Safety and Health Motif

The green cross motif was adopted at the first-ever Safety Week in 1928 as a symbol of safety activities, while the white cross motif was then adopted at the 4th Industrial Health Week in 1953 to symbolize occupational health activities. In 1965, in order to underline the objective of pressing forward with safety and health as the unified concept, the two separate motifs were reworked and integrated into the safety and health motif that you see here.
While the number of industrial accidents in Japan has been steadily decreasing in the long term, and the annual number of work-related fatalities has recorded the lowest ever for the last two consecutive years since 2015, precious lives of 928 people were lost in 2016 because of the increasing number of occupational accidents in manufacturing industry. In addition, the annual sum of occupational accidents has been increasing with a focus on tertiary industry.

There are several factors that are to be considered: Fundamental approach to safety management has not been thoroughly adapted to workers: In tertiary industry, safety activities have been sluggish due to the lack of staffs who are in charge of safety at the companies which manage many stores, and facilities with social welfare.

Recently, raising standard of safety and health activities at small and medium-sized enterprises/workplaces (SMEs), which have high occupational accidents rates, is growing a critical issue. In addition, how to activate those activities at workplaces in the tertiary industry, such as retailing, social welfare facilities, and restaurant business is a further concern.

In light of these circumstances, Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA) is, above all, working hard on measures for SMEs, which are the foundation of the Japanese economy. These measures include offering the program in which experts provide free advice on OSH matters for the workplaces in the SMEs of manufacturing and the tertiary sectors, as well as establishing safety and health consultation services to help resolve these worries.

In the international area, we will continue pursuing exchange and cooperation with International Labour Organization (ILO) and various countries/areas, I believe that it is important for us to participate more aggressively in undertakings within the regions covered by Asia-Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organization (APOSBO), whose annual conference a delegation from JISHA has attended every year. We also will work on international cooperation activities such as providing information on safety and health of each country and trainings for fostering human resources. Besides, in light of economic globalization, we will step up supports for Japanese companies that are venturing overseas.

We will devote ourselves to taking a role of promoting government safety and health policies further, at the same time, as the body which provides cutting-edge technical services for OSH, joining forces with people from all quarters, and making every effort to reduce industrial accidents, in order to do a better job to meet the demands of companies and workplaces more than ever.

We feel it is important, for the purpose of actively carrying out the above efforts, to widely convey information both at home and abroad about our endeavors. Accordingly, we have published this Annual Report 2017, which describes the status of our initiatives. We hope you find it useful.

August 2017

Nobuyuki Yamaki
President of JISHA
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JISHA, which was established in 1964 under the Industrial Accident Prevention Organizations Act, is a legal entity whose membership consists of employers’ associations, with associate members of individual employers (workplaces). JISHA’s overall objective is to help prevent work-related accidents and injuries and protect health of workers by promoting safety and health efforts undertaken by employers, and by offering Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) guidance and services. JISHA’s major activities are listed below.

- Promoting industrial accident preventive efforts undertaken by employers
- Establishing and administering facilities for education and technical guidance
- Providing technical guidance and assistance
- Collecting and disseminating OSH information and documents
- Conducting research, surveys and public relation services

In the 1960’s, industrial accidents much occurred and the situation at that time was on its worst level, ultimately, the number of industrial accidents came up the highest ever. Under this circumstance, the government enacted the Occupational Safety and Health Act in 1972 to take comprehensive measures to resolve problems and to improve the status. Until now, the situation has much improved by efforts of those concerned, based on the said law and measures of JISHA.

However, many problems and issues have still existed and new ones are taking place. JISHA will tackle these tasks in cooperation with relevant organizations/institutes including the government by the following activities.
In 2016 the number of work-related fatalities was 928 (people), which decreased by 44 (4.5%) compared with the previous year, and has fallen below 1,000 for the last two consecutive years. The sum of fatalities and injuries requiring four days or more off from work was 117,910, which has increased by 1,599 (1.4%) compared with the previous year of 116,311.

In order to prevent occupational accidents, diseases, and to secure OSH for workers, JISHA undertakes the core activities described below.

1. Support for introduction of risk assessment (RA) and establishment of OSH management systems (OSHMS)

(1) In response to enterprises’ demand for skilled manpower that will immediately be useful in the field of RA and OSHMS, JISHA organizes a set of seminars.

   Furthermore, JISHA implements training courses on RA and risk reduction relating to machinery and equipment in accordance with the Guidelines for the Comprehensive Safety Standards of Machinery, established by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (MHLW) and the international standards (ISO 12100, etc.). It also implements RA training courses on chemical substances for preventing explosions and fires as well as health impairment.

(2) Upon request from enterprises, JISHA sends experts to workplaces in order to provide support to employers, in all stages, introducing, and establishing risk assessment and OSHMS as well as implementing and improving it.

   JISHA also conducts the certification service based on the JISHA OSHMS Standards System in accordance with the guideline of the MHLW and the International Labour Organization (ILO).
2. Promotion of OSH education for strengthening on-site capacity

(1) JISHA organizes OSH trainings/seminars, targeting each rank of people in enterprises, corresponding to each level: OSH Top Seminars designed to help top managers learn the importance of OSH management in business; trainings designed to help newly employed staff, foremen, OSH-responsible staff learn practical know-how and techniques about OSH affairs corresponding to each role and duty. JISHA also dispatches experts to enterprises upon their requests to provide technical advice or to help organize in-house training.

(2) The OSH Education Centers in Tokyo and Osaka respectively run a variety of OSH technical training courses for OSH trainers/instructors of enterprises.

(3) Under the slogan of Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign is activities generated from the concept that intends to place priority on a lively workplace. Based on idea of respect for human beings, all of top managers, supervisors and employees are to participate in industrial-accident preventive activities at each workplace, striving to find solutions by themselves and to attain “zero accidents” as their ultimate goal. Currently, JISHA is carrying the Five-year plans to promote Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign started in 2013 forward.

(4) In order to promote Zero-Accident Campaign across the country, JISHA organizes stratified seminars, trainings: seminars for top managers who are planning to introduce the campaign activities in enterprise; seminars for line managers who are primarily responsible for the campaign in the workplace based on zero-accident idea and practice; and training for Hazard Prediction (KY) which instruct trainers who will educate leaders of Hazard Prediction activities in the workplace. Recently, in addition to the above-mentioned activities, JISHA implements Hazard Prediction trainings focusing on safety driving and medical actions as well.

