出國報告(出國類別:國際會議)

亞太安全衛生組織第25屆年會及研討會

25th Asia-Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organizations (APOSHO) Annual Meeting and Conference

服務機關:行政院勞工委員會勞工安全衛生研究所

姓名職稱:游逸駿/勞工安全衛生展示館研究員兼館長

派赴國家:模里西斯

出國期間:99/04/16~99/04/23

報告日期:99/05/20

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱:亞太安全衛生組織第25屆年會及研討會

頁數 含附件: 是 否

出國計畫主辦機關/聯絡人/電話

出國人員姓名/服務機關/單位/職稱/電話

游逸駿/行政院勞工委員會勞工安全衛生研究所/勞工安全衛生展示館/研究員兼

館長/02-26607600

出國類別: 1考察 2進修 3研究 4實習 5其他

出國期間:99/04/16-99/04/23 出國地區:模里西斯

報告日期: 99/06/20

分類號/目

關鍵詞: 安全衛生、亞太地區

內容摘要:(二百至三百字)

本次赴模里西斯國參加第 25 屆亞太安全衛生大會(APOSHO)與年會。本屆會議配合國際勞工組織 2010 年世界安全衛生日主軸以「變動世界下新興安全健康與環境之議題」(Emerging Safety, Health and Environmental issues in a changing world),研討內容涵蓋各國職災防止與安全健康議題之「挑戰」、「原則」、「職災意外」政策對策外,並有「行為安全」、「訓練」軟實力之研討等,尤其如印尼職業災害社會保險機構、印度國家職業安全理事會報告職災預防,更是本屆大會許多國家關心發表之題目。大會特別邀請世界國際勞工組織 ILO 新任安全工作部門處長(Director, Safework ILO)日本籍 Mr. Seiji Machida 發表演講。透過本次年會,並同時辦理後續亞太地區對 ILO 首爾宣言之支持簽署,能夠加強亞太地區 NGO 活動參與 ILO 國際間安全衛生交流與合作;另華人社群對於台灣在工安衛生方面新技術、新知識多有肯定並表示希望有實質之幫助。

本文電子檔已傳至出國報告資訊網 (http://report.gsn.gov.tw)

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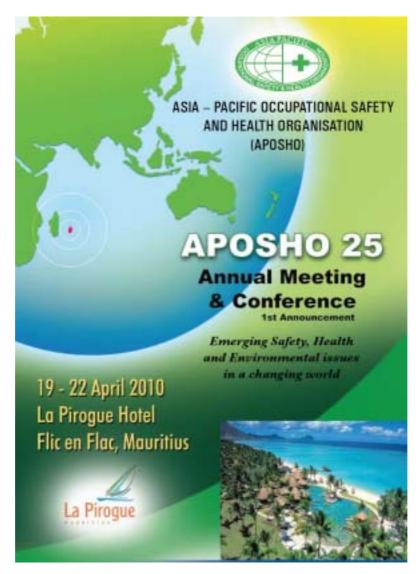
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壹、目的與任務

配合我國提昇亞太地區安全衛生國際交流吸取國外經驗,參加第 25 屆亞太安全衛生年會及研討會(APOSHO 25),會議於 2010 年 4 月 19 日至 4 月 22 日在模里西斯Flic en Flac LaPirogue Hotel 舉辦,由模里西斯國職業安全衛生管理協會(IOSHM),及亞太安全衛生組織協會(APOSHO)共同辦理。

