

# COUNTRY REPORT

By Manoja Liyanage

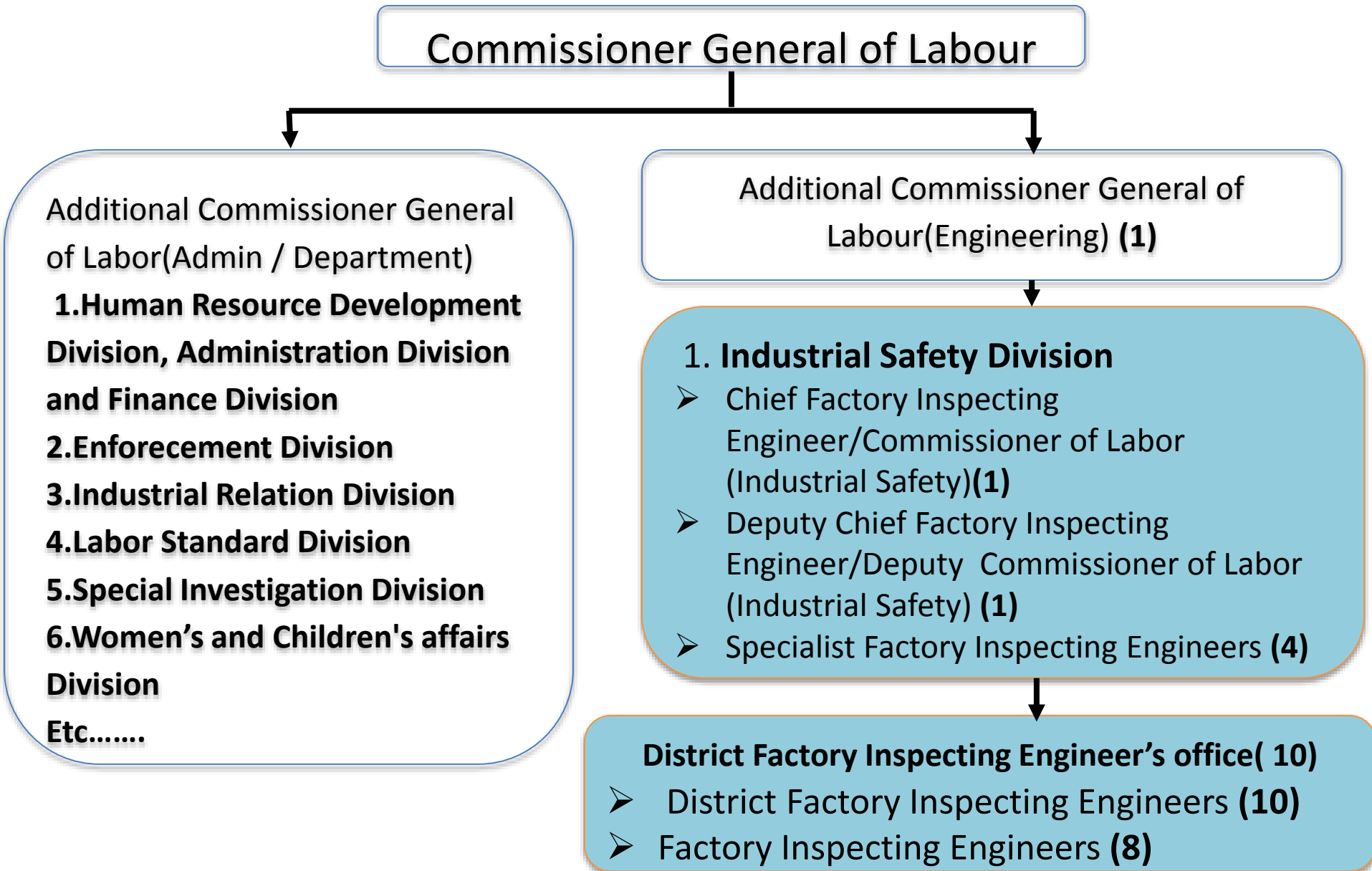
SRI LANKA

## Personal Information

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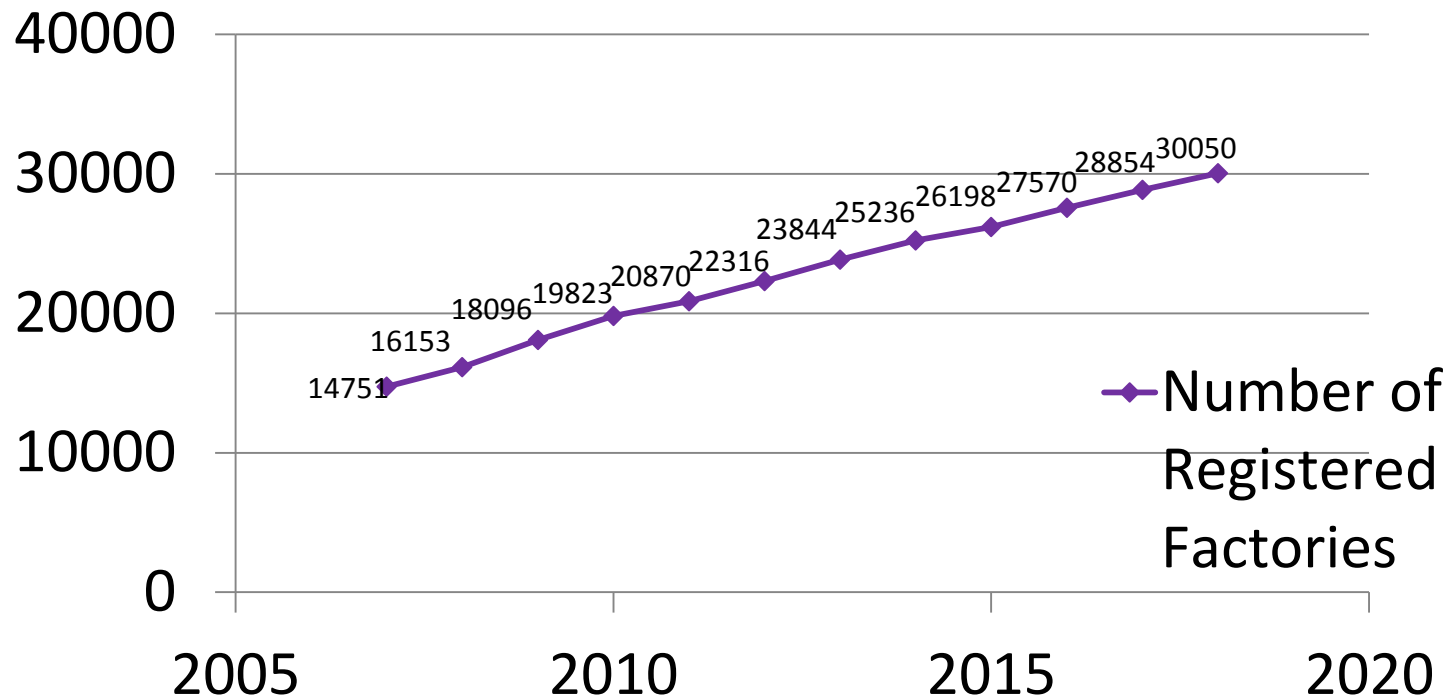
Name	Manoja Liyanage
Country	Sri Lanka
Department	Industrial Safety Division, Department of Labour
Experience in Occupational safety and health	7 year Working experience as a Factory Inspecting Engineer

