

ANNUAL REPORT 2003
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INSPECTION
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

NICOSIA

JULY 2004

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INSPECTION

A. GENERAL

The basic aim of the Department of Labour Inspection is the safeguarding of adequate levels of safety and health at work, the protection of the public against risks arising from activities at work, the protection of the public and the environment with the effective control of industrial pollution, the risks from major accidents, the chemical substances and the risks that arise from the use of ionising radiation, and the preservation of the quality of the parts of the atmosphere of Cyprus where it is good and its improvement in those parts where it is needed.

The Department of Labour Inspection comprises four Sections, the Safety and Health at Work Policy Section, the Industrial Pollution Control Policy Section, the Field Operations Section and the Radiation Protection, Nuclear Safety and Radioactive Waste Management Section. The headquarters of the Department are situated in Nicosia whereas there are District Offices in Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca (serving also the Famagusta District) and Paphos. In 2003 there were 70 posts in the Department of Labour Inspection out of which 26 were vacant.

The Organisational structure of the Department of Labour Inspection is shown in Appendix I. A list of the legislation enforced by the Department is shown in the Table of Appendix II.

The sectors of competency of the Department of Labour Inspection are the following:

1. Safety and Health at Work

This sector deals with the issues of the protection of safety and health and well being of the workers at the workplaces. Specifically, this Sector regulates the organisation and management of safety and health issues at work. Moreover, this Sector deals with safety and health requirements of the workplaces (buildings, premises, construction sites, dockwork sites, extractive industries, agricultural, enterprises etc.).

This Sector regulates also the issues of safety and health requirements of work equipment (machinery, tools, appliances, pressure vessels, scaffolding, personal protective equipment, etc.), that are used at the workplaces.

Also, the Sector deals with issues related to the risks to health arising from the use of asbestos, chemical agents, biological agents, carcinogenic and mutagenic agents, from physical agents, such as noise and heat, or from ergonomic factors, such as manual lifting and handling of loads, monotonous work, pace of work, etc.

Finally, this Sector regulates also the issues related to the safety and health of children and young persons at work as well as of maternity protection at work.

2. Inspection and Certification of Machinery

This Sector deals with issues of inspection and certification of inspectable machinery, such as lifts, hoists, steam boilers, steam receivers, cranes, winches, overhead travelling cranes and air receivers.

Also, the Sector deals with the surveillance of the market on the free movement of goods on the basis of the European New Approach Directives, such as the Directives on Pressure Equipment, Simple Pressure Vessels, Machinery, Lifts, Personal Protective Equipment, and Equipment and Protective Systems for Use in Explosive Atmospheres.

3. Control of Chemical Substances

This Sector deals with issues related to the proper labelling, classification, and packaging of chemical substances with the purpose of providing the appropriate information to the users and of the protection of the environment.

4. Occupational Safety and Health Training Centre

The Centre deals with the provision of information and training to employers and workers on issues of occupational safety and health as well as the preparation of vocational and training programmes, manuals, and informative material.

5. Control of Industrial Pollution

This Sector deals with the monitoring and control of the pollution caused by substances emitted to the environment during the operation of various industrial installations as well as with the monitoring of the quality of the atmosphere of Cyprus.

6. Radiation Protection

The issues related to the use of ionising radiation in medicine, industry, construction, agriculture, research, as well as to radiation levels in the environment consist the object, which this Sector is dealing with. Also, this Sector deals with the preparation for the avoidance and confrontation of emergencies arising from ionising and radiological accidents as well as with the transportation and generally the handling of radioactive materials.

7. Control of Risks related to Major Accidents

This Sector deals with issues arising from Major Accidents in which dangerous substances are involved aiming at accident prevention and / or the mitigation of their consequences to people and the environment.

B. ACTIVITIES PER POLICY SECTOR

In the text that follows, the activities of the Department of Labour Inspection, in the various Sectors for which it has competency, are presented with analysis.

1. SECTOR OF SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

1.1. Inspections of Undertakings - Workplaces

The main activity of the sector of Safety and Health at Work consists of the inspections for the enforcement of the provisions of the labour legislation within the competency of the Department of Labour Inspection and for the improvement of safety and health conditions of workers at workplaces.

During 2003, the Labour Inspectors carried out inspections to workplaces falling within the provisions of the Safety and Health at Work Laws, the Factories Law

as well as other Labour Laws and Regulations. The total number of inspections in 2003 reached 5.856, in contrast to 4.569 inspections carried out during the year 2002. The number of inspections of the year 2003 are shown analytically in the Table of Appendix III per economic activity sector and per district.

The Table of Appendix IV shows the number of undertakings registered in the Computerised Information System of the Department per District and per category upto the 31st of December 2003, which reached 12.854 in total in contrast to 10.806 undertakings registered in the system in 2002. The Table of Appendix V shows the number of new undertakings, which were registered during the same period and which have reached 2.723 in contrast with 1.231 undertaking registered in 2002. Most of the new undertakings were registered in the Construction Sector.

During 2003, 63.900 persons were employed in construction and manufacturing undertakings. The total number of persons employed in all branches of economic activity was 314.200.

According to the relevant provisions of the Safety and Health at Work Laws, during 2003, the Department of Labour Inspection examined in total 570 drawings of industrial buildings for the setting of requirements within the scope of the Town Planning Permit or the Building Permit procedures, in contrast to 390 cases examined during 2002. The Department of Labour Inspection proposed special requirements to be included in these permits on the basis of relevant provisions of legislation for which the Department of Labour Inspection has competency.

Based on the relevant provisions of the Safety and Health at Work Laws, the Labour Inspectors issued during 2003, 36 Improvement Notices, and 82 Prohibition Notices, which were related to various breaches of the legislation for undertakings / construction sites, which are inspected under the above Laws, in contrast to 31 Improvement Notices and 81 Prohibition Notices, which were issued during 2002.

1.2. Prosecutions

During the year 2003, the legal proceedings for breaches of labour laws were completed in 22 instances compared to 20 instances of 2002. The fines imposed on

the convicted persons and / or companies reached £15.840 in total, compared to £17.570 in 2002.

The number of legal cases and the Laws on the basis of which the prosecuted parties were brought before the Court as well as the fines charged during 2003, in comparison to those of 2002 and 2001 are shown in the Table 1 of Appendix VI.

During 2003, 36 legal cases were compiled and sent to the Legal Service to deal with the procedures of the prosecutions. These legal cases were based on the provisions of the Laws and Regulations shown in the Table 2 of Appendix VI.

1.3. Notification of Work Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences

According to the Law on the Notification of Accidents and Occupational Diseases, the employer has the duty to notify every accident, which makes his / her employee incapable to work for more than 3 days. During 2003, 2.086 work accidents were reported to the Department, in contrast to 1.670 of 2002. The reason for which the reported accidents in 2003 were much more than those of 2002 is due to the systematic efforts of the Labour Inspectors carried out during the year for combating under-reporting of work accidents. During 2003, the fatal labour accidents were 8, in contrast to 17 during 2002.

During the same period, 5 dangerous occurrences related to fires were reported to the Department.

In the following two Tables, the dangerous occurrences are analysed per District and category.

NOTIFIED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES PER DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2003	
DISTRICT	Number of Dangerous Occurrences
Nicosia	5
Total	5

NOTIFIED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES PER CATEGORY FOR THE YEAR 2003	
CATEGORY	Number of Dangerous Occurrences
Fire	5
Total	5

1.4. Analysis of Work Accidents

An analysis of work accidents for the year 2003 is presented in Appendices VII-XIV, as follows:

The Table of Appendix VII shows the number of work accidents per economic activity sector, gender, age, degree of injury and causation.

In the Figure of Appendix VIII the accidents are classified per economic activity sector. As presented in this Figure, the highest number of accidents in 2003 occurred in the manufacturing sector, at a rate of 31,6%.

In the Figure of Appendix IX, the annual number of work accidents, which were reported during the period 1985-2003, is presented in graphical form.

In the following Table, the fatal work accidents per economic activity sector and causation are presented.

District	Number of Persons	Economic Activity Sector of Employer	Accident Causation
Nicosia	1	Earthworks	Trapping from overturning of road roller
Nicosia	1	Ready mix concrete	Trapping from overturning of concrete mixer
Nicosia	1	Manufacturing of Air-Conditioning Units	Road Accident
Limassol	1	Wood Works	Fall from a height
Limassol	1	Processing of Construction Steel	Strike by travelling crane vehicle moving backwards
Paphos	1	Installation of advertising panels	Fall from a height
Paphos	1	Agricultural works	Drowning in a swimming pool
Paphos	1	Road Transportations	Strike by an excavator moving backwards
TOTAL	8		

The Figure of Appendix X shows the annual number of fatal work accidents reported during the period 1985-2003.

The Figure of Appendix XI shows in graphical form the working days lost due to work accidents and the number of work accidents reported during the period 1985-2003.

In the Figure of Appendix XII the work accidents are analysed per causation and are classified in six primary categories. According to this Figure the category «Other Causes» is the cause with the biggest percentage of accidents and the categories «Working Environment», «Transportation means», «Machinery», «Other Equipment» and «Materials / Substances» follow.

The Table of Appendix XIII shows the Frequency Index [(number of accidents)/(number of persons employed) X 100.000] for the year 2003 as well as the secondary indices per economic activity sector.

In the Figure of Appendix XIV, the accident frequency indices are compared with the corresponding indices of the year 2002. As it is shown in the Figure the highest frequency of accidents appears in the manufacturing sector followed by the construction and mines and quarries sectors.

During the year 2003, the Inspectors investigated 1.462 out of the total 2.086 reported accidents, in contrast to 947 out of 1.670 reported accidents for the year 2002. The aim of the investigations is, inter alia, the analysis of the conditions under which the accidents occurred and the tracing of their causes, to enable the taking of the necessary measures as well as of the provision of instructions and advice for the prevention of such events in the future.

1.5. Occupational Diseases Prevention Service

The Occupational Diseases Prevention Service continued the surveys on the conditions and the work environment of workplaces where workers are likely to be exposed to agents hazardous to health. These surveys aim at the assessment of risks and the taking of preventive measures that are necessary for both compliance

with existing legislation and for further improvement of the work environment for the prevention of occupational diseases.

1.6. Measures to control the exposure to heat stress of workers involved in outdoor activities

The provisions of the Code of Measures for combating heat stress of workers engaged in outdoor activities during the Summer were applied during the summer of 2003 and specifically between 27.06.2003 and 12.09.2003. The Code of Measures has the following main provisions:

1. It outlines the measures to be taken for minimising the harmful effects of direct exposure to heat for outdoor workers.
2. It tabulates the conditions which make work regulation necessary. Specifically, work activities should be suspended when the combination of dry bulb temperature and relative humidity give an effective temperature value higher than 30°C.
3. It dictates that an Announcement be issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, when the effective temperature at 9.00 a.m. is above 26°C. According to statistics kept by the Meteorological Services, if at 9.00 a.m. the effective temperature is 26°C, then conditions of excessive heat is very probable to exist at noon (effective temperature higher than 30°C).

During the summer of 2003, no such announcement was needed to be issued.

1.7. Harmonisation with the European Acquis

Within the framework of the legislative harmonisation procedure, the Department of Labour Inspection completed within 2003 the transposition to the Cyprus legislation of all the existed at that time European Directives in the field of safety and health at work.

The following legislative pieces were adopted by the House of Representatives and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic during the year

2003, for harmonisation to the corresponding European Acquis in the Sector of safety and health at work.

- The Safety and Health at Work (Amendment) Law of 2003 (41(I)/2003) (23.05.2003).
- The Safety and Health at work (Amendment) Law of 2003 (N. 99(I)/2003) (25.07.2003).

2. SECTOR OF THE MACHINERY INSPECTION & CERTIFICATION

The Machinery Inspection and Certification Unit operates with personnel at the headquarters as well as at the District Offices of the Department. The Unit enforces specific sections of the labour legislation which concern prescribed by legislation types of machinery, called «Inspectable Machinery». The main activity of the Unit is the inspection of Inspectable Machinery. Other activities of the Unit concern the preparation of Reports and Certificates of Inspection, the maintenance and follow up of collecting the inspection fees, the preparation, follow up and processing of legal cases, the investigation of accidents and dangerous occurrences, the preparation of new legislation, etc.

The Unit enforces the following legislation concerning the inspectable machinery:

1. The Safety and Health at Work Law (N. 89(I)/1996), as amended by Laws N. 158(I)/2001 and N. 25(I)/2002,
2. The Factories Law, Cap. 134, as amended by Laws N. 43/64, N. 32/72, N. 22/82, N. 25/89, N. 20/90, N. 220/91 and N. 90(I)/96,
3. The Buildings and Works of Engineering Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations of 1973, P.I. 161/73,
4. The Occupational Safety and Health at Ports Regulations of 1991, P.I. 349/91,
5. The Factories (Manner of Preparing Steam Boiler in Cold Condition) Order,
6. The Factories (Forms) Order,
7. The Factories (Prescribed Fees) Order of 1997, P.I. 191/97,

8. The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) (Dangerous Occurrences) Order of 1953.

Within the framework of the enforcement of the above legislation, the Unit provides specialised inspection services to the inspectable machinery owners. The services provided include inspection, testing and examination, according to the type of inspectable machinery. Every registered inspectable piece of machinery is certified at regular periods, according to the provisions of the legislation. The Inspector, depending on the work carried out, issues to the owner of the machinery a Report of Examination or a Certificate of Test and Examination.

The Table of Appendix XV shows an analysis of the machinery inspections carried out by the Inspectors by District and category of machinery in the year 2003.

The Table of Appendix XVI shows an analysis of inspectable machinery by District and category of machinery registered into the Computerised Information System of the Department on 31.12.2003.

The following Table shows the corresponding Sections of the Factories Law that apply to the inspectable machinery, the maximum period provided for between two inspections and comparison of the number of inspections carried out per machinery category with the corresponding number for the year 2002.

Machinery Type	Number of Inspections		Maximum Prescribed Period between Inspections	Section of the Factories Law on the Frequency of Inspections
	2003	2002		
Lifts and Hoists	1046	768	6 months	33(2)
Hydraulic Lifting Platforms	0	0	12 months	33(9)(c)
Cranes and other Lifting Devices	242	170	14 months	35(2)
Steam Boilers	562	572	14 - 18 months	40(7)
Steam Receivers	44	32	26 months	41(4)
Air Receivers	132	76	26 months	42(5)
Ropes	4	0	6 months	34
TOTAL	2030	1618		

Within the framework of the preparation of Cyprus for accession to the European Union, the Department of Labour Inspection transposed into the Cyprus legislation part of the New Approach Directives for the following product categories that relate to the inspectable machinery:

- Pressure Equipment,
- Simple Pressure Vessels,
- Lifts,
- Machinery,
- Equipment and Protective systems for Use in Explosive Atmospheres, and
- Personal Protective Equipment.

For the above products, the Department prepared during 2003 draft special Regulations based on the Law on Essential Requirements that Prescribed Categories of Products should fulfil.

- The Essential Requirements (Machinery) Regulations of 2003. P.I.306/2003 (18.4.2003)
- The Essential Requirements (Equipment and Protective Systems for Use in Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations of 2003. P.I.309/2003 (18.4.2003)
- The Essential Requirements (Lifts) Regulations of 2003. P.I.310/2003 (18.4.2003)
- The Essential Requirements (Pressure Equipment) Regulations of 2003. P.I.311/2003 (18.4.2003)
- The Essential Requirements (Simple Pressure Vessels) Regulations of 2003. P.I.312/2003 (18.4.2003)
- The Essential Requirements (Personal Protective Equipment) Regulations of 2003. P.I.315/2003 (18.4.2003)

3. SECTOR OF THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

The main task of the Department of Labour Inspection in 2003 in this sector was the integration of the appropriate legal framework, to achieve complete control of chemical substances imported, exported or placed on the Cyprus market. As part of this effort, a draft Ratifying Law for the Rotterdam Convention on the import and

export of certain dangerous substances and preparations (PIC Convention) was prepared.

The Department of Labour Inspection had close collaboration with other public services in order to have a better control of dangerous substances that may be imported and placed on the Cyprus market.

In this context, a list of chemical substances, which according to the existing legislation and the European Aquis are prohibited or have restrictions to their placement on the market, has been prepared and sent to the Customs Department.

In addition, officers of the Department of Labour Inspection together with officers from other ministries attended a training course on the main provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The latter is the competent authority for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, in collaboration with the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In order to satisfy the provisions of the Convention for identifying industries that should be notified to OPCW, officers from the Department of Labour Inspection collected information from various industrial units.

In 2003, the Department of Labour Inspection made an extensive effort to raise awareness on the provisions of the harmonising legislation issued in 2002, and which includes the Dangerous Substances (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations) Regulations of 2002. As part of this effort, training seminars for employers and employees as well as for manufacturers, importers and retailers of chemical substances were organised by the Department of Labour Inspection. Some of these activities were part of the 2003 Safety Week, which had as its topic the control of dangerous substances at work. Additional activities were organised in collaboration with non governmental organisations. A list of these seminars is tabulated below.

Table: Seminars organised by the Department of Labour Inspection in order to raise awareness on chemicals control issues

Organisation	Date
Sewage Board of Larnaca*	20.2.2003
Sewage Board of Nicosia*	3.4.2003
Children accidents prevention week: (a) Enkomi gymnasium (b) Pallouriotissa technical school (c) Archangelos technical school	14.4.2003 15.4.2003 7.5.2003
Activities organised during the 2003 Safety Week: (a) Opening ceremony (b) Seminar in collaboration with UNDP (c) Women group of the Pancyprian Workers Federation	6.10.2003 8.10.2003 9.10.2003
Vasilicon Cement Works	14.10.2003
Larnaca nurses*	12.11.2003
Limassol nurses*	25.11.2003
Employers and Industrialists Federation	4.12.2003
Note:* Marked seminars covered and other issues within the competency of the Labour Inspection Department	

In addition, as part of its public campaign to increase awareness, the Department of Labour Inspection published the following information material:

- A leaflet on packaging and labelling requirements of dangerous chemical products.
- A poster with the safety symbols and the risk and safety phrases.