亞太安全衛生組織研討會及大會(APOSHO)是亞太區域職業安全與衛生領域最 大規模的國際性活動,每年輪流由會員國主辦。於構成憲章中以各國安全衛生 NGO 為主會員,我國由中華民國工業安全衛生協會(ISHA)為代表並曾主辦第 17 屆年會, 本屆會議由該協會戴理事長基福、常務理事暨中央大學于樹偉教授、黃副秘書長奕孝 及高特別助理瑞穗出席。本屆會議配合國際勞工組織 2010 年世界安全衛生日主軸以 「變動世界下新興安全健康與環境之議題」(Emerging Safety, Health and Environmental issues in a changing world), 研討內容涵蓋各國職災防止與安全健康議題之「挑戰」「原 則」、「職災意外」政策對策外,並有「行為安全」、「訓練」軟實力之研討等,尤其如 印尼職業災害社會保險機構、印度國家職業安全理事會報告職災預防,更是本屆大會 許多國家關心發表之題目。大會特別邀請世界國際勞工組織 ILO 新任安全工作部門 處長(Director, Safework ILO)日本籍 Mr. Seiji Machida 發表演講,與其他亞太區域安 全衛生社團、學術機構及事業單位安全衛生專家學者參加,台灣亦有勞工安全衛生研 究所及中央大學等幾位專家學者之學術論文發表。透過本次年會,並同時辦理後續亞 太地區對 ILO 首爾宣言之支持簽署,能夠加強亞太地區 NGO 活動參與 ILO 國際間安 全衛生交流與合作;另華人社群對於台灣在工安衛生方面新技術、新知識多有肯定並 表示希望有實質之幫助。

除了相關之技術研討會較可惜是並無產業面之展示,但見識到韓國工安衛生器材與保護設備商協會(KISA)亦與韓國安全衛生機構(KOSHA)設立展攤供各國參考,本次年會討論議題,將有助於我國於區域工安衛生量能的推動與能見度提升並且嘗試藉由此唯一管道與ILO接觸。



照片 1-1:第 25 屆亞太安全衛生組織 年會手冊封面

貳、行程簡介

99.04.18 - 99.04.22 Flic en Flac (出席第 25 屆亞太安全衛生組織年會)

99.04.23 返程(模里西斯-香港-台北)



照片 2-1:大會地點 LaPirogue Hotel 照片 2-2:台灣出席者在會場前留影

參、亞太職業安全衛生大會內容概述

一、開幕典禮

(一)前言

本屆亞太地區職業安全衛生組織(APOSHO25),由主辦單位 IOSHM 及亞太職業安全衛生組織(APOSHO)輪值秘書長馬來西亞籍 Mr. Veerasingam,分別於開幕典禮中致詞。另模國總統及勞動部長皆出席表達對職業安全衛生議題之重視與對外賓歡迎。模國勞動部長亦近乎全程參與研討會。

(二)貴賓致詞要點

- 1.能邀請大家參加本次大會,感到非常榮幸,也感謝各位職業安全與衛生專家對大會的關注和熱情,各位擁有非常珍貴的信息,透過分享信息,能夠給各機構、社區、社會以至於全世界帶來新的變化。藉由各位專家學者相聚一起,進行討論,向全世界呼籲職業安全衛生的重要性,本屆大會也將是職業安全與衛生專家們交流寶貴經驗和技術的良機。
- 2.模國勞動部大力支持本次大會,亞太職業安全衛生大會是由亞太各國輪流 舉辦一次,並感謝國際勞工組織之支持。

本次大會有四個主題進行深入討論:

- (1)面對未來的安全與衛生策略與計劃。
- (2)工作條件的變化對工人帶來的影響。
- (3)職業安全與衛生面臨的新挑戰和機遇。

- (4)安全與衛生的管理體系。
- 3.亞太職業安全與衛生大會是為工人安全與健康做出貢獻的所有人的區域盛會。各國決策者、安全與衛生專家、雇主及工人組織的代表相聚一堂,為更安全與健康的工作環境做出共同的承諾。大會不僅為推進職業安全與衛生領域的信息、技術、人力交流、還為跟與工作相關的疾病、傷亡中來保護工人,並營造預防文化提供絕好的契機。隨著全球工作環境快速變化,我們在防範職業災害方面面臨巨大的挑戰,透過共同的努力,我們可以朝著營造健康的工作環境這一目標邁進,並藉由本次大會活動,互相之間的交流信息和知識傳達,更能增進彼此之間的了解和建立穩固的友誼。



照片 3-1:模國勞工部長致詞

照片 3-2:模國總統致詞

二、亞太安全衛生組織概要(APOSHO Overview)

