



LATVIA

ANNUAL REPORT

2013



RĪGA

## **Introduction**

The Labour Inspection is the direct management authority, which is subordinated to the Minister of Welfare. The Law on the State Labour Inspection has come into force on 10 July 2008. This law has defined the legal status, function and tasks of the Labour Inspection. Employers, businessmen, their authorized persons and enterprises, construction objects, including the construction objects belonging to a private individual during the time of construction works, as well as working areas and work equipment - all this is subject to the supervision and control of the Labour Inspection.

The main aim of the activities of the Labour Inspection is to develop a legally organized, safe and health-friendly working environment at the enterprises, to reduce unregistered employment, the violations of normative acts in the sphere of labour law and labour protection (OSH), as well as the number of accidents at work.

The main function of the Labour Inspection is to maintain the effective implementation, supervision and control of the state policy in the area of labour relations and OSH.

The main directions of the Labour Inspection activity include improvement of the legal labour relations, supervision, and control of OSH area, as well as improvement of availability and quality of the services provided by the Labour Inspection and inclusion in the circulation of electronic information of the Public Office. Activity directions of the Labour Inspection are set on the basis of the main policy planning documents in the sphere of labour law and OSH drawn up and approved at the national level – “Activity Plan for Decrease of Unregistered Employment for 2010 - 2013” and “Basic Development Guidelines of the OSH Area for 2008 – 2013” (Basic Guidelines).

The following activities were implemented in the framework of the prior activity directions:

- implementation of policies aimed at the reduction of unregistered employment;
- reduction of fatal accidents at work and such occupational accidents as resulting in inflicting serious health injuries.

Within the framework of the priority areas of activities, the following measures were taken:

1. Companies, which economic activities are exposed to the increased unregistered employment risk, were inspected for the purpose of detecting unregistered employment;
2. Thematic inspections in the sphere of occupational health and safety were organized in:
  - 2.1. Woodworking and forestry industry;
  - 2.2. construction industry;
  - 2.3. metal processing industry;
  - 2.4. transport and storage industry;
  - 2.5. quality control of work of occupational health and safety external services / specialists;
  - 2.6. day for safety and health at work.
3. European informative campaign Working Together for Risk Prevention was organized.
4. Online interactive risk assessment tool for office work was developed (*OiRA* – Online interactive Risk Assessment).

### **1. The implementation of priorities of the Labour Inspection in 2013**

- 1.1. With the Labour Inspection pursuing the unregistered employment reduction policies, it was

planned to carry out inspections of 4 500 companies, which economic activities are exposed to the increased unregistered employment risk. At least 25% of inspections provided a positive result, i.e., in 25% of inspections persons should be detected with whom labour contracts have not been concluded in writing and/or who have not been declared by the employer at the State Revenue Service (the SRS) as employees.

The Labour Inspection carried out 3 914 inspections aimed at the reduction of unregistered employment, of which 25.9% inspections were successful, with 2 442 unregistered employees detected in the course of them (see *Graph 1*). After the Labour Inspection's inspection, written employment contracts were signed with 405 persons and they were registered in the State Revenue Service as employees (481 – in 2012).



*Graph 1: Dynamics of the number visited enterprises in relation to the reduction of unregistered employment (2008 – 2013)*

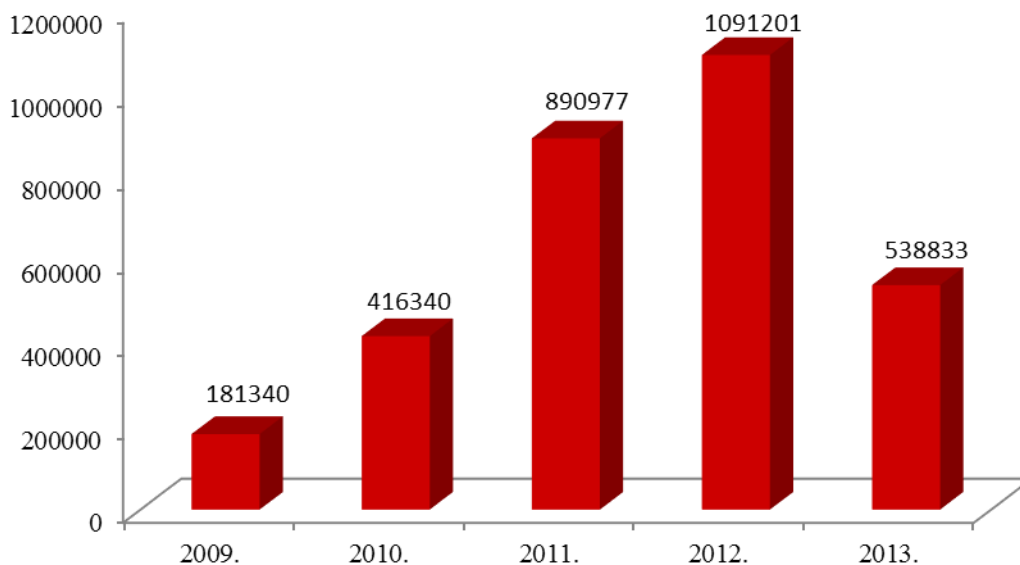
According to the Labour Inspection annual plan, it was planned to re-inspect at least 5% of the companies with high unregistered employment risk. In 2013, 8.0% of such companies were re-inspected, i.e. 313 inspections were conducted repeatedly.