This printed material was distributed at workplaces where production or use of dangerous substances is taking place, at chemical laboratories and also at secondary and tertiary education institutions.

In an effort to collect information on chemical substances placed on the Cyprus market and to satisfy requisitions of the European Union, the inspectors of the Department of Labour Inspection collected information with the following goals:

- To identify chemical substances used in high volumes in Cyprus (more than ten tonnes per annum). The objective of the Labour Inspection Department was to introduce these data in the Database of Chemical

Products established in 2001. Information related to the chemical products that are manufactured, imported or circulated in the Cyprus market is kept in electronic form in this Database. It is expected that with the systematic maintenance of the above Database, the Department of Labour Inspection and other competent services will have at their disposal very valuable information for the protection of the health of citizens and the preservation of the environment.

- To identify chemical substances imported to Cyprus from third countries and which have not been classified according to the provisions of the European Directives with the characteristic European Union numbers (EINECS or ELINCS).
- To create a list of High Production Volume Chemicals.

As part of the above market surveillance, the Department succeeded in identifying products that are placed on the market as preparations, which are produced or imported to Cyprus and which have not been properly classified and labelled. The necessary actions towards the respective importers or manufacturers of these products have been taken, in order to achieve conformity and to protect the workers, the public and the environment.

In parallel, the Department of Labour Inspection participated, together with representatives from the competent authorities of the countries under accession, to the meetings of the competent authorities of the European Union for issues related to the assessment of risks from existing and new substances and the implementation of the European Acquis for the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations. These meetings take place every six months in the country presiding the European Union. During these meetings the future European policy on issues of dangerous substances is formulated.

4. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING CENTRE

The main activities of the Occupational Health and Safety Training Centre are the following:

- a) Organization of training and vocational programmes, seminars and lectures,
- b) Organization of the Annual Campaign on the Prevention of Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases, and
- c) Development, printing and distribution of informative material aiming at the awareness of interested parties.

The activities of the Occupational Health and Safety Training Centre for 2003 are described herebelow:

4.1. Training programmes

During 2003, the training programmes organized by the Training Centre belonged to the following three categories:

- (a) Training programmes addressed to:
 - Safety Officers,
 - Members of Safety Committees (in collaboration with Trade Unions),
 - Officers / employees of organizations,
 - Apprentices of the Cyprus Productivity Centre, and
 - Officers of the employers and workers organizations.
- (b) Lectures on safety and health at work issues delivered by Officers of the Department of Labour Inspection.
- (c) Seminars:
 - Co-organized with other organizations, and
 - Organization of the Pancyprian Conference for Safety and Health at Work within the framework of the activities for the Safety and Health at Work Week.

The Table that follows shows the details of the training programmes during 2003.

Type of Training Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of persons trained	Training volume in person hours (Number of Trained persons X Programme hours)
Training Programmes	10	253	6200
Lectures	8	240	965
Seminars	16	880	5605
Total	34	1373	12770

4.2. Annual Campaign on the Prevention of Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases

Within the framework of the above Campaign, by decision of the Pancyprian Safety and Health Council, the Safety and Health at Work Week 2003 was organized between 6 and 10 of October and the theme adopted was «Dangerous Substances – Handle with Care», which was the theme of the European Safety and Health at Work Week.

On the 6th of October 2003, the Pancyprian Conference for Safety and Health at Work was organized which included the inaugural ceremony and the informative part. The Director and Officers of the Department of Labour Inspection delivered presentations. During the inaugural ceremony, the Safety Awards for 2003 were presented in the following industry sectors as well as the opening of the competitions for the 2004 Safety Awards.

1. Chemical Industry and Oil by-product Industry,
2. Woodworking Industry,
3. Construction Industry, and
4. Quarrying Industry.

During the Safety and Health at Work Week, the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance visited workplaces and had the opportunity to realise the measures taken for the protection of their employees from risks at work by a brewery and refreshments industry, a construction company and a chemical industry. Furthermore, Labour Inspection Officers and Labour Inspectors of the Department of Labour Inspection implemented a special programme that included visits at

workplaces, participation to meetings of Safety Committees, discussions with employees and distribution of informative material.

The following Table shows the data related to the activities during the Safety Week 2003 per District.

District	Number of Visits	Number of Participants
Nicosia	56	1803
Limassol	41	1972
Larnaca / Famagusta	34	443
Paphos	25	750
Total	156	4968

Furthermore, within the framework of the Campaign for the Prevention of Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases, radio and TV messages were transmitted and TV stations broadcasted short duration films. In addition, Officers of the Department gave interviews and participated in awareness programmes of the radio and television mass media.

Finally, throughout the year and within the framework of a special agreement with the Department of Labour Inspection, the employers and employees representative organizations published in their newspapers articles and other awareness material for the prevention of work accidents and occupational diseases.

4.3. Implementation of the Work Life and E.U. Enlargement Project

Sweden with its own initiative, which began when the country assumed the presidency of the EU, introduced in a special conference that took place in June 2001 the Work Life and E.U. Enlargement Project (WLE) which lasted for three years. Within this programme, which was under the direction and guidance of the Swedish Institute for the Working Life, the Governments of the 13 candidate to EU countries were invited and participated.

Cyprus was represented to the above conference by the Department of Labour and the Department of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance.

Sweden co-operated for the purposes of this programme with other Organisations of the EU, like the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, which is based in Dublin, the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, which is based in Bilbao, as well as the Organisations of the Social Partners at European level due to the interest and the active involvement of the Social Partners at national level.

The commencement of the main part of the WLE Programme was realised with the organization of 13 National Workshops, with tripartite participation, one in each candidate country. The objective of those Workshops was to define the specific action methods and measures and ways of their promotion and practical implementation aiming at the coverage of the specific subject.

Taking into account the needs of the harmonization on the Occupational Safety and Health sector, the Cypriot delegation in the above conference proposed a Project on "Risk Assessment at Work" as this is the core issue of the Framework Directive 89/391/EEC on safety and Health at Work. The choice of the specific subject was based on the introduction in the harmonized legislation for safety and health at work of the new for Cyprus provisions, philosophy and approach for the assessment of the risks at work.

Within the framework of the programme "Work Life and E.U. Enlargement" the National Workshop was organized on the 12th and 13th of March 2002, at the Cleopatra Hotel in Nicosia.

During the workshop the representatives of the Organisations expressed their views on the problems that would probably appear from the practical implementation of the process of the Assessment of Occupational Risks as well as views on the practical measures that need to be taken for facing those problems. Finally, a list of all proposals for the Practical Implementation Programmes was prepared.

The implementation of the programmes started with a seminar and field training, which was provided by the Swedish Experts to the Officers and Inspectors of the

Department of Labour Inspection as well as to the representatives of the Organisations. This activity was organized between 11 and 17 of March 2003.

The implementation of the Project continued with a study visit in Sweden with representatives of the Department of Labour Inspection and the Organisations between 7 and 11 of April 2003 as well as with a seminar and field training of Officers and Inspectors of the Department and representatives of the Organisations in Cyprus between 20 and 26 May 2003. The project ended with a final seminar and field training between 16 and 22 September 2003. The Minister of Labour and Social Insurance addressed the seminar participants and thanked the organizers for their assistance to Cyprus.

4.4. Participation of the Department of Labour Inspection in the 28th Cyprus International State Fair

Within the framework of the Annual Awareness Campaign for Safety and Health at Work, the Department of Labour Inspection participated at the 28th Cyprus International State Fair with its own exhibition kiosk, aiming at promoting both its activities and informative material that it develops, as well as at the widest possible information dissemination to the employers, the workers and the public in general on issues of Safety and Health at Work and the Control of Industrial Pollution. It is estimated that the above exhibition kiosk was visited by approximately 5.000 persons, which received relevant information. Within the framework of the above activity, a reception was organized on the 29th of May 2003 at the exhibition kiosk, which was complimented with the presence of the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

4.5. Publications

During 2003, informative material on the following issues was re-published:

- Five steps
- Risks and protective measures related to arc welding.
- Manual lifting of weights
- Chemical Substances in the work place.
- Safety in Construction Works

Also the following new leaflets were published:

- Risk assessment – The Five Steps
- Main Provisions of the Air Pollution Control Law of 2002
- Main Provisions of the Atmospheric Air Quality Law of 2002

Furthermore, a number of posters was reprinted.

5. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL SECTOR

The policy of the Department of Labour Inspection in the sector of Industrial Pollution Control has, as main objective, the prevention, the reduction and the control of pollution, which arises from industrial installations, so that the best possible protection of the health and welfare of the citizens and the protection of the environment of the Republic is safeguarded.

The achievement of this objective is materialized through the effective implementation of the specific legislation for the control of industrial pollution, on the basis of which an integrated system of prevention and control has been established that includes the licensing of industrial installations and the systematic monitoring of their operation with on site inspections.

The responsibility of the sector is focused on the control of atmospheric pollution for which the Department of Labour Inspection has the exclusive authority. For other relevant issues of industrial pollution control such as liquid and solid industrial wastes, there is close co-operation with other co-authoritative Services.

5.1. Control of Industrial Emissions

During 2003, within the framework of the implementation of the provisions of the Atmospheric Pollution Control Law and the Water Pollution Control Law that refer to the licensing of industrial installations, the competent Technical Committee for the Protection of the Environment, which is chaired by the representative of the Department of Labour Inspection, examined 50 applications and prescribed specific operating conditions and emission limit values aiming at the effective protection of the environment. Upon proposals of the Technical Committee for the Protection of the Environment, 24 Air Emission Permits were granted by the Minister of Labour

and Social Insurance and 26 Discharge Licenses were granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

Regarding the implementation and enforcement of the legislation, particular emphasis was given to checking of compliance of the specified in the licenses operating conditions and emission limits. For this purpose, the inspections and environmental measurements programme continued during 2003. Priority was given to the inspection and monitoring, on a systematic basis, of those industrial installations, which by the nature of their processes and location, are likely to cause higher adverse impact to the health of the public and to the environment. The large industrial installations have already proceeded to the installation of control systems for the pollution reduction at the emission sources and as a result the adverse implications on the environment from their operation has been considerably reduced.

During 2003, 53 inspections were carried out by the inspectors of the Department in order to check compliance. In addition, 11 inspections were carried out for the investigation of public complaints related to the operation of neighbouring factories.

During 2003, Improvement Notices and, as consequence, Prohibition Notices were issued on five occasions. In 2003, a case of non-compliance and violation of the Atmospheric Pollution Control Law, which was taken to court, was completed. A fine of £800 was imposed.

The Mobile Emissions Monitoring Unit of the Department of Labour Inspection, which is appropriately equipped with monitoring instruments, periodically monitored emissions from large-scale industrial installations. Specifically, 2 sets of emission measurements from a corresponding number of factories were carried out in order to check their compliance with the emission limits set on the relevant Air Emission Permits.

The monitoring of the operation of large-scale industrial installations was also achieved by competent Inspectors through the data validation and control of the air emission values obtained from instruments installed at the stacks of the

aforementioned installations. The obligation for continuous emissions-monitoring (self-monitoring) is set as a condition on the relevant Air Emission Permits for the large-scale industrial plants. In the case of air emissions self-monitoring, the Inspectors of the Department of Labour Inspection have the right to have access to the environmental data obtained by the plant operators.

5.2. Annual National Air Pollutant Emissions

The Department of Labour Inspection, acting as the national focal point for the Convention of Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, was actively involved in the Convention's activities and its Protocols in 2003. Within this framework, the annual emissions of the air pollutants of Cyprus were estimated for the year 2002 and were forwarded to the Executive Body of the Convention. The data referred to above, have been included in the relative reports published by the Executive Body of the Convention.

In the following Table the annual national air pollutant emissions per activity for the year 2002 are shown.

Table: Annual Emissions of Air Pollutants for the year 2002

Activity	NO _x	CO	VOC	SO ₂	NH ₃	TSP	Pb
	Gg NO ₂	Gg	Gg	Gg SO ₂	Gg	Mg	Mg
Public electricity and Heat Production	6,49	0,52	2,06	30,15		556,41	
Petroleum Refinery	0,17	0,00	0,68	1,06		6,98	
Manufacturing Industry and Construction	0,52	0,98	2,93	5,63		16,62	
Road Transportation	10,07	80,91	9,09	7,02			57,80
Residential	0,55	0,10	0,08	2,63			
Agriculture	0,67	0,52	0,14	0,84	1,31		
Oil Storage			0,24				
Distribution of oil products			0,53				
Cement Production	3,74	0,46	0,01	3,34		143,17	
Dry cleaning			0,20				
Manure Management					5,32		
Total Emission	22,21	83,49	15,96	50,67	6,63	723,18	57,80

The total amount of emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) are expected to decrease progressively as the consumption of diesel with lower sulphur concentration is promoted. The total emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are also expected to decrease, as the number of cars using catalytic converters increases. The cars using catalytic converters emit gases with lower concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides and Volatile Organic Compounds. The emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are expected to further decrease after the installation of vapour recovery systems at the terminals of the oil companies and the installation of proper systems of vapour collection at the petrol stations. With reference to lead (Pb) emissions it is noted that these emissions have been decreasing gradually during the last few years as the consumption of the unleaded petrol in cars increases. During 2002, lead emissions decreased to 57,8 tonnes from 74 tonnes during 2000.

The percentages of the annual national air pollutant emissions per activity are presented in figures 1 to 6. As shown in these figures, road transportation is the activity with the highest percentage emissions for Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). On the contrary, the activity that contributes the highest percentage of Total Suspended Particulate emissions is public electricity and heat production. As far as ammonia is concerned, the activity with the highest emissions percentage is manure management.

5.3. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

The Department of Labour Inspection continued during the 2003 the measurements of ambient air quality in Cyprus, which are uninterruptedly being carried out since 1991. These measurements are effected using four Mobile Units, fully equipped with automatic real time monitoring instruments for continuous measurements of the following air pollutants:

- Nitric Oxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO, NO₂, NO_x)
- Ozone (O₃)
- Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO),
- Particulate Matter (PM₁₀),

- Lead (Pb)
- Benzene (C₆ H₆)

Furthermore, the most important meteorological parameters are also monitored, such as:

- Wind Direction (WD),
- Wind Speed (WS),
- Ambient Temperature (T),
- Relative Humidity (RH),
- Atmospheric Pressure (P),
- Solar Radiation (SR)

A representative picture of a Mobile Unit is shown in Fig.9.

During 2003, ambient air quality measurement were carried out on a systematic basis at the following locations:

- (a) Yard of the Nicosia General Hospital
- (b) Yard of the Meteorological Station at Athalassa
- (c) Area near the Larnaca Zoo
- (d) Vasilikos Area, Zygi
- (e) Ayia Marina - Xyliatou Village Area.

The results of the measurements of the main pollutants in the above mentioned locations (urban, industrial, rural), show that the concentrations of most pollutants are below the Ambient Air Quality Limits of Cyprus that are prescribed under the new harmonised Legislation, being enforced since November of 2002. However, in the case of Ozone and the respirable suspended particles the respective limits have been exceeded. The limit exceedances of ozone are mainly due to the prevailing climate conditions in Cyprus (i.e. high temperature and high solar radiation) as well as the transboundary pollution and the transport of ozone and its precursor substances, (i.e. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), from the eastern Mediterranean region and neighbouring countries.

The exceedances of the respirable suspended particles are mainly due to dust transport from agricultural areas and the Sahara desert, as well as due to dust resuspension from the streets and the open areas of the towns.

It is noted that the existing problem of the above two pollutants is not a local but a regional one, faced by the majority of EU member states, specifically by the Mediterranean countries, where longer periods of sunshine are prevailing.

Special technical reports referring to the ambient air quality of Cyprus, are prepared and published periodically by the Department of Labour Inspection.

Preliminary Assessment of the Ambient Air Quality

The Department of Labour Inspection in cooperation with the University of Stuttgart of the Federal Republic of Germany, continued in 2003 the implementation of a bi - communal programme for the preliminary assessment of the Ambient Air Quality in Cyprus. This programme, which is of two years duration, started on December of 2001 and is financed by the United Nations Office for Projects Services – U.N.O.P.S.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- The preliminary assessment of the Ambient Air Quality and the design of air pollution zones in Cyprus in accordance with the European Union framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management.
- The provision of assistance to Cyprus to optimise the ambient air quality monitoring stations network in order to fully comply with the relevant European Union Directives.
- The collection of the required information for the formulation of a national policy on the management of ambient air quality in Cyprus, including the design of programmes which will contribute to the compliance with the air quality limits and other requirements of the European Union.
- The provision of information and raising of public awareness on issues related to urban and rural air pollution.

Within the framework of the implementation of the above programme and for investigation purposes of the spatial distribution of the pollutants, measurements continued to be carried out in 2003 for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's), and Ozone (O_3), with the use of the passive sampling technique. For this purpose special passive samplers have been exposed on a monthly basis, every second month, for a total period of one year, at 250 points all over Cyprus (200 points in the area controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and 50 points in the area which is not under the control of the Government of Cyprus).

The distribution of all the above points are shown on the map of Cyprus in Fig. 10.

Furthermore, for the investigation of the fluctuation of the various pollutants as a function of time, measurements were carried out on a continuous basis for monitoring of the quality of ambient air in various points in urban, agricultural and forest areas of Cyprus with the assistance of 13 Mobile Stations. These stations are fully equipped with automatic instruments for continuous measurement of the concentration of Nitric Oxide and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO / NO_2), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Ozone (O_3), Carbon Monoxide (CO), respirable suspended particles with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter – PM_{10}) and meteorological parameters such as the wind direction (WD), the wind speed (WS), the temperature (T), and the relative humidity (RH).