3. Physical health promotion and mental health support

(1) In order to promote both physical and mental health of workers, JISHA provides upskilling support with industrial physicians from the beginning, implements in fostering instructors and practitioners of enterprises in the field of physical exercise, nutrition guidance and health guidance, counseling as well as organizing seminars to follow up the context and sending experts to enterprises upon request for in-house health promotion training.
JISHA’s Core Activities

(2) Besides, in order to promote mental health measures in the workplace, JISHA runs seminars to help learn from the primary to the tertiary stages of prevention comprehensively, for example, including training for staff who will be involved in mental health issues at their workplaces, and those designed to help supervisors or OSH staff learn approaches and techniques required to their specific responsibilities. Further, JISHA sends experts to enterprises upon their requests to train supervisors or OSH staff. In addition, according to the amendments of Industrial Safety and Health Act, it renews and provides the JISHA’s health-advice service that has been developed as the tools to promote workers’ self-awareness of living condition and stress.

4. JISHA’s on-demand technical services

(1) Upon request from enterprises, JISHA sends experts such as safety/health officers to the workplace to diagnose issues relating to OSH management of production facilities and processes, operation methods, and workplace environments, and to give employers necessary advice on problems.

(2) In addition, upon request from enterprises and etc., JISHA provides a technical support for non-regulated hazardous chemicals, including preparation of SDS compliant with GHS, hazard assessment based on hazard statement, advice for setting exposure limit, and conducts exposure survey by individual exposure measurement, etc.

(3) Regarding working conditions stipulated by law and rule, JISHA conducts measurements of dust, lead, noise, intensity of illumination for VDT work, velocity control of local exhaust ventilation systems, and status of use of organic solvents and specified chemical items. Based on the measurement results, JISHA proposes countermeasures to improve conditions, or sends experts to enterprises to help with in-house training.

(4) JISHA analyzes workers’ blood, urine, or hair to detect chemical substances. It also conducts analysis of airborne and material-embedded free silicic acid (free silica) and asbestos, and airborne toxic substances including metals and organic solvents. Recently requests for analysis of rare metal indium in the serum have been on the increase.

(5) JISHA provides a series of guidance/advice from gap analysis to implementation of appropriate measures for improving OSH issues for SMEs.
5. Production and distribution of publications and other items; provision of the latest OSH information; and public relations and educational activities

(1) JISHA issues monthly magazines and other publications, and produces and sells posters and other OSH-related goods.

(2) JISHA offers people information relating to “The East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami” on its website.

(3) Every autumn, JISHA holds National Industrial OSH Convention. In addition to ceremonial events including award ceremonies, presentation of OSH activities and good practices for improvement in the enterprises, special lecturers and symposia by experts are organized. Participants have opportunities to learn the latest OSH information and knowledge as well as OSH practical experience from other enterprises.

(4) JISHA provides the latest information on OSH protective equipment and devices at Green Cross Exhibition, which is held concurrently with National Industrial Safety and Health Convention.

6. International cooperation

(1) JISHA promotes international exchanges with overseas OSH organizations in the form of receiving guests or attending international meetings such as World OSH Congress and Asia Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organization (APOSHO).

(2) JISHA organizes the JISHA OSH Seminar annually to provide technical cooperation with overseas OSH organizations. In addition, it arranges training courses on OSH policy-related affairs, on commission from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and ILO/ROAP. Besides it dispatches lecturers on request of OSH organizations.
JISHA’s Detailed Activities

1. Proactive Development of Programs Relating to Risk Assessment (RA) and OSHMS

Risk assessment (RA) is the string of practice of identifying hazards to people or potential sources of harmful effects, estimating their effects (risks), and eliminating or reducing unacceptable risks.

Occupational Safety and Health management system (OSHMS) is the system for achieving specific organizational goals set out in an OSH policy made by top management, creating a concrete plan for achieving those goals, and ensuring those works together toward the goals with making each individual fully play his or her part. PDCA (plan-do-check-act) cycle is regarded as an effective tool for implementing the system.

(1) Expansion of RA and OSHMS programs

The revision in 2005 of the Industrial OSH Act, which went into force in April 2006, stipulates that the employer shall make an effort to implement RA. JISHA conducts the following training courses in order to develop human resources needed to implement RA based on the Guidelines for Risk Assessment published by the MHLW in March 2006, besides that, to introduce, set up, and operate OSHMS properly based on the Revised Guidelines for OSH Management Systems, published by the MHLW.

Figure 1 below shows the flowchart of RA.

Fig. 1: Flowchart of RA

- Identification on hazards or harmfulness relating to works
- Estimation of each specified risk
- Judgement of priority and consideration about contents of measures for eliminating/mitigating risks
- Execution of actual actions for decreasing risks
(a) Practical risk assessment training course for OSH staff members
A training course on proper procedures for RA, implementation method and creation of RA system, targeting OSH staff members and others who will play main roles in introduction of RA system and improvement of its implementation procedures.

(b) Risk assessment training course for workplace leaders
A training course on practical procedures for RA in the workplace with a focus on exercises, targeting managers, supervisors and workers who actually identify risks and hazards and implement risk assessment/evaluation in the workplace based on RA system.

(c) Management system leader training course
A training course on proper establishment and implementation of OSHMS based on the OSHMS guidelines, targeting OSH staff members who will play main roles in establishment and operation of OSHMS.

(d) Practical management system auditing training course
A training course on proper implementation of OSHMS auditing based on the OSHMS guidelines, targeting OSH staff members who will play main roles in OSHMS auditing, in creating the framework and improving implementation structure of OSHMS.

(e) OSHMS internal auditing training course
A training course on practical procedures of OSHMS internal auditing, targeting persons who will actually be in charge of internal auditing of OSHMS.

(f) Risk assessment upper level training course
A training course on following up to support an effective or sustainable effort of RA, targeting OSH staff members or others at the workplace where RA system has been introduced.

(g) Learning risk assessment through exercise training course
A training course on specific case study exercises to deepen understanding of RA system, targeting workers on-site, corresponding to the needs of workplaces where RA system has been operated.

