

12th Occupational Safety and Health Programme (Summary)

Period: 1st April, 2013 – 31st March, 2018

Society that the Programme aims for

[When someone gets engaged to work, his or her life threatened or health impaired shall be essentially impermissible.]

The programme aims, by ensuring that all the parties concerned (the State, occupational safety and health organizations, business owners employing workers, workers carrying out operations, persons ordering jobs, consumers using goods or services produced by the jobs, etc.) share the above message, understand the cost for safety and health as absolutely imperative and take respectively responsible behavior, for the society that *everyone is able to work in safe and healthy environments*.

Fundamental policy

- Taking into account the long term trends of accident occurrence and the change of social situation, to narrow down the emphasized countermeasures
- Setting the numerical targets for priority sectors and diseases, to assess their progress taking into account the change of social situation.

Over all target

- To decrease work-related fatalities by 15% or more by 2018 (compared to 2012)
- To decrease work-related fatalities and injuries (more than 3 day work absence) by 15% or more by 2018(compared to 2012)

Priority countermeasures

1. To prioritize countermeasures in accordance with the occurrence of work-related fatalities, injuries or diseases
2. To address occupational safety and health countermeasures with coordination and cooperation among the public administration, occupational safety and health organizations, industry organizations, etc.
3. To facilitate the awareness to the safety and health among the society, enterprises, workers
4. To drive measures taking into account the scientific basis and the global trends
5. To strengthen the involvement by managements of original orderers, manufacturers, facilities, etc.
6. To correspondent to issues on the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant Disaster

1. To prioritize countermeasures in accordance with the occurrence of work-related fatalities, injuries or diseases

Countermeasures for prioritized sectors

Tertiary sector [Target] Retail: decrease casualties by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ To study the legal system of the safety and health management suitable for retail sectors, etc.,○ To raise the consciousness on accident prevention mainly
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20% or more Social welfare: decrease casualties by 10% or more Catering: decrease casualties by 20% or more	for large scale retail stores and multi-store operating companies, <input type="radio"/> To ensure the safety at back yards in the retail sector, <input type="radio"/> To promote preventive measures for the back pain and slip/trip accidents.
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*Casualties: work-related fatalities and injury absent from work for more than 3 days

Land transportation sector [Target]: Decrease casualties by 10% or more	<input type="radio"/> To ensure the thorough accident prevention during cargo handling operations
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Construction sector [Target]: Decrease fatalities by 20 % or more	<input type="radio"/> To promote preventive measures for the fall from height accidents on scaffolds, ladders, roofs, etc., <input type="radio"/> To request original orderers to ensure that the safety and health cost reaches to related contractors, <input type="radio"/> To ensure the safety and the thoroughness preventing against exposure to asbestos at demolition works.
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Manufacturing sector [Target]: Decrease fatalities by 5% or more	<input type="radio"/> To prevent accidents caught in/between machines by making mechanical equipment intrinsically safe.
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Countermeasure for health preservation and occupational diseases

Mental health [Target]: Increase workplaces addressing the countermeasure to 80 % or more	<input type="radio"/> To study the workshop improve method for preventing the mental ill-health, <input type="radio"/> To promote addressing the stress check, etc., <input type="radio"/> To enhance and strengthen assisting workplaces not capable of how to address mental health problems, <input type="radio"/> To facilitate the return-to-work assistance by collecting cases or preparing model programmes.
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Overburdened work [Target]: Decrease employees who work for 60 hours or more a week by 30 % or more	<input type="radio"/> To thoroughly implement the health management such as medical examination, measures taken based on the medical examination, etc., <input type="radio"/> To grant holidays or leaves and encourage to take them, <input type="radio"/> To promote the reduction of overtime work through enhancing to observe the rule of overtime work limit.
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Chemical substances [Target]: Increase manufacturers of chemicals who display the hazard and toxicity information and issue the safety data sheet to	<input type="radio"/> To develop the system to collect, accumulate and share the hazard and toxicity information, <input type="radio"/> To enhance enforcing chemicals taking into account the hazard and toxicity evaluation and its result focussed on the carcinogenicity,
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80 % or more	○ To promote the communication and provision of the hazard and toxicity information and the risk assessment.
Back pain, heat stroke [Target] Back pain: decrease casualties including back pain at social welfare facilities by 10% or more Heat stroke: decrease total number of casualties due to heat strokes for 5 years by 20% or more	○ To strengthen implementing back pain prevention education mainly for care facilities, retail sector, land transportation sector, ○ To diffuse the back pain preventive measures, through introducing the care equipment, the thorough implementation of back pain health check, instructing the back pain free methods while transferring patients, ○ To study introducing the enforcement on the back pain prevention for heavy item handling. ○ To study necessary mandatory measures to prevent the heat stroke for works at summer season.
Passive smoking prevention [Target]: Decrease workers exposed to the passive smoking by 15% or less	○ To implement the campaign and education on harmful effect to health due to passive smoking, ○ To provide effective supports to employers ○ To thoroughly implement the non-smoking practice, the smoking area separation and other necessary measures.

2. To address occupational safety and health countermeasures with coordination and cooperation among the public administration, occupational safety and health organizations, industry organizations, etc.

- To vitalize activities carried out by occupational safety and health organizations as well as to cultivate safety and health experts and make use of them,
- To promote occupational safety and health countermeasures in cooperation with industrial organizations through the relationship and policy talks with them,
- To develop external OSH professional bodies to support companies, and prepare the system or environment to easily make use for them.

3. To facilitate the awareness to the safety and health among the society, enterprises, workers

- To raise OSH awareness for the top managements that their companies are not diligent to address the OSH
- To officially announce the name of companies with good evaluations given by OSH experts in accordance with indexes developed to comprehensively and objectively evaluate items affecting workers' safety and health,
- To consider sanctions against companies, including to announce names of companies which repeatedly occur serious accidents and not to have the effective improvement,
- To study introducing the safety and health course into the university education.

4. To drive measures taking into account the scientific basis and the global trends

- To drive measures taking into account the scientific basis in cooperation with Independent

Administrative Agency National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health in Japan,

- To keep the international consistency for OSH measure taking into account global trends on latest findings or OSH measures.

5. To strengthen the involvement by managements of original orderers, manufacturers, facilities, etc.

- To strengthen the original orderers' involvement to discourage to escape from their OSH responsibility by outsourcing works, and to avoid such circumstances that contractors are not able to allocate the safety and health costs because of the excessively cheap order,
- To study the legal responsibility of managements of facilities, in case third person uses them,
- In case that serious accident occurred due to major defects of machines, to study the legal system to publicly announce the content of accident at work, the names of manufacturers and for manufacturers to call back the said machines and remedy defects.

7. To correspondent to issues on the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant Disaster

- To steadily carry out preventive measures of accident at work for restoration/reconstruction projects in devastated sites, decontamination work, infrastructure restoration projects,
- To thoroughly implement the radiation exposure prevention and the safety and health management.