







G20 LEADERS' DECLARATION

Sentember, 201

• 34......In addition, given the recurring loss to human life and assets across the world on account of unsafe working places, we direct the Task Force to partner with ILO in consultation with countries, and to consider how the G20 might contribute to safer workplaces......



G20 countries, whether nascent or established nuclear power producers should strive for the highest possible level of nuclear safety, to foster robust nuclear safety and nuclear security cultures and, as called for in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, we encourage multilateral cooperation towards achieving a global nuclear liability regime.



10. We are strongly committed ensure young people are in educa apprenticeships, education and entrepreneurship. We remain founemployment, by strengthening workplace safety and health is Employment Working Group, to 1



### G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane Summit, 15-16 November 2014

- Raising global growth to deliver better living standards and quality jobs for people across the world is our
  highest priority. We welcome stronger growth in some key economies. But the global recovery is slow,
  uneven and not delivering the jobs needed. The global economy is being held back by a shortfall in demand,
  while addressing supply constraints is key to lifting potential growth. Risks persist, including in financial
  markets and from geopolitical tensions. We commit to work in partnership to lift growth, boost economic
  resilience and strengthen global institutions.
- 2. We are determined to overcome these challenges and step up our efforts to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth, and to create jobs. We are implementing structural reforms to lift growth and private sector activity, recognising that well-functioning markets underpin prosperity. We will ensure our macroeconomic policies are appropriate to support growth, strengthen demand and promote global rebalancing. We will continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path. Our monetterny authorities have committed to support the recovery and address deflationary pressures when needed, consistent with their mandates. We will be mindful of the global impacts of our policies and cooperate to manage spillovers. We stand ready to use all policy levers to underpin confidence and the recovery.
- 3. This year we set an ambitious goal to lift the G20's GDP by at least an additional two per cent by 2018. Analysis by the IMF-OECD indicates that our commitments, if fully implemented, will deliver 2.1 per cent. This will add more than US\$2 trillion to the global economy and create millions of jobs. Our measures to lift investment, increase trade and competition, and boost employment, along with our macroeconomic policies, will support development and inclusive growth, and help to reduce inequality and poverty.
- 4. Our actions to boost growth and create quality jobs are set out in the Brisbane Action Plan and in our comprehensive growth strategies. We will monitor and hold each other to account for implementing our commitments, and actual progress towards our growth ambition, informed by analysis from international organisations. We will ensure our growth strategies continue to deliver and will review progress at our next meeting.

### Acting together to lift growth and create jobs

- 5. Tackling global investment and infrastructure shortfalls is crucial to lifting growth, job creation and productivity. We endorse the Global Infrastructure Initiative, a multi-year work programme to lift quality public and private infrastructure investment. Our growth strategies contain major investment initiatives, including actions to strengthen public investment and improve our domestic investment and financing climate, which is essential to attract new private sector finance for investment. We have agreed on a set of voluntary leading practices to promote and prioritise quality investment, particularly in infrastructure. To help match investors with projects, we will address data gaps and improve information on project pipelines. We are working to facilitate long-term financing from institutional investors and to encourage market sources of finance, including transparent securitisation, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises. We will continue to work with multilateral development banks, and encourage national development banks, to optimise use of their balance sheets to provide additional lending and ensure our work on infrastructure benefits low-income countries.
- 6. To support implementation of the Initiative, we agree to establish a Global Infrastructure Hub with a four-year mandate. The Hub will contribute to developing a knowledge-sharing platform and network between governments, the private sector, development banks and other international organisations. The Hub will foster collaboration among these groups to improve the functioning and financing of infrastructure markets.
- 7. To strengthen infrastructure and attract more private sector investment in developing countries, we welcome the launch of the World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility, which will complement our work. We support similar initiatives by other development banks and continued cooperation amongst them.
- 8. Trade and competition are powerful drivers of growth, increased living standards and job creation. In today's world we don't just trade final products. We work together to make things by importing and exporting components and services. We need policies that take full advantage of global value chains and



igh, by acting to de investments in and encouraging I and long-term stems. Improving supported by an



