as untimely assessment of industrial safety in operating technical devices and equipment with expired operation life time, as well as work permit to the operation of lifting and hoisting equipment and for the maintenance staff, that had not been timely certified for their qualification or their relevant knowledge had not been tested.

In covering the results of the inspection performed and cases of violation identified, as many as 17 officials were called to administrative account and penalized to the amount of 29.4 thousand rubles. One administrative shutdown of a crane operated was also carried out.

Supervision over the status of heat generating plant safety

In the first six months of 2009, 53 inspections were performed, out of which: 18 thematic ones, 20 – off-schedule ones, heat energy consumers oriented – 15 ones.

In performing the inspections, 542 cases of violation were identified, including: safety rules – 92, human resource organization management rules – 103, setup rules – 39, others – 192, operation rules – 116.

The quantity of inspections of preparation and performance of the heating facilities in the region – 39, including: heat generating networks – 39 ones.

During the regular heating season, the state inspectors of the Service performed (during the reporting period) six (6) off-schedule inspections of the heat supply entities dedicated to assessment of compliance with the requirements prescribed earlier. Pursuant to the results of the inspection procedures, materials covering the heat supply organization managers’ activities were handed over to the Justice of the Peace under Article 19.5 Part 1. CoAP. For example, under Part 1, Article 19.5. CoAP, Directors of the Municipal Enterprise “Kurkieki Service” heat supply entity (Lahdenpohya district), and the Municipal Enterprise “Teplosnabzhenie” (Town of Sortavala) and Deputy General Director of JSC Ltd “Karelergoinvest (Town of Sortavala) were called to administrative account for the failure to meet timely the instruction issued earlier.

In covering the results of the inspections performed, in the first months of 2009, 14 officials and 1 legal entity were called to administrative account under Article 9.11 of CoAP on the grounds of violation of the heat generating equipment Technical Operation Rules.

State construction supervision during construction, reconstruction, overhaul operations of capital development sites and objects

As of 01.07.2009, 22 capital development sites and objects were under supervision. During six months of 2009, ten (10) sites and objects were identified (9 notification letters on the beginning of construction were received).

During six (6) months of 2009, 24 inspections of capital development sites and objects were performed in 11 supervised objects. As many as 24 inspection acts were issued, including 7 acts on inspection of meeting the instructions issued earlier, seven (7) acts on resultant inspections and ten (10) acts on capital development sites inspections in accordance with the program. Ten (10) instructions were issued. As many as forty two (42) cases of violation of the laws regulating town planning and developing activities were identified, including those connected with violation of design documentation requirements. Thirty seven (37) violation cases and consequences caused thereby were eliminated, the time for eliminating the remaining violation cases did not expire.

Under Article 9.4 Part 1 of the CoAP, Mr. Nechaev A. S., General Director of JSC “Podporozhsky Mechanical Plant”, who is Representative of the Contractor at the capital development site “Capital Overhaul of Sluice Cylindrical Valves No. 1–19 of the Federal Institution “Belomorkanal” was subjected to an administrative penalty to the amount of 5 thousand rubles. Being an official on duty, Mr. Nechaev A. S., General Director, had not undertaken actions to appoint persons responsible for safe production and quality of the works done at the site, and had failed to provide for involvement of the representative of JSC “Podporozhsky Mechanical Plant” in performing the planned inspection of Rostekhnadzor, although he had been duly notified on the time of its performance pursuant to Part 6 Article 52 of the Town Planning Code of the Russian Federation.

Over six months of 2009, five (5) official opinions on compliance of capital development sites with the requirements established and two (2) decisions verdicts on refusals were given.

Supervision over sites and objects of metallurgy and coke chemical industries

During the first six months of 2009, 2 planned inspections of supervised production facilities were performed – 1 comprehensive (NAZ-SUAL Affiliation) and 1 routine one (JSC Ltd “Kondopoga”). As many as 18 cases of violation of industrial safety requirements were identified (in the first six months 2008 – 4 inspections and 30 violation cases, respectively). Upon completion of the inspection procedures, facility managers were given instructions with the violation cases identified and time for their remedial (elimination).

In general, the status of industrial safety at the facilities having metal manufacture is found satisfactory.

Supervision over transportation of hazardous substances

In the year 2009, an inspector in supervision over transportation of hazardous substances participated in comprehensive inspections of the facilities and plants supervised and carried out routine inspections in the facilities and plants under supervision operating hazardous production sites related to transportation of hazardous substances. 1 comprehensive and 6 routine inspection procedures in the facilities and plants under supervision were performed. In covering the results of the inspection procedures performed, 7 instructions were issued with indication of 59 cases of violation. An on-location survey was performed for the following objects: special transportation means designed for transportation of hazardous substances – 8 units, including – 4 locomotives and 4 motor transport vehicles; 3 places of loading and unloading of hazardous substances of 3 and 8 classes.

Eight (8) inspection procedures to identify a possibility to meet license connected requirements and conditions in operating explosion and fire hazardous production sites and objects were also performed. In covering the results of the inspection in the State Enterprise “Most”, JSC “Karelia DSP”, JSC Ltd “Karelpriodresurs”, JSC “Pitkyaranta”, ‘State Enterprise “Sortavala DRSU”, orders were prepared on issuance of licenses and licenses were issued permitting operation of explosion, fire chemically hazardous production sites. Upon the inspection procedures in JSC Ltd “Onezhsky Shipbuilding Plant» and Municipal Enterprise of Housing and Communal Services “Kostomuksha City District” drafts of orders on issuance of licenses were prepared.

During supervision over the means and objects of transportation of hazardous substances, during six months of 2009, 2 administrative penalties were imposed on officials to the amount of 4 thousand rubles; penalties to the amount of 4 thousand rubles were recovered, 1 administrative penalty was imposed on a legal entity – JSC “Vyartsilya Hardware Plant”. The penalty was recovered in due order. In the year 2008, three administrative penalties on officials were imposed and recovered to the amount of 6 thousand rubles.

Supervision and oversight in metal mining and non-metalliferous industries:

During six months of 2009, the Oversight in the metal mining and nonmetalliferous industries of the Belomorsky Administration of the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Oversight (the Republic of Karelia, City of Petrozavodsk) performed 37 inspection procedures at the organizations under supervision covering their compliance with industrial safety requirements, including:

- comprehensive inspections – 1;
- targeted inspections – 2;
- routine inspections – 31;
- license connected inspections – 3.

As a result of the inspection procedures performed at the organizations and facilities under supervision by the Oversight in metal mining and non-metalliferous industries of the Belomorsky Administration of the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Oversight (the Republic of Karelia, City of Petrozavodsk) 293 cases of violation of the industrial safety requirements were identified, which caused imposition of 12 administrative penalties to the total amount of 77,000 rubles, including on legal entities – 2 penalties to the amount of 50,000 rubles, on officials – 10 penalties to the total amount of 27,000 rubles.

Oversight of manufacture, storage and application of explosive substances

During the reporting period, 27 inspection procedures on compliance with the industrial safety requirements by organizations under supervision in manufacturing, storing and applying explosive substances were performed, including:

- comprehensive inspections – 1;
- targeted inspections – 3;
- license connected inspections – 3;
- routine inspections – 20.

As a result of the inspection procedures performed in the organizations and entities under supervision of manufacture, storage and application of explosives 267 cases of violation of industrial safety requirements were identified and instructed to be eliminated and 17 administrative penalties to the general amount of 51,000 rubles were imposed, including 17 administrative penalties on officials to the amount of 51,000 rubles.

Oversight in power generating sector

During six months of 2009, the State Power Generating Sector Oversight Department performed 340 actions of control. During the actions, 3304 cases of violation of the norm regulatory and technical documents connected requirements were identified. As per the fact of the violations identified, 99 cases of administrative law offences in accord with the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences (CoAP) were identified by way of issuing respective protocols.

The amount of penalties imposed in the reporting period totaled 102.5 thousand rubles.

During the period from January, 01, till June, 30, 2009, the State Energy Sector Oversight Department forwarded 123 appeals to the address of the republican power, prosecutor's oversight, administration of local governments concerning issues of safe operation of electricity generating equipment and energy sites technical status.

In the order of exercising the state energy sector oversight over commissioning into operation of the electricity generating equipment of new sites under construction and sites reconstructed, 842 acts of admission were issued.

The State Energy Sector Oversight Department, despite the ongoing crisis and dramatic decrease in the year 2009 of the revenue part of the district budgets, considers to be necessary to make further efforts in working towards a decision taken to enhance more reliable electricity supply for the public health sites through their equipment with backup sources of electricity supply on the basis of diesel, gas piston standby and other sources of power and continuous power sources. As of 25.06.2009, 16 public health institutions were equipped with diesel-electrical power facilities; over the year 2009, examples being:

1. Municipal Institution "Segezhszkaya Central Hospital" Town of Segezha, Mira street, 38, Operation Certificate No. 10-62-017/71 from 03.02.09;
2. Municipal Institution "Olonetskaya Central Hospital" (since 2009 – the Affiliation of the Central Republican Hospital), Town of Olonets, Operation Certificate No. 10-69-67/71 from 29.05.09.

5.1.5. Authorities and functions of municipal bodies involved in occupational safety and health

Involvement of local government bodies (Municipal Administrations) in resolving the issues of OSH is provided for by a number of articles of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, and namely:

- Participation in coordinated actions aimed at implementation of the basic state policies in the field of OSH (Article 210 LC RF);
- Review of appeals of employees of enterprises and businesses on the issues of OSH (Article 219 LC RF);
- Setting up funds of OSH and financing events and activities aimed at improvement of OSH conditions at the expense of funds allocated by local budgets (Article 226 LC RF);
- Taking decisions, if necessary, in individual enterprises and agencies aimed at implementation of additional conditions and instructions for medical examinations (checks) of employees (Article 213 LC RF);
- Participation (upon approval) in commissions for investigation of group occupational accidents, occupational accidents causing severe consequences, occupational accidents causing fatalities (Article 229 LC RF);
- Internal state control over observance of labour and occupational regulating laws and other regulatory legal acts containing labour law norms and requirements in supervised municipal enterprises and organizations (Article 353 LC RF);
- Acquiring from the state inspection and control bodies (Federal Labour Inspection) relevant information and provision of information thereto necessary in meeting the tasks set (Article 356 LC RF).

- Under all the above functions, the local government bodies are entitled to pass acts containing labour regulating norms within the competence thereof (Articles 5, 13 LC RF).

At present, in 11 out of the 18 district municipal regions and city districts OSH Coordination Councils are active:

Pudozhsky district

The staff of the Coordination Council was reapproved by the Order of the Head of the District Administration dated from 01.12.2008 No. 521-p. The Council comprises 7 persons. No valid program (plan) aimed at improvement of OSH is available.

Pitkyaranta district

The issues connected with OSH are reviewed at the sessions of the Special District Interdepartmental Commission on enhancement of financial status and social and economic development with the Head of District Administration. In the district, a tripartite agreement was signed for the period of 2009 – 2012 between associations of employees, employers and local government bodies, which has a section dedicated to OSH providing for a number of actions and events aimed at improvement of OSH at the facilities and plants located in the district.

Medvezhyegorsky district

The staff of the Coordination Council was reapproved by the Order of the Head dated from 17.03.2005 No. 213. The Council comprises 7 persons.

No valid program (plan) aimed at improvement of OSH is available in the district.

Town of Kostomuksha

The staff of the Coordination Council was approved by the Order of the City Council from 21.03.03 No. 202. The Council comprises 10 persons.

No valid program (plan) aimed at improvement of OSH is available in the district.

Kemsky district

The staff of the Coordination Council was reapproved by the Order of the City Council from 24.03.04r. No. 190. The Council comprises 8 persons.

In the district, a tripartite agreement was signed for the period of 2008 – 2010 between associations of employees, employers and local government bodies, which has a section dedicated to OSH providing for a number of actions and events aimed at improvement of OSH at the facilities and plants located in the district.

Belomorsky district

The staff of the Coordination Council was approved by the Order of the Head of the District No. 115 from 09.10.2006.

An OSH program is valid covering the period of 2006-2010.

Louhsky district

The staff of the Coordination Council was approved by the Order of the Head of the District Administration No. 84 from 23.04.09. The Council staff comprises 8 persons.

Segezhsky district

The Order of the Head of the Segezhsky district No. 788 from 09.12.2004 approved staff of the Coordination Council (13 persons). An OSH program is valid covering the period of 2007–2010.

Sortavala district

The Coordination Council was set up by the Order of the Head of the district Administration No. 514 from 03.06.2005. The same order approved the provision and council staff. The Order of the Municipality Head from 06.03.2007 No. 297 reapproved the council staff. In the district, a tripartite agreement was signed for the period of 2007 – 2010 between the associations of employees, employers and local government bodies, which has a section dedicated to OSH providing for a number of actions and events aimed at improvement of OSH at the facilities and plants located in the district.

Kondopoga district

The provision and staff of the Coordination Council were approved by the Order of the Head of the Kondopoga Municipality from 11.02.2008 No. 22.

In the district, a tripartite agreement was signed for the period of 2008 – 2009 between the associations of employees, employers and local government bodies, which has a section dedicated to OSH providing for a number of actions and events aimed at improvement of OSH at the facilities and plants located in the district.

Prionezhsky district

The Order of the District Head No. 39 от 04.02.2008 reapproved the staff of the OSH Coordination Council. The council comprises 10 persons.

The Order of the District Head from 27.04.06 No. 354 approved the program “Improvement of OSH on the Territory of the Prionezhsky municipality for the Period of 2006–2010”.

The City of Petrozavodsk

The Order of the Head of the Petrozavodsk City Precinct from 08.10.2007 No. 2357 reapproved the Coordination Council staff.

At the council sessions, the issues related to OSH improvement at enterprises and organizations located in the territory of the municipalities are being examined.

5.2. Regional scientific research and design agencies and offices (institutes, centers, laboratories), involved in occupational safety and health

No data available.

5.2.1. State scientific research and design agencies and offices (institutes, centers, laboratories), involved in occupational safety and health, occupational hygiene on the territory of the Region

No data available.

5.2.2. Non-governmental scientific research and design agencies and offices (institutes, centers, laboratories), involved in occupational safety and health on the territory of the Region

No data available.

