

Improvement of Policy on Occupational Safety and Health

- From Policy Development to Implementation Measures" (JFY2016)

Country Report - Thailand

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Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health
Department of Labour Protection and Welfare





Overview of Presentation

OSH Administration

OSH Organization

OSH Injuries Reports

OSH Injuries Statistics

OSH Enforcement

OSH campaign and promotions activities or events



OSH Administration

- National Economic and Social Development Plan, 20017-2021
- OSH Master Plan
 - 1st Master Plan, 2002-2006
 - 2nd Master Plan, 2007-2011
- National OSH Master Plan
 - 1rd National OSH Master Plan, 2012-2016
 - (Draft) 2nd National OSH Master Plan, 2017-2021
- OSH National Agenda
 - Announced by the government cabinet in 2007 "Safe and Healthy Workforce"
 - (Draft) OSH National Agenda period 2, 2017-2026 "Safe and Healthy Workforce"



OSH Master Plan (cont.)

Strategies

- Develop OSH knowledge and human resources
- Promote labour protection in all sectors to conform to OSH standards
- Strengthen OSH network to be effectively functional at all levels
- Develop and maintain OSH information system
- Extend the coverage of OSH standards to all occupational sectors using proactive approach



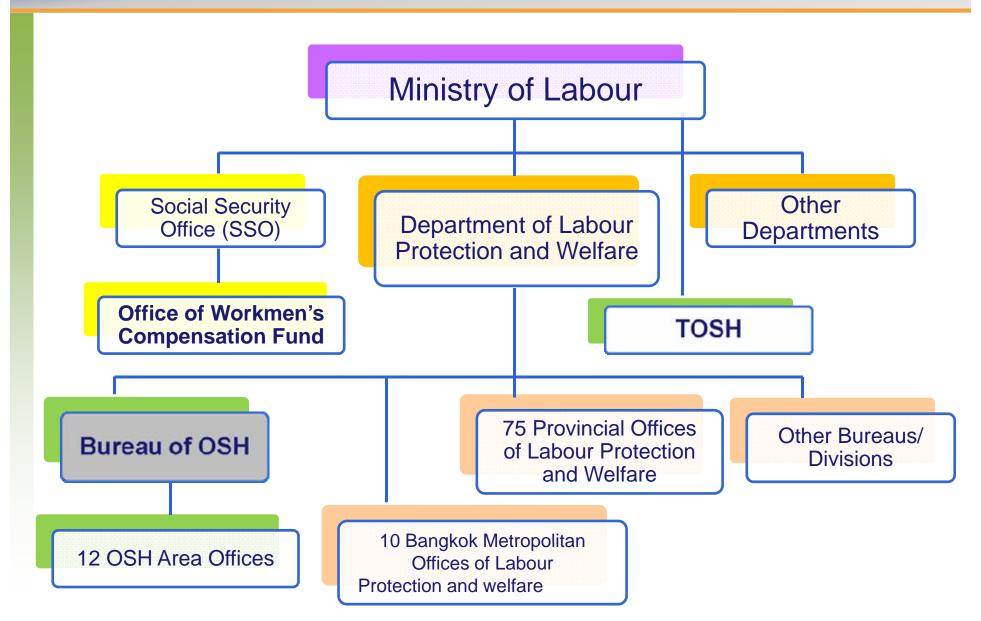
Government Organizations Responsible for OSH

Ministry of Labour

- Department of Labour Protection and Welfare(DLPW)
 - Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health(BOSH)
- Social Security Office(SSO)
 - Office of Workmen's Compensation Fund(WCF)
- Ministry of Public Health
 - Department of Disease Control
- Ministry of Industry
 - Department of Industrial Works