(h) Practical OSH training course for operating OSHMS
A training on how to acquire practical OSH activities procedures by making full use of OSHMS, targeting OSH staff members or others at the workplace where OSHMS has been introduced or are being considered to be introduced.
JISHA’s Detailed Activities

(i) Introductory training course for establishing management system for the first time
   The purpose of the training course is to capture the entire structure toward the introduction of management system and understand its framework, targeting persons in charge of safety and health.

(j) Risk assessment training course for indirect departments
   A training course with drills on RA for indirect departments such as maintenance, distribution, quality assurance, office work, targeting OSH staff members at such workplaces.

(k) Management system training course for upper level (OSHMS)
   A training course to learn know-how required to promote flexible and upgraded OSHMS, targeting OSH staff members who have already operated OSHMS at workplaces.

(l) Training course for future OSH management in retail shops and restaurants
   A training course includes mixture of exercises and explanations on proceeding with risk assessment, introduction methods, as well as safety and health activities, targeting staff and manager who are in charge of OSH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training course</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Practical risk assessment training course for OSH staff members (RA)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Risk assessment training course for workplace leaders (RA)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Management system leader training course (OSHMS)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Practical management system auditing training course (OSHMS)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. OSHMS internal auditing training course</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Risk assessment upper level training course (RA)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Learning risk assessment through exercise training course (RA)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Practical OSH training course for operating OSHMS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Introduction training course for establishing management system for the first time</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Risk assessment training course for indirect departments (RA)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Management system training course for upper level (OSHMS)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. OSH management training course for future retail shops and restaurants</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. ISO 45001 information session</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>5,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JISHA also sends experts to the workplaces that are planning to introduce or are in the process of establishing OSHMS, to provide 70 on-site training courses, 59 OSHMS total support services, and other services.

In addition to the training courses shown in the table 1, JISHA conducted one comprehensive management system training course and one JISHA OSHMS Standards certification auditing training course.
(2) JISHA OSHMS Standards Certification service

JISHA conducts the JISHA OSHMS Standards Certification service. The certification criteria follow the guideline of the MHLW and that of ILO. The certification is based on the investigation that includes whether management system established at the workplace contributes to improve OSH level, whether OSHMS has been set up properly, and whether it is operated appropriately to produce step-by-step improvement in OSH performance.

Now that it has been over 13 years since JISHA started the OSHMS certification service, improvement in occurrence status of industrial accidents can be seen as the effect of acquiring the OSHMS certification. Figure 2 on page 11 shows the change in accident rate per 1,000 persons of the average of 151 JISHA-certified workplaces during 2003–2010. Despite the fact that they were, even before acquiring the OSHMS certification, of high OSH level with a low accident rate, 3 years before certification, 3 years after the first certification and that 3 years after the update, each of their three-year average rate of accidents requiring 4 days or more off from work has certainly declined after certification, which indicates the effect of OSHMS introduction. Moreover, the 70 workplaces that implemented the third update as of October 2016 among the 151 workplaces are prone to show further declination.

Fig. 2: Change in accident rate per 1,000 persons in 149 certified and updated workplaces that acquired JISHA Certification in 2003–2009
(3) Enhancement of assistance in RA of chemical substances and of machinery and equipment

Regarding machinery and equipment, JISHA helps ensure an intrinsic safety measure of machinery at workplaces through RA and risk reduction based on the three-step method machinery manufacturers and users, and has also started to help ensuring risk assessment in the process of design from a standpoint of machinery manufacturers since 2015. The various training courses are arranged so that trainees can, step by step, study safety techniques, which are based on the guidelines of the MHLW and international standards, such as ISO12100 applicable on site.

Upon request from enterprises, JISHA also provides on-site training programs on chemical substances and machinery/equipment.

Table 2-A and 2-B show the training courses on control of chemical substances, and safety management of machinery and equipment held in FY 2016.

Table 2-A: Training Courses on Control of Chemical Substances in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training course</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Basic training on chemical substance management</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Training on basic understanding on SDS and control banding</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training on basic understanding on SDS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Training for basic understanding on chemical risk assessment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training on chemical substance management for manager and supervisor</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training on chemical risk assessment using the Internet</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chemical risk assessment training to prevent explosions and fires</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Chemical risk assessment training to prevent health impairments</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chemical risk assessment expert training to prevent explosions and fires</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Chemical risk assessment expert training to prevent health impairments</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Estimating hazardous substance concentration in the operating environment by using mathematical model</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Chemical substance management by utilizing exposure measurement by person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Training on how to make SDS of a mixture</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Training on how to conduct chemical risk assessment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Training of dioxin operation supervisors</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,558</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2-B: Training Courses on Control of Chemical Substances in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training relating to OSH machine</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Learning about the basics training for measures of machine accident prevention</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Risk assessment practical training for machinery and equipment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training for improving safety use of machinery and equipment through experience-based learning.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Comprehensive training for risk assessment of machinery and equipment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training for improving safety use of food processing machine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training for learning law and regulation through machine disaster prevention measures</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Machine safety principles training for design engineer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Risk assessment training for design engineer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Electric and controls safety training for design engineer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Training on the guideline for the controlled specific-self inspection power press of machine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, JISHA conducted 69 on-site training courses on control of chemical substances and 24 courses on machinery and equipment.

(4) SMEs’ Certification service

JISHA has started, since FY2013, new service “OSH Certification for Small-Medium sized Enterprise” so-called “JISHA Good Safety Company (GSC)” service which evaluates basic OSH activities and its fundamentals to sustain them in order to support autonomously efforts of SMEs to improve their OSH activities and status, thereby it newly certified 3 enterprises in FY2016.

2. Promotion of OSH Education

(1) A broad arrangement of training and education programs, plus instructor dispatch

Firstly, based on the concept that OSH of workers must be ensured by the initiatives of top management, JISHA offers the “Top Seminar on OSH”. This seminar, targeting the management of companies, includes lectures on OSH basic information including the latest issues such as mental health as well as lectures on relevant laws and regulations of those topics. Participants of the Top Seminar also have opportunities to exchange information with the management of other companies.

Secondly, targeting line managers, supervisors, OSH staff, and newly employed staff, JISHA provides training courses with lectures and discussions in order to acquire OSH knowledge corresponding to each level. Furthermore, it conducts training courses on particular topics such as understanding of relevant laws and regulations, prevention of human errors, preparation and implementation of operation procedures, and safety patrol in the workplace, etc.