Support from the society is still important in detecting unregistered employment. In 2013, the Labour Inspection received 247 notifications by anonymous phone-calls and electronically ([nelegals@vdi.gov.lv](mailto:nelegals@vdi.gov.lv), [www.vdi.gov.lv](http://www.vdi.gov.lv)) about possible cases of unregistered employment. It is important for the Labour Inspection to receive information from the society, although the society could have been more active taking into account the common situation with shadow economy in the country.

The analysis of the data available to the Labour Inspection shows, that despite a gradual positive development of the economic situation, there are still a number of employers who are searching for such forms of employment and/or contract that permit not to declare income in full amount. For example, there is an enterprise agreement, although actually, these are employment relations, or there is labour contract concluded for part time job, although the employee is employed for full-time, and

etc. It must be emphasized that the cases of unregistered employment are very complicated from the point of view of proving it because both employers and employees are trying to conceal the fact of unregistered employment.

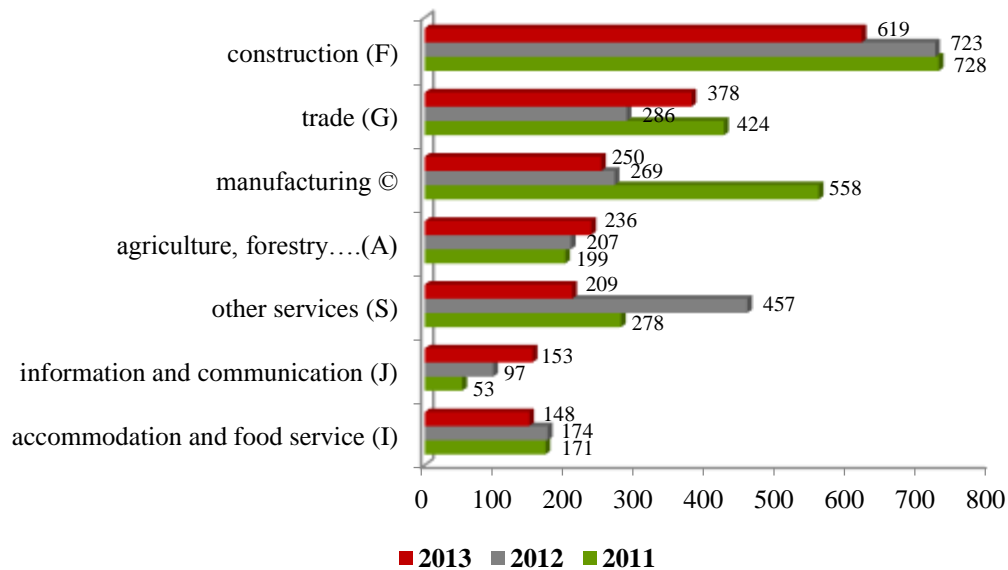
In 2013, detecting the employment without a written labour contract, the officials of the Labour Inspection imposed fines in the amount of 538,833 LVL on the basis of the Administrative Violations Code of Latvia (the AVCL) (see *Graph 2*).



*Graph 2: Dynamics of applied fines (LVL) for unregistered employment (2009 - 2013)*

In 2013, the amount of imposed fines for unregistered employment decreased by 50.6% in comparison with year 2012 although the number of fines imposed decreased by 11.8% (in 2013 – 765, but in 2012 - 867). The decrease of the sum of the imposed fines can be explained by the amendments made to the AVCL, i.e., differentiation and minimizing of administrative fines in some specific cases when employment without a written labour contract has been detected. In 2013, there was a decrease in the number of the companies where unregistered employment was detected.

When analysing the detected cases of unregistered employment in certain sectors of national economy, it must be concluded that the highest ratio of unregistered employment is still in the construction sector. Out of all cases, 25.3% of unregistered cases of employment detected by the Labour Inspection were in the construction sector. It must be indicated that in 2013, there was a trend the ratio of unregistered employment lines up in sectors of national economy in comparison with the period from 2007 till 2010 when, out of all shadow workers in the country, 39.0% - 51.0% of cases of unregistered employment were detected in the construction sector (see *Graph 3*).



Graph 3: Dynamics of detected unregistered persons in the branches (2011 – 2013)

It must be noted that in comparison with 2012, in year 2013 the number of cases when such unregistered employees were detected who simultaneously work and are registered as unemployed decreased by 40.4%. One of the reasons for the decrease of working unemployed people is the decline in the level of registered unemployment in the country in general.

**1.2.** All activities of the Labour Inspection in the sphere of OHS either directly or indirectly concern the decrease the amount of fatal and serious accidents at work. In 2013, six thematic inspections were organized, with the total number of inspections of companies being more than 900, for the purpose of:

- ✓ preventive inspecting working conditions of companies;
- ✓ assessing measures actually taken by employers in creating safe working environment;
- ✓ updating the focus of employers on the matters of OSH;
- ✓ reducing occupational disease and accident risks;
- ✓ inspecting companies, which the Labour Inspection has not inspected so far;
- ✓ ascertaining which measures are taken by the employer in getting information regarding the occupational disease approval for employees;
- ✓ drawing special attention to the psychosocial risks at work;
- ✓ assessing the quality of work of the OSH service providers.

Four thematic inspections were organised in the companies where the economic activities were linked with high risk of accidents – woodworking and forestry, construction, metal processing, as well as transport and storage.