亞太地區職業安全衛生組織(簡稱 APOSHO),是由致力於防止職業災害和疾病的非營利團體所組成的一個國際性的組織。正式會員必須為亞太地區非政府機構的民間團體,不過任何職業安全衛生團體,甚或不在亞太地區之內,也可以副會員(Associate member)或附屬會員(Affiliate member)的身分加入該組織。第一屆的亞太地區職業安全衛生組織年會,因澳洲的全國安全局(National Safety Council of Australia)局長建議,於 1985 年 8 月在新加坡召開。 最初的名稱為「亞太地區安全局協調委員會」,其後於 1992 年第八屆的年會中,才改為現在通行的名稱。 至 2007 年 12 月止,共有 33 個來自 24 個國家和地區的正式會員。有兩個以上正式會員的國家或地區為中國、香港、澳洲、馬來西亞、泰國、印尼、韓國、越南、茅里西斯等。

根據組織章程第一章的揭示,亞太地區職業安全衛生組織成立的宗旨,係為促進亞太地區會員組織彼此間的相互瞭解和合作,並透過學有專精的會員,在職業安全衛生方面進行技術和學術交流,進而達到提升亞太地區職業安全衛生整體水準的目的。

台灣與 APOSHO 的淵源,1988 年 9 月中華民國工業安全衛生協會(ISHA)首度參加在日本東京舉辦的第四屆亞太地區職業安全衛生組織會議。 ISHA 在那年成為 APOSHO 的正式會員。1998 年於韓國漢城舉辦的第十四屆年會中, ISHA 爭取並榮

獲 2001 年第十七屆會議的主辦權。2001 年 9 月 24 至 27 日,國際間雖有美國 911 事件的陰影籠罩,仍然如期在台北圓山飯店舉辦第十七屆年會。

APOSHO 隨著組織的成長,會員漸漸增加,1989年通過組織章程時只有 13 個組織會員,如今已達 35 個,章程內容因此顯得既不合時宜也不敷援引。會員一致體認章程修訂的迫切性,乃決定委託六人小組(ISHA 于常務理事亦為成員之一),重新檢討有關入會資格及權益、大會秘書長職責、榮譽會員審核等規定,擬定修訂版章程,並於下屆年會中交付大會表決。

表 1 參與 APOSHO 的 24 會員國 33 個組織

正會員

Country	Organization	Acronym
Australia	National Safety Council of Australia Ltd. http://www.nsca.org.au	NSCA
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Occupational Safety Society	BOSS
China	China Occupational Safety and Health Association http://www.cosha.org.cn/	COSHA
	Safety & Environment Protection Research Institute http://www.sepri.com	SEPRI
Hong Kong SAR,	Occupational Safety and Health Council http://www.oshc.org.hk	OSHC
China	Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Association http://www.hkosha.org.hk	HKOSHA
India	National Safety Council of India	NSCI
Indonesia	National Safety and Health Council of Indonesia http://www.asean-oshnet.or.id	NSHCI
Japan	Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association http://www.jisha.or.jp	JISHA
Republic of Korea	Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency http://www.kosha.or.kr	KOSHA
Malaysia	Malaysian Society for Occupational Safety and Health http://www.msosh.org.my	MSOSH
Mauritius	Institution of Occupational Safety & Health Management	IOSHM

	http://ioshm.com	
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Occupational Health and Safety Association Incorporated	OHSA
Philippines	Safety Organisation of the Philippines, Inc. http://www.sopi.org.ph	SOPI
Singapore	National Safety Council of Singapore http://www.nscs.org.sg	NSCS
Sri Lanka	Ceylon Society for Prevention of Accidents	-
Taiwan	Chinese Taipei Industrial Safety and Health Association http://www.isha.org.tw	ISHA
Thailand	The Bureau of the National Safety Council of Thailand	BNSCT
Thailand	Safety and Health at Work Promotion Association http://www.shawpat.or.th	SHAWPAT
Vietnam	National Institute of Labour Protection http://www.osh.netnam.vn/	NILP

副會員 Associate Members: 5 org. from 5 countries

Country	Organization	Acronym
Brunei Darussalam	Ministry of Development http://www.mod.gov.bn/	CPRU
Macau SAR, China	Labour & Employment Bureau http://www.dsal.gov.mo	DSTE
Mongolia	Mogolian Labour Protection Movement	MLPM
New Zealand	Occupational Safety & Health Service http://www.osh.dol.govt.nz/	OSH
Pakistan	Central Inspectorate of Mines	CIM