The areas where the Mobile Stations have been located are shown on the map of Cyprus in Fig.11.

Due to the expected high concentrations of ozone at agricultural and forest areas, continuous measurements of ozone and nitrogen oxides (NO , NO_2 , NO_x) were carried out in 2003 at the top of Olympus mountain, at Pentadaktylos area and at the Stavrovouni area. These measurements were carried out in addition to the continuous measurements of ozone which are being carried out since October 1996 at the background level air pollution measurement station at Ayia Marina Xyliatou. The above measurements will significantly contribute to the study of the mechanism

of the ozone formation and its spatial distribution all over Cyprus. This study will help in the development of a strategy for facing the increased ozone concentration in some areas so that unfavourable consequences for the agriculture and the forests are decreased.

Additional measurements, with the use of automatic samplers and further chemical analysers in the laboratory, were carried out for the benzene and other Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) in all towns of Cyprus.

With regards to the respirable suspended particles (PM_{10}), measurements were carried out in 29 points all over the island. As these fine particles are very hazardous to health, in the framework of the above mentioned programme, for the first time in Cyprus measurements were carried out for suspended particles with aerodynamic diameter lower than 2,5 microns ($PM_{2,5}$), in seven of the above locations.

All the measurements foreseen in the aforesaid Project, were completed by the end of December 2003. After the evaluation of the results of these measurements a relevant report will be prepared and published in the year 2004. A small sample of the preliminary results can be seen in Figure 12, where the spatial distribution of NO_2 concentrations all over Cyprus is given.

5.4. Programmes with the European Union

5.4.1. Project with title "Air Pollution Monitoring System in Cyprus"

In the framework of the implementation of the harmonised legislation in the industrial pollution control sector and air quality and the necessity for upgrading the required pollution monitoring mechanisms, the Department of Labour Inspection submitted in the year 2002 a proposal for financing a Project with title «Air Pollution Monitoring System in Cyprus» from the pre - accession assistance funds of the European Union.

The aim of the Project is the expansion of the national ambient air quality monitoring network and installation at the Department of Labour Inspection of a

central monitoring system of the ambient air quality and of the emissions of the industrial installations, with the objective to achieve full harmonisation and implementation of the European environmental acquis.

Within the framework of this Project, the Department will acquire five additional mobile stations fully equipped for the measurement of the pollutants in ambient air. Furthermore, a central software system will be installed at the Department for collecting the measurements from the five new mobile stations, the existing four mobile stations, the mobile stations of the Electricity Authority of Cyprus, as well as the measurements from the gas emissions of the industrial installations, which are being carried out on a continuous basis by the automatic analysers that are installed at the stacks of large industrial installations.

The implementation of the project will be finalised by the end of 2006 while within 2003 the technical specifications have been prepared.

5.4.2. Calculation of Critical Loads of Acidity and Nutrient Nitrogen

In its effort for a more effective protection of the environment from atmospheric pollution, Cyprus ratified the 1979 Geneva Convention of Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in 1991. The Convention establishes a broad framework throughout European and North America regions covered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) for cooperative action on air pollution. In the framework of this Convention eight Protocols have been adopted. The aim of these Protocols is the reduction of emissions and their transboundary fluxes in order to limit emissions of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants and ozone precursors and to improve the protection of the environment and human health against risks of adverse effects from acidification, soil eutrophication and ground-level ozone.

The Department of Labour Inspection, within the framework of its responsibilities for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, promoted a project for the Calculation and Mapping of critical loads of acidity and nutrient nitrogen for sensitive ecosystems in Cyprus. "Critical load" means a quantitative estimate of an exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur.

For the calculation of critical loads of sensitive ecosystems of Cyprus, a contract was signed with the corresponding National Focal Center of Germany. German experts visited Cyprus in December 2003 in order to collect all necessary data and information concerning land use, vegetation, precipitation and content of elements in soil in order to execute their calculations. For the calculation and mapping of critical loads, the highly protected areas in Cyprus according to the European Programme NATURA 2000, were taken into consideration. The digital maps produced by the German experts after the completion of the project are presented in Figures 7 and 8.

According to the project results, the critical loads of acidity in Cyprus are relatively high compared with other European countries. This is mainly due to the frequent occurrence of calcareous soils. In contrast to the insensitivity concerning acid inputs, the critical loads of nutrient nitrogen underline the high sensitivity of ecosystems in Cyprus for anthropogenic nitrogen inputs.

5.5. Harmonisation with the Acquis Communautaire

In 2003, within the framework of the process of harmonising the Cyprus legislation to the European Union Acquis, the Department of Labour Inspection completed the transposition into the Cyprus legislation of all the relevant European Directives on issues related to the field of the control of atmospheric pollution.

A brief summary of the specific harmonising legislation adopted by the House of Representatives and published in the Official Gazette is presented in the next two paragraphs.

5.5.1. Atmospheric Pollution Control

In accordance with the provisions of the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of 2002 (N.187(I)/2002), which is the framework Law, various series of Regulations were issued, which regulate subjects regarding the operating conditions, air emission limits and other obligations that apply to specific categories of industrial installations. The following Regulations were issued:

- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations) Regulations of 2003.
- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants) Regulations of 2003.
- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Prevention of air pollution from existing municipal waste incineration plants) Regulations of 2003.
- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Control of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations) Regulations of 2003.
- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Incineration of waste) Regulations of 2003.

The harmonisation with the European Acquis in the industrial pollution control sector was completed with the introduction of new legislation concerning the large-scale industrial installations, which secures high standards of protection to the environment covering the complete spectrum of environmental receptors (air, water, soil). Towards this direction a law, entitled «The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Law of 2003», was issued in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment. The law introduces the concept of integrated pollution prevention and control, which provides for taking all the appropriate and precautionary pollution-reduction measures with the use of the Best Available Techniques and the rationale use of energy and raw materials.

5.5.2. Ambient Air Quality

Draft Regulations with the title “The Air Quality (Ozone in the Ambient Air) Regulations of 2004” were prepared, fully harmonised with the new Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 12th February 2002 relating to the Ozone in the Ambient Air.

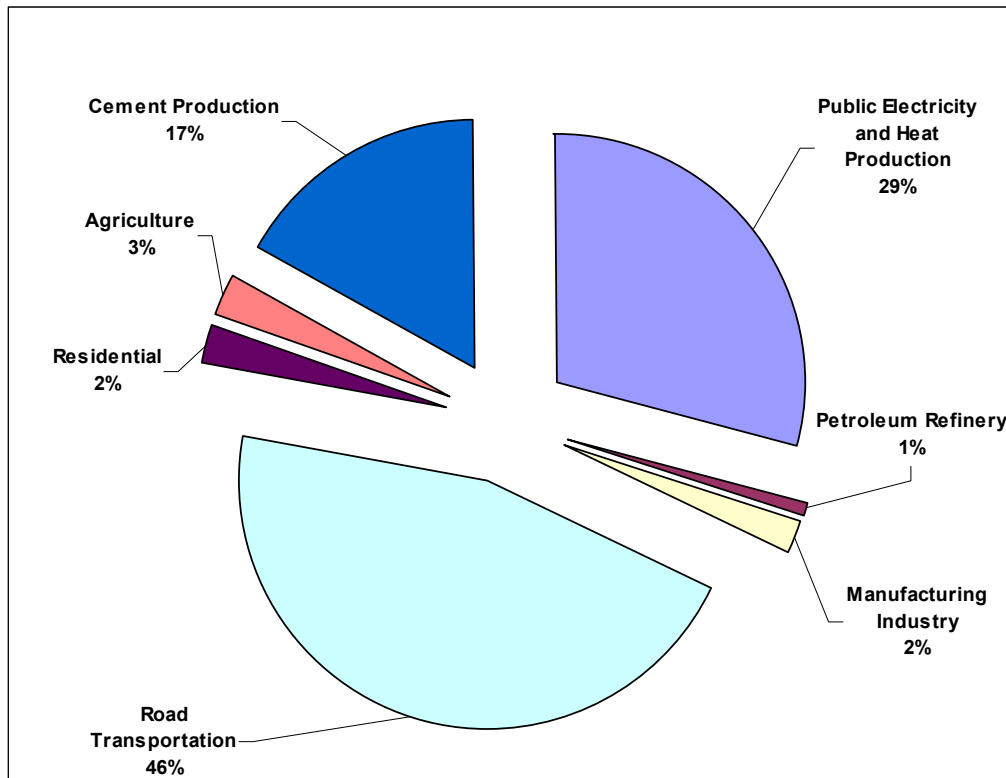


Figure 1: Percentage of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions per Activity

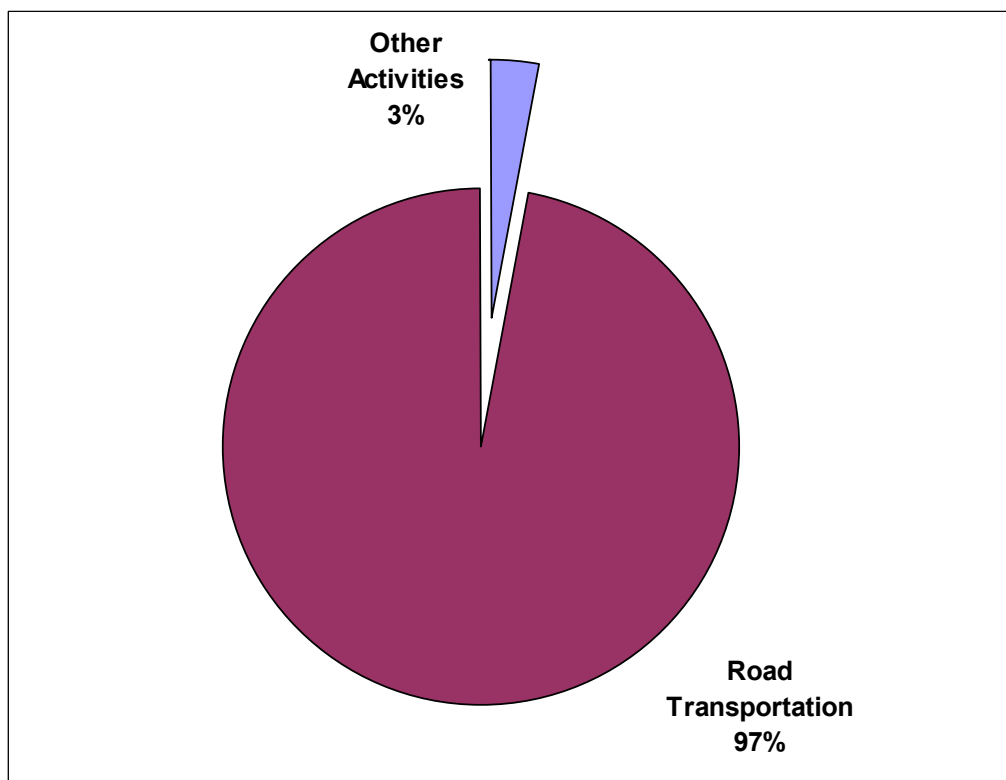


Figure 2: Percentage of Carbon Monoxide Emissions per Activity

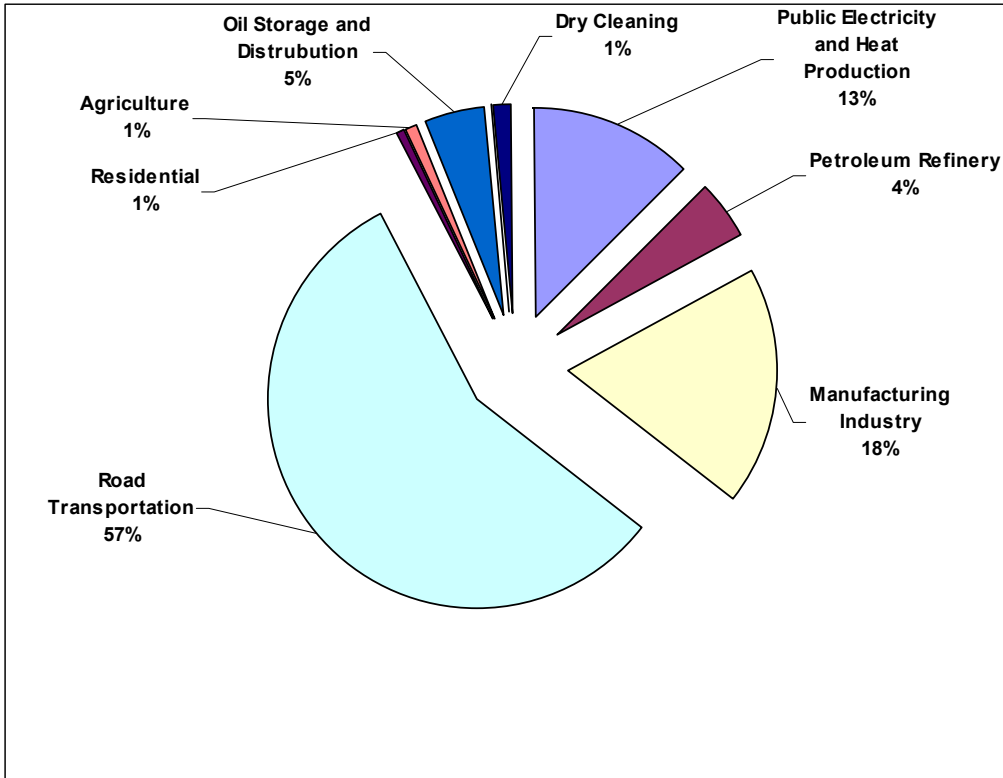


Figure 3: Percentage of Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions per Activity

