JISHA Conference
Tokyo 20 February, 2004

Global Trends on Occupational Safety and Health – a Management Systems Approach

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InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment

International Labour Organization

www.ilo.org/safework
Global workforce: 2.7 billion
Work related fatalities: 2 million
Occupational accidents: 270 million
Work-related diseases: 160 million
People in poverty: 1000 million
Global GDP (income) 30 000 billion USD
Lost GDP in accidents/diseases 4 %
Illiterate: 1000 million
Child workers: 246 million

Lost GDP in accidents/diseases: 4%
Accident Fatality Rate - Established Market Economies
fatal injury

3 days’ or more absence from work

1-3 days’ absence

first aid injury

near accidents

Source: R. Skiba, StBG, Germany
Decent Work must be Safe Work

ILO Response

ILO Standards,
Conv. 155, 161 and 81 and 88 other relevant conventions,
• New: C184 on Agriculture
• Recording and Notification of occupational accidents and diseases, 2002, New List of Occupational Diseases
• Global Strategy 2003

www.ilo.org/safework
The number of ratifications out of 20 key ILO occupational safety and health conventions

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<th>Country</th>
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<td>Germany, Norway, Spain</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
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<td>53 countries</td>
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<td>Chad, China, Comoros,...</td>
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<td>Congo, Gabon, ...Kenya, Libya,...</td>
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<td>Mozambique, Philippines,...</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan,...</td>
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<td>Thailand, Vietnam, D.Rep.Congo...</td>
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<td>A large number of countries</td>
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www.ilo.org/public/english/50normes/index
Global Strategy and Action Plan
Global Strategy and Action Plan

- Building and maintenance of a safety and health culture
- Right to safe and healthy work environment
- Principle of prevention
- A systems approach

- Toolbox
  1. Promotion, awareness raising and advocacy
  2. ILO instruments: standards, codes, guides
  3. Technical assistance and cooperation
  4. Knowledge development, management and dissemination
  5. International Collaboration
WORLD DAY FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

Safety Culture at Work

WORLD DAY FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK
April 28, 2003

www.ilo.org/safework
Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
National SafeWork Programmes

- Vision, commitment on highest levels
- National Strategy and Targets (models in UK, Australia, Denmark, Finland…)
- National Profiles, indicators, inventory, index
- National Action Plans, sectoral/industry plans, plans for hazardous sectors and occupations, vulnerable groups, specific hazards and issues
- Resources allocated, accountabilities set
- Reporting framework, international audits
- Continued follow-up and adjustment
ILO targets and indicators

- Ratification and application of standards
- Application of Codes and Guides
- Application of new statistical tools, information systems and centres
- Application of enhanced and modern inspection methods
- National SafeWork programmes, national profiles, structures and services
- TC- projects, resource mobilization

High on the Agenda

www.ilo.org/safework
National targets and indicators

- Improved policies, legislation, **coverage** (legal, inspection, compensation, occupational health service)
- Occupational health services available
- Improved safety and health infrastructure and qualified manpower
- Better statistics, higher visibility on safety and health
- Advisory bodies and voluntary mechanisms established
- Targeted national programme using measurable indicators

www.ilo.org/safework
10 Key Indicators

- **Input - laws and practice:**
  1. ratifications of ILO Conventions,
  2. coverage of workforce (legal, enforcement, compensation, occupational health services)
  3. index of key substance issues (selected):
     - safety committees, worker safety reps,
     - management systems, ILO-OSH 2001
     - tripartite advisory bodies,
     - GHS labelling system and CSDS,
     - reliable accident and disease recording and notification systems, list of occ. diseases,
     - asbestos banned, «dirty dozen» pesticides (POP’s) banned,
10 Key Indicators

- **Process - Resources:**
  4. number of inspectors, doctors, safety engineers, full time professionals…
  5. information/knowledge centres/institutes
  6. national safety and health councils (tripartite)
  7. promotion and elimination programs:
     - elimination of child labour,
     - elimination of silicosis,
     - elimination of second hand smoke at work
     - construction safety campaigns
10 Key Indicators, cont.