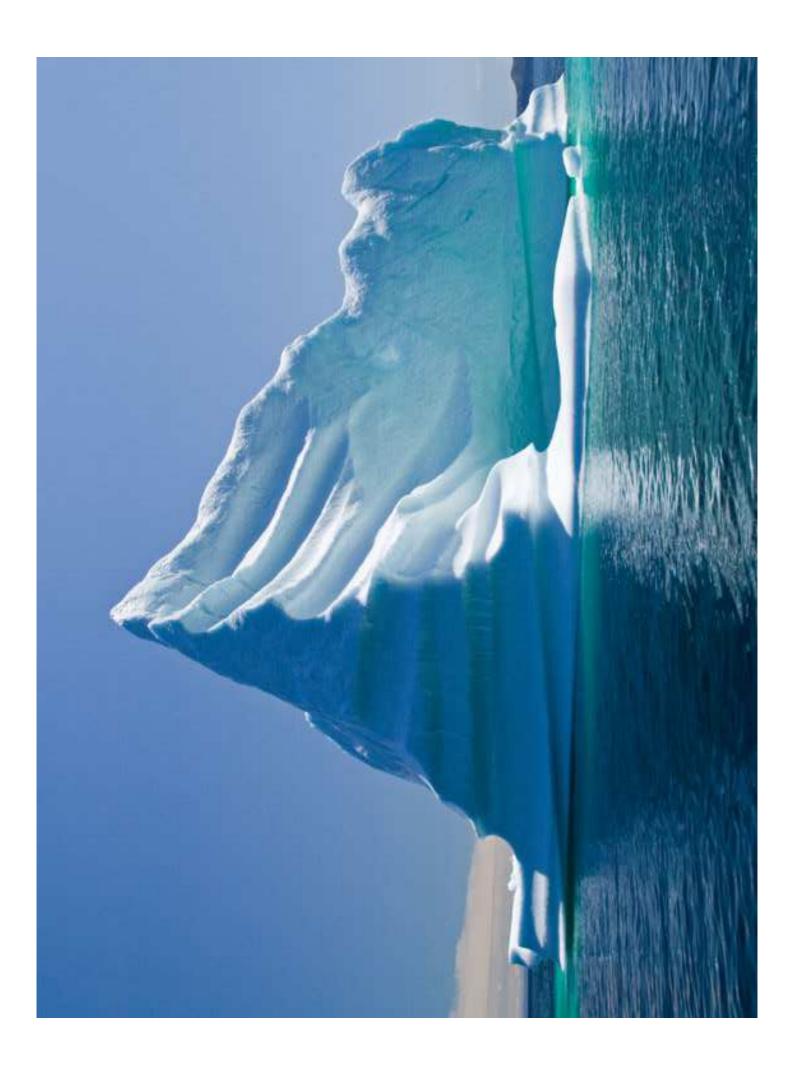
### Causes of Industrial Accidents

Human failures or errors. Human error and unsafe behaviour accounts for almost 90% of all accidents.

Technical faults (Manufacture defects in equipment or material, improper maintenance procedures, lack of preventive maintenance programs, etc)