In FY 2016, JISHA held 331 seminars and training courses, which were attended by 9,992 people (see table 3).
JISHA’s Detailed Activities

Table 3: Seminars and Training Courses in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training course</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Top Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health (for executives)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Seminar for General manager for safety and health</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Safety and health management training</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Education for foremen (including staff responsible for safety and health)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Seminar for Industrial Hygienist</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Special education for nuclear decontamination works, etc. (including supplementary class)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Education for operation leaders of nuclear decontamination works, etc.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Special education for accident-derived industrial waste disposal, etc.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Seminars to acquire basic and practical knowledge and skills</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>3,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Heat stroke prevention seminar, etc.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Practical training course to experience risk</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>331</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,994</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Instructor training for OSH education

The OSH Education Centers were established in Tokyo and Osaka to train trainers, instructors and others who are responsible for OSH education conducted by enterprises, as well as OSH advisers and promoters. Both centers were established by the Ministry of Labour (currently the MHLW) and are now operated by JISHA.

The OSH Education Centers distinguish themselves by offering highly practical education under the guidance of experienced experts and offer cutting-edge education facilities, and provide an environment in which trainees seek to compete against and emulate each other by living communally. The centers conduct a wide variety of training programs including RST, which is the MHLW standard training for OSH education trainers. After completing the education and training courses, trainees help raise OSH levels at enterprises and other organizations not only as trainers and instructors but also as production line supervisors and OSH staff members.

In FY 2016, both Centers held in total of 375 training courses, received for a total number of 6,439 participants.

(3) Fulfilled assistance to SMEs and tertiary industries

JISHA supports SMEs, and tertiary industries (i.e. retailing, social welfare facilities, restaurants and etc.). It provides a series of basic/practical training for staff concerned for improving OSH situation in the workplace.

In FY 2016, JISHA held 5 training courses, received for a total number of 95 participants.

Table 4: Training courses for SMEs in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training course</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How to make the workplaces at social welfare facilities safe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Seminar for preventing accidents from falling down at workplaces (half a day)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Practical seminar for safety and health activities: You can use it from today</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Expansion of Zero-Accident Campaign

JISHA began to advocate Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign in 1973 and has been promoting it ever since. The campaign is based on the spirit of respect for human beings which holds the idea that “each person is an indispensable being,” as expressed in three basic ideas: (1) “the principle of zero-accidents,” which requires that all kinds of danger in every person’s daily life, not limited to the dangers lurking at workplaces and in jobs, be detected, comprehended, and resolved, and which is aimed at stamping out all accidents including industrial accidents, occupational diseases, and traffic disasters; (2) “the principle of pre-emptive action,” which requires detection, comprehension, and resolution of all dangers (and problems) hidden in workplaces and in jobs before one starts action and thereby prevents accidents and disasters; and (3) “the principle of participation,” in accordance with the idea that top management, supervisors, staff members, and rank-and-file workers cooperate and act to resolve problems in their respective positions through self-initiated endeavors.

In order to spread and expand Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign, focusing on the principles and techniques, aiming to put those into practice, JISHA holds: “Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign Top Seminar” for executives, “Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign Program Training” for line managers and supervisors, “Hazard Prediction Trainer Training”, “Hazard Prediction Training for Medical Care Safety” primarily for safety supervisors at medical institutions, “Traffic Hazard Prediction Training” primarily for driving safety supervisors, and “Training for establishing Pointing and Calling and it’s proper method”.

KYT seminars
What is Hazard Prediction Training?

For preventing accidents due to human errors and ensuring OSH at site, it requires that leaders at site take initiative to identify hidden dangers in the workplace and in work tasks, and take action to resolve them. To do this, efforts should be made to heighten workers’ sensitivity to danger, foster their powers of concentration and problem-solving abilities, and increase their eagerness to put these skills into practice. The cultivation of these series of activities is called as Hazard Prediction.

Hazard Prediction training, which is basically based on the practice of predicting hazards and resolving problems.

It is carried out in teams based on the following four steps (four-round method):

Step 1: Understanding the current situation
- Members at workplace talk with each other about the kinds of hazards that could be hidden in a given situation.

Step 2: Investigating nature of hazards
- The essence of each hazard is clearly defined.

Step 3: Establishing countermeasures
- Members talk with each other about their ideas for how to deal with the identified hazards.

Step 4: Setting targets
- The countermeasures are defined in terms of the specific actions to be taken, and the action targets are set for each team.

Hazard Prediction is helpful to effective implementation tool for RA, which is the core practice in OSHMS.

In addition to regular Hazard Prediction training courses, JISHA dispatches instructors to enterprises and extends guidance in hazard prediction upon request. Aiming to support enterprises’ social activities and increase participation in the campaign, it has established the registration system for enterprises which declare their commitment to running Zero-Accident Campaign to public. And so far, JISHA has been working to increase the number of courses.

Table 5 shows training courses relating to Zero-Accident Campaign and Hazard Prediction courses held in FY 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training course</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Zero-Accident Total Participation Campaign Top Seminar for executives (Head quarter)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Zero-Accident Campaign Program Study Course (Head quarter)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. KYT Trainer Training</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. KYT Training for Medical Care Safety</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. KYT Training for Safe Driving</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training for establishing Pointing and Calling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other training(Head quarter)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>8,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※KYT: Hazard Prediction Training
4. Promotion of Physical and Mental Health Programs

(1) Physical and mental health promotion for workers

As Japanese society ages, the number of person who has underlying disease of so-called lifestyle related diseases—such as hypertension, diabetes and ischemic heart disease—continues to rise. This tendency reflects not only OSH conditions of workplaces but also lifestyle people have led since their youth, including meals, exercise and habitual behavior, as well as levels of stress workers have been exposed to. For this purpose, the government revised the Industrial Safety and Health Act in 1988, which stipulates that the employer shall make an effort to take steps to maintain and promote health of employees, including providing general health education and medical advice. In the same year, the government also launched the Total Health Promotion Plan (THP) for workers, and JISHA started the following projects to promote THP.