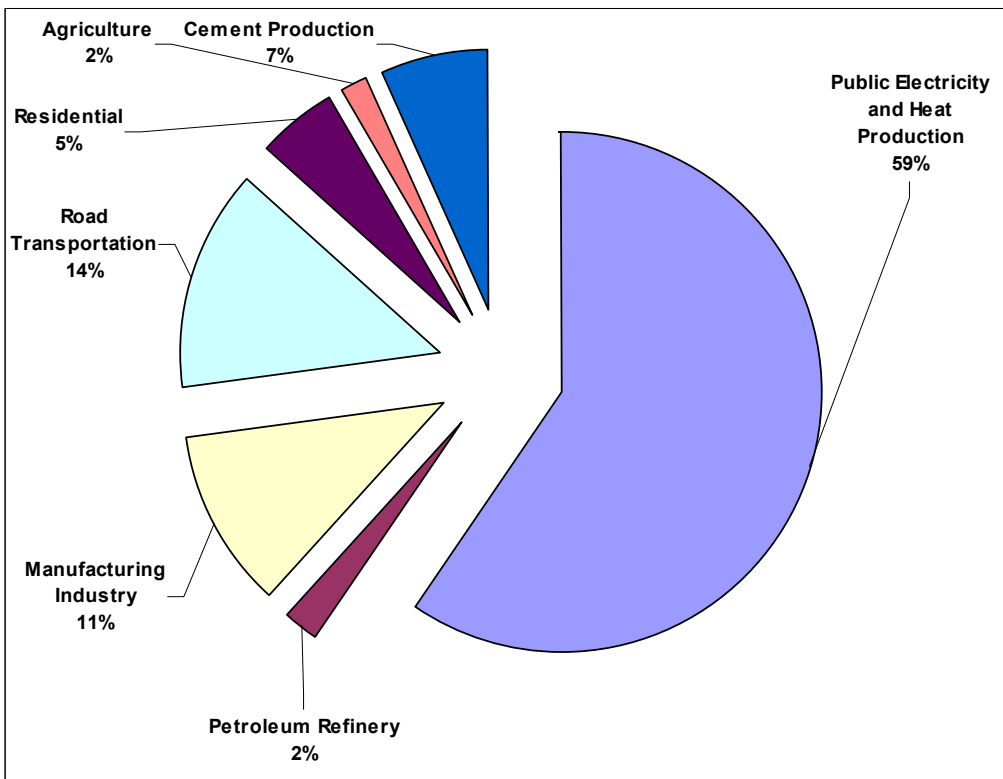


Figure 4: Percentage of Sulphur Dioxide Emissions per Activity

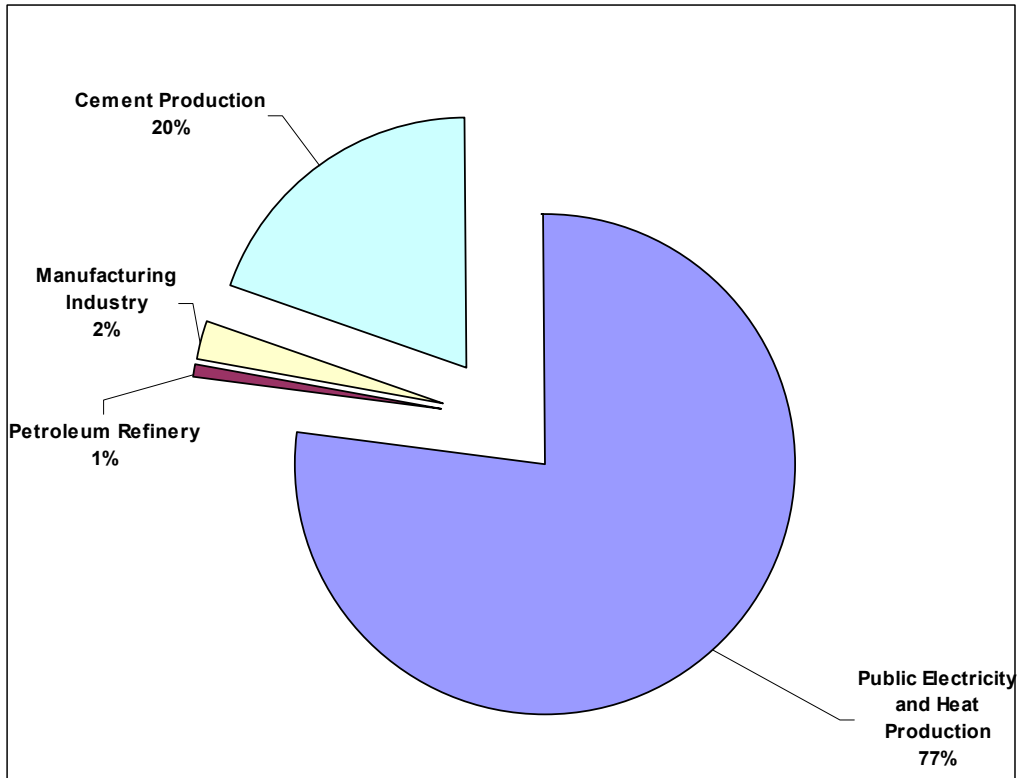


Figure 5: Percentage of Ammonia Emissions per Activity

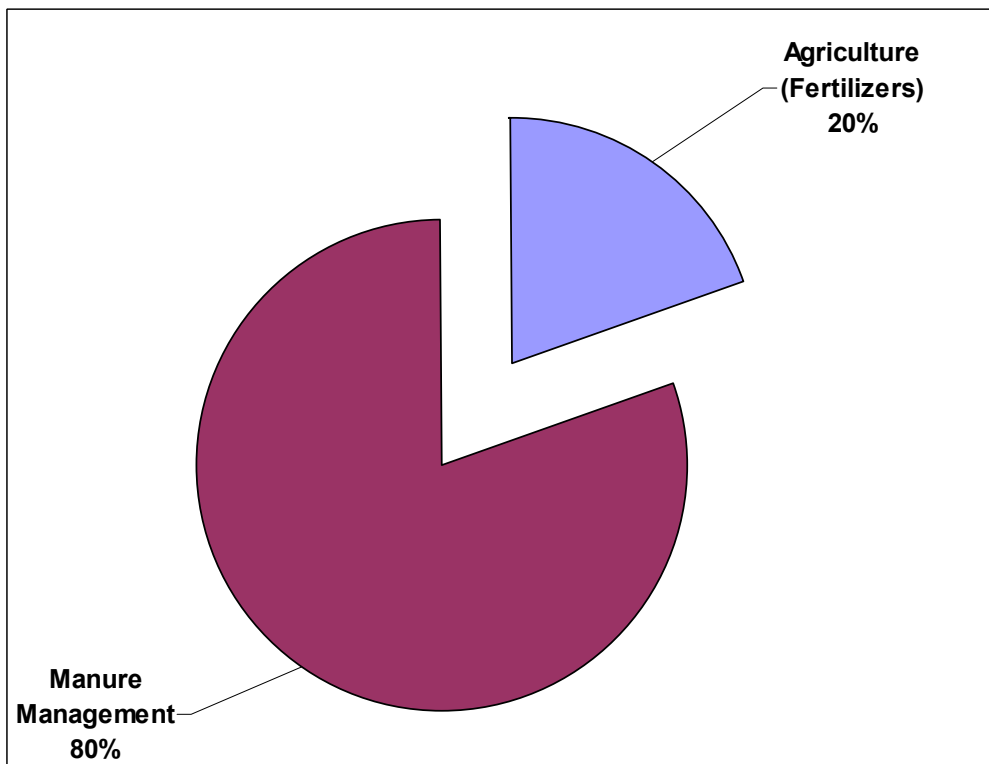


Figure 6: Percentage of Total Suspended Particulate Emissions per Activity

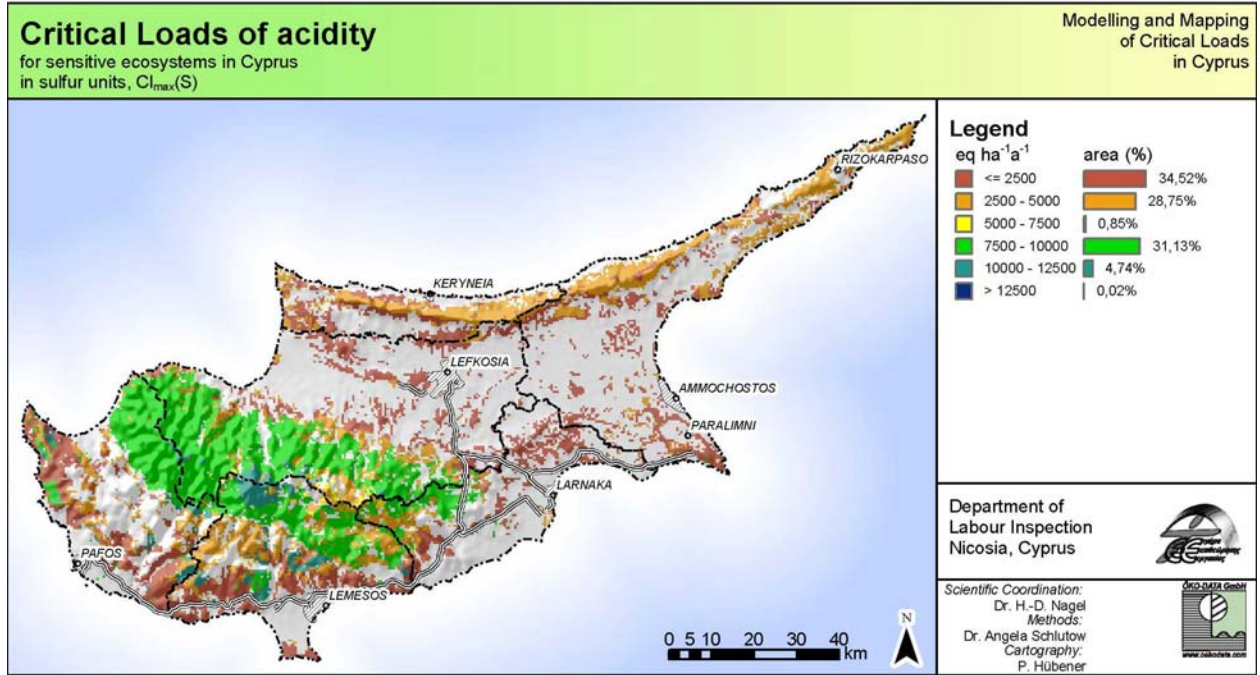


Figure 7: Map of Critical loads of acidity

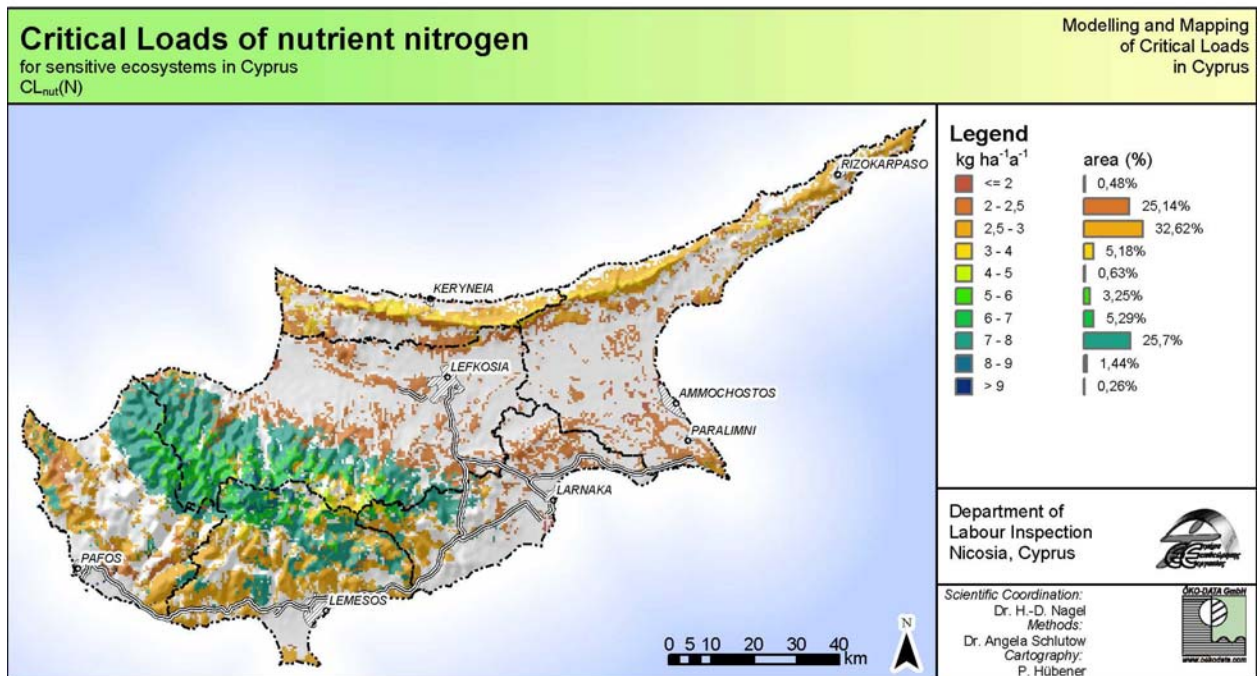


Figure 8: Map of Critical loads of nutrient nitrogen



Fig.9: Representative Mobile Unit for Ambient Air Quality Measurements



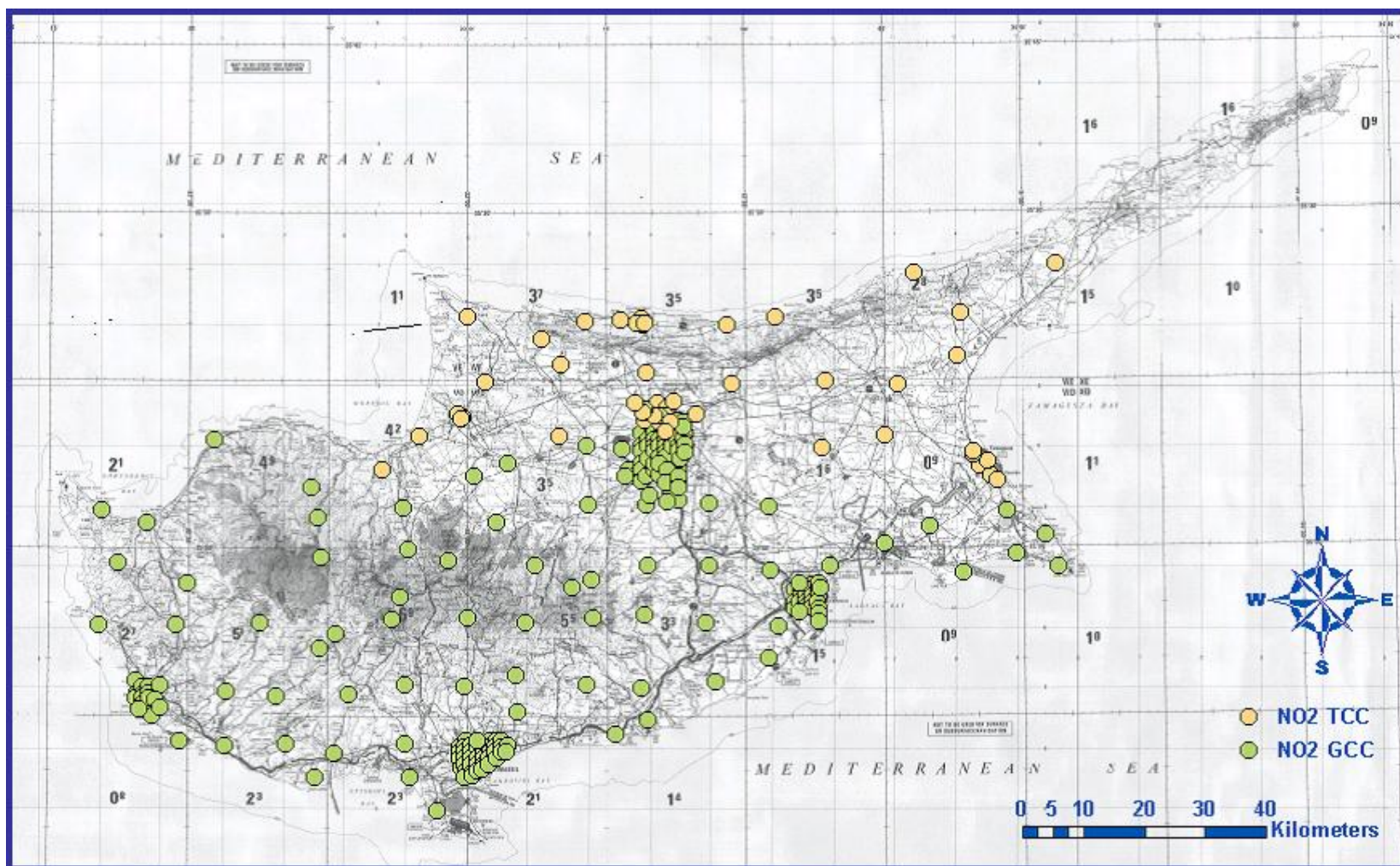


Fig.10: Distribution of points all over Cyprus for the measurements of NO₂, using special passive samples.

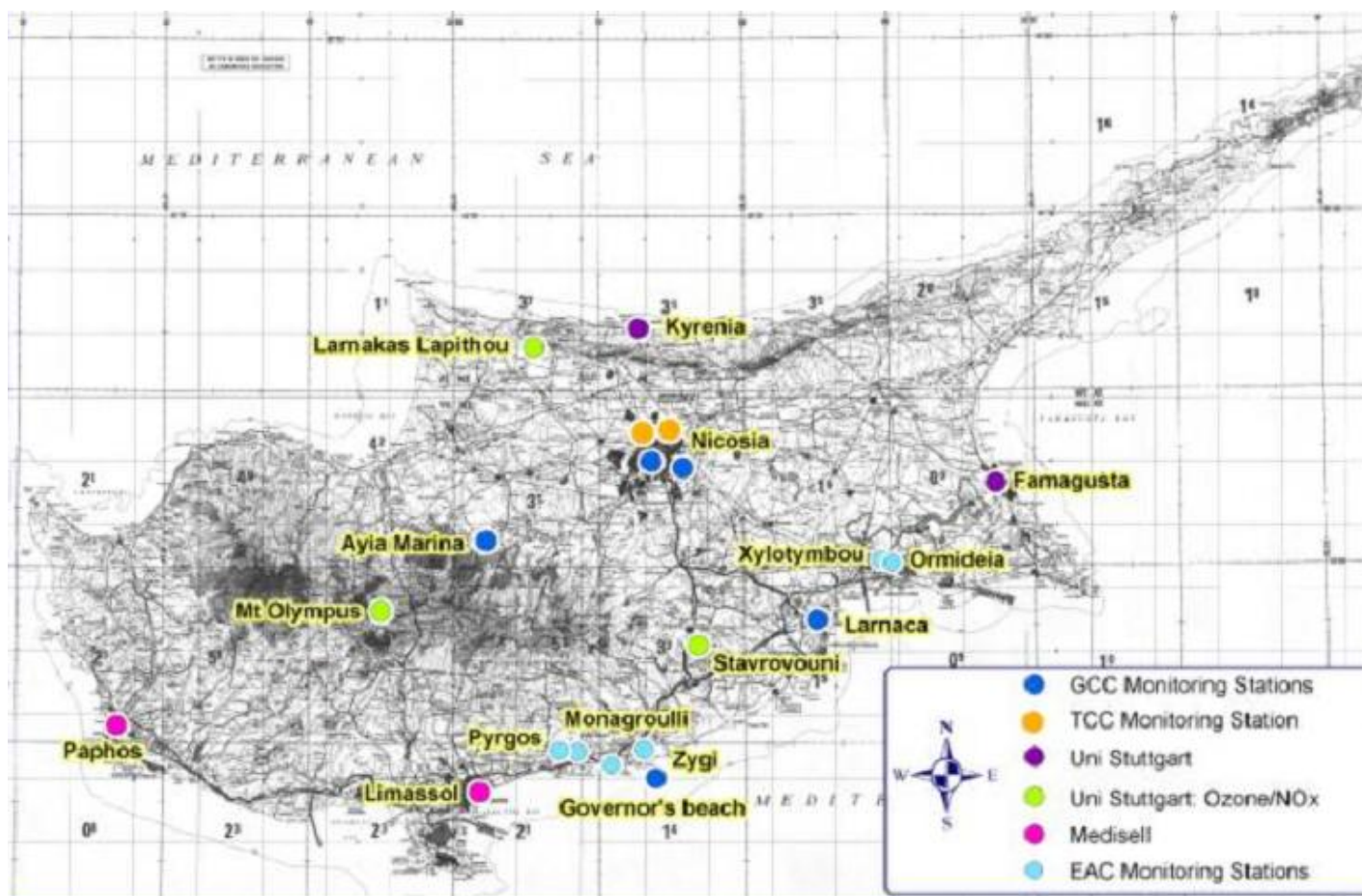


Fig.11: Locations of the Mobile Stations.