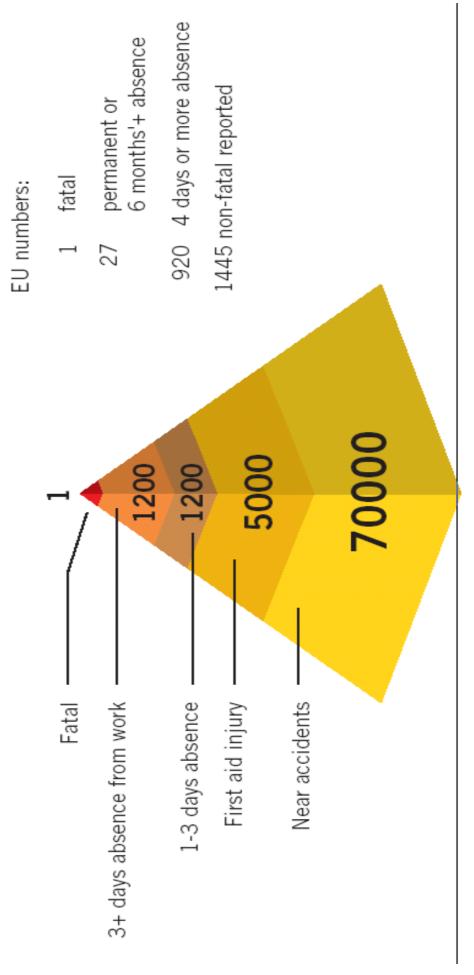
**External forces** 

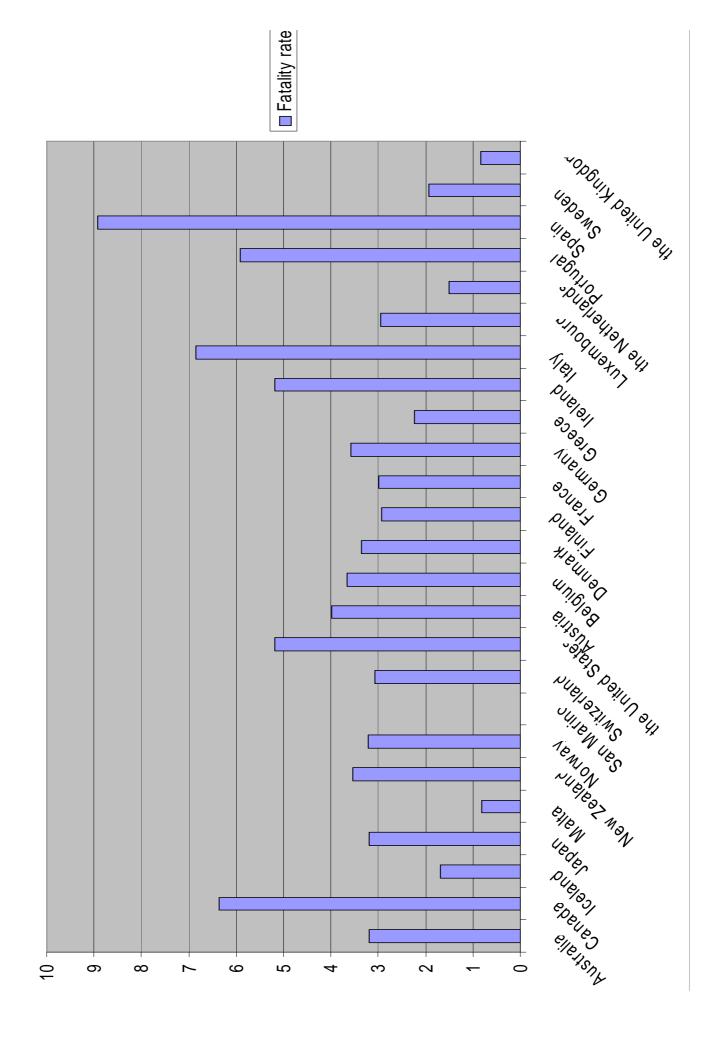




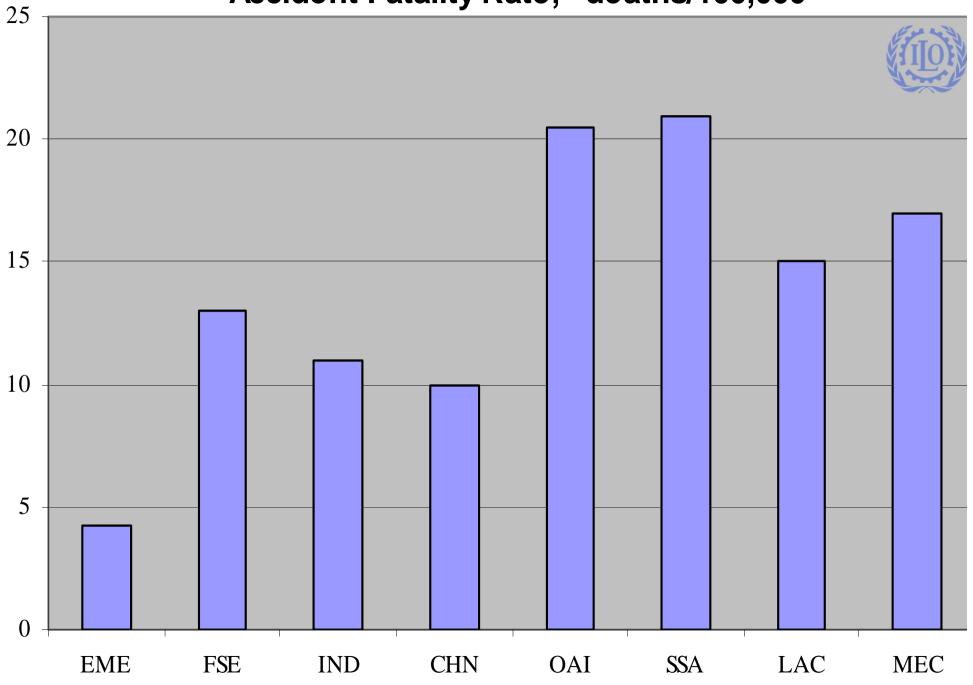
# Introductory Report: Decent Work - Safe Work

