

MINISTRY OF LABOUR - INVALIDS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
(MOLISA)



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
ILO/JAPAN



NATIONAL PROFILE ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND FIRE - EXPLOSION PREVENTION IN VIETNAM PERIOD 2005 - 2009

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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
AND FIRE - EXPLOSION PREVENTION IN VIETNAM**
Period 2005 - 2009



LABOUR - SOCIAL AFFAIRS PUBLISHING HOUSE

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FOR&WORD

In accordance with the requirements to continuously update national OSH policies and legal requirements prepared during the period 2005 - 2009 and evaluate the OSH situation in the previous years as well as challenges in the coming period, MOLISA and relevant agencies, organizations with technical support of the International Labour Organization (RAS/O8/07M/JPN) co-develop and co-update the 2nd National OSH Profile.

The Editorial Board would like to express our most sincere thanks to organizations and individuals in providing information, assessments and proposals to improve OSH activities in the near future.

To ensure the information to be fully efficient and make the OSH profile update to be an annual activity to satisfy general requirements of the integration process into ASEAN, MOLISA would like to receive more cooperation from agencies, organizations and individuals in providing information for the development of the National OSH Profile.

As there might be some unavoidable shortcomings during the process of updating and developing the National OSH Profile, the Editorial Board would like to receive more initiatives and proposals for the continuous improvement of the National OSH Profile.

We would like to introduce the National OSH Profile to the readers./.

Editorial Board

ABBREVIATIONS

BSPS	Business Sector Programme Support
DOLISAs	Departments of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
JILAF	Japan International Labour Foundation
FEP	Fire and Explosion Prevention
FPC	Fire Prevention and Control
FEPC	Fire and Explosion Prevention and Control
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
OSH	Occupational safety and health
VCCI	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VGCL	Vietnam General Confederation of Labour
VOSHA	Vietnam Occupational Safety and Health Technical Science Association

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DEVELOPMENT**

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2.	Labour Inspectorate, MOLISA
3.	Department of Preventative Health and Environment
4.	Vietnam General Confederation of Labour, (VGCL)
5.	Fire - Police Department, Ministry Police
6.	Industrial Safety Techniques and Environment Agency, MOI
7.	Department of Construction Activities Management, Ministry of Construction
8.	General Department of Technique, Ministry of Defence
9.	Department of Science, Technology and Environment, MOET
10.	Labour Medicine and Environmental Sanitation Institute
11.	Labour Protection Science and Technique Research Institute
12.	Vietnam Occupational Safety and Health Association (VOSHA)
13.	Social Committee, Central Farmers Association of Vietnam
14.	Vietnam Labour Medicine Association
15.	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance
16.	Vietnam Social Insurance
17.	The General Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources - Environment
18.	Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs, MOLISA

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1. OSH-FEP guidelines and policies in Vietnam

1.1- OSH-FEP guidelines and policies of the Party and the State

OSH and fire-explosion prevention continues to be acknowledged as an important part of socio-economic development strategies, in particular:

- Viewpoints on sustainable development is clearly affirmed in the documentation of the 10th National Delegate Congress of Vietnam Communist Party and the 2001-2010 Socio-economic Development Strategy as ‘Rapid, efficient and sustainable economic growth must go with the implementation of progress, social justice and environmental protection’.

- The resolution of the 6th Conference, the 10th Central Committee on ‘To strengthen continuously the Vietnam working class in the period of accelerating national industrialization and modernization’, at the 4th task and measure to ‘supplement, modify, develop and strictly implement the system of policies and laws to ensure legal and legitimate rights and interests for employees; and to improve living standards and spiritual life for employees’, in which, some of the important contents urgently needed to supplement, modify and develop are:

+ ‘The policies and laws to improve working conditions, safe work, effective prevention against occupational accidents and diseases, and strengthen healthcare for employees.’

+ ‘... To supplement, improve more policies on early retirement for employees exposed to some heavy, hazardous or dangerous professions.’

- The resolution of the 6th Conference in the 10th Central Committee on To improve continuously the market-orientated socialist economy’, at the 4th policy and measure on ‘Improving efficiency in policy making and mechanisms to promote the close linkages between economic growth with social progress, justice, etc.’, in which clearly demonstrated:

+ ‘To develop a diverse and flexible insurance system’.

+ ‘Implement social protection based on building and developing various social security systems.’

+ ‘To improve continuously laws and policies on environment, closely monitor the implementation and apply financial regulations efficient enough to handle violations.’

- The resolution of the 9th Conference, the 10th Central Committee on ‘A number of aims and objectives to continue the successful implementation of the 10th Resolution of National Congress of the Party’, where includes the tasks of how to

implement employment creation, hunger alleviation, poverty reduction and ensure social security, etc.’, in which set out the task: ‘to build healthy labour relations and ensure OSH in various types of enterprises;’.

1.2- Issued national policies on OSH - Fire and Explosion Prevention

- Decision No. 35/2001/QD-TTg dated 19th March, 2001 by the Prime Minister on approving the strategies to take care and protect people's health from 2001 to 2010:

+ ‘Building plans to efficiently prevent and quickly overcome the consequences after disasters, natural disasters; prevent accidents and injuries, especially traffic accidents, and occupational accidents and diseases.’

+ ‘Implementing health and working environment issues in enterprises. Priority shall be made to issues related to monitoring and treating wastes such as hospital wastes, plant protection chemicals, etc, that cause environmental pollution and negative health impacts, etc.’

- National environment protection strategies and orientations by the year 2010 and to the year 2020 in Decision No. 256/2003/QD-TTg dated 2nd December, 2003 clearly states the major orientation to the year 2020 to ‘Implement basic prevention against increased environmental pollution, restore environmental degradation and improve environmental quality, ensuring that all people shall be entitled to an good living environment with environmental factor standards of air, soil, water, landscape and as set out by the State regulations’ with specific objectives:

+ 80% of the production and business establishments shall have certification as evidence of satisfying environmental standards or ISO.

+ 100% of the urban areas, industrial parks and export processing zones shall develop centralized wastewater treatment systems as required by environment standards.

+ Establish and develop the industry to recycle wastes, targeting to reuse at least 30% of the collected waste.

- In Decision No. 153/2004/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister on promulgating the strategic orientation for sustainable development in Vietnam (Agenda 21), the commitment by the Government of Vietnam has been internationally reaffirmed in maintaining sustainable development that is ‘close, reasonable, and harmonious combination among economic development, social development and environmental protection’. Accordingly, one of the prioritized objectives for society is: ‘Quantity development and quality improvement of health services and healthcare for people, improvement of working conditions and hygienic living environment.’

- Decision No. 233/2006/QD-TTg dated 18th June, 2006 on approval of the national programme on labour protection, OSH by the year 2010 clearly states:

+ To implement continuously institutionalize policies and guidelines of Party and State on labour protection; amend and supplement OSH requirements in the

Labour Code; develop the OSH Law; and establish a Fund for occupational accident and disease compensation; To develop policies to encourage enterprises to improve working conditions;

- + To conduct research to improve award and reward policies, handle violations against the OSH laws;

- + To conduct research, and develop policies and mechanisms to encourage the development of OSH consulting, verification, education and training services.

- To implement compulsory fire insurance as required by Decree No. 130/2006/ND-CP dated 8th November, 2006

- Decision No. 255/2006/QD-TTg, dated 9th November 2006 by Prime Minister on approving the National strategy on preventive health for Vietnam by the year 2010 and orientation to the year 2020 includes:

- + Accident and injury prevention programmes;

- + Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs shall coordinate with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries and sectors in facilitating the development and implementation of policies on employment, social security and OSH management measures; ensuring healthcare implementation for students and students in vocational establishments.

1.3- Provisions relating to the OSH-FEP in national socio-economic development plans, Government Statements

- Government Resolution No. 13/2006/NQ-CP dated 7th July, 2006, in a regular Government session held in June 2006 assessed the situation: *'The economy growth still mainly relies on breadth without sustainability. The quality growth and competitiveness are still low; the management mechanism of infrastructure capital investments is still inefficient. Some social problems have been difficult to tackle, especially for employment to satisfy the demand of skilled labour for industrial parks, export processing zones and labour export; requirements on improving working conditions; food safety and hygiene; disease and occupational disease prevention; and the situation of crime, social evils and traffic accidents are still complicated'*.

- Resolution No. 02/2008/NQ-CP dated 9th January, 2008 on key measures to direct and implement plans for socio-economic development and estimates of the State budget in 2008: *'Successfully implementing social insurance and OSH policies, reducing occupational accidents and diseases; establishing a fund for occupational accident and disease compensation'*.

- A speech delivered by Vice President Nguyen Thi Doan at the launching ceremony of the 10th National Week on OSH - Fire and Explosion Prevention *'It is our ultimate goal to ensure better OSH, effective implementation of the national*

programme on labour protection, OSH, and facilitate propaganda programmes to raise public awareness in close association with the organization of emulation movements to successfully implement OSH, fire and explosion prevention. Typical examples shall be multiplied while organizational and individual violations against laws shall be strictly handled’.

- In a speech delivered by Deputy Prime Minister Truong Vinh Trong in the opening ceremony of the 11th OSH - Fire and Explosion Prevention National Week in 2009 he stated *‘Every employee, every business, every relevant agency, every organization relating to the field of OSH, fire and explosion prevention, please undertake specific and practical actions to raise public awareness and responsibility for ensuring OSH at the workplace with the slogan ‘Think safely, act safely for health of yourselves and your colleagues’.*

1.4 - Summary of OSH - FEP activities in recent years

- To enforce regulations in Article 95 of Labour Code and Article 17 of Decree 06/CP dated 20th January, 1995, MOLISA and MOH together with other relevant ministries and agencies co-developed the National Programme of Occupational Safety and Health until 2010 to submit the Government and this programme was approved in Decision No. 233/2006/QD-TTg on 18th October, 2006. The key agencies to implement this programme include MOLISA, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Public Security, VCCI, VGCL and localities nationwide.

- The system of OSH - FEP legislation is continuously supplemented and improved. State OSH inspectorate has been incorporated into the Labour inspectorate and equipped to monitor working environment and meet training tasks. Within the localities, the number of local OSH staffing has increased with established divisions of Employment and Safe Work in Departments of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs.

- Activities to propagandize, educate and disseminate legislation have been expanded and diversified with various forms, especially the strengthened propaganda on the mass media; The application of the Internet information for OSH issues and the access to online OSH training services, information have progressed remarkably.

- OSH training activities have been consolidated by more variously compiled training curriculums and materials. The number of OSH-trained people is increasing yearly with millions of annually trained people at present. OSH- FEP training is also nationally widespread throughout the education and training system.

- Activities organized by the National Week on OSH- FEP and the Annual Fire Prevention Day have received a positive response by a lot of employees and production and business enterprises nationwide. The Movement ‘Green - Clean - Beautiful and Safety Ensuring’ has achieved encouraging outcomes.

- More OSH-FEP activities have been taken in the private business sector. More attentions have been paid to undertaking activities related to OSH information propaganda in household businesses, villages and agricultural production establishments exposed to hazardous factors and OSH high risk. Calling for OSH awareness through the mass media has gradually become a regular activity.

- The network of occupational health has been improved. By the end of 2008, 58 Centers for preventive health (accounting for 75.3%) in provinces, cities directly under the Central Government and Medical centers under ministries and branches had established Faculties of Occupational Health. Throughout the country there are 37 occupational health clinics available in 31 provinces and 6 industries, of which 20 medical clinics organized health check-ups for 3-5 types of occupational diseases. Equipment essential for monitoring working environment and examination to detect occupational diseases has been provided for 98.7% of the ministries, industries and provinces.

- Various schemes of international cooperation relation to OSH issues have been well-developed with effectively financial and technical support to share experiences and train OSH staff.

However, some problems in relation to OSH issues need tackling, including:

1- Capacity of State management in propagandizing OSH requirements to the public, especially in OSH training, verification and card issuance.

2- The ability of relevant State agencies to control and supervise OSH in both technological scale and diversity is extremely limited in comparison with the strong production growth. This requires apparent mechanisms and feasible measures to implement OSH for enterprises.

3- The task to propaganda information to heighten OSH awareness has not received adequate investment for the new period.

4- The Labour Inspection System incorporated from occupational safety inspection, occupational hygiene inspection and labour policy inspection still reveals a limited professional capacity and expertise. Technical equipment to meet management and inspection needs is still inadequate and outdated.

5- The capacity to examine and treat occupational diseases and monitor working environment is still limited, negatively influencing occupational disease diagnosis and treatment and handling issues in relation to compensation regimes and social insurance.

6- The limited ability to record OSH statistics has reduced the accuracy of State management decisions. Mechanisms to coordinate a number of activities have also been inefficient, especially in investigating criminal violations in connection with fatal occupational accidents and occupational accidents.

7- The information connection among agencies to raise the effectiveness in implementing the activities of State administrators and avoiding duplication of

activities has not been smooth. The application of scientific research outcomes has also been very limited.

