『 The Seoul Declaration 』

: A Blueprint for Prevention Culture

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Ⅰ. Overview of the Seoul Declaration

Ⅱ. Follow-up activities for Seoul Declaration

Ⅲ. Development of the Seoul Declaration
I. Overview of the Seoul Declaration
『The Seoul Declaration』 was adopted by 46 global OSH leaders at the Safety and Health Summit during the XVIII World Congress on Safety and Health at Work.

**Signatories**: the international organizations, OSH policy makers, representatives of employers and employees, multi-international companies.
1. What is Seoul Declaration?

- Occupational Safety and Health is the responsibility of society as a whole and all members of society must contribute to promoting high levels of safety and health at work.

- Reaffirm that OSH is workers’ basic human right and major measures to make work performance.

- Suggest each role of governments, employers and employees to make safe and healthy workplace.
1. What is Seoul Declaration?

- **Governments should** ensure that continued actions are taken to enhance preventative safety and health culture.

- **Employers should** integrate accident prevention into company’s management; manage efficient OSH management systems; and consult with workers and their representatives about their SH.

- **Workers should** comply with OSH standards; participate in SH trainings and awareness-raising activities; and cooperate with their employer in measures related to their safety and health at work.
1. What is Seoul Declaration?

**SEUL DECLARATION on Safety and Health at Work**

The Safety and Health Summit, Having met in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 29 June 2008 on the occasion of the XVIII World Congress on Safety and Health at Work, jointly organized by the International Labour Office, the International Social Security Association (ISSA) and the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA), with the participation of state governments, employers’ and workers’ representatives, social security representatives, policy makers and administrators,

Recognizing the serious consequences of work-related accidents and diseases, which the International Labour Office estimates lead to 2.3 million fatalities worldwide and an economic loss of 4 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

Recognizing the importance of healthy and safe work as a positive impact on workers' health, productivity and economic and social development,

Recognizing that the right to a safe and healthy working environment should be recognized as a fundamental human right and that globalization must go hand in hand with prevention measures to ensure the safety and health of all at work,

Recognizing the importance of the instruments on safety and health at work of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the substantial role of the ISSA and its members' contribution in implementing these instruments,

Recalling that the prevention of occupational safety and health and the prevention of accidents and diseases at work is a core element of the ILO's founding mission and of the Decent Work Agenda,

Recalls that the prevention of occupational safety and health and the promotion of workers' health constitute an essential part of the ISSA's mandate and of its Conceptual Framework of Dynamic Social Security,

Recognizing the importance of education, training, consultation and sharing of information and experiences in promoting prevention and the promotion of preventive measures,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation among international organizations and institutions,

Welcoming progress achieved through international and national efforts to improve safety and health at work,

Declares that

1. Promoting high levels of safety and health at work is the responsibility of society as a whole and all members of society must contribute to ensuring this goal by ensuring that priority is given to occupational safety and health in national agendas a building and maintaining a national preventative safety and health culture.

2. A national preventative safety and health culture is one in which the right to a safe and healthy working environment is respected at all levels, where governments, employers and workers actively participate in creating a safe and healthy workplace environment through a system of defined rights, responsibilities and duties, and where the principle of prevention is also the highest priority.

3. The continuous improvement of occupational safety and health should be promoted by a systematic approach to the management of occupational safety and health, including the development of a national policy taking into consideration the principles outlined in the ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1991 (No. 187).

4. Governments should:
   - Consider the ratification of the ILO Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Conventions, (No. 187) as a priority, as well as other relevant ILO Conventions on safety and health at work and ensure the implementation of their provisions as a means to improve national performance on safety and health at work in a systematic way.
   - Ensure that continued actions are taken to create and enhance a national preventative safety and health culture.
   - Ensure that the occupational safety and health of workers is promoted through an adequate and appropriate set of instruments of safety and health standards, including a strong and effective labour inspection system.

5. Employers should ensure that:
   - Prevention is an integral part of their activities, as high safety and health standards at work go hand in hand with business performance.
   - Occupational safety and health management systems are established as an effective way to improve workplace safety and health.
   - Workers and their representatives are consulted, trained, informed and involved in all measures related to their safety and health at work.

6. Allowing the workers' right to a safe and healthy working environment, workers should be consulted on safety and health matters and should:
   - Follow safety and health instructions and procedures, including the use of personal protective equipment.
   - Participate in safety and health training and awareness-raising activities.
   - Cooperate with their employer in measures related to their safety and health at work.

