

Implementing a safe and healthy working environment:

Where are we now?



A safe and healthy working environment: a fundamental principle and right at work

June 2022: the International Labour Conference adopted the Resolution on the inclusion of a safe and healthy working environment in the ILO's framework of fundamental principles and rights at work

- ▶ Amendment of paragraph 2 of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) to include “a safe and healthy working environment” as a fundamental principle and right at work
- ▶ The Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) and the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187) to be considered as fundamental Conventions

All ILO Member States have now an obligation arising from the very fact of membership in the Organization to respect, to promote and to realize, in good faith and in accordance with the Constitution, the fundamental right to a safe and healthy working environment, whether or not they have ratified the relevant Conventions.

The fundamental OSH Conventions

Convention No. 155

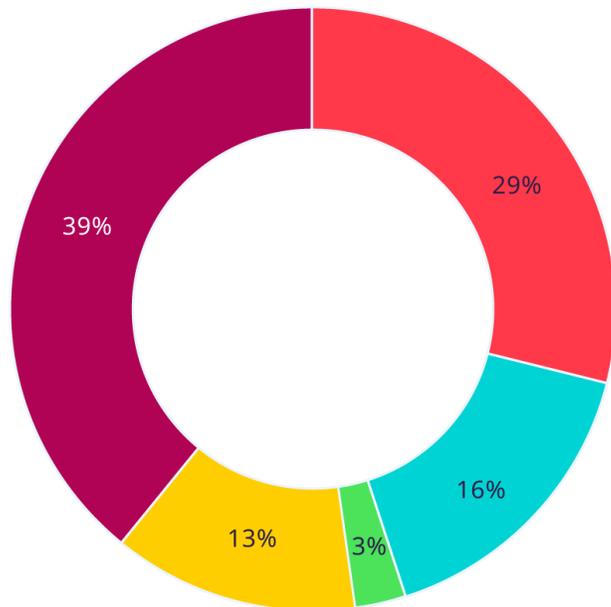
- ▶ Policy approach to OSH
- ▶ Actions required at both national and enterprise levels

Convention No. 187

- ▶ Continuous improvement of OSH and progressive achievement of a safe and healthy working environment through a national policy, national system and national programmes
- ▶ National preventive safety and health culture

Distribution of Member states that have ratified the fundamental OSH Conventions

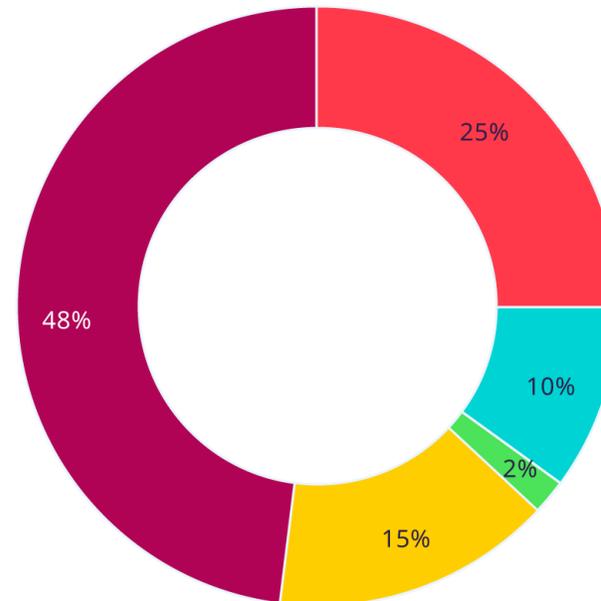
Convention No. 155



76 Member States
Convention No. 155



Convention No. 187



59 Member States
Convention No. 187



Where are we now?

Overview of the global implementation status of some key elements contained in the fundamental OSH Conventions, essential for the realization of a safe and healthy working environment:

- ▶ Existence of a national authority responsible for OSH
- ▶ Existence of national tripartite body on OSH
- ▶ Inclusion of key provisions in the national legal framework
- ▶ Protection against undue consequences for workers who remove themselves from dangerous work situations
- ▶ Requirement to establish a joint OSH committee at the workplace level to promote cooperation between management, workers and their representatives
- ▶ Adoption of a national policy
- ▶ Development of a national programme on OSH
- ▶ Establishment of a national recording and notification system for occupational accidents and diseases

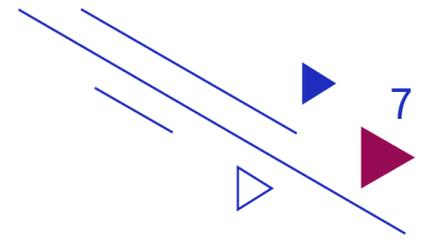
▶ Authority or body responsible for OSH

- ▶ Both Conventions Nos. 155 and 187 require the establishment of an authority or body responsible for OSH.
- ▶ OSH bodies are usually charged with developing and implementing the national OSH policy, programme and legislation, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.
- ▶ They may also be responsible for other elements of the national OSH system (e.g., providing advice and information on OSH, funding or conducting research on OSH).

