The Problems and Prospect of Ship Breaking Industry in Bangladesh: An Overview

Presented by

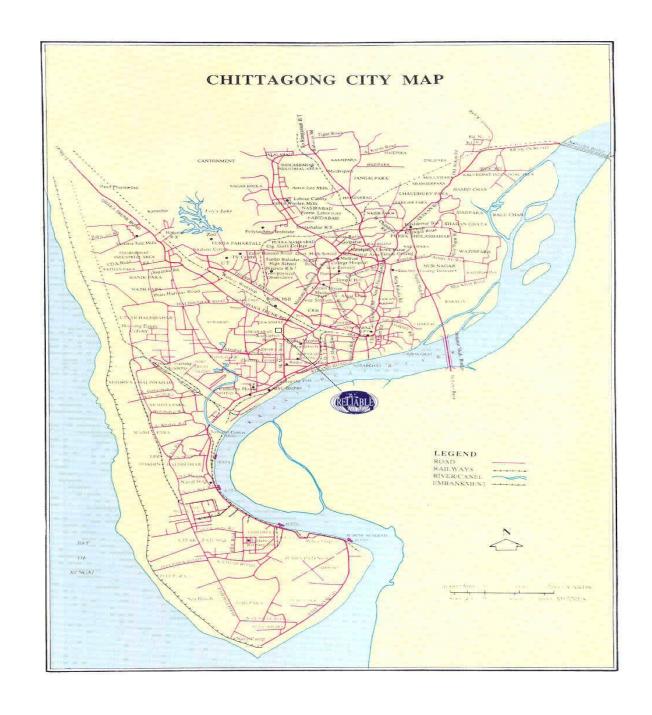
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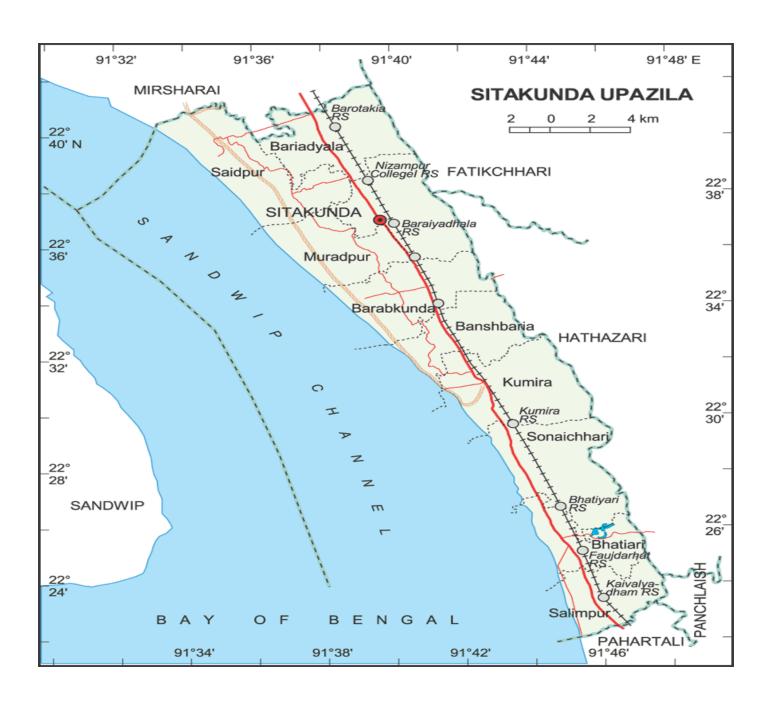
Introduction

- Turn discarded ships into scrap
- Corrosive, noisy and dusty in nature
- Terrible working conditions
- Environment pollution due to emission of toxic and pollutant gases
- Employment generation (about two hundred thousand workers)
- Provide 70% raw materials for MS Rod
- About 130 million US Dollar revenue contribution

Background







- First ship: Clan Alpine of 6000 MT Cargo Vessel in 1960 cyclone.
- Covering Area: About 20 Km along with coastal Foujdarhat, Bhatiary, Kumira & Sitakunda under Chittagong District.
- Massive momentum in 1982 onward (BCCI Bank financed importing scrap vessel)
- 1983: Owners Associating Formation.
- 1987: Declaration of Industrial Sector by Government of Bangladesh.

Existing Situation

Number of Companies: 130

Active Players: 18

Number of Yards: 79

Active Yards: 61

Under construction: 08

Closed: 09

Proposed: 01

Survey report: Chittagong Environment Department, April 2009.