The Labour Inspection has organised thematic inspections already the third year in succession with the aim to assess the quality of OSH external services provided by the competent institutions and competent specialists. The aim of the inspections is to eliminate the activities of such OSH specialists who do not comply with the requirements of the regulatory enactments and who do not have the right to provide such services.

During the day for safety and health at work information and education thematic checks were carried out at the companies in which within last five years the officials of the Labour Inspection

have detected considerable threats to the health and life of the employees. Also to check companies where inspectors have made the decision to suspend the operation of the equipment or structural unit until the moment when the detected violations are eliminated.

The year of 2013 was the second year of the European Agency for Health and Safety at Work (Agency) information campaign Working Together for Risk Prevention. The aim of the information campaign was to foster implementation of preventive measures in the working environment, by making the employers cooperate with employees.

Organisation of occupational health and safety movie afternoons was continued in 2013. The Labour Inspection invited companies, which have shot or adapted various films concerning occupational health and safety issues in the Latvian language to share their experience and to show their movies to general public in a cinema. Organisation of such afternoons is an original idea in Latvia which was started to implement as a separate part of the campaign already in 2012, and 4 additional movie afternoons were organised in 2013.

Taking into account the positive experience in the organisation of occupational health and safety movie afternoons, in cooperation with social partners there was a contest of movie scenarios organised in 2013. Within the framework of this contest, 10 companies submitted 11 applications. At the end of 2013, shooting of 3 movies was finished and these movies were published in May 2014.

With the aim to educate the society and within the framework of the Information Campaign of the Agency, there were also other information events organised in 2013:

- ✓ the seminar “Let’s drive safely at work”;
- ✓ the seminar “Alcohol, intoxicating substances and medicines – what they do to the working environment?”

The informative campaign of the Agency “Working together for risk prevention” ended on 25 October 2013 with a national conference “Be creative – be healthy and safe”.

The Labour Inspection in cooperation with the Agency has developed an interactive tool *OiRA* which is based in the internet website. The tool is particularly suitable for small enterprises that employ up to 20 people. At the beginning of 2013, the Labour Inspection with the support of the Agency created an interactive module for assessment of the risks of working environment in offices. Practical seminars were organised in computer classrooms in order to promote the tool. In the result of this, there are already 384 users of the tool whose have made 455 assessments in total. At the end of the year, work was started at the development of two new modules intended for educational establishments and enterprises that operate in the area of agriculture. The tools are available at the internet network <http://www.oiraproject.eu/available-tools>.

## **2. Laws and decisions, which relate to the activities of the Labour Inspection.**

### **2.1. Laws regulating the Labour Inspection’s activity that has become effective in 2013:**

- On 29 May 2013, amendments to the Administrative Violations Code of Latvia came into force; these amendments introduced innovation that the Labour Inspection can impose fines due to the fact that the information about the employee has not been notified/registered at the state tax administration (the State Revenue Service), as well as introduced innovation that the Labour Inspection can impose fines due to the refusal to cooperate with the Labour Inspection. Before the aforementioned date, the fines were imposed by court.

**2.2.** The laws, rules, regulations, which have come into force in 2013, and the implementation of which is supervised by the Labour Inspection:

- Amendments to the “Procedures for Investigation and Registration Accidents at Work”. The amendments clarify investigation of the accidents, which have occurred abroad, as well as clarifies the procedures for investigation cases carried out by the Labour Inspection, and specifies the "terms" - the victim, the commission, working days.

- Amendments to the Cabinet of Ministers "Regulations regarding the Types of Commercial Activities in which the Employer shall Involve the Competent Authority." The amendment clarifies the requirements and cases where the employer may not involve the competent authorities (occupational health and safety external services).

- Amendments to the Cabinet of Ministers "Procedure for Performance of Mandatory Health Examinations". The amendment prescribes that an employer shall fix particular time for health examinations.

### **3. The personnel of the Labour Inspection**

**3.1. In 2013 there were 185 official positions in the Labour Inspection (126 positions of inspectors) which is by 13.5% more than on 1 January 2012.** There were additional resources available from the state budget for creation of 22 new positions with the aim to increase the resources of the Labour Inspection in order to make inspections of unregistered employment.

**3.2.** Total number of inspectors in 2013 – 118, including:

- chief inspectors – 17;
- senior inspectors – 50;
- inspectors – 51.

**3.3.** Number of women inspectors in 2013 – 73 (58.0% of total number of inspectors), of whom:

- chief inspectors – 7 (41.0% of total number of chief inspectors);
- senior inspectors – 32 (64.0% of total number of senior inspectors);
- inspectors – 34 (67.0% of total number of inspectors).

**3.4.** The data on the geographical location of the structural subdivisions of the Labour Inspection (see *Figure 1*).

**Headquarters of the Labour Inspection and five Regional State Labour Inspections (RSLI) constitute the structure of the Labour Inspection.** In 2013, there were structural changes made in order to use the personnel resources in an efficient way and to ensure coordinated and efficient activities of the Regional State Labour Inspectorates in the whole territory of Latvia.

The structural changes of the Labour Inspection are the following:

- starting from 01 February 2013, Jēkabpils Office of Latgale Regional State Labour Inspectorate was established from existing personnel resources;
- starting from 01 June 2013, Cēsis Office of Vidzeme Regional State Labour Inspectorate was liquidated and instead of it, there Sigulda Office was established;
- starting from 01 July 2013, Saldus Office of Kurzeme Regional State Labour Inspectorate was established from existing personnel resources;
- starting from 01 September 2013, Tukums Office of Zemgale Regional State Labour Inspectorate was established from existing personnel resources.