# The relation of fatal accidents, other accidents and incidents



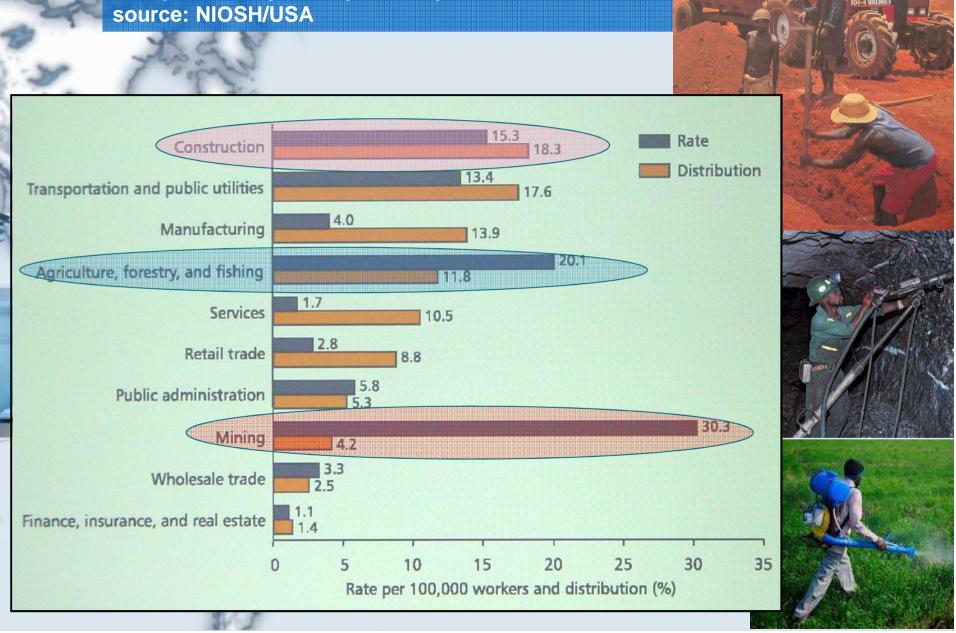


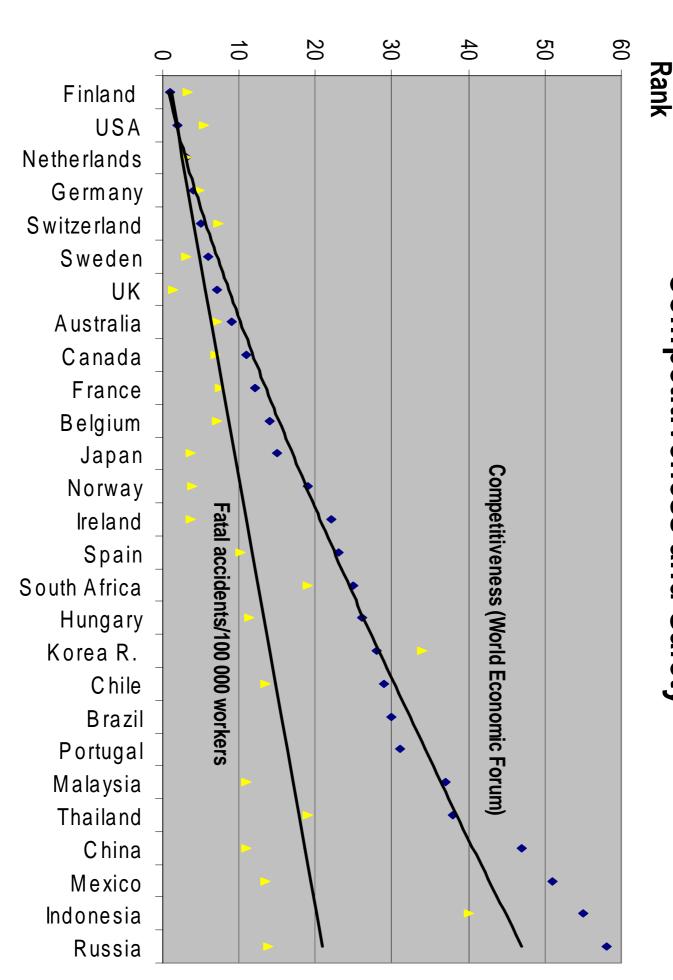
### Accident Fatality Rate, deaths/100,000





Average annual rate and distribution (%) of fatal occupational injuries by industry division, 1980-1995, source: NIOSH/USA