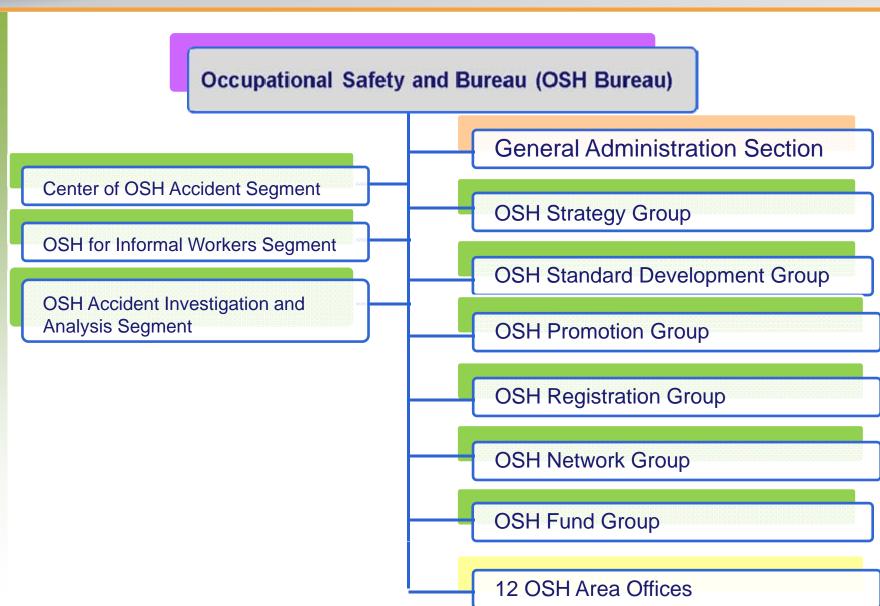


Organizations concern OSH



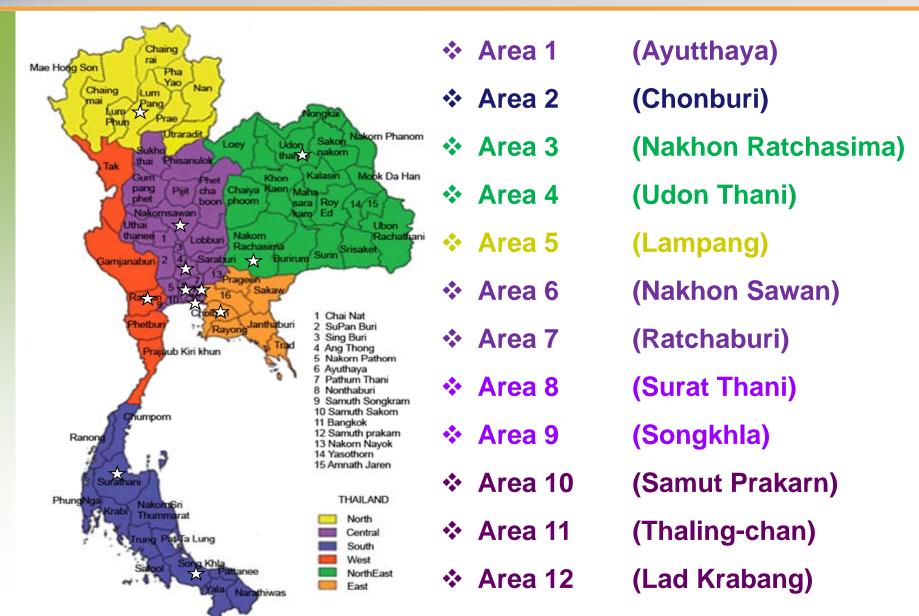


Organization





12 OSH Area Centers





Responsibilities

- Set up and develop OSH standards;
- Monitor employers, workers, and relevant parties to comply with OSH laws;
- Issue permission, registration, and supervision standards of OSH services;
- Conduct OSH study, research, promotion and development;
- Develop and maintain OSH information system;
- Promote and develop OSH networks.



OSH Information

OSH website (<u>www.oshthai.org</u>)





OSH Injuries Report

Workmen's Compensation Act B.E. 2537 (A.D1994)

Article 48

In the case where the employee suffers from injuries, sickness or disappearance, the employer shall notify the suffering from injury, sickness, or disappearance to the Office in a locality where the employee works, or at the residence of the employer according to the *form* within 15 days as from the date on which the employer has been known of the loss suffering from injury, sickness or disappearance of the employee.