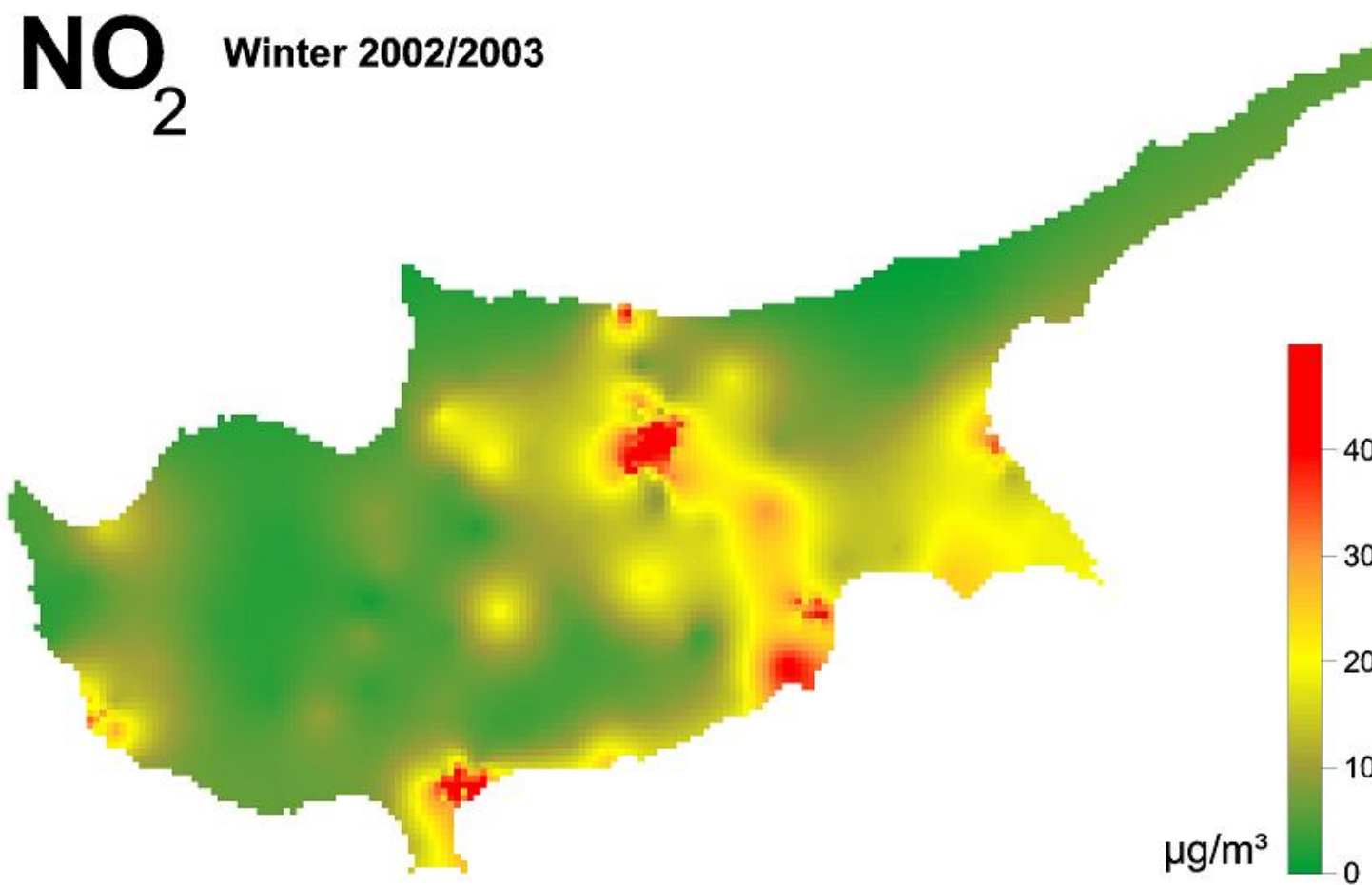


Fig.12: The spatial distribution of NO₂ concentration all over Cyprus

6. SECTOR OF RADIATION PROTECTION, NUCLEAR SAFETY AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

The main objective of the Radiation Protection, Nuclear Safety and Radioactive Waste Management Sector is to secure adequate levels of protection of the workers, the public, the patients and the environment from the risks due to exposure to or dispersion of ionising radiation. This activity is new for the Department and fills a gap that has been existed so far in Cyprus. The materialization of the above objective is achieved with the implementation of the relevant legislation, the monitoring of environmental radioactivity levels and the radiological emergency preparedness and response, in co-operation with other services or agencies as well as with all other parties concerned.

6.1. Legislation for protection against risks from ionising radiation

During 2003, the preparatory work and the arrangements for the effective implementation of the legislation on protection from ionizing radiation, enacted in 2002, continued and was intensified.

According to the above legislation, the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance is responsible for the administration of the Law. Also, the Radiation Control and Inspection Service is established within the Department of Labour Inspection with responsibilities for the application of the legislation. In addition, the general framework of obligations and procedures for the protection from ionising radiation is defined, the Radiation Protection Committee is established as an advisory instrument and the Council of Ministers is empowered to issue Regulations.

The above legislation is fully harmonized with the corresponding European Acquis as well as to the standards and Regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of which Cyprus is a member since 1965.

The relevant forms, instructions and other informative material concerning licensing of radioactive sources, were prepared and communicated to the parties involved. Moreover, inspection of a number of premises and practices, where ionizing radiation is used, were conducted.

Furthermore, additional portable equipment was purchased to be used by Inspectors for radiation monitoring and enforcement purposes. Since December 2003, three posts for new Labour Inspection Officers with qualifications in the area of radiation protection and nuclear safety were approved and it is expected that they will be recruited within 2004.

6.2. Inventory of Ionising Radiation Sources

Within the framework of implementing the IAEA Model Project for Cyprus, the Department of Labour Inspection prepared the Inventory of Ionising Radiation Sources used in Cyprus.

This Inventory is kept by the Radiation Control and Inspection Service of the Department of Labour Inspection in line with the provisions of the legislation, which impose the obligation on the users of ionising radiation to submit a declaration and obtain a license for the possession of sources or the conduct of activities involving the use of ionising radiation.

In 2003 the completion and updating of the inventory continued so that at any time it is up to date.

6.3. Implementation of the IAEA Model Project for Cyprus

The Department of Labour Inspection, by decision of the Council of Ministers, continued the implementation of the IAEA Model Project, which aims at the establishment of a comprehensive radiation protection, radioactive waste management and nuclear safety system as well as at the improvement of the related infrastructure and capabilities of Cyprus.

In implementing this project, IAEA experts visited Cyprus and advised the Government on various related issues. Also personnel from various Ministries was trained by IAEA on related subjects and a number of IAEA meetings and seminars were organised in Cyprus.

Within the framework of Technical Cooperation with the IAEA a new project has been implemented for the improvement of the infrastructure and the capabilities of the Radiation Control and Inspection Service as well as of the State General Laboratory in relation to the monitoring of environmental radioactivity levels.

6.4. Collaboration with the European Union

During 2003, the Radiation Control and Inspection Service participated in a number of European Union Committee meetings as an observer.

Furthermore, it participated in training courses and workshops concerning emergency preparedness and information to the public in case of radiological emergency as well as for the monitoring of environmental radioactivity and reporting to the European Commission.

7. CONTROL OF RISKS FROM MAJOR ACCIDENTS SECTOR

The major accidents comprise the most serious form of accidents due to the dreadful consequences, which they may have not only on persons, but also on the environment. For this reason, their prevention and control has been rightly given particular attention, at a global scale.

The Sector on the Control of Major Accident Hazards implements the Control of Major Accidents Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances Regulations of 2001 (P.I. 507/2001). The Regulations came into force on the 1st of May 2002 with relevant notification of the Council of Ministers (P.I. 211/2002). The aforementioned Regulations harmonize the Cyprus legislation with the provisions of the Directive 96/82/EC of the European Union (SEVESO II) except to those provisions that are related to the use of land and the external emergency plans for which the respective authority is rested to the Department of Housing and Town Planning and the Civil Defense Services.

The Regulations aim at the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances and at the limitation of their consequences on people and the environment.

During 2003 inspections were carried out on all of the installations, which fall within the provisions of the above legislation. During these inspections, the basic provisions of the legislation were explained to the operators and their duties were pointed out as they arise from the legislation.

Also, during 2003 the relevant Notifications, as required by the above Regulation, were received from most of the installations and they have been evaluated.

Also, the Department of Labour Inspection, as the competent authority for the implementation of Directive 96/82/EC on the Control of Major Accident Hazards, was invited and participated, along with representatives of other competent authorities of the under accession countries to the European Union, at the meetings of the competent authorities of the member states of the European Union on issues of implementation of this Directive. These meetings take place every 6 months at the country presiding the European Union and at these meetings various issues related to the implementation of the Directive are discussed and the future policy is decided.

8. PARTICIPATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INSPECTION TO COMMITTEES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TO OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

During the year under review, the Department was represented by its Officers at the following Committees and Organisations of the European Union as well as at the following International Organisations:

8.1. Senior Labour Inspectors Committee of the European Union.

This Committee, which is established with Decision no 95/313/EC, convenes twice per year and examines issues of co-ordination and Uniformity of inspections in all member states. Cyprus participated in 2003 with the status of observer.

8.2. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work.

This Agency was established on the basis of European Regulation no. 2062/94 and deals with awareness and information on issues of Safety and Health at Work. The Department of Labour Inspection is the Cyprus focal point to this Agency

and participates at the meetings organised by the Agency for the focal points of the European Union Accession Countries.

8.3. Competent Authorities Committee for the implementation of Directive no. 96/82/EEC on Major Accidents.

This Committee convenes twice per year and examines issues of better and more uniform policy for the implementation of the provisions of Directive no. 96/82/EEC.

Cyprus participated to this Committee with the status of observer.

8.4. Competent Authorities Committee on Dangerous Substances for the implementation of the provisions of Directive no 67/548/EEC.

This Committee convenes twice per year and examines issues of better implementation of the provisions of the Directive on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances. Cyprus participated in 2003 to this Committee as an observer.

8.5. AC IMPEL Network

The AC IMPEL network is the body that formulates uniform policies on the inspections for the implementation of environmental legislation and the control on the environmental performance of industrial installations of the European Union Accession Countries.

The AC IMPEL network operates similarly to the IMPEL network that applies to the European Union member states.

8.6. Executive Body of the 1979 Convention of the United Nations Economic Committee for Europe on the Control of the Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

The Executive Body of the Convention, to which Cyprus is a member since 1992, convenes once every year and decides on the implementation policy of the provisions of the Convention.

8.7. Steering Body of the EMEP Protocol (European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme) to the Convention on the Control of the Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for the Monitoring and Assessment of Transboundary Pollution in Europe.

The Steering Body of the EMEP Protocol, of which Cyprus is a member since 1992, convenes once per year and decides on the programme which will be followed in relation to the monitoring and assessment of the transboundary air pollution.

8.8. Technical Committees for the preparation of C.A.F.E. Program (Clean Air For Europe) (Steering group and all working groups).

8.9. Technical Working Groups for the preparation of BREF Documents at the European IPPC Bureau in Seville, Spain.

8.10. Article 19 Committee at the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive for the development for a European Pollutant Emission Registry – EPER.

8.11. Activities and programmes of all the European JRC Institution (Joint Research Center, ISPRA, ITALY).

8.12. EIONET - European Information and Observation Network of the European Environment Agency.

8.13. General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of the United Nations.

The General Conference of IAEA, of which Cyprus is a member, convenes once per year and examines issues of prescribing policy and the implementation of the provisions of its Constitution.

8.14. EUROSTAT Committee for the codification of Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases.

This Committee convened three times during 2003 and examined various issues, which arise in the codification of work accidents and diseases on the basis of specific codes and methods, so that the comparison of accidents and diseases at the member states of the European Union and the accession countries becomes possible. Cyprus participates to all these meetings of the Committee with the status of observer.

8.15. Second meeting at Vienna, which took place in March 2003, for the implementation of IAEA Convention on Nuclear Safety that Cyprus has ratified. At this meeting the first report, which was submitted by Cyprus on the basis of this Convention, was presented and discussed.

8.16. Annual meeting of the member states of the European Union for the ECURIE system at Luxembourg during October 2003 at which the accession countries are also invited to participate.

8.17. Duration Supply Agency (17/11/2003)

The Advisory Committee meets at least twice a year and discusses all matters concerning the activity of the Duration Supply Agency.

8.18. Expert Team for the management of radioactive waste

This Committee convenes at least once a year and deals with radioactive waste management issues.

- 8.19. Participation at the 47th General Assembly of IAEA (Vienna 16 – 20.9.2003)
- 8.20. IAEA - Meeting for the discussion of Technical Cooperation Programmes of IAEA for Europe.

Participation at IAEA meetings where Technical Cooperation Programmes in Europe were discussed (Vienna, 26 – 3.5.2003 and Athens 26 – 27.9.2003).

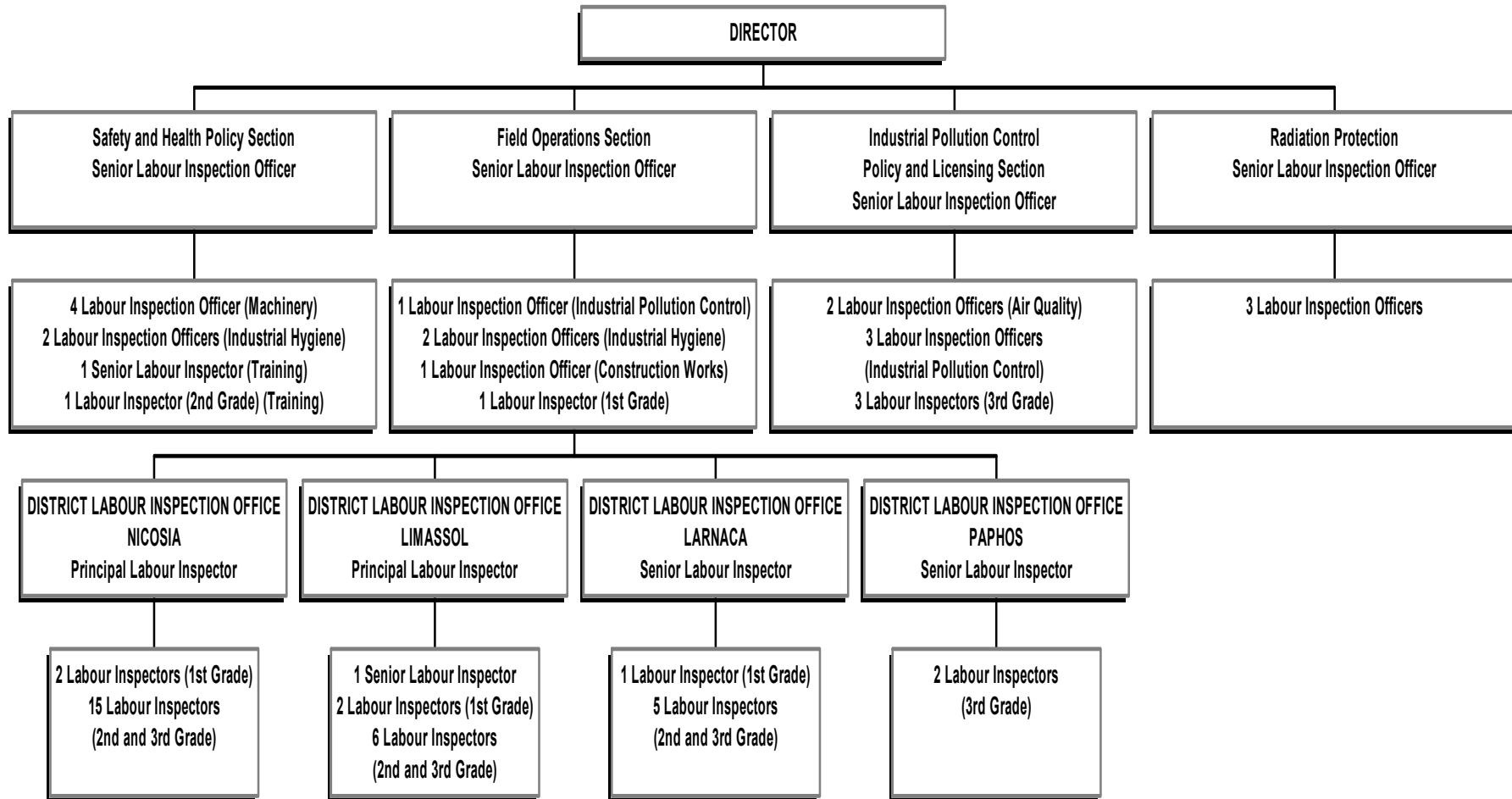
9. TRAINING SEMINARS / VISITS

During 2003, Officers of the Department of Labour Inspection attended the following seminars and participated in the following training visits:

- 9.1. One Officer of the Department attended a two-day training seminar in Prague on methods of sampling of Dioxin emissions from Industrial Sources.(21-23/5/2003).
- 9.2. A team of 6 Officers and Inspectors of the Department and 7 representatives of the Employers and Employees Organizations participated in a study visit for one week in Sweden within the framework of the Swedish Work Life and European Enlargement Project (WLE) on the subject of Risk Assessment at Work.
- 9.3. Two Officers of the Department attended a two-day seminar on the issues for the implementation of the Practical Plans of the Swedish Programme WLE.
- 9.4. International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, Vienna 10 – 13 March 2003 (Organized by: IAEA, USA, Russia, Austria, EU et al).
- 9.5. Training Course on CoDecs Software (ECURIE) Luxembourg 22 – 23.5.2003 (Organized by: E.U.).

- 9.6. International Conference on National Infrastructures for the Protection Against Ionizing Radiation Risks (organized by IAEA, EU, Marocco et al) 1-5 September 2003.
- 9.7. One Officer of the Department participated in a workshop in Ispra, Italy on Emission Inventories improvement and Uncertainty Assessment (27-28/11/2003).
- 9.8. One Labour Inspection Officer attended a seminar in Bratislava, Slovakia on the use of the IUCLID software for the control of dangerous substances.
- 9.9. One Officer of the Department participated in a one-day workshop in Bratislava on "Dioxin Emissions in Candidate Countries" (10/3/2003).
- 9.10. One Officer of the Department participated in a conference in Prague on Quality Assurance / Quality Control in the field of Emissions and Air Quality Measurements (21-23/5/2003).
- 9.11. One Officer of the Department participated in a study visit in Slovakia, organized by IMPEL (16-21/6/2003).
- 9.12. One Officer of the Department participated in a seminar organized by the IMPEL Network at Maastricht (6-8/10/2003).
- 9.13. One Officer of the Department participated in a seminar in Brussels within the framework of the European Pollutant Emission Registry (E.P.E.R.) (12-13/2/2003).