▶ Nearly **all** ILO Member States have an authority or body responsible for OSH.

▶ **87%** of OSH bodies are housed in the **ministry of labour** or a similar body.

▶ In the other cases, OSH bodies are housed in ministries of social affairs, ministries of health or ministries of economic development.

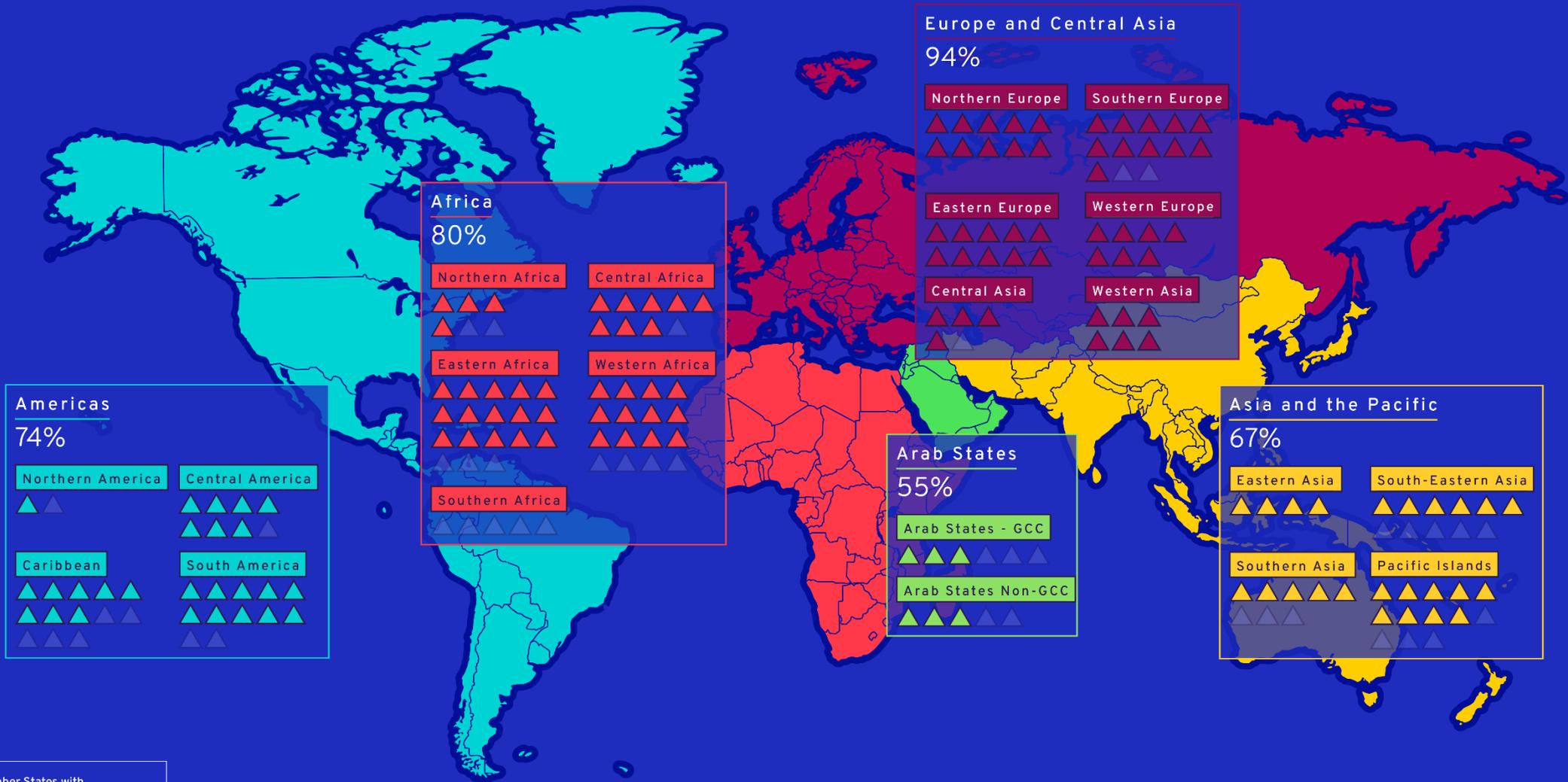


National tripartite body on OSH

- ▶ Convention No. 187 requires ILO Member States to set up, where appropriate, a national tripartite advisory body addressing OSH issues.
- ▶ National tripartite OSH bodies are composed of government representatives and an equal number of representatives of employers' and workers' organizations [sometimes, the tripartite composition can be expanded to involve the representatives of additional institutions, e.g., OSH institutes].
- ▶ Tripartite OSH bodies may also be established at regional or local levels, as well as at sectoral levels, especially in hazardous industries.