# Organization Chart

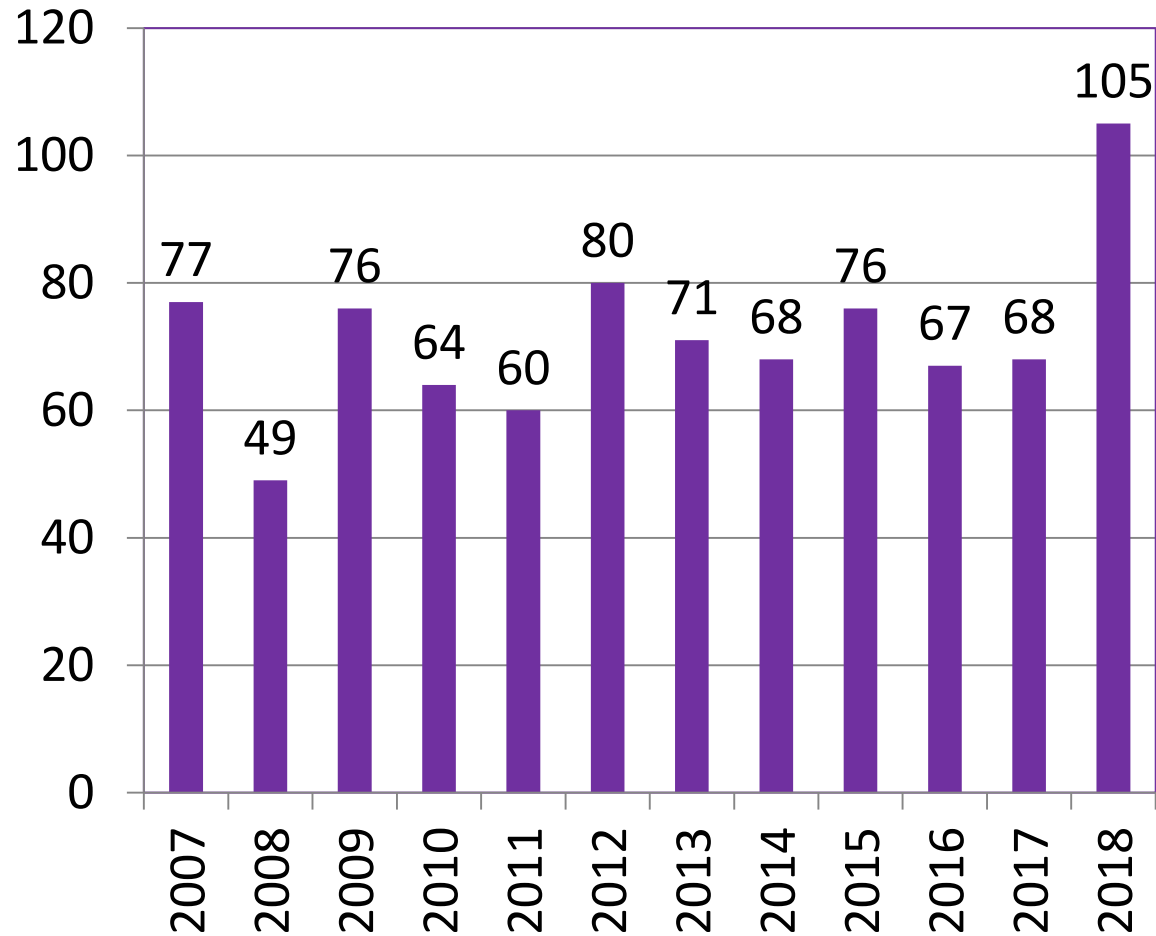


# Status of industrial accidents and occupational diseases

## Number of Registered Factories



## Number of Fatal Accidents



■ Number of Fatal Accidents

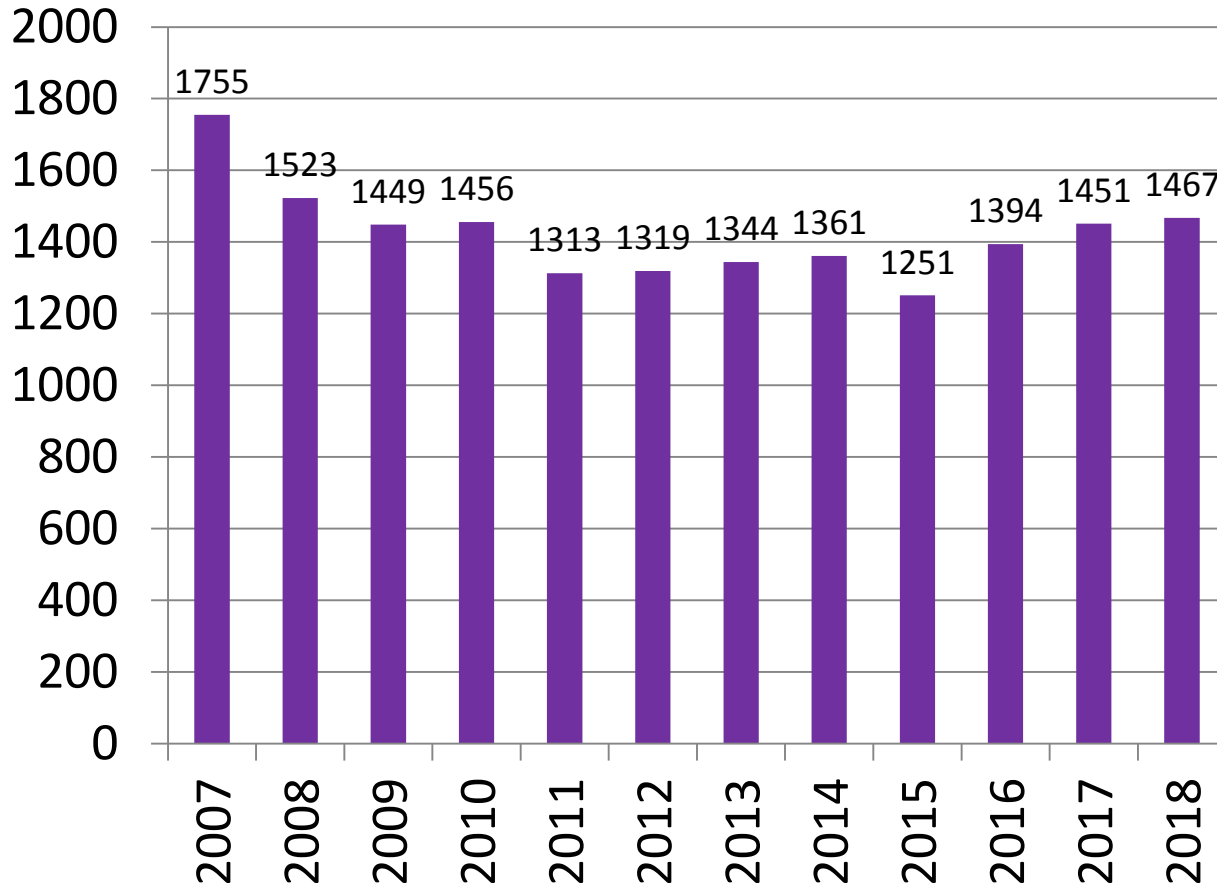
➤ Total work force - 8.6 million work force

➤ Work force in Industrial sector is 2.5 million

➤ Work force in Agriculture sector 2.7 million

➤ Workers in Other sector- 3.4

# Number of Non Fatal Accidents



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- Work force in Industrial sector is 2.5 million
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- Workers in Other sector- 3.4

# Safety and Health related Laws & Regulations

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## Law

Factories Ordinance No. 45 was introduced in 1942

- ❖ There are several amendment in 1946, 1961, 1976, 1998, 2000 and 2002

## Regulations

- Factories (No.1) Regulations 1960
- Factories (Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1965
- Factories (Dangerous Occurrences Notification) Regulations 1965
- Factories (Washing facilities General) Regulations 1965
- Factories (General Standards of Lighting) Regulations 1965 cont...

Cont....

- Factories (Meal Room) Regulations 1965
- Factories (Steam Boiler Attendants Certificates of competency) Regulations 1965
- Factories (Industrial Diseases) Regulations 1972
- Factories (Protection of Eyes) Regulations 1979
- Factories (First Aid) Regulations 1995
- Leaflet on first aid