附屬會員 Affiliate Members: 8 org. from 8 countries

Country	Organization	Acronym
Australia	Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention	IFAP

	http://www.ifap.asn.au	
Indonesia	MPK2LK	MPK2LK
Republic of Korea	Korea Industrial Safety Association http://www.safety.or.kr	KISA
Malaysia	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health http://www.jaring.my/niosh	NIOSH
Mauritius	Institute of Safety Health and Environment Management	ISHEM
U.K.	Institution of Occupational Safety and Health http://www.iosh.co.uk .	IOSH
U.S.A.	National Safety and Council http://www.nsc.org	NSC
Vietnam	Vietnam Occupational Safety and Health Association	VOSHA

三、研討會及年會

(一)工作會議: 0830-1800, 2010年4月19日(星期一)

此次年會工作會議中有五個主題次委員會(Committee),分由各會員國參與討論。(管理發展委員會;會員資格篩選委員會;技術委員會;教育及訓練委員會;職業安全衛生管理體系委員會)

會後並由亞太職業安全衛生組織與國際工組織 ILO 及韓國 KOSHA 及各國代表團團長等,簽署支持 2008 年的首爾宣言之陳述(The Mauritius Statement in support of the Seoul Declaration on the safety and Health at Work – ALL HEAD AND ASSIST HEAD DELEGATE)。來傳達如何達成職業安全衛生之現實面和方法。職業安全衛生並非政府、公司或個人的各別責任,而是三方皆要負起之責任。如果社會的每一份子(例如政府、勞工和雇主)履行他們對職業安全衛生之責任,彼此間的對話將會有更多的信任。可讓人充分了解職業安全衛生相關人員對社會責任與正義之堅定體認。

(二)研討會: 0745-1800, 2010年4月20-21日

研討會議題簡述如下,詳見攜回之會議資料。筆者被安排於與 ILO 安全工作計畫處長日本籍 Seiji Machida 處長虞開幕式後之同一區段進行演講。

2010 年 4 月 20 日(星期二)		
會議Ⅰ	挑戰	3樓 會議廳

	開幕式	1樓 會議廳
會議	原理	3樓 會議廳
會議 III	意外	3樓 會議廳
2010年4月	21 日(星期三)	
●議 IV	行為安全 行為安全	3 樓 會議廳

會議 IV	行為安全	3樓 會議廳
會議 V	訓練	3樓 會議廳
會議 VI	其他安衛(1)	3樓 會議廳
會議 VII	其他安衛(2)	3樓 會議廳



照片 3-3:筆者(右 2)與其他演講者合影



照片 3-4:主辦單位致贈之感謝狀

四、大會研討資料記述

本次研討會有印度、印尼、香港、中國、澳洲、韓國、日本、馬來西亞及模里西斯、 台灣等國官員專家學者發表論文。以下就相關重要文章進行介紹:

(一) 國家層級職業安全衛生策略手法(ILO Safework)

由 ILO Safework 處長 SEIJI MACHIDA 進行演講,主要談到 ILO Safework 的動向,並就 2006 年職安衛促進性框架之 187 公約中國家的政策、體系、計畫及概況等提出概要說明。對於相關國家法規制度及政府勞動檢查;其他支持性服務網絡如安衛管理體系、職安衛專業教育訓練、機械技術性檢查、職業健康服務,與服務網路之法制化、安全專業之需求、訓練與服務機構之指定或授權、鼓勵學術或專業機構提供服務。

目前採行(Ratification) 187 公約之國家: 2007 日本; 2008 韓國、英國、芬蘭、瑞士、古巴、捷克; 2009 丹麥、尼日、西班牙、塞普路斯、塞爾維亞; 2010 摩爾多瓦共和國、斯洛伐克等,其他仍有許多國家進行中。

2008年首爾宣言進行的安全衛生高峰會中已逐漸發揮效果,其成功之關鍵仍如國

家或企業之高層承諾、預防性之安全與健康之文化、每個人的活力參與。

(二)香港安全文化與行為安全計畫之實施

由香港職業安全健康局(occupational safety and health council)的總幹事鄧華勝報告。香港職業安全健康局係以促進香港職業安全與健康之法人(statutory body),以提升營造業之安全文化為主要考量,進行安全氣候(Safety Climate Index Survey)評量,了解其對安全文化之認知,特別研發營造業安全氣候評量軟體。經由發送給大的營造工地透過檢視量測其安全文化,並對下包商亦一同進行,診斷小包商之安全文化缺失並進行必要之改善協力,營造業之安全績效業已得到改善。