▶ **79%**
of ILO Member
States have a
national tripartite
body

► Overview of Member States with a national tripartite body



▲ Member States with a National tripartite body on OSH
▲ Member States without a National tripartite body on OSH

National tripartite body on OSH

Country examples

Mexico: OSH National Advisory Committee

- ▶ Led by the Ministry of Labour and composed of an equal number of representatives from the government, employers' and workers' organizations.
- ▶ Complemented by federal tripartite bodies, chaired by the head of the government of the federal district and composed of tripartite representatives.

Türkiye: OSH Council

- ▶ Highest advisory board on developing policies and strategies on OSH.
- ▶ Composed of representatives of government, workers' and employers' organizations.
- ▶ Tripartite composition expanded to involve other non-governmental groups (e.g. engineering and medical associations).
- ▶ Meetings twice a year.

Legal framework on OSH

- ▶ A comprehensive, prevention-based OSH legal framework is a necessary component of a national OSH system.
- ▶ OSH laws should be generally applicable to all branches of economic activity and all workers.
- ▶ Key elements of OSH legislation include:
 - ▶ Principle of prevention
 - ▶ National infrastructure to govern OSH
 - ▶ Continuous improvement of national OSH governance
 - ▶ General outcome-based OSH duties for all relevant stakeholders
 - ▶ Workplace processes to manage OSH
 - ▶ Participative, collaborative and cooperative arrangements at the workplace
 - ▶ Collaboration of undertakings engaging in activities simultaneously at one workplace
 - ▶ The right for workers to remove themselves from dangerous situations
 - ▶ Other key prerogatives of workers (OSH training, PPE, etc.)
 - ▶ Legally defined sanctions and sanctioning procedures

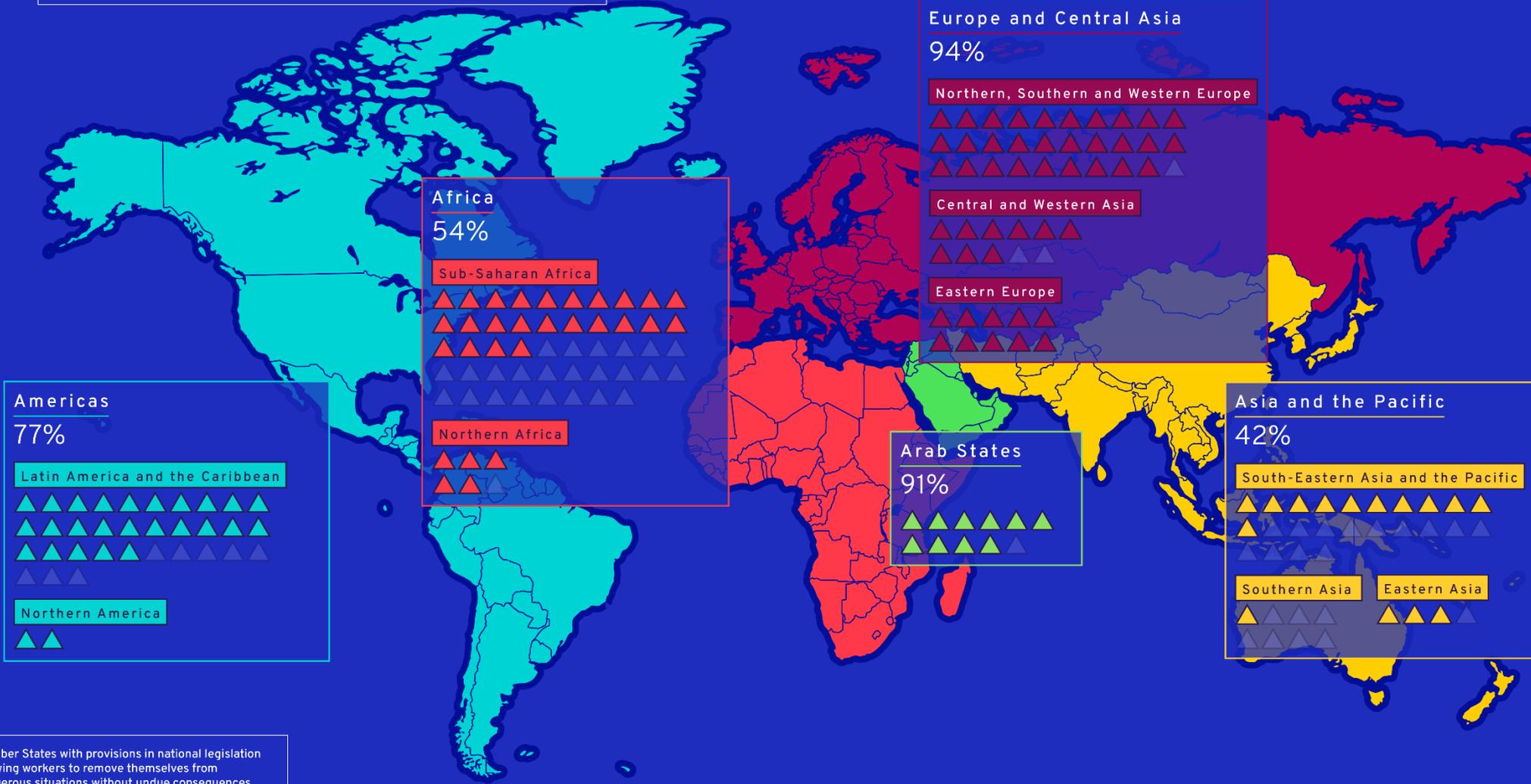
► Protection against undue consequences for workers who remove themselves from dangerous work situations