**RSLI** which operate within the country:

- **Kurzeme RSLI** - the center - in Liepāja, a sector - in Ventspils, office - in Saldus, consultation places – in Kuldīga and Talsi;



- **Latgale RSLI** - the center - in Daugavpils, a sector - in Rezekne, office - in Jēkabpils, consultation places - in Preiļi and Krāslava;
- **Rīga RSLI** - the center - in Rīga, 4 sectors - Sector for Reduction of Illegal Employment, Central Sector, Pardaugava Sector and Rīga District Sector;
- **Vidzeme RSLI** - the center - in Valmiera, a sector - in Gulbene, office - in Sigulda, consultation place - in Alūksne;
- **Zemgale RSLI** - the center - in Jelgava, a sector in Ogre, office - in Tukums, consultation places - in Dobele, Bauska and Aizkraukle.



Figure 1: Geographical location of the structural divisions of the Labour Inspection

#### 4. Data on companies under the control of Labour Inspection and number of employees working in these companies

Number of companies under the control of the Labour Inspection – **110 982** (data of the Central Statistical Bureau for the 2012).

Number of employees in the companies under the Labour Inspection's supervision – **790 400** of whom:

women – **410 800** (both data of the Central Statistical Bureau for the 2013).

#### 5. Statistics of inspection visits

Number of companies inspected by the Labour Inspection in 2013 – **8 082**, out of which more than once a year – **1 438**;



The Labour Inspection carried out **10 817** inspections in companies in 2013.

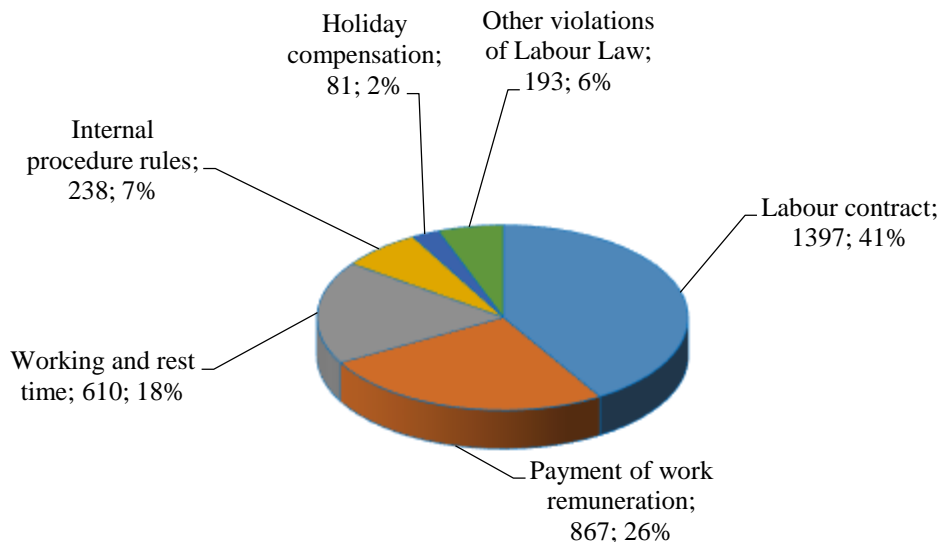
## 6. The statistical data on the established violations and imposed sanctions

After detecting major violations of requirements of employment legal relations and/or OSH regulatory enactments, officers of the Labour Inspection issue an order or apply administrative penalty. The number of violations, for remedying which an order is issued, shall be generalized and analyzed separately. In its turn, applied administrative penalties are summarized, taking in consideration the most serious violation due to which penalty was applied.

**6.1.** In 2012, inspectors of the Labour Inspection issued to employers **3 562 orders** (in 2012 – 3 438) regarding violations related to labour legal relations and/or OSH regulatory enactments. The total number of **violations 13 658** (in 2012 - 14653) were stated, of which in the sphere of labour legal relations – 3 386 (in 2012 – 3382), in the sphere of OSH – 10 272 (in 2012 – 11 371).

**6.2.** The ratio of violations of the regulatory enactments of **labour legal relations** in the orders issued by the Labour Inspection was 24.8% in 2013, and in comparison with year 2012, it has increased by 2.4%. However, the number of violations detected in the area of employment relations has increased by 3.2% in comparison with year 2012.

In year 2013, as in the previous years, employers mainly had not followed the terms of the Labour Law concerning labour agreements, i.e., incomplete of labour contracts and employment without a labour contract, as well as the requirements concerning payment of work remuneration (see *Graph 4*). The violations detected mainly were linked with the fact that the agreements do not contain all information that is prescribed by the Labour Law.