8 - Financial regimes attached to laws have been unapparent and inefficient to prevent the occurrence of violations. Handling violations has not been serious and slow.

1.5- Summary of national OSH - FEP programmes, plans and integrated activities

1.5.1 - National Programme on Labour Protection, OSH up to 2010

* *Decision No. 233/2006/QĐ-TTg* dated 18th October, 2006 by Prime Minister on approving the Programme with specific objectives by the year 2010, including:

- Serious and fatal occupational accidents shall be mitigated. The annual occupational accident frequency rate shall be reduced by 5% in sectors exposed to extremely hazardous factors (mining, construction, electricity use).

- The number of new occupational disease cases shall be reduced by 10%; ensuring that more than 80% of workers in production establishments exposed to high risk of occupational diseases shall have their health checked for occupational diseases.

- 100% of workers diagnosed with occupational accidents and diseases shall be treated, provided with health care and rehabilitation services.

- More than 80% of workers in sectors and jobs with strict occupational safety and health requirements and OSH officers shall be trained with OSH.

- 100% of fatal and serious occupational accidents shall be investigated and handled.

* *Main programme contents comprise of:*

(1) Activities to improve the State administration effectiveness of labour protection to raise the effectiveness of State management on labour protection and OSH; to strengthen the legal frameworks on labour protection; to conduct a comprehensive occupational accident survey; to build capacity for the labour inspection system, occupational accident investigation and supervision; to set up the OSH management model in enterprises; to establish the Compensation fund for occupational accidents and diseases; to strengthen, invest and build new rehabilitation centers for occupational accident and disease victims; and to set up an International Programme for technical OSH assistance and training.

(2) Activities to improve enterprise-level working conditions and prevent enterprise-level occupational accidents with a high attention paid on some sectors involving hazardous operations such as mining, use of electricity, construction, etc.; small and medium-sized enterprises, production in the agricultural sector and rural areas; limit the TNT poisoning cases in storage, maintenance, repair and treatment relating to technical equipment for security and defense purposes.

(3) Activities to prevent occupational diseases, enhance healthcare services quality and rehabilitation of capacity for work among workers, including enhancement of common occupational diseases supervision, control and limitation; working environment supervision, effective control of factors causing occupational diseases, the capacity to examine, detect and treat occupational diseases and rehabilitate capacity for work; investments to upgrade occupational disease examination and treatment centers, study and proposals to amend and supplement occupational disease policies and regimes, the occupational disease list; propaganda and education about negative effects caused by of occupational diseases.

(4) Activities to raise the level of awareness and management responsibilities of various administrators, organizations and individuals through building capability of information dissemination, publicity, training and organization of activities relating to information dissemination and training (building website, organization of the National Week on OSH - Fire and Explosion Prevention and Fighting, surveys on the needs of information and training, etc.) and promotion of mass movements on labour protection.

(5) Activities to study and effectively apply advances in labour protection science and technology in order to improve working conditions, handle pollution at work in the manufacturing sectors, especially for some sectors involving hazardous operations (mining and quarrying, metallurgy, fertilizers - chemicals, etc.) to minimize occupational diseases as well as apply safety measures to minimize occupational accidents for employees exposed to very hazardous equipment and machines;

(6) Activities of Ministries, Sectors, enterprises and production and business establishments to formulate labour protection and OSH programmes, plans to suit production and business characteristics of establishments, including improved working conditions, occupational accident and disease prevention and commitments to fulfilling occupational health and safety activities and building a safety culture at work.

(7) Activities to review and supervise the programme based on each project's outcome in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme.

** Projects under the programme*

(1) Building the capacity and improving the effectiveness of the State administration on labour protection.

(2) Improvement of working conditions in enterprises, focusing on minimizing occupational accidents in mining and quarrying, use of electricity and construction.

(3) Promotion of occupational accident and disease prevention and control in production in the agriculture sector and rural areas.

(4) Improvement in the quality of labour protection performance in small and medium-sized enterprises.

(5) Enhancement of occupational disease prevention and elimination.

(6) Disseminating information, educating and training to enhance level of awareness of different lines, sectors, organizations and individuals to promote the role of the public in labour protection.

(7) Building capacity in the study and application of scientific and technological advances in OSH.

* *The State Budget* allocated for the Programme is VND 242 billion.

1.5.2- Action programme community-based prevention against accidents and injuries by the year 2010

* *Decision No. 17/2008/QĐ-BYT* on 28th April, 2008 of the Minister of Health on the approval of Action Plan for community-based prevention against accidents and injuries by the year 2010 with specific objectives:

a) More than 80% of the provinces and cities directly under the Center shall organize to propagandize information, education and mass media on prevention against accidents and injuries;

b) More than 80% of the provinces and cities under the Center shall possess monitoring systems for accidents, injuries;

c) 30% of the provinces and cities under the Center shall establish networks of emergency and emergency transportation for accidents, injuries; various levels of health facilities shall be well - equipped in accordance with stipulations of the Ministry of Health;

d) 30% of staffs for prevention against accidents and injuries at all levels shall be trained and re-trained with knowledge and skills of prevention against accidents and injuries;

e) Over 50% of the provinces and cities under the Center shall organize to implement community-based security models.

* *Time and scope of implementation of the programme:*

a) Duration: 03 years, from 2008 to 2010.

b) Implementation scope shall be nationwide.

* *Contents of activities:*

The Action Programme on community-based prevention against accidents and injuries by the year 2010 includes the following five main contents to:

a) Organize information, education, propaganda activities.

b) Develop a system to monitor accidents, injuries.

c) Build networks and improve the capacity for first-aid, emergency at all levels.

d) Harness the staff capacity at all levels towards prevention against accidents and injuries.

e) Implement safe community models:

* *Funding sources for implementation:* the programme shall be funded by the annual budgets in the health sector and organizations and individuals at home and abroad in accordance with the laws. The total budget of VND 50 billion for the Programme in the period 2008-2010 is structured in the regular budget in the health sector.

* Implementation organization

1. Department of Preventive Health and Environment is the agency ultimately accountable to the Minister of Health in organizing the programme implementation and shall:

a) Build short-run and long-run plans at the industry level for prevention against accidents and injuries; Direct, inspect, supervise and guide localities; Review to amend, supplement or promulgate lawful normative documents or regulations on prevention against accidents and injuries;

b) Build forms, statistic records and reports on accidents, injuries at health facilities in accordance with laws, improve the quality of guidance notes, statistic reports on cases and deaths caused by accidents, injuries;

c) Build community-based safe models on prevention against accidents and injuries;

d) Implement international cooperation, mobilize funding from international organizations, perform the functions and duties of the Cooperation Center of the World Health Organization on the prevention against accidents and injuries and build a safe community in Vietnam;

e) Coordinate with other units at the ministry- and sector-levels who get involved in organizing, implementing activities related to prevention against accidents and injuries, and building a safe community.

2. Departments of Health in provinces, cities, ministries and industries shall bear responsible for the programme for prevention against accidents and injuries at local units and focus on the following:

a) To be the permanent Provincial Steering Committee of Accident and Injury Prevention and advise the provincial People's Committee in building action plans, annual budget plans for the prevention against accidents and injuries, building a local safe community;

b) To direct the units to strengthen local health systems to collect, report, monitor accidents and injuries; implement the propaganda and training activities for prevention against accidents and injuries, build a safe community;

c) To consolidate and improve networks of health facilities; increase resources for emergency systems for accidents, injuries;

d) To organize periodic health checkups, provide training courses on knowledge, techniques on accident prevention and first-aid during emergency for staffs in agencies, enterprises and schools together with health check standards for the eligibility to control motorized means of transport;

e) To carry out inspection, monitoring and evaluation activities of prevention against accidents and injuries within the locality.

3. Responsibilities of the People's Committees at all levels

a) To establish a Steering Committee for preventing accidents and injuries and develop a safe community at all levels with the participation of relevant sectors.

b) To direct the action programme for prevention against accidents and injuries, construct safe localities; coordinate among departments in localities for better implementation of prevention activities against accidents, injuries, build a safe community.

c) To fund the implementation of activities for prevention against accidents and injuries and the development of a safe community locally.

1.5.3. Plan of occupational disease prevention for the period until 2010
The Plan was approved in Decision No. 4328/QĐ-BYT on 7th November, 2007.

1.5.4 - Development of National Target Programme on Environmental Protection for public health

+ On 17th September, 2008, in Hanoi, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the International Support Group on Natural Resources and Environment (ISGE) held a consultation meeting to build the National Target Programme on environmental protection for public health, to introduce and call on the support and participation of organizations at home and abroad for this programme.

+ The current status of environment quality in Vietnam is demonstrating worrying changes, affecting life and health quality for people. In Vietnam, the incidence of diseases related to outdoor air pollution is 200-230 cases/ million people/year (according to WHO); most ground water in coastal areas is saline; a number of provinces are contaminated with phosphate (P-PO₄) and arsenic; the pollution of surface water, underground water occurs quite commonly in river valleys, diseases related to environment such as SARS, H5N1 have been causing serious consequences.

+ As expected, the draft of this target programme will be built from September 2008 to November 2009, and then submitted to the Prime Minister in late 2009. The programme will be implemented in 2015 with a vision to 2020.

1.5.5 - The activities integrated in the national programmes and plans

There were a number of activities to be mainstreamed, but due to an absence of detailed regulations on integration mechanisms and consultation among programme management committees and national plan committees, the activities to integrate OSH

- Fire and Explosion Prevention with the operation of the other national target programmes and vice versa in general is still very limited.

2- Changes in OSH-related legal documents in the period 2006-2009

2.1- Newly issued documents

Table 1: Newly issued documents

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
<i>I</i>	National Assembly	
1	Law No. 71/2006/QH11, dated 29 th June, 2006 - Social Insurance Law	<p>With 141 Articles, of which Articles from 39 to 48, Articles 92, 114, 115, 118, 133 regulate specific benefits to employees with occupational accidents, occupational diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees with occupational diseases shall be entitled to occupational diseases benefits if they satisfy 2 conditions: (1) are infected with diseases under the list of occupational diseases as issued by MOH and MOLISA in a working environment or career with hazardous elements, (2) decline in the working ability by 5% and above due to diseases as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this Article. - Assessment or re-assessment of levels of decreased working ability when: (1) After injury, the disease was stably treated, (2) After injury, disease recurrence was stably treated. The level of declined working ability shall be thoroughly assessed when employees: (1) have had both occupational diseases and accidents; (2) have had occupational accidents for many times, (3) have had many occupational diseases. - Once-off benefits: employees with working ability decreased from 5% to 30% shall be entitled to once-off benefit packages as follows: a 5% decline in working ability shall be entitled to a general minimum five-month salary, any additional decline of 1% shall be entitled to a general minimum 0.5-month salary. In addition, those employees shall also be entitled to additional benefits based on the number of years they have paid social insurance. The calculated benefit for one year and below shall be equal to a 0.5-month salary, then each additional year of social insurance contribution shall be equal to an additional 0.3-month salary or wage served as the basis to pay social insurance of the adjacent month before stopping work for treatment. - Monthly benefits: employees with working ability decreased from 31% and above shall be entitled to monthly benefit packages as follows: a 31% decline in working ability shall be entitled to 30% of the general minimum salary level, then any additional decline of 1% shall be entitled to 2% of the general minimum salary. In addition, those employees shall be also entitled to

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		<p>additional benefits according to the number of years their social insurance has been paid, one year and below shall be equivalent to a 0.5-month salary, then every additional year of social insurance payment shall be equal to an additional 0.3-month salary or wage used as the basis to pay social insurance based on the adjacent month before stopping work for treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided equipment to support daily activities and orthopedic instruments are annually provided according to the specific conditions of injury and illness. - Benefit for services: employees with decreased working ability from 81% and above, with two blind eyes, paralyzed spine, two lost or paralyzed legs, or mental illnesses shall be entitled to receive services benefit equivalent to the general minimum salary. - Once-off benefits for death during the first treatment as a result of occupational accidents, occupational diseases: the employee's relatives shall be entitled to once-off benefits equivalent to a 36-month general minimum salary. - Convalescence, health recovery: in cases after stable injury treatment, an employee is still weak; he or she shall be entitled to convalescence for health recovery from five to ten days. The benefit per day shall be equivalent to 25% of the general minimum salary if the employee convalesces at home, or 40% of the general minimum salary if the employee stays at a convalescent care unit. - Contributions paid to funds for occupational accidents, occupational diseases: employers shall pay 1% of the salary, wage fund to contribute to social insurance of employees; particularly, employees being non-commissioned officers, military soldiers, People's Public Security corporals and soldiers with a limited serving time shall be entitled to 1% of the general minimum salary per employee. - Health profile: social insurance books; minutes on occupational accidents investigation, in cases where traffic accidents are identified as occupational accidents shall be attached with a copy of the traffic accident minute, or a minute on measurement of environment with hazardous factors; papers to be discharged from hospital after treatment of occupational accidents, diseases (occupational diseases, which are not treated at hospital shall have written papers of occupational diseases examination); minutes on assessment of decline in working ability from the Council for Medical Assessment; written documents to claim for occupational accident, disease benefits. - Time limit for settlement: shall be within fifteen days after receipt of valid social insurance records filed by employers; If not solved, there shall be answers in writing a long with clear explanations. - Rewards and awards for OSH Practice (Item 2, Article 133): employers who successfully fulfill labour protection, occupational accidents and diseases prevention shall be rewarded from insurance funds for occupational accidents and diseases as stipulated by the Government.
2	Law No. 84/2007/QH11,	Employees shall be entitled to full holiday pays in the following