- Convention No. 155 requires that national action be taken to protect workers against undue consequences if they remove themselves from a work situation that they have reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life and health.
- This right plays a vital role in preventing occupational accidents and diseases.

► **68 %** of ILO Member States protect workers from undue consequences if they remove themselves from dangerous situations.

► **80 %** of ILO Member States that have ratified Convention No. 155 recognize the workers' right to remove themselves from a dangerous work situation without undue consequences

► Overview of Member States with provisions in national legislation allowing workers to remove themselves from dangerous situations without undue consequences



▲ Member States with provisions in national legislation allowing workers to remove themselves from dangerous situations without undue consequences

▴ Member States without provisions in national legislation allowing workers to remove themselves from dangerous situations without undue consequences

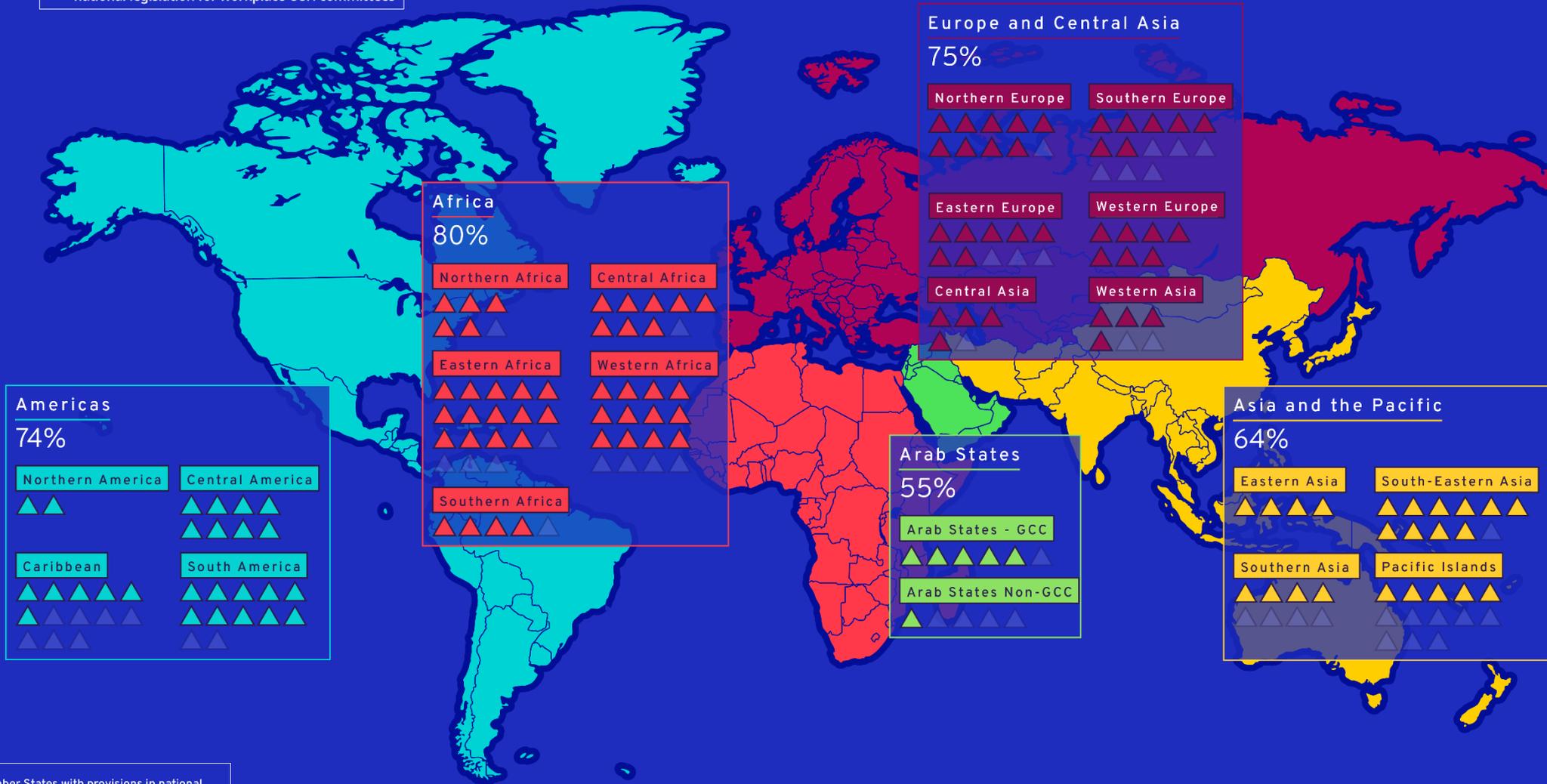
▶ Requirement to establish a joint OSH committee at the workplace level