5.2.3. Occupational safety and health centers (occupational health services), rendering medical services in the field of occupational safety and health on the territory of the Region

The Federal State Health Agency “Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology in the Republic of Karelia”

The FGUZ (Federal State Health Agency) “Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology in the Republic of Karelia” (Center hereinafter) is a non-commercial organization of the Federal Service for Oversight in the sphere of Consumers Rights and Man’s Well-being (Rospotrebnadzor).

The Center is part of the unified federal system of bodies and agencies engaged in the state sanitary and epidemiologic oversight. The structure, tasks, order of activities of the Center is approved by Rospotrebnadzor.

In proceeding with their activities, the Center is governed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal Constitutional Laws, Federal Laws, Acts of the President of the Russian Federation and Government of the Russian Federation, international agreements of the Russian Federation, acts of the Ministry for Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation, acts of Rospotrebnadzor, as well as by the Charter of the Center.

The Center structure comprises 4 affiliations in the cities of Kostomuksha, Segezha, Kondopoga, Sortavala.

The Center has not and does not operate any sites and enterprises under control.

The Center employs 60 doctors, 136 paramedical workers, 21 specialists having higher non-medical education degrees.

The Center runs on the basis of the decision taken by the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency, issued in the order provided for in the duly legal order, research, tests, measures, expertise and other types of assessment necessary for duly oversight and control procedures, including those connected with licensing activities connected with use of agents of inspection and activities in the field of ionizing radiation sources, as well as registration procedures for the following:

- Chemical, biological substances and preparations produced on the basis thereof to be launched for the first time and not used earlier and potentially hazardous for man (except pharmaceutical medications), individual types of production potentially hazardous for man (pharmaceutical medications);
- Individual types of production, for the first time delivered to the territory of the Russian Federation;

The Center:

- is involved in identification and establishment of the causes and conditions of origin and propagation of infectious, parasitogenic, occupational diseases, as well as mass non infectious diseases (intoxication) of people connected with the impact made by the human habitat, by way of running special purpose sanitary and epidemiological research, identifying ‘the cause-and-effect’ connection between the health status and human habitat;
- provides for social and hygienic monitoring;
- comes up to the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency with proposals on activities and events dedicated to identification and elimination of the impact made by hazardous and dangerous factors of the habitat on human health;
- comes up to the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency with proposals on activities and events dedicated to prevention, identification and elimination of consequences of emergency situations, including those connected with terrorism motivated use of biological, chemical and other factors, which are extremely dangerous for the population.

The Center is entitled to exercise, under non-gratuitous contracts, with individuals, individual entrepreneurs and legal persons, entrepreneurial and other activities bringing return, and in particular to perform sanitary and epidemiological expertise, research, tests, and also toxicological, hygienic and other types of assessment and issuance of expert assessment basing on the results thereof.

The Center is entitled to:

- Laboratory and instrumental research as well as to provide measurements, and toxicological, hygienic and other types of assessment and expert ratings;
- Development of programs on production control, involvement in investigation of occupational diseases, preparation of materials following characteristics of working conditions of employees engaged in occupational activities;
- disinfectant, deratization and fumigation activities, and others.

The results of joint activities of the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia and the Center in the areas of assessment of working conditions of the employees and prevention of occupational diseases are provided in the annual state report ‘On Sanitary and Epidemiological Status in the Republic of Karelia’.

5.2.4. Centers of occupational pathology

The Republican Center of Occupational Pathology

In 1972, The Ministry for Health of the Republic of Karelia set up the Republican Center of Occupational Pathology on the basis of the Republican Hospital. At present, the Center of Occupational Pathology is located in the Diagnostic Center, Lesnoy prospect, 40. The Center employs 4 doctors – a therapist, a neurologist, a orthopedist and an allergist. The Center is engaged in activities aimed at diagnostics of occupational diseases and treatment thereof.

5.3. Vocational training, education, additional training and advanced training courses in occupational safety and health and information and public awareness oriented activities

On the territory of the Republic of Karelia, there are no education and training facilities involved in activities in the field of higher education and higher training of doctors in the field of occupational pathology/occupational health and OSH specializing engineers. These categories of specialists are

being educated/trained in higher education institutions located on the territory of other subjects of the Russian Federation.

In 2008, 20 doctors – specialists in occupational pathology had advanced qualification training courses.

In order to provide for complete staffing of paramedical personnel (medical nurses), the medical establishments engaged in OSH and occupational pathology the general practice nurses are used, not having special training in the field of occupational health / occupational pathology (not required).

5.3.1. Curricula of higher and post-graduate education

Educational activities in the field of OSH on the territory of the Russian Federation are provided for in the following basic areas:

- Higher education in OSH;
- Occupational retraining courses with a relevant qualification (more than 1000 training hours);
- Occupational retraining courses for the right to occupational activities (more than 500 training hours)
- Advanced training (more than training 100 hours);
- Advanced training (more than training 72 hours);
- Short term training covering OSH (in accord with a 40-hour program);
- Training on OSH for individual categories of insured workers;

Short term training covering OSH at one or two day long theme focused seminars.

Occupational training in OSH, as part of the higher educational system, is provided for as courses in the following special subjects “Safety of technological processes and production processes” (63 higher education institutions on the territory of the country) and “Safety of Vital Activities in Technosphere” (37 higher education institutions), whose curricula enable to train specialists having knowledge of the methods of identifying production environment inducing negative factors, methods and means of protection of man against negative occupational factors, means of providing for optimal labour activities, as well as of the impact made by negative factors on man.

Doctors (medics) engaged in the area of occupational health and occupational pathology are entitled to exercise occupational activities after they receive relevant training in the higher education institutions and practices performed at several stages:

- a) training in a higher vocational training institution and obtaining a diploma of doctor in “medical business” or “medical and preventive business”;
- b) training in housemanship/clinical studies institution in the field of vocational training in the field of “therapy” or “general hygiene”;
- c) special purpose training in a higher post graduate vocational institution under a 504-hour program in “occupational pathology” or “occupational health”.

Upon having this cycle efficiently, a doctor is entitled to exercise practical activities as an occupational pathologist or doctor in occupational health. (Specialists in the field of occupational health are not listed in the “List of Specialists Having Higher and Post Graduate Medical and Pharmaceutical Training in the Sphere of Public Health of the Russian Federation” approved by the Order issued by the Ministry for Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation from 11.03.2008 No. 112n).

Further on, doctors – occupational pathologists and occupational health specializing doctors – are bound every 5 years to have advanced qualification courses and receive training under a 144-hour long curriculum – in relevant higher vocational institutions.

No data on the annual number of graduates in the field of OSH and occupational health are available due to the fact that no relevant training and educational institutions on the territory of the Republic of Karelia are available.

5.3.2. Curricula of additional vocational training implemented by educational institutions and training centers

In 2008, the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia approved and started implementation of an additional training program titled “Arrangement of Personal Protection Equipment for Employees” that is launched at the Non-governmental training institution “Centre for Qualification Upgrade for Specialist in OSH”.

5.3.3. Training provided by associations of employers and employees

No OSH training is provided by the Associations of Employers to employees on the territory of the Republic of Karelia.

5.3.4. Training of employees provided by employers

The normative and regulatory basis for the training provided for employees in the field of OSH and arranged by employers is as follows:

A) Labour Code of the Russian Federation:

Article 212 (“The employer must ensure the following: teaching employees’ safe methods and ways of work and rendering first aid after industrial accidents; instructing employees on labor safety; organizing for employees practical study at workplace and examination of labor safety requirements and safe methods and ways of work knowledge; non-admission to work of persons who have not undergone, in the statutory order, training and instruction on labor safety, and have not done practical study and examination of labor safety requirements knowledge”);

Article 214 (“An employee must be trained how to use safe methods and techniques for execution of works on labor protection and how to give first aid in the event of production accidents, be instructed about labor protection, take a trainee course at the work station, and be checked for the knowledge of the labor protection requirements”);

Article 225 (“All organization’s employees, including its manager, shall take training courses in labor protection and have their knowledge of the labor protection requirements tested in line with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation”).

B) The procedure of training in occupational safety and health and verification of the knowledge and expertise of the occupational safety and health requirements of employees, approved by the Statement of the Ministry for Labour and Ministry for Education of the Russian Federation dated from 13.01.2003 No. 1/29.

C) State standard GOST 12.0.004-90 “SSBT. Procedure of Training in Occupational Safety. General Provisions”.

OSH training provided for employees is arranged by employers to prevent occupational traumatism and occupational diseases and shall cover all employees involved as well as managers of companies and businesses.

An employer arranges training, provided periodically, at least once a year, for employees to provide practical first aid to those who suffer occupational accidents. The persons employed take such training within the time established by employers, but not later than one month after the employment is registered.

Responsibility for arrangement and timely character of the training in OSH provided for employees is borne by an employer according to the procedure established by the applicable Laws of the Russian Federation.

Responsibility for quality of training in OSH is borne by an institution which provides this training and by an employer according to the procedure established by the applicable Laws of the Russian Federation.

The state supervision and control over timely character of the training in OSH and verification of the knowledge and expertise of the OSH requirements of employees is exercised and enforced by the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia.

Instruction on occupational safety and health

Employers are obligated to provide for employees to receive relevant instruction advice in occupational safety and health: introductory and at a work place (primary, reiterated, off-schedule, targeted).

The introductory instruction advice prior to the beginning of professional activities is to be provided for:

- a) employees who have entered into labour relations with the employer, including:
 - employees, taken on the labour contract basis (contract signed for an uncertain period of time or short-term), including to perform professional activities at home or at an off-hour job;
 - students taking a training course having the work practice (practical) at an enterprise or employed by an individual employer;
 - persons sentenced by court to imprisonment or subject to a punishment by labour in due order in an enterprise or organization or at an employer's organization with the employer having the legal status of an individual;
- b) employees assigned on a business travel, upon their arrival at the assignment place;
- c) employees, whose permanent job is connected with business travelling, upon their arrival at the assignment place;
- d) employees upon their arrival at the assignment place, on the employer's assignment in any area of a side organization (third party) allotted in due order;
- e) other persons involved in the employer's production activities with the employer's knowledge.

The introductory instruction advice is provided either by an OSH engineer or an employee, who is to bear, at the employer's instructions, an engineer's responsibilities in occupational safety and health, according to a program elaborated by the OSH service on the basis of the requirements subject to legal or other norm establishing acts containing labour regulating norms, with account of the professional and occupational characteristics of enterprises and businesses, and approved by the employer.

The introductory instruction advice is registered by a person who has provided such instruction in the introductory instruction registration log (book).

The on-job instruction is provided by the involved manager supervising the occupational activities (foreman, work superintendent, teacher, etc.), who has taken the relevant training in due order in OSH and verification of the knowledge and expertise of the OSH requirements.

The on-job instruction procedures provided for employees integrate instructing the latter on the hazardous or (and) dangerous substances applicable on the job, studies of the OSH requirements set forth in the normative and legal acts on OSH, technical, operation documentation, OSH instructions for employees and other local regulatory acts, as well as training on application of safe techniques and methods of job performance.

The on-job instruction procedures are finalized with a procedure of oral verification (test) of the theoretical knowledge and expertise of the OSH requirements obtained by employees and practical skills of application of safe techniques and methods of job performance. The verification is done by the person who has provided such instruction.

The on-job instruction procedures are registered by the person, who has provided such instruction, in the on-job instruction log (book), and the targeted instruction provided for employees prior to their performance of the work assignment to be subject to be officially supported with a work card, permit or another special document – in a work card, permit or another special document. The primary on-job instruction procedure (prior to the independent work) is to be provided for:

- persons, who have been provided with the introductory instruction procedure;
- employees transferred to another permanent job at the same enterprise or organization;
- employees transferred to another permanent job in the same enterprise or organization temporarily in the case if it is necessary due to production goals;
- employees, transferred to another job at the same entity or organization, to another organization department, and also employees, who have been assigned in the same organization with professional responsibilities of operating another mechanism or equipment, as part of their relevant working functions.

Employees, not involved in operation, maintenance, test trials, adjustment or repair of the equipment operated, application of the instruments (tools) (electricity powered, pneumatic and other), storage and application of raw materials, may be relieved of being subject to the primary instruction advice. The list of professions and job positions relieved of being subject to the primary instruction procedures is to be approved by the relevant employer.

The introductory instruction advice is provided according to the programs approved by relevant employers with account of the view brought forward by the elected representative body authorized by employees and elaborated meeting the requirements set forth in the regulatory legal acts on OSH, technical and operational documentation, instruction manuals on OSH for employees and other local regulatory acts.

The employees, upon the primary instruction advice, shall have a practical study at workplace during the first two to fourteen shifts under supervision of persons appointed and authorized by the employer. The practical study at workplace is registered in the on-site instruction registration log.

A secondary instruction advice procedure under the primary instruction advice program is provided for the employees, who have gone through the primary instruction advice procedure, as frequent as once every six months.

An off-schedule instruction procedure is arranged:

- during enforcement of new or amendment of legal or other regulatory legal acts, that contain any OSH requirements, as well as instructions on OSH for employees (prior to the beginning of production or service operations performed with account of the requirements set forth in the relevant documents);
- when the technological processes are changed, applied equipment, devices, facilities, instruments, feedstock materials are upgraded or replaced, and other circumstances occur that affect the

- employees safety (prior to the beginning of work performed with account of the changes and alterations mentioned);
- in case employees violate the OSH requirements, provided these violations cause severe consequences (an accident, breakdown or damage, fire, etc.), or were known to have been involved in activities causing such circumstances;
- on request of persons and officers (officials) authorized by the relevant state supervision and control bodies;
- prior to the beginning of work operations, after a lengthy break as long as 30 calendar days, with the employees engaged in professional activities or involved in activities subject to additional (enhanced) OSH requirements, and with the rest of employees – for longer than two months;
- upon the employer's decision.

A targeted instruction procedure is arranged prior to the mass events and actions at the organization, and also prior to the following activities are implemented by employees:

- casual, not connected with his/her employment functions;
- aimed at removal of the consequences of a catastrophe, accident, fire or natural disaster;
- highly hazardous activities to be authorized by a work card, permit or another special document.

Employees' special training

During training, retraining, training in other professional activities and under qualification upgrade programs, employees are to have a specially arranged training course on OSH.

The relevant employer is obligated to provide, prior to authorizing a permit-to-work document, during the first month after employment is issued officially (transfer to another work place) a special training course dedicated to OSH of the employees involved in or engaged in activities to be subject to additional (enhanced) OSH requirements, with account of these requirements, and those employees who have a break period in performing their relevant professional activities for longer than one year, – during the first month after this break period is over.