APPENDIX I – Organisational Structure of the Department of Labour Inspection



**APPENDIX II – List of Legislation enforced by the Department of Labour
Inspection**

A/A	Document Title	Code Number
1.	The Safety and Health at Work Law of 1996	Law 89(I)/1996
2.	The Safety and Health at Work Notification of 1997	P.I. 39/97
3.	The Safety and Health at Work (Amendment) Law of 2001	Law 158(I)/2001
4.	The Safety and Health at Work (Amendment) Law of 2002	Law 25(I)/2002
5.	The Safety and Health at Work (Amendment) Law of 2003	Law 41(I)/2003
6.	The Safety and Health at Work (Amendment) Law of 2003	Law 99(I)/2003
7.	The Safety Committees at Work Regulations of 1997	P.I. 134/97
8.	The Safety Committees at the Workplaces Order of 1988	P.I. 267/88
9.	The Safety Committees at the Workplaces Order of 1992	P.I. 296/92
10.	The Safety Committees at the Workplaces Order of 1994	P.I. 52/94
11.	The Safety Committees at the Workplaces Order of 1994	P.I. 310/94
12.	The Safety Committees at the Workplaces Order of 1995	P.I. 201/95
13.	The Safety Committees at the Workplaces Order of 1996	P.I. 26/96
14.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health Signs at Work Regulations of 2000	P.I. 212/2000
15.	The Safety and Health at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations of 2001	P.I. 144/2001
16.	The Safety and Health at Work (Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Agents) Regulations of 2001	P.I. 153/2001
17.	The Safety and Health at Work (Manual Handling of Loads) Regulations of 2001	P.I. 267/2001
18.	The Safety and Health at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations of 2001	P.I. 268/2001
19.	The Safety and Health at Work (Chemical Agents) (Amendment) Regulations of 2004	P.I. 55/2004
20.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health (Use of Work Equipment at Work) Regulations of 2001	P.I. 444/2001
21.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health at Work with Visual Display Screen Equipment Regulations of 2001	P.I. 455/2001
22.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health (Use of Personal Protective Equipment at Work) Regulations of 2001	P.I. 470/2001

A/A	Document Title	Code Number
23.	The Control of Major Accidents Hazards Related to Dangerous Substances Regulations of 2001	P.I. 507/2001
24.	The Control of Major Accidents Hazards Related to Dangerous Substances Notification of 2002	P.I. 211/2002
25.	The Safety and Health (Minimum Requirements for Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 172/2002
26.	The Management of Safety and Health Issues at Work Regulations of 2002	P.I. 173/2002
27.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health at the Workplace Regulations of 2002	P.I. 174/2002
28.	The Safety and Health at work of workers with fixed-duration employment or temporary employment Regulations of 2002	P.I. 184/2002
29.	The Safety and Health at Work (Protection from Noise) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 230/2002
30.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health at Work (Extractive Industries Through Drilling) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 274/2002
31.	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health at Work (Surface and Underground Extractive Industries) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 275/2002
32.	The Safety and Health at Work (Minimum Requirements for the Protection of Persons at Work from Risks from Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 291/2002
33.	The Factories Law of 1957	Cap. 134
34.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1964	Law 43/64
35.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1972	Law 32/72
36.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1982	Law 22/82
37.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1989	Law 25/89
38.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1990	Law 20/90
39.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1991	Law 220/91
40.	The Factories (Amendment) Law of 1996	Law 90(I)/96
41.	The Factories (First-Aid) Order of 1957	P.I. 375/57
42.	The Factories (Manner of Preparing Boilers when Cold) Order of 1957	P.I----/57
43.	The Factories Order of 1972	P.I. ---/72
44.	The Factories Order of 1973	P.I. 162/73
45.	The Factories (Prescribed Fees) Order of 1997	P.I 191/97
46.	The Standards for Health Provisions (in Factories) Regulations of 1973	P.I. 312/73
47.	The Standards for Health Provisions in Factories (Amendment) Regulations of 1981	P.I. 165/81
48.	The Standards for Health Provisions in Factories (Amendment) Regulations of 1986	P.I. 40/86

A/A	Document Title	Code Number
49.	The Control of Factory Atmosphere and Dangerous Substances in Factories Regulations of 1973	P.I. 311/73
50.	The Control of Factory Atmosphere and Dangerous Substances in Factories (Amendment) Regulations of 1981	P.I. 166/81
51.	The Control of Factory Atmosphere and Dangerous Substances in Factories (Amendment) Regulations of 1986	P.I. 41/86
52.	The Woodworking Machinery Regulations of 1973	P.I. 279/73
53.	The Woodworking Machinery (Amendment) Regulations of 1988	P.I. 311/83
54.	The Electricity in Factories Special Regulations of 1981	P.I. 315/81
55.	The Electricity in Factories Special (Amendment) Regulations of 1983	P.I. 84/83
56.	The Buildings and Works of Engineering Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations of 1973	P.I. 161/73
57.	The Agricultural Works (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations of 1982	P.I. 271/82
58.	The Occupational Safety and Health in Dockwork Regulations of 1991	P.I. 349/91
59.	The Occupational Safety and Health in Dockwork (Medical Examinations) Order of 2002	P.I. 321/2002
60.	The Standards for Health Provisions in Factories (Amendment) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 225/2002
61.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Law of 1993	Law 23(l)/93
62.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) (Amendment) Law of 2000	Law 47(l)/2000
63.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Regulations of 1993	P.I. 272/93
64.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Law of 1993 The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Regulations of 1993 (Notification of 1994)	P.I.108/94
65.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Regulations of 1993 (Notification of 1993)	P.I. 170/93
66.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) (Amendment) Regulations of 2000	P.I. 104/2000
67.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Regulations of 2000 (Notification of 2002)	P.I. 447/2002
68.	The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Law of 1953	Cap.176
69.	The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) (Dangerous Occurrences) Order of 1953	
70.	The Protection of Young Persons at Work Law of 2001	Law 48(l)/2001
71.	The Hours of Employment Law as amended	Cap. 182

A/A	Document Title	Code Number
72.	The Minimum Wage Law of 1941 as amended	Cap. 183
73.	The Shop Assistants Law of 1942 as amended	Cap. 185
74.	The Summer Afternoon Recess Law of 1938 as amended	Cap. 186
75.	The Private Employment Agencies Law of 1997	Law 8(I)/97
76.	The Private Employment Agencies (Amendment) Law of 2002	Law 195(I)/2002
77.	The Private Employment Agencies (Amendment) (No. 2) Law of 2002	Law 211(I)/2002
78.	The Private Employment Agencies (Prescription of Application Form, Liscence Form and Fees) Regulations of 1998	P.I. 289
79.	The Domestic Servants (Employment of Children and Young Persons) Law of 1952 as amended	Cap. 179
80.	The Motor Vehicles (Drivers Hours of Employment) Regulations of 1980	
81.	The Maternity Protection Law of 1997	Law 100(I)/97
82.	The Maternity Protection (Amendment) Law of 2000	Law 45(I)/2000
83.	The Maternity Protection (Amendment) Law of 2002	Law 64(I)/2002
84.	The Maternity Protection (Safety and Health at Work) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 255/2002
85.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of 2002	Law 187(I)/2002
86.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Limitation and Control of Atmospheric Pollution caused by Waste from Titanium Dioxide Industry) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 527/2002
87.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Prevention and Reduction of Atmospheric Pollution by Asbestos) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 528/2002
88.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Incineration of Waste Oils) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 529/2002
89.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Procedures for the Surveillance and Monitoring of Environments concerned by Waste from Titanium Dioxide Industry) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 545/2002
90.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Incineration of Hazardous Wastes) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 638/2002
91.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Limitation of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the Use of Organic Solvents in Certain Activities and Installations) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 73/2003
92.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Limitation of Emissions of Certain Pollutants into the Air from Large Combustion Plants) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 74/2003
93.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Prevention of Air Pollution from Existing Municipal Incineration Plants) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 75/2003

A/A	Document Title	Code Number
94.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Control of Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions Resulting from the Storage of Petrol and its Distribution from Terminals to Service Stations) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 76/2003
95.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Incineration of Waste) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 284/2003
96.	The Air Pollution Control Order of 2003	P.I. 658/2003
97.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Non Licensable Installations) Regulations of 2004	P.I. 170/2004
98.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Limitation of Emissions of Certain Pollutants into Air from Large Combustion Plants) Regulations of 2004	P.I. 195/2004
99.	The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Law of 2003	Law 56(l)/2003
100.	The Air Quality Law of 2002	Law 188(l)/2002
101.	The Air Quality (Amendment) Law of 2004	Law 53(l)/2004
102.	The Air Quality (Amendment) (No. 2) Law of 2004	Law 54(l)/2004
103.	The Air Quality (Limit Values for Benzene and Carbon Monoxide in Ambient Air) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 516/2002
104.	The Air Quality (Air Pollution by Ozone) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 530/2002
105.	The Air Quality (Limit Values for Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides, Particulate Matter and Lead in Ambient Air) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 574/2002
106.	The Air Quality (Annual Emission Ceilings for Certain Atmospheric Pollutants) Regulations of 2004	P.I. 193/2004
107.	The Air Quality (Ozone in Ambient Air) Regulations of 2004	P.I. 194/2004
108.	The Dangerous Substances Law of 1991	Law 199/91
109.	The Dangerous Substances (Amendment) Law of 1997	Law 27(l)/97
110.	The Dangerous Substances (Amendment) Law of 2002	Law 81(l)/2002
111.	The Dangerous Substances (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 292/2002
112.	The Mines and Quarries (Safety Organisation) Regulations of 1973	P.I. ---/73
113.	The Protection from Ionising Radiation Law of 2002	Law 115(l)/2002
114.	The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Basic Principles) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 494/2002
115.	The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Informing the Public about Measures to be applied in Case of Emergency) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 495/2002
116.	The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Supervision and Control of Shipments of Radioactive Wastes) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 496/2002
117.	The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations of 2002	P.I. 497/2002

A/A	Document Title	Code Number
118.	The Genetically Modified Microorganisms (Contained Use) Law of 2002	Law15(I)/2004
119.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories Law of 2002	Law 30(I)/2002
120.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Amendment) Law of 2002	Law 29(I)/2003
121.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Machinery) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 306/2003
122.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Equipment and Protective Systems for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 309/2003
123.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Lifts) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 310/2003
124.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Pressure Equipment) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 311/2003
125.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Simple Pressure Vessels) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 312/2003
126.	The Essential Requirements to be fulfilled by Specific Product Categories (Personal Protection Equipment) Regulations of 2003	P.I. 315/2003

APPENDIX III - Inspections of Undertakings for the Year 2003

A/A	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR	DISTRICT													
		NICOSIA			LIMASSOL			LARNACA / FAMAGUSTA			PAPHOS			TOTAL	
		No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(3)
1	AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY	219	10%	45%	71	4%	14%	180	14%	37%	22	3%	4%	492	8%
2	FISHING	0	0%	0%	1	0%	20%	4	0%	80%	0	0%	0%	5	0%
3	MINING AND QUARRYING	12	1%	32%	6	0%	16%	15	1%	41%	4	1%	11%	37	1%
4	MANUFACTURING	818	36%	38%	623	38%	29%	502	40%	23%	205	29%	10%	2148	37%
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	0	0%	0%	13	1%	38%	17	1%	50%	4	1%	12%	34	1%
6	CONSTRUCTION	585	26%	33%	574	35%	32%	276	22%	15%	353	49%	20%	1788	31%
7	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,	297	13%	46%	124	8%	19%	156	13%	24%	68	9%	11%	645	11%
8	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	83	4%	48%	47	3%	27%	22	2%	13%	20	3%	12%	172	3%
9	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	24	1%	27%	42	3%	47%	24	2%	27%	0	0%	0%	90	2%
10	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	4	0%	50%	4	0%	50%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	8	0%
11	REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	47	2%	62%	17	1%	22%	11	1%	14%	1	0%	1%	76	1%
12	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	36	2%	53%	26	2%	38%	5	0%	7%	1	0%	1%	68	1%
13	EDUCATION	45	2%	58%	31	2%	40%	0	0%	0%	1	0%	1%	77	1%
14	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	35	2%	60%	13	1%	22%	6	0%	10%	4	1%	7%	58	1%
15	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL ACTIVITIES	60	3%	38%	31	2%	20%	30	2%	19%	36	5%	23%	157	3%
16	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
17	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
18	EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Total Inspections of Undertakings		2266	38,70%		1623	27,72%		1248	21,31%		719	12,28%		5856	
			(%4)			(%4)			(%4)			(%4)			

Table Notes:

1. Percentage contribution of District Inspections for the specific Economic Activity, on the total number of District Inspections.
2. Percentage contribution of District Inspections for the specific Economic Activity, on the Cyprus wide total number of Inspections of the same Economic Activity.
3. Percentage contribution of Cyprus wide Inspections for the specific Economic Activity, on the total number of Inspections.
4. Percentage contribution of District Inspections on the total number of Inspections Cyprus wide.

APPENDIX IV - Registered Undertakings as on 31/12/2003

A/A	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR	DISTRICT													
		NICOSIA			LIMASSOL			LARNACA / FAMAGUSTA			PAPHOS			TOTAL	
		No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(3)
1	AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY	299	5%	48%	129	4%	21%	154	6%	25%	44	4%	7%	626	5%
2	FISHING	0	0%	0%	5	0%	45%	5	0%	45%	1	0%	9%	11	0%
3	MINING AND QUARRYING	11	0%	23%	11	0%	23%	20	1%	42%	6	1%	13%	48	0%
4	MANUFACTURING	2695	48%	50%	1206	40%	22%	1157	42%	22%	309	27%	6%	5367	43%
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	7	0%	21%	9	0%	27%	15	1%	45%	2	0%	6%	33	0%
6	CONSTRUCTION	744	13%	35%	685	23%	32%	315	11%	15%	371	33%	18%	2115	17%
7	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,	1267	22%	47%	597	20%	22%	615	22%	23%	226	20%	8%	2705	21%
8	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	111	2%	18%	135	4%	22%	285	10%	46%	86	8%	14%	617	5%
9	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	79	1%	40%	57	2%	29%	51	2%	26%	9	1%	5%	196	2%
10	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	16	0%	52%	13	0%	42%	1	0%	3%	1	0%	3%	31	0%
11	REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	89	2%	66%	24	1%	18%	16	1%	12%	6	1%	4%	135	1%
12	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	58	1%	44%	34	1%	26%	28	1%	21%	11	1%	8%	131	1%
13	EDUCATION	63	1%	63%	28	1%	28%	8	0%	8%	1	0%	1%	100	1%
14	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	46	1%	58%	15	0%	19%	9	0%	11%	10	1%	13%	80	1%
15	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL ACTIVITIES	177	3%	46%	87	3%	23%	78	3%	20%	42	4%	11%	384	3%
16	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
17	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES	3	0%	75%	0	0%	0%	1	0%	25%	0	0%	0%	4	0%
18	EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Total Registered Undertakings		5666	45,03%		3035	24,12%		2758	21,92%		1125	8,94%		12584	
			(%4)			(%4)			(%4)			(%4)			

Table Notes:

1. Percentage contribution of District Undertakings for the specific Economic Activity, on the total number of District Undertakings.
2. Percentage contribution of District Undertakings for the specific Economic Activity, on the Cyprus wide total number of Undertakings of the same Economic Activity.
3. Percentage contribution of Cyprus wide Undertakings for the specific Economic Activity, on the total number of Undertakings.
4. Percentage contribution of District Undertakings on the total number of Undertakings Cyprus wide.

APPENDIX V - New Registered Undertakings for the Period 01/01/2003 to 31/12/2003

A/A	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR	DISTRICT													
		NICOSIA			LIMASSOL			LARNACA / FAMAGUSTA			PAPHOS			TOTAL	
		No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(3)
1	AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY	154	15%	42%	74	10%	20%	117	20%	32%	23	6%	6%	368	14%
2	FISHING	0	0%	0%	1	0%	33%	2	0%	67%	0	0%	0%	3	0%
3	MINING AND QUARRYING	1	0%	20%	2	0%	40%	1	0%	20%	1	0%	20%	5	0%
4	MANUFACTURING	143	14%	35%	107	15%	26%	104	18%	25%	56	14%	14%	410	15%
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	1	0%	17%	1	0%	17%	4	1%	67%	0	0%	0%	6	0%
6	CONSTRUCTION	313	31%	32%	298	41%	31%	154	27%	16%	204	51%	21%	969	36%
7	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,	167	16%	42%	88	12%	22%	92	16%	23%	54	14%	13%	401	15%
8	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	84	8%	39%	63	9%	29%	45	8%	21%	24	6%	11%	216	8%
9	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	18	2%	33%	17	2%	31%	16	3%	29%	4	1%	7%	55	2%
10	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	9	1%	75%	3	0%	25%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	12	0%
11	REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	33	3%	52%	16	2%	25%	11	2%	17%	3	1%	5%	63	2%
12	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	7	1%	33%	7	1%	33%	3	1%	14%	4	1%	19%	21	1%
13	EDUCATION	26	3%	46%	24	3%	43%	5	1%	9%	1	0%	2%	56	2%
14	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	19	2%	48%	9	1%	23%	6	1%	15%	6	2%	15%	40	1%
15	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL ACTIVITIES	44	4%	46%	18	2%	19%	16	3%	17%	17	4%	18%	95	3%
16	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
17	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES	2	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	2	0%
18	EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Total New Undertakings		1022	37,53%		728	26,74%		576	21,15%		397	14,58%		2723	
			(%4)			(%4)			(%4)			(%4)			

Table Notes:

1. Percentage contribution of District Undertakings for the specific Economic Activity, on the total number of District Undertakings.
2. Percentage contribution of District Undertakings for the specific Economic Activity, on the Cyprus wide total number of Undertakings of the same Economic Activity.
3. Percentage contribution of Cyprus wide Undertakings for the specific Economic Activity, on the total number of Undertakings.
4. Percentage contribution of District Undertakings on the total number of Undertakings Cyprus wide.