- ▶ Convention Nos. 155 and 187 promote cooperation at the workplace level between management, workers and their representatives.
- ▶ The accompanying Recommendations Nos. 164 and 197 provide further detail on the establishment in the workplace of joint OSH committees and the designation of workers' OSH representatives.
- ▶ Joint OSH committees are a successful way to enable workers and employers to work together in a collaborative and coordinated way to address OSH issues in the workplace.

▶ **73 %** of ILO Member States have provisions in national legislation for the establishment of workplace joint OSH committees.

▶ **92 %** of high-income countries that have ratified **Convention No. 155** require the establishment of workplace joint OSH committees.

► Overview of Member States with provisions in national legislation for workplace OSH committees



▲ Member States with provisions in national legislation for workplace OSH committees
 ▲ Member States without provisions in national legislation for workplace OSH committees

Requirements to establish a joint OSH committee at the workplace level

Country examples

Djibouti

- ▶ OSH committees must be created in all industrial enterprises, buildings and public services with ≥ 50 workers (including with temporary contracts).
- ▶ The committee should include the employer, the OSH responsible person, a workers' representative (or two, when > 150 employees) and the enterprise doctor or nurse.
- ▶ The OSH committee must be convened by the employer at least 3 times a year, in case of hazardous situations or following serious accident.

Finland

- ▶ Workers in enterprises with ≥ 10 employees working regularly are entitled to elect an OSH representative.
- ▶ In enterprises with ≥ 20 employees working regularly, an OSH committee must be established for a period of two years at a time.