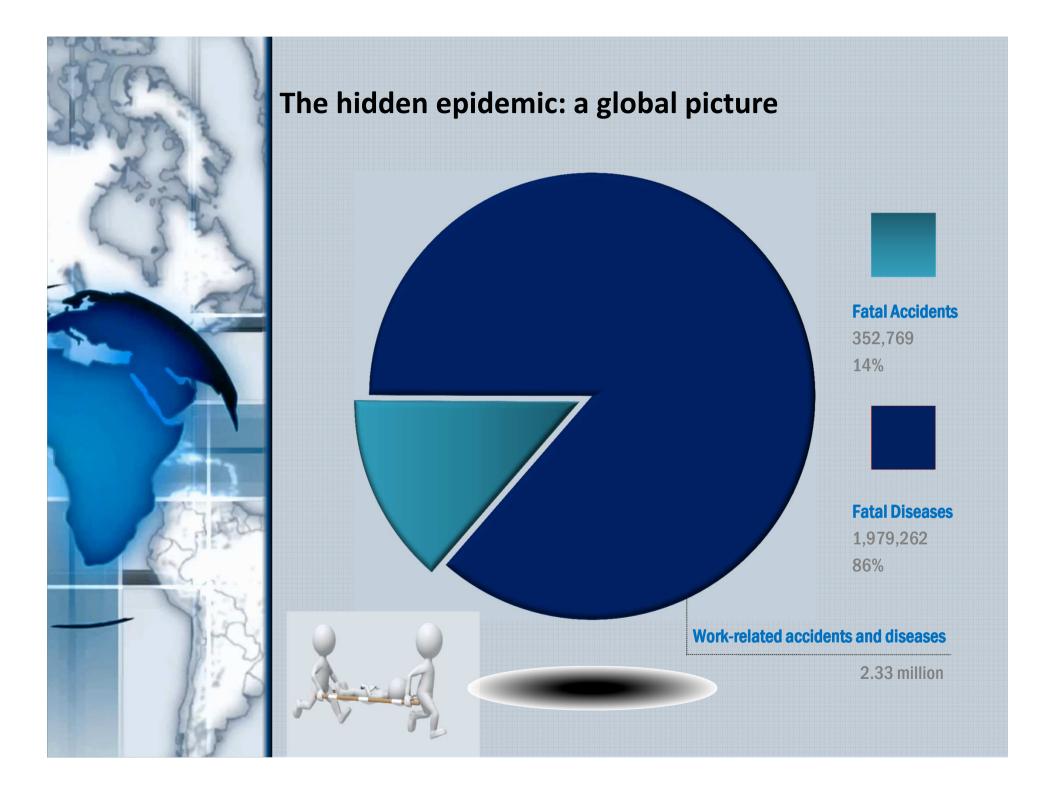


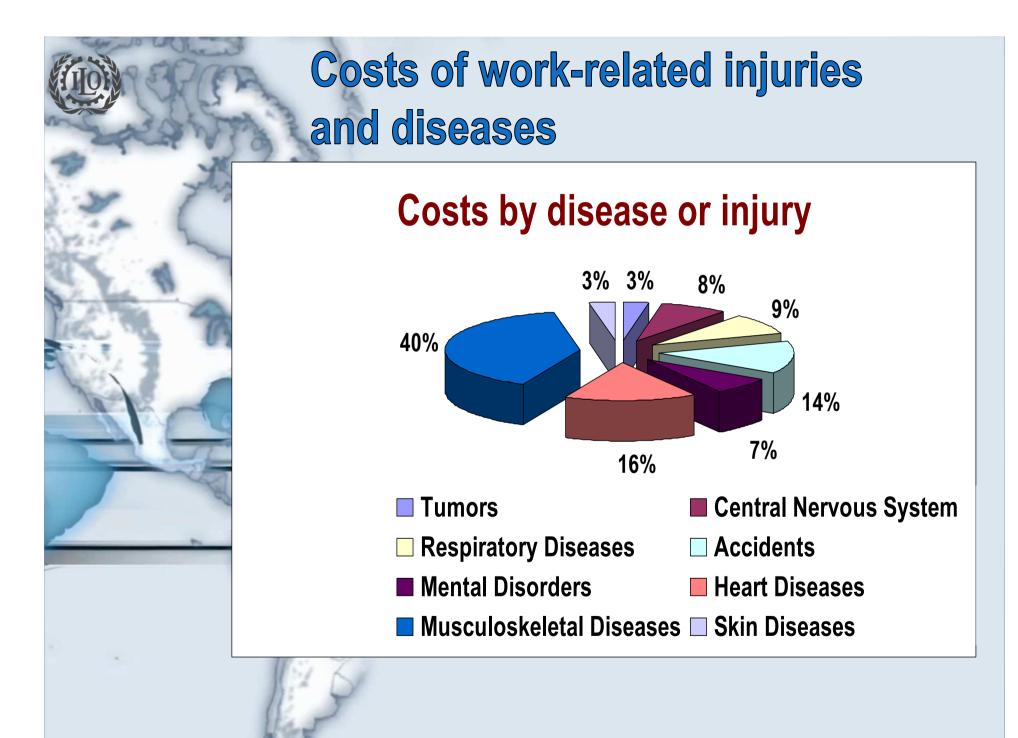


### Competitiveness and Safety

Sources: World Economic Forum; ILO/SafeWork



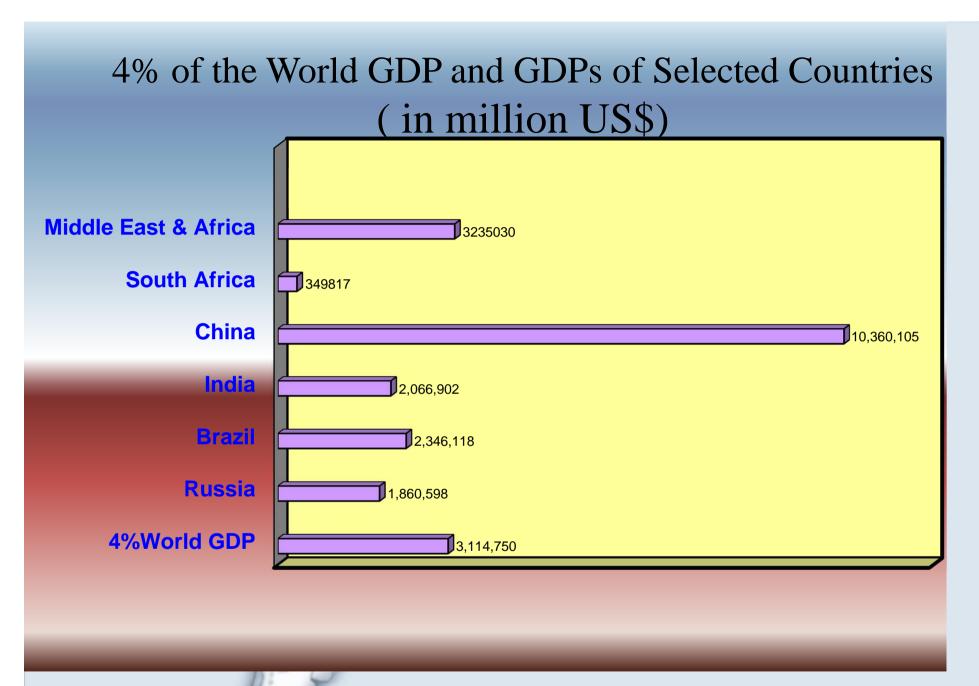






Magnitude of Safety and Health Problems at Work

ILO estimates that 4% of the world Gross Domestic Product is lost due to accidents and work-related diseases.





### Challenges for OSH system

- ✓ Lack of accurate and reliable data on occupational accidents/diseases
- ✓ Inadequate legislation (coverage, mechanism to promote action at enterprises)
- ✓ Lack of compliance assurance
- ✓ Lack of OSH support service network



### International Labour Organization



The ILO is a <u>tripartite</u> organization with worker and employer representatives taking part in its work on equal status with those of governments.

The number of the ILO <u>member</u> countries now stands at 185.

In 1969 the ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize



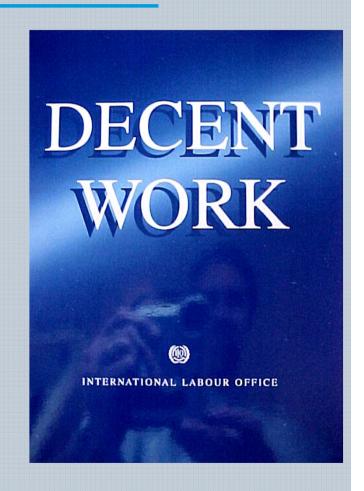


### Decent Work must be Safe Work

### ILO Response

The International Labour
Organization was founded to
ensure everyone the right to
earn a living in freedom, dignity
and security, in short, the right
to decent work. We have never
accepted the belief that injury
and disease "go with the job"