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	dated 2 nd April, 2007 on amending and supplementing Article 73 of the Labour Code	public holidays: the Solar New Year's Day (1 st January) - 1 day, Lunar New Year - 4 days (the last day of the previous Lunar Year and the first 3 days of the Lunar Year), Kings Hung's Anniversary (the 10 th of the Lunar March) - 1 day, Victory Day (30 th April Lunar Year) - 1 day; May Day (1 st May) - 1 day, Independence Day (2 nd September) - 1 day. If the holidays overlap weekends, employees shall be entitled to days off on the following working days.
3	Law on prevention of infectious diseases No. 03/2007/QH12 on 21 st November, 2007	<p>Promulgates on infectious diseases prevention and control; border medical quarantine; epidemic disease control; conditions to ensure the infectious disease prevention and control in humans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government unifies State management of infectious disease prevention and control throughout the country. 2. Ministry of Health shall be accountable to the Government for the implementation of State management on the infectious disease prevention and control throughout the country. 3. Ministries, ministerial-level agencies within the duties and authorities shall be responsible for the coordination with the Ministry of Health in implementing State management on the infectious disease prevention and control. 4. People's Committees at all levels shall perform the State management on the infectious disease prevention and control within competence assigned by the Government. <p>Article 17. Occupational health and safety in the construction sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction works shall comply with national technical standards of OSH issues in accordance with the Minister of Health's stipulations. 2. Investment projects to build industrial parks, urban and residential concentration areas, health establishments for infectious disease examination and treatment shall be built only after the evaluation report on health impact of the relevant health authority is issued. 3. Health establishments for infectious disease examination and treatment, establishments exposed to risk of widespreading infectious pathogens shall have a safe environment distance from residential areas, preserved natural areas in accordance with the Minister of Health's stipulations. 4. Agencies, organizations and individuals responsible for organizing the OSH implementation in the construction sector. <p>Article 19. Other activities in infectious disease prevention and control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agencies, organizations and individuals shall implement measures to ensure OSH at home, in public places, at work, during transport, during industrial waste treatment process and daily life activities in accordance with relevant laws to prevent infectious diseases from being widespread.

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II	Government	
4	Decree No. 123/2005/ND-CP of the Government dated 5 th October, 2005	Provisions on sanctioning administrative violations in relation to fire prevention and control.
5	Decree No. 09/2006/ND-CP dated 16 th January, 2006 of Government on Forest FPC stipulations.	The Decree includes 8 chapters, 41 articles providing detailed stipulations on forest FPC, resources, equipment, facilities, investments, regimes and policies for forest FPC; responsibility of various government authorities, agencies, organizations, households and individuals in forest-related FPC.
6	Direction No. 02/2006/CT-TTg dated 23 rd January, 2006 by Prime Minister	On effectively consolidated guidance and implementation of FPC;
7	Decree No. 130/2006/ND-CP of the Government on 8 th November, 2006	Stipulates prescribed insurance regime on fire and explosion
8	Decision No. 255/2006/QD-TTg, on 9 th November, 2006 by Prime Minister approving the National preventive health strategy for Vietnam by the year 2010 and the orientation to the year 2020	<p>2. Objectives of Vietnam National Strategy Preventive Health by the year 2010</p> <p>a) General objectives:</p> <p>To reduce risk factors affecting public health; early detect and timely control, prevent epidemics from being widespread; reduce morbidity and mortality due to diseases, disability and contribute to the physical, spirit development, improve life expectancy, improve the life quality and improve the quality of our race.</p> <p>b) Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To limit, proceed to the elimination of risk factors related to infectious diseases. - To annually reduce by 10% the morbidity and mortality cases caused by infectious diseases compared with the average morbidity and mortality ones in the period 2001-2005. Prevent widespread epidemics; - To take the initiatives to promptly deal with and control the new appearance of dangerous diseases; control the HIV/ AIDS rate to be below 0.3% of the population and gradually decline the number of new infections in the community. - To limit, then strive to control the risk factors related to nutrition, environmental health, at-school diseases, occupational diseases, accidents, injuries, incontagious diseases, diseases caused by behavior, lifestyle effects harmful to health. <p>3. Orientation to the year 2020:</p> <p>c) To actively prevent and control incontagious disease, diseases related to harmful environments, professions, schools, diets and lifestyles, accidents and injuries.</p> <p>d) To improve the modernization-oriented capacity of the preventive health network. Build and strengthen preventive health centers of the provincial and district lines.</p> <p>4. Solutions:</p> <p>a) Solutions in the form of policies and society:</p>

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		<p>- Launching the movements for all people to get involved in doing physical exercises, playing sports to improve health physically and mentally. Integrating preventive health activities and healthcare to protect people's health in the movement 'All people unite to build cultural life'.</p> <p>- Consolidating propaganda and education programmes to harness awareness of the importance and benefits of preventive health. Fostering knowledge and skills to everyone, every family and the community to be proactive in preventing and combating diseases and improving health; preventing diseases related to lifestyle; behavior changes in order to build a healthy lifestyle in the community. Encouraging people not to smoke to reduce smoking rate, particularly in the youth.</p> <p>b) Professional and technical solutions:</p> <p>- Strengthening activities for environmental and occupational health. Implementing the surveillance of working environment; occupational disease prevention. Prioritizing the monitoring and proposing measures to handle wastes such as hospital wastes, industrial wastes, plant protection chemicals, etc. that cause environmental pollution and are harmful to people's health.</p> <p>- Building plans for the prevention and overcoming the consequences after disasters, natural disasters; prevention against accidents and injuries, especially traffic accidents, occupational accidents and diseases. Continuing to promote the prevention and control against accidents and injuries.</p> <p>- Implementing activities of cancer prevention and control; reducing the impact of environmental factors harmful to human health.</p> <p>Article 2. Action plans</p> <p>d) Programme on prevention and control against accidents and injuries</p> <p>Article 3. Organization of implementation</p> <p>7. Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs shall coordinate with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries and sectors to strengthen the construction and implementation of employment policies, ensuring social security and OSH management solutions; ensuring healthcare for students, students in vocational schools.</p> <p>8. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall coordinate with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to promote the implementation of programmes for clean water, environmental sanitation management, monitor the use of chemicals in the agriculture industry.</p> <p>9. Ministry of Culture - Information shall host, work in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other relevant ministries and sectors to direct and implement health propaganda, education for disease prevention.</p>

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		10. Ministry of Science and Technology shall coordinate with the Ministry of Health and other relevant ministries and industries to build national standards in relation to preventive health.
9	Direction No. 10/2008/CT-TTg of Prime Minister dated 14 th March, 2008 on ' <i>Strengthening labour protection, safe work</i> '	<p>- The Prime Minister directed each Ministry to be responsible for supervising labour protection and OSH issues in industries within their responsibilities. The Prime Minister requests Ministers, Chairmen of Provincial People's Committees to bear responsibility for any occurrence of occupational accidents causing serious consequences.</p> <p>- The Prime Minister requested MOLISA to chair and collaborate with other relevant Ministries and industries, VGCL, People's Committees in provinces and cities directly under the Central Government and socio-political bodies to effectively implement the planning, implementation and coordination of activities of the National Programme on Labour protection and OSH till the year 2010; Review, modify, supplement and issue within the competence or propose competent agencies to modify, supplement, issue lawful regulations on labour protection, safe work; develop and issue new standards, codes of practices on safe work; do research and propose initiatives to develop OSH Laws; Strengthen the inspection and supervision of the implementation of labour laws at enterprises, business establishments, especially labour protection, safe work at key projects, concentrated industrial parks, minerals and mining establishments, construction material production and exploitation, etc.; violations against safe work laws that cause serious consequences shall be strictly settled; Promote the dissemination, education and training of labour laws on labour protection, safe work for employers, employees; simultaneously launch mass movements to effectively implement the practice codes of labour protection, safe work at production establishments, key projects including small- and medium-sized enterprises, private businesses, trade villages, farms, etc.; Coordinate with Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam and central and local mass media agencies to strengthen the propaganda on labour protection, safe work; Improve the system of safe work staffs and labour inspectors down from the central to local levels, and at the same time, enhance the educating, training to improve inspection, supervision capacity for inspectors.</p> <p>- The Prime Minister requested the procedural agencies to prosecute people who lack responsibility, commit laws and cause serious occupational accidents.</p>
10	Direction No. 18/2008/CT-TTg by Prime Minister dated 6 th June, 2008 on strengthening management and reorganizing stone mining activities for safety in mining industry	<p>The Prime Minister directed:</p> <p>- People's Committees of provinces and cities directly under the Central Government shall check all stone quarries being exploited in their localities to detect and tackle problems caused by any stone mining activities.</p> <p>- Organizations and individuals engaged in stone mining:</p> <p>Shall strictly implement current regulations on mining industry; fully comply with rules in developing, assessing</p>

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		<p>and approving designs of mines; mining operations shall be conducted only after receiving a notice verifying that the Managing Director of mining operations meet standards of qualification and management, operating capacity according to current regulations; Submit the mining design and environmental impact reports to the competent State management authorities and complete other regulated procedures; Organize the implementation of construction in accordance with approved designs; with exact technical standards, regulations on safety in exploiting open-cast stone quarries. Actively apply advanced mining technology, save natural resources and protect environment. Strictly enforce procedures to close mines according to laws on minerals; Fully comply with the regulations on recruitment, labour contracts, social insurance policies, labour protection and OSH regulations on stone mining; Make periodic reports as stipulated and casual reports when required.</p> <p>- Ministry of Construction shall direct, guide and inspect the planning and implementation of exploration, stone exploitation, processing of stone for construction materials and materials to produce cement; Guide, direct the application of advanced technologies for stone mining.</p> <p>- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall host, collaborate with Provincial People's Committees to review, improve licence issuance for stone exploration, mining; Preside, coordinate with relevant Ministries for research, review and modification of current legal documents to adjust stone exploration and mining activities.</p> <p>- MOIT shall preside and coordinate with the provincial People's Committees to review, improve the planning, assessment and approval of mine designs; Propose modifications and supplementations to necessary requirements in licensing usage of industrial explosive materials; Preside and coordinate with the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to review, modify or supplement standards, technical standards applied in stone exploration and mining activities.</p> <p>- MOLISA shall preside, coordinate with provincial People's Committees to consolidate inspection, supervision of regulations on hiring labour, labour contracts, social insurance, labour protection and OSH in stone mining; direct, guide Provincial People's Committees to consolidate the inspectorate to ensure that their expertise and ability are appropriate to satisfy requirements of inspecting and supervising OSH issues in mining industry.</p>
11	Decree No. 130/2006/ND-CP dated 8 th November, 2006 by Government on promulgating compulsory fire, explosion insurance policies.	This Decree includes 9 chapters and 51 detailed provisions on compulsory fire insurance policies as required for properties of establishments at risk of fire, explosion; responsibilities of insurance enterprises, establishments in compulsorily purchasing fire, explosion insurance as required for the implementation of compulsory fire, explosion insurance policies; and responsibilities of Ministries, Ministry-equivalent agencies, Governmental agencies and People's Committees of provinces, cities directly under the Center.