Figure 3 below shows the flow of the THP programs.
JISHA’s Detailed Activities

Table 6 shows the THP training courses conducted in FY 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training course</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. THP leader training</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Health Measurement Practical Seminar-Exercise tolerance test and individual instruction card</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Practical training for improvement</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Specified health guidance practitioner training for THP leaders</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Health maintenance practical seminar to work healthy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,765</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the courses shown in the table, JISHA conducted seminars for the aged workers “Prevention of stumbling down—Preventing depression of physical function” (3 times, 65 participants), “Practical seminar on preventive measures from falling down”(2 times, 35 participants), and “Brush up Seminar for both mental and physical” (5 times, 265 participants)

(2) Mental health measures

In March 2006, the MHLW published the Guideline for Promoting Mental Health Care of Workers, which outlines the principal measures for mental health care that employers are advised to provide. The basic points of mental health measures in the guideline are:

- “establishing, publishing and disseminating policies for mental health measures”;
- “preparing a mental health promotion plan”; 
- “establishing a counseling system”;
- “implementing education and training for managers, supervisors and employees”; 
- “making efforts to improve working environment”; and
- “setting up rules governing how employees who have taken a long leave for a mental health reason can return to work”.

JISHA conducts the following seminars to disseminate the above points and to make sure they are implemented:

- “In-house mental health promoter training”, which helps staff in charge of mental health measures in enterprises learn topics ranging from fundamental points of mental health measures to policies on returning to work;
- “Management personnel seminar”, for managers and supervisors to learn necessary attentive listening skills;
- and in order to help workers who have taken a long leave due to mental health problems smoothly return to work, JISHA started “Setting up support system for return-to-work seminar” and “Mental health seminar, example study) for enterprises to learn how to create a system to support those workers, along with case studies covering the workplace.

As the amendments of Industrial Safety and Health Act required employers to offer stress check to employees, JISHA has newly conducted “Training for staff in charge of stress check system”, in addition to “Seminar to utilize stress check at workplaces, and “Training for nurses and Psychiatric Social Workers who are becoming coordinator for implementing stress check”.

Table 7 shows the training courses relating to mental health held in FY 2016. In addition to running the courses shown in the table, JISHA organized mental health promotion symposia (385 participants).

Also, regarding the JISHA health advise service, which diagnoses status relating to mental health of workers, the number of the stress check service users asking for grasping health practice status was
11,306 and that for assessing stress status was 306,913; in total 318,219.

### Table 7: Mental Health-related Training Courses in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Description</th>
<th>Number of times</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In-house mental health promoter training</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Line care seminar for managers, supervisors, and leaders</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mental health seminar to learn from case studies at workplace</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Seminar to utilize stress testing at workplace</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training for nurses and Psychiatric Social Workers who are becoming coordinator for implementation stress check</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training for staffs in charge of stress check system</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other mental health-related seminars</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,631</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (3) Dispatch of OSH instructors

JISHA dispatches OSH instructors to workplaces to conduct a variety of mental health care promotion training courses: specified for managers and supervisors, and on self-care for employees, upon request from enterprises.

### Table 8: Dispatch of Instruction in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dispatch of OSH instructors</td>
<td>1,270 cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Provision of OSH Technical Services

(1) Workplace OSH diagnoses

JISHA’s OSH officers, as OSH professionals/experts, visit enterprises to conduct OSH diagnoses, upon request. They comprehensively verify compliance with OSH legislations, check status of OSH management, diagnose problems relating to OSH management of production equipment, processes, work procedures and workplace environments, and provide accurate advice for making improvements. They also accept requests from enterprises to help with their OSH education based on the diagnosis results.

In FY 2016, these professionals conducted 384 OSH diagnoses, provided 1,250 OSH education sessions, and gave 503 OSH lectures.

(2) Working environment measurements’ biological sampling and analyses of airborne and material-embedded substances

JISHA takes measurements to help improve working environment. Measurements are conducted on dust, organic solvents, specified chemical substances, lead and other metals, which are harmful substances specified by law and rule, and noise, intensity of illumination for VDT work, and velocity control of local exhaust ventilation systems, as well. It also provides support for improving working environment, including suggestion on improvement measures based on the measurement results and the inspection on local exhaust ventilation systems.
JISHA conducts analyses of toxic substances and their metabolites in biological samples such as urine, blood, and hair, as well as analyses of airborne and material-embedded free silicic acid (free silica) and asbestos, and airborne toxic substances including metals and organic solvents. Upon request, it also conducts analyses, investigations, research, and counseling on a large range of non-regulated chemical substances and develops sampling and analysis methods.

Table 9 shows the working environment measurements and other technical services provided in FY 2016.

Table 9: Working Environment Measurements and Other Technical Services in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Working environment measurements</td>
<td>1,282 enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Biological sample analysis</td>
<td>27,996 samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-biological sample analysis</td>
<td>6,671 samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Analysis and measurements of asbestos(in raw materials, construction materials and airborne)</td>
<td>66 samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Activities on Industrial Health

JISHA implements practical occupational health training courses targeting to the industrial physicians, upon request of organizations related and certified by them. It held 12 training courses and there were 1,507 participants in FY 2016.
6. Distribution of Publications Relating to OSH

(1) Production and distribution of periodicals, books, posters, and other items

JISHA produces and distributes two monthly magazines, “Anzen to Kenko” (“Safety & Health”) for OSH staff and managers and “Anzen-Eisei no Hiroba” (“OSH Plaza”) for workplace leaders, and a quarterly journal, “Kokoro to Karada no Oashisu” (“Mental and Physical Oasis”) dealing with a wide range of health programs for enterprises including the tertiary industry. It also produces and distributes two semimonthly publications, “Anzen-Eisei Tsushin” (“OSH News”), a bulletin of OSH information, and “Anzen-Eisei Kabeshimbun” (“OSH Wall Newspaper”), using illustrations to explain points of OSH measures.

Additionally, JISHA produces and distributes approximately 330 textbooks, paperbacks, and other publications on OSH. In all, nearly 1.80 million copies were issued in FY 2016.

Main types of books (all in Japanese):


• Books that clearly explain what should be done in workplaces based on the latest law amendments:“Textbook for chemical substances and risk assessment”, “Handbook for staff in charge of stress check system”, and “Handbook for staff in charge of psychological consultation for promoting mental health”.