**ILO OSH activities** 





### Objectives of ILO OSHE Programmes

- Reducing the number and seriousness of occupational accidents and diseases;
- Adapting the working environment, equipment and work process to the physical and mental capacity of the worker;
- Enhancing the physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations; and
- Encouraging national policies and programmes of member States and supplying appropriate assistance







Promoting jobs, protecting people

About the ILO

**Topics** 

Regions

Meetings and events

**Programmes** and projects

**Publications** 

Labour standards

Statistics and databases

NORMLEX Information System on International Labour Standards

Search User gi

### Instruments

**Key documents** 

Ratification of ILO Conventions

Supervising the application of International Labour Standards

Regular reporting

Country profiles

Comparatives

Maritime Labour Convention (2006)

**NATLEX** 

National Legislation on Labour and Social Rights

**LEGOSH** 

Global database on occupational safety and health legislation

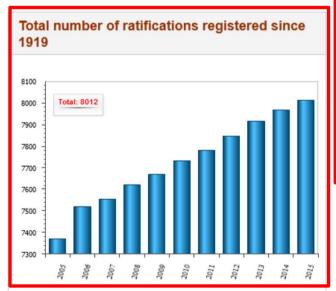
**▶** EPLex Employment protection



NORMLEX Home

NORMLEX is a new information system which brings together information on International Labour Standards (such as ratification information, reporting requirements, comments of the ILO's supervisory bodies, etc.) as well as national labour and social security laws.