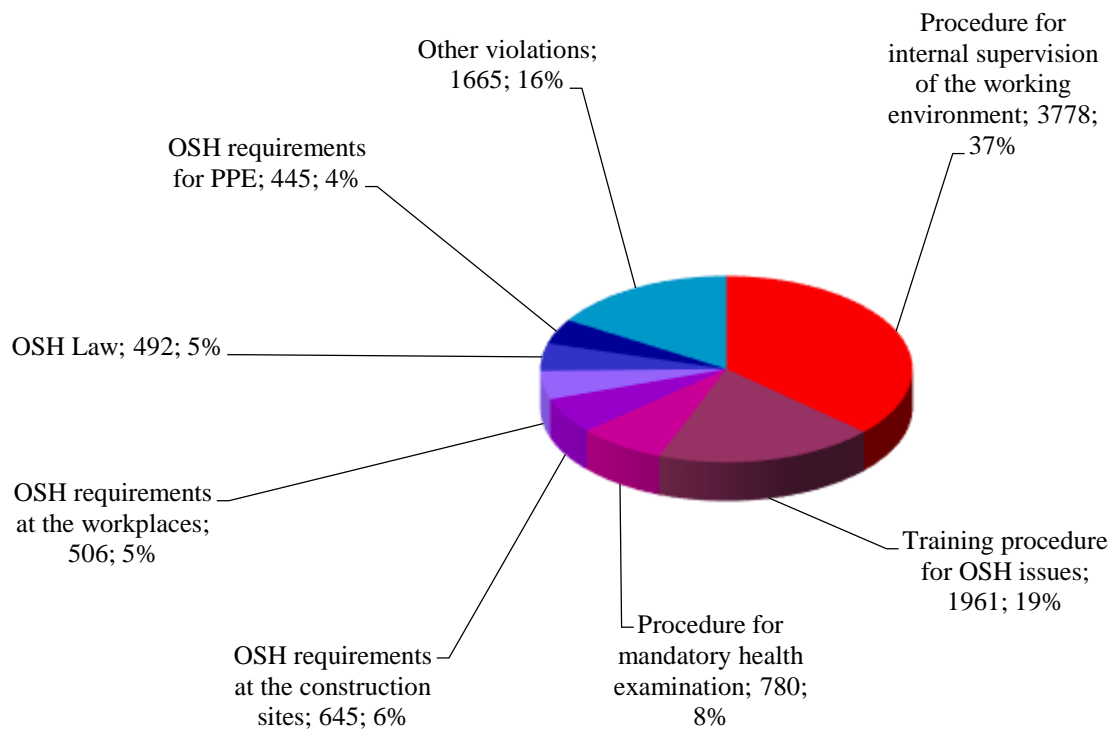


*Graph 4:* Distribution of violations of labour legal relations in the issued orders in 2013

A substantial part of violations comprises the fact of non-payment of work remuneration or its partly payment, imprecise calculations of annual paid leave compensation, non-payment of work remuneration of the whole amount on the day when the employee is dismissed, payment of work

remuneration which does not correspond to the labour contract, non-accounted working overtime and work during night hours, and supplements that are not appropriately paid, as well as imprecise accounting of working time and organisation (especially in the cases when aggregated working time has been determined), and etc.

Violations of regulatory enactments of OSH make up 75.2% of all violations detected by officers of the Labour Inspection in 2013 for remedying which the orders were issued. The requirements laid down in regulatory enactments in the area of OSH that were most frequently violated have not been changed during the last five years (*see Graph 5*).



*Graph 5: Distribution of violations of OSH in the issued orders in 2013*

### 6.3. The applied penalties and their type

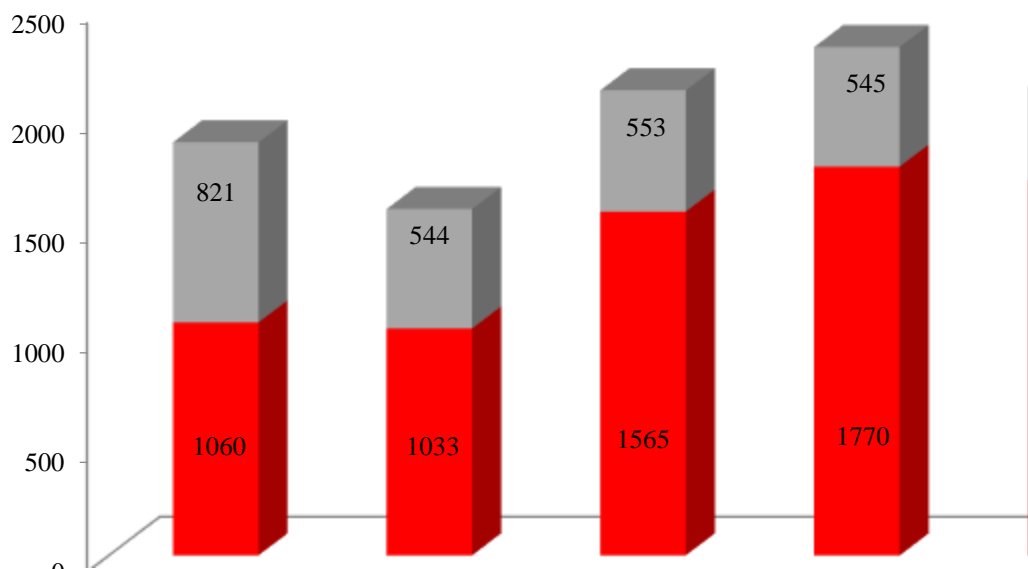
**2 129** (in 2012 – 2315) **administrative penalties** were imposed for violations of the legal labour relations and OSH in 2013:

- **419 warnings** (in 2012 – 545);
- **1 710** (in 2012 - 1 770) **finances** – in total for **LVL 803 557**, including:
  - 1 239 – for violations of requirements on labour legal relations– LVL 703 249;
  - 265 – for violations of requirements on OSH – LVL 76 103;
  - 206 - failure to comply with legal requirements of the Labour Inspection officials in due time – LVL 24 205.