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12	Decree No.148/2006/ND-CP dated 4 th December, 2006	Provides stipulations on planning, developing, managing and protecting the safety belt of the ammunition, explosive materials depots and manufactories under the management of Ministry of Defence.
13	Decree No. 152/2006/ND-CP dated 22 nd December, 2006 on guiding some articles of Compulsory Social Insurance Law.	Article 24 stipulated time for convalescence and health recovery within a year (including public holidays, traveling days if being at convalescent care units) as decided by employers and the Executive Board of the Trade Union or the Provisional Executive Board of the Trade Union. A maximum of 10 days shall be apply for employees with working ability decreased from 51% and above; 7 days for employees with working ability decreased from 31% to 50%; and 5 days for employees with working ability decreased from 15% to 30%.
	Decree No. 39/2009/ND-CP dated 23 rd April, 2009 on industrial explosive materials.	Regulations on the operation of industrial explosives, safety in industrial explosives operation, rights and obligations of organizations and individuals involved in industrial explosives activities and State management on industrial explosives activities
III Ministries and sectors		
14	Decision No. 2013/2005/QD-MOLISA dated 29 th December, 2005 by Minister of MOLISA	Promulgates the procedures to verify safety techniques over pressure equipment, gas cylinders, boilers, refrigeration system, hot water pipeline
15	Circular No. 37/2005/TT-BLDTBXH 29 th December, 2005 by the Minister of MOLISA on guiding the OSH tasks and duties.	Stipulating time, forms and contents of training for each subject; Stipulating standards for OSH trainers.
16	Decision No. 05/2006/QD-BYT by the Ministry of Health on 17 th January, 2006 on the issuance of 'Promulgating functions, duties, authorities and organizational structure of Centers for preventive health in provinces, cities directly under the Central Government'	<p>The Provincial Preventive health Center shall have the following duties and authorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build plans on implementing professional and technical tasks and duties in relation to preventive health based on the strategic direction of the Ministry of Health given the real situation of the province and submit to the Director of the Health Department for approval. 2. Direct and organize the following activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To implement the professional, technical activities of: preventing epidemics, community nutrition, food safety, health quarantine, environmental health, school health, occupational health, accident and injury prevention and building a safe community; b) To direct, guide and supervise professional and technical activities within their responsibility for health preventative centers in districts, health establishments and clinics within the locality; c) To coordinate with the Center for Media, Education and Health and agencies and mass media organizations within the locality to implement information propaganda, health education in relation to preventive health; d) To act as a trainer and re-trainer for preventive health expertise and techniques within the province to implement provincial and Central plans for specialist staffs and other staffs;

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		<p>e) To carry out research activities and partly get involved in scientific research and apply scientific and technical advances in relation to preventive health;</p> <p>* A Faculty of Occupational Health (for the provinces and cities where Centers for Labour Health and Environment Protection are not available) is one of the specialist faculties of the Faculty of Preventative Health: the Faculty of Occupational Health and shall have the duties to:</p> <p>a) Build plans and organize the activities of labour health; occupational disease prevention; accident and injury prevention for the health sector and build a safe community;</p> <p>b) Inspect and supervise working environment, working conditions of occupational accident and disease risks; propose solutions to improve working conditions and environment;</p> <p>c) Organize clinics for occupational disease examination and implement activities of occupational disease prevention; monitor, supervise and guide periodic health checks, medical examinations and participate in occupational disease examination and assessment for employees;</p> <p>d) Implement and monitor activities of accident and injury prevention within the health sector and build a safe community in their locality;</p> <p>e) Coordinate evaluation activities for chemicals under strict OSH requirements as stipulated in the list and provide guidelines of initial treatment towards infection cases;</p> <p>f) Organize the implementation of programmes and projects related to occupational health and accident and injury prevention.</p>
17	Decision No. 27/2006/QD-BYT on 21 st September, 2006 to add four new occupational diseases	<p>Add 04 occupational diseases (together with diagnostic standards and assessment criteria) to the list of insured occupational diseases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occupational bronchial asthma 2. Occupational carbon monoxide contaminated disease 3. Occupational oil acne disease 4. Occupational ulcerative skin disease, occupational inflammation around the nails and occupational nail inflammation disease. <p>The present list of occupational diseases covers 25 occupational diseases.</p>
18	Decision No. 15/2007/QD-BYT, the Ministry of Health on 30 th January, 2007 on the issuance of 'Defining the functions, duties, powers and organizational structure of the Center for Labour Health and Environment Protection in provinces and cities directly under the Central Government'	<p>Function:</p> <p>The function of a provincial Center for Labour Health and Environment Protection shall be to advise the Director of the Department of Health, organize and implement professional, technical activities of OSH management; employees' health, occupational diseases; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build a safe community within the province.</p> <p>Organization and implementation of the following activities:</p> <p>a) To implement the activities of professional and technical OSH management; employees' health, occupational</p>

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		<p>diseases; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build a safe community within the province;</p> <p>b) To direct, guide and supervise the implementation of OSH, periodic health checks, occupational disease examination; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build a safe community; recommend measures to ensure OSH requirements;</p> <p>c) To coordinate with the Center for Media, Health Education and mass media organizations within the province to implement the information propaganda, education and communication in relation to OSH; prevention and control against occupational diseases; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build a safe community;</p> <p>d) To provide training and retraining services of professional, technical skill for the OSH issues; occupational disease prevention; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build provincial, Central Governmental safe community plans for specialist staffs and staffs of other sectors;</p> <p>e) To fully and partly conduct scientific research and apply scientific and technical advances into the OSH issues; occupational disease prevention; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build a safe community;</p> <p>f) To manage, organize and implement programmes and projects in relation to OSH; occupational disease prevention; accident and injury prevention in the health sector and build a safe community; and other relevant projects within competence assigned by the Health Department;</p> <p>g) To organize and implement services on OSH, occupational disease prevention as prescribed by laws given local conditions, ability and actual needs, the Director of Health Department, within the authority, shall stipulate issues in association with examination, treatment, monitoring and implementation in testing occupational disease cases at the center in accordance with laws;</p> <p>h) To coordinate with relevant agencies in the implementation of inspection, testing and evaluation activities in the fields of charge;</p> <p><i>A functional divisions shall include:</i></p> <p>a) Department of Planning - Finance;</p> <p>b) Department of Organization - Administration.</p> <p>3. <i>A specialist faculty shall involve:</i></p> <p>a) Faculty of OSH;</p> <p>b) Faculty of Occupational Diseases;</p> <p>c) Faculty of Image Testing - Diagnosis.</p>
19	170/QD-BYT Decision No. 17 th January 2006 by the Minister of Health guiding the construction of a safe community, accident and injury prevention.	<p><i>Vietnam's safe community standards</i></p> <p>1. <i>A safe community is built on the basis of the construction of family safety, school safety and effective accident and injury prevention interventions in the community.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Standards for a safe community in Vietnam include five main contents as follows:</i></p>

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		<p>a) <i>The Steering Committee for initial healthcare in communes, wards and towns shall perform tasks of directing and implementing accident and injury prevention: annually building and implementing accident, injury prevention plans and building a safe community locally.</i></p> <p>b) <i>Over 60% of the households in the community for the delta and midland, over 50% for mountainous regions shall realize risk of accidents and injuries in the community and actively participate in prevention against accidents and injuries.</i></p> <p>c) <i>To reduce 80% risk of the injury in the community and build models of safety for groups exposed to high risk in the community.</i></p> <p>d) <i>To organize the network of volunteers a long with village health officers to monitor, record and analyze over 80% of the cases of accidents, injuries and make first-aid better.</i></p> <p>e) <i>To reduce by 10% of the cases of accidents and injuries compared to last year (by 5%-7% for the mountainous areas). Recognition of a safe community (safe communes)</i></p> <p>a) <i>An application dossier:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A test for a safe community (assessed by commune medical station).</i> - <i>A written request for recognition by the People's Committees of commune/ ward/ township to the People's Committee of district/ town.</i> <p>b) <i>Based on the above dossier, the People's Committee of District/ Town shall be responsible for reviewing, evaluating and issuing certificates for a safe community and report to the People's Committees in provinces/cities.</i></p>
20	Decision No. 09/2006/QD-BYT, on 7 th February 2006 by the Minister of Health on promulgating the list of chemicals, insecticide and bactericidal preparations used in households and the health sector to be eligible for registration and use, to be eligible for registration but with limited use or prohibited use in Vietnam in 2006.	<p>Issued together with this Decision is the list of chemicals, insecticide and bactericidal preparations used in households and the health sector to be eligible for registration for use, to be eligible for registration but with limited use or prohibited use in Vietnam in 2006. For these chemicals not covered by the list provided in Article 1 of this Decision, the Ministry of Health will consider each specific case to allow registered users.</p> <p>Table 1: List of insecticide, bactericide chemicals, preparations eligible for registration and use in households and the health sector</p> <p>Table 2. List of insecticide, bactericide chemicals, preparations eligible for use in households and the health sector but with limited use</p> <p>Table 3. List of insecticide, bactericide chemicals, preparations used in households and health that prohibited in use</p>
21	Decision No. 02/2006/QD-MOLISA dated 16 th February, 2006 by Minister of MOLISA	Promulgates usage of self-evaluation sheets for labour laws implementation
22	Decision No. 28/2006/QD-MOI dated 16 th August 2006 issuing regulations on management of safety techniques for delivering, receiving, transporting liquefied petroleum gas in tanks	<p>Regulates safety techniques in shipping, transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in tanks through the road or railway. This does not apply to loading stations for cars that use LPG as fuel - Autogas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of safety expertise, safe work card check and issuance (as prescribed by Circular No. 04/2004/TT-BCA;

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		<p>Circular No. 37/2005/TT-BLDTBXH and regulations in Section 1.5 of TCVN 6485:1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation for LPG transporting: Licence issued by the Ministry of Public Security to transport dangerous goods, the safe work card of the driver of the transport means and the transporters, the registration certificate, the certificate of tested equipment systems subject to pressure transport means, the certificate of tested measurement methods, checked safety equipment, documentation to instruct measures applied in cases problems, accidents occur, the contact name, address, phone number of the transport renter when necessary. Documents required for the driver of the transport means as regulated, the registration certificate, the valid certificate of registered safety technique standards, quality and environmental protection as required for tankers, tank wagons. - Regulations on adding smell-creating substances, Responsibilities of the related parties: the transport renter, the transporter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requirements for tankers, tank wagons. - Requirements for LPG shipping techniques through tankers, tank wagons. - Requirements for safety techniques of LPG tank transport by road and railway
23	Decision No. 25/2006/QD-BYT on 22 nd August, 2006 by the Minister of Health regarding additional forms to the system of the health forms that have been issued.	<p>Promulgate additional forms of accidents and injury to the system of the health forms issued together with Decision No. 2554/2002/QD-BYT on 4th July 2002 by the Minister of Health on promulgating sample books and statistical reports applicable to health establishments nationwide, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accident and injury information sheet - (Appendix 1) 2. Medical examination Book A1/YTCS - (Appendix 2) 3. Book tracking the causes of death - A6/YTCS - (Appendix 3) 4. Reports on accident and injury statistics in communes, wards and townships (referred to as communes), districts, towns and provincial cities (collectively called districts) and provinces and cities under central authority (collectively called province) - (Appendix 4).
24	<i>Joint Circular No. 10/2006/TTLT/ MOLISA - MOH dated 12th September 2006 amending, supplementing Clause 2, Section II of Joint Circular No. 10/1999/TTLT-MOLISA-BYT dated 17/3/1999 of MOLISA and MOH guiding food - benefits in kind to employees exposed to dangerous and hazardous working conditions</i>	<p>Food - Benefits in kind according to a specified level of each working day is equivalent to the following values (in VND):</p> <p>Level 1: VND 4,000; Level 2: VND6,000; Level 3: VND8,000; Level 4: VND10,000.</p>
25	Decision No. 34/2006/QD-BCN dated 13 th September, 2006 promulgating safety techniques for low voltage gird in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards for rural electricians. - Training on electrical safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Employers; OSH staffs and rural electricians at the establishments in charge of rural electricity shall be trained on OSH according to OSH laws. Especially, the content of electrical safety shall be implemented by the Department of Industry.

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		<p>+ Rural electricians not qualified in periodic tests or violating regulations on electrical safety and leading to accidents at the workplace shall not be assigned work directly related to electricity by unit managing rural electricity. Within a period not exceeding 10 days for cases not qualified in a periodic testing, 30 days from the date when electricity-related work is not assigned due to violations of electricity safety regulations and accident occurrence but not serious enough to stop work or take criminal responsibility, rural electricians shall be re-tested by the Department of Industry, then continue to work if qualified. After 2 consecutive tests, if a rural electrician is still unqualified, the unit of rural electricity management shall seize power safety card then submit to the Department of Industry and not arrange work related to electricity to that electrician.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issuing, using and revoking electricity safety cards - Conditions to connect to a low voltage grid - Technical standards for wires (wires, cord connections, installation), electricity insulation porcelain, vertical beams and props, columns and column bases, land connectors, cross-diagonal lines and near the other construction lines. - Safety when working at a rural low voltage grid: measures to organize safety techniques to secure task implementation - Safety in the installation and use of electricity: Installing and recording electricity meter indicators; installing and using electricity, installing and using independent generators. - Management of a rural low voltage grid: management responsibilities of the unit in charge of a rural electricity network, owners or users of independent generators, the Department of Industry; and behaviours causing unsafety shall be strictly prohibited and handled; - Reporting, investigating electricity accidents: if the victims are rural electricians or are appointed to work on the rural grid and accidents are associated with the performance of their work, the unit managing rural electricity shall be responsible for accident reports, investigation as required by laws to report and investigate occupational accidents; If the victim is another subject having an accident on the rural low voltage grid, units managing rural electricity shall report to the police and the local commune authority; units managing rural electricity shall report all cases to the Department of Industry.
26	Circular No. 06/2006/TT-BCN dated 26 th September, 2006 on explaining some contents of Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dated 17 th August 2005 of Government detailing and guiding the implementation of some articles of Electricity Law on safety protection for high voltage grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wire section, safety index, protection pipe, technical standards, and wire use purposes; - Static height not subject to levels of waterway techniques; tree cutting and trimming to ensure safe distance. Trees in special circumstances; - Fireproof bases, materials; - Agreement when building new houses or renovating houses, buildings within the safety corridor; - Dealing with violations of regulations on safety protection of high voltage grid; - Responsibilities of investors of high voltage grid and units who manage and operate high-voltage grid.

