



We are komm**mit**menschen

DGUV PREVENTION YEARBOOK 2017



PAGE 8

CONTENTS

Contents/Glossary	4	Interview	
Foreword	6	with Young Soon Lee	10
		“Kommmitmensch”: a campaign to establish a culture of prevention	14
		German OSH Prize 2017	19
		The Sectoral Rule prevention instrument	20
		Assistance with integration	22
		Preventing addiction in the world of work	23
		A pillar of social security in Europe?	24
		New stimuli	26
		“Know” without “how” is pointless	28
		Working in the sun	30
		Children’s day-care facilities as a living environment	32
		Children and preventive health research	34
		Evaluating odours	35
		Raising awareness of vibration	36
		Evaluation of DGVV Regulation 2	37



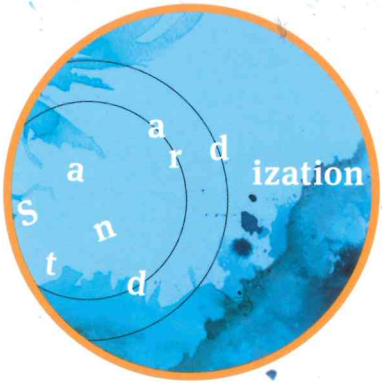
PAGE 38

Interview	
with Dr Martin Braun	40
New forms of work	44
Further development of training activity	45
Wearables at the workplace	46
The interplay between safety and security	47
Working with data goggles	48
Training of managerial staff	50
Training of labour inspectors	51
The future of in-plant occupational safety and health supervision	52
The most important Ten	55
The changing world of work	56



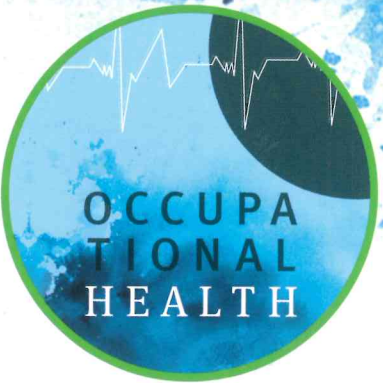
PAGE 58

Interview	
with Hans-Horst Konkolewsky	60
A lodestar for a culture of prevention	63
Qualifications under test	64
An index for prevention	66
Traffic simulation for therapeutic purposes	67
Prevention at source	68
Global campaign	70
Road safety	72
Zero Accident Vision	74
Tomorrow’s occupational safety and health	76



PAGE 78

Interview	
with Dr Albert Dürr	80
Inclusion in standardization	82
Discussion of biologically effective lighting	84
Nanomaterials at workplaces	86
Satchels: Cool design and still safe?	88
KANelot: learning about standardization through play	89
Making the fire service safer	90
KAN Praxis machine ergonomics	92
Comparison of measurement results for biological agents	93
New rules of the game	94



PAGE 96

Interview	
with Dr Jukka Takala	98
New approaches	104
DGVV Vorsorge	107
Biomonitoring for prevention	108
Skin penetration by hazardous substances	110
Focus on indoor allergens	111
Prevention of particle-induced lung diseases	112
Safety and Health	115
Organization and contact	116

GLOSSARY

BAuA	German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	BG Verkehr	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the transport industry	Fraunhofer IAO	Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Engineering
BG BAU	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the building trade	BMAS	German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	GDA	Joint German OSH Strategy
BG ETEM	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	BMG	German Federal Ministry of Health	GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
BGN	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the foodstuffs and catering industry	BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	GKV-SV	Umbrella association of the German health insurance funds
BG RCI	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the raw materials and chemical industry	DGVV	German Social Accident Insurance	IAG	Institute for Work and Health of the DGVV
		DIN	German Institute for Standardization	IFA	Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance
		DRV	German pension insurance institutions		
		DVR	German Road Safety Council		