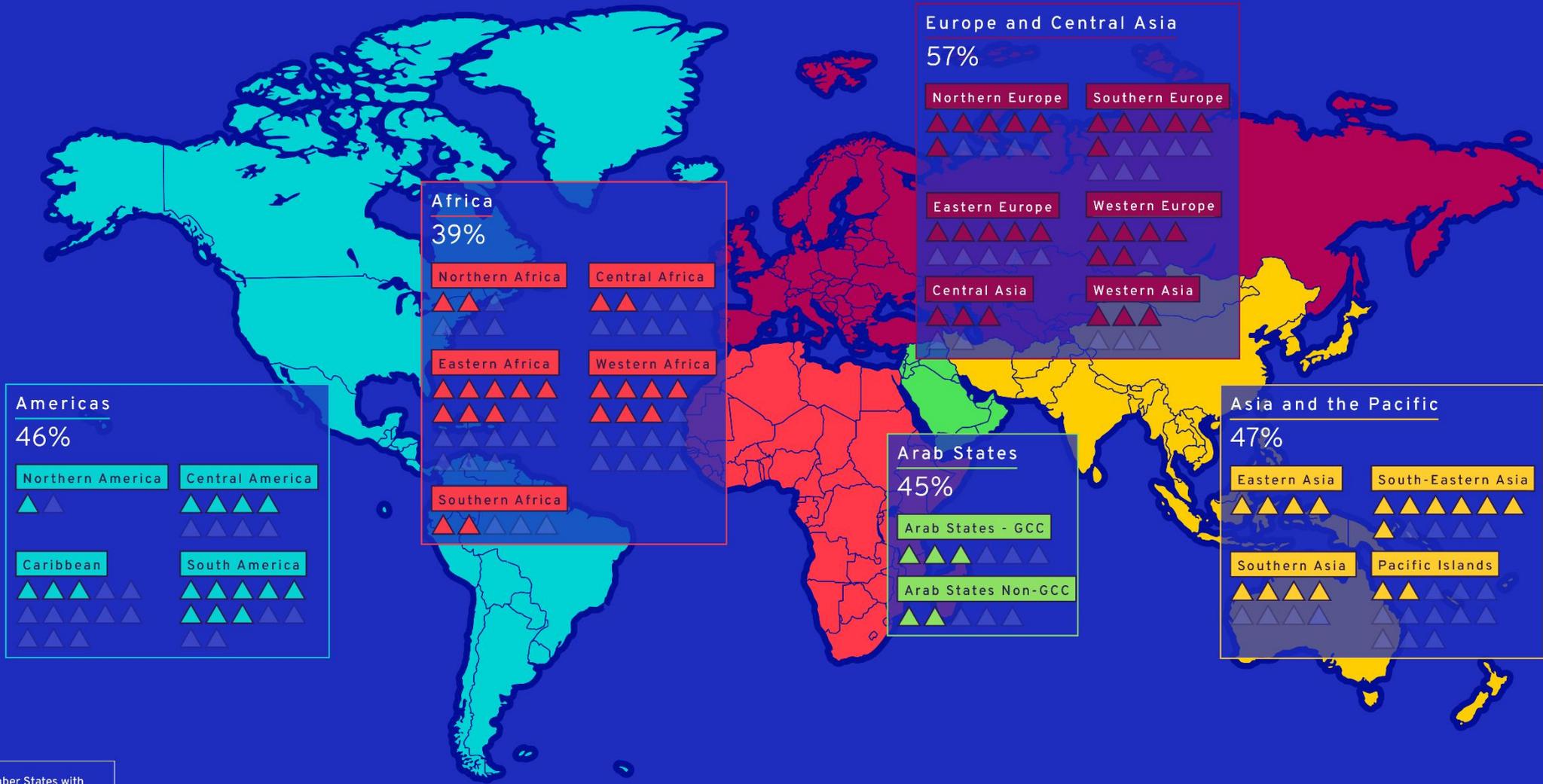
National OSH policy

- ▶ Both OSH fundamental Conventions Nos. 155 and 187 require Member States to formulate, implement and periodically review a national policy on OSH, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.
- ▶ According to Convention No.155, the aim of the policy shall be to prevent work-related accidents and diseases, by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the risks in the working environment.
- ▶ Convention No. 187 adds the promotion of basic principles such as assessing occupational risks or hazards; combating occupational risks or hazards at source; and developing a national preventive safety and health culture.

▶ **47 %** of ILO Member States have a national OSH policy.

▶ **26 %** of **low-income countries** have a national OSH policy.

► Overview of Member States with a national OSH policy



▲ Member States with a national OSH policy
▲ Member States without a national OSH policy

National OSH policy Country examples

El Salvador

- ▶ OSH policy published in 2019.
- ▶ Key principles: participation; universality; integration; equity and equality; non-discrimination.
- ▶ Goal: Promoting OSH through the creation of a preventive OSH culture.
- ▶ Definition of strategic axes: national regulatory framework for OSH; roles and competencies in the implementation of the policy; continued education and training; OSH management systems; medical surveillance; health protection measures; and OSH information systems and research.

Malaysia

- ▶ OSH Policy launched in 2019, signed by the Prime Minister.
- ▶ Commitment of the OSH department to creating and maintaining a quality, safe and healthy workplace free of hazards and risks.
- ▶ Focus on ensuring that all workers receive relevant information, directives, trainings and supervision on how to perform tasks in a correct and quality manner without being exposed to risks to health.

National OSH policy Country examples

Saudi Arabia

- ▶ National policy on OSH adopted in 2021.
- ▶ Definition of the key principles, the overall goal and detailed objectives of the policy, as well as monitoring and performance indicators.
- ▶ Commitment to the enhancement and development of OSH.
- ▶ Development of partnerships at the regional and international levels in the field of OSH.