• Books that explain laws and ordinances: “Directory of OSH Legislation”, which contains information on the OSH Act and ministerial ordinances, and “Explanation of the Ordinanceon Prevention of Specified Chemical Substances”, etc., which explains specific laws and ordinances and guidelines, etc.

• Useful books for OSH staff and managers to practice OSH activities: “Easily understandable workers’ accident compensation and trial”, “Safety patrol focusing on communication and 13-point”, “For safety and health awareness, stories which people like to read and convey”.

“Anzen to Kenko”

“Kokoro to Karada no Oashisu”
Illustrated pamphlets for workers that clearly explain prevention of work accidents and information related: “Textbook for supporting health of working women”, “How to use grinder safely at work” and “Let’s prevent bicycle accidents.”

Books that explain OSH topics in a reading material presentation: “JISHA paperbacks—Disaster Management of Corporations—earthquake disaster management, learn from March 11, 2011”

Furthermore, JISHA produces and sells numerous books, posters, and other items relating to campaigns: National Safety Week, National Occupational Health Week, Year-End and New-Year Zero-Accident Campaign, the campaign to promote OSH education, the campaigns for prevention of heat stroke, and the campaigns.

Every year, JISHA issues the “General Guidebook on Industrial Safety” before National Safety Week and the “General Guidebook on Industrial Health” before National Occupational Health Week as the books that provide guidelines for activities at enterprises.

* Note: With regard to these campaigns, please refer to 7- (3).

All these publications, posters, and other items are available at JISHA Publishing and Sales Department, and Regional OSH Service Centers, besides, Regional Labor Standards Association and other agents.
7. National Events and Campaigns, Public Relations and Enlightening Activities

(1) Provision of the latest OSH information

JISHA provides the latest information through its website at a time of the events such as topics, highly concerned seminars/workshops, and in collaboration with Japanese government, opens specific pages to campaign such as “Stop! Project for tumbling accident on prevention, including National Safety Week”, “National Occupational Health Week”, and “Year-end and New Year Zero-Accident Campaign”. Further, it provides information through mass media by announcing at a press conference about its various activities.

(2) National Industrial OSH Convention and other events

Every autumn, JISHA holds National Industrial OSH Convention. The Convention was initiated in 1932, and in recent years it has been attended by approximately 10,000 OSH personnel and other interested persons from across Japan.

In FY 2016, the 75th convention was held over three days in October 19–21 in Sendai city, attended by about 10,500 people. The convention includes awards and other ceremonies, presentations of research findings and case studies on OSH activities undertaken by different workplaces; in addition, “Disaster prevention and crisis management group meeting” was newly established. The convention was held to support of recovery and restoration in disaster areas from East Great Japan Earthquake by featuring various programs such as lectures from a standpoint of safety and health related to East Great Japan Earthquake given by famous instructors in industry, academia and government, symposia and study tour in disaster areas. It was expected to further improve safety and health standard at workplaces.

Table 10 shows a program summary of the FY 2016 convention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10: Convention Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Assembly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group meetings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simultaneously held events</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concurrently with National Industrial OSH Convention, JISHA holds Green Cross Exhibition. Green Cross Exhibition, the fair meant to develop workers’ sense of OSH, is the largest exhibition of OSH equipment and devices in Japan, offering techniques and information relating to OSH management in many kinds of workplaces and working environment improvement. The number of 119 exhibitors including companies and organizations participated in the exhibitions in 2016, which attracted over 12,000 visitors.

(3) National OSH campaigns

Together with the MHLW, JISHA holds campaign activities every year during National Safety Week (first seven days of July) and National Occupational Health Week (first seven days of October). In the month prior to each campaign, as a preparatory period, awareness campaigns activities are conducted.

Ongoing since 1926, the 89th National Safety Week was marked in 2016. It is targeted as an opportunity to roll out a campaign aimed at deepening awareness of industrial accidents prevention and encouraging a steady implementation of safety activities in each workplace.

Continuing since 1950, the 67th National Occupational Health Week was held in 2016. This campaign is designed as a chance to promote efforts to ensure and advance health of workers and to create comfortable workplaces.

Additionally, JISHA holds Year-End and New-Year Zero-Accident Campaign for a month and Heat Stroke Prevention Campaign for 4 months from May to August, and it also rolls out OSH education activities campaigns from January to the end of April.

(4) Various awards

In 2016, it granted a company for its distinguished contribution to promotion and improvement of OSH (the JISHA Chairman’s Award to 1 company); persons for their fine performance on the research (the Distinguished Service Award to 2 persons); and persons, etc., for their distinguished contribution to promotion of OSH area (87 persons). Also, the official commendation for Zero-Accident record was given to 182 SMEs.
(5) Research and surveys
In response to changes in the environment that companies are facing such as evolving industrial structure or employment patterns, JISHA conducts research and surveys on both the status quo and the ideal form of OSH management.

The results of the research and surveys are posted on the website and published in various publications. These results are also utilized in OSH education or at the time of providing guidance, etc.

The main research and surveys conducted in FY2016 are shown in Table 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 11: Research and Survey Topics in FY 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Promoting and preparing for OSH education material for nursing care homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Research and survey on examples of counter measure against occupational accidents of elderly workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. International Services

(1) Exchanges with OSH organizations abroad and provision of OSH information
JISHA engages in international exchanges with OSH organizations abroad. These exchanges take form of acceptance of overseas guests on a daily basis, dispatching personnel to organizations related and participating in international conferences, including meetings of the World Congress on OSH at Work and annual conferences of Asia Pacific Occupational OSH Organization (APOSJO), as well as ILO/CIS national centers meeting. JISHA gathers OSH information from the United States, European, Asia-Pacific areas, and other countries/regions and provides information in Japanese via its website. It also provides information in English for people abroad.

(2) Technical assistance to developing countries/regions
JISHA conducts the OSH seminar once a year to provide technical assistance to OSH organizations abroad. Furthermore, on commission from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), JISHA conducts group training course on policy improvement of OSH, targeting Asia Pacific countries, and individual country training course for improving abilities of OSH managers in Iraq. Besides, on commission from Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, JISHA conducts Japan-China safety and health symposium.

In addition, JISHA dispatches experts overseas and arranges customized study tours in Japan, upon request abroad or ILO.
(3) International services conducted during FY 2016 are introduced in detail in Appendix 5.