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Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act,
 B.E. 2554 (A.D. 2011)

Section 34 Wheras any establisment has severe incident or an employee encounters danger from work,an employer shall perform as follows:

1. Whereas an Employee encounters danger or illness in according to the Compensation Law After Employer report to Social security office in according to such law, and submit a copy of the report to the safety inspector within 7 days



2. Death and Establishment damage or has to stop production process Shall report a Safety Inspector immediately (by telephone, facsimile, or any other) and Report details and cause in writing within 7 days with the Form when the Safety inspector was informed, the inspection and hazard preventive measures shall be carried out without delay.



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แบบแจ้งการเกิดอบัติภัยร้ายแรง หรือการประสบอันตรายจากการทำงาน

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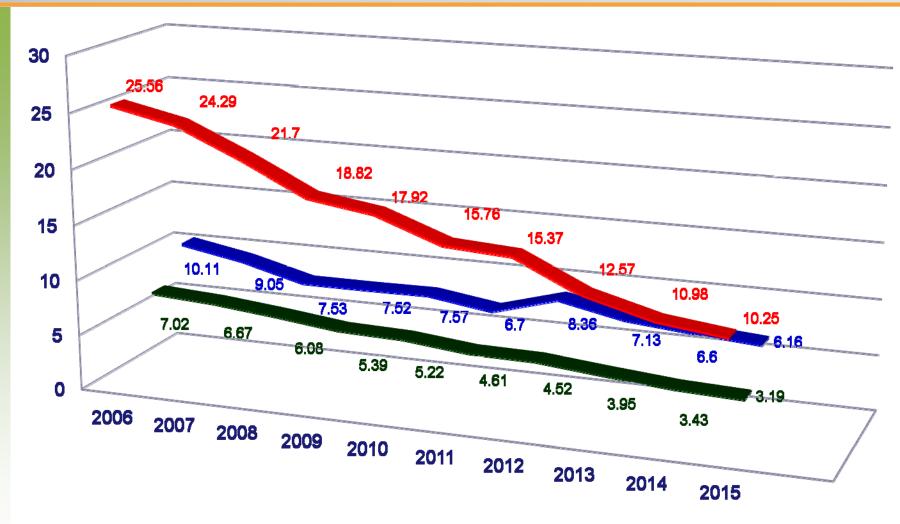


Occupational injuries Trend

Year	All Cases (per 1,000 workers)	Severe Cases (per 1,000 workers)	Deaths (per 100,000 workers)
2006	25.56	7.02	10.11
2007	24.29	6.67	9.05
2008	21.70	6.08	7.53
2009	18.82	5.40	7.52
2010	17.92	5.22	7.57
2011	15.76	4.61	6.70
2012	15.37	4.52	4.41
2013	12.57	3.95	7.13
2014	10.98	3.43	6.60
2015	10.25	3.19	6.16



Occupational injuries Trend



- All Cases (per 1,000 workers)
- Severe Cases (per 1,000 workers)
- Deaths (per 100,000 workers)



Highhest Work-related accidents

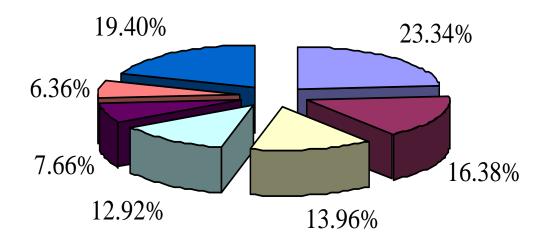


- 1) Construction
- 2) Food and beverage industry
- 3) Electronic and vehicle industry



Occupational Illnesses

Causes of work-related



- □ cut or stabbed
- collapse or felt on top
- □ hit or crashed
- □ splashed into eyes
- pinched or pulled
- fall height
- other causes



Enforces OSH compliance

Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act A.D. 2011

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Chapter 2 Administration, Management and Operation on

Occupational Safety, Health and Environment

Chapter 3 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Committee

Chapter 4 Control, Supervision and Administration

Chapter 5 Safety Inspector

Chapter 6 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Fund

Chapter 7 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Promotion

Institute

Chapter 8 Penalty Provisions



Enforces OSH compliance

Ministerial Regulations

- 1. Confined space
- 2. Ionizing radiation
- 3. Health check up to labour inspectors
- 4. Diving work
- 5. Heat, light and noise
- Administration and management of Occupational safety, health and environment
- 7. Construction



