Overview International Approaches

Industrial safety programmes, strategies and action plans

Belgrade, 20 September 2023

Introduction

Industrial safety and accident risks cannot be seen in isolation!

Many countries have developed a national security policy and plan, including strategies on:

- Territorial security
- Physical security
- Economic security
- Environmental security
- Social and political stability
- International legal order

Context

- **Industrial safety and accident risks cannot be seen in isolation!**
- Europe is increasingly affected by a wide range of adverse and catastrophic events
- Some of these overwhelm national response capacity and public budgets
- A major driver of disaster risk is climate change, triggering extreme events
- Reported economic losses (EU) from these extremes are approx. EUR 12 billion per year
- Panorama of man-made threats is rapidly changing (instability, geopolitical, cyber etc.)
- Against this complex back-drop: effective arrangements (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from disasters) are crucial
- Although these are primarily a national responsibility, disasters defy borders
- Several (international) initiatives have developed these into priority areas of action

Overall observations

- Large differences in approaches between countries
- Differences between EU members and non-EU countries
- Plans and strategies range from integrated security and/or safety plans to sectoral approaches
- Wide variety of government organizations involved and responsible
- Differences in responsibility for security policy implementation (centralized versus decentralized)
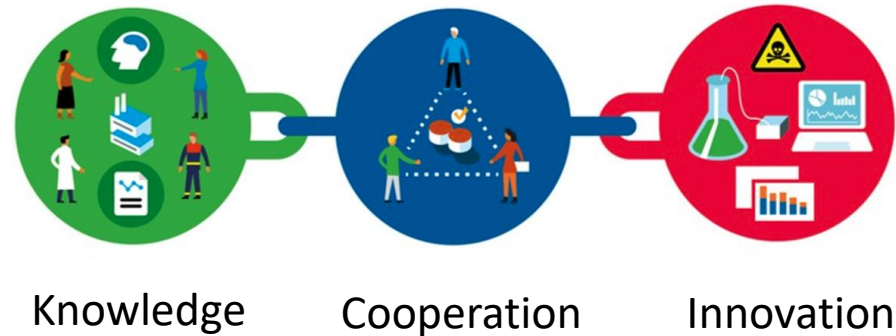- Differences between countries lead to a wealth of 'good practices'

Difference
Difference
Difference

Programmes – plans – strategies (1)

- Plans and strategies vary from country to country

- Some plans focus on 'prevention' while others cover the whole chain

- Countries within the EU use Seveso III as the basis for industrial safety policy. Non-Eu countries use different or mixed principles

- The triggering of industrial accidents by NATECH is not included in the plans by default

- Some countries have an overarching safety/security plan and strategy that includes 'industrial safety' as one of the elements.

Programmes – plans – strategies (2)

- National Strategy for CBRNE Preparedness and Response as 'All Hazard' Integrated Approach

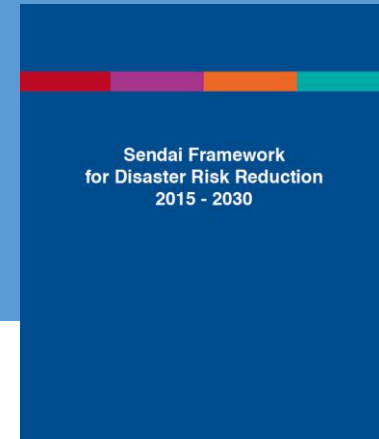- Approaches: 'Safe by Design'

- Holistic approach – Safety Delta:

Knowledge   Cooperation   Innovation

From: https://www.safetydelta.nl/

○ Sustainable industrial safety (zero accidents by 2030)

○ Structural cooperation between science, government and industry

○ Public and private sector working together to build knowledge and create a data platform

Governance, coordination and implementation

- Differences between countries in responsibilities for the development and implementation of (industrial and occupational) safety policies

- Different ministries may be involved in prevention and response

- Responsibilities for civil protection varies from country to country

- Implementation varies from national to decentralized

- Permanent joint working groups, platforms and national/local contact groups
  - Coordination
  - Development guidelines
  - Evaluation
  - Specialized technical advices
  - Training and exercises

- Operator safety reporting is handled differently in different countries

Sendai Framework

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030

- Commitment to global agreements. But implementation varies

- Some countries have embedded the implementation of SF provisions in their legislation

- A number of countries have set up a national forum to coordinate the implementation of the SF provisions, involving the relevant government organizations.

