

National and International Organizations and Agreements About Occupational Health and Safety

- ▶ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- ▶ The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- ▶ The World Health Organization (WHO)
- ▶ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- ▶ In 1970, the United States Congress and President Richard Nixon created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), a national public health agency dedicated to the basic proposition that no worker should have to choose between their life and their job.

- ▶ Congress created OSHA to assure safe and healthful conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and providing training, outreach, education and compliance assistance. Under the OSHA law, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace for their workers.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the United Nations agency for the world of work. It sets international labour standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues.

The ILO has 187 member States and is the oldest UN agency.

The Governing Body is the executive council of the ILO and meets three times a year in Geneva.

The ILO's Secretariat has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and a global network of technical experts and field offices in more than 40 countries.

The International Labour Conference (ILC) meets once a year to adopt new international labour standards and to approve the ILO's work plan and budget.

The ILO is founded as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended the First World War, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace cannot be achieved without social justice.

The Declaration of Philadelphia states that labour is not a commodity and establishes basic human and economic rights for States to uphold.

Fundamental Principles of ILO

- a. Labour is not a commodity
- b. Freedom of expression and association are essential to sustain progress
- c. Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere

- ▶ The ILO becomes the first specialized agency of the United Nations.
- ▶ The Organization is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, 1969.
- ▶ The Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work creates a set of core labour standards. 1989
- ▶ The Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization expresses the contemporary vision of the ILO's mandate in the era of globalization.
- ▶ Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development places decent work for all at the heart of policies for sustainable and inclusive growth and development.
- ▶ In 2019, the ILO celebrates its 100th anniversary and reviews its seven Centenary Initiatives

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- ▶ The World Health Organization (WHO):
 - ▶ WHO began when our Constitution came into force on 7 April 1948 - a date we now celebrate every year as World Health Day. We are now more than 7000 people from more than 150 countries working in 150 country offices, in 6 regional offices and at our headquarters in Geneva.
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- ▶ WHO is directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations' system.
- ▶ WHO does this by:
- ▶ **providing leadership** on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed;
- ▶ **shaping the research agenda** and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge;

- ▶ **setting norms and standards** and promoting and monitoring their implementation;
- ▶ articulating **ethical and evidence-based** policy options;
- ▶ providing **technical support**, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; and
- ▶ **monitoring** the health situation and assessing health trends.
- ▶ **Leadership priorities**
- ▶ For each 6-year programme of work priority areas are identified where our leadership is most needed.

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- ▶ WHO partners with countries, United Nations system, international organisations, civil society, foundations, academia, research institutions - with people and communities to improve their health and support their development.

The **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)** is the United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness. NIOSH is part of the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- ▶ NIOSH is headquartered in Washington, D.C, with research laboratories and offices in Cincinnati, Ohio; Morgantown, West Virginia; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Denver, Colorado; Anchorage, Alaska; Spokane, Washington; and Atlanta, Georgia. NIOSH is a professionally diverse organization with a staff of 1,200 people representing a wide range of disciplines including epidemiology, medicine, industrial hygiene, safety, psychology, engineering, chemistry, and statistics.

- ▶ The Occupational Safety and Health Act, signed by President Richard M. Nixon, on December 29, 1970, created both NIOSH and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH was established to help ensure safe and healthful working conditions by providing research, information, education, and training in the field of occupational safety and health. NIOSH provides national and world leadership to prevent work-related illness, injury, disability, and death by gathering information, conducting scientific research, and translating the knowledge gained into products and services

History

- ▶ The Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Ministry of Labour (No:4763) was published in the Official Newspaper on June 27, 1945.
- ▶ The duties of the Ministry was extended with the Law numbered 4841 which was published in the Official Newspaper on January 30, 1946
- ▶ In 1974, Ministry of Social Security was established; Social Insurance Institution (SSK) and Social Insurance Institution for the Self-Employed (Bağ-Kur) was subordinated to the Ministry of Social Security.
- ▶ Ministry of Labour and Social Security was formed in 1983 through the merger of the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Security.

Mission

- ▶ To regulate and supervise the world of work, to enhance the impact of the growth on employment and to increase the rate of employment and labour force participation through solving the structural problems of labour market, to create qualified human resources, to take measures extending social security, to create safe and healthy working environment for all employees by promoting occupational health and safety culture.

Vision

- ▶ To establish an innovative world of work in line with international norms and standards, where the labour and rights take precedence on the basis of social state governed by the rule of law, and harmonious working life prevails as a result of effective use of dialog mechanisms.

Main Service Units

- ▶ Directorate General of Labour
- ▶ Directorate General of External Affairs and Services for Workers Abroad
- ▶ Directorate General of Occupational Health and Safety
- ▶ Directorate General of International Labour Force
- ▶ Directorate of European Union and Financial Assistance