(4) Supports for Japanese-affiliated companies overseas

JISHA has held “Asia OSH SAKURA Project, aiming to support safety and health activities of Japanese affiliated companies overseas, and “OSH information exchange meeting”, aiming to promote exchanges among staffs in charge of safety and health in Japanese-affiliated companies. In FY 2016, JISHA conducted SAKURA Project, targeting Thai and Indonesia, in addition to exchange meetings twice in Tokyo and once in China (Dalian).


Japan experienced the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami disaster and the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accidents in March 11, 2011 and the Kumamoto Earthquake in April 14, 2016.

Now, Japan has orchestrated its collective efforts to work tirelessly for recovery and reconstruction including the debris removal, nuclear decontamination work, and resumption of operations. JISHA also has continued our overall supports of the OSH measures such as implementing education/training to operation leaders or operators of nuclear decontamination work (refer to table 3).

Besides, in order to provide the latest safety and health information to the employers/workers who are engaged in the recovery/reconstruction works from the disaster, JISHA has set up a special page relating to activities.

At present, the situation is getting better and on the way of restoring, due to support of many kinds of people as well as a huge amount of assistance from foreign countries/regions.
1. Membership

JISHA Members and Associate Members (March 2017)

Notes
1) 4 Industrial Accident Prevention Associations
- Japan Construction Occupational Safety and Health Association
- Japan Land Transportation Industry Safety and Health Association
- Japan Port Transport Industry Safety and Health Association
- Japan Forestry and Timber Manufacturing Safety and Health Association

Note: Japan Mining Safety and Health Association, dissolved on March 2015

2) Nationwide Employers’ Organizations
There are 64, including:
- Japan Business Federation
- The Japan Iron and Steel Federation
- The Federation of Electric Power Companies Japan
- The Japan Electrical Manufacturers’ Association
- Japan Petrochemical Industry Association
- Japan Chemical Industry Association
- The Shipbuilders’ Association of Japan
3) “Prefectural Safety and Health Promotion Organizations” are Established in Each Prefecture. There are 48 Such Organizations.

4) Other Organizations Engaged in Industrial Accident Prevention Activities
There are 17, including:
Japan Boiler Association
Japan Crane Association
Japan Association of Safety and Health Consultants
Japan Association for working Environment Measurement
National Confederation of Occupational Health Organization

5) Associate Members, by Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Metal products</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>General machinery</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Electrical machinery</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Transport machinery</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Precision instruments</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foods</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>Other manufacturing</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Electricity, gas and water</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber and furniture</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp and paper</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and printing</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>Labour unions</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal and petroleum</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Public sector</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics, clay and stones</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Medicine and public health</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonferrous metal</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. JISHA Office Organization Chart

(Regional Centers and Offices)
- Hokkaido Regional Safety and Health Service Center
- Tohoku Regional Safety and Health Service Center
- Kanto Regional Safety and Health Service Center
- Chubu Regional Safety and Health Service Center
  - Hokuriku Branch Office
- Kinki Regional Safety and Health Service Center
- Chugoku & Shikoku Regional Safety and Health Service Center
  - Shikoku Branch Office
- Kyushu Regional Safety and Health Service Center
- Tokyo Occupational Safety and Health Education Center
- Osaka Occupational Safety and Health Education Center
- Occupational Health Research and Development Center
- Osaka Occupational Health Service Center
- JISHA-ISO Management System Audit and Certification Center

(as of August 2017)
3. Locations of JISHA Offices

JISHA operates the Occupational Safety and Health Education Centers in Tokyo and Osaka, the Occupational Health Research and Development Center, the Osaka Occupational Health Service Center, as well as seven Regional Safety and Health Service Centers and two branch offices. Regional Centers offer technical advice, conduct working environment measurements, organize seminars and sell books/other JISHA OSH materials. This map shows the location of JISHA facilities throughout Japan.

(As of August 2017)
Expenditure and Income for FY2017 (General Account)

**EXPENDITURE**
- Business Activities (41.9%)
- Entrusted Businesses (3.8%)
- Administration (54.3%)

**INCOME**
- Business Income (77.6%)
- Government Subsidy (14.2%)
- Membership Fees (4.3%)
- Miscellaneous (0.1%)

The Biosafety Center was transferred to the Japan Organization of Occupational Health and Safety in 2016.
## 5. FY2016 International Cooperation Activities

### 1) Promotion of Global Cooperation

#### Support for Developing Countries and OSH Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Project Outline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Promotion of technical cooperation and assistance for developing countries** | - JISHA Safety and Health Seminar in Bangkok  
  - 17 trainees from Thailand, 2 trainees from Taiwan and 1 trainee from Mauritius and the Philippines (Theme: Zero – Accident Activity and Occupational Safety and Health Management System) (Feb. 13 – 17, 2017)  
  - Acceptance of JICA trainees  
    - Group training “Policy of Occupational Safety and Health”  
      (9 Participants from Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam, Oct. 2 – Nov. 5, 2016)  
    - Individual training “Capacity building for workers in health and safety management in Iraq”  
      (15 Participants from Iraq, Oct. 10 – 22, 2016)  
  - Commissioned project by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare  
    - Japan - China Safety and Health Symposium (130 participants, March 8, 2017) |
| **2. Providing information and general consultation on occupational safety and health in domestic and overseas** | - General consultation on overseas safety and health information (59 cases)  
  - Providing information on JISHA website  
    - Posted overseas topics (26 cases)  
  - Publishing and contribution for overseas information on magazine, etc.  
    - Overseas information on JISHA’s monthly magazine, “Safety and Health (9 cases)”  
| **3. Promoting exchange with overseas safety and health organizations** | - Dispatch of Director  
  - Speech at the 105th Anniversary of Establishment and General Annual Meeting of Safety and Health Association of Taiwan (ISHA) (2 delegates, Apr. 8 – 12, 2016) (Taiwan, Taipei)  
  - Speech at the 31st Annual Conference of Asia Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organization (APOSoho) in New Delhi, India (3 delegates, Apr. 4 – 7, 2016)  
  - Acceptance of visitors and trainees  
    - Four officials from Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) (Sep.29, 2016)  
    - Dr. Mia Sonyo from Kangwon National University (Sep. 8, 2016)  
    - Study mission from OSHC, Hong Kong Occupational Safety & Health Council (Construction Safety) (20 officials, Feb. 27 – Mar.3, 2017)  
    - Study mission from Hong Kong labour department (4 delegates, May – 30 June 3, 2016)  
    - Two researchers from Seoul National University of Science & Technology (May 26, 2016) |

JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency
6. Project-type Technical Cooperation (ODA)

[Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Iraq]
Project on Strengthening the Capacity for Occupational Safety and Health
Scope: Improving occupational safety and health administration in Iraq and Kurdistan area.