Enforces OSH compliance

Ministerial Regulations

- 8. Machinery, Crane and boiler
- 9. Occupational safety, health and environment No.2
- 10. Fire Prevention and control
- 11. Training agencies on basic fire fighting
- 12. Hazard chemical
- 13. Electricity



Safety Inspectors



In 2015, the safety inspectors are 632 throughout the country

Inspection 344,034 establishments



OSH Activities or events

- 10 May National Safety Day
- National Safety Week
- Contest on Workplaces of Excellence in OSH,
- Zero Accident Campaign
- Contest on Safety School







OSH Activities or events

- 90 days to reduce Accident from work Campaign
- ❖ Deposited the instrument of ratification of ILO Convention No. 187 concerning the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health 2006
- Safety Thailand Campaign (Construction, Chemical, Fire)
- Another campaign











Improvement of Policy on Occupational Safety and Health - From Policy Development to Implementation Measures" (JFY 2016)

Country Report - Thailand

MISS UMAPORN KRONGSAKULSUK
Labour Specialist Professional Officer
Occupational Safety and Health Bureau
Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
Ministry of Labour
Thailand

I am a Labour Specialist Professional Officer, working for the Occupational Safety and Health Bureau (OSH Bureau), Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW), Ministry of Labour (MOL), Thailand. I have worked as a Labour and Occupational Safety and Health Inspector at DLPW for twelve years since I got my graduate degree in 2004.

The OSH Bureau is under the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW), Ministry of Labour (MOL), Thailand shown in *Figure 1*. The vision of the OSH Bureau is "Safe and Healthy Workforce" which is also the National Agenda of Thailand. To be able to achieve such vision, the OSH Bureau commits on 4 mission statements: 1) Development of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment standards in compliance with international OSH standards; 2) Promotion, Development and Supervision of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment; 3) Development and Reinforcement of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment network; and 4) Promotion and Development of Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS). The OSH Bureau comprise of a center office at Bangkok, and 12 OSH district centers, shown in *Figure 2 and Figure 3*.

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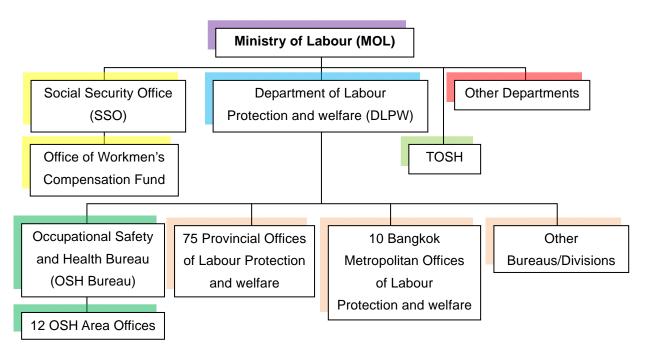