(三)印尼 PT JAMSOTEK 減低職業傷病之策略

印尼國營受雇者社會安全機構(Employees Social Security scheme)成立於 1992 年,本次由其民營企業部門 PT JAMSOTEK 經理 (managing director) AHMAD ANSYORI 先生報告其職業災害保險(包括職業疾病)收支及給附現況。印尼人口數約 2.37 億,勞動力約 1.12 億,其中 940 萬人為失業。受雇部份為 1.02 億,非典型受僱有 7140萬,於民間 2685 萬人目前被保險勞動者於 2009 年計約 850 萬人。每年災害件數約 9萬多件,災害仟人率為 11 (約為台灣 3 倍)。死亡件數 2009 年為 3015 件,死亡百萬人率 354 (約為台灣 10 倍)。其災害現況較台灣嚴重許多,特別提出減災策略含工作相關疾病之預防工作,包括進行更好的統計、進行研究、與職業安件健康之工業衛生部門合作、建構訊息中心、成立傷害中心 (Trauma center)對企業進行訓練。

(四)模里西斯及 APOSHO 對「2008 首爾職業安全衛生宣言」支持

APOSHO 各會員國機構之首會與其幕僚長,在 ILO MACHIDA 處長及 KOSHA 首長見證下,均對首爾宣言發表支持與簽署,並發表演說。我國由會籍中華民國工業安全衛生協會戴理事長基福代表。

1.宣言重點如下:

- (1)要求各國政府,應將職業安全衛生列為施政優先議題,除建構強而有效率之勞動檢查機制,落實勞工安全衛生保護外,尚應發展職業安全衛生自主管理系統,推動全國性工安文化。
- (2)建議各國以 ILO 2007 年「職業安全衛生架構公約」之績效指標及系統方法,持續改進國家職業安全衛生,亦即國家職業安衛政策除降低職業災害死亡率外,尚應就法規、工安文化、職業安衛管理系統、勞動檢查、職業健康服務以及機械安全、營造安全、化學品管理、中小事業協助等國家方案制度,追求高水準績效。

2.其詳細要點如下:

- (1)促進高品質的職業安全衛生是整個社會及其成員的責任,欲達成目標必 須藉由在國際議程上確認職業安全衛生的優先考量次序,以及建立和維 持國際安全衛生的預防文化。
- (2)國際職業安全衛生預防文化是工作安全衛生環境中一個賦予員工之權利,必須顧及各層面,藉由已定義之權利和責任的系統下,政府、雇主和員工三者須主動參與,來保證工作環境的安全與健康,並採取預防原

則是各界的第一優先考量。

(3)職業安全衛生的持續改進應經由「職安衛管理系統、方法」來促進其改善,本項包括考量採用 ILO(國際勞工組織)職業安全衛生會議所發佈之國際政策。

(4)政府應有之政策:

- a.應考量 2006 年職安衛會議 ILO 所優先通過的「倡導性架構」(Promotional Framework),如同其他針對職業安全衛生的國際勞工組織會議(ILO Convention)所強調的;並且確保其防範措施的執行,以作為在系統方法下改善職安衛國際績效的手段。
- b.保證可以採取連續行動來建置和促進國際職安衛預防文化。
- c.保證勞工安全與衛生是有完善保護,經由合適且恰當的職安衛標準執行 架構來達成,包括一個強大且有效的勞工檢查系統。

(5)雇主應有之保證:

- a.預防措施是職安衛行動方案中不可或缺的一部份,當職安衛標準被確實 執行時,良好的經營績效也會隨之而來。
- b.用有效的方法來建置職安衛管理系統,以改善工作場所的安全和衛生。
- c.員工以及員工代表等會在與其相關的職安衛措施上被諮詢、訓練、告知 和參與這些執行辦法。

(6)員工應有之作為:

