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PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2014

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces, for the first time through this Press Release, the data of the Survey on Accidents at work for the year 2014.

The Survey on accidents at work is a census survey, collecting data, on a yearly basis, on fatal and non-fatal accidents at work of employees.
More specifically, the purpose of the survey is to record:

- The number of accidents at work and the difference in the frequency of accidents at work in relation to factors linked with the characteristics of the employee (gender, age, occupation, etc.) and of the his workplace (economic activity of the employer's local unit).
- The number of accidents at work in relation to the type of injury, the part of the body injured the contact – mode of injury and the associated material agent that led to the injury.

A quantitative description of the aforementioned variables is provided in relation to their annual change for 2014/2013, where possible, taking into consideration the most important consequence of an accident at work, i.e., whether it is fatal or non-fatal.

A. Number of accidents at work in 2014, by age, gender, NUTS 2 region, occupation of the victim, economic activity of the employer, consequence of the accident (fatal, non-fatal) and change in comparison with 2013.

1. Age and Gender (Table 1)
The total number of accidents at work in 2014 amounts to 4,241. Out of this number, 3,127 accidents refer to men and 1,114 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2013 were 2,816 and 946, respectively, the total number of accidents being 3,762.

In 2014, 39 fatal accidents are recorded for men in comparison with 31 recorded in 2013. The corresponding number of fatal accidents for women is 7 in 2014 and only 3 in 2013.

In 2014, 707 accidents occurred in the age group 40-44 years recording an increase of 5% in comparison with 2013 when the corresponding number was 671. The accidents recorded in the age group 35-39 amounted to 704, recording an increase of 14% compared with 2013, when the corresponding number was 619.

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Out of 46 fatal accidents at work in 2014, 11 accidents were recorded in the age group 45-49 years (9 men and 2 women) and 10 accidents in the age group 40-44 years (8 men and 2 women).
As regards the corresponding figures for 2013, it is observed that out of 34 fatal accidents at work, 9 accidents were recorded in the age group 50-54 years (8 men and 1 woman) and 8 accidents in the age group 40-44 years (only men).

Table 1. Accidents at work (fatal or non fatal) by age groups and gender: 2013 και 2014

Age groups	2013							2014							Change (%) 2014/2013
	Total	Total		Non Fatal		Fatal		Total	Total		Non Fatal		Fatal		Total
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	**3,762**	**2,816**	**946**	**2,785**	**943**	**31**	**3**	**4,241**	**3,127**	**1,114**	**3,088**	**1,107**	**39**	**7**	13%
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	5	3	2	3	2	-	-	15	10	5	9	5	1	-	200%
20 -24	144	113	31	113	31	-	-	245	192	53	192	53	-	-	70%
25 -29	373	288	85	287	85	1	-	474	359	115	358	115	1	-	27%
30 -34	551	433	118	430	117	3	1	630	469	161	467	161	2	-	14%
35 -39	619	476	143	471	143	5	-	704	518	186	514	184	4	2	14%
40 -44	671	488	183	480	183	8	-	707	521	186	513	184	8	2	5%
45 -49	563	406	157	401	156	5	1	598	450	148	441	146	9	2	6%
50 -54	461	318	143	310	142	8	1	469	321	148	315	148	6	-	2%
55 -59	278	216	62	215	62	1	-	304	221	83	218	82	3	1	9%
60- 64	83	65	18	65	18	-	-	83	60	23	57	23	3	-	0%
65 and over	14	10	4	10	4	-	-	12	6	6	4	6	2	-	-14%

2. Geographical distribution of accidents at work (Table 2)

As regards the geographical distribution of accidents at work, on the basis of the available data for 2014 it is observed that most of the accidents occurred in Attiki (1,539), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (804) and Kriti (343). The smallest number of accidents was recorded in Ionia Nisia (78) and in Voreio Aigaio (83). The corresponding figures for 2013 are as follows: the majority of accidents were recorded in Attiki (1375), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (758), and Sterea Ellada (268). The smallest number of accidents was recorded in Dytiki Makedonia (73) and Ionia Nisia (48).
In 2014 compared with 2013, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 11.9% in Attiki, and a 6.1% increase in Kentriki Makedonia. On the contrary, a decrease in the number of accidents at work is recorded in Notio Aigaio, by 11.0%, in Ipeiros by 9.4%, in Thessalia by 7.0% and in Voreio Aigaio by 4.6%.