NORMLEX has been designed to provide comprehensive and user friendly information on these topics and includes the NATLEX database as well as the information which was previously contained in the former APPLIS, ILOLEX and Libsynd databases, more



### **Fundamental and Governance Conventions**

8 Nov. 2015 As of Today ILO member States: 186 ILO instruments adopted: 399 Conventions: 189 Protocols: 6 Recommendations: 204 **Latest Ratifications** 

### October 2015

- ▶ Cabo Verde MLC Maritime Labour Convention. 2006 (MLC, 2006) - 06 Oct 2015
- ▶ France C181 Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) - 28 Oct 2015
- France C188 Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) - 28 Oct 2015

### Country profi

### **Quick Links**

### Instruments

- ▶ Conventions
- Protocols
- ▶ Recommendation

### Maritime Labour C (2006)

- ▶ Country informati
- ▶ implementation g
- Convention text

### Ratification cor

### **Fundamental Con**

- By country
- ▶ By ILO regions
- By number of ration

### Governance Conv

- ▶ By country
- ▶ By ILO regions
- By number of rati

# Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SAFEWORK)

> SAFEWORK home > ILO instruments on OSH

# Conventions and Recommendations

### Occupational Safety and Health

- C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
- R164 Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981
- C187 Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006
- R197 Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 2006

### Occupational Health Services

- C161 Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985
- R171 Occupational Health Services Recommendation, 1985



### Major Hazard Control

- C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993
- R181 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Recommendation, 1993

### Working Environment

- C148 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977
- R156 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration)
   Recommendation, 1977

### Toxic Substances and Agents

- R3 Anthrax Prevention Recommendation, 1919
- C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986
- R172 Asbestos Recommendation, 1986
- C136 Benzene Convention, 1971
- R144 Benzene Recommendation, 1971
- C170 Chemicals Convention, 1990
- R177 Chemicals Recommendation, 1990
- C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960
- R114 Radiation Protection Recommendation, 1960
- C13 White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921

### Occupational Cancer

- C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974
- R147 Occupational Cancer Recommendation, 1974



### **Guarding of Machinery**

- C119 Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963
- R118 Guarding of Machinery Recommendation, 1963

### Maximum Weight

- C127 Maximum Weight Convention, 1967
- R128 Maximum Weight Recommendation, 1967



### Particular Branches of Activity

- C164 Health Protection and Medical Care (Seafarers) Convention, 1987
- C120 Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964
- C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929
- R106 Medical Advice at Sea Recommendation, 1958
- C113 Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959
- C73 Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946
- C152 Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979
- R160 Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Recommendation, 1979
- C110 Plantations Convention, 1958
- C134 Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970
- R142 Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Recommendation, 1970
- C28 (Shelved) Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929
- C32 Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932
- C184 Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001
- R192 Safety and Health in Agriculture Recommendation, 2001
- C167 Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988
- R175 Safety and Health in Construction Recommendation, 1988
- C176 Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995
- R183 Safety and Health in Mines Recommendation, 1995
- C62 Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937
- R53 Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937
- R105 Ships' Medicine Chests Recommendation, 1958

### **Employment of Women**

- C3 Maternity Protection Convention, 1919
- C103 Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952
- C183 Maternity Protection Convention, 2000
- R191 Maternity Protection Recommendation, 2000
- C89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
- P89 Protocol of 1990 to the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
- C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935

### **Employment of Children and Young Persons**

- C77 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946
- C78 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations)
  Convention, 1946
- C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921
- C124 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965
- C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- C10 Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921
- C7 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920
- C90 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948
- C79 Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946
- C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
- R190 Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999

### Migrant Workers

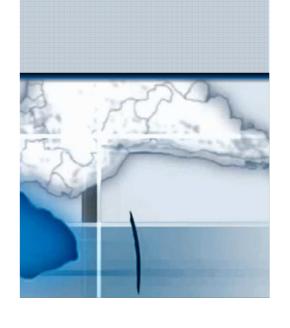
C143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975





### Labour Inspection

- C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
- R81 Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947
- P81 Protocol of 1995 to the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
- C129 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969
- R133 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1969
- C178 Labour Inspection (Seafarers) Convention, 1996
- R185 Labour Inspection (Seafarers) Recommendation, 1996



C013 - White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	
C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)	
C062 - Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)	
C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	
C119 - Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)	
C120 - Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120)	
C127 - Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)	
C136 - Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)	
C139 - Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139)	
C148 - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)	
C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) P155 - Protocol of 2002 to the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981	
C161 - Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)	
C162 - Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)	
C167 - Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)	
C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)	
C174 - Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174)	
C176 - Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)	
C184 - Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001 (No. 184)	
C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)	
P155 - Protocol of 2002 to the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981	
Social security	
C012 - Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)	
C017 - Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)	
C018 - Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18)	
C019 - Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)	
C024 - Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927 (No. 24)	
C025 - Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927 (No. 25)	

### Ratifications for Brazil

### 96 Conventions

- Fundamental Conventions: 7 of 8
   Governance Conventions (Priority): 3 of 4
   Technical Conventions: 86 of 177