7. The World Congress on Safety and Health at Work is an ideal forum to share knowledge and experiences in achieving healthy and productive workplaces.

8. Progress made on achieving safety and health at work should be monitored on the occasion of the XVIII World Congress on Safety and Health at Work in 2011.

9. The Summit participants commit to taking the lead in promoting a preventative safety and health culture, placing occupant safety and health high on national agendas.
2. Objectives

- To create a new turning point for OSH field

- To reduce work-related fatalities, injuries, and diseases
  
  ※ According to ILO, about 2.3m are killed and 317m are injured and 160m get diseases annually for work-related reasons
  
  ⇒ Economic losses: around 4 % of global GDP

- To promote close cooperation in the global OSH community

- To raise OSH awareness and enhance responsibility
3. Basic Principles

- OSH is one of the national priorities to promote the culture of prevention and a societal responsibility
- Encourage active participation of workers
- Integrate safety and health measures into key business activities
- Need for the collaboration amongst international organizations and OSH groups
4. Paradigms

- For accident prevention, need **proactive measures** rather than reactive ones

- Combined with conventional accident prevention, it considers workers’ health promotion and wellbeing

- To establish prevention culture, participation of people from all walks of life and government’s OSH policy should be collaborated
II. Follow-up activities for Seoul Declaration
KOSHA, ILO and ISSA had established the joint Secretariat of Seoul Declaration at ILO headquarters and its activities started from July 2009.

Major mission
- Promote the SD
- Operate the official website of SD
- Establish network for OSH promotion (Seminars, Symposiums and etc.)
2. Website for Seoul Declaration

The Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work was adopted on 29 June 2008 by some 50 high-level decision-makers from around the world as a major new blueprint for constructing a global culture of safety and health at work. Support the Seoul Declaration.
A total of **357** organizations from **70** countries & **2,751** individual supporters support the *Seoul Declaration*
3. Promotional Events for the SD dissemination

- Canary Islands Statement in support of『the Seoul Declaration』at the International Forum on Workplace Prevention Culture
- Düsseldorf Statement at the High-level meeting at European Forum
- Mauritius Statement at the APOSHTO 25 Annual Meeting
- Beijing Statement at the China International Forum on Work Safety
- The supporting event and Dresden Statement at 2nd Strategy Conference
- Kayseri Statement at 25th National OSH Week and so on
Ⅲ. Development of the Seoul Declaration
1. Road to Prevention Culture

- Provided significant framework which drives world OSH promotion
- Highlighted importance of prevention culture for safe and healthy working environment
- Encouraged active participations from companies, workers, employers’ union, OSH professional organizations and local communities
- It is time for fundamental conceptual shift towards the creation of a culture of prevention
2. Definition of Prevention Culture

Eichendorf (DGUV) proposed four building blocks for a possible definition of the term ‘culture of prevention’ as follows:

- A culture of prevention is not a condition, but a continuum
  - It requires constant adaptation and mindfulness or, to look at it another analysis and reflection
- If a society is assumed to create its own complexity, the leading paradigm for a culture of prevention is no longer one of planning and control, but instead a paradigm of uncertainty and flexibility
- A culture of prevention is never simply a question of content or knowledge, but instead always a question of stance
- On the level of society as a whole, a culture of prevention is ‘joint venture’
3. ISSA Section for a Culture of Prevention

- With the signatories organizations’ network
- ISSA International Section for a Culture of Prevention was established

HISTORY

- Sep. 2011 : ISSA Special Section for a Culture of Prevention established
- Mar. 2012 : the 1st Bureau meeting of the section hosted
- Feb. 2013 : the 2nd Bureau meeting of the section hosted
- Aug. 2014 : Chair-organization’s consecutive terms decided at the 4th Bureau meeting

- As of now, 56 organizations are in the section (Sep.2015)
  - International Organizations, Governments, International Associations, Safety and Health Organization, etc
3. ISSA Section for a Culture of Prevention

**ACTIVITIES**

- APP: Find Accident
- PCI (Prevention Culture Indicator)
- International Symposium, session for Prevention Culture
- Network between organizations, experts, etc
3. ISSA Section for a Culture of Prevention

- Find Accident: Application for Sharing accident case worldwide

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3. ISSA Section for a Culture of Prevention

PCI (Prevention Culture Indicator)
Hope you to actively participate in cultural transition of OSH

Thank you very much!

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