As regards fatal accidents at work, in 2014 the biggest number is recorded in Attiki (15 accidents- 13 for men and 2 for women), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (9 accidents – 8 for men and 1 woman) and Sterea Ellada (7 accidents, 4 men and 3 women). In two regions, namely Ipeiros and Ionia Nisia no fatal accidents were recorded. The corresponding figures for 2013 are as follows: the biggest number of fatal accidents at work was recorded in Attiki (9 accidents, all involving men), followed by Kriti (7 accidents, all involving men) and by Kentriki Makedonia (4 accidents- 3 men, 1 woman).

Table 2. Accidents at work (fatal and non fatal) by region and gender: 2013 και 2014

Regions	2013					2014					Change (%) 2014/2013
	Total	Non Fatal		Fatal		Total	Non Fatal		Fatal		Total
		Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	**3,762**	**2,785**	**943**	**31**	**3**	**4,241**	**3,088**	**1,107**	**39**	**7**	12.7
Attiki	1,375	958	408	9	-	1,539	1,076	448	13	2	11.9
Voreio Aigaio	87	64	22	1	-	83	63	19	1	-	-4.6
Notio Aigaio	145	118	26	1	-	129	89	39	1	-	-11.0
Kriti	267	205	55	7	-	343	234	105	3	1	28.5
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	131	111	19	1	-	144	112	30	2	-	9.9
Kentriki Makedonia	758	557	197	3	1	804	601	194	8	1	6.1
Dytiki Makedonia	73	67	5	1	-	129	112	15	2	-	76.7
Ipeiros	117	88	29	-	-	106	80	26	-	-	-9.4
Thessalia	171	115	54	1	1	159	104	54	1	-	-7.0
Ionia Nisia	48	42	5	1	-	78	48	30	-	-	62.5
Dytiki Ellada	156	124	29	3	-	237	176	59	2	-	51.9
Sterea Ellada	268	221	44	2	1	292	238	47	4	3	9.0
Peloponnisos	166	115	50	1	-	198	155	41	2	-	19.3

3.Economic activity of the employer's local unit (Table 3)

As regards the distribution of accidents at work by economic activity of Nace Rev.2, on the basis of available data for 2014 it is observed that the majority of accidents occurred in Division "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (900 accidents – 21.2%) , followed by "Manufacturing" (879 accidents – 20.7%) and "Construction" (465 accidents – 11%). The corresponding data for 2013 show that most of the accidents at work referred to Division "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (995 accidents – 26%), followed by "Manufacturing" (883 accidents – 23%) and by "Accommodation and food service activities" (482 accidents – 13%).

In 2014, the majority of fatal accidents occurred in Division "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (11 accidents, 24%), followed by "Manufacturing" (9 accidents, 20%) and "Construction (8 accidents, 17%). The corresponding data for 2013 are: most of the fatal accidents occurred in "Construction" (11 accidents, 32%), followed by "Manufacturing" (7 accidents, 21%) and "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (6 accidents, 18%)

Table 3. Accidents at work (total and fatal) by branch of economic activity of the local unit of employer (NACE Rev.2) where the accident occurred: 2013 and 2014.

		2013				2014			
Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		Total	%	Fatal	%	Total	%	Fatal	%
	Total	**3,762**	**100.0**	**34**	**100.0**	**4,241**	**100.0**	**46**	**100.0**
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94	2		0	65	2	2	4
B	Mining and quarrying	79	2	2	6	46	1	3	7
C	Manufacturing	883	23	7	21	879	20.7	9	20
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	71	2	1	3	18	0.4	-	-
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	164	4	2	6	188		1	2
F	Construction	453	12	11	32	465	11	8	17
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	995	26	6	18	900	21.2	11	24
H	Transportation and storage	402	11	1	3	306	7	5	11
I	Accommodation and food service activities	482	13	-	-	249	6	6	13
J	Information and communication	70	2	-	-	40	1	-	-
K	Financial and insurance activities	27	1	-		28	1	-	-
L	Real estate activities	11	0.3	-	-	6	0.1	-	-
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	72	2	1	3	61	1	-	-
N	Administrative and support service activities	152	4	3	9	139	3	-	-
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	46	1	-	-	102	2	1	2
P	Education	41	1	-	-	31	1	-	-
Q	Human health and social work activities	110	3	-	-	111	3	-	-
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	60	2	-	-	76	2	-	-
S	Other service activities	26	1	-	-	48	1	-	-
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3	0.1	-	-	4	0.1	-	-

Occupation of the victim (Table 4)