- a.遵行安全衛生指示和步驟,包括個人防護器具的使用。
- b.參與安全衛生訓練及認知提升活動(awareness-raising activities)。
- c.在和員工相關的職安衛措施之領域內與其雇主合作。
- (7)為了建立安全、衛生且具生產力的工作場所,"職業安全衛生世界大會" 是一個分享知識和經驗的適當平台。
- (8)在職業安全衛生方面所取得之進展,必須在 2011 年將舉辦的第 19 屆職 業安全衛生大會上重新被檢討。
- (9)此次高峰會之參與人員承認優先推動安全衛生預防文化,並且將職安衛 議題做為討論重點納入國際議程。
- 3. 國際職業安全衛生趨勢:
 - (1)職業安全衛生管理系統(OSHMS)之建置、發展與促進。
 - (2)全球產品安全驗證調和趨勢與挑戰。
 - (3)全球職業疾病上升,基本職業健康服務(Basic Occupational Health Services, BOHS)之挑戰。
 - (4)外勞、婦女、中高齡勞工與非典型勞工(Informal Workers)之安全健康。
 - (5)中小事業、營造業之職業安全衛生問題。
 - (6)人因、歧視、暴力與工作壓力引起之身心健康問題。
 - (7)石綿、奈米粉塵之危害。
 - (8)職業安全衛生社會對話機制。

肆、APOSHO 年會記實與觀感

一、前言

APOSHO 為亞太地區職業安全健康民間組織,本次隨 ILO 日本籍 MACHIDA 處長動向,亞太地區似乎表態支持 ILO 之活動。其他年會活動也有各方角力,特別是要維持民間型態或是會由 ILO 等深入操作,多有爭辯。也因係民間團體,其以研究為主之機構量能特別缺乏,我國與韓國 KOSHA 似乎較有份量。此次參與者實質上也大部分仍有政府機關之支持,就區域活動而言,我國僅能參與 APOSHO,應支持 APOSHO成為 ILO 之附屬 NGO,作為我國正式參與國際活動之平台。

二、憲章討論概況

新加坡提出所謂每一個國家可有正會員與次會員,因如香港職業安全健康局、韓國 KOSHA 或印度安全理事會或印尼社會安全機構等公法人越來越多,且這樣的公務角色會較純民間專業團體來的穩定,且能支持 APOSHO 發展。惟我國目前工安協會仍大力主導,尚無需勞工安全衛生研究所之協力。就勞委會之觀點,應樂見政府研究機構參與 APOSHO 之發展。

伍、心得與感想

大會特色於模里西斯觀光區域,聯繫安排皆不容易,模里西斯安衛管理協會人力有限仍能主辦本次活動十分辛勞。民間組織之技術量能並不充沛,是否應有與亞太 12 國安全衛生研究機構研討會對話,仍宜有密切之安排。我國發表安全衛生績效評量,與災害預防之防災西遊記展示,獲得華人世界外相當好的迴響,特別是印尼還主動邀訪,惟跨文化障礙仍需克服。我國還特別提供 2008 年世界最佳安全衛生影片給模里西斯主辦單位,汶萊、香港、澳門等亦索取。

有關我國職業安全專業人力之培育與研究動向,回應了英國 IOSH 及澳洲之議題,並獲邀請參與未來 International Network of Safety and Health Practitioner Organisations INSHPO 之對話。

華人地區之中國、香港、澳門、新加坡及我國,參與人數眾多,其安全文化是 否有同質的對話,可深入思考。目前我國在職業安全衛生技術與基礎建設議題上相 對成熟有其領先性,是否發展適當的對話機制,及外交努力值得深思。

陸、建議事項

- 一、建議辦理華人地區安全衛生研討會,取得語言近似性之安全衛生技術研討功能, 對我國安衛外交將有幫助。
- 二、建議研議開放安全衛生研究所與國際間研究交流之可行性,特別是亞太區域之小 國無法有研究機構支持者。



ASIA – PACIFIC OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH ORGANISATION
(APOSHO)



APOSHO 25

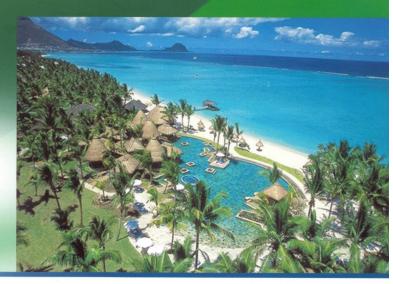
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A JOURNEY TO THE WEST – A GALLERY ABOUT **ACCIDENT PREVENTION**