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
27	Decision 164/2006/QĐ-ND dated 27 th September, 2006 of Minister of Defence	'On OSH training in the military forces'
28	Decision No. 36/2006/QĐ-BCN dated 16/10/2006 of Minister of Industry on regulating safety technique management of filling up liquefied petroleum gas into bottles	Regulations on safety techniques in activities of filling up liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) into bottles to be transported with carrying capacity of less than 150 liters; this shall not apply to a loading station for cars that use LPG as fuel - Autogas, including: regulations on safety techniques for a loading station; regulations on certificates of security eligibility; loading LPG into bottles.
29	Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BYT by MOH dated 11 th October, 2006 on guiding occupational disease examination	<p>Stipulates profiles, processes and contents for occupational disease examination, liabilities of employers, employees and occupational disease examination establishments.</p> <p>Before the occupational disease examination, employers shall prepare and submit to occupational disease examination establishments the following documents: A letter of recommendation from the employer; The employee's health profile, including the medical examination file, the recruitment health check profile, the periodical medical examination file; the latest result of working environment monitoring (not exceeding 24 months from the date of measurement); The individual occupational disease profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the employee has ceased working or retired, social insurance agencies who directly manage the employee's social insurance shall be responsible for preparing the dossiers as prescribed at Point a, Clause 1 of Part II of this Circular; - For acute occupational disease cases where the employee shall be timely examined, given emergency aid and treated, it is not necessary to apply the provisions with regards to time as in Annexes 2 and 3 of this Circular. - The diagnosis shall be conducted for diagnosed cases of occupational dust lung, bronchitis, and vibration and cases beyond an occupational disease doctor's medical expertise. Time to conduct diagnosis shall not exceed 15 working days from the date when the occupational disease examination takes place; The diagnostic outcomes shall be completed and recorded in Minutes of the occupational disease diagnosis; Where there is doubt about the diagnosis, the occupational disease examination establishment shall complete the diagnostic minute and the occupational disease examination dossier to submit to the upper level for the final diagnosis. - Requirements, profiles, procedures and authority to licence an occupational examination establishment - The file of occupational disease examination shall be made in 02 sets; 01 set shall be managed by the employer; For a retired employee, the social insurance agency shall manage this file; the other 01 set shall be kept by the occupational disease examination establishment. <p>Within 15 days after the occupational disease examination results are released, the occupational disease examination establishment shall send the synthesized</p>

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		examination results to the employer, the Provincial/City Department of Health; the provincial/city Center for Preventive Medical directly under the Center, the provincial/city Center for Labour Health and Environment directly under the Center, the Ministry/sector Medical Center to make periodic occupational disease reports to the Vietnam Department of Preventative Health - MOH and the Institutes under the preventative health network.
30	Decision No. 08/2006/QD-BLDTBXH dated 20 th November, 2006 by MOLISA Minister	Issues regulations on quality control of products and goods within the responsibility of the Ministry as stipulated in Decision No 50/2005/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister
31	Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BCN dated 22 nd December, 2006 of MOI on guiding the implementation of Decree No. 68/2005/ND-CP dated 20 th May, 2005 of Government on chemicals safety	To guide activities on chemical safety management, including: reporting dangerous chemicals; evaluating new chemicals; chemical safety sheets; classifying and labeling chemicals; planning to prevent, overcome the chemicals problems; safe distance and reports on chemical safety.
32	Decision No. 40/2006/QD-BYT on 25 th December, 2006 by the Minister of Health on promulgating the system of statistical indicators in the health sector	<p>Issued together with this Decision is the system of statistical indicators in the health sector. Assigned units shall be responsible for organizing the collection, synthesis of the indicators within the fields in charge and provide the Ministry of Health to report to the State for publication.</p> <p>The Department of Preventive Health, Ministry of Health shall synthesize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ratio of being infected or dead due to injury according to Province/City, causes, injured body parts, age, gender. - The number of accidents, injuries by Province/City, cause. - The total number of occupational disease cases by Province/City, disease types, industry.
33	Joint Circular No. 01/2007/TTLT/BLDTBXH-BCA-VKSNDTC dated 12 th January, 2007 on guiding coordination in dealing with fatal occupational accidents, occupational accidents with criminal signals	<p>A combination among:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Occupational accidents investigation team (except teams investigating occupational accidents that occur in enterprises of the armed forces) + The investigation police + People's Procuracy
34	Circular No. 03/2007/TT-BLDTBXH on 30 th January, 2007 on guiding the implementation of some articles of Decree No. 152/2006/ND-CP dated 22 nd December, 2006 of the Government on a number of social insurance laws on compulsory insurance.	Instructions on calculating once-off and monthly allowances for victims of occupational diseases and accidents.

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
35	Joint Circular No. 34/2007/TTLT/BTC - MOLISA-UBTDTT dated 9 th April, 2007, guiding the implementation of Decision No. 234/2006/QD-TTg on some policies for sports coaches and athletes	Guides policies of wages, social insurance, health insurance, occupational accident compensation; bonuses for sports coaches, sports athletes as stipulated in Decision 234/2006/QD- TTg.
36	Decision No. 67/2007/QD-BQP dated 9 th April, 2007 on the Decision to supplement Decision No. 1255/QD-QP on 25 th September, 2007 by the Minister of National Defense	Promulgate regulations, regimes and standards to equip labour protective devices for employees in the armed forces.
37	Decision No. 1414/QD-BYT dated 16 th April, 2007 on the establishment of the Steering Committee to implement Occupational Disease Prevention Plan in the period from 2007 to 2010 in the health sector.	<p>To establish the Steering Committee and to establish sub-committees at the Center: four sub-committees to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do research and develop policies. - Perform monitoring, diagnosis and assessment. - Perform treatment and rehabilitation. - Propagandize information and education media. <p>To establish Steering Committees for occupational disease prevention in the ministries, industries and key localities. Departments of Health. Institutes of the preventative health system. Universities of Health.</p>
38	Joint Circular No. 41/2007/TTLT-BTC-BCA dated 24 th April, 2007 of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Security	Instructions to perform a number of articles of Decree 130/2006/ND-CP dated 8 th November, 2006 of the prescribed fire and explosion insurance;
39	Joint Circular No. 70/2007/TTLT-BTC-MOLISA dated 26 th June, 2007	Guiding the management and allocation of the funds to implement the National Programme on labour protection, OSH until the year 2010
40	Direction No. 03/2007/CT-BYT by Minister of Health dated 28 th June, 2007 on enhancement of rehabilitation	<p>The network of rehabilitation units has been established and developed throughout the country with 36 hospitals and 27 nursing facilities - rehabilitation, 100% of the central level general hospital, 92% of the Provincial/City general hospitals directly under the Center have faculties of physiotherapy - rehabilitation.</p> <p>Implementing the Direction No. 01/2006/CT-TTg dated 9th January, 2006 by Prime Minister on promoting the implementation of policies to help people with disabilities in the current situation, Minister of Health issued the Direction 03/2007/CT-BYT on 28th June, 2007 to perform some the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To strengthen health communication, and education for the people and advise authorities at all levels as well as relevant authorities to understand the role and importance of rehabilitation for the health protection, care and

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		<p>improvement, especially disability prevention, early detection, early intervention for rehabilitation.</p> <p>2. Development the national unified network of rehabilitation according to each level, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commune line: commune health stations shall assign health employees in charge of rehabilitation to foster basic rehabilitation knowledge. - District line: shall assign special staffs responsible for rehabilitation, encouraging the establishment of faculties of therapeutic - rehabilitation in district general hospitals. -Province line: By the end of 2008 all general hospitals shall establish provincial faculties of physiotherapy - rehabilitation and specialist hospitals shall be encouraged to establish faculties of physiotherapy - rehabilitation. Provinces and cities under the central authority shall be encouraged to establish hospitals for nursing - rehabilitation. - Center line: the central Hospital for nursing - rehabilitation shall play a crucial role in promoting sub-units to promote rehabilitation development. Bach Mai Hospital (Center for rehabilitation) shall be responsible for advising the Ministry of Health in the professional direction and development of rehabilitation specialization in Vietnam and set up schemes to establish the National Institute for rehabilitation. <p>3. To accelerate medical equipment and infrastructure; construction or renovation to upgrade rehabilitation facilities nationwide, focusing on the development of rehabilitation techniques.</p> <p>4. To pay attention to foster training and scientific research to develop specialized rehabilitation.</p> <p>5. To maintain and promote the community-based rehabilitation, urgently amend and supplement the training programme contents uniformly applicable throughout the country. To ensure the sustainability of the work of community-based rehabilitation through coordination with local departments to build the project and submit to the people's committees for approval.</p>
41	<p>Decision No. 63/2007/QĐ-BTC of the Ministry of Finance dated 18th July, 2007 on provisions of collection levels, collection regimes, remittance, management and use of preventive health fees and border medical quarantine fees.</p>	<p>Issued together with this Decision was a Table for preventive health fees and a Table for border medical quarantine fees applied uniformly nationwide.</p> <p>Subjects who must pay a fee at the rate prescribed in this Decision shall be Vietnamese organizations, individuals and foreign organizations, individuals assigned by Vietnam Preventive Health agencies to perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing preventive health. - Performing border medical quarantine. - Checking the quality of vaccines, immune bio-products, bactericidal products, insecticides used in household and health sector. - Performing medical vaccination and insect treatment <p>Preventive health fee shall be revenues of the State budget and are managed and allocated as follows:</p> <p>1. An agency collecting charges shall keep 90% (ninety percent) of the total amount of fees collected to cover</p>

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		costs for the specialized preventive medicine and charge contents according to the details as follows: a) Payments of wages or remuneration amounts, allowances, salary-based contributions, wages, according to current regulations for people who directly collect charges (not including salaries for staffs who are servants already entitled to wages under the current regulations); b) Expenses for the preventive health and collection charges, etc.
42	Circular No. 122/2007/TT-BQP dated 8 th August 2007 by Ministry of Defence	Guiding the coordination towards investigation and settlement of occupational fatal accidents and other occupational accidents with criminal signs.
43	Decision No. 88/2007/QD-BTC dated 23 rd October, 2007	Issues codes for the list of the National Programme on labour protection and OSH.
44	Circular No. 13/2007/TT-BYT on 21 st November, 2007 by MOH on guiding physical examination.	<p>* Guides medical examination for cases of job application, recruitment, periodic medical examination and other cases under requirements. Conditions for medical examination establishments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There shall be doctors for medical specializations: Internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, eyes, ears, nose, throat, Odonto - Stomatology; there shall be doctors or technicians to do blood tests, urine tests, X-ray. 2. There shall be sufficient professional ability, technical skills to do basic tests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blood tests: Complete blood count, blood sugar. - Examination of urine: urinary tract, urinary protein. - Heart, lung X-ray. 3. There shall be sufficient facilities, equipment according to the 'Regulations on facilities and equipment for basic health checks'. 4. The medical examination establishment shall base on reasons for medical examination: application files, recruitment records, periodical health check, upon request and the Table 'Health standards for current employees, students' to conduct medical examination. 5. For the professions, jobs with private health standards, the establishment of physical examination shall follow the provisions of those standards. <p>* The procedures for medical examination; Organization of medical examination; Procedures for medical examination, etc.</p>
45	Decision No. 01/2008/QD-BYT BTBYT on 21 st January, 2008 promulgating the Regulations on Emergency, positive resuscitation and anti-toxic.	Regulations include two chapters, 25 articles. Chapter I stipulates general provisions on the scope, objects of application, general requirements for emergency prevention, positive resuscitation and anti-toxic. Chapter II includes 23 articles on emergency outside hospital. Besides specific regulations on facilities, equipment and manpower, Chapter II also concretizes the structure and organization of activities such as 115-emergency tasks in operating the emergency department, emergency shift, duties of individual participants in emergency, transporting patients to hospital and handing over at the hospital.