IPA	Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the DGVV	MAK Commission	Permanent Senate Commission of the German Research Foundation for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area	UK NRW	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the public sector in North Rhine-Westphalia
ILO	International Labour Organization	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UK RLP	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the public sector in Rhineland-Palatinate
IOSH	Institution of Occupational Safety and Health	SVLFG	Social insurance for agriculture, forestry and landscaping	VBG	German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the administrative sector
ISSA	International Social Security Association	TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union	VDE	Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies
KAN	Commission for Occupational Health and Safety and Standardization	TRGS	Technical rules for hazardous substances	VFA	Association for the Promotion of Occupational Safety in Europe
KOSHA	Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency	TÜV	Technical Inspection Association	WHO	World Health Organization
LASI	Commission of the German regional governments for occupational safety and safety engineering				

PREVENTION Culture



The work of KOSHA is based on Human Respect originated in the form of 'Hongikingan', the national founding principle of Korea meaning 'We benefit people all around the world'.



Young Soon Lee,
KOSHA President

INTERVIEW

SAFETY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR LIVES

Interview with Young Soon Lee, President of the
Korean Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA).

In 2008 in Seoul at the XVIII
World Congress on Safety and
Health at Work the topic of a
Culture of Prevention was put

on the politi-
cal agenda for
the first time.
What is the
aim and what
are the main
core messages

of the Seoul Declaration “Pro-
moting a worldwide Culture
of Prevention”?

The overall aim of the Seoul
Declaration is: First, safety and
health at work is recognized as
the responsibility of society as
a whole. Second, priority is to
be given to occupational safety
and health in national agendas.
Third, a national preventative
safety and health culture is to be
built and maintained.

KOSHA was established in 1987.
From the very beginning the
focus of KOSHA’s work lay on
prevention. What was the impact
of the Seoul Declaration on the
work of KOSHA?

KOSHA promotes the Seoul Dec-
laration on Safety and Health at
Work, which was adopted during
the 18th World Congress on Safe-
ty and Health at Work in 2008.
Following the Seoul Declaration,
KOSHA took over responsibility

for the dissemination of its
mission. A joint secretariat com-
prising ILO, ISSA and KOSHA
was established, as was a dedi-
cated website.

So far, the ILO, the ISSA and
KOSHA have launched a variety
of activities to implement the
Seoul Declaration worldwide.
At many other OSH events and
conferences, statements in
support of the Seoul Declaration
have been signed. In 2009,
KOSHA also won the bid for
the 31st ICOH Congress in 2015,
which was held in Seoul.

By successfully hosting the
World Congress and the ICOH
Congress, KOSHA contributed
notably to the enhancement of
industrial safety and health
and to the expansion of a world-
wide culture of prevention.

In 2011 KOSHA was chosen to
be the chair organization of the
ISSA International Section for
a Culture of Prevention. How
would you describe the mission
of this section? What is its
current priority?

The mission of this section is:
Firstly, to promote a preventative
safety and health culture through
global collaboration in order
to achieve the objectives of the
Seoul Declaration. Secondly, to
provide a platform for coopera-

tion to enhance a worldwide cul-
ture of prevention and to share
knowledge and experience.

The current priority of the
section is the development of in-
dicators to monitor the develop-
ment of a culture of prevention.

With an agreement between
the Korean Occupational Safety
and Health Agency (KOSHA),
German Social Accident Insuran-
ce (DGUV), Finnish Institute of
Occupational Health (FIOH), In-
stitut national de la recherche et
de security (INRS) and Institution
of Occupational Safety and He-
alth (IOSH) to develop indicators
for a culture of prevention, the
Board Meeting of the section at
the International Symposium on
the Culture of Prevention 2013 in
Helsinki proposed that Ms. Jane
White conduct a literature review
on indicators for measurement
of a culture of prevention.

As a result, Ms. White presen-
ted 10 indicators for a prevention
culture at the Symposium enti-
tled “Establishing a prevention
culture” organized by KOSHA
at the XX World Congress on
Safety and Health at Work 2014
in Frankfurt.