As regards the occupation of the victim of the accident, on the basis of the available data for 2014, and according to ISCO-08 codes, it is observed that most of the victims are "plant and machine operators, and assemblers" (1,011, 24%), followed by "elementary occupations" (978 accidents, 23%) and "service and sales workers" (861 accidents, 20%). The corresponding data for 2013 show that the majority of accidents at work occurred in "elementary occupations" (829 accidents, 22%), followed by "plant and machine operators, and assemblers" (769 accidents, 20.4%) and "craft and related trades workers" (766 accidents – 20.4%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2014 most of fatal accidents refer to "elementary occupations" (15 accidents – 33%), followed by "plant and machine operators, and assemblers" (13 – 28%). The corresponding data for 2013 show that most of the fatal accidents referred to "craft and related trades workers" (16 accidents, 47%), followed by "plant and machine operators, and assemblers" (6 accidents, 18%) and "elementary occupations" (6 accidents, 18%).

Table 4. Accidents at work (total and fatal) by occupation of the injured person: 2013 and 2014

	2013				2014			
	Total	%	Fatal	%	Total	%	Fatal	%
Total	**3,762**	**100.0**	**34**	**100.0**	**4,241**	**100.0**	**46**	**100.0**
Managers	2	0.1	-	-	5	0.1	-	-
Professionals	105	3	-	-	126	3	-	-
Technicians and associate professionals	92	2	-	-	148	3	4	9
Clerical support workers	327	9	4	12	384	9	1	2
Service and sales workers	766	20,4	2	6	861	20	6	13
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	60	2	-	-	74	2	1	2
Craft and related trades workers	812	21,6	16	47	654	15	6	13
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	769	20,4	6	18	1.011	24	13	28
Elementary occupations	829	22,0	6	18	978	23	15	33

B. Number of accidents at work in 2014, by type of injury, part of the body injured, contact – mode of injury, material agent that led to the injury, consequence of the accident (fatal, non-fatal accident) and change in comparison with 2013.

1.Type of injury (Table 5)

In 2014, out of the total number of accidents at work (4,241) 1,707 accidents (40.3%) referred to "wounds and superficial injuries", 1,669 accidents (39.4%) to "bone fractures" and 447 accidents (10.5%) to "dislocations, sprains and strains".

As regards fatal accidents, for the total number of fatal accidents in 2014 (46 fatal accidents) 20 (43.5%) deaths were caused by "concussion and internal injuries" and 11 deaths (23.9%) by "bone fractures".

The corresponding data of 2013, as regards the type of injury, are not comparable with the 2014 data on account of the different codification system used from 2014 onwards.

Table 5. Accidents at work (total and fatal), by type of injury and by percentage distribution: 2014

Type of injury	Total	%	Fatal	%
Total	**4,241**	**100.0**	**46**	**100.0**
Wounds and superficial injuries	1,707	40.3	4	8.7
Bone fractures	1,669	39.4	11	23.9
Dislocations, sprains and strains	447	10.5	-	-
Traumatic amputations	111	2.6	-	-
Concussion and internal injuries	135	3.2	20	43.5
Burns,scalds and frostbites	90	2.1	1	2.2
Poisonings and infections	6	0.1	-	-
Drowning and ashpyxiation	4	0.1	4	8.7
Effects of sound, vibration and pressure	-	-	-	-
Effects of temparature extremes, light and radiation	-	-	-	-
Shock	13	0.3	3	6.5
Multiple injuries	-	-	-	-
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	59	1.4	3	6.5

2.Part of the body that was injured (Table 6)

In 2014, for the total number of accidents at work (4,241) the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the "wrist and fingers" (1,062 accidents- 25.0%), the "foot" (491 accidents – 11.6%) and the "joint of foot and tibia" (398 accidents – 9.4%).

The corresponding data for 2013 show that for the total number of accidents at work (3,762), the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the "wrist and fingers" (964 accidents- 25.6%), the "foot" (470 accidents – 12.5%) and the "joint of foot and tibia" (357 accidents – 9.5%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2014 out of 46 fatal accidents, 20 accidents resulted to a fatal injury to the "head" (43.5%) and 20 to the "entire body" (43.5%). The corresponding data for 2013 indicate that out of 34 fatal accidents, 17 accidents resulted to a fatal injury to the "entire body" (50.0%) and 15 to the "head" (44.1%).