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INTRODUCTION

The concept of safety and health at work is secured at UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1976, the cultural insight exhibitions are rooted in the Labour Inspection Recommendation of International Labour Organization:

Appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that employers and workers are given advice and instruction in labour legislation and questions of industrial hygiene and safety by such measures as:

- (a) lectures, radio talks, posters, pamphlets and films explaining the provisions of labour legislation and suggesting methods for their application and measures for preventing industrial accidents and occupational diseases;
- (b) health and safety exhibitions; and
- (c) instruction in industrial hygiene and safety in technical schools.

In 1993, Taiwan government set up a new exhibitions branch in Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to oversee the publication and conference promoting preventive measures. A modified 45 feet container and equipped with exhibitions became a mobile museum, and traveled to industrial zone and vocational schools after 1998. Till now, the trailer operated 40 weeks per year and entertained more than 500 thousands visitors.

By the support of Council of Labor Affairs Taiwan safety and health exhibitions, located at HengKe, opened for services in 2002. The 3D stereo simulator theater and inter-active exhibitions are the most popular characteristics in this Taiwan first safety and health gallery. The digital contents, video games and multimedia for e-learning were constructed in a CD-ROM, entitled "Digital Safety and Health Museum", with internet accessibility and disseminated to elementary schools. In the same time, the capacity for producing 3D stereo film is gradually established to the themes for confine space, fire & explosion, emerging infectious diseases, mechanical guarding, fall protection, and hazardous working life. In them, "The Nick of Time" awarded 1st place in 7th International Film and Multimedia Festival during XVIII World Congress on the Safety at Health at Work at Seoul, 2008.

And year 2005 seemed an important year because President Chen's endorsement implying high level commitment for worker safety. A campaign for everybody involvement with projects of "Taiwan go go go", "Parents' workplace experiencing", "Taiwan Force TV Show", "Safety and Health expert forum" in the participation form local governors, city counselors and legislatives, trade unions, museum operators, inspectors, and students & professors from Dept. safety/public health of universities.

Except hard-working staff, the high quality gallery for voluntary learning in science museum was promoted in 2007 followed the German DASA model. This concept again supported by the Council of Labour Affairs and Umbrella occupation injury insurance, and toward the new milestone for awareness raising campaign. The exhibitions consisted of safe and health knowledge, scientific insight, and historical objects are touching the visitors' heart and fulfill their intellectual curiosity. The innovative research outcome transfer toward enterprises in the trade show and facilitate workers' incentives to use newly design efficient protection gears and services. For example, a exhibition in titled "Special Exhibition of Early Workers in Taiwan" set up at the National Museum of Natural

Science in Taichung (Web site: http://www.nmns.edu.tw/ch/exhibit/2009/work/) in 2009. This exhibition displays the remains of a Chinese worker from the Qing Dynasty, excavated at the Zhongzhou site in Tainan County. The man's bones bear signs of much arduous labor; it can be inferred that he suffered from severe arthritis of the spine, and especially neck, which suggests that he customarily carried heavy loads on his head and neck. The exhibition begins with some guesses concerning the individual's work, uses his condition to shed light on work and disease, and shows how people can carry objects correctly so as to avoid injury to their muscles and bones.

The tools, which can be initiated or correlated with "World day of safety and health at work", for promote safety culture and awareness-raising are listed as below:

Table 1. The tools to promote safety culture for general public:

	Governments' duty	Economic growth needs
Education and cultural creative	Science and Technology Museums Film and multimedia	Workplace experiencing and training gallery Road show
Labor & social concern	Workplace safety and health exhibition Mobile and/or virtual museum	TV show and Radio Program Trade show for innovative protection measures

THE EXHIBITION "Journey to the West - A Gallery about Accident Prevention"

The story of this exhibition is transformed from the well-known play "Journey to the West", which describe a successful teamwork cross the mountains and dessert to persuade the bibles of faith and wellness occurred at 7th century. The scenarios are decorated with cast-iron sculptures and the colorful skin shadow play to enrich the safety contents and enhance the attraction to the general public. The gallery is located at 921 earthquake education park inherent the consent of re-built and recovery from disaster either nature or man-made. Some of the story lines are introduced here for you.