- Output:
  8. properly recorded fatal and disabling accident rates by gender, industry, occupation, covering all sectors and self-employed,
  9. records of compensated occupational diseases, estimates of work-related mortality for the whole work force,
  10. Indicator(s) of absenteeism, life time working ability, average retirement age
United Kingdom

Revitalising
Health and Safety

Strategy Statement
This Strategy Statement sets out how the Government and Health and Safety Commission will work together to revitalise health and safety. At its heart are the first ever targets for Great Britain’s health and safety system:

- to reduce the number of working days lost per 100,000 workers from work-related injury and ill health by 30% by 2010;
- to reduce the incidence rate of fatal and major injury accidents by 10% by 2010;
- to reduce the incidence rate of cases of work-related ill health by 20% by 2010;
- achieve half the improvement under each target by 2004.
NATIONAL VISION  Australian workplaces free from death, injury and disease

NATIONAL TARGETS
Reduce incidence of work-related fatalities by at least 20% by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 10% being achieved by 30 June 2007).
Reduce incidence of workplace injury by at least 40% by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 20% being achieved by 30 June 2007).

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

1. Reduce high incidence/severity risks
2. Improve capacity of business operators and workers to manage OHS
3. Prevent occupational disease more effectively
4. Eliminate hazards at the design stage
5. Strengthen capacity of government to influence OHS outcomes

Areas Requiring National Action

- OHS awareness
- OHS skills
- Practical guidance
- National standards
- Compliance support
- Incentives
- Strategic enforcement
- OHS data
- OHS research

Reduce incidence of workplace injury by at least 40% by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 20% being achieved by 30 June 2007).
Australian national targets

The initial national targets are:

- sustain a significant, continual reduction in the incidence of work-related fatalities with a reduction of at least 20% by 30 June 2012 (and with a reduction of 10% being achieved by 30 June 2007); and

- reduce the incidence of workplace injury by at least 40% by 30 June 2012 (and with a reduction of 20% being achieved by 30 June 2007).
US Department of Labor Strategic Goals

Goal 1 A Prepared Workforce
Enhance opportunities for America's workforce

Goal 2 A Secure Workforce
Promote the economic security of workers and families

Goal 3 Quality Workplaces
Foster quality workplaces that are safe, healthy and fair
**Strategic Goal 1:**
Reduce occupational hazards through direct interventions

**Strategic Goal 2:**
Promote a safety and health culture through compliance assistance, cooperative programs and strong leadership

**Strategic Goal 3:**
Maximize effectiveness and efficiency by strengthening capabilities and infrastructure
Work and Health Information Profile of Finland

* Scale and unit of indicator in brackets

- Ratification of ILO OSH-standards (100-0%)
- Labour safety inspectors (0.2-0/1000)
- Workplace safety personnel (15-0/1000)
- Occupational health service personnel (1.5-0/1000)
- Coverage of occupational health services (100-0%)
- High level noise (0-50%)
- Dangerous substances (0-50%)
- Asbestos consumption (0-4kg/capita)
- Heavy loads (0-50%)
- Work 50+ h/week (0-40%)
- High speed work (0-100%)
- Occupational diseases (0-2/1000, incomparable across)
- Work accidents (0-100/1000)
- Fatal accidents (0-50/100,000)
- Work ability (9-7)
- Pesticide consumption (0-200kg/agric. worker)

Source: J. Rantanen, Iguassu 2003
Strategic Approach for Strengthening of National OSH Systems through a National Programme

National Safe Work Programme
- Promote Safety Culture
- Strengthen OSH System
- Targeted action:
  Construction, SME’s, Agriculture etc.