The list of professional activities (types of work), subject to additional (enhanced) OSH requirements, procedure, form, duration and periodicity of a special purpose training course is established by the relevant employer according to the requirements of interindustrial or industrial regulatory legal acts regarding OSH.

Training is arranged according to the programs approved by the relevant employer and elaborated on the basis of 'Exemplary curricula (training plans) in the field of OSH for employees of enterprises' approved by the Ministry for Labour and Social Development of the Russian Federation, dated 17.05.2004.

Special training for managers and experts

Managers and specialists are provided with a special purpose OSH training course in the scope of responsibilities and duties during the first month after employment is officially registered (accession to office) at an enterprise or with an individual employer, at a later time – as frequent as once every three years.

Employees having the qualification of an engineer (specialist) in the field of technological processes safety or in OSH, employees of educational institutions engaged in lecturing on the OSH subject, having an intermittent service record in the field of OSH at least five year long, during the first year of their accession to office may not be liable to training in OSH.

The managers and specialists employed are allowed to perform their professional activities after they are updated by the relevant employer on their professional responsibilities and duties, including those pertaining to OSH, on the interindustrial and industrial regulatory legal acts applicable at the relevant enterprise or business, local regulatory acts regulating the procedure of OSH activities, on the working conditions at the sites under their supervision (organizational departments).

Training in OSH is provided by educational and training institutions provided they have a relevant license entitling them to perform educational and training activities, by teaching staff specializing in the issues of OSH, and by the relevant material and technical basis, or at the enterprise involved.

OSH trainings at the educational and training institutions, which are licensed to perform such activities, are provided for:

- managers, junior managers of enterprises and businesses and chief engineers supervising the OSH issues;
- managers and specialists involved in arrangement, supervision and activities of activities at work places and in production facilities and departments, as well as control and technical supervision over the occupational effort made;
- employees (teachers) of primary professional, post graduate and additional professional educational and training institutions – teachers of the ‘occupational safety and health’, ‘safety of vital activities’, ‘technological and production processes safety’ subjects, as well as organizers and managers of students’ production practice;
- managers and specialists involved in OSH services, employees authorized by a relevant manager (or by a person authorized thereby) to bear responsibilities for arrangement of OSH activities;
- members of OSH committees (commissions);
- authorized persons (trustees, workers’ representatives) involved in OSH in trade unions and other bodies and agencies authorized by employees;
- OSH specialists of local governments and municipalities;
- members of committees for verification of the expertise in OSH requirements in enterprises and businesses;
- individual employers.

Managers and specialists that are not part of the above categories may take OSH training at the enterprise or business having a committee authorized to verify the expertise in the field of OSH.

OSH training provided for managers and specialists at enterprises and businesses is arranged under the programs of OSH training that are developed on the basis of the ‘Exemplary training curricula (plans) in OSH and verification of the expertise in OSH requirements for the employees trained’ and an ‘Exemplary program of training in occupational safety and health’, approved by the relevant employer.

Verification of knowledge and expertise in the field of OSH

Managers and experts, upon graduation from a special training course in the field of OSH, are liable to a procedure of verification of the OSH requirements during the first month after employment is officially registered (accession to office), at a later period – as frequent as once every three years.

An off-schedule verification procedure of the knowledge of OSH requirements by employees on the territory of the Republic of Karelia is provided:

- in enforcing new or amending the applicable legal or other regulatory acts that contain any OSH requirements. In doing this, verification of the knowledge and expertise of these legal and other regulatory legal acts only is performed;

- in commissioning new equipment or alteration of the technological processes applied that require additional OSH expertise of the employees involved. In this case, verification of the OSH requirements is performed, with these requirements being connected with the relevant changes and alterations;
- in appointing employees or transferring thereof to another job, provided that the new responsibilities and duties require additional knowledge and expertise in OSH (prior to their performance of their duties and responsibilities);
- upon request of officials authorized by the relevant state supervision and control bodies, federal bodies of executive power, bodies of executive power regulating labour relations in the Republic of Karelia, local government bodies, as well as employer in identifying cases of violations of OSH requirements or inadequate expertise of OSH requirements;
- after accidents, as well as in identifying cases of recurrent violations of OSH requirements perpetrated by employees;
- after a break period in the particular field of professional activities (in specific professional activities) longer than one year.

In order to verify the knowledge and expertise of OSH requirements of employees in enterprises and businesses, an Order (Instruction) is issued by the relevant manager according to which a committee for verification of the expertise of OSH requirements is to be set up consisting of three people, that have been trained in the field of OSH, as well as verification of the expertise of OSH requirements in the establishments providing training.

The committees for verification of the expertise of OSH requirements at enterprises comprise managers of the relevant enterprise or their organizational departments, experts of OSH services, chief specialists (technologist, mechanic, energy supply engineer, etc.). The committee activities can involve representatives of an elected trade union body or another representative body authorized by employees.

The committees comprise managers and full time teachers of those enterprises and establishments and, when approved, managers and experts of federal bodies of executive power, bodies of executive power regulating labour relations in the Republic of Karelia, state supervision and control bodies, local governments, trade union or other representative bodies authorized by employees.

An employee, who has not been subject to a procedure of verification of the OSH requirements expertise due to inadequate training, is liable to taking another training procedure at a time not later than one month.

At present, the Republic has 10 training centers involved in OSH activities, licensed to training and educational activities. The training organizations are specializing in training of employees of the respective industries:

- JSC Ltd “Training Centre” – for the employees of Republic’s forest sector;
- JSC Ltd “Inzhtehtroy” – for the construction sector;
- The Federal State Educational Institution “Karelian Institute of Requalification and Advanced Training of the Agro industrial Sector Personnel” – for the employees engaged in agriculture;
- The training Centre JSC “Karelgas” – for the employees of its respective areas;
- “Basic Industrial Centre for Training of Public Education Personnel” with the Petrozavodsk State University – for the employees of Republic’s educational sector, etc. (Also see Table 5.3.4.1 below.)

Table 5.3.4.1

Indicator / Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of OSH training organizations (centers) having relevant permit	8	9	10	10	10	10
Number of employees at organizations in the RK, trained and tested through training centers in the Republic, in total, persons:	3480	3162	2650	3356	3715	4150
Including individual categories of insured workers (persons):	2198	1689	1250	1180	1300	1924
Financing training by Social Insurance Fund (thousand rubles):	2196	2225	1869	1927	2302	3771

5.3.5. Agencies involved in information and public awareness oriented activities

Explanatory and information oriented activities in the field of OSH on the territory of the Republic of Karelia are provided by the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, 'Association of the Organizations of Trade Unions of the RK' Regional Department of Social Insurance Fund of the RF in the RK, Administration of the Federal Agency of Oversight in the Area of Consumers' Rights and Man's Well Being in the Republic of Karelia (Rospotrebnadzor), network of OSH training centres and organizations rendering services in the field of OSH.

The official web site of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the RK posts information on the OSH oriented events held: conferences, seminars, sessions of the Coordination Council for OSH with the Government of the Republic of Karelia. Information on the status of OSH and working conditions at the enterprises of the Republic is also posted.

The Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia updates and analyses on the monthly basis the information on the OSH status in the region. The information updated is forwarded on the quarterly basis to the trade unions, associations of employers, specialists in labour in the municipalities and districts.

5.4. Special scientific, technical and medical establishments involved in various aspects of occupational safety and health

5.4.1. Agencies and bodies involved in standardization issues

On the territory of the Republic of Karelia, the issues of standardization are covered by the Federal State Establishment (FGU) 'Karelian Center for Standardization, metrology and certification'. This establishment carries out its activities on the basis of and in accord with the Federal Law 'On Technical Regulating' dated from 27.12.2002 No. 184-FZ, by the Law of the Russian Federation 'On Unification of Measurement Procedures' dated from 27.04.1993 No. 4871-1, by the Law of the Russian Federation 'On Consumers Rights Protection' dated from 07.02.1992 No. 2300-1.

5.4.2. Agencies and bodies involved in insurance issues

Obligatory social insurance for employees at organizations on the territory of the Republic of Karelia against occupational accidents and diseases is exercised by the State Establishment – Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the RK.

5.4.3. Agencies and bodies specializing on assessment of risks and hazards

No information is available

5.4.4. Bodies of preparedness for rescue operations in emergency situations

1. The State Committee of the RK for Life Supporting Activities and Safety of the Population is an executive power body of the RK, which performs and enforces its functions in the area of fire safety, protection of the population and territories against emergency situations of natural and technogenic (man-made) nature, civil defense, radiation safety, safety at water sites and objects.

2. The Chief Administration of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of Russia for the Republic of Karelia exercises in the due order guidance and provides management of the departments of the State Fire Inspection, Inspection for Small Size Vessels of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of Russia, fire and rescuing, search and rescuing as well as rescue squads and other departments and units and organizations of Russia employed on the territory of the Republic of Karelia.

5.5. Employees involved in occupational safety and health

5.5.1. Officials of territorial departments and offices of state bodies responsible for occupational safety, health, and working conditions

The state oversight and control over the status of OSH in organizations on the territory of the Republic of Karelia is exercised by the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia and the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia.

The number of inspectors of the State Labour Inspection is 19 persons, including 11 state inspectors in OSH, 8 state inspectors in legal issues.

The number of officials of the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia involved in working conditions issues – 19 persons.

5.5.2. Officials of state regional bodies and agencies responsible for occupational safety and health, and working conditions

The full time staff number of the officials employed by the Unit of Occupational Safety and Health and State Expertise of Working Conditions of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia is 6 officials, including state experts involved in working conditions – 3 officials.

5.5.3. Officials of local municipalities responsible for occupational safety and health.

At present, no full time staff experts in OSH in the administrations of the municipalities and urban districts are available. In 9 districts and 2 urban districts (areas) the labour issues are (including those of OSH) supervised by experts of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia.

5.5.4. Staff of occupational safety and health services and agencies at organizations and enterprises

In order to enforce the OSH requirements and exercise control over compliance therewith at production facilities having workforce more than 50 employees, employers are to set up an OSH service or fill the position of an expert in OSH.

An employer, whose workforce does not exceed 50 employees, takes a decision on setting up an OSH service or the position of an expert in OSH with account of specific characteristics of the relevant activities.

When the employer does not have an OSH service or respective expert, these functions are exercised by the manager of the enterprise (organization) or by another person, authorized by the manager, or the organization/expert, with whom the manager has signed a civil law agreement for rendering services in OSH.

6

Status of occupational traumatism and occupational diseases

6.1. Basics of rating and assessment for occupational traumatism, injury and disease cases

Investigation, rating and account of occupational accidents, including assessment of the level of damage caused by occupational accidents that occur in the organizations and enterprises located on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, are performed in accordance with:

- The Labour Code of the Russian Federation (the Federal Law of the Russian Federation from 30.12.2001 No. 197-ФЗ with the subsequent amendments), Articles 227-231;
- The Federal Law of the Russian Federation from 24.06.1998 No. 125-ФЗ “On Obligatory Social Insurance against Occupational Accidents and Diseases”, with the subsequent amendments and supplements;
- The Regulation of Characteristics during Investigation of Occupational Accidents in Individual Industries and Organizations, approved by the Order of the Ministry for Labour of Russia from 24.10.2002 No. 73.

Investigation and account are applied in cases of accidents that arise when employees and other persons are involved in the employer’s occupational activities, when they exercise their working duties or perform activities under their employer’s order, as well as when they perform other legal actions preconditioned by labour relations with the employer or performed in his/her favour.

Without limitation of the employees, who are involved in activities under their labour agreement, the persons engaged in the employer’s occupational activities, are the following:

- Employees and other persons who have been provided vocational training or retraining in accordance with an apprenticeship agreement;
- Students of educational and training institutions who have production practice at an organization or enterprise;
- Persons suffering psychological disorders, and involved in production efforts at remedial and treatment facilities as part of ergotherapy practicing in accordance with the medical recommendations;
- Persons sentenced by court to imprisonment or serving another type of sentence and involved in correctional occupational activities;
- Persons involved in due order in correctional activities (labour);
- Members of production cooperatives and members of farmers’ holdings (farms) involved personally in their activities.

The following cases shall be investigated and registered as occupational accidents: injuries, including those caused by other persons; acute poisoning; thermal strokes; burns; frost-bites; drowning; shock - electrical, from lightning or radiation; bites from insects and reptiles; injuries caused by animals; injuries, which have been gotten as a result of explosions, accidents, destruction of buildings, structures,

and installations; natural calamities and other emergencies, providing that they have caused the necessity to transfer the employee to a different job, temporary or standing loss of his ability to work or the employees' death, if they have happened:

- during the working time in the premises of the organization or beyond them (including those, which occurred during the established intervals) and during the time required to bring in order the production tools and clothing prior to or after work, or when working overtime, at weekends or work-free holidays;
- when heading for the workplace or coming back using the transport granted by the employer or his representative, or in one's vehicle, if said vehicle is used for production purposes by the employer's (or his representative's) instruction, or by agreement between the parties to the employment contract;
- when going to the destination on a business trip or coming back;
- when driving a vehicle as a replacement driver during the rest between shifts (replacement driver, refrigerator unit attendant or mechanic on a train, etc.);
- when working by camp method - during the rest between shifts and staying on board of a ship in the time free of watch and onboard service;
- when the employee is assigned in line with the established order to participate in elimination of the aftermaths of a disaster, accident or other emergencies of natural or technical origin;
- when performing the actions, which are not part of the employee's labor duties, but carried out in favor of the employer or his representative, or aimed at prevention of an emergency or accident.

Investigation, rating and account of occupational diseases identified among the employees on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, are enforced in accordance with the Labour Code of the Russian Federation and other regulatory legal acts.

In accordance with and pursuant to the 'Regulation on Investigation and Account of Occupational Diseases', approved by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation from 15.12.2000 No. 967, investigation and account are applied when acute and chronic occupational diseases (poisoning) occur, which are developed by employees and other persons (the Employees hereinafter) due to an impact made by hazardous production factors during pursuance of their occupational duties or production activities in performing the task set by an organization or an individual entrepreneur.

The Employees include:

- a) employees performing and involved in activities under a labour contract (agreement);
- b) individuals involved in activities under a civil law agreement (commercial contract);
- c) students of educational institutions of higher and vocational occupational education and training, students of educational and training institutions of secondary, primary vocational training and educational and training of the basic general education, involved in occupational activities under a labour contract (agreement) during the practice time at organizations and enterprises;
- d) persons sentenced to imprisonment and forced labour;
- e) other persons involved in production activities at an organization or an individual entrepreneur

An acute occupational disease (poisoning) is considered to be a disease resultant, as a rule, from a single exposure (during not longer than one working day, one working shift) of an employee to a hazardous production factor (factors), which causes temporary or permanent loss of working ability.