Number of Yards: 149

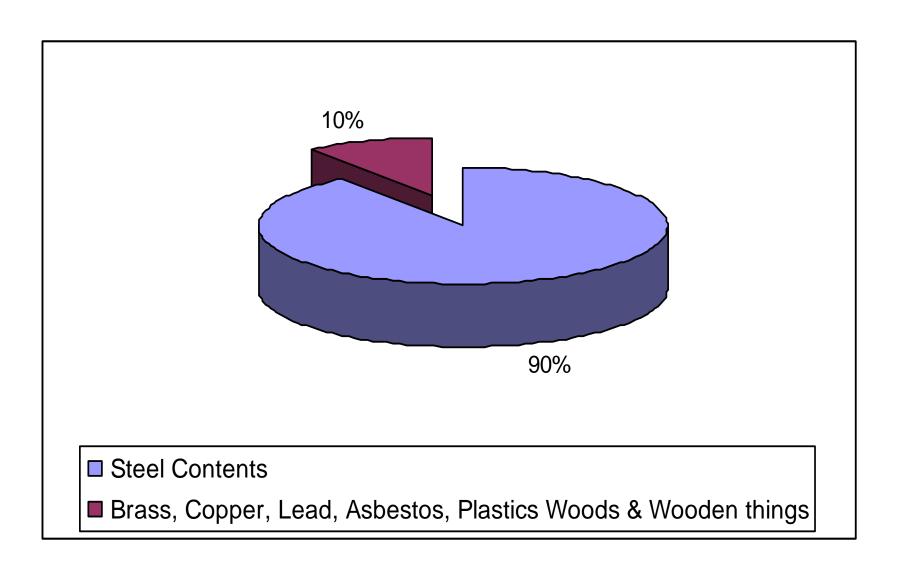
Active Yards: 74

Closed: 53

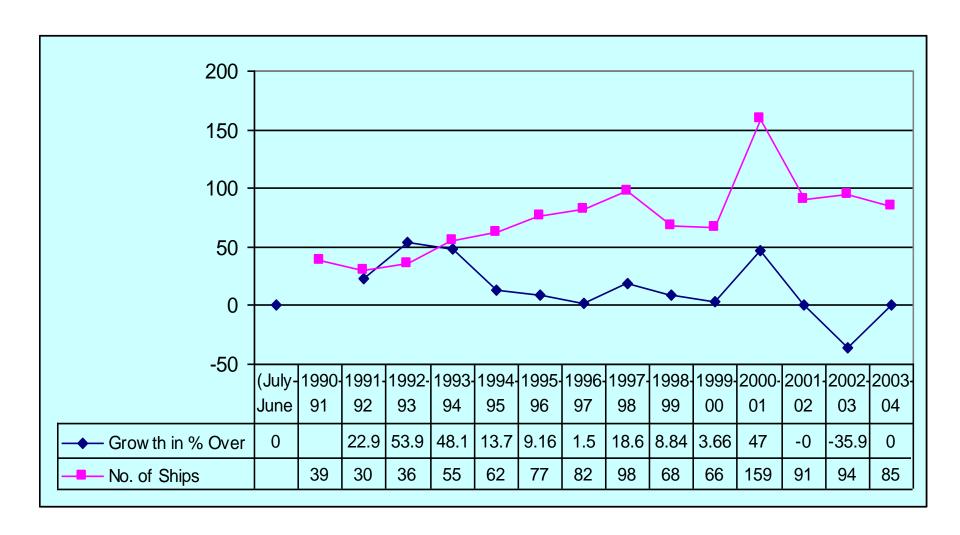
Awaiting Operation: 22

Source: Chittagong district administration

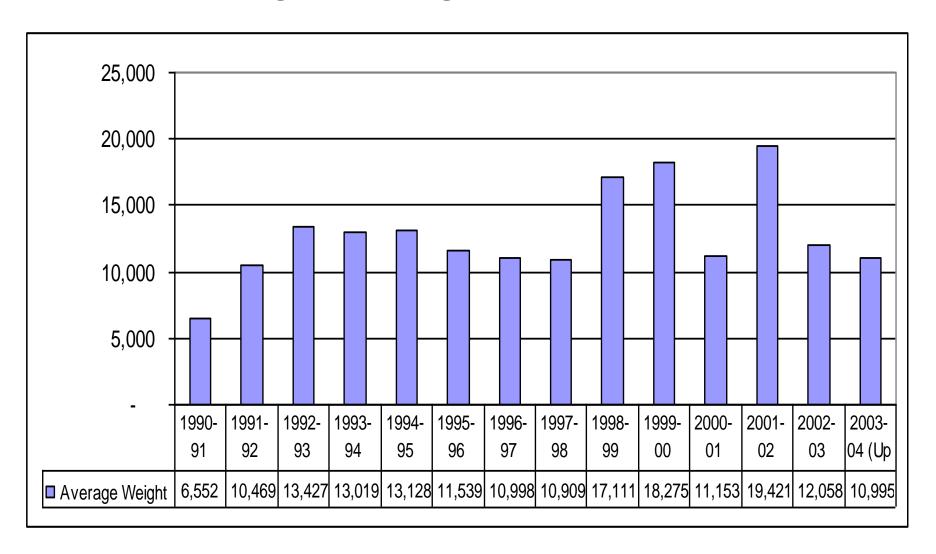
Ship Recycling



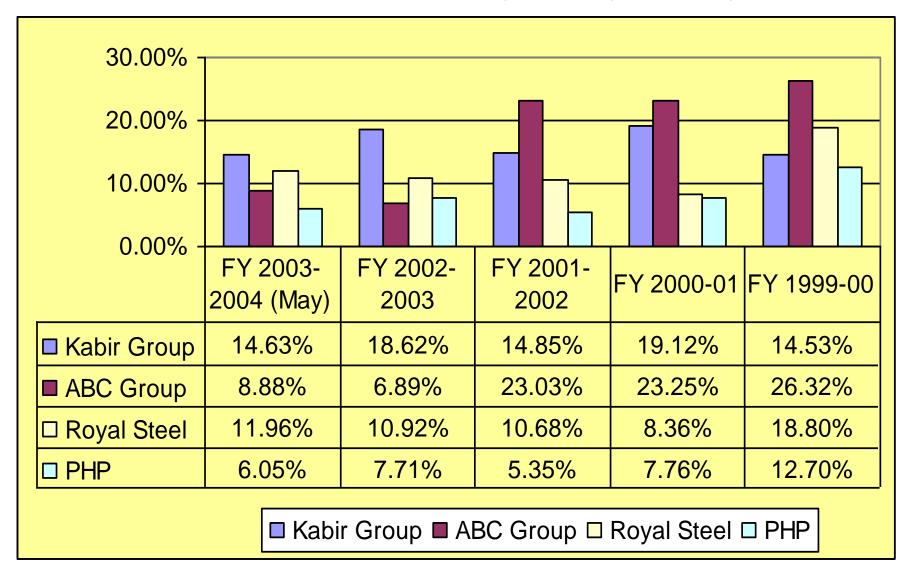
Growth and increase of Ships



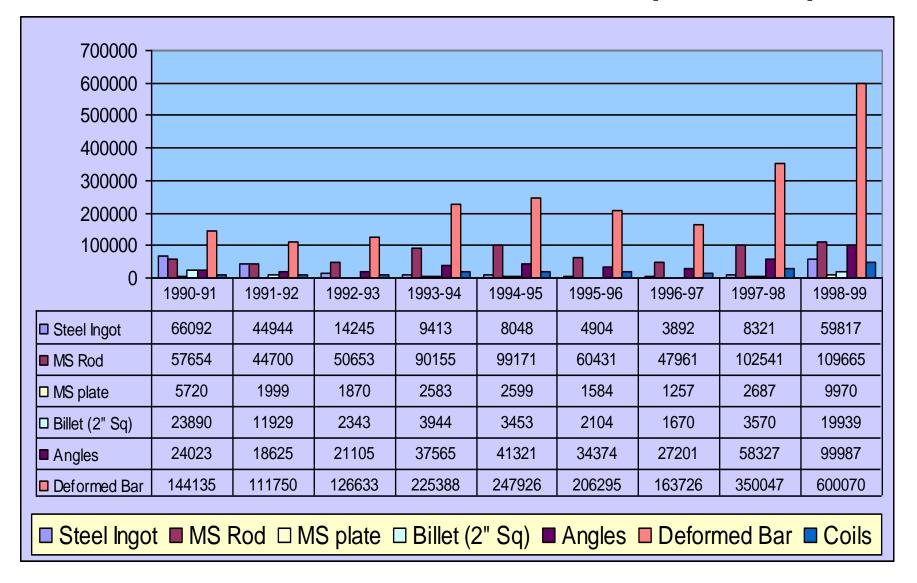
Average Weight (Metric Ton)



Share of Import by Key Players



Steel Products from Ship Scrap



Problems in Ship Breaking

- Pollution
- Deadly Industry
- Ballast Water
- Workers and Environment Contamination
- Permanent Danger
- Human Rights
- Toxic Substances and Heavy Metals
- Open Fire
- Asbestoses

Solutions

- Prevent Pollution
- Clean Ships
- IMO
- Basel and UNEP
- International Legislation
- Regulatory Environment

Serious Accident Hazards

- Fire and explosion: explosives, flammable materials
- Being struck by falling objects
- Compressed between heavy objects
- Snapping of cables, ropes, chains, slings
- Handling heavy objects; poor access to progressively dismantled vessels (floor, stairs, passage ways)

Hazardous Substances

- Asbestos fibers, dusts
- Heavy and toxic metals (lead, mercury, cadmium, copper, zinc etc.)
- Organ metallic substances tributylin etc.
- Lack of hazard communication (storage, labeling, materials safety data sheets)
- Batteries, fire-fighting liquids

Physical Hazards

- Noise
- Extreme Tropical Heat
- Terrible load on Shoulder
- Working in Mud and filth for a pittance
- Hauling metal up the Beach
- Lifting great weight with skin Arms
- Carrying Steel ropes and heavy pipes

Human Rights Issues

- Total 1300 death cases in last 12 years
- Total 800 Injuries between 2007 and 2009
- Less wage and severe Risk
- Lack of safety ness
- Lack of Health Facilities and Incentives
- Accident Incentives

Conclusion

- Challenge of Safe, Environment Friendly, contamination free and cost effective manner.
- Protection and development Environment and conversation of Ecology
- International and national concerns, policies and interventions
- Sustainable livelihood

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