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		Stipulates provisions on the functions, duties, functions and physical facilities, human resources of the emergency department, faculty of positive resuscitation and the anti-toxic center
46	Joint Circular No. 08/2008/TTLT/BQP-BTNMT dated 28 th January, 2008 of Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Instructions to perform a number of articles of Decree No. 148/2006/ND-CP dated 4 th December, 2006 of the Government.
47	Decision No. 12/2008/QD-BYT on 27 th February, 2008	Promulgates ' <i>Standards on knowledge and skills of health workers and equipment in caring for essential injury</i> ' to apply at establishments for medical examination and treatment.
48	Circular No. 04 /2008/TT-MOLISA dated 27 th February, 2008 on guiding procedures to register and verify machinery, equipment subject to strict safe work requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjects of be covered: the List of regulations on registration and verification for substances subject to strict OSH requirements is removed and transferred to MOH for management guidelines within competence. - Procedures to register subject for establishments and registration agencies: establishments shall send profiles through post-office or fax to registration agencies (The Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs); the provisions to issue registration certificates is removed. - For mobile machines, equipment such as: car cranes, rubber wheel cranes, chain wheel cranes, pyramid cranes, hoists, mobile performance stages, establishments shall register at the Labour inspection of the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs where the establishments are headquartered; simultaneously report in writing to the Labour inspection of the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs where the establishments use machines, equipment at a specific location and a specific period of time. - Registration and usage of industrial explosive materials shall be instructed by the MOIT as stipulated by the Government. Establishments shall send a copy of Licence to use industrial explosive materials to Labour Inspectorate of the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (directly or by post/fax). - Stipulate the reporting period to be 6 months, 1 year (used to be every 3 months). - The list of 24 machines, equipment, materials subject to strict requirements on safe work
49	Circular No. 25/2008/TT-BQP dated 6 th March, 2008 of Ministry of Defence	Instructions to perform a number of articles in Decree No. 148/2006/ND-CP dated 4 th December, 2006 of the Government on planning, construction, management and protection of safety belt for ammunition depots, explosive materials, ammunition manufacturers, explosive materials as managed by the Ministry of Defence.
50	Direction No. 02/2008/CT-BXD dated 27 th March, 2008 of Ministry of Construction on	Requests that at the end of each month, units of the Ministry shall report to the Ministry leaders about the situation of OSH and fire, explosion prevention implementation at the units; Where there are serious, fatal

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
	reorganizing and strengthening measures to ensure safe work, OSH in construction sector units	<p>occupational accidents, timely reports shall be made by units to the Ministry of Construction and Vietnam Trade Union of Construction without reference from the conclusion of investigation agencies.</p> <p>To strengthen the system of labour protection in the construction sector, the Direction also requires the Department of Human Resources to do research and make proposals to the Ministry leaders to establish organizations and full-time professional staffs responsible for labour protection under the Ministry to implement Decree No. 17/2008/ND-CP dated 4th February, 2008 of the Government, which stipulates functions, tasks, authorities and organizational structure of Ministry of Construction, of which includes a function of building technique safety.</p>
51	Decision No. 12/2008/QD-BCT on 17 th June, 2008 by MOIT	Promulgating the National Technical Regulations on Electrical Safety (QCVN 01: 2008/BCT) that specify measures to ensure safety when performing the construction, operation, laboratory, repairing power lines, electrical equipment and other tasks as prescribed by law.
52	Decision 99/2008/QD-BQP dated 1 st July, 2008 of Minister of Defence	Stipulates the registration, verification of safety techniques of machines, equipment, materials subject to strict requirements on safe work in the military forces.
53	Directive No. 100/2008/CT-BQP dated 9 th July, 2008 of Minister Defence	Strengthening the implementation of labour protection, safe work in the military
54	Joint Circular No. 10 of 2008/TTLT-BLDTBXH-BNV dated 10 th July, 2008 by MOLISA - Ministry of Home Affairs on guiding functions, tasks, authorities and organizational structure of the specialized agencies under provincial, district People's Committees and State management duties of communal People's on labour, revolutionaries and society.	Departments for Employment and Safe Work shall be established in accordance with local characteristics.
55	Circular No. 13/2008/TT-MOLISA of MOLISA dated 28 th July, 2008 on directing emulation, awarding and rewarding policies in Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Sector, including OSH.	<p>Supplements some additional criteria with regards to reward and award consideration, specifically:</p> <p>For enterprises: supplementing the implementation of benefit packages of occupational accidents compensations, allowances and OSH report requirements; Modifying some other criteria in accordance with new modified regulations such as registration, verification of substances, materials, machines subject to strict OSH requirements.</p> <p>For individual staffs being full-time or part-time responsible for OSH: Adding criteria to fully join in OSH training courses as stipulated by laws.</p> <p>For employees: In addition to the full implementation of customized OSH rules, procedures and regulations (now</p>

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		<p>referred to as standards) for occupational accidents prevention, equipment- and machinery-related problems and fire shall be well-prevented.</p> <p>To receive OSH Certificates of Merit by the Minister of MOLISA, awardees shall previously be awarded with OSH Certificates of Merit by Director of Bureau of Safe Work or Directors of Departments of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs of provinces and cities directly under the Central Government for at least 2 continuous years or have especially excellent achievements on OSH issues.</p> <p>In addition, the Circular also provides detailed instructions to establish Emulation - Reward Council and operational principles, duties and authorities of the Emulation - Reward Council. Accordingly, the Director of Bureau of Safe Work shall be the Council Chairman and decide operational principles, duties and authorities of the Emulation - Reward Council. Voting shall base on the majority, where votes of the council members are equal; the decision of the Chairman shall be taken as the final decision.</p>
56	Directive No. 07/CT-BYT on 21 st August, 2008 on strengthening OSH, occupational disease prevention in the health sector.	<p>Ministry of Health has directed the health authorities and other relevant organizations to urgently implement the following contents to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the guidance, control, inspection and handling of violations against the legislation on OSH and occupational disease, fire and explosion prevention. 2. Formulate and organize the implementation of programmes and measures to improve working conditions, occupational disease prevention, healthcare, nursing and rehabilitation to restore the working capacity, improve employees' health. 3. Strictly implement the synthesis, statistics, reports on OSH and occupational disease prevention as stipulated by the Ministry of Health. 4. Successfully implement policies on OSH and occupational disease prevention for civil servants in the health sector, especially the regime of allowances in kind for careers exposed to heavy, hazardous or dangerous factors.
57	Decision No. 3079/QD-BYT dated 21 st August, 2008 on organizational and operational regulations of the safe work system in health establishments	<p>1 <i>A labour protection system</i> of an establishment shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Division responsible for the labour protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For an establishment with employees from 60 people or above, a Council for labour protection shall be established; the Council shall appoint an officer to be in charge of labour protection. - For an establishment with the number of employees under 60, 01 officer shall be nominated to be responsible for labour protection. b. Agency health. c. Network of OSH officers. <p>2. <i>Mission</i>: Council for labour protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building OSH rules for the establishment;

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructing long-term and annual labour protection plans for the establishment under the provisions of Chapter III of this Regulation; - Providing training, OSH training for the OSH officer network and all employees - Constructing plans to annually send civil servants for professional training and retraining programmes; - Organizing and supervising the implementation to ensure OSH measures, improve working conditions, occupational disease and accident prevention. <p>3. Duties of agency's health officers, health departments or health offices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To organize health checks for employee recruitment b) To build plans on periodic health examination (including examination contents to detect occupational diseases). c) To keep records on management of occupational diseases and health checks every 6 months for cases of employees infected with occupational diseases within the establishment. d) To build plans on nursing and rehabilitation; e) To prevent occupational bacteria infection and prevention for some infectious diseases in the health sector.
58	<p>Direction No. 09/CT-BCT dated 8/9/2008 of Minister of Industry and Trade on strengthening OSH - FEP in Industry and Trade Sector</p>	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The line industry enterprises shall seriously implement OSH, FEP laws; Timely review, modify regulations, measures for safety according to technology, equipment, machinery at enterprises; Arrange fully qualified staff for OSH tasks; Organize efficiently OSH training; Enhance inspection and monitoring of the implementation of procedures, regulations on OSH, FEP and environment protection - Departments of Industry and Trade shall strengthen the safety management for industrial explosive materials, petrol, oil, LPG. Strengthen inspection activities; supervise the implementation of labour laws, OSH- FEP at establishments of the Industry and Trade sector.
59	<p>Decision No. 4696/QD-BYT on 27th November, 2008 by the Ministry of Health on promulgating National Standards of Centers for Preventive Health in provinces and cities directly under the Central Government for the period from 2008 to 2015.</p>	<p>Standard VIII: occupational health activities for injury prevention</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well implementing propaganda on OSH education, occupational disease prevention and accident and injury prevention; 2. Over 80% of the organizations and agencies recruiting employees, including healthcare facilities within the province shall be managed in terms of types of enterprises, risk of occupational health, common occupational diseases, rates of illness and occupational accidents; 3. At least 80% of the organizations and agencies recruiting employees at high risks shall be tested, monitored for working environment and conditions according to plans; 4. Over 80% of the organizations and agencies recruiting employees shall establish OSH profiles, propose solutions

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		<p>to improve working conditions, improving health in the workplace and the OSH profiles shall be updated annually;</p> <p>5. Over 80% of the business establishments producing chemicals, insecticide and bactericidal products used in households and the health sector within the locality shall be tested and supervised for working environment and occupational health;</p> <p>6. Over 80% of the organizations and agencies recruiting employees shall have management records for employees' health and shall be updated annually;</p> <p>7. Joining the investigation, handle 100% of the poisoning and occupational accident cases occurring in facilities where employees work upon request;</p> <p>8. Monitoring the implementation of policies for healthcare for employees with occupational diseases as prescribed;</p> <p>9. Managing results of monitored working environment, periodic medical examinations, occupational diseases and the list of people with occupational diseases. Perform periodic reports as prescribed;</p> <p>10. 100% of the health facilities within the locality shall organize accident and injury statistics, reports as prescribed;</p> <p>11. Organizing, implementing and guiding the activities of accident and injury prevention and build models of a safe community.</p>
60	Direction No. 16/CT-BCT dated 9 th December, 2008 by MOIT.	On strengthening safety management of coal mining activities
61	Decision No. 65/2008/QD-MOLISA dated 29 th December, 2008 on temporary application of international standards as supervision basis for assessing quality of gas bottles made of composite.	Uses of international standards ISO 11119-2002: Gas cylinders of composite materials - Technical specifications and test methods
62	Decision No. 66/2008/QD-MOLISA dated 29 th December, 2008 on issuing processes to verify safety techniques for lifting equipment, electric lifts and elevators.	<p>Processes to verify safety techniques for lifting equipment (QTKD 001: 2008/BLDTBXH)</p> <p>Processes to verify safety techniques for escalators (QTKD 002:2008/BLDTBXH)</p> <p>Processes to verify safety techniques for electric lifts and hydraulic lifts (QTKD 003: 2008/BLDTBXH).</p>
63	Decision 67/2008/QD-MOLISA dated 29 th December, 2008 on issuing processes to verify safety techniques for boilers, pressure tanks, cooling systems, and gas loading systems, gas bottles and steam, hot-water pipelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processes to verify safety techniques for pipe lines carrying hot steam, hot water (QTKD 004 - 2008) - Processes to verify safety techniques for cooling systems (QTKD 05 -2008) - Processes to verify safety techniques for boilers (QTKD 06 - 2008) - Processes to verify safety techniques for gas loading systems (QTKD 07 - 2008) - Processes to verify safety techniques for gas bottles (QTKD 08 - 2008) - Processes to verify safety techniques for pressure tanks (QTKD 09 - 2008).

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
64	Decision No. 68/2008/QD-MOLISA dated 29 th December, 2008	Promulgates the list of personal protective equipment for employees engaged in jobs exposed hazardous, dangerous factors; The Decision takes effect from 15 th February, 2009
65	Decision No. 51/2008/QD-BCT on 30 th December, 2008	Promulgating National Technical Regulations on security in storage, transport, use and disposal of industrial explosives.
66	Decision No. 52/2008/QD-BCT on 30 th December, 2008	Promulgating Regulations on temporary environmental protection in the Commerce and Trade sector
67	Decision No. 54/2008/QD-BCT on 30 th December, 2008	Promulgating the National Technical Regulations on electrical engineering.
68	Circular No. 05/2009/TT-BNV dated 11 th May, 2009 by Ministry of home Affairs	Promulgates titles and codes of categories of officials in charge of verifying safe work techniques
69	Circular No. 18/2009/TT-BLDTBXH dated 5 th June, 2009 by MOLISA	Promulgates professional standards for categories of officials in charge of verifying safe work techniques
70	Circular No. 15/2009/TT-BCT on 25 th June, 2009	Prescribing standards on level and capacity of CEOs who manage and operate mines
71	Circular No. 20 of 2009/TT-BCT on 7 th July, 2009	Promulgating QCVN 04: 2009/BCT - National Technical Regulations on safety in open-cast mining
72	Circular No. 23/2009/TT-BCT on 11 th August, 2009	Guiding Decree No. 39/2009/ND-CP on industrial explosives.
73	TCVN 6305-7:2006 (ISO 6182-7:2004).	PCCC - Sprinkler System - Part 7: Testing requirements and methods for sprinkler: Early Suppression Fast Response (ESFP).
74	TCVN 6305-11:2006 (ISO 6182-11:2003).	PCCC - Automatic sprinkler system - Part 11: Requirements and testing methods applied for shelves used to hang pipes.
75	TCVN 7568 -1:2006 (ISO 7240-1:2005)	Fire alarm system - Part 1: General provisions and definitions;
76	TCVN 6305-1:2007 (ISO 6182-1:2005)	PCCC - Automatic Sprinkler System - Part 1: Requirements and testing methods for the sprinkler;
77	TCVN 6305-2:2007 (ISO 6182-2:2005).	PCCC - Automatic Sprinkler System - Part 2: Requirements and testing methods for alarm valves with wetting and watering patterns.
78	TCVN 7616: 2007 (ISO 15383:2001)	Protective gloves for fire officers - Testing methods in laboratory and feature requirements;
79	TCVN 7616:2007 (ISO 15584:2003).	Clothing to protect fire officers - Test methods in an outdoor fire room.
80	TCVN 7618: 2007 (ISO 15538:2001).	Clothing to protect fire officers - Test methods in the Laboratory and feature requests for protection clothing with reflective heat surface.
81	QCVN 01: 2008/BCT in electrical safety	Prescribes guidelines to ensure safety when working with electrical lines, equipment with key contents such as: Barrier regulations and warnings in the workplace, the public and workplace arrangements; Organizing the duties, responsibilities of leaders, supervisors, managers