A chronic occupational disease (poisoning) is considered to be a disease, which is resultant from a long term exposure of an employee to a hazardous factor (factors), which causes temporary or permanent loss of working ability.

6.2. Basic indexes of occupational traumatism and diseases

The status of occupational traumatism and disease incidence on the territory of the Republic of Karelia is assessed according to the statistical data and indicators acquired from the territorial body of the Federal Service of State Statistics in the Republic of Karelia (Kareliastat).

When assessing the status of occupational traumatism, the basis thereof is considered to be the following:

- Number of those people who suffer or are exposed to occupational accidents and traumatism per 1000 employees (frequency factor F_p),
- Number of those with fatality cases per 1000 employees (mortality factor F_{mrt}),
- Number of disability days those exposed to occupational accidents have per one victim (exposed person) (Exposure factor F_{ex}),
- Funds spent on OSH oriented activities and events per one employee.

When assessing the status of occupational disease rate, the basis is considered to be the number of occupational diseases newly identified in the reporting year.

Basic indicators of occupational traumatism in the Republic of Karelia (according to Kareliastat)

Table 6.2.1

No.	Indicators/Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Number of victims of occupational accidents, people					
1.1	– total	1002	936	823	717	598
1.2	– per 1000 employees in Karelia	6.7	6.6	5.3	5.6	4.9
1.3	– per 1000 employees in the Russian Federation	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5
2	Including fatalities, people					
2.1	– total	22	22	9	25	18
2.2	– per 1000 employees	0.147	0.155	0.058	0.116	0.115
2.3	– per 1000 employees in the Russian Federation	0.129	0.124	0.118	0.124	0.109
3	Number of man-hours of disability of those exposed to occupational accidents					
3.1	– total, thousands of man-hours	24.3	22.1	20.7	19.7	22.4

No.	Indicators/Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3.2	– per one occupational accident victim, days	24.3	23.6	25.1	27.5	37.5
4	Funds spent on OSH oriented activities					
4.1	– total, million rubles	30.6	33.0	42.1	48.0	52.3
4.2	– per one employee, rubles	2047.1	2321.8	2707.0	3724.3	4287.4

Number of people diagnosed as suffering an occupational disease (poisoning) for the first time

Table 6.2.2

No	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Number of people	87	68	59	53	71

6.3. Basic methods of account of occupational traumatism and occupational disease cases

In the Republic of Karelia, the occupational traumatism account procedures are performed by:

- the territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service in the Republic of Karelia (Kareliostat) – on the annual basis, in large- and medium-size enterprises, as well as, at random, in small size businesses; all types of ownership of certain types of economic activities; bears the comprehensive character;
- the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation – during a year's time, covering the insurance cases;
- State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, during a year's time, covering the enterprises and organizations registered in the Republic of Karelia, which pertain to the competence of the Inspection, covering the occupational traumatism induced fatalities and severe consequences.

The occupational disease account is performed by the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia, during a year's time, in the order established by the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the RF (Instruction of the Ministry for Health and Social Development of the RF dated from May, 28, 2001, No. 176 "On Improvement of the System of Investigation and Account of Occupational Diseases in the Russian Federation"), covering enterprises and businesses of all forms of ownership.

6.4. Basic forms of statistical data acquisition

In order to acquire statistical information (data) on occupational traumatism covering the Republic of Karelia, the applicable forms of statistical reporting No. 7-traumatism, and No. 1-t (working conditions) are used mainly, and so is the form covering occupational diseases – Statistical Reporting Form No. 24.

Every case of occupational accident identified in due order is registered by an organization that is involved in its account (reporting) in the occupational accident cases registration log in accordance with Form 9, approved by Appendix 1 to the Instruction of the Ministry for Labour of Russia dated from 24.10.2004 No. 73.

All the occupational accident cases registered by the relevant organization shall be included into the State Federal Statistical Monitoring Forms:

- *Form No. 7 – traumatism* “Data on Occupational Traumatism and Diseases for 200___.” (“Form 7 – traumatism” hereinafter);
- *Appendix to Form No. 7 – traumatism* “Data on Distribution of the Number of Victims of and Exposed to Occupational Accidents Covering the Basic Types of Accidents and Causes of Occupational Accidents for 200___.” (“Appendix to Form No. 7 – traumatism” hereinafter).

Both forms have been approved by the Instruction of the Federal Service of State Statistics dated from 06.07.2004 No. 23 and are deemed mandatory for enterprises and organizations of all forms of ownership, that are engaged in the following types of economic activities: industrial production, agriculture, transportation, communication, construction, wholesale, logistics, procurement and marketing, semi fabrication items, geology and geological survey, hydrometeorology, housing and communal services, public health.

Enterprises and their individual organizational departments on the territory of the Republic of Karelia (according to the list approved by the territorial body of the Federal Service State Statistics covering the Republic of Karelia) submit the above forms to the following bodies:

- Territorial body (agency) of the Federal Service State Statistics covering the Republic of Karelia;
- Body (agency) involved in state regulation in the respective sphere of activities.

The time (deadlines) of reporting submittal:

- pursuant to “Form No. 7 – traumatism” – on the annual basis – January, 25;
- pursuant to “Appendix to Form No. 7 – traumatism” – once every three years (January, 25, 2005 – covering 2004, January, 25, 2008 – covering 2007 г., January, 25, 2011 – covering 2010, etc.)

The time of statistical report submittal pursuant to Form No. 1-t (working conditions) is correlated on the annual basis until January, 20, of the year following the reporting one.

The form filling procedure is indicated in the aforesaid forms.

In order to obtain the current information on the status of occupational traumatism and diseases covering a year’s period, operational information of the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia is used, which is issued on the basis of acts on occupational accident cases inducing fatality and (or) severe consequences investigated and duly issued according to Form N-1, as well as operational information of the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia and the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia, issued on the basis of the acts pursuant to Form N-1 and investigations of occupational accidents and diseases, that are submitted to the department (division) by insurance holders during the period of request.

6.5. Number of occupational fatalities registered (over a five year period)

Over a number of recent years, the Republic of Karelia has tended to have a relatively stable situation in the status of occupational traumatism inducing fatality cases; at the same time, there are some discrepancies in the account of occupational accidents, the statistical information and routine data provided by the oversight agencies and bodies and other relevant organizations.

The dynamic reflecting the facts of occupational accidents inducing fatality cases over the last five years' period at organizations of the Republic of Karelia and data thereto are given in the Tables below:

Number of occupational accidents inducing fatalities in organizations of the Republic of Karelia in 2004–2008

Table 6.5.1

No.	Registering organizations	Number of those injured or exposed to occupational traumas resulting in fatality, people, years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Kareliastat (statistical data)	22	22	9	15	14
2	State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia	31	32	19	25	18
3	Regional Department of Social Insurance Fund of the RF in the RK	33	35	16	25	20
4	Summarized data of State Labour Inspection in RK and Social Insurance Fund	32	31	19	26	21

Distribution pattern of occupational traumatism resulting in fatalities among the municipalities (according to data provided by the State Labour Inspection in the RK and Social Insurance Fund of the RF in the RK)

Table 6.5.2

No.	Municipalities	Number of fatalities, people, years			
		2005	2006	2007	2008
	Total in the Republic	31	19	26	21
	<i>Urban districts</i>				
1	Petrozavodsk	8	3	12	7
2	Kostomukshsky	1	2	–	1

No.	Municipalities	Number of fatalities, people, years			
		2005	2006	2007	2008
<i>Municipal districts</i>					
3	Belomorsky	2	–	–	–
4	Kemsky	–	–	–	4
5	Kondopozhsky	3	4	4	1
6	Lahdenpohyasky	1	1	–	–
7	Louhsky	2	–	2	–
8	Kalevalsky	2	–	–	–
9	Medvezhyegorsky	2	1	–	1
10	Muezersky	1	–	1	–
11	Pitkyarantasky	1	–	1	1
12	Prionezhsky	1	2	1	3
13	Pryazhinsky	2	–	1	–
14	Pudozhsky	2	2	1	1
15	Segezhsy	1	1	–	2
16	Sortavalsky	1	1	–	–
17	Suojarvsky	1	–	2	–
18	Olonetsky	–	2	1	–

Main causes of occupational accidents

Table 6.5.3

No.	Causes of occupational accidents	Share in % in the total number of occupational accidents			
		2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Deficient production and work site management and arrangement	26	37	36	38
2	Violation of work and process discipline	23	37	32	38
3	Violation of traffic rules	19	11	12	10

No.	Causes of occupational accidents	Share in % in the total number of occupational accidents			
		2005	2006	2007	2008
4	Technological process abnormality	10	–	–	–
5	Operation of malfunctioning machinery, mechanisms, equipment	–	5	–	5
6	Inadequate maintenance of and deficient order of work site arrangement	–	5	12	–
7	Violation of fire safety	–	5	8	–
8	Failure to use personal protection equipment	–	–	–	5
9	Deficient OSH training	–	–	–	4
8	Other	22	–	–	–

6.6. Number of occupational accidents registered (over a five year period)

Over the last five years, the Republic of Karelia has witnessed a stable tendency of general traumatism decreasing, which is testified by the indexes traumatism and quantitative data on victims of occupational accidents. However, there are discrepancies in the account and rating of the number of occupational accidents in the statistical information and routine information provided by the oversight bodies and other relevant agencies and organizations.

The dynamic reflecting the general occupational traumatism data over the last five years' period at organizations on the territory of the Republic of Karelia and data thereto are given in the Table below:

Status of occupational traumatism at organizations of the Republic of Karelia in 2004-2008

Table 6.6.1

No.	Registering organizations	Number of workers suffered from occupational accidents, people, years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Kareliastat (statistical data)	1002	936	823	717	598
2	Regional Department of Social Insurance Fund of the RF in the RK	1391	1366	1214	1156	961

Distribution of occupational traumatism among men and women (Table 6.6.2):

Gender related occupational traumatism distribution

Table 6.6.2

No	Registering organizations	Sex	Number of workers suffered from occupational accidents, people, years			
			2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Kareliastat (statistical data)	Men	705	603	521	421
		Women	231	220	196	177
2	Regional Department of Social Insurance Fund of the RF in the RK	Men	990	895	818	667
		Women	376	319	338	294

6.7. Number of occupational disease cases registered (over a five year period)

In order to improve the system of investigation and account of occupational diseases, and in order to execute the Order of Rospotrebnadzor No. 103 from 31.13.2008, an Order was prepared issued by the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Karelia No. 131 from 11.07.2008.

According to the data provided by the Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the period of 2004–2008, on the territory of the Republic 312 cases of occupational diseases was registered, including 58 among women (18,6%), of which – 4 cases of acute poisoning cases, which constitutes 1,3% from all the occupational disease cases registered.

Occupational disease incidence in the RK in 2004–2008 (including women)

Table 6.7.1.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
According to data provided by Administration of the Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia, total/women	68/17	70/15	52/10	51/4	71/12

Occupational diseases in the Republic of Karelia and in the Russian Federation per 10 thousand employees in 1996-2008 (see the figures below).

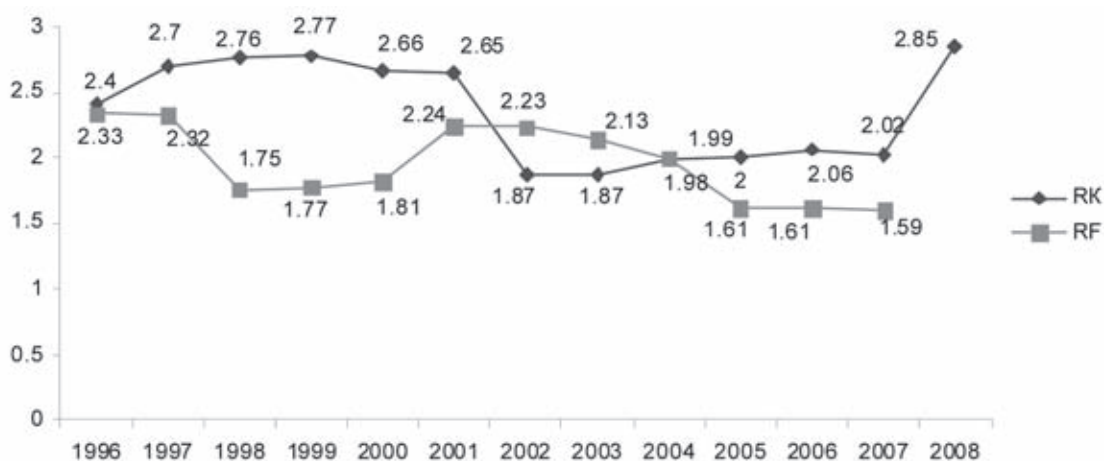


Fig. 6.7.1. Occupational diseases in the Republic of Karelia and in the Russian Federation per 10 thousand employees in 1996–2008

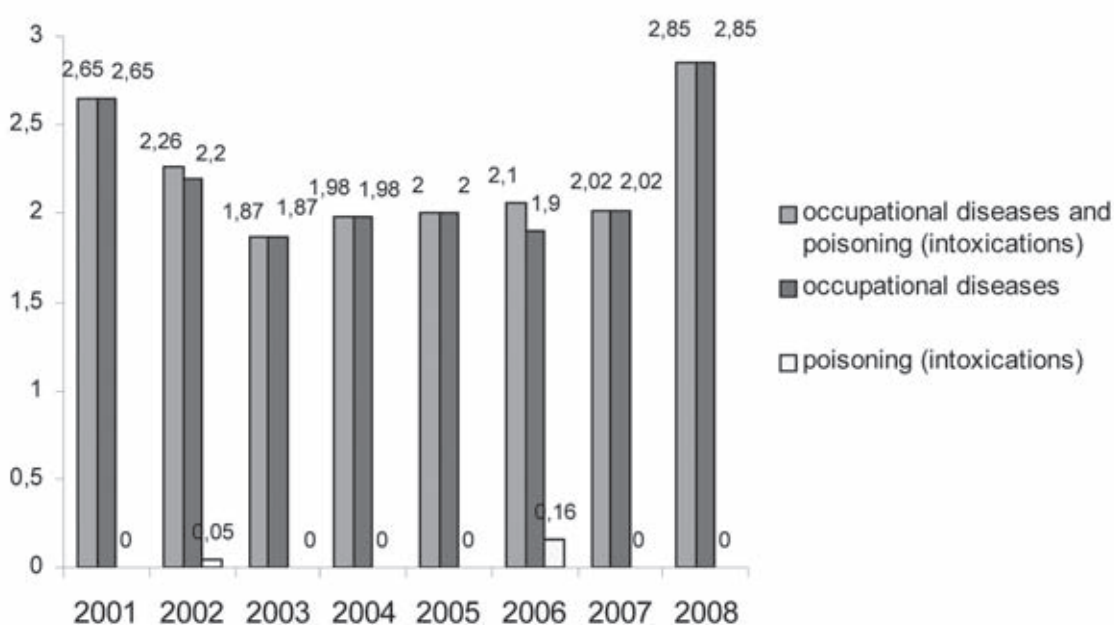


Fig. 6.7.2. Occupational diseases in the Republic of Karelia in 2001–2008 (index per 10 thousand employees)

Prior to the year 2007, in the Republic, decrease of the occupational disease level was reported. In 2007, the Republic had 52 doctors were trained in the area of occupational pathology, who are involved in medical examination procedures. In 2008, a tendency towards a higher quality of medical examinations and higher number of occupational diseases cases was identified.