Based on the work by
Ms. White, a team of researchers
from KOSHA and DGUV worked
on further development of the
International Leading Indicators

for a Culture of Prevention.
The joint work took place from
7 November to 16 December
2016 at the Institute for Work
and Health of the DGUV.

The results of this research
project will be presented at the
Symposium entitled “Culture
of Prevention on OSH” at the XXI
World Congress on Safety and
Health at Work in Singapore.

What is the basis for KOSHA’s
work?

The work of KOSHA is based on
human respect in the form of
‘Hongikingan’. This is the nation-
al founding principle of Korea
and means ‘We benefit people all
around the world’.

In addition, it is based on
competence, communication and
cooperation.

How does KOSHA support the
building and maintaining of
a national preventative safety
culture?

Based on the Hongikingan prin-
ciple, KOSHA promotes “Safety
First” and a long-term safety and
health culture for the benefit
not only of workers but also of
the general public. Safety is the
foundation of our lives. It is an
essential requirement during our
lives to nurture our dreams and
find fulfilment.

The promotion of a safety and
health culture is one of the four
strategies of KOSHA for achiev-
ing KOSHA’s vision of being a
“Happy Partner of Workers, Top
Leader in Occupational Accident
Prevention”. This strategy covers
three tasks. First: Raising the
level of a pan-national safety
culture. Second: Delivering high-

quality OSH training. Third: Build-
ing and reinforcing networks of
OSH cooperation.

Raising the level of a pan-nati-
onal safety culture: To enhance
safety awareness among emplo-
yees and employers, and to help
safety culture take root in Korean
society as a whole, KOSHA con-
ducts PR campaign activities and
safety culture campaigns using
various media sources.

Since 1995, the Korean govern-
ment has conducted nation-wide
safety culture campaigns jointly
with public and private organi-
zations, in order to spread the
importance of safety in people’s
daily lives.

One of the representative sa-
fety culture campaigns in Korea
was the “10 million signatures
campaign for zero accidents”. It
formed a social consensus on saf-
ety and health and motivated the
whole general public to unite in
participating in a safety culture.

In 1996, the Committee for
Safety Culture Campaigns has
designated the 4th day of every
month as “Safety Check Day” to
encourage the general public’s
participation in activities related
to safety. Designation of the day
was aimed at helping people
to identify hazards on their own
and adopt safe habits in their
daily lives.

In addition to commemorating
“Safety Check Day”, KOSHA de-
velops and implements a variety
of activities related to safety
culture, meeting the needs of dif-
ferent local areas. Furthermore,
in partnership with NGOs, trade
unions and industrial consulta-
tion bodies, KOSHA carries out
many activities to heighten the

The work of
KOSHA is
based on Human
Respect.

public's safety awareness and expand the scope of safety-related movements to wider communities.

Based on the provision stipulated in Korea's OSH Act, KOSHA and the Ministry of Employment and Labor have designated the first week of July as the "National Week for Safety and Health" and carry out safety-related campaigns and activities. Designation of the week is in recognition of those who have contributed to workers' safety and health,

trade union leaders. The event has so far contributed to building a safety culture across the nation, raising the value of safety as the utmost priority.

Delivering high-quality OSH training: The development of safety awareness usually starts at home, progresses through school education, culminating in workplace safety training. Safety training for children and students through the pre-school, elementary, middle, and high school education system is therefore

to value safety through their adult lives and to participate actively in prevention efforts. KOSHA's early intervention programme on safety includes: research into the OSH curriculum in schools, safety and health training for teachers, provision of safety education in schools as a pilot project, and development of training materials for education in schools.

Building and reinforcing networks of OSH cooperation: In 2016, KOSHA was engaged in technical cooperation with 54 international professional organizations in 28 countries. At the same time, KOSHA was active in an international network of professional organizations.

In addition, KOSHA works together with international organizations such as the ILO, WHO, EU-OSHA and ASEAN-OSHNET in order to play an important role as demanded by the international community.