No.	Document Names	Summarized contents
		and employees in cases one or more units work in the same place; For safety equipment and labour protection devices, the Standard stipulates specific requests for daily and periodic tests, maintenance, tool and equipment transport; For general safety measures, the Standard provides regulations from planning to canceling job tasks, duty sheets, duty orders, to ensure safety before starting work and safety measures in the working process as well as pausing and ending work; Safety when working with electrical equipment, working after the power is off, safety when working with electrical lines, working at the positions lacking oxygen, using vehicles for special purpose, etc.
82	QCVN 02/2008/BCT	National Technical Regulations on safety in preservation, transportation, use and disposal of industrial explosives
83	QCVN 04: 2009/BCT	National Technical Regulations on safety in open-cast mining

2.2. List of expired legal documents

Table 2: List of expired legal documents

No.	Legal Document
1	Circular No. 08/LDTBXH - TT dated 11 th April, 1995 by MOLISA about OSH training
2	Circular No. 23/LDTBXH - TT dated 19 th September, 1995 by MOLISA on additional guidance for Circular No. 08/LDTBXH - TT dated 11 th April, 1995 by MOLISA about OSH training
3	Circular No. 20/1997/TT-BLDTBXH dated 17 th December, 1997 of MOLISA guiding the annual award and reward policies on labour protection.
4	Circular No. 07/2001/TT-BCN dated 11 th September of MOI guiding the implementation of some technical contents stipulated in Decree No. 54/1999/ND-CP dated 8 th July, 1999 of the Government on protection of high voltage grid safety.
5	Decision No. 41/2001/QD-BCN dated 30 th August, 2001 by Minister of Industry promulgating regulations on electrical safety in rural areas.
6	Industry standards from II TCN-161-84 to TCN-167 84 stipulating norms of safety techniques in electricity usage and designing in electric power plants and grids issued together with Decision DL 25/KT dated 22 nd January, 1985 by Minister of Electricity
7	Circular No. 23/2003/TT-BLDTBXH on 3 rd November, 2003 by MOLISA stipulating and guiding registration and verification procedures for machines, equipment, materials, and substances subject to strict OSH requirements.
8	Circular No. 08/TT-LB dated 7 th April, 1982 by the MOLISA, Ministry of Home Affairs (now Ministry of Public Security) and People's Supreme Procuracy providing guidance on coordinating relations between MOLISA, Ministry of Home Affairs (now Ministry of Public Security) and People's Supreme Procuracy in the investigation, settlement of serious occupational accidents.
9	Decision No. 199/2005/QD-BLDTBXH dated 7 th March, 2005 issues temporary regulations on usage of self-evaluation sheets of labour law implementation.
10	Decision No. 04/2006/QD-BLDTBXH issued on 26 th June, 2006 stipulating processes to test safety techniques for lifting equipment and elevators.

No.	Legal Document
11	Circular No. 02/2005/TT-BCN dated 29 th March, 2005 on guiding the management, production, business, supply and use of industrial explosive materials;
12	Circular No. 04/2006/TT-BCN dated 24 th April, 2006 on amending and supplementing some articles of Circular No. 02/2005/TT-BCN dated 29 th March, 2005 on guiding the management, production, business, supply and use of industrial explosive materials;
13	Circular No. 03/2006/TT-BCN dated 14 th April, 2006 on guiding the industrial explosive material export and import and high-concentrated Nitrate Amon import;
14	Decision No. 2013/2005/QD-BLDTBXH issued on 29 th December, 2005 stipulating processes to test safety techniques for machines, equipment, materials, and substances subject to strict safe work requirements.
15	Decision No. 955/1998/QD-BLDTBXH issued on 22 nd September, 1998 stipulating a list of personal protection equipment provided to employees exposed to careers, jobs with dangerous, hazardous factors.
16	Decision No. 999/1999/QD-BLDTBXH issued on 16 th August, 1999 stipulating a list of personal protection equipment provided to employees performing specific tasks exposed to dangerous, hazardous factors in People's Public Security
17	Decision No. 1320/1999/QD-BLDTBXH on 6 th October, 1999 supplementing and modifying the list of personal protection equipment provided to employees exposed to careers, jobs with dangerous, hazardous factors.
18	Decision No. 722/1998/QD-BLDTBXH dated 2 nd August, 2000 supplementing and modifying the list of personal protection equipment provided to employees exposed to careers, jobs with dangerous, hazardous factors.
19	Decision 205/2002/QD-BLDTBXH dated 21 st February, 2002 on supplementing, modifying the list of personal protective equipment for employees engaged in careers, jobs exposed to hazardous and dangerous factors.

2.3- List of newly insured occupational diseases

Table 3: List of occupational diseases entitled to social insurance

No	Names of occupational diseases entitled to social insurance	Stipulated documents
1	Occupational bronchial asthma	Decision No. 27/2006/QD-BYT on 21 st September, 2006
2	Occupational carbon monoxide poisoning	
3	Occupational oil acne	
4	Occupational skin ulcer, nail inflammatory and inflammatory around nail	

2.4- Assessing consistency, transparency, forecast analysis, rationality, efficiency and validity of the current legal documents

- Some documents still overlap for functions and duties;
- Some under-law documents still contain illegal, ultra vires regulations;
- Some documents are in fact difficult to implement or perform less effectively.

3 - Information on State administrators, organizations engaged in the fields in relation to OSH- FEP

3.1 - Summary of the functions and organization of the agencies involved in OSH-FEP at the central level

3.1.1-The Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs

3.1.1.1. OSH functions and duties are stipulated in Clause 10, Article 2 of Decree No. 186/2007/ND-CP dated 25th December, 2007, including:

a) To guide the implementation of the provisions of the legislation on safe work, labour conditions; compensation for occupational accidents and diseases; modes to work, working hours, rest time for employees;

b) To coordinate with the Ministry of Health to issue regulations and guidance the implementation of regimes on allowances in kind; issue the list of occupational diseases;

c) To promulgate a list of machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work; personal protection means for employees; heavy, hazardous, dangerous and very heavy, hazardous or dangerous careers;

d) To regulate and guide regimes of personal protection means; standards on labour classification under working conditions;

dd) To issue regulations and general guidelines on procedures for registration, inspection of machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work;

e) To evaluate for the issuance of verification processes by Ministries who manage industries, sectors for machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work; criteria and conditions for the operation of verification organizers;

g) To regulate, guide quality control of specific products and goods in accordance with laws;

h) To issue the National Technical Regulation System on OSH;

i) To chair and coordinate guidance, organization, implementation of national programmes on labour protection, safety, OSH; national weeks on safety, OSH and explosion and fire prevention;

k) To uniformly manage the notification, investigation, statistics, reports on occupational accidents.

3.1.1.2. Agencies with OSH functions

a. The Bureau for Safe Work (Extracted from the Decision No. 147/QĐ-LĐTBXH, on 22nd January, 2008)

* Tasks and functions

1. Do research, build for approval of MOLISA

a) Develop strategies, programmes, annual and, long-term plans, projects, schemes on safe work, labour protection;

b) Prepare draft laws, ordinances and legal documents about safe work, labour protection;

c) About regimes of labour protection

- Personal protection labour means;

- Criteria for classification of labour under labour conditions;

- Allowances in kind;

- Compensation for occupational accidents and diseases;

- Modes of working, working hours, rest period;

d) About safe work and technical safety standards

- National Technical Regulations on safe work;

- List of machines, equipment, materials having strict requirements on safe work;

- General regulations and instructions about registration procedures, verification of machines, equipment, materials, having strict requirements on safe work;

- Appraisal of the Ministry for the issuance of the ministries and branches in:

+ Processes verification of machines, equipment, materials having strict requirements on safe work;

+ Criteria, conditions of operation of organizations in charge of safety technique verification;

- Regulate, instruct the check of quality of products, goods with special requirements on safe work in accordance with laws;

- Directory of slog, hurtful and hazardous and especially heavy, hurtful, injurious jobs and careers;

- National programmes on labour protection, safe work, OSH; national weeks on safe work, OSH and fire and explosion prevention;

- Contribute initiatives to the Ministry of Health to promulgate the list of occupational diseases;

2. Direct, guide and check the performance regulations of the State, the Ministry on safe work, labour protection assigned by the Ministry.

3. Organize the information propaganda, education of laws on safe work, labour protection within competence assigned by the Ministry; organize updates, statistics, and reports on occupational accidents.

4. Management of safe work training (conditions to organize training activities; standards of teachers, trainers for; training contents for safe work).

5. Coordinate to construct standards, professional standards, professional specialties of the specialist officials, policies for civil servants, officials in the assigned field; ranking criteria, staffing norms for administrative agencies in relation to public administration.

6. Instruct, check the activities of verifying machines, equipment, materials having strict requirements on safe work of the Centers for safety technique verification under the Ministry.

7. Assist the Ministry in performing functions of State management towards associations, non-government organizations operating in relation to safe work, labour protection.

8. Implement international cooperation assigned by the Ministry.

9. Perform scientific research; get involved in training cadres, civil servants about safe work, labour protection within competence assigned by the Ministry.

10. Prepare preliminary and final reports irregularly and periodically on safe work, labour protection.

* Organizational structure

- Department of Labour Protection;
- Department of Technical Regulations on safe work;
- Department of information, propaganda, training;
- Office;
- Training Center for OSH training (administrative agency).

b. Ministerial Inspectorate

(Extracted from the Decision No. 148/ QD-MOLISA, on 22nd January, 2008)

* Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Inspectorate) is an agency under the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs and has the function of assisting the Minister in State management of inspection and the function of inspection specialized in labour.

* The main OSH tasks:

- Inspect the observance of regulations on labour policies, safe work and OSH;

- Organize and guide the notification, investigation and violations to occupational accidents and OSH standards;

- Participate in building and guiding the application of standards, procedures, rules of safe work, OSH;

- Settle complaints and denunciations in accordance with labour laws.

- Experience, labour inspection, people and society.

- * The organizational structure of the Ministry Inspectorate

- Department of Public Receptions and Complaint and Denunciation Handling;

- Department of General and Administration Inspection;

- Department of Inspection over Policies for Revolutionaries;

- Department of Labour Policy Inspection;

- Department of OSH Inspection;

- Department of Children and Social Policy Inspection.

c. Research Center for Working Environment and Working Conditions

Research Center for Working Environment and Working Conditions under the Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (MOLISA)

Studying and making proposals on labour standards systems in line with the national laws, meeting the socio-economic development of the country in the given periods of the integration process to reach regional and international labour standards. Labour standards in the technical fields include:

- Standards on occupational safety and health;

- Standards on labour protection and working conditions;

- Standards on recruitment, employment and regulations on working time and rest time;

Corporate responsibility for employees in particular and for the community in general.

Studying OSH issues:

- Studying assessment method of factors and making general assessments on impact of environment and working conditions on health and working capacity of the workers in business and production establishments and on the surrounding climate;

- Studying measures for elimination or restriction of sources of generation and spreading of adverse elements in the environment and working conditions;

- Studying measures for prevention and restriction of the adverse impact of potential environmental factors and working conditions in order to ensure the health and working capacity of workers and the surrounding environment;

- Studying and proposing updated list and classification of jobs with the breakdown of hazard level and introducing measures for working statute, occupational and working seniority;

- Studying measures for prevention and treatment for the workers adversely affected by the environment and working conditions (occupational accidents and diseases, working capacity decline, allowances for hard and hazardous work, etc.);

- Studying the relationship between economic and environmental issues in sustainable development.

- Studying the scientific basis for making policy and accomplishing State administration mechanism over the environment and working conditions:

- Regulations on management over occupational safety and health, limit standards and permissible pollution levels;

- Processes and norms on occupational safety and health in the use of technologies, equipment - machinery, materials, fuels and waste;

- Requirements for protective equipment for the workers;

- Uniformly managing clarification, investigation and statistics on occupational accidents and diseases, developing the information system for occupational safety and health and environmental protection.

d. Centers for Technical Safety Verification

1. Center for Technical Safety Verification in Zone I.

Address: No. 2 Ngo Thi Nham, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi

Telephone: 8258049, 8225401

2. Center for Technical Safety Verification in Zone II.

Address: 55 Tran Nhat Duat, Tan Dinh Precinct, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City.

Telephone: 08. 35265447; Fax: 08. 35265451; Website: 0

Addresses of sub-stations:

Linh Trung Station:

- Address: Plot 108, Linh Trung Export Processing Zone, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City.