Occupational diseases among women (%)

Table 6.7.2.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Absolute number	15	15	10	5	12
Ratio	21.4	21.4	19.2	9.8	16.9

According to the types of economic activities, enterprises and business entities, occupational diseases registered, are distributed in the following way:

Metallurgy – 34.6 %, forestry and timber logging – 18 %, pulp production – 16.3%, machinery and equipment production – 8 %, public health – 4.8%, agriculture – 4.5 %, production of other nonmetallic mineral products and commodities – 4.2%, construction 2.6 %, extraction of minerals – 1.6 %, shipbuilding – 1.3 %, the rest of economic activities cover – 4.1%

The first ranked according to the number of occupational disease cases are ferrous and non ferrous metallurgy; over the five years 108 occupational disease cases have been registered in this branch of economy.

The forms of chronic occupational diseases is the following:

- Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and peripheral nervous system disorders resultant from physical overwork – 39.3%;
- Diseases caused by impact made by physical factors 36.5%
- Diseases caused by industrial aerosols – 12.3%;
- Diseases caused by biological factors – 3.9%;
- Diseases caused by chemical factor – 4.8%;
- Diseases caused by allergic factor – 3.2%.

More than 80% of patients were registered to have partially lost their working ability, due to hazardous labour conditions.

In general, in the Russian Federation, diseases and health disorders are registered more frequently among women, who are occupationally engaged as medical nurses, milkmaids, crane operators, house painters and interior decorators, practical nurses. As for the men, occupational diseases and health disorders are registered among car and tractor drivers, excavator operators, welders, bulldozer drivers, drilling rig drivers. In the Republic of Karelia, diseases are registered featuring the same tendency of covering the most hazardous occupational activities and areas as in Russia in general.

Occupational invalidity in the Republic of Karelia (per 10 thousand employees)

Table 6.7.3.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
0.4	0.06	0.1	0	0.08

Invalidity in the Republic of Karelia

Table 6.7.4.

Year	Invalidity		
	Absolute number	Including at the active working age	Index per 10 thousand of population
2004	9653	2640	136.2
2005	12357	3076	175.6
2006	8744	2771	155.5
2007	5479	2167	97.2
2008	4588	2034	81.1

The first biggest rated category of invalidity is connected with blood circulation disorders and diseases – 47.5% (2180 people), the second biggest rated category is oncologic pathology – 17% (781 people), and the third biggest rated category is http://www.multitrans.ru/c/m.exe?a=110&t=1360457_2_1&sc=8musculoskeletal system disorders and diseases 6.1% (278 people).

Medical examination procedures

In order to prevent occupational diseases incidence on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, preventive medical examinations are provided for employees engaged in hazardous occupational conditions (pursuant to the Order No. 83 from 16.08.2004 issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation). The rating of covering by the occupational medical examinations over the last five years has ranged from 84.7% in 2004 to 93.6% in 2008.

Over the last years, the production facilities and enterprises of the Republic have registered a high level, up to 80%, of occupational disease incidence causing loss of working ability, which testifies to a deficient quality of medical examinations provided. Cases of diseases are identified at late stages, the biggest part of diseases is identified at visiting the doctor. Annually, 2-3 patients suffering occupational disorders receive a disability degree. Preventive medical examinations are provided not in the full scope of covering the specialists and research; not all the factors of hazardous exposure are taken into account.

At early identification of occupational disease indication, a growth of occupational disease in Karelia is forecast.

Coverage by medical examinations of employees engaged in hazardous working conditions in 1996–2008 (%) is given on Figure 6.7.3. below

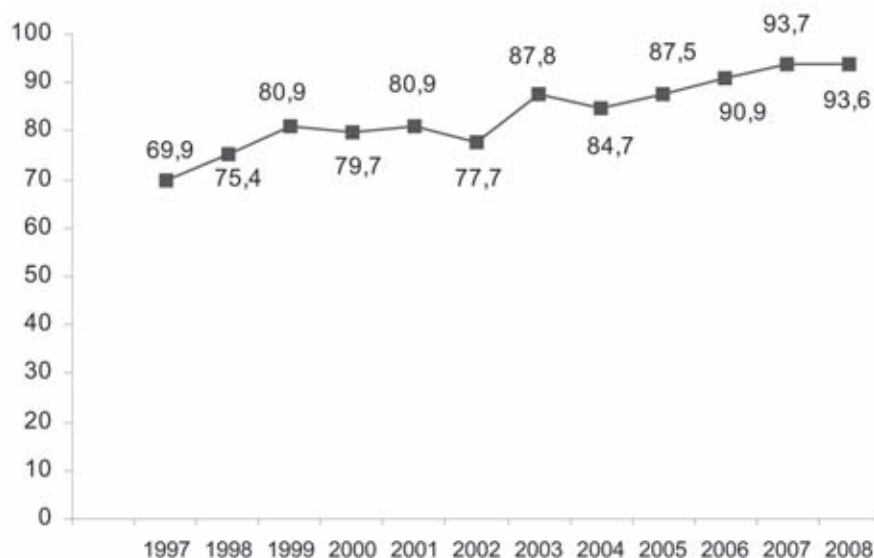


Fig. 6.7.3. Coverage by medical examinations of employees engaged in hazardous working conditions in 1996–2008 (%).

Coverage by medical examinations of female employees engaged in hazardous working conditions (% of examined, of those liable to examination). See Table 6.7.5. below.

Table 6.7.5.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
87.5	90	93.2	92.6	94

Disease incidence causing temporary loss of working ability among employees, according to the data of the Social Insurance Fund of the Republic, over the last three years has stabilized to a certain degree at the level of 894-951 calendar days per 100 employees (see Figure 6.7.4.)

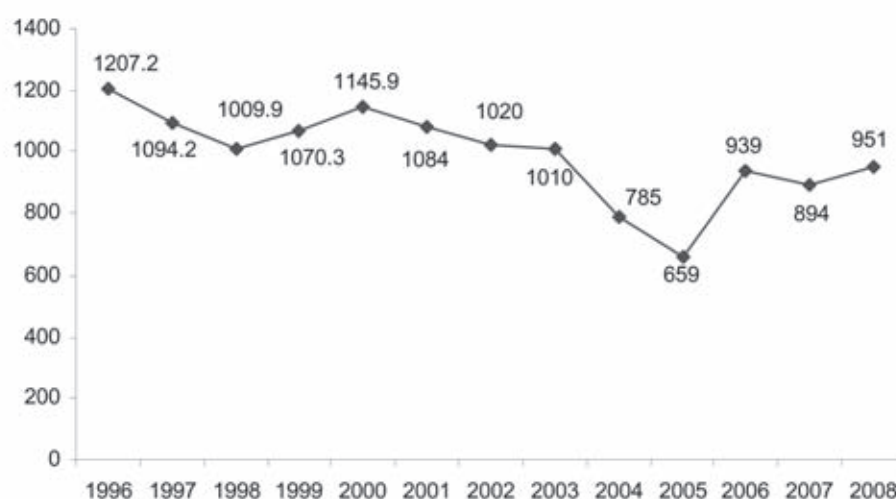


Fig. 6.7.4. Incidence causing temporary loss of working ability at the enterprises and facilities of the Republic of Karelia in 1996–2008. (per 100 employees).

30.7% of employees at the enterprises and entities of the Republic are engaged, in the conditions non compliant with the sanitary and hygienic norms, according to the data of Kareliastat, including those exposed to a high noise level – 19.5%, exposed to vibration – 5.9%, to dustiness – 8.5%, to gas and fume contamination – 6.3%, non ionizing radiation – 0.5%. Physically demanding jobs employ 5.9% of all the employees, in the conditions of intense work process – 12.5% (see Figure 6.7.5.)

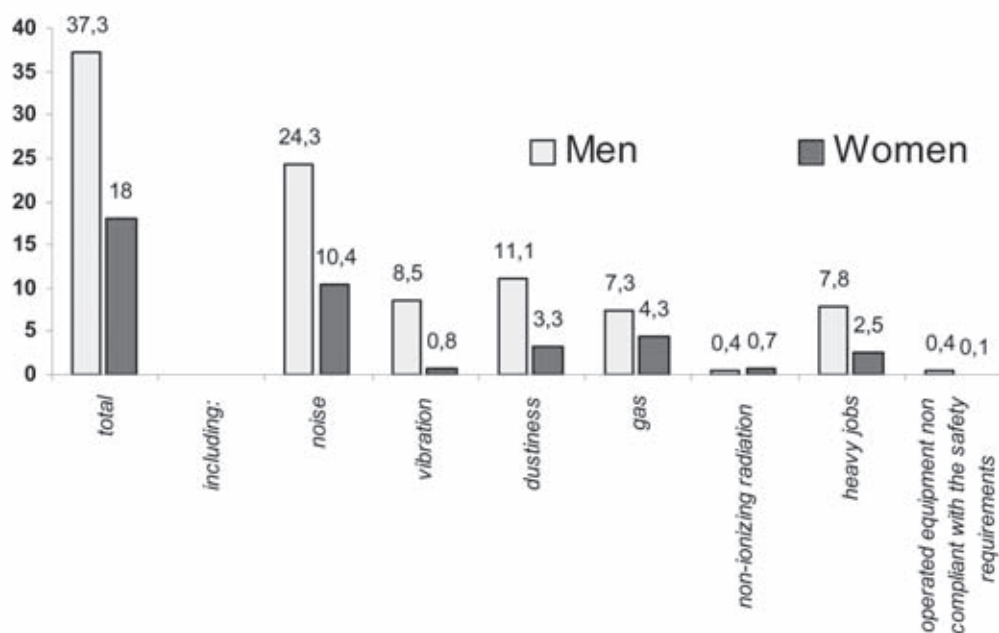


Fig. 6.7.5. Share of men and women engaged in hazardous working conditions (%)

According to the sanitary and epidemiological status, sites and objects in the Republic are distributed in the following way (Table 6.7.6):

Table 6.7.6

Years	Satisfactory (1 group)	Unsatisfactory (2 group)	Extremely unsatisfactory (3 group)
2004	158 (19.1%)	534 (64.6%)	135 (16.3%)
2005	174 (21.4%)	513 (63%)	127 (15.6%)
2006	220 (25.6%)	510 (59.4%)	129 (15%)
2007	406 (37.7%)	557 (51.7%)	115 (10.7%)
2008	428 (37%)	627 (53.6%)	113 (10%)

As a result of undertaking events and actions aimed at improvement of working conditions, the enterprises and facilities of the Republic has tended to decrease the number of sites pertaining to 3 group exposed to extremely unsatisfactory working conditions, and increase the number of sites pertaining to 1 group exposed to satisfactory conditions; and 2 group exposed to unsatisfactory working conditions.

Hygienic characteristic of working places that are non-compliant with the applicable norms on hazardous factors at industrial facilities (Table 6.7.7 and Fig. 6.7.6):

Table 6.7.7

Physical factors	Share of working places non compliant with hygienic norms, %				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Microclimate	39.2	12.5	19.4	15	17.9
Illumination	43	34	32.4	40	31
Noise	27	41.2	47.2	40.9	49
Vibration	3.3	17.8	20.7	28.5	21.9
Electromagnetic fields	5.3	–	5.5	21.7	3.2

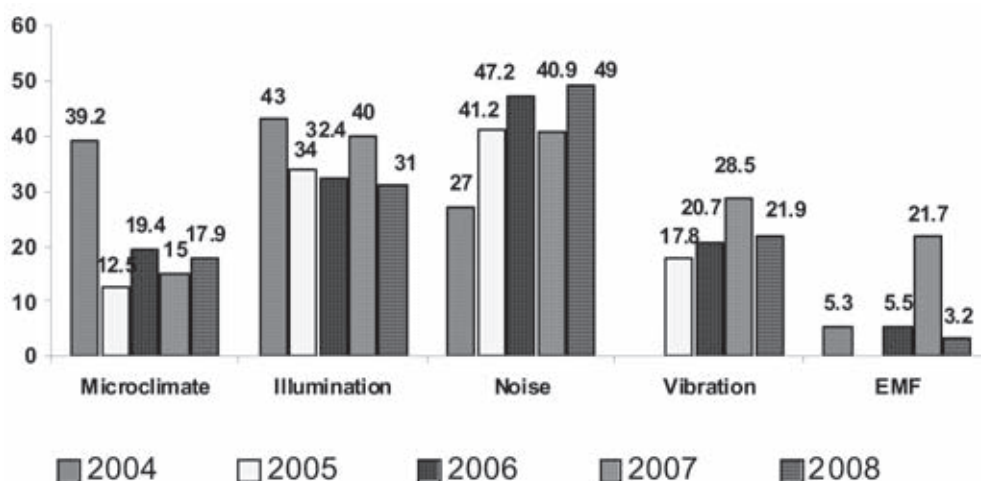


Fig. 6.7.6. Share of physical factors non-compliant with the sanitary and hygienic requirements (%)

The considerable number of unsatisfactory research results persists, according to the noise level at enterprises and business entities employing high noise producing technologies and equipment (stone working, pulp and paper production, logging and others). At these enterprises and production facilities, control is exercised over personal protective equipment provided for employees.