As a responsible member of the OECD, the Korean government and KOSHA continue to implement technical support programmes for developing countries to assist their accident prevention efforts.

Furthermore, as a leading OSH organization in the Asian region, KOSHA leads the way in enhancing the level of OSH by collaborating with government bodies and public organizations in the region.

A safety culture at the centre of daily life. What does that mean? The life goal of human beings is the pursuit of happiness. The

pursuit of happiness involves several essential factors, such as good relationships with other people and a job which is worthwhile. Above all, a healthy mind and body protected from possible accidents in daily life should be a prerequisite. For this, a safety culture which puts safety first must take root in social activities.

A safety culture, long neglected and long overdue, must now take centre stage in our society. To this end, KOSHA runs ongoing safety culture campaigns such as the Zero-Accident Workplace.

The first week of every July is devoted to OSH: in 2017 the Korean National Week for Safety and Health will mark its 50th anniversary. The year 2017 is also important for KOSHA as it is the 30th year since its foundation. In addition, KOSHA conveys the message of safety and health through various broadcasting media, publications, outdoor advertising, online etc. KOSHA has also explored different genres of culture such as safety games and a play.

For almost 30 years, KOSHA has invested its utmost efforts in protecting the life and health of working people and ensuring comforts and happiness throughout the lives of the general public. From your perspective, what are the biggest challenges we face?

The world of work is becoming increasingly complex and diverse. The main challenge for all of us is how to keep our OSH policies relevant in the fast-changing circumstances of the world, for

example in the face of emerging hazards such as hazardous chemicals and industrial disasters.

In a volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous world of work (VUCA-world) we are increasingly confronted with new and emerging risk factors such as psychosocial risks (linked in some cases to physical risks such as musculoskeletal disorders). How does KOSHA's concept of a safety culture deal with these kinds of risks? KOSHA works closely with companies handling hazardous chemicals and provides them with professional skills to prevent occupational illnesses. We are enhancing the level of workers' health promotion by adopting a business health index and providing consultations.

For workers with higher risks of suffering from "emotional labour", we create and provide occupational health guidelines and consultations.

KOSHA promotes the health of working individuals through professional consulting and financial support. For those who work in small businesses, in particular, 20 health centres have been established around the country.

The promotion of a safety and health culture by KOSHA seems to be focused very much on the individual. By what means does KOSHA address the organizational level, e.g. in businesses, administrations and educational establishments?

We enhance safety and health training programmes by provid-

ing learner-customized training and specialized curricula, and by opening more hands-on OSH training centres.

We also enhance practicality by providing experience-based training programmes through virtual reality, developing OSH materials using new media such as KOSHA applications, and strengthening the OSH media supply chain.

Our efforts are also focused on developing a cooperative system for OSH by organizing safety and health leader groups for major industries, such as the shipbuilding, construction, steel, automotive and chemical industries, organizing regional OSH committees, and holding public safety and health competitions. In addition, needs-based training is tailored for example to the needs of certain vulnerable groups.

For you as a chemical engineer, what is the difference between a "safety culture" and a "culture of prevention"?

The first difference between a "safety culture" and a "culture of prevention" is one of terminology. The core value of OSH is currently shifting from safety to prevention. Safety culture is static and reactive, while prevention culture is more dynamic, proactive, and preventative. Based on this concept, one of the strategies of KOSHA at a national level is to promote a preventative safety and health culture. A good preventative safety and health culture at national level is to lead to a worldwide culture of prevention. ●



and aims to build a nation-wide consensus through the exchange of related technologies and information.

As the largest OSH event, the National Week for Safety and Health is gaining increasing numbers of participants not only from among safety and health professionals, but also from among the general public, including civic groups, teachers, students, and

critical, as safety input during childhood has a lasting effect throughout adult life and helps to form a person's attitude toward safety. Against this backdrop, KOSHA supports safety training by training the teachers.

This goes a long way towards preventing safety accidents in schools and informing students of the importance of safety. Such early intervention helps students

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