Observing the principle of proportionality of administrative offence, its consequences and the amount of penalty applied, in 2013, officials of the Labour Inspection imposed 2 129 administrative penalties on employers for violations of regulatory enactments in the sphere of employment legal

relations, OSH and failure to comply with legal requirements of the Labour Inspection officials in due time, which is by 8.0% less than in 2012.

In year 2013, as in previous four years, the ratio of warnings among the administrative violations applied continued to decrease, and it was 19.7% (in year 2012 - 23.5%) (see Graph 6).



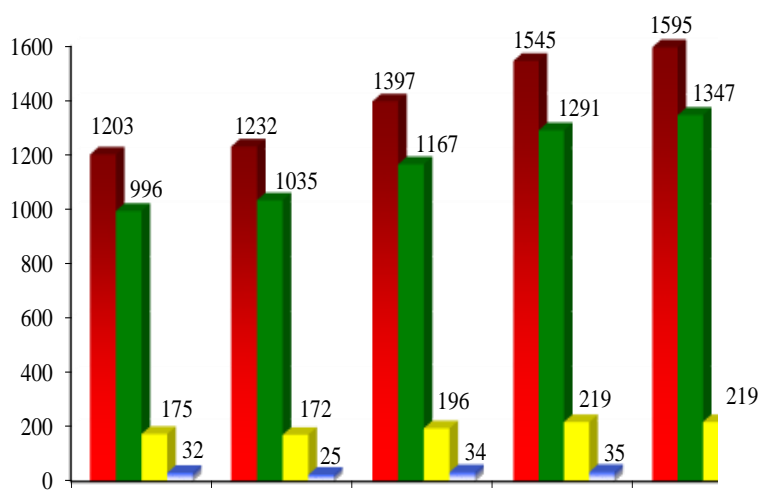
Graph 6: Structure and number of the imposed administrative fines (2009 – 2013)

During the period under review, 71.4% of the total amount of administrative penalties is imposed for violations in the sphere of labour law.

18.5% of all administrative penalties for the reporting period were applied for violations in the sphere of OSH. Compared with 2012, the number of penalties in the sphere of OSH has decreased by 24.8%, however their percentage against the number of penalties applied for violations of the Labour Law has decreased by 4.1%. The officials of the Labour Inspection have ascertained in practice, that in the companies, where substantial violation in OSH were detected, the situation was improved within 24 hours in many cases, if suspension of the operation of the equipment/structural unit or the warnings on suspension of the operation of the equipment/structural units were issued. The number of the equipment/structural units suspended has increased by 40.0% in 2013 (49), in comparison with 2012 (35).

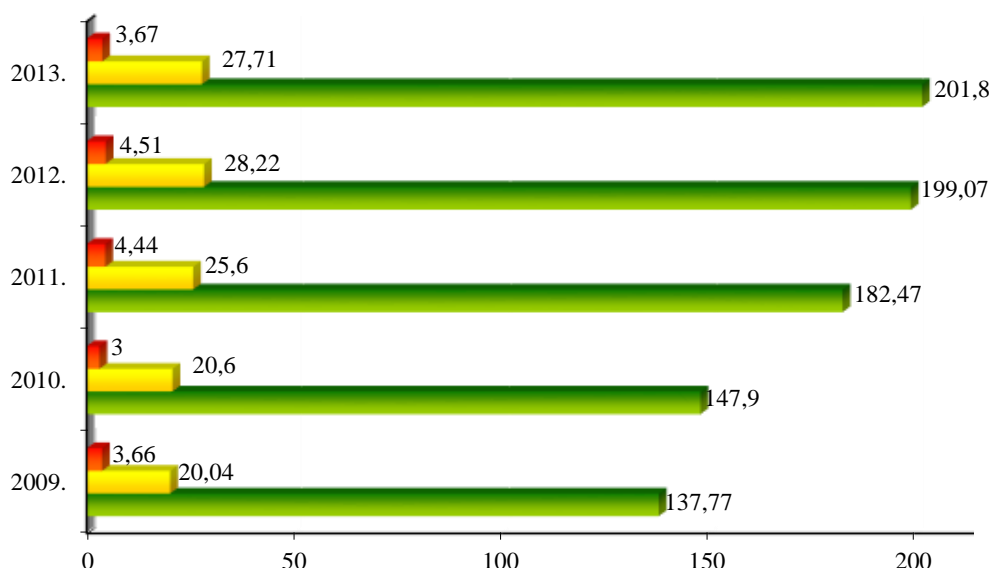
## 7. The statistical data on accidents at work

According to the information at the disposal of the Labour Inspection, 1 595 employees suffered in accidents at work in Latvia. 29 out of them died in the result of accidents and 219 had serious injuries. In comparison with year 2012, in 2013, the total number of the persons who were injured in their workplaces increased by 3.2% but the number of people who had serious injuries, remained at the level of the previous year. However, the number of fatal accidents at the workplaces has considerably decreased – by 17.1% (see Graph 7).



Graph 7. The dynamics of the accidents at work (2009 - 2013)

It must be noted that the total number of victims, calculated per 100 000 employees, who suffered in accidents at work has increased in 2013. However, the number of employees who had serious injuries at work actually has slightly decreased. In addition, the number of fatal accidents at work, calculated per 100 000 employees, has considerably decreased (see Graph 8).