In covering the results of research performed in terms of ambient air, the status at the enterprises and entities of the Republic remains complex: fumes and gases cover 10% of noncompliance results, including 15% covering the substances of 1 and 2 hazard class. Dust and aerosols cover 17.5% of the research results which do not comply with the norm (also see Table 6.7.7 below)

Table 6.7.7

Research	2006	2007	2008
Number of tests for fumes and gases	618	4205	3259
Of which hygienic limits is exceeded (%)	1.6 %	16.3 %	10 %
Number of tests for dust and aerosols	117	1340	1462
Of which hygienic limits is exceeded (%)	17 %	28 %	17.5%
Share of tests for substances of 1 and 2 hazard classes with hygienic limits exceeded:			
Fumes and gases (%)	4 %	16.3 %	15 %
Dust and aerosols (%)	22.9 %	19.5 %	3 %

Working conditions for female employees

The industrial facilities and enterprises of the Republic of Karelia employ about 167 thousand women. Unfavorable (hazardous) working conditions in the Republic involve 25721 women. In the conditions not compliant with the sanitary and hygienic norms, 18.6% women are involved, including those exposed to the conditions of high noise levels – 10.2%, vibration 0.8 %, dustiness – 3.2 %, gas and fume contamination 4.5%, non ionizing radiation – 0.8%, hard physical labour – 2 % .

In the hazardous working conditions at raw materials and minerals extraction enterprises and facilities 37.1% women are employed; processing enterprises employ – 29.2%, construction – 8.5%, transportation enterprises and facilities – 6.6%. As many as 4349 women are provided with free milk or other equivalent food products for their work in unfavorable conditions.

6.9. Assessment of incomplete reporting scale (underreporting)

Statistical information on the number of occupational accidents, including those with fatality outcomes, costs borne by enterprises and businesses on OSH and analysis of occupational traumatism made by the relevant statistical agencies based on the data acquired from enterprises and businesses with regard to individual types of activities, do not provide the detailed and complete picture of the status of occupational traumatism in the region.

More precise data on the number of occupational accidents are provided by the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the RK and State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia (covering occupational accidents resulting in fatalities and severe consequences).

However, these data are not complete. For example, the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in the RK is involved in account of and reporting on occupational accidents only, which have been acknowledged in due order as insured accidents, and those not acknowledged as insured cases, even though being registered according to the Form N-1, are not accepted for account and reporting.

7 Regular activities and continuous work in the field of occupational safety and health: case studies

7.1. Regular activities at the regional level

The Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia has been carrying out the following regular events and actions aimed at OSH on the regional level:

- Annually, beginning from 2007, a Republican conference has been held dedicated to the World OSH Day;
- Quarterly, seminars and conferences are held dedicated to the urgent issues of OSH with managers and experts of municipal administrations and organizations of the Republic of Karelia;
- At least four times a year, sessions of the Coordination Councils for OSH with the Government of the Republic of Karelia have been held (including one on site session), wherein urgent issues of OSH improvement in the Republic of Karelia have been reviewed;
- In holding conferences, seminars and other events, exhibitions and demonstrations of personal protection equipment have been held.

These events are held in close interaction with and involving representatives of the state power and local government, oversight and control bodies, as well as trade unions and employers associations.

7.2. Regional initiatives

7.2.1. Activities and initiatives of trade unions in the field of occupational safety and health

During development and acceptance of the Basic Actions Plan aimed at improvement of OSH conditions in organizations and enterprises located on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, and signing regional, industrial (interindustrial) and territorial tripartite agreements, the Association of the Organizations of Trade Unions of the RK comes up with its proposals regarding the content of those programs in the part:

- Target activities aimed at OSH and improvement of employees working conditions, including those aimed at provision of employees with personal service rooms (ablutions), with personal protection equipment, dedicated to women's and teenagers' employment regulation issues;
- Activities aimed at systematic information provided for employees and public of the Republic of Karelia on the status and causes of occupational traumatism and measures taken to prevent thereof;
- Developing recommendations aimed at a higher efficiency of public control over the OSH conditions, nature protection activities of organizations and enterprises (entities);
- Medical and occupational rehabilitation of those who suffered occupational accidents;

- Employers' compliance with the occupational safety requirements, labour rights and employees' guarantees, especially in companies of non state ownership, small and middle size businesses, higher responsibility borne by their managers for violations of the applicable OSH norms and rules;
- Working place attestation with regard to working conditions;
- On-site and working place expertise of working conditions.

Representatives of the Association of the Trade Unions Organizations of the RK are members of the Coordination Council on OSH with the Government of the Republic of Karelia. The OSH Technical Inspector is involved in activities of the commissions for investigation of occupational accidents causing severe consequences. During the effort covering these activities, the trade unions carry out systematic analysis of the status of occupational traumatism and occupational disease at enterprises and production facilities of the Republic. On the basis of these data, they develop recommendations for their local organizations covering the most efficient activities aimed at OSH improvement and reduction of occupational risks, submittal of relevant activities and proposals thereof into the part 'Occupational Safety and Health' of the collective agreement drafts and agreements to be signed.

7.2.2. Activities and initiatives of employers in the field of occupational safety and health

Representatives of the Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers) of the Republic of Karelia are members of the Coordination Council on OSH with the Government of the Republic of Karelia. They are involved in annual conferences dedicated to the World OSH Day, provide their support in holding personal protection equipment exhibitions. They are also involved in implementation of the tripartite Agreements.

7.2.3. Activities and initiatives of expert assessment bodies in the field of occupational safety and health

Pursuant to Article 216.1 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, the state OSH expertise on the territory of the Republic of Karelia is exercised by a federal executive power body authorized to carry out state oversight and control over compliance with the labour regulating laws – the State Labour Inspection in the RK, as well as by the executive power body of the Subject of the Russian Federation in the area of OSH – the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia.

The state OSH expertise is provided with the aim to assess:

- Quality of attestation of working conditions at working places;
- Correctness of granted compensations to employees for heavy physical labour and works in hazardous and (or) dangerous working conditions;
- Compliance of projects in construction, reconstruction, technical modernization of industrial and production sites, production and implementation of the state-of-the-art equipment and technologies with the state regulatory OSH requirements;
- Employees' actual working conditions, including in the period that precedes an occupational accident registered.

The Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia keeps the Register of organizations that render OSH services, which include:

- Measurement of actual levels of dangerous and hazardous factors;
- Attestation of working places;
- Certification of OSH activities at organizations;
- Training in OSH issues and techniques.

The Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia has been interacting organizationally and methodologically with enterprises and businesses rendering OSH services on the territory of the Republic of Karelia.

The Ministry checks quality of the activities of organizations rendering OSH services by means of holding systematic examination procedures; the Ministry also monitors the working places attestation processes.

7.3. International cooperation

7.3.1. World Day for safety and health at work

Every year, beginning from 2007, on the territory of the Republic of Karelia events have been held dedicated to the World Day for Safety and Health at Work.

The most significant of them is the Republican Conference, whose initiators and organizers are the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, and Association of the Trade Unions Organizations of the RK. The Conference is also attended by representatives of the Republican executive power, district municipalities and urban districts bodies, the Association of the Trade Unions Organizations, Social Insurance Fund, the Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers) of the Republic of Karelia, federal oversight and control bodies, managers and experts of various enterprises and entities of the Republic.

The main goal of the Conference is to attract public and state power attention to the issues of OSH and to preserve employees' life and health during their working activities. Given the actual demographic situation in the Republic, the issue of man's life and health preservation at work is of special importance. The problems related to OSH at the enterprises and organizations of the Republic make a considerable impact on the status of health and life time of people, and are one of the most important components of the quality of life.

7.3.2. Agreements on cooperation and participation in joint projects with the ILO, WHO and other international organizations or states

Beginning from 1992, the Ministry of Health of Finland, Finnish regional institutes for occupational hygiene of the towns of Kuopio, Oulu, Lappeenranta together with the Ministry of Health, Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia, State Sanitary and Epidemiological Oversight Centre have researched the OSH system in the Republic of Karelia and at individual enterprises. The events and actions have been held as part of the Projects of International organizations and European Union programs with the aim of making joint research into the impact made by hazardous occupational factors on employees' health; seminars and conferences have been held with managers and experts of organizations and enterprises of the Republic, personal protection equipment exhibitions and other events and actions have been held, as well.

In the period of 2002 – 2005, a joint Project involving the Republic of Karelia and Finland was implemented titled “Development of OSH in the Republic of Karelia”.

The Goals under the Project were the following:

1. Creating a database on OSH and occupational traumatism at enterprises and organizations of the RK (mining and metal processing industries).

2. Training of experts and specialists in assessing risks, diagnostics of occupational diseases and medical examination procedures.

Beginning from 2006, the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia has been collaborating with the ILO Subregional Office as part of implementation of the ILO Project 'Improvement of OSH Management system in the North West of Russia'.

In 2008, the Ministry and the ILO Office signed and implemented a framework plan of interaction. According to the Plan, several 'pilot' enterprises (industrial facilities) in the Town of Kostomuksha were selected, wherein practical hands-on training classes were held involving ILO experts. The classes were dedicated to identification and assessment of occupational risks and improvement of the OSH system management.

The joint effort made together with the Moscow ILO Subregional Bureau aimed at improvement of the OSH management system has been under way, and this aspect has become more urgent and stressing. In 2008, the Ministry involved into the Project all the social partnership sides and parties – the Association of the Trade Unions Organizations of the RK, Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers) of the Republic of Karelia, as well as organizations involved in the OSH training procedures. As a target, implementation of the assessment, control and management of occupational risks systems at enterprises and industrial sites would enable employers to:

- assess the probability of damaging employees' health and timely implement actions aimed at elimination or mitigation of the impact made by occupational risks and their sources;
- plan actions and event aimed at medical, including prophylactic medical examination and sanatorium-and-spa treatment provided to employees, as well as actions and events connected with social and occupational rehabilitation;
- take substantiated solutions aimed at workforce and personnel issues;
- assess quality and efficiency of the actions and events arranged and implemented to improve working conditions.

Urgency, significance, necessity and efficiency of the effort made under the Project were approved by the independent evaluation of the International Labour Organization held in April of 2009.

7.2.3. Activities of ILO occupational safety and health regional collaborating information centres (ILO/CIS)

No ILO/CIS OSH information centers on the territory of the Republic of Karelia are available.

7.2.4. Activities of WHO collaborating centers in the field of occupational safety and health

No WHO centers on the territory of the Republic of Karelia are available.

7.2.5. Activities of EU OSH Agency centres

No EU OSH Agency Centres on the territory of the Republic of Karelia are available.

8

Analysis of strong and weak aspects (advantages and disadvantages) of the regional system of occupational safety and health management

A great advantage of the applicable OSH management system in the Republic of Karelia is a timely development of the Law of the Republic of Karelia from 23.07.2008 No. 1226-ZRK 'On Issues of Distribution of Authority of the State Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia Relating to Occupational Safety and Health', winning of wide public opinion and involvement thereof into the issues of OSH through holding conferences dedicated to the World Day of OSH, and into 'Labour Days'.

Solutions to the actual OSH problems are found through the annual plan of basic activities aimed at improvement of OSH at enterprises and organizations located on the territory of the Republic of Karelia, as well as through implementation of the OSH section of the tripartite Agreement between the Government, Associations of Employees and Employers.

Coordination of OSH-oriented activities of executive power bodies and local government, oversight and control, trade unions and associations and employers' associations is the major role of the OSH Coordination Council with the Government of the Republic of Karelia, OSH information exchange with all the entities and stakeholders involved is well arranged.

The basis for the system is sustaining strong connections with the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia, with the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund in the Republic of Karelia, Rospotrebnadzor Agency in the Republic of Karelia through implementation of the agreements on collaboration.

The 'core' of organizations and entities involved in training has been set up. Practically all assessing and certifying organizations have been accredited in the Central Body for OSH Certification in the RF.

Consistent support from the end of the Project that is being implemented together with ILO will enable to launch the training course «Assessment and Management of Occupational Risks» and, as a consequence, accentuate the focus on preventive events and actions.

The conditions of unstable development of the executive power bodies (the authorities and duties in OSH were delegated for four times from one to another body during the period of 2004 - 2008) make it difficult to form a sustainable functioning system.

Due to this fact, the following disadvantages are obvious:

- There are neither program nor targeted planning aimed at OSH improvement of conditions in the Republic of Karelia;
- There is insufficient quantity of specialists engaged in OSH in the executive power, oversight and control exercising bodies;

- There is insufficient material and training, and methodological basis of the organizations involved in OSH training, failure to apply the state-of-the-art forms of training;
- There is poor information and awareness oriented support to OSH, no regional information resources are available.

The all Russian disadvantage is a deficient system of statistical information acquisition and processing, which fails to provide the complete picture of OSH conditions in the country and in a region of concern.

9

General conclusions with regard to the data of the Regional Profile

In order to make the state policy in the field of occupational safety and health more efficient, it is necessary to undertake and enforce the following activities and measures:

1. Provide for events and actions aimed at improvement of OSH status, as part of OSH programs and targeted planning.
2. Support improvement of OSH conditions in small businesses.
3. Develop and apply in a wider scope the economic mechanisms of OSH management on the territory of the Republic based on implementation of the Federal Law No. 125-FZ 'On Obligatory Social Insurance against Occupational Accidents and Diseases'.
4. Improve the OSH training provided for managers, experts, individual categories of insured, including development of programs and implementation of remote training and test of OSH requirement knowledge and expertise.
5. Develop software and form unified information database on the status of occupational safety and health, occupational traumatism and occupational diseases in the Republic of Karelia.
6. Improve information support to OSH procedures on the territory of the Republic by using printed and electronic media and on the basis of target information resources.

10.1. List of basic regional laws and by laws in the field of occupational safety and health.

1. The Law of the Republic of Karelia ‘On Issues of Distribution of Authority of the State Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia Relating to Occupational Safety and Health’ No. 1226-ZRK from July 23, 2008.
2. Regulation by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from April 3, 2000, No. 94-P ‘On Coordination Council on Occupational Safety and Health with the Government of the Republic of Karelia’.
3. Regulation by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from March 26, 2002, No. 36-P ‘On Amending the Regulation by the Government of the Republic of Karelia dated from April 3, 2000 No. 94-P’.
4. Order of the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia dated from December 29, 2008, No. 231-p ‘On Approval of the Plan for Advanced Actions Aimed at Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health in Organizations Located on the Territory of the Republic of Karelia, for the Period of the Year 2009’.
5. Ordinance issued by the Head of the Republic of Karelia dated from November 12, 2007 ‘On the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia’.
6. Agreement on Interaction between the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia and State Labor Inspection in the Republic of Karelia dated from December 10, 2008.
7. Agreement on Interaction between the Ministry for Labor and Employment of the Republic of Karelia and the Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation dated from October 15, 2008.