**APPENDIX VI – Fines charged after legal proceedings completed in 2003
compared to those of the years 2002 & 2001**

**Table 1
Fines charged after legal proceedings that
were completed in 2003 compared to the legal
proceeding that were completed in 2001 and 2002**

No	Laws/Regulations	Number of contraventions			Total amount of fines charged (£)		
		2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
1.	The Safety and Health at Work Law of 1996 up to 2003	16	14	31	21,700	16,500	11,360
2.	The Building and Works of Engineerign Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations of 1973			1			600
3.	The Factories Law of 1957, Cap.134	1	--	3	1,400	--	300
4.	The Maternity Protection Law of 1997 up to 2002	2	2	2	235	400	800
5.	The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Law of 1953, Cap. 176	2	6	5	300	580	640
6.	The Occupational Safety and Health in Dockwork Regulations of 1991			1			1000
7.	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Regulations of 1993 up to 2000			3			240
8.	The Private Employment Agencis Law of 1997 and 2002			1			100
9.	The Woodworking Machinery Regulations of 1973 and 1988	1	--	--	350	--	--
10.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Non Registrable Processes, Equipment for Industrial Processes and Supply of Fuels) Regulations of 1993			2			800
	Total	22	22	47	23,985	17,480	15,840

Table 2

Laws / Regulations on the basis of which the files of legal cases were completed and sent to the Legal Service in 2003

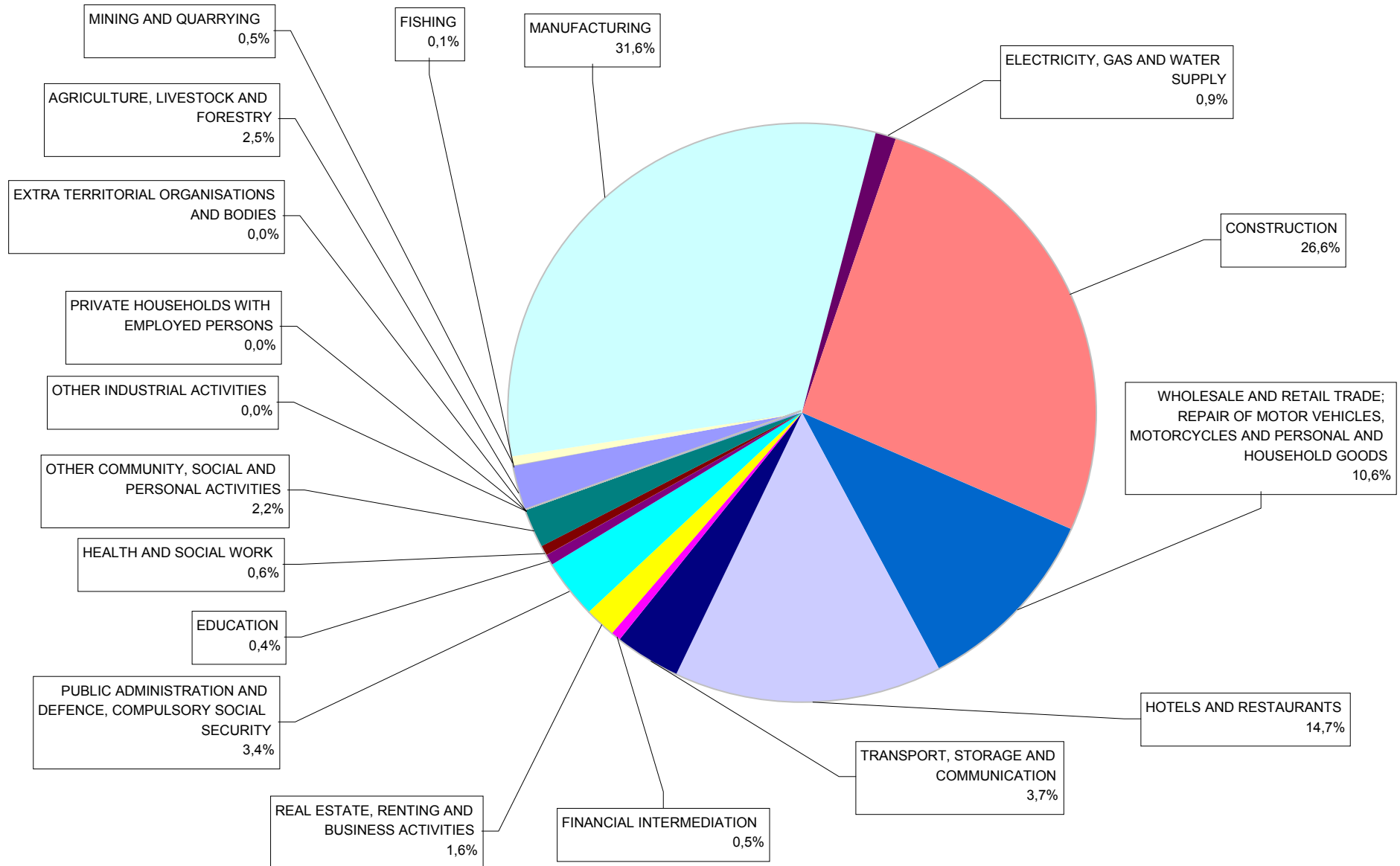
No	Laws / Regulations	Number of Legal Cases
1	The Safety and Health at Work Law of 1996 up to 2003	21
2	The Buildings and Works of Engineering Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations of 1973	1
3	The Factories Law of 1957, Cap 134	2
4	The Maternity Protection Law of 1997 up to 2002	2
5	The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Law of 1953, Cap 176	3
6	The Private Employment Agencies Law of 1997 and 2002	6
7	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health Signs at Work Regulations of 2000	2
8	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of 2003	4
9	The control of Atmospheric Pollution (Non Registrable Processes, Equipment for Industrial Processes and Supply of Fuels) Regulations of 1993	1
10	The Safety and Health (Minimum Requirements for Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites) Regulations of 2002	2
11	The Minimum Requirements for Safety and Health (Use of Personal Protective Equipment at Work) Regulations of 2001	1
12	The Asbestos (Safety and Health of Persons at Work) Laws of 1993 up to 2000	1

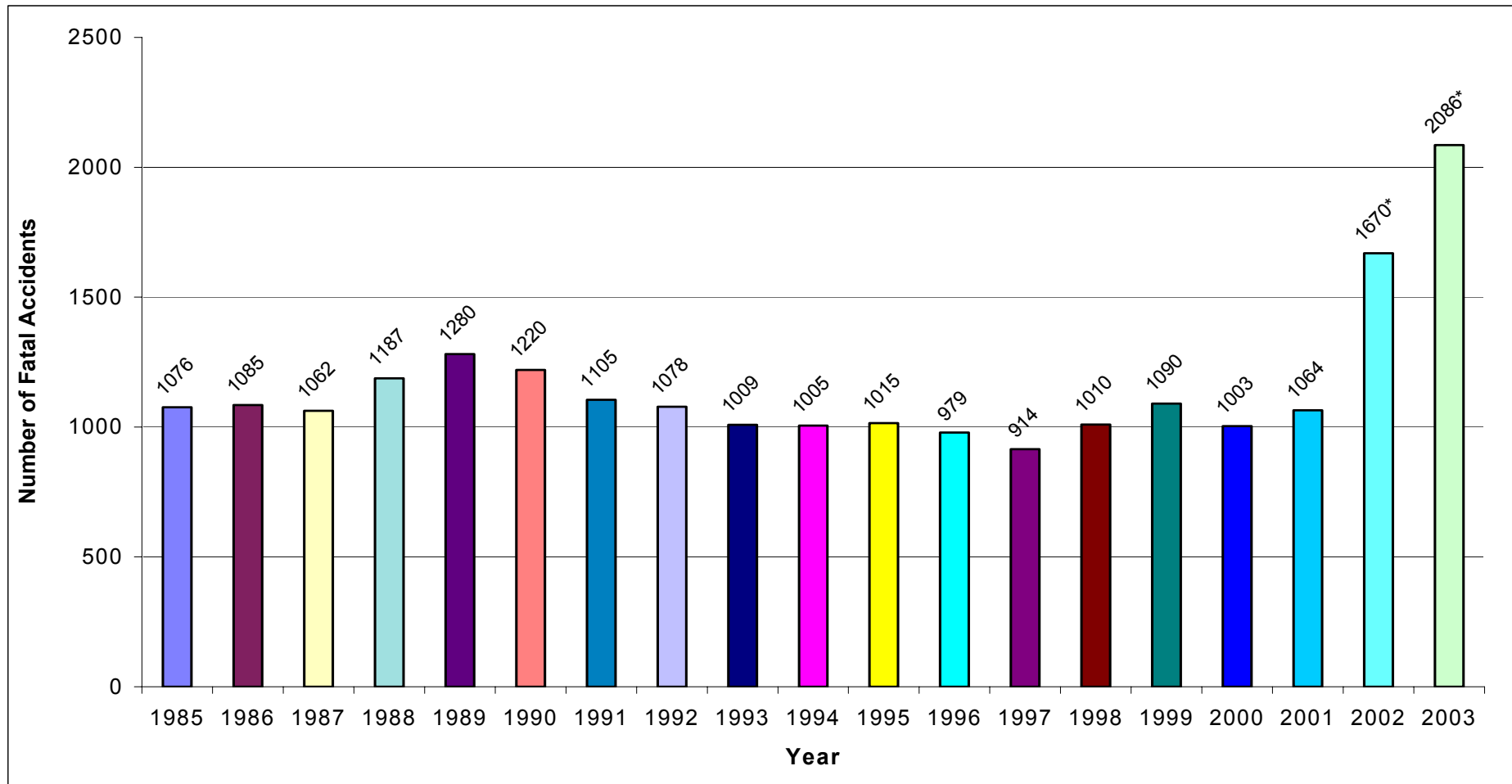
APPENDIX VII – Analysis of Work Accidents by Economic Activity Sector, Gender, Age, Degree of Injury & Causation

A/A	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR	Number of Accidents	%	GENDER		AGE		INJURY DEGREE		CAUSATION					
				Men	Women	Under 18	18 and above	Fatal	Non Fatal	Equipment	Transportation Means	Other Equipment	Materials / Substances	Work Environment	Other Causes
1	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	46	2,21%	42	4	0	46	1	45	8	2	3	0	13	20
2	FORESTRY, LOGGING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES	7	0,34%	6	1	0	7	0	7	1	1	0	0	1	4
3	FISHING, OPER. OF FISH HATCH. & FISH FARMS; INC. ACT.	2	0,10%	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
4	MINING OF COAL AND LIGNITE; EXTRACTION OF PEAT	0	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	EXTR. OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATUR. GAS; INCID. ACT.	0	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	MINING OF URANIUM AND THORIUM ORES	0	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	MINING OF METAL ORES	1	0,05%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING	10	0,48%	10	0	0	10	0	10	3	3	0	0	1	3
9	MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES	177	8,49%	134	43	0	177	0	177	23	18	19	5	47	65
10	MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	3	0,14%	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
11	MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	10	0,48%	7	3	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	2	1	7
12	MANUFACT. OF WEARING APPAREL, DRESS. & DYEING OF FUR	6	0,29%	0	6	0	6	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	2
13	TAN. & DRESS. OF LEATHER; MAN. OF LUGGAGE & FOOTWEAR	4	0,19%	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3
14	MANUF. OF WOOD & OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD EXC. FURNITURE	57	2,73%	54	3	0	57	1	56	17	2	4	1	14	19
15	MANUFACTURE OF PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	4	0,19%	3	1	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	1
16	PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPR. OF RECORD. MEDIA	16	0,77%	11	5	0	16	0	16	9	1	0	0	4	2
17	MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ETC	2	0,10%	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	28	1,34%	20	8	0	28	0	28	4	2	2	1	11	8
19	MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	32	1,53%	28	4	0	32	0	32	5	5	7	0	4	11
20	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PROD.	123	5,90%	122	1	0	123	1	122	14	28	2	3	25	51

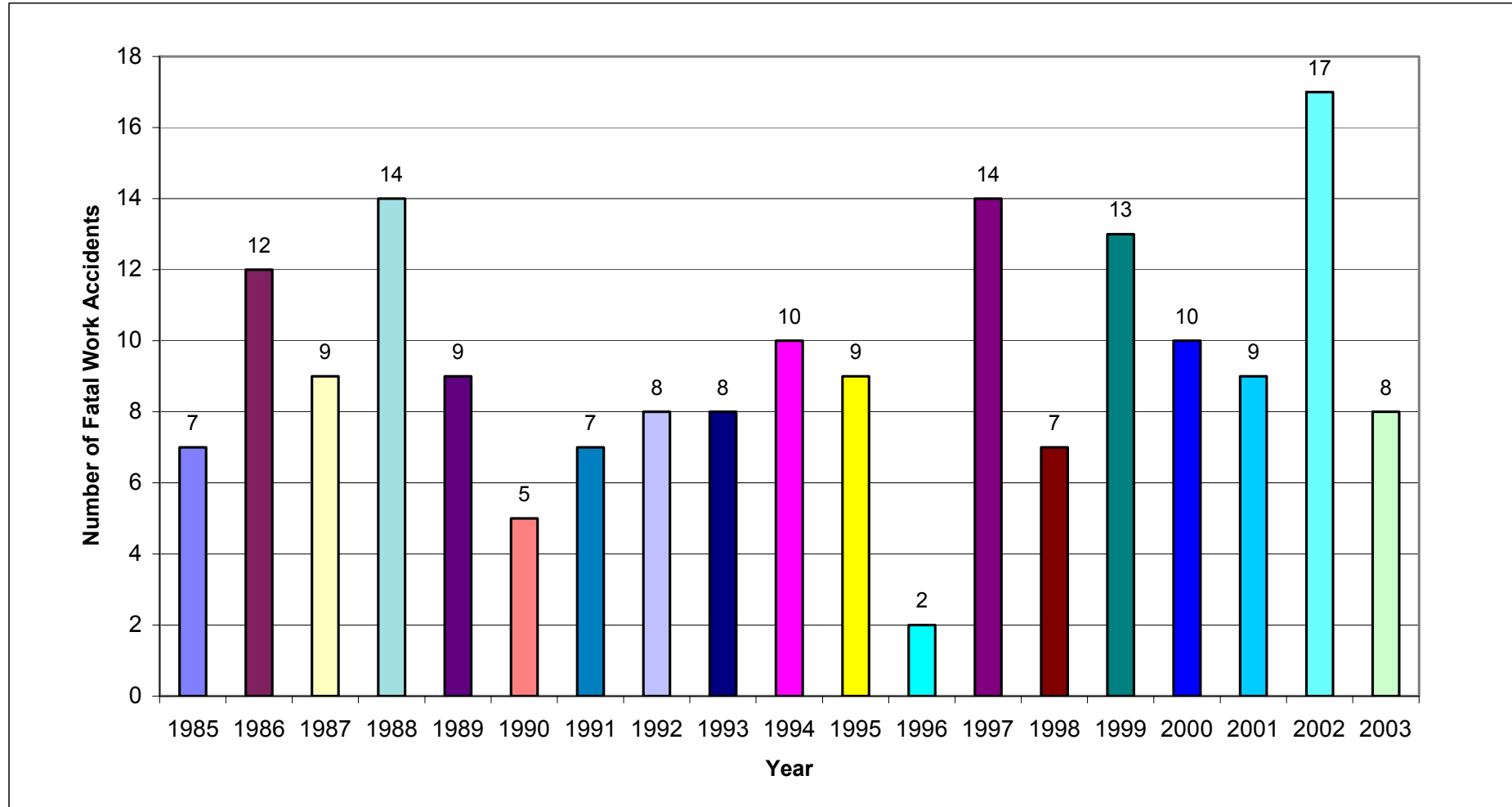
A/A	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR	Number of Accidents	%	GENDER		AGE		INJURY DEGREE		CAUSATION					
				Men	Women	Under 18	18 and above	Fatal	Non Fatal	Equipment	Transportation Means	Other Equipment	Materials / Substances	Work Environment	Other Causes
41	AIR TRANSPORT	3	0,14%	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
42	SUPPORTING & AUXILIARY TRANSP. ACTIV.; TRAVEL AGENCIES	45	2,16%	39	6	0	45	0	45	1	11	0	1	10	22
43	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	10	0,48%	10	0	0	10	0	10	1	4	1	0	2	2
44	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION, EXC. INSUR. & PENSION FUND.	6	0,29%	4	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	1
45	INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING, EXC. SOCIAL SECURITY	1	0,05%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
46	ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIAT.	3	0,14%	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
47	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	3	0,14%	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
48	RENTING OF MACHINERY & EQUIPM. WITHOUT OPERATOR	5	0,24%	4	1	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	1
49	COMPUTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	2	0,10%	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
50	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	3	0,14%	2	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
51	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	21	1,01%	14	7	0	21	1	20	3	4	0	0	6	8
52	PUBLIC ADMINISTR. AND DEFENCE; COMP. SOCIAL SECURITY	71	3,40%	56	15	0	71	0	71	6	12	3	0	23	27
53	EDUCATION	9	0,43%	3	6	0	9	0	9	0	1	0	0	6	2
54	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	12	0,58%	2	10	0	12	0	12	0	0	2	1	6	3
55	SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION & SIM. ACT.	14	0,67%	13	1	0	14	0	14	2	4	1	0	2	5
56	ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATION N.E.C.	3	0,14%	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
57	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES	18	0,86%	15	3	4	14	0	18	0	0	0	0	5	13
58	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	11	0,53%	7	4	0	11	0	11	1	1	1	0	5	3
59	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	OTHER EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS & BODIES	1	0,05%	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	2086		1737	349	11	2075	8	2078	205	239	112	37	628	865