Graph 8. The accidents rates per 100 000 employees (2009 – 2013)

When analysing accidents at work by sectors, it must be concluded that in 2013, as in 2012, the largest number, i.e., 29.5% from the total number of accidents at work took place in manufacturing industry; 15.0% from accidents at work happened in transport and storage sector; and 12.7% in trade.

It must be noted that in 2013 the number of accidents at work in the aforementioned sectors increased by 8 % in comparison with 2012.

A positive trend can be observed in construction sector where in 2013 the number of accidents at work decreased by 21.7% in comparison with 2012. In 2013, there was the lowest number of fatal accidents at work registered in construction sector within seven years since when the thematic inspections are organised (see *Table 1*).

In 2013, the largest number of fatal accidents was registered in manufacturing industry (20.7%). The second largest number of accidents at work was registered in trade (17.2%). It must be noted that the increase in the number of fatal accidents in trade is related to the accident which happened last year at the SIA “Maxima Latvia”. The roof of the supermarket collapsed and in the result of this, there were 4 employees of the company killed and 2 of them have had serious injuries. As concerns the sectors of agriculture, hunting, forestry, transport and storage, there were 13.8% of fatal accidents at work registered in each of these sectors. The number of fatal accidents at work in agriculture in year 2013 increased by 66.7% in comparison with 2012 but in the sector of transport and storage, it decreased by 42.9%.

In 2013, majority of accidents were related to falling (586 cases), i.e., stumbling, tripping over, falling down, falling on a slippery surface, as well as falling from height – from scaffold, ladders, chairs, and various elevations. The other group of accidents is when the injuries are caused by falling, flying or hanged objects (342 cases) – tools, construction materials, trees etc. The third group is related to coming in touch with sharp and pointed objects (214 cases), as well as related to the factors of dragging, squeezing, and pressing that have caused the traumatism (200 cases). For example, fingers, hands and legs are dragged into the moving parts of equipment, which might cause injuries ranging from slight ones to serious and fatal.

*Table 1*

**Breakdown of accidents at work by sectors (according to NACE Classification)**

	Sector	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>A</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b>	63	63	12	17	5	4
<b>B</b>	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	8	13	3	4	1	1
<b>C</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	423	471	63	51	6	6
<b>D</b>	<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY</b>	43	24	6	4	2	0
<b>E</b>	<b>WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES</b>	18	27	2	5	0	1
<b>F</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	174	143	41	43	11	3
<b>G</b>	<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES</b>	189	203	15	19	0	5

	Sector	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>H</b>	<b>TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	235	240	33	35	7	4
<b>I</b>	<b>ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	23	43	0	1	0	0
<b>J</b>	<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	9	8	1	1	0	0
<b>K</b>	<b>FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES</b>	7	3	2	0	0	0
<b>L</b>	<b>REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES</b>	27	22	5	1	1	2
<b>M</b>	<b>PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES</b>	4	12	0	5	1	0
<b>N</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	34	32	7	4	0	0
<b>O</b>	<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE</b>	79	87	7	12	0	2
<b>P</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	71	55	11	6	0	0
<b>Q</b>	<b>HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES</b>	119	121	9	7	0	0
<b>R</b>	<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</b>	6	15	0	1	0	1
<b>S</b>	<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	13	13	2	3	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>

In 2013, accidents at work were mostly due to unsure human action (67.0%). Unsure human action was the reason for fatal accidents in 20.8% of cases and serious – 46.5%. 10.4% of accidents at work took place due to the work organized improperly and related shortcomings of which 25.1% are serious accidents and 48.0% are fatal accidents. Unsafe conditions at the workplace (lack of safety facilities, damaged equipment, tools, unsatisfactory order at the workplace, etc.) as a reason for accidents were detected in 6.8 % of accidents, of which – 13.0% are serious accidents and 8.3% are fatal accidents (see *Table 2*).

*Table 2*

**Breakdown of accidents by accident causes**

	Causes of accidents at work	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>1</b>	Unsatisfactory conditions at workplace	123	127	36	39	6	4
<b>2</b>	Unsure human action (action/person)	1274	1250	193	139	19	10

3	Work organization and related shortcomings	174	193	67	75	24	23
4	Violation of road traffic rules	80	92	15	21	1	3
5	Violence (attacks)	80	86	3	2	2	2
6	Others	99	117	18	23	6	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1830</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>

Having analyzed occupations of the victims of accidents at work in 2013 (see *Table 3*) can be concluded, that the majority of the victims are people, who are qualified workers and craftspeople (people employed in metalworking, mechanical engineering, as well as in the spheres related thereto, builders), workers employed in ordinary professions (people employed in construction, production and transportation), and operators of equipment and machinery and product assemblers (drivers of self-propelled machines and equipment, operators of elevator machines and equipment).