10.2. List of agreements signed between employees and employers’ associations

1. Agreement signed between the Government of the Republic of Karelia, Association of the Trade Unions Organizations in the Republic of Karelia and the Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers) of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2009-2010;
2. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Organization of Trade Unions of Culture and Ministry for Culture and Public Relations of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2009–2011;

3. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Trade Union Committee of Forestry Employees, Ministry for Forestry Complex of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2008-2009;
4. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Committee of Automotive Transport and Road Management and Construction Employees Trade Union, Ministry for Road Construction of the Republic of Karelia and Employers in the road management and construction sector for the period of 2006-2009;
5. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Trade Union Organization of Education and Ministry for Education of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2008-2010;
6. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Trade Union Committee of Agricultural Employees and Ministry for Agriculture, Fishery and Environment of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2007–2009;
7. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Organization of Trade Unions of Civil Services and Public Services Employees and the Administration of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2007-2009;
8. Agreement signed between the Karelian Republican Organization of Tde Unions of Civil Services and Public Services Employees and Chief Administration of the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense and Emergency Situations for the period of 2008–2009.

List of territorial agreements

No.	Municipal district	Number of agreements	Branches of economy
1.	Pryazhinsky	2	In education and public health organizations
2.	Lahdenpohya	2	In culture and education organizations
3.	Segezhsky	4	In culture and education organizations; Tripartite agreement between Administration of local Government, district Coordination Council and City Employers' Association; Quadrilateral agreement between Municipal Administration, Administration of the city Settlement, district Coordination Council and the Segezhsky Paper Combinat
4.	Muezersky	2	In culture and education organizations
5.	Suojarva	1	In culture organizations
6.	Kondopoga	3	In culture and education organizations; Tripartite agreement between Administration of local Government, district Coordination Council and city Employers' Association
7.	Kemsky	3	In housing and communal management, culture and education organizations; Tripartite agreement between Administration of local Government, district Coordination Council and city' Employers' Association

No.	Municipal district	Number of agreements	Branches of economy
8.	Kalevalsky	0	–
9.	Olonetsky	2	In culture organizations; Tripartite agreement between Administration of local Government, district Coordination Council and district Employers' Association
10.	Medvezhyegorsky	2	In culture and education organizations
11.	Pitkyaranta	4	In housing and communal management, culture and education organizations; Tripartite agreement between Administration of local Government, district Coordination Council of Trade Unions and district Employers' Association
12.	Belomorsky	1	In education organizations
13.	Prionezhsky	4	In education, culture, public health and social protection.
14.	Louhsky	2	In housing and communal management and education organizations
15.	Pudozhsky	2	In culture and education organizations
16.	Sortavala	2	In housing and communal management organizations; Tripartite agreement between Administration of local Government, district Coordination Council of Trade Unions and city Employers' Association
17.	Petrozavodsk	2	In education organizations for 2009-2011; Between Head of Local Government and Trade Union Coordination Council of the City of Petrozavodsk and Petrozavodsk Association of Employers for 2007–2008. (Signed again for the period of 2009–2010.)
18.	Kostomuksha	0	–

Total: 38

Number of Territorial Agreement for Branches of economy:

- housing and communal management – 4;
- education – 10;
- culture – 11;
- public health – 3;
- Social protection – 1.

Tripartite agreements between Administrations of Local Governments, Coordination Councils of Trade Unions Organizations and Employers' Associations – 7 ones, Quadrilateral agreements – 1.

10.3. List of basic web sites in the field of occupational safety and health and other information resources

- www.gov.karelia.ru – official web portal of the State Bodies of the Republic of Karelia;
- www.karelia.rostrud.ru – official web site of the Ministry for Labour and Employment of the Republic of Karelia;
- www.10.rospotrebnadzor.ru – official web site of the Administration of the Federal Agency of Oversight in the Area of Consumers' Rights and Man's Well Being in the Republic of Karelia;
- www.git.karelia.info – official web site of the State Labour Inspection in the Republic of Karelia;
- www.tasis.onego.ru – official web site of the 'Association of Trade Unions Organizations in the Republic of Karelia'.

10.4. List of basic regional periodical publications (journals) covering the issues of occupational and industrial safety and health and relevant issues

In the Republic of Karelia, no periodicals (journals) on OSH are published.

10.5. List of basic monographies, course and study books, as well as journal articles published in the region covering the issues of occupational safety and health and relevant issues

No information available.

Description of methods of assessment for various indicators and rates used in the Profile

11

The Regional Profile has applied the following methodology of occupational traumatism indicators assessment:

- Number of occupational accident victims per 1000 employees (frequency factor F_f) is defined as the number of occupational accidents, per 1000 average count employees for the reporting year: $F_f = 1000 (T/P)$, where T is the number of occupational traumas (occupational accidents) for the reporting year; P is the average number of employees for the same period;
- Number of occupational accident victims inducing fatal cases per 1000 employees inducing fatality (mortality) factor F_{mrt} is defined as the number of occupational accidents inducing fatalities per 1000 average count employees for the reporting year: $F_{mrt} = 1000 (T/P)$, where T is the number of occupational traumas inducing fatalities for the reporting period; P is the average count employees for the same period;
- Factor of trauma severity F_s characterizes the average duration of temporary disability per one accident: $F_s = D/T$, where D is the total number of working days of disability covering all traumas (accidents) for a certain period of time (as a rule, the reporting one), calculated based on the temporary disability medical certificates; T is the number of traumas (accidents) for the same period.

12 General information on the region

A. General information on the Administration structure in the Republic of Karelia

A.1. Information of the Legislative, Executive and Court Power in the Region

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Karelia, enacted from May 30, 1978, with further amendments, the Republic of Karelia is a Subject of the Russian Federation. Its status is determined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Constitution of the Republic of Karelia.

In its interaction with the Federal Bodies of State Power of the Russian Federation, Karelia has the scope of rights equal to the other Subjects of the Russian Federation.

Distribution of subjects of authorities between the State Power Bodies of the Russian Federation and State Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia is provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal and other Agreements on distribution of subjects of authorities, signed in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Federal Laws.

The State Power in the Republic of Karelia is exercised on the basis of division into legislative (representative), executive and judicial authority.

The system of state power bodies of the Republic of Karelia is constituted and represented by:

- Head of the Republic of Karelia – the supreme official of the Republic of Karelia;
- The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia – the supreme legislative (representative) body of the State Power of the Republic of Karelia;
- The Government of the Republic of Karelia - the supreme executive power body of the Republic of Karelia;
- Executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia;
- Federal Courts (Supreme Court of the Republic of Karelia, district and military Courts, Court of Arbitrage)
- Judges of Peace of the Republic of Karelia.

The place of location of the Supreme Executive Power of the Republic of Karelia is the City of Petrozavodsk.

Administrating in the Republic of Karelia is exercised by:

- Head of the Republic of Karelia;
- Government of the Republic of Karelia;
- Federal Bodies of State Power;
- Executive Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia;
- Local Government (municipal administration) Bodies.

Local Government Bodies (municipal administrations)

The local governments (municipal power bodies) are one of the foundations of the constitutional structure and power of the Russian Federation, and are recognized, guaranteed and exercised on the entire territory of the Russian Federation.

The local government in the Russian Federation is a form of exercising by the people of their power, which provides for within the authority established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws, and in cases specified by the Federal Laws, – by Laws of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, independent solution by the population of issues of local responsibility through the bodies of local Government, proceeding from the interests of the population and with account of historical and other local traditions.

The rural settlement is one or several rural populated settlements occupying the same territory (communities, villages, stanitsas, countryside settlements, isolated farmsteads, kishlaks, auls and other rural communities and populated centres), wherein local Government is exercised by the local population directly and (or) through elected and other local government bodies.

The urban settlement is a city or town, wherein the local government is exercised by the population directly and (or) through elected and other local government bodies.

The settlement (community) is an urban or rural settlement.

The municipal district covers several settlements or communities and territories. Within boundaries of the territories local government is enforced to make decisions of issues having local nature by the population directly and (or) through elected and other local government bodies, which can exercise and enforce individual state authority delegated to the local government bodies by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

The urban district is a urban settlement (community), which does not affiliate with the municipal district and whose local government bodies exercise authority aimed at decision of local issues belonging to the local authority and issues of local authority of the municipality specified by Federal Laws, and can also enforce individual state authorities delegated to the local government bodies by the Federal Las and Laws of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

In general, the municipality is an urban or rural settlement (community), municipal district (area), urban district (area) or internal urban territory of a city of the federal level (authority).

The issues of local authority are the issues covering vital activities of the population of the specific municipality, whose decision in accordance with Constitution of the Russian Federation and Federal Laws is enforced by the population and (or) by local government bodies independently.

The local government bodies – elected directly by the population and (or) bodies formed by a representative body of the municipality, delegated with its own power to decide the issues of local authority.

The structure of local government bodies is constituted by a municipal representative body, Head of the municipality, local Administration (executive-administrative body of the municipality), control body of the municipality, other bodies and elected officials belonging to the local government, specified by the Charter of the municipality and having their own authority of decision on the issues of local authority.

The Charter of a Municipality having the status of a rural settlement (community) can specify an executive-administrative body, headed by Head of the municipality, who exercises and enforces the authorities of Chairperson of the municipality representative body.

The Head of the municipality is the senior official in the municipality and is delegated by the Charter of the municipality, with authority to decide on the issues of local authority.

The local Administration (executive-administrative body of the municipality) is delegated by the Charter of the municipality authority to decide the issues belonging to the local authority and power to exercise individual state authority delegated to the local government bodies by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

The local Administration is headed by Head of the local Administration of the undivided authority principle. The Head of the local Administration is Head of the municipality or a person appointed to the post of the Head of the local Administration under a Contract signed according to the results of a contest for filling the office of the said post for the period of authority specified by the Charter of the municipality.

The economic basis of the local government is constituted by the assets being part of the municipal ownership, funds of local budgets, as well as rights of property exercised by the municipalities. Municipal ownership is recognized and protected by the State on equal terms with other forms of ownership

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia is the continuing standing legislative (representative) body of the state power of the Republic of Karelia.

The Legislative Assembly performs and exercises independently its activities, authorities delegated to and specified by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, applicable Federal Laws, Constitution of the Republic of Karelia, republican Laws.

Acts issued by the Legislative Assembly and passed as part of its competence, are mandatory for enforcement by all the bodies and officials exercising state power and local governments of the Republic of Karelia, as well as by entities (organizations) and individuals.

Activities of the Legislative Assembly are based on the principles:

- Division of legislative, executive and judicial powers;
- Collective and free discussion and decision making;
- Publicity;
- Legality;
- Mass participation of individuals in development and decision making, as well as account of public opinion;
- Responsibility and accountability;
- Division of authority between the federal executive power bodies and, Legislative Assembly and local government bodies.

A.2. Administrative division of the region

The Republic of Karelia includes 18 administrative units, including:

2 urban districts:

- Petrozavodsk urban district;
- Kostomuksha urban district.

16 municipalities (municipal districts):

- Belomorsky municipality;
- Segezhsy municipality;
- Louhsky municipality;
- Kalevalsky municipality;
- Kemsky municipality;
- Muezersky municipality;
- Suojarva municipality;
- Kondopoga municipality;
- Prionezhsky municipality;
- Pryazhinsky municipality;
- Olonets municipality;
- Pitkyaranta municipality;
- Sortavala municipality;
- Lahdenpohya municipality;
- Pudozhsky municipality;
- Medvezhyegorsky municipality.

The municipalities include 24 urban communities (settlements) and 86 rural communities (settlements).

B. General data on the economic and human resource status of the Republic of Karelia

B.1. Demographic data

Total number of population

The number of population as of 01.01.09 totaled 687.5 thousand people. Over the last fifteen years the population has decreased by approximately 80 thousand people.

Number of permanent population

Table B.1.1.

Year	Total population, thousand people	Including:		%	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
2003	715.2	537.4	177.8	75.1	24.9
2004	708.7	533.8	174.9	75.3	24.7

Year	Total population, thousand people	Including:		%	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
2005	703.1	531.2	171.9	75.6	24.4
2006	697.5	526.9	170.6	75.5	24.5
2007	693.2	525.4	167.8	75.8	24.2
2008	690.7	525.6	165.1	76.1	23.9

According to the population census of 2002, the total number of population of the Republic of Karelia totaled 716.281 thousand people. Of this number, the urban population totaled 537.395 thousand people (75%), rural 178.886 people (25%), men – 331.505 people (46.3%), women – 384.776 people (53.7%).

Distribution of permanently living population according to age groups

Table B.1.2.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total population	715213	708696	703080	697521	693150	690653
Including at the ages of						
0–4	31632	32693	34150	34821	35256	35508
5–9	31763	31092	30314	30021	30300	31418
10–14	50784	44916	39799	35890	33319	31577
15–19	64272	64513	63305	61249	56156	50213
20–24	56110	57495	59407	60773	63407	65110
25–29	54355	54855	54466	54310	54404	55696
30–34	48771	49734	51202	52016	52519	52745
35–39	50152	47525	45801	45465	45782	46943
40–44	63121	60443	57263	53299	49996	47516
45–49	62071	62208	60883	60442	60048	58615
50–54	54419	55832	55974	56456	56302	56275
55–59	26545	31517	38287	43168	46062	48148
60–64	33780	27291	22490	20089	19551	22958

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
65–69	32581	33676	34770	33410	32915	28240
70 and older	54857	54906	54969	56112	57133	59691
Of the total number of population, at the age of , % :						
– younger than able-bodied age	17.9	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.5	15.4
– able-bodied age	63.1	64.0	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.5
– Older than able-bodied age	19.0	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.7	20.1

B.2. Indexes of Economic development of the Republic of Karelia in 2008

In situation of instability on the global financial markets, the economic policies pursued by the Government of the Republic in 2008 was aimed at prevention of a considerable decrease in the industrial production, sustaining of the production capacity and jobs, support to the social sphere. According to the results of the year 2008, the index of industrial production in the Republic amounted to 100.01 % (in the RF – 102.1 %).