APPENDIX VIII - Analysis of Work Accidents by Economic Activity for the Year 2003



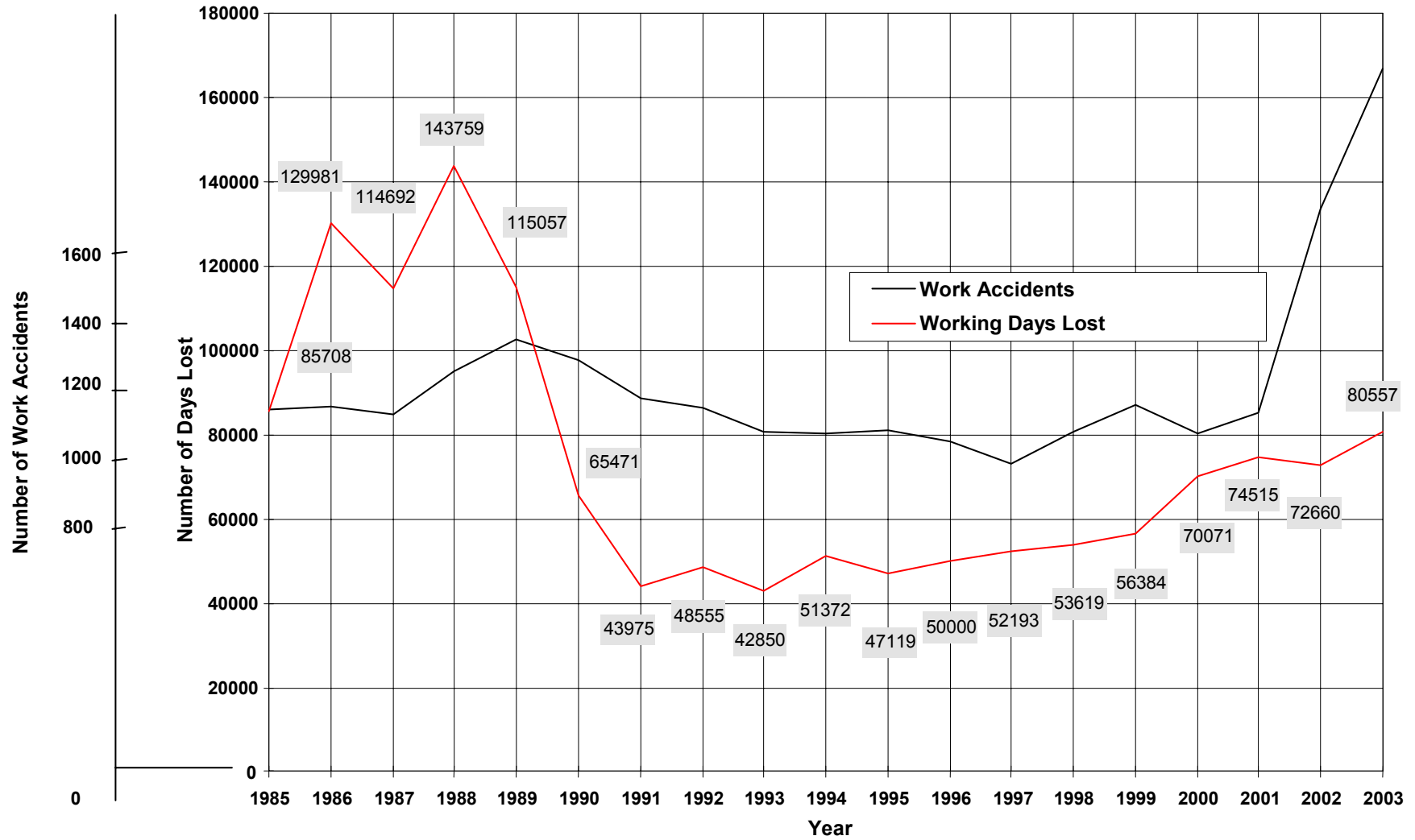
APPENDIX IX – Notified Work Accidents during the Period 1985 - 2003**FIGURE**

Note (*): The increase in the number of work accidents notified during 2002 and 2003 is due to the measures taken by the Department of Labour Inspection against the phenomenon of under-reporting.

APPENDIX X – Notified Fatal Work Accidents during the Period 1985 – 2003**FIGURE**

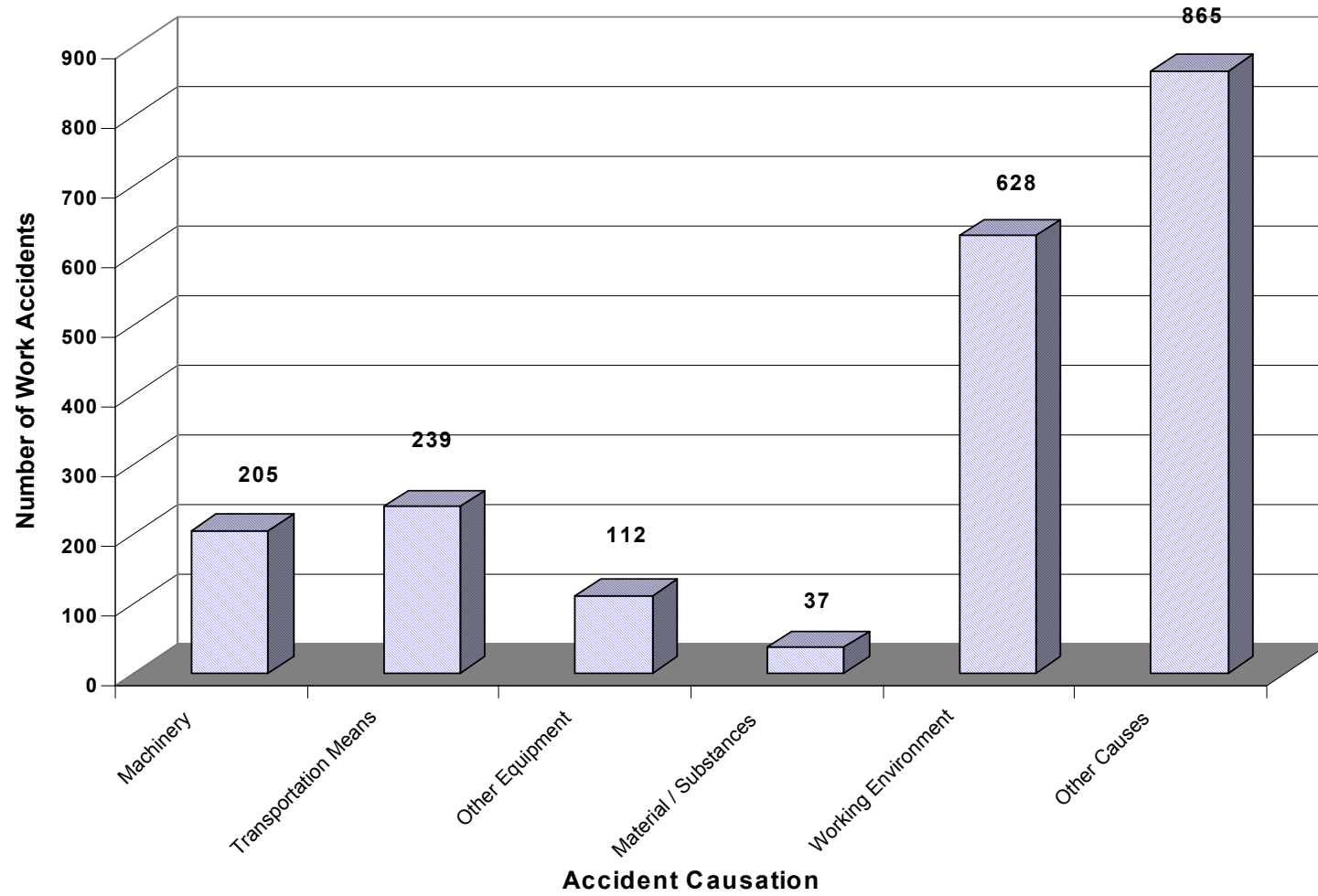
APPENDIX XI - Analysis of Working Days Lost during the Period 1985-2003

FIGURE



APPENDIX XII – Analysis of Work Accidents by Causation for the Year 2003

FIGURE



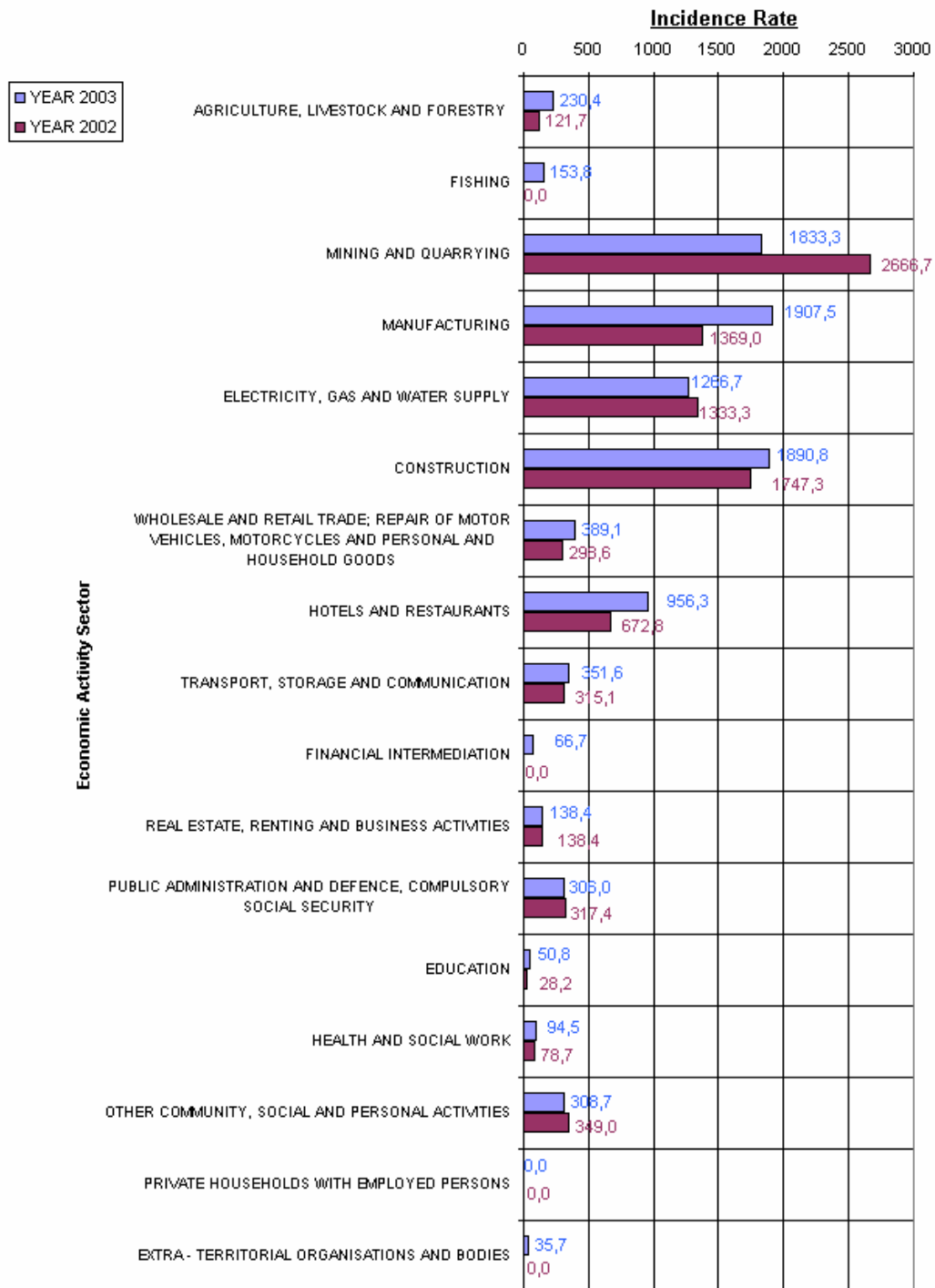
APPENDIX XIII – Frequency Index 2003 of Work Accidents by Economic Activity Sector
TABLE

No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (Note 1)	FREQUENCY INDEX (Note 2)
1	AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY	53	23000	230,4
2	FISHING	2	1300	153,8
3	MINING AND QUARRYING	11	600	1833,3
4	MANUFACTURING	660	34600	1907,5
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	19	1500	1266,7
6	CONSTRUCTION	554	29300	1890,8
7	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	221	56800	389,1
8	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	306	32000	956,3
9	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	77	21900	351,6
10	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	10	15000	66,7
11	REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	34	16300	208,6
12	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	71	23200	306,0
13	EDUCATION	9	17700	50,8
14	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	12	12700	94,5
15	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL ACTIVITIES	46	14900	308,7
16	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	10600	0,0
17	EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	1	2800	35,7
Total		2086	314200	663,9

Table Notes:

1. Number of Employed Persons based on data of the Statistics Department,
2. Frequency Index = (Number of Accidents / Number of Employed Persons) X 100.000.

APPENDIX XIV - Comparison of Frequency Indexes of Work Accidents by Economic Activity Sector for the years 2002- 2003



APPENDIX XV – Inspections of Machinery for the Year 2003

TABLE

No.	TYPE OF MACHINERY	DISTRICT																
		NICOSIA			LIMASSOL			LARNACA			FAMAGUSTA			PAPHOS			TOTAL	
		No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(1)	%(2)	No.	%(3)
1	LIFTS	463	57,02%	44,26%	390	50,72%	37,28%	40	18,96%	3,82%	49	49,00%	4,68%	104	75,36%	9,94%	1046	51,53%
2	HYDRAULIC LIFTING PLATFORMS	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%
3	LIFTING MACHINERY AND DEVICES	23	2,83%	18,55%	79	10,27%	63,71%	17	8,06%	13,71%	1	1,00%	0,81%	4	2,90%	3,23%	124	6,11%
4	CRANES	38	4,68%	32,48%	37	4,81%	31,62%	36	17,06%	30,77%	3	3,00%	2,56%	3	2,17%	2,56%	117	5,76%
5	TOWER CRANES	1	0,12%	100,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	1	0,05%
6	STEAM BOILERS	191	23,52%	33,99%	206	26,79%	36,65%	112	53,08%	19,93%	42	42,00%	7,47%	11	7,97%	1,96%	562	27,68%
7	STEAM RECEIVERS	31	3,82%	70,45%	12	1,56%	27,27%	1	0,47%	2,27%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	44	2,17%
8	AIR RECEIVERS	65	8,00%	49,24%	41	5,33%	31,06%	5	2,37%	3,79%	5	5,00%	3,79%	16	11,59%	12,12%	132	6,50%
9	CHAINS	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%
10	ROPES	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%
11	LIFTING TACKLES	0	0,00%	0,00%	4	0,52%	100,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	4	0,20%
Total Number of Machinery Inspections		812	40,00%		769	37,88%		211	10,39%		100	4,93%		138	6,80%		2030	
			(4)			(4)			(4)			(4)			(4)			

Table Notes:

1. Percentage contribution on the Total Number of Inspections for the same District.
2. Percentage contribution on the Total Number of Inspections for the same Machinery Type Cyprus wide.
3. Percentage contribution on the Total Number of Inspections Cyprus wide.
4. Percentage contribution of District Inspections on the Total Number of Inspections Cyprus wide.

APPENDIX XVI – Registered Inspectable Machinery as on 31.12.2003

TABLE

A/A	TYPE OF MACHINERY	DISTRICT													
		NICOSIA			LIMASSOL			LARNACA / FAMAGUSTA			PAPHOS			TOTAL	
		No	%(1)	%(2)	No	%(1)	%(2)	No	%(1)	%(2)	No	%(1)	%(2)	No	%(3)
1	LIFTS	3109	55,93%	48,95%	1722	62,44%	27,11%	1048	47,49%	16,50%	472	60,28%	7,43%	6351	56,17%
2	HYDRAULIC LIFTING PLATFORMS	27	0,49%	58,70%	5	0,18%	10,87%	13	0,59%	28,26%	1	0,13%	2,17%	46	0,41%
3	LIFTING MACHINERY AND DEVICES	437	7,86%	48,23%	243	8,81%	26,82%	179	8,11%	19,76%	47	6,00%	5,19%	906	8,01%
4	CRANES	114	2,05%	40,71%	71	2,57%	25,36%	79	3,58%	28,21%	16	2,04%	5,71%	280	2,48%
5	TOWER CRANES	6	0,11%	42,86%	7	0,25%	50,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	1	0,13%	7,14%	14	0,12%
6	STEAM BOILERS	205	3,69%	36,16%	139	5,04%	24,51%	184	8,34%	32,45%	39	4,98%	6,88%	567	5,01%
7	STEAM RECEIVERS	107	1,92%	47,98%	38	1,38%	17,04%	74	3,35%	33,18%	4	0,51%	1,79%	223	1,97%
8	AIR RECEIVERS	1554	27,95%	53,29%	529	19,18%	18,14%	630	28,55%	21,60%	203	25,93%	6,96%	2916	25,79%
9	CHAINS	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%
10	ROPES	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%
11	LIFTING TACKLES	0	0,00%	0,00%	4	0,15%	100,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	0	0,00%	0,00%	4	0,04%
Total Number of Registered Machinery:		5559	49,16%		2758	24,39%		2207	19,52%		783	6,92%		11307	
			(4)			(4)			(4)			(4)			

Table Notes:

1. Percentage contribution on the total Number of Inspectable Machinery for the same District.
2. Percentage contribution on the total Number of Inspectable Machinery of the same Type Cyprus wide.
3. Percentage contribution on the total Number of Inspectable Machinery Cyprus wide.
4. Percentage contribution of District Inspectable Machinery on the total Number of Inspectable Machinery Cyprus wide.