Figure 1 Organization Chart of Ministry of Labour

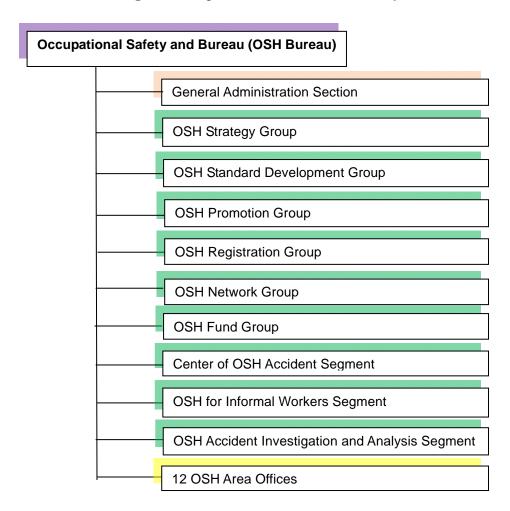


Figure 2 Organization Chart of Occupational Safety and Health Bureau

12 OSH Area Centers

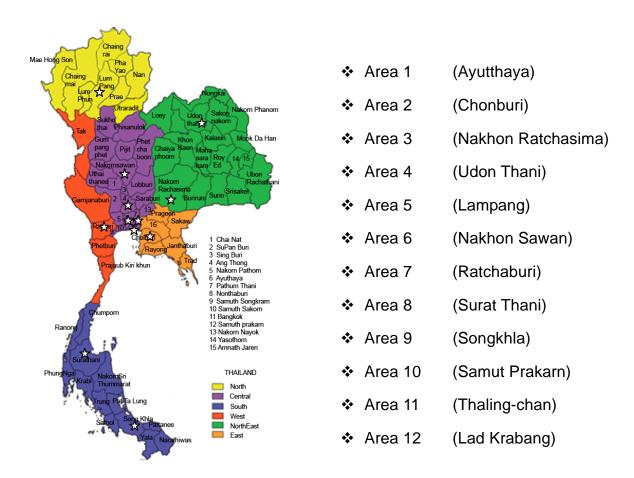


Figure 3 Locations of Regional Offices of OSH Bureau

The first time my position was appointed at the OSH strategy group of OSH Bureau, responsible for preparing the policy on "Decent Safety and Health for Workers" as the 2^{nd} National Agenda 2017 – 2026 and the 2^{nd} National Master Plan on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment 2017 – 2021.

At the present, my position was appointed at the OSH Accident Investigation and Analysis Segment of OSH Bureau, responsible for investigation, analysis and reporting OSH accident, collecting and recording OSH statistic, supporting the technical, promotion, development and supervision OSH, and preparing the guidelines on OSH.

In Thailand, information on work-related injuries and illness are collected from filling for compensation from workmen's compensation funds of employees. The Workmen's compensation fund is managed by the Workmen Compensation Office (WCO), under the Social Security Office (SSO), Ministry of Labour. Under the Workmen's Compensation Fund Act B.E. 2537 (A.D1994), all employers with one worker or more must contribute to the workmen's compensation funds at the rate of 0.2 - 1.0 percent of yearly wage, and the contribution scheme depends on work risks (types of industries) and the incidences of work-related injuries and illnesses from the previous year. The WCO not only complies information on work-related injuries and illnesses, but also does summarize and report the statistics on work-related injuries and illnesses annually to the public. The comparison of work-related injuries and illnesses during 2006 – 2015 reveals the trends of injuries. Detail statistics are show in Table 1.

Table 1 Work-related Injuries Statistics, between 2006 – 2015, Thailand

Year	All Cases (per 1,000 workers)	Severe Cases (per 1,000 workers)	Deaths (per 100,000 workers)
2006	25.56	7.02	10.11
2007	24.29	6.67	9.05
2008	21.70	6.08	7.53
2009	18.82	5.39	7.52
2010	17.92	5.22	7.57
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2015	10.25	3.19	6.16

Adapted from Workmen Compensation Fund Office, Social Security Office, 2006 – 2015

Work-related Injuries

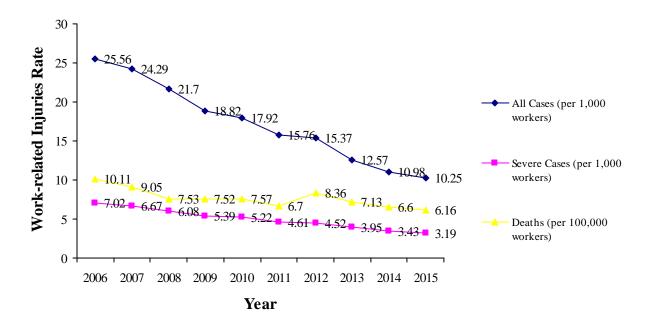


Figure 4 Trend graphs of work-related injury rates, Thailand

Figure 4 indicates that during 2006 – 2015, work-related injury rates per 1,000 workers for all cases and for severe case reduce significantly. In the mean time, work-related death rates trended to reduce but slightly increased in 2012, with decreasing trend afterwards.

In 2015, the top three sectors present with highest work-related accidents are 1) construction; 2) food and beverage industry, and 3) electronic and vehicle industry. On the other hand, the majority of workers are exposing to cut or stabbed, collapse or felt on top, hit or crashed, splashed into eyes, pinched or pulled, fall height, and other causes, respectively, shown in Figure 5.