Zimbabwe

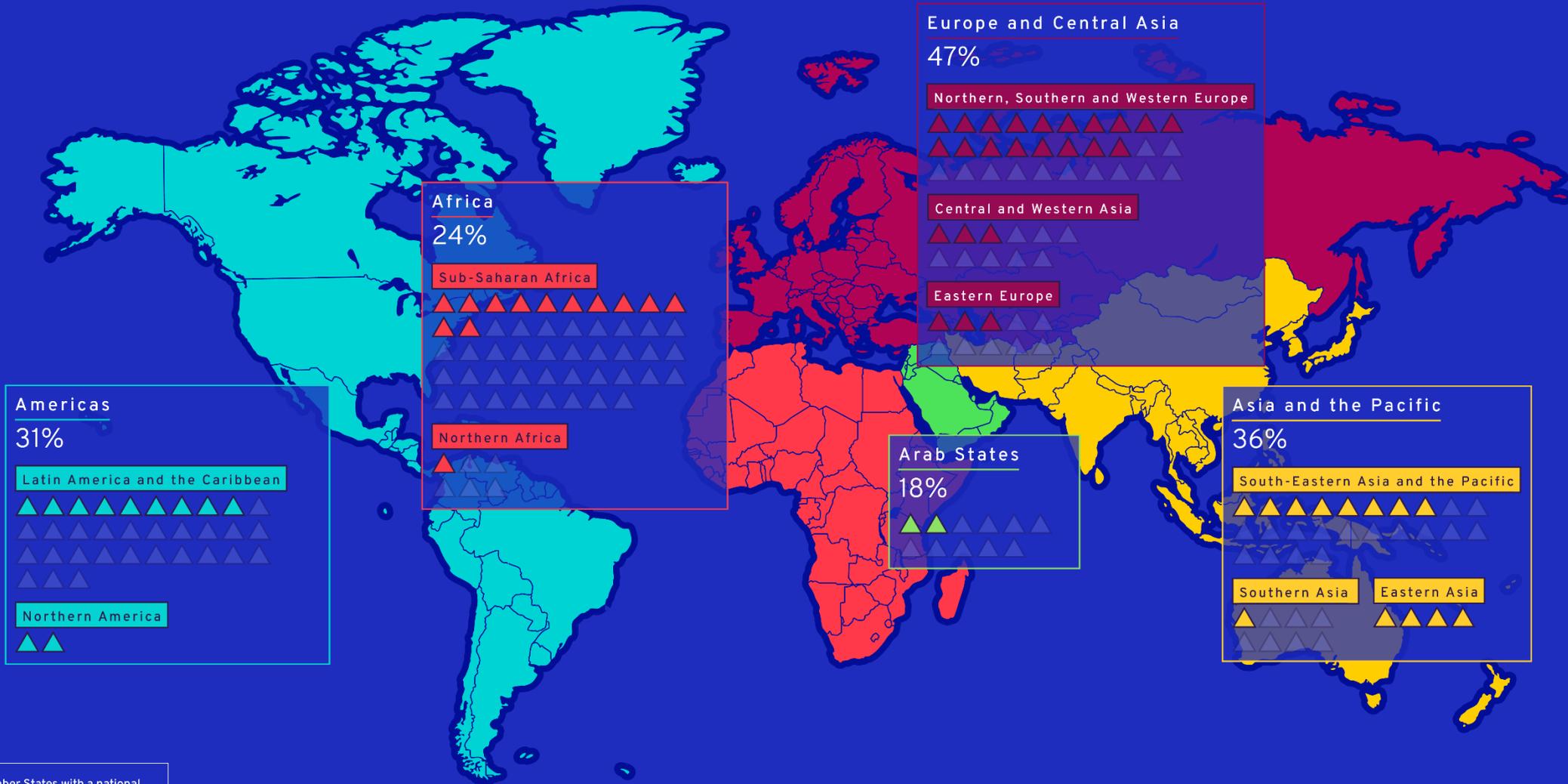
- ▶ National OSH Policy adopted in 2014, aimed at reducing occupational accidents and diseases.
- ▶ Promotion of OSH through a tripartite approach.
- ▶ Emphasis on workers rights to fair and safe labour practices; to be informed of any OSH risks and their effects; and to be consulted in the development of OSH measures.
- ▶ Areas of strategic focus: OSH awareness; operational policies and standards; accreditation of OSH practitioners; compliance and enforcement; decent work; hazard identification and risk assessment; accident prevention culture; and OSH education and training.