Industrial production saw uneven patterns of the growth; individual types of economic activities experienced an industrial growth considerably lower compared to the indexes of the year 2007. For example, the industrial growth index in the processing and manufacturing areas in 2008 remained at the level of 99.3 % (2007 – 119.3 %). In general, covering the branch of economy «mining operations, manufacturing, generation and distribution of electricity, gas and water», the amount of goods of its own production, scope of works performed, services rendered totaled 89.2 billion rubles, which is in the established prices by 13.5 % higher than the level of the previous year.

The year 2008 experienced volumes of mining and minerals production (114.2 %), food production (114 %), leather and footwear products (113.3 %), pulp and wood substance (106.9 %), rubber and plastic based products and items (131.1 %), transportation means and equipment (122.9 %), electricity (104.7%), metallurgy (104.4 %) increase.

As compared to the previous year (the year-to-year basis), the amount of construction non-metallic materials was bigger, including that of natural based crushed stone and gravel, chemical production equipment and components thereto, pulp (marketable), stock brick, butter, fish canned products, confectionery.

The production of saw timber products, industrial wood, plywood and cardboard, paper based sacks, woodchip boards, meat and cooked meat, vodka and alcoholic beverages, flour were reported to have decreased.

The share of non profitable companies and entities (loosing profits) in 2008 amounted 44.2 % of the entire number of the industrial facilities and entities located in the Republic.

The timber industry complex is the leading industry in the Republic, and its production is the dominant group in the Karelian export. The share of the wood-processing companies and facilities in the total volume of the commodities produced and supplied, works performed and services rendered in the Republic is more than 29 % (2007 – 32 %). The share of Karelia constitutes:

- about 64 % of the all Russian paper sacks production;
- 24.2 % – paper, including the news print – 37.1 %;
- 13 % – wooden chips;
- 4.4 % – market cellulose;
- 3.2 % – sawn timber;
- 2.2 % – woodchip boards.

The total amount of investments into the projects implemented in the forestry sectors of the Republic of Karelia in the year 2008 is estimated of 4 billion rubles.

Investments into the pulp and paper production considerably increased – 2.2 billion rubles, or 115.4 % to investments of 2007; in the logging industry – they remained at the level of the previous year, and the wood working and processing they decreased by 36 %.

In the year 2008, the facilities of the forestry sector experienced a complex situation. As in the other forested regions of the Russian Federation, this is preconditioned by a number of factors, of which a weaker demand for forest production on the external and internal markets, tighter access to credits and loans, as well as customs duties and other factors can be named.

The wood products procurement over 2008, covering the entire cycle of enterprises involved, totaled 5947 thousand cubic meters, or 89.6 % of the level of 2007. The volumes of wood production procurement were decreased by the majority of the logging and wood producing organizations and entities of the Republic.

The share of purchase according to the assortment technology totaled 77.9 % in the entire volume of wood production procurement (in 2007 – 70.7 %).

Analysis of raw materials flows obtained from logging and timber harvesting, and volumes of their supply to the processing and manufacturing enterprises shows that the basic part of the wood resource based production (63.4 %) is supplied by the enterprises to the internal market. As compared to the year 2007, the share of supply to the internal market in the year 2008 increased by 6.1 %.

The level of wood working and production export processed in 2008 decreased to the level of 2007 by 18.8 %; raw timber – by 22.9 %.

In the year 2008, the timber industry facilities and companies of the Republic produced and supplied to the entire amount of 5116 million rubles, or 79.6 % to the level of 2007.

In 2008, procurement of commodities pertaining to the branch ‘**mining operations**’ in the actual prices increased by 23 %, including metal ore production – by 20 %. However, the volume production index in mining operations totaled 96.7 %, including in the metal ore production – 92.6 %.

In the year 2008, goods pertaining to the branch ‘**metallurgy and metal products**’ were procured to the amount of 8593 million rubles, which is by 7 % higher in the actual prices than the level of the year 2007. However, the production index in this type of activity totaled 96.9 %, which is preconditioned mainly by a lower production and procurement at the JSC Ltd “Foundry – Petrosavodskmash”.

In the structure of the industrial complex of the Republic in 2008 the share of equipment and machinery production totaled 3,8 %. However, the index in the manufacture of the branch ‘**machinery and equipment**’ had decreased in the first quarter from 106.8 % to 98.2 % by the end of the year.

Implementation and enforcement of a number of actions specified for the year 2008 aimed at implementation of the Basic Trends of Investment policies of the Government of the Republic of Karelia for the period of 2007–2010 contributed to positive tendencies in the investment sphere of

the Republic. Investments to fixed capital stock in 2008 exceeded 22.7 billion rubles, or 106.7% in the year-to-year prices to the level of 2007. Investments into fixed capital (except for the budget funds) per 1 resident increased to 32.4 thousand rubles (2007 – 23.3 thousand rubles).

Foreign investments totaled 110.5 million US dollars, or 70.2 % compared to the level of 2007. In the year 2008, efforts of coordination of the activities of Federal and Republican executive power bodies, federal agencies and offices in the Republic of Karelia were carried on aimed at implementation of federal target programs and state capital investment into the regional economy.

To implement the federal target programs (FTP) and federal target ('addressed') investment program (FTIP), through all the financing sources, 4858 million rubles were invested, which is by 33.9 % higher than in 2007, including those through the federal Budget funds – 3270 million rubles (by 36 % higher). Investments allocated through the federal Budget funds totaled 1748 million rubles, or 132 % to the level of 2007 года. In the entire volume of investments under the federal programs, the federal investments make up 59 %.

Over the last three years, the Republic has seen **higher volumes of construction works** performed. In the year 2008, the volume of work performed of the branch “Construction” totaled 10.3 billion rubles in money units, or 124 % to the level of 2007 on the year-to-year basis. In 2008, on the territory of the Republic, as many as 152.5 thousand square meters of **housing** were commissioned, which is by 16.1 % more than in 2007 (in the Russian Federation the growth totaled 4.5 %). In the year 2008, every resident of the Republic had 0.22 square meters of **housing** commissioned (2007 – 0.19 square meters).

The results of the year 2008 testify a positive dynamic of the money incomes of the population, growth of pensions and salaries. In order to analyze the situation in the economy of the Republic, develop and implement actions and events aimed at mitigation of a possible negative impact made by the consequences of the global financial crisis on the status of individual industries and provide for coordinated actions, the Order issued by the Head of the Republic of Karelia set up a Commission for stronger sustainability of the economic development and development of anti crisis actions in the Republic of Karelia.

13 Other relevant information

13.1. The Law of the Republic of Karelia 'On Issues of Distribution of Authority of the State Power Bodies of the Republic of Karelia Relating to Occupational Safety and Health'

(Passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia on July 15, 2008)

This Law establishes distribution of Authority relating to occupational safety and health delegated by the Labour Code of the Russian Federation to authority of the state power bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, between the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia, Government of the Republic of Karelia and bodies of executive power of the Republic of Karelia.

Article 1

The authority of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia relating to occupational safety and health includes the following:

- 1) Pass Laws of the Republic of Karelia relating to occupational safety and health, which specify state regulatory occupational safety and health requirements, as well as Laws of the Republic of Karelia on delegation to the municipal local governments in the Republic of Karelia of individual authority on state management of occupational safety and health;
- 2) Exercise and enforce other authorities specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Article 2

The authority of the Head of the Republic of Karelia relating to occupational safety and health includes the following:

- 1) As part of his authority on the basis of and in pursuance of the applicable Laws, issue Orders and Instructions relating to occupational safety and health mandatory for enforcement;
- 2) Coordinate activities of the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia with other state power bodies of the Republic of Karelia and, in accordance with the applicable Laws of the Russian Federation, provide coordination of the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia with the Federal executive power bodies and their territorial bodies, local government bodies and public associations on the issues of implementing the basic directions of the state policies in the field of occupational safety and health;

- 3) Assign and delegate executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia empowered in the field of occupational safety and health;
- 4) Enforce other authorities established and specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Article 3

The authority of the Government of the Republic of Karelia relating to occupational safety and health includes the following:

- 1) Pass regulatory legal acts in the field of occupational safety and health, as well as regulatory legal acts establishing and specifying state regulatory occupational safety and health requirements;
- 2) Guide the activities of the executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia relating to implementation of the basic directions in the field of occupational safety and health and control their activities therein;
- 3) Exercise and enforce other authorities specified and established by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Article 4

The authority of an executive body empowered in the field of occupational safety and health includes the following:

- 1) Develop drafts of laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Karelia in the field of occupational safety and health, including those establishing and specifying state regulatory requirements in the field of occupational safety and health, as well as drafts of Laws of the Republic of Karelia on delegation to the local government bodies of the municipalities in the Republic of Karelia individual authorities on state management of occupational safety and health;
- 2) Pass, as part of their competence, regulatory legal acts in the field of occupational safety and health, including regulatory legal acts establishing and specifying state regulatory requirements in occupational safety and health;
- 3) Exercise state management of occupational safety and health in the Republic of Karelia as part of their authority;
- 4) Coordinate interaction with the local government bodies of the municipalities in the Republic of Karelia, employers (associations of employers), as well as trade unions (trade unions associations) and other representative bodies of employees on the issues of implementation of the basic directions in occupational safety and health;
- 5) Enforce state expertise of occupational safety and health in the order established and specified by the executive power body of the Russian Federation empowered in accordance with the applicable Federal Laws (Law of RK No. 255-ZRK dated from 30.12.2008);
- 6) Participate in the order established and specified by the applicable Laws of the Russian Federation, in investigation of occupational accidents;
- 7) Enforce other authority established and specified by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Article 5

The authority of other executive power bodies of the Republic of Karelia includes the following:

- 1) Participate as part of their competence in implementation of the basic directions of the state policies in the field of occupational safety and health;
- 2) Pass, as part of their competence, regulatory legal acts in the field of occupational safety and health, including regulatory legal acts, establishing and specifying state regulatory occupational safety and health requirements in Entities in charge;
- 3) Participate in the order established by the applicable laws of the Russian Federation, in investigation of occupational accidents at enterprises in charge;
- 4) Enforce other authority established by the Federal Laws and Laws of the Republic of Karelia.

Article 6

1. This Law comes into legal force on the day of its official publication.
2. From the day of legal enforcement of this Law, the Law of the Republic of Karelia N 897-ZRK 'On State Management of Occupational Safety and Health in the Republic of Karelia' ('Selection of Laws of the Republic of Karelia', 2005, No. 7, Article 639) be held as having lost its legal force.

Head of the Republic of Karelia
S.L.KATANANDOV

The City of Petrozavodsk
July 23, 2008
No. 1226-ZRK

13.2. The register of the organizations rendering services on carrying out of attestation of workplaces

No	Title of organization (laboratory)/ Director	Address, telephone
1	2	3
1	ZAO "Mezhdunarodnaya Akademia Meganauki" (MAM). Zhurkin Victor Michaylovich	185031, City of Petrozavodsk, Varkaus emb., 1-a. Phone: 78-57-01, 78-57-02.
2	JSC Ltd. "Rosresurse". Ivanov Oleg Nikolaevich	185031, City of Petrozavodsk, Varkaus emb, 1-a. Phone: 78-57-04.
3	JSC Ltd. "Rostrudexpert". Usenko Ivan Ivanovich	185026, City of Petrozavodsk, Baltiyskaya street, 23. Phone: 59-27-40, 59-27-41.
4	JSC Ltd. "Servicetrudexpert". Balashov Dmitry Leonidovich	185005, City of Petrozavodsk, Richagin street, 25. Phone: 79-63-72.
5	JSC Ltd. "Sluzhba Okhrany Usloviy Truda". Patyoma Dmitry Alexandrovich	185035, City of Petrozavodsk, Antikainen street, 8, apart. 24. Phone: 57-60-21 (27-04-20).
6	JSC Ltd. "Ekas-Centr" Inchin Alexandr Sergeevich	185031, City of Petrozavodsk, Zavodskaya street, 4. Phone: 70-10-61.
7	JSC "Regionalnaya Expetnaya Kompania" Tropnikov Sergey Nikolaevich	185003, City of Petrozavodsk, L. Chaikina street, 14, building 1, offices 3, 4. P.O. box 120. Phones: 56-13-38, 77-50-20, 77-50-30.
8	Production Laboratory of Petrozavodsk Department of Oktyabrskaya rail road Affiliation of the JSC "Rossiyskie Zheleznye Dorogi". Matveeva Lyudmila Fyodorovna	185035, City of Petrozavodsk, M. Gorky street, 12/16. Phone: 71-27-93.
9	JSC Ltd. "Mezhregionexpertisa" Abramova Svetlana Vyacheslavovna	185030, City of Petrozavodsk, A. Nevsky prospect, 68. Phone: 53-46-77.

13.3. The register of the organizations rendering OSH training services

No.	Title of training organization (center)	Mail address
1	2	3
1	'Centre for Training and Monitoring of Work force Resources'	185005, City of Petrozavodsk, A. Nevsky prospect, 33.
2	Federal State Institution for Advanced Vocational Training for Experts 'Karelian Institute of Retraining and Advanced Training of Agricultural Personnel' settlement.	185506, Prionezhsky district, N. Vilga, Novovilgovskoye highway, h.7.
3	Non-Government Training Institution 'OSH training' (experts and managers of forestry sector)	185007, City of Petrozavodsk, Lesnoy prospect, h. 51, building 4, office 113.
4	Training and Methodological Centre JSC 'Karelgas'	185026, City of Petrozavodsk, Baltiyskaya street, h.22-a.
5	Training Centre JSC Ltd 'Inzhtehstroy' (construction industry)	185001, City of Petrozavodsk, Pervomaysky ave. h.54.
6	Non-Government Training Institution 'Centre for Advanced Training for Occupational Safety and Health Experts'	185031, City of Petrozavodsk, Zavodskaya street, 4.
7	Basic Industrial Regional Centre for OSH with Petrozavodsk State University (education experts and employees)	185035, City of Petrozavodsk, Lenin ave, 33.
8	Training Centre of State-of-the-arts Construction Technologies 'Avika', (with Petrozavodsk State University)	185035, City of Petrozavodsk, Lenin ave., 33
9	Autonomous Non-commercial Organization of Advanced Vocational Training 'Training and Methodological Centre of Fire Prevention of Emergency Department'	185035, City of Petrozavodsk, Kirov str., 5. office 101.