### Key OSH Conventions (15 out of 20)

Convention	Date	Status
C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)	22 Sep 1938	In Force
C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	05 Sep 1966	In Force
C119 - Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)	16 Apr 1992	In Force
C120 - Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120)	24 Mar 1969	In Force
C127 - Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)	21 Aug 1970	In Force
C136 - Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)	24 Mar 1993	In Force
C139 - Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139)	27 Jun 1990	In Force
C148 - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)	14 Jan 1982	In Force
C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)	18 May 1992	In Force
C161 - Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)	18 May 1990	In Force
C162 - Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)	18 May 1990	In Force
C167 - Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 No. 167)	19 May 2006	In Force
C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)	23 Dec 1996	In Force
C174 - Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 02 Aug 2001 1993 (No. 174)	02 Aug 2001	In Force
C176 - Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)	18 May 2006	In Force



## Ratifications for Russian Federation

### 73 Conventions and 1 Protocol

- Fundamental Conventions: 8 of 8
- Governance Conventions (Priority): 3 of 4 Technical Conventions: 62 of 177

### Key OSH Conventions (11 out of 20)

Convention	Date	Status
C013 - White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	10 Oct 1991	In Force
C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935	04 1/5 1021	
(No. 45)	04 May 1901	In Force
C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	22 Sep 1967	In Force
C119 - Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)	04 Nov 1969	In Force
C120 - Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	200	
(No. 120)	77 Sep 1967	In Force
C148 - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and	1000	
Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)	05 Jun 1988	In Force
C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981	000 1.1 1000	<u> </u>
(No. 155)	02 Jul 1998	In Force
C162 - Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)	04 Sep 2000	In Force
C174 - Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention,	0,000	<u> </u>
1993 (No. 174)	10 Feb 2012	In Force
C176 - Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176) 19 Jul 2013	19 Jul 2013	In Force
C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and	04 T. 1 0011	
	24 Feb 2011	In Force

### Ratifications for India

### 45 Conventions and 1 Protocol

Governance Conventions (Priority): 3 of 4 Technical Conventions: 38 of 177 Fundamental Conventions: 4 of 8
 Governance Conventions (Priority)
 Technical Conventions: 38 of 177

### Key OSH Conventions (5 out of 20)

Convention	Date	Status
C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935	0001	[-
(No. 45)	22 Mar 1958	In Force
C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	17 Nov 1975	In Force
C127 - Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)	26 Mar 2010	In Force
C136 - Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)	11 Jun 1991	In Force
C174 - Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, oc 1	2000	Ľ
1993 (No. 174)	00 Jun 2008	In Force

### Ratifications for China

### 25 Conventions

Fundamental Conventions: 4 of 8
 Governance Conventions (Priority): 2 of 4
 Technical Conventions: 19 of 177

### Key OSH Conventions (4 out of 20)

Convention	Date	Status
C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935	2001 1000	
(No. 45)	07 Dec 1930	In Force
C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981	7000 T 30	Ĺ
(No. 155)	77 Jan 2007	In Force
C167 - Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988	2000	Ĺ
(No. 167)	07 Mar 2002	In Force
C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)	11 Jan 1995	In Force



### 27 Conventions

Fundamental Conventions: 8 of 8
 Governance Conventions (Priority): 2 of 4
 Technical Conventions: 17 of 177

### Key OSH Conventions (3 out of 20)

Date           Convention, 1935 (No. 45)         25 Jun 1936 [In]           Convention, 1981         18 Feb 2003 [In]           Ivention, 1995 (No. 176)         09 Jun 2000 [In]			7
trional Safety and Health Convention, 1935 (No. 45) and Health Convention, 1981 and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)		Date	Status
tional Safety and Health Convention, 1981 and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)	punor	25 Jun 1936	In Force
and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)	ational Safety and Health Convention, 1981	10 11 2002	
and He		18 Feb 2003	In Force
	and He	09 Jun 2000	In Force



### **International Labour Organization**

Convention (No. 174) and Recommendation (No. R181) concerning the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents

Adopted in June 1993 at the 80th Session of the International Labour Conference



### Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174)

### C. 174 applies to applies to major hazard installations.

This Convention does not apply to:

- a) nuclear installations and plants processing radioactive substances except for facilities handling non-radioactive substances at these installations;
- b) military installations;
- c) transport outside the site of an installation other than by pipeline

This Convention provides that each Member of the ILO shall formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy concerning the protection of workers, the public and the environment against the risk of major accidents.

This policy shall be implemented through preventive and protective measures for major hazard installations and, where practicable, shall promote the use of the best available safety technologies.



### Definition of major accident Article 3 (d)

The term major accident means a sudden occurrence - such as a major emission, fire or explosion - in the course of an activity within a major hazard installation, involving one or more hazardous substances and leading to a serious danger to workers, the public or the environment, whether immediate or delayed;