Table 6. Accidents at work (total and fatal) by the part of the body that was injured and by percentage distribution: 2013 and 2014

	2013				2014			
The part of the body that was injured	Total	%	Fatal	%	Total	%	Fatal	%
Total	**3,762**	**100.0**	**34**	**100.0**	**4,241**	**100.0**	**46,0**	**100.0**
Entire body	121	3.2	17	50.00	136	3.2	20	43.5
The head (except the eyes)	267	7.1	15	44.12	307	7.2	20	43.5
Eyes	53	1.4	-	-	58	1.4	-	-
Vertebral column	238	6.3	2	5.88	256	6.0	-	-
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	152	4.0	-	-	164	3.9	5	10.87
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	26	0.7	-	-	30	0.7	1	2.17
Bones of basin	18	0.5	-	-	25	0.6	-	-
Shoulder	163	4.3	-	-	205	4.8	-	-
Arm	148	3.9	-	-	181	4.3	-	-
Elbow	41	1.1	-	-	77	1.8	-	-
Forearm	60	1.6	-	-	62	1.5	-	-
Joint of forearm and wrist	122	3.2	-	-	159	3.7	-	-
Wrist, fingers	964	25.6	-	-	1,062	25.0	-	-
Hip joint	25	0.7	-	-	49	1.2	-	-
Thigh	38	1.0	-	-	61	1.4	-	-
Knee joint	266	7.1	-	-	324	7.6	-	-
Tibia	233	6.2	-	-	196	4.6	-	-
Joint of foot and tibia	357	9.5	-	-	398	9.4	-	-
Foot	470	12.5	-	-	491	11.6	-	-

3. Contact – mode of injury (Table 7)

In 2014, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total of 4,241 accidents at work was “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)”. It refers to 1,551 accidents involving 1,060 men and 491 women. The second most frequent contact-mode of injury was “struck by object in motion, collision with” encompassing 991 accidents , 792 for men and 199 for women.

The most frequent cause of death for the total of 46 fatal accidents (39 for men and 7 for women) was, for men, “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)” (15 accidents) and “struck by object in motion, collision with” (10 accidents.) As regards women the most frequent cause of death was "trapped, crushed” (3 accidents) and “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)” (2 accidents).

Table 7. Accidents at work (total and fatal) by contact – mode of injury and gender: 2014

Description of contact – mode of injury	Total	Total		Non fatal		Fatal	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**4,241**	**3,127**	**1,114**	**3,088**	**1,107**	**39**	**7**
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	116	97	19	93	19	4	-
Drowned, buried, enveloped	4	3	1	-	-	3	1
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	1,551	1,060	491	1,045	489	15	2
Struck by object in motion, collision with	991	792	199	782	198	10	1
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	514	386	128	386	128	-	-
Trapped, crushed etc.	415	329	86	327	83	2	3
Physical or mental stress	459	307	152	306	152	1	-
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	46	35	11	33	11	2	-
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	4	3	1	3	1	-	-
No information	141	115	26	113	26	2	-

4. Material agent material agent of contact – mode of injury (Table 8)

The material agent that caused most of the accidents at work is “buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)” (1,077 accidents) and follow “land vehicles” (681 accidents).

Finally, in 2014 out of 39 fatal accidents of men and 7 of women, the material agent “land vehicles” is the cause of 11 deaths of men and 3 deaths of women.

Table 8. Accidents at work (non fatal and fatal) by material agent of contact – mode of injury and gender: 2014

		Total		**Non fatal**		**Fatal**	
Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**4,241**	**3,127**	**1,114**	**3,088**	**1,107**	**39**	**7**
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,077	718	359	714	358	4	1
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	290	176	114	172	114	4	-
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	66	60	6	58	6	2	-
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	11	10	1	10	1	-	-
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	36	36	-	33	-	3	-
Hand tools, not powered	130	95	35	95	35	-	-
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	120	86	34	86	34	-	-
Hand tools - without specification of power source	31	28	3	28	3	-	-
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	58	57	1	56	1	1	-
Machines and equipment - fixed	206	176	30	176	30	-	-
Conveying, transport and storage systems	338	241	97	241	95	-	2
Land Vehicles	681	538	143	527	140	11	3
Other transport vehicles	12	9	3	8	2	1	1
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	386	346	40	344	40	2	-
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	83	64	19	62	19	2	-
Safety devices and equipment	4	3	1	3	1	-	-
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	102	44	58	44	58	-	-
Living organisms and human beings	100	83	17	80	17	3	-
Bulk waste	7	5	2	5	2	-	-
Physical phenomena and natural elements	6	4	2	4	2	-	-
No material agent or no information	497	348	149	342	149	6	-

Note: As regards Table 7 and Table 8, there are no comparable data for the year 2013 because the variables "contact-mode of injury" and "material agent material agent of contact – mode of

injury" are variables included in ESAW methodology for which data are collected for the first time in 2016, with reference year 2014.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey Accidents at work

The survey pertains to the collection of annual data on accidents at work (fatal and non fatal) since 1998. One of the main purposes of this survey is to provide accurate and complete information on accidents at work for any possible user. The main user of the survey's results is the Social Insurance Institute (IKA). In addition, data are also transmitted to the Ministry of Labour and Eurostat. Other users are individuals or agencies involved in the health and insurance sectors for professional or educational – research reasons.