[Ministry of Labor, Jordan]
Project for Capacity Development of Vocational Training Corporation in the Field of Occupational Safety and Health
Term: Mar. 2017–Mar. 2021 (4 years)
Scope: Management of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in enterprises is improved in Amman, Irbid and Aqaba for reducing work-related accidents.

[Ministry of Human Resources, Malaysia]
Project on the Capacity Building of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
Term: Nov. 2000–Nov. 2005 (5 years)
Scope: Occupational health

Project for Improving Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Term: Apr. 2007–Apr. 2012 (5 years)
Scope: Improving occupational safety and health administration

[Department of Labor and Employment, the Philippines]
Occupational Safety and Health Center
Term: Apr. 1988–Mar. 1995 (7 years)
Scope: Occupational safety control/occupational health control/work environment measurement/training and public information

[State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS), China]
Project on Scientific and Technological Capacity Building for Work Safety in China
Scope: Occupational safety and health management

[SAWS and Center for Disease Control (CDC), China]
Project on Capacity Building for Occupational Health in China
Term: March 2011–March 2016 (5 years)
Scope: Occupational health control/work environment measurement, etc.
in Which JISHA Was/Has Been Involved

- **Department of Manpower and Transmigration, Indonesia**
  - Project to Enhance Education and Training of Industrial Safety and Health
  - Term: Nov. 1995–Nov. 2000 (5 years)
  - Scope: Development of curricula, teaching materials, etc., for occupational safety and health education

- **Ministry of Health, Brazil**
  - Mini-Project for Occupational Health
  - Term: Sept. 1995–Aug. 1998 (3 years)
  - Scope: Work environment control/occupational health control

- **Ministry of Labor, South Korea**
  - Project for Prevention of Occupational Diseases
  - Term: Apr. 1992–Apr. 1997 (5 years)
  - Scope: Occupational health control/work environment measurement/toxicity tests, etc.

- **Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Thailand**
  - Project to Strengthen National Institute for the Improvement of Working Conditions and the Environment
  - Term: Jun. 1997–May 2002 (5 years)
  - Scope: Industrial safety/occupational health/education and public relations
7. Countries That Have Sent Participants the Support of JICA (FY1974–2016)
to Seminars Conducted by JISHA with

Total 928
8. JISHA English Publication List

1. Periodical
Annual Report

2. Photocopies of Books
(¥108 per page)
(1) Manuals on Safety and Health
Safety Assessment
Explanation of Guide for Periodic Voluntary Inspection of Local Exhaust Ventilating Systems and Dust Collectors
How to Establish a Safety and Health Improvement Programme (for Special Guidance on Safety Control)
How to Establish a Safety and Health Improvement Programme (for Special Guidance on Industrial Health Preservation)
Safety Control Handbook
Case Studies of Industrial Injuries and Countermeasures
Fundamental Knowledge of Industrial Hygiene for Working Environmental Experts
Sampling of Harmful Substances
Industrial Hygienist Technical Course (1)–(4)
Practical Handling of Analyzing Instruments for Working Environment Measurement
Examples of Occupational Injury
Text for RST Trainers
Important Points in Drawing Up Guidance Sheets for RST Education
List of RST Sheets for Construction Work
Promoting Safety and Health Education within a Company
Text for Construction Engineers
Report Concerning the Construction Industry
Guidelines for Lining Work in Tunnels; Safety Work Standards Regarding Construction Machinery Used in Tunnels
Work Guidelines for Tunnel Excavation: Rock Tunnels
Work Guidelines for Tunnel Excavation: Shield Tunnels
Tunnel Excavation Safety Guide: Ground Excavation
Tunnel Excavation Safety Guide: Cut and Cover Tunnel
Tunnel Excavation Safety Guide: Earth Support System for Cutting
Information Regarding Work at MRT Construction Sites
Safety and Health Administrative Guidelines in the Shipbuilding Industry
The Ninth Industrial Accident Prevention Plan

(2) Safety and Health Textbooks
(Educational Textbooks)
Safety and Health Training of Newcomers: Instructor’s Manual
Gas Welding
Safety Manual for Arc Welding
Press Operator’s Safety Handbook
Safety Manual for Grinders
Handling Electricity
Necessary Knowledge Regarding Industrial Robots
Health Administration Henceforward

(3) Zero-Accident Books
Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards
—A Compilation of Promotional Methods for Training in Prediction of Potential Hazards with Illustrated Situation Sheets [1]
Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards
—TBM-Hazard Prediction Procedure and Model Sheets Education [2]
Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards
—The Short-Term Hazard Prediction Method and Model Sheets [3]
What Work Instructions Would You Give?
—Work Instructions Training Procedures and Model Sheets [4]
Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards
The Story of New Hazard Prediction
Building Zero-Accident Campaign with Total Participation
—A Guide for Formulating Plans for Zero-Accidents
Are You Practicing Short-Time Danger Prediction Training?
Are You Practicing Finger Pointing and Call?
Zero-Accident Campaign: “We Are Glad We Did It!”
—Everyone Takes Part to Achieve Zero-Accidents
New Hazard Prediction: New Small Group Activities 5 Minute Zero-Accident Meeting
9. Websites

Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA):
http://www.jisha.or.jp/
10. Statistics

Change in Number of Fatalities in All Industries (Japan)

Change in Number of Fatalities and Injuries Requiring An Absence of 4 Days or More in All Industries (Japan)

Note: The figures for 1972 and before indicate the number of deaths and injuries requiring an absence of 8 days or more.
Change in Number of Occupational Diseases (Japan)

![Graph showing change in number of occupational diseases (Japan)]

Prevalence Rate of Abnormal Findings of Periodical Medical Examination (Japan)

![Graph showing prevalence rate of abnormal findings]