ILO Conventions/Recommendations/Codes/Guides should be used as the basis for programme formulation and System improvements
Based on ILO Structure and Values

• Tripartism
  Government, Employers and Workers

• ILO Conventions
  No.155: Occupational Safety and Health
  No.170: Chemicals
  No.174: Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents
International standardization of management systems by the ISO

- ISO 9000 Quality management
- ISO 14000 Environmental management
- ISO international workshop on OSH management systems, September 1996:
  - ILO (tripartite structure) is more suitable
ILO Guidelines on OSH management systems

ILO-OSH 2001

• Unique international model and compatible with other management systems
• Adaptation to national conditions and specific needs of organizations
• Wide application encouraged as a part of National Strategy and Programme on OSH
OSH management system in the organization

Main elements

• Policy
• Organizing
• Planning and implementation
• Evaluation
• Action for improvement
Key Features of OSH-MS Sytem for Continual Improvements on OSH

• Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
• Prevention and Control
• Evaluation/Audit
• Action for improvement

* Top Management Commitment
* Worker Participation
Worker Participation

• Essential for effective planning and implementation of the OSH-MS
• Consultation, information and training on all OSH aspects including Policy formulation
• Time and resources for worker participation
• Training of workers is necessary for effective worker participation and functioning of safety and health committee
Key Issues

• Certification: Not required
• Audit: Independent (not necessarily third party)
• Contractors: OSH criteria in selecting contractors
  Ensuring OSH of contractors
• Ensure OSH as a line management responsibility
• Target continual improvement in OSH performance
National Framework for OSH-MS

- National policy on OSH-MS
- Adaptation of the ILO Guidelines to:
  * National guidelines (national conditions/practice)
  * Tailored guidelines responding to the needs of specific organizations (SMEs etc.), e.g. JISHA Guide
- Functions and responsibilities of implementing institutions
ILO Guidelines and links to National and Tailored Guidelines

ILO Guidelines on OSH-MS
National guidelines on OSH-MS
Tailored guidelines on OSH-MS

OSH-MS in Organizations
OSH-MS as a key element of National OSH Policy and Programmes

- Nation Policy on the strategic use of OSH-MS
- National OSH-MS Framework
- Target wide application (including SME)
- Review role of inspectorate
- OSH Services
- Competence training (Risk Assessment)
- Auditors
- Incentives, Certification (option)
National Implementation

- Integration of OSH-MS in legislation
  - Norway/Sweden: Internal Control System for All
  - Singapore: Compulsory with third party auditing for certain industries
- Voluntary with certification
  - Poland: Inspectorate/standard org. Collaboration
  - Korea: KOSHA 18000
- Voluntary without certification
  - UK: HSE Guide, BS8800
  - Japan: Ministerial Guidelines
National Implementation of ILO-OSH 2001

- China: National guideline issued in December 2001 based on ILO-OSH 2001 for voluntary certification
- Germany: National OSH-MS Guidelines developed by tripartite Committee
- National Guidelines being developed or under consideration in Brazil, India, Malaysia, Thailand
National Framework in China (as of Dec 2003)

- National Accreditation Committee for Safety Certification (17 members, tripartite)
- Office of OSH-MS at the National Centre for Safety Science and Technology
- 63 Certification Agencies Registered
- 1450 enterprises Certified
- 6522 External Auditors
- 50,000 Internal Auditors
ILO-OSH 2001

in other languages

• Published in Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, Chinese, English, Finnish, French, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese

• Translated into Hindi, Hebrew, German, Malay, Portuguese
Country Level Activities and ILO Collaboration

• National Workshops in Asia - China, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, India
• National Seminars/Workshops in other regions - Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Bulgaria - other transition countries
• Review of existing standards: BS 8800, Poland harmonized according to ILO-OSH 2001, Worker participation included
ILO Collaboration – Japan
following ILO-OSH 2001
• Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare – Guidelines, national framework
• JISHA Guidelines
• Japan Construction Safety Association – Guidelines
• Other guides
Summary

• ILO-OSH 2001 is a powerful tool to reinforce OSH
• Wide application including Small Enterprises desirable
• National Application of ILO-OSH 2001 would require review of National Programme on OSH
  - Link/non-link with Inspection
  - Link with other OSH promotions and Services
• Management Commitment and Worker participation are key for success
Competitiveness and Safety

Sources: World Economic Forum; ILO/SafeWork

Rank

Competitiveness (World Economic Forum)

Fatal accidents/100,000 workers

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Competitiveness (World Economic Forum)</th>
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For further information:
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Thank You!