- National disaster risk reduction platforms

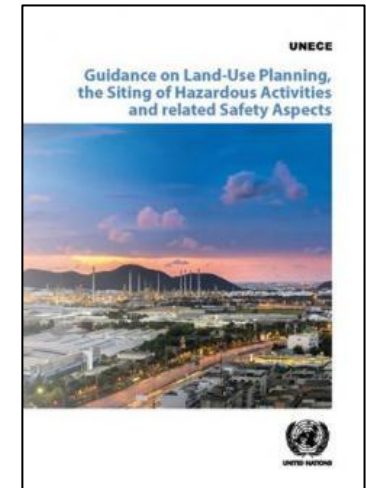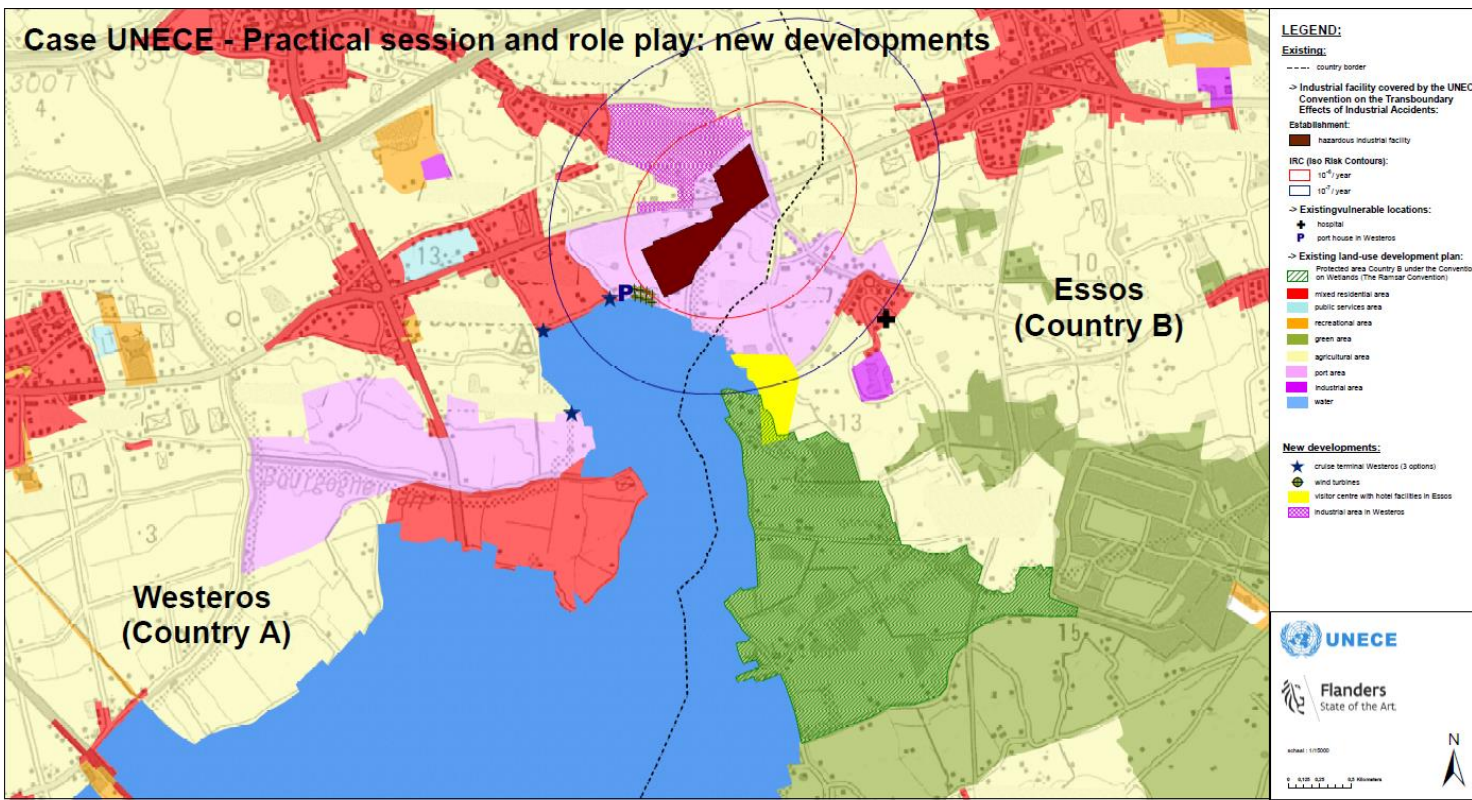- Bilateral working groups to coordinate implementation