Causes of work-related

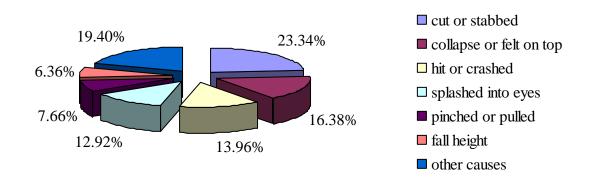


Figure 5 Causes of work-related, Thailand, 2015 (Source: Workmen Compensation Fund Office, Thailand, 2015)

Thailand enforces OSH compliance for all employees and all employers through the Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act A.D. 2011, which became effective since July 16th, 2011 and serves as a model on which other OSH related laws and regulations are based. The main points of the OSH Act, 2011 are composed of 8 chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Chapter 2 Administration, Management and Operation on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment

Chapter 3 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Committee

Chapter 4 Control, Supervision and Administration

Chapter 5 Safety Inspector

Chapter 6 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Fund

Chapter 7 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Promotion Institute

Chapter 8 Penalty Provisions

In addition, the Ministerial Regulations are still effective under the transitional provision of the OSH Act, 2011 and a series of new Ministerial Regulations issued under the OSH Act, 2011, as follows:

- (1) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and work environment in confined space, A.D.2004
- (2) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and work environment in relation to ionizing radiation, A.D.2004
- (3) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of criteria and method of conducting health check up of employees and forwarding the results of health check up to labour inspectors, A.D.2004
- (4) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to diving work, A.D.2005
- (5) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to heat, light and noise, A.D.2006
- (6) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment, A.D.2006
- (7) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to construction work, A.D.2008

- (8) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to machinery, crane and boiler, A.D.2009
- (9) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment (No.2), A.D.2010
- (10) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to fire prevention and control, A.D. 2012
- (11) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard and criteria for training agencies on basic fire fighting, and on fire drills and evacuation, A.D.2012
- (12) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to hazard chemical, A.D.2013
- (13) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to electricity, A.D.2015

Under the OSH Act, 2011 and Ministerial Regulations, Safety Inspectors shall be appointed to be authorize for conducting, entering and inspecting the workplace, inquiring the facts or investigating, and shall be check establishments, employers, employees, and the related document. The safety Inspectors are government officers affiliated with DLPW, with incurring appropriate qualifications such as academic background, or experienced and trained in accordance with the criteria announced by DLPW. In 2015, the safety

inspectors are 632 throughout the country (Source: National Profile on Occupational Safety and Health of Thailand, 2015). In performing, his or her shall be inspection 344,034 establishments of Thailand (Source: Labour Standard Development Bureau, DLPW, Thailand, 2015) complied with the OSH laws and regulations.

Since 2010 the Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment (No.2), A.D.2010, the OSHMS also plays a very important in Thailand establishment with 50 employees or more to implement OSHMS comprises of 5 elements: 1) OSH policy; 2) OSH management organization; 3) OSH implementation plan; 4) evaluation and review of the plan; and 5) continual improvement of OSHMS elements.

The variety of OSH campaign and promotions activities or events of Thailand have been considered a key success factor of OSH administration in Thailand, which summarized: 10 May National Safety Day, National Safety Week, Contest on Workplaces of Excellence in OSH, Zero Accident Campaign, Contest on Safety School, 90 days to reduce Accident from work Campaign, deposited the instrument of ratification of ILO Convention No. 187 concerning the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health 2006, Safety Thailand Campaign and another Campaign, etc...

The obstacles in promoting in Thailand, as follows: The higher incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses in Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs), informal sector, and Migrant workers, because the lack of OSHMS in SMEs, the OSH Laws is not covered informal sector, and the lack of OSHMS, knowledge, and communication for Migrant workers. The OSH Bureau has put efforts on

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overcoming such problems by developing of guidelines, conducting programs and campaigning of OSH in Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs), informal workers, and Migrant workers. The most effective and sustainable solution for instilling OSH in Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs), informal workers, and Migrant workers, is through "Safety Culture" and the Policy on "Decent Safety and Health for Workers" as a National Agenda for the public in general, regarding of age, regions, and working sectors.