Legal basis

The survey on accidents at work is conducted pursuant to national legislation and more specifically Laws 551/1915 and 1846/1951 (article 8, paragraph 4 about Social insurance services) which describe policies regarding accidents at work in Greece. More recent legislation includes Laws 3850/2010 and 4075/2012, a number of IKA circulars such as 27/2011, 52/2011, 45/2010, 22/2004, 55/2001 and 15/1987, and the IKA regulation on insurance towards accidents at work. In addition, the survey is conducted in accordance to the relevant articles of the 1338/2008 EU regulation and its implementing regulation 349/2011 about the social statistics on public health, and on health and safety at work.

Reference period

The reference period is the year during which the accident occurred.

Periodicity

Data is produced and disseminated on a predefined date. The time lag between the reference period of data and the date of their release is 18 months (for example data for reference year 2014 are published within 2016).

Statistical population

Data refer mainly to employees insured by IKA who had an accident at work.

Definitions

An "accident at work" is specifically defined as "a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm". The phrase "in the course of work" means "while engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work".
In addition, accidents that occur during the normal journey to or from home and place of work are also included in accordance to the Greek national Legislation.
The main distinction within the accidents at work survey is between fatal and non fatal accidents. A fatal accident is defined as an accident which leads to death of the victim within one year of the accident.

Methodology

The survey, in accordance to the Greek legislation and the relevant IKA circulars about accidents at work, includes all the accidents irrelevant of the number of days the victim is absent from work, or whether the accident occurred during the normal journey to or from home and work place. Although the basic division of accidents is between fatal and non fatal, for each and every accident at work complete information on the following variables is also collected:

- Data on the insured person: gender, age of the victim, citizenship, occupation, employment status and years of months of work experience.
- Data on the employer's economic activity: economic activity of the local unit of his/her enterprise, and the size of the enterprise.
- Data on the accident: the date of the accident, the time of the accident, the site where the accident has happened, whether it was a road traffic accident or not, the site where the victim was offered first aid, whether it was

necessary or not to be transferred to a nearby hospital, the means of transportation of the victim from the site of the accident to the hospital, the nature of the accident, the material agent which lead to the injury.

- Data on the consequences of the accident: whether the accident was fatal or not, the disruption of his/her from work and the days lost, the type of injury, and the part of the body that was injured.

From 2016 and onwards, with reference year 2014, three (3) new variables are added: (1) workstation, (2) contact – mode of injury, and (3) material agent of contact – mode of injury.

Definitions of the basic variables:

- «age» is the victim's age at the time of the accident
- «economic activity of the employer» covers the main «economic» activity of the local unit of the enterprise where the victim was working
- «geographical location» is the territorial unit where the accident occurred
- «size of the enterprise» is the number of employees working at the local unit of the enterprise where the victim was working
- «employment status » of the victim, for example, employee, self-employed, apprentice etc.
- «nature of the accident» is described as the way an object or a substance causes an injury when it comes in contact with the victim.
- «material agent» is described as the object (machinery, vehicle etc.) or material, chemical and radioactive substance etc., or the state of a working environment (lack of space, lack of light, slippery floors etc.) that caused a physical or any other kind injury of the victim.
- «days lost» refers to the days the victim is absent from work due to the accident.
- «type of injury» is the physical effects on the victim.
- «workstation» is the usual or, alternatively, occasional nature of the job/post the victim held at the time of the accident.
- «contact-mode of injury» is the description of how the victim was hurt (physical or mental trauma) by the «material agent» that caused the injury.
- «material agent of the contact-mode of injury» is the object, tool or instrument with which the victim came into contact or the psychological mode of injury.

Data on the branch of economic activity of the enterprise is classified in compliance with the national classification of STAKOD 2008 (based on the Statistical Classification of the Economic Activity NACE Rev.2). In addition, data on the occupation of the injured person is classified in compliance with the national classification STEP 92 (similar to ISCO-08). Employment status is classified in accordance with the International Classification ISCE. The geographical classification is based on the nomenclature of territorial units, (NUTS 2 & 3).

References

More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE03/-