Industrial accidents Convention (1)

- The Industrial Accidents Convention is one of the driving forces behind the development of national industrial safety policies

- The spirit of the Convention supports developing national policies for DRR

- Implementation of the Convention by authorities varies from country to country.

- Some countries have a (bilateral) coordinating group for implementation

- Coordination and consultation with neighbours is not always formalized through formal agreements

- 'Informal' arrangements for cross-border cooperation and consultation exist

- Pretexts for cooperation agreements could be considered

- Increasing focus on the importance of 'land use planning and industrial safety'
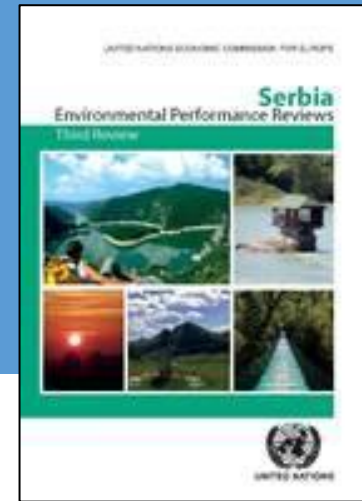
Industrial accidents Convention (2)

Increasing focus on the importance of 'land use planning and industrial safety'

Enforcement and compliance monitoring

- Countries see inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement as important for accident prevention

- Licensing and compliance oversight are not always separated organizationally

- Good examples of raising the safe operation of high-risk activities and installations to a higher level from a 'safety, health and the environment' perspective:
  - Collaboration program provides a unified and integrated approach by inspection services
  - Vertical and horizontal alignment and coordination between services while maintaining individual responsibility
  - Joint inspection (plans) and information systems

Observations Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs)

International observations:

- (In)coherence between central Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy development and coordination and decentral DRR implementation

- Risk assessment and DRR data management is often poorly developed

- Monitoring and early warning systems often underdeveloped

- Collaboration between existing knowledge organizations to support an adequately functioning crisis management structure is often poor

- Although gradual changes can be observed, DRR is often still reactive and less focused on prevention and preparedness

- Sound application of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) tool is proving its value in assessing risks and taking appropriate proactive and preventive measures

To conclude (1)

- All countries have an (industrial) safety policy, but it is shaped in different ways

- Integrated and/or sectoral approach

- Differences in approach, implementation, legal basis, principles and governance within and outside the EU

- Prevention gets more and more attention in policy and implementation

- Differences between countries also result in a rich pool of good practices from which others can benefit

To conclude (2)

- Serbia has a solid policy, strategy and legal framework that provides a solid foundation for industrial safety and DRR

- A thorough analysis with an extensive list of opportunities for improvements is included in the draft National Industrial Safety Program

- The current draft and the results of the SWOT analysis are an excellent basis for the development of an action plan for the implementation of the National Program for Industrial Safety in the Republic of Serbia.

Thank you for your attention!