National OSH programme

- ▶ Convention No. 187 requires Members to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and periodically review a national programme on OSH, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.
- ▶ A national OSH programme refers to any national programme that includes objectives to be achieved in a predetermined time frame, priorities and means of action formulated to improve OSH, and means to assess progress.
- ▶ Countries have developed OSH programmes as specific national strategies on OSH or as OSH plans integrated into broader programmes.

- ▶ **34 %** of ILO Member States have a national OSH programme.
- ▶ **8 %** of low-income countries have a national OSH programme.
- ▶ **83 %** of countries with an OSH programme also have a national OSH policy.

► Overview of Member States with a national OSH programme

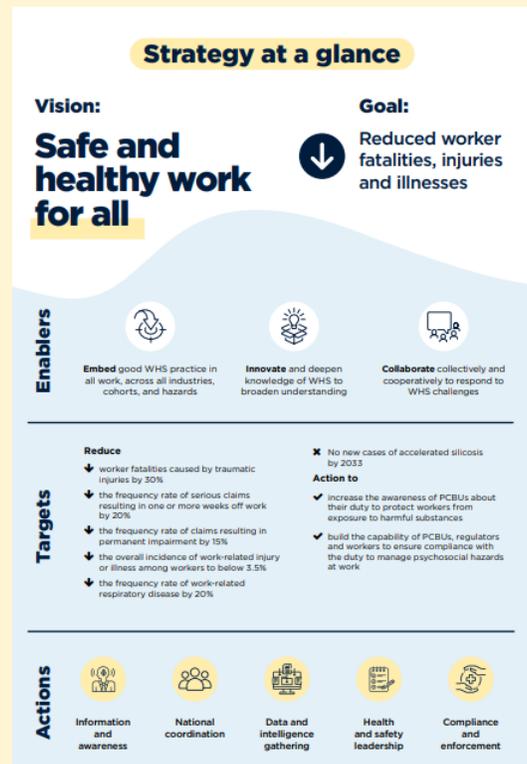


▲ Member States with a national OSH programme
▲ Member States without a national OSH programme

National OSH programmes Country examples

Australia: the Work Health and Safety Strategy 2023–2033

- ▶ The strategy contributes to Australia's national vision "Safe and healthy work for all", with the primary goal of reducing worker fatalities, injuries and illnesses.
- ▶ The strategy defines key enablers, targets, actions and system-wide shifts required to achieve the goal over the upcoming ten years.



Malta: Strategic Plan for OSH (2022–2027)

- ▶ The plan defines five activity areas: legislation, compliance and enforcement; capacity-building; communication of the benefits of OSH; action against existing and emerging risks; and evaluation of effectiveness.
- ▶ For each area, desired outcomes, concrete objectives and main deliverables are defined.

National OSH programmes Country examples

Bangladesh: National Plan of Action on OSH (2021–2030)

- ▶ First ever national OSH programme, based on situational analysis and stakeholder consultations.
- ▶ Definition of strategic objectives, with key activities and timeframes, including to improve the OSH regulatory and institutional frameworks; improve management of chemicals and hazardous substances; prevent occupational diseases; promote workers' participation and empowerment; promote OSH in SMEs; implement national surveillance system; promote international cooperation on OSH; mobilize resources for OSH.

Ecuador: National Policy on Health at Work 2019–2025

- ▶ The strategy underpins the shift from a curative to a preventive model in the national health system.
- ▶ It contains key objectives related to health promotion and prevention of work accidents and diseases; social dialogue; creation of OSH tools to support productivity; development of practical solutions, knowledge and evidence in the field of OSH; OSH improvements in the informal sector.

▶ National recording and notification system for accidents and diseases

- ▶ Provisions governing recording and notification systems are outlined in both fundamental OSH Conventions No.155 and 187.
- ▶ The Protocol of 2002 to Convention No. 155 was specifically adopted to promote the harmonization of recording and notification systems.
- ▶ The collection and analysis of data of occupational accidents and diseases is essential for identifying their causes and detecting new hazards and emerging risks. This is key to define priorities and design effective preventive strategies on OSH, at all levels
- ▶ Underreporting of occupational diseases and injuries remains a global challenge, even where reporting and notification systems exist.

▶ **91 %** of ILO Member States have established a system for the recording and notification of occupational injuries and diseases.

▶ **41 %** of ILO Member States with a recording and notification system in place provided data to the ILO in the past five years.

▶▶ We have an essential responsibility to ensure that people go to work and come home alive, uninjured, and healthy. This year, on World Day for Safety and Health at Work, we can celebrate an important step towards this goal: the designation of a safe and healthy working environment as a fundamental principle and right at work.

▶ Gilbert F. Houngbo , 11th ILO Director-General