*Table 3*

### Breakdown of accident victims by occupations classification

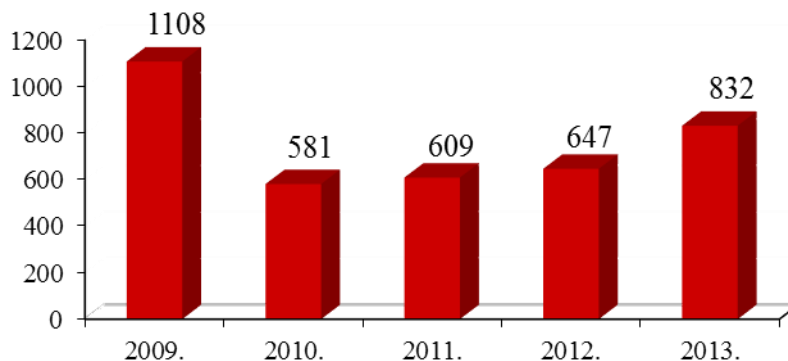
	Occupation	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
01	MANAGERS	39	29	9	7	2	0
02	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	118	101	8	10	1	1
03	SPECIALISTS	142	163	19	17	2	2
04	OFFICE WORKERS	87	105	7	14	1	4
05	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	185	175	16	14	1	0
06	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	26	22	5	5	4	0
07	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	379	394	65	51	9	8
08	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	281	289	46	51	9	4
09	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	288	317	44	50	6	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>

## 8. Statistical data on occupational diseases

The Labour Inspection participates in the investigation of cases of occupational diseases, preparing workplace hygienic descriptions (WHD) at the enterprises with business activities. In 2013, the Labour Inspection's officials have prepared 832 WHD on the inquiries of the Occupational



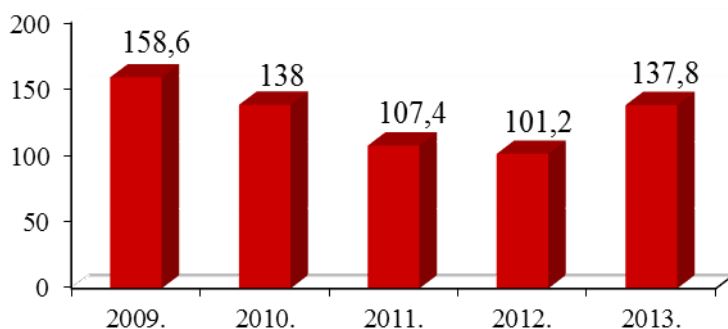
Disease Medical Commission of the Occupational and Radiological Medicine Centre of Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital and from occupational physicians (see *Graph 9*).



*Graph 9:* Prepared of workplaces hygienic descriptions (2009 – 2013)

In 2013, the number of prepared WHDs increased by 22.2% in comparison with 2012. It can be explained by the fact that the employees are better informed about the possibility to assistance from occupational disease doctor, as well as to make examinations when facing specific medical problems, and to find out if they cannot be registered as occupational diseases which would provide them with an opportunity to use the services that are paid from the state budget in treatment and rehabilitation.

In 2013, the number of the persons, to whom occupational disease was diagnosed for the first time, increased by 26.6% in comparison with 2012 (see *Graph 10*).



*Graph 10.* First-time confirmed occupational diseases patients per 100 000 workers (2009 - 2013)

According to the data collected by the Labour Inspection, in 2013, biomechanical factors were the most frequent indicated causes of occupational diseases (such as, forced working positions, moving

weights, physical overload and etc.) in 76.2% of cases, as well as physical factors (such as noise, vibration, and draught and etc.) in 18.5% of cases.

In 2013, as in 2012, for the persons, to whom occupational disease was diagnosed for the first time, mostly there were nervous system diseases diagnosed (47.0%), musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases diagnosed (23.8%), as well as injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, such as, diseases caused by noise and vibration, and etc. (20.3%) (see Table 4).

*Table 4*

**Groups of occupational diseases according to the 10<sup>th</sup> International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)**

Code	Group of occupational diseases	2012	2013
A00-B99	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	3	5
C00-D48	Neoplasms (malignant and pre-cancer diseases)	1	3
F00-F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	9
G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system	400	517
H60-H95	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	31	12
I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	9	6
J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system	26	43
L00-L99	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4	12
M00-M99	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	169	259
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	0	2
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	149	221
	<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1089</b>

In 2013, the sectors with the largest number of employees suffering from occupational diseases remained unchanged in comparison with 2012. The largest number of first time diagnosed employees suffering from occupational diseases is in processing industry (26.1%), transport and storage sector (20.2%), as well as in health and social care (14.6%). In 2013, the number of first time diagnosed employees suffering from occupational diseases from processing industry considerably increased – by 31.7%, the increase in transport and storage sector was by 34.5% (see Table 5).

*Table 5*

**Breakdown of occupational patients by sectors  
(NACE classification)**

	Sector	2012	2013
<b>A</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b>	35	49
<b>B</b>	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	1	1
<b>C</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	194	283
<b>D</b>	<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY</b>	20	13
<b>E</b>	<b>WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES</b>	2	17
<b>F</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	50	50
<b>G</b>	<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES</b>	82	96
<b>H</b>	<b>TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	144	220
<b>I</b>	<b>ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	28	37
<b>J</b>	<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	3	3
<b>K</b>	<b>FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES</b>	4	7
<b>L</b>	<b>REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES</b>	22	22
<b>M</b>	<b>PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES</b>	3	5
<b>N</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	3	5
<b>O</b>	<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE</b>	41	38
<b>P</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	32	57
<b>Q</b>	<b>HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES</b>	116	159
<b>R</b>	<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</b>	4	3
<b>S</b>	<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	10	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1089</b>

*Table 6***Breakdown of occupational patients by occupations classification**

	Occupation	2012	2013
01	MANAGERS	22	16
02	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	69	93
03	SPECIALISTS	64	87
04	OFFICE WORKERS	25	40
05	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	115	154
06	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	15	10
07	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	159	209
08	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	206	318
09	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	118	161
10	NACIONAL ARMED FORCES OCCUPATIONS	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1089</b>

Director

Renārs Lūsis