Preface

When the Buddha heard that the people of the island of Penglai (Taiwan) were afflicted by work accidents, he wished to use the True Scripture of Accident Prevention to ensure that the living beings of the island maintained a correct attitude toward work safety and avoided on-the-job risks. So the Buddha instructed Guanyin, the Goddess of Mercy, to seek out individuals who, during a "Journey to the West" to retrieve the scripture, could improve the work attitude and behavior of the islanders. Guanyin chose Master Tripitaka, Monkey, Piggsy, and the River Monster to undertake the journey. The goddess presented the four with magic weapons—protective gear, insulating clothing, fire extinguishers, and gas detectors—and, before their departure, told them how they should deal with any emergency: be brave, calm, and cooperative, and take care to use the magic weapons in the right way and at the right time. These instructions, Guanyin hoped, would help Master Tripitaka and his companions escape the many hazards they would face on their journey.

Figure 1. The entrance of the gallery.



Passing the Flaming Mountains under a Blazing Sun

When Master Tripitaka and his companions prepared to pass the Flaming Mountains under the scorching sun, Piggsy used a thermometer to determine that the temperature was over 40°C, making it an excessively hot environment. To prevent delirium, dehydration, and convulsions caused by heat exhaustion and heatstroke, Monkey had everyone put on cool clothing and apply sunscreen with a protection factor of at least 15 to defend against the effects of UV radiation. He also had them drink an electrolyte beverage or juice in order to replenish their water and salts. After resting for a while in the shade, Master Tripitaka and his companions got past Flaming Mountain and continued on their way west.

Figure 2. Passing flaming mountain under a blazing sun.



Battling the Earth Ox at Moyun Cave Using Earthquake Safety Methods

When the party was passing the night at Moyun Cave, the Ox Demon King transformed himself into an Earth Ox and caused a great earthquake. Monkey quickly ordered Piggsy and River Monster open the windows and doors, and then had everyone huddle under tables or in corners with their hands protecting their heads. After the earthquake had subsided and the travelers had gone outside, an even larger earthquake occurred, causing the ground to crack open and buildings to collapse. Master Tripitaka and his companions used mats to protect their heads, stayed away from damaged or collapsing buildings, and

waited in an open place for the earthquake to abate. Monkey overcame the Ox Demon King who had caused the earthquakes, and the party once again proceeded on its way.

Figure 3. The visitor's experience of an earthquake



Obtaining the True Scripture to Protect Penglai

It is said that after Master Tripitaka and his companions returned with the True Scripture of Accident Prevention, Monkey, Piggsy, and River Monster all became serious and very attentive to the rules. The goddess Guanyin was extremely pleased with this transformation, and promptly gave the True Scripture to all the temples and monasteries on the island of Penglai so that it could be copied for the benefit of the people and the importance of work safety could be made known. When the Buddha saw that Master Tripitaka and his companions had suffered enough hardship, and had benefited Penglai by helping the living beings there escape danger, he gladly received Master Tripitaka and his companions and gave them lofty titles. From that time on, the True Scripture of Accident Prevention has been passed down for the benefit of the people of Penglai.

Figures 4 and 5. The true scripture to protect Taiwan and transformed to skin shadow play.





CONCLUSION

Exhibitions consisted of safe and health knowledge, scientific insight, and historical objects are touching the visitors' heart and fulfill their intellectual curiosity. Innovative research outcome transfer toward enterprises in the trade show and facilitate workers' incentives to use newly design efficient protection gears and services. Free provision of display items, easy-to-ship delivery boxes, and inflatable play yards shipped to local authorities or factories with work safety awareness needs. These concepts supported by injury insurance, and toward the new milestone for awareness raising campaign. Ten percent of workforce can be well educated is promising. While 10th anniversary of 921 massive earthquakes occurred in Taiwan, a strong reconstruction implicated the mindset of rehabilitation of injured workers. Taiwan workers and people will rebuild their lives in safer, healthier, and more prosperous ways.