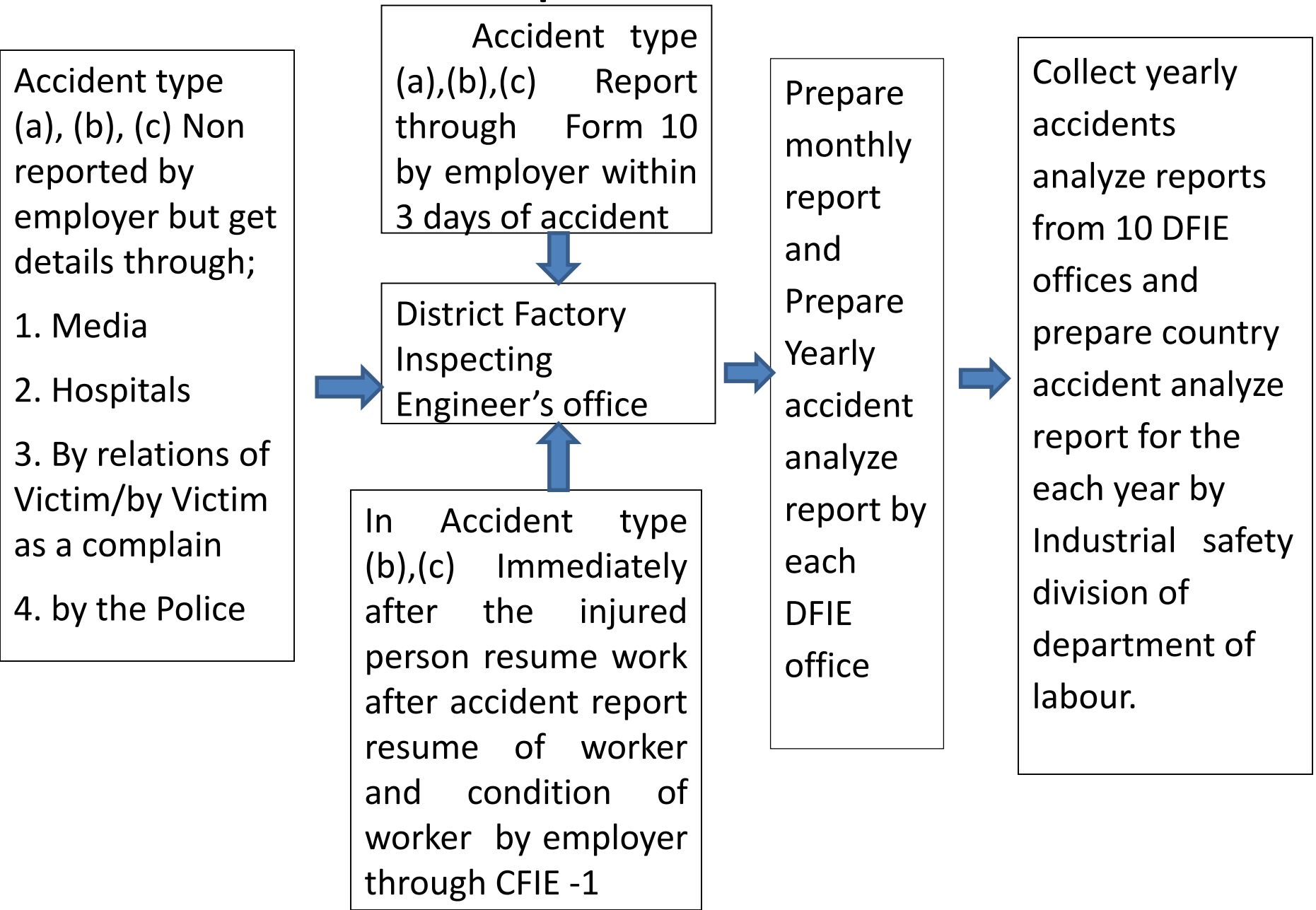
# Data Collection methods for Statistics

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## Type of Accidents

- (a) Causes death to any person employed in the factory,
- (b) Disables any such person for more than three days from earning full wages at work at which he was employed,
- (c) Make any such person unconscious as a result of heat exhaustion, electric shock or poisonous fumes or gases,

## Data collection processes of accident statics



# Labour Inspection Systems

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Industrial Safety Division is the only organization that has the authority to administrate the Factories Ordinance in Sri Lanka. Though, there are several other semi-governmental organizations such as

1. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH],
2. Occupational Hygiene Division and Industrial Service Bureau [IDB],

Semi-governmental organizations are not authorized to administrate the law related to occupational/industrial Safety and Health. They carry out only researches, studies, trainings and recommendation works.

The authority of the Industrial Safety Division has been decentralized through ten District Factory Inspecting Engineers' offices. According to the factory density in province area cover by the each District Factory Inspecting office shown as below;



Number	District Factory Inspecting Office	Area cover by DFIE office
1	Anuradhapura	Eastern Province & North Central Province
2	Badulla	Uva Province
3	Colombo	Western Province
4	Galle	Southern Province
5	Gampaha	Western Province
6	Jafna	Northern Province
7	Kaluthara	Western Province
8	Kandy	Central Province
9	Kurunagala	North Western Province
10	Rathnapura	Sabaragamuwa Province

# **Labour Inspection system in Industrial safety division Sri Lanka**

**Step 1-**Inspections of Factories/Construction Works are carried by Factory Inspecting Engineers/ District Factory Inspecting Engineers.

**Step 2-** When it is specially required, the services of Specialist Factory Inspecting Engineers are called.

**Step 3-** Factory Inspecting Engineer/ District Factory Inspecting Engineer send an inspection report to the employer of the workplace. After each inspection, The inspection report describes the necessary corrective actions to be taken to ensure the occupational Safety, Health & Welfare

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**Step 4-** After doing the first inspection and sending the first inspection report, periodical monitoring is done including routing inspections.

**Step 5-** If there are serious contraventions, legal actions are taken.

❖ A Factory Inspecting Engineer/ District Factory Inspecting Engineer are supposed to carry out 20 inspections in a month.  
( Restriction –Fuel ,Vehicle facility, Area suppose to cover)

The Industrial Safety Division carry out following major activities

- Inspection of Factories/Construction works
- Registration of Factories/Construction works
- Approval of Factory Building plans and Fire Evacuation plans
- Investigation and analysis of occupational accidents/diseases
- Conducting of safety awareness programmers on Occupational Safety, Health & Welfare
- Investigation of complaints
- Scrutinizing the test reports for high risk machines, issued by Authorized Officers
- Appointment of Authorized Officers
- Attend coroners courts to give expert evidence

In addition, followings are some other important activities carried out by the division

- Advisory services for improvement of work environment in factories
- Participation in national committees with regard to occupational Safety & Health
- Safety auditing of factories
- Preparation of curriculums on occupational Safety, Health & Welfare for educational institutions



# Workers Accident Compensation Insurance

In determining the workman's compensation, the computation is done as per the following table on the basis of the percentage of salary and the extent or degree of the disablement.

Monthly wage	(i) Death of workman	(ii) Permanent total disablement of workman (100% disablement)	(iii) Half monthly compensation for temporary disablement of workmen (for 15 days)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0 - 2 500	181,665.00	196,083.80	1,320.00
2,501 - 5,000	258,640.80	295,075.00	1,804.00
5,001 - 7,500	330,968.00	351,461.00	2,186.80
7,501 - 10,000	407,427.90	444,494.60	2,733.50
10,001 - 12,500	478,495.60	519,593.80	3,231.80
12,501 - 15,000	522,495.60	550,000.00	3,561.00
15,001 - 17,500	549,631.50	550,000.00	3,890.70
17,501 - 20,000	550,000.00	550,000.00	4,221.80
20,000 - and above	550,000.00	550,000.00	5,500.00

## Safety of Equipment and facilities

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Under the factories ordinance machinery are classified as below;

➤ High Risk Machinery

➤ Prime Movers

➤ Transmission Machinery

➤ Other Machinery

❖ All type of machinery should be used and maintained in accordance with the requirements stated in the Factories Ordinance.

## Training/educational/ awareness programs

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Conduct by	Industrial Safety Division
Titles	occupational Safety, Health & Welfare
Methodes use to convey the Messages	Lectures, written documents, posters, pictures, banners, demonstrations, videos, dramas or activities
Partcipants	Employers, managerial or supervisory level employees, workers or other relevant personnel( Both in private sector and government sector )

## OSHMS and Risk Assessment

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In many of the workplaces In Sri Lanka, proper occupational Safety and Health Management Systems and proper Risk Assessment systems are not followed.

Due to the poor knowledge/education on the subject or due to the lack of awareness, they are not aware on proper Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems and proper Risk Assessment systems. Therefore, unexpected accidents and diseases occur in workplaces and the profit and productivity go down.

# Campaign /Event /National Convention/Exhibition

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In every year,

1. 2nd week of October has been declared as the National Safety Week of Sri Lanka.

2. 28 April is celebrated as the World Day for Safety and Health at Work.

❖ On these durations, Occupational Safety and Health awareness programs/campaigns and other relevant activities are carried to promote Occupational/Industrial Safety and Health in workplaces.

# Reference

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- Statistics from the Department of Labor, Sri Lanka
- Statistics from the ILO
- Websites of relevant organizations
- Factories Ordinance No 45 of 1942

# Issues and Challenges

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- Law & the regulations should be upgrade timely & it should cover every type of work force.( Ex -It does not cover the Agricultural Sector, Offices (Government & Private) and Charitable Organizations, Mines, Fisheries Sector, Transport Sector and Self-Employed Workplaces.)
- The process of making of policies, guidelines, standards, codes on OSH is very slow due to lack of resources, experts and other influences.
- The resources including human resources and facilities provided are not enough to give a proper service on occupational Safety Health.
- The knowledge/experience of Factory Inspecting Engineers on occupational Safety Health should be update by proper training and knowledge up grading system.
- Unaware of the Local law by foreign employers, and migrant workers

Thank you