- Telephone: 08. 37242917; Fax: 08. 37240351.

South West Vietnam Station:

- Address: 190E/1, 30/4 Road, Ninh Loi Precinct, Ninh Kieu District, Can Tho.

- Telephone: 0710. 3740223. - Fax: 0710. 3822987.

Vung Tau Station:

- Road No. 3, Dong Xuyen Export Processing Zone, Rach Dua Precinct, Vung Tau City.

- Telephone: 064. 3615653 - Fax: 064. 3592665.

3. Center for Technical Safety Verification in Zone III.

- Address: 97 Quang Trung, Hai Chau District, Da Nang City.

- Telephone: 05113.894356 - 05113. 825240 - 05113.827984

- Fax: 05113.894527 - 05113.827984; Email: ttkd3@vnn.vn

Liaison Office in Nha Trang:

- Address: No. 122 Le Hong Phong - Nha Trang - Khanh Hoa City.

- Telephone - Fax: 0583.872825 - Email: kd3nt@vnn.vn

Experimental and pressure equipment test workshop:

- Address: Road No. 9 - Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone- Da Nang.

- Telephone: 0511.2219653

Gas bottle verification station: No. 01 -Le Quy Don - Da Nang.

* Functions and duties:

Centers for safety technique verification are State agencies for safety technique verification that are established by the MOLISA Minister's decision. The Centers' activities have been carried out in three main fields: State verification for devices and equipment with strict safe work requirements, safety technique training and vocational education services, and safe work knowledge propaganda.

TECHNICAL VERIFICATION

1. State verification on safety techniques and equipment with strict safe work requirements:

- Pressure tanks, boilers, refrigeration system.
 - Steam, gas pipelines.
 - Valve systems used to make up and charge gas.
 - Gas bottles.
 - Lifting equipment, elevators and escalators.
 - Cable systems, escalators for passengers;
2. Verification for anti-lightning systems.
 3. Verification for electrical system safety.
 4. Verification for industrial and civil device safety.

COSULTING AND MONITORING

1. Appraising designs and monitoring manufacturing, installation processes of devices with strict safe work requirements.
2. Appraising welding process
3. Supporting to develop technical profiles.

TRIALS

1. Non-destructive testing (ultrasonic, radiation imaging, magnetic powder, osmosis powder testing, etc.) on metal structures and welds.
2. Appraising manometers and safety valves.

TRAINING

3. Safe work training
4. Short-term vocational training for workers operating devices and equipment with strict safe work requirements in enterprises.

PROVIDE OSH INFORMATION ON THE WEBSITES

1. <http://www.molisa-cisr.com>

2. <http://www.oshvn.org>

3.1.2 - Ministry of Health

(Extracted from the Decree No. 188/2007/ND-CP dated 27th December, 2007)

3.1.2.1. Functions and duties related to OSH

a) To submit competent authorities for the issuance of decisions or self-make decisions within the competence in organizing to implement special measures for preventing and controlling diseases;

b) To build up national standards to submit the competent organizations for public announcements and promulgate technical regulations, professional regulations, national technical standards on issues in relation to infectious disease prevention and control, HIV/AIDS, social diseases, non-contagious diseases, occupational diseases, accidents and injuries; environmental health, school health, OSH for employees; community nutrition, border quarantine; chemicals, insecticide products, bactericide used in households and the health sector;

c) To chair and coordinate with MOLISA to issue the list of substances with strict requirements on OSH, list of occupational diseases;

d) To issue, suspend and revoke certificates of registration for circulation of chemicals, insecticide, bactericide used in households and health in accordance with laws;

e) To verify professional registration for advertising contents, chemicals, insecticide products, bactericidal used in households and the health sector;

f) To direct, guide, inspect, monitor and evaluate the implementation of professional regulations, national technical standards in relation to preventive health throughout the country;

g) To be a permanent representative to control HIV/AIDS for the National Committee for HIV/AIDS prevention, drug evils, prostitution; Direct, manage, and organize the implementation of activities against HIV/AIDS throughout the country.

3.1.2.1-Sub-units with functions in relation to OSH

a. The Department of Preventive Health and Environment Vietnam

(Excerpted from Decision 54/2008/QĐ-BYT on 30th March, 2008)

* Key functions and duties relating to OSH:

a) Preside over the construction of strategies, plans for preventive health nationwide, including the prevention against occupational diseases, accidents and injuries; biosecurity labs; environmental protection for the health sector, environmental health, employees' health.

b) Chair and coordinate the construction, amendment and supplement of legal documents, regulations and policies in relation to preventive health within the competence, submit the Minister of Health for issuance or submit to the Minister to submit to higher competent authorities for promulgation.

c). Chair and coordinate the construction of assigned national standards, technical regulations, professional regulations, national technical standards on issues in relation to: occupational disease, accident and injury prevention; biosecurity labs; environmental protection in the health sector, employees' health, environment health; safe water used for drinking and living.

d) Develop the list of occupational diseases and the list of substances that require strict OSH and submit competent authorities for promulgation.

e) Manage and direct activities specialized in preventive health within the competence throughout the country, manage and direct the activities of professional institutes and other units of preventive health systems; act as the focal manager, direct the activities of professional preventive health of the ministries and branches.

f) Manage, direct and organize the implementation of the following contents:

- Environmental health, school health and community nutrition; sanitary activities for disease prevention and improved community health; prevention against risk factors of non-infectious diseases within the community;

- Inspect and monitor working environment, healthcare for employees, prevention and control against occupational diseases, evaluate the health impact of working environment;

- Accident and injury prevention and build a safe community, and manage accident and injury database;

- g) Direct the implementation of the national health objective programmes, preventive health schemes and projects within the competence.

- h) Direct the construction of the contents and implementation of activities of information - education - health communication in relation to preventive health within the competence.

** Organization of the Department*

- Bureau Office;

- Department of Planning - Finance;

- Department of Line Guidelines;

- Department of Public Control against Infectious Diseases;

- Department of Border Health Quarantine;

- Department of Health Environment Management;

- Department of Environment Health;

- Department of Labour Health - Accidents and Injuries;

b. National Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health (NIOEH)

The Institute was established in 1984 and received the Decision of the Government to be the Central Institute in 1999. According to Decision 323/QD-BYT by of the Ministry of Health on 26th January, 2006, the Institute of Labour Medicine and Environment Sanitation has the functions, Duties and authorities as follows:

** Function*

Conduct scientific research, staff training, direct the professional sub-lines, health education and communication, international cooperation on health and occupational accident prevention (OSH, labour physiology, ergonomics, occupational diseases), hygiene and environmental health and, hygiene and school health; propose measures to the Ministry of Health for disease prevention related to labour, environment and schools.

** Duties:*

1. Scientific research:

Conduct research on monitoring and evaluation of risk and hazardous factors in working environment, relationship of humans-equipment-labour, the human adaptation

to working conditions. Construct and test methods, techniques to control working environment, safe work and improve working conditions to protect human health.

Conduct research on psychological characteristics of labour during working process, labour burden. Construct limits of physiological and chemical indicators of psychology for labour. Construct and test ergonomic techniques to adapt working conditions to humans and vice versa to maintain and improve the working capacity. Conduct research on preventive measures, occupational disease treatment. Conduct additional research to build the list of methods and diagnostic criteria on occupational diseases. Participate in the assessment, recruitment examination, periodic health checks, medical detection for occupational diseases and occupational diseases. Conduct research on monitoring and evaluation of risk factors in causing accidents and injuries in working environment and construct, test solutions for prevention. Conduct research on environmental health, risk factors that cause environmental pollution, assess and evaluate environmental impacts on human health. Construct testing methods, techniques to improve and monitor environmental sanitation and public health.

Conduct research on health, diseases, physiological characteristics of the students, and sanitation conditions in schools. Construct and test techniques to assess and monitor the health of students, improve learning conditions for students. Conduct research on the construction of standards on labour sanitation and school sanitation, health standards for employees by industry, jobs, specific jobs, and techniques to monitor labour hygiene and environment sanitation, school sanitation. Conduct research and collaborative research on projects and themes at all levels. Join in building guidelines, regulations, regimes and policies on healthcare for employees and communities. Apply research outcomes, conduct trial production, transfer technology and deploy scientific and technical services specialized in occupational health, environmental health and school health.

2. Training:

Provide postgraduate and undergraduate university education for specialized subjects in need.

Organize training, retraining, supplementary methods of professional and scientific research for the majors and personal needs.

Compile documentation for training, education and dissemination of specialized knowledge.

3. In addition, the Institute also has the duty to direct lines, media, education, international cooperation on issues within its majors.

c. Central Institute of Medical Assessment:

The Institute was established under Decision No. 168/CP-HDCP on 8th July, 1974, with the organization and operation charter issued under Decision No. 4769/QD-

BYT on 12th December, 2005 by the Ministry of Health, a standing body of the Central Council of Medical Assessment with the following specific authorities to: Examine and re-assess the cases sent by Councils of Medical Assessment in provinces/cities directly under the Central Government and delivered by other industries or required by policy management agencies, organizational and individual employers according to the forms prescribed by laws; participate in the recruitment examination and guide career selections suitable with working capacity of objects. Act as a focal point for the Ministry of Health in coordinating with the Ministry of Labour - Invalids - Social Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Public Security, the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour in conducting research to amendment, supplement or build new target standards on accidents and injuries, illnesses, health standards for vocational training for labour recruitment and submit to competent agencies to issue; monitor and supervise the implementation of the standards, which have been promulgated.

Provide professional guidance to health establishments and sectors at all levels throughout the country. Organize training courses for specialist personnel, medical expertise for health assessors, managers, and medical students.

Record the number and quality of the work of medical assessment. Organize the storage of medical assessment records.

Organize international cooperation with medical assessment organizations of other countries in the region and the world in relation to medical assessment as prescribed by the Minister of Health.

d. Regional Institutes

- Nha Trang Institute of Paster;
- Ho Chi Minh City Institute of hygiene and public health;
- Highlands Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology.

All the institutes above have Faculties of Labour Medicine and Occupational Diseases with the function of scientific research and line direction of Labour Medicine in the region of Central and Southern provinces.

3.1.3 Ministry of Public Security

- The Vietnam FEP Force has the duty to assist the Ministry of Public Security to perform the function of State management on fire prevention and control. Nonetheless, only the rescue missions have been conducted in Ho Chi Minh City. Other localities have not had any force and resources for implementation.

- The FEP Force is held uniformly from the central to local levels: at the Central level, there is Police Department of Fire Prevention and Control under the General Department of Police of Ministry of Public Security. At the local level, there are

Department of FEP Police, Ho Chi Minh City and 62 Departments for FEP Police within the provinces and cities under the Central authority.

3.1.4 - The Ministry of Industry and Trade

(Extracted from the Decree 189/2007/ND-CP dated 27th December, 2007)

3.1.4.1. Functions and duties of industrial engineering safety:

a) Manage, direct, inspect and be responsible for organizing the implementation of safety techniques in the industry; industrial environmental protection in accordance with laws;

b) Propose the list of machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work within the industry and sectors under the management responsibility, suggest the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs to uniformly issue;

c) Develop and promulgate regulations for the control of machinery and equipment having strict requirements on safe work under the jurisdiction of the State, after a detailed evaluation of the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs;

d) Develop and promulgate criteria and operating conditions for organizing the implementation of verification activities over machines and equipment having strict requirements on work safety under the jurisdiction of the State, after detailed evaluation of the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs;

e) To guide, check and inspect the implementation of the provisions of the legislation on safety for machinery, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work.

3.1.4.2 - Sub-units with duties in relation to OSH issues

a. The Department of Safety Technique and Industrial Environment

(Extracted from the Decision No. 0788/QD-BCT on 30th January, 2008)

* The Department of Safety Technique and Industrial Environment is an organization under the Ministry of Industry and Trade, performing the function of State management on safety techniques and environmental protection in the Industry and Trade sector, including branches of mechanics, metallurgy, electricity, new energy, renewable energy, petroleum, chemicals, industrial explosives, industrial mining, mineral processing, industrial consumption, food and other processing industries as prescribed by laws.

* Key duties and authorities with regards to OSH issues

- Develop and submit to the Minister for the promulgation or to the competent State management agencies for the issuance of legal documents, mechanisms, policies, standards, technical regulations on safety, environmental protection in the Industry and Trade sector.

- Organize and direct, guide and supervise the implementation of legal documents, standards, technical regulations on safety, environmental protection in the Industry and Trade sector.

- For industrial safety techniques:

+ Build and submit the Minister to issue verification processes, criteria and operating conditions for organizing the implementation of verification activities over machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work within the scope of its State management;

+ Propose the List of machinery and equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, suggest the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to uniformly issue;

+ Guide and supervise the implementation of the provisions of the legislation on safety for machinery, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work under the management of the Ministry;

+ Test safety techniques for machines, equipment and materials required strict OSH in accordance with the safe work Law;

+ Preside the inspection organization towards the implementation of regulations on safety in production, storage, transport and use of industrial explosives;

+ Act as a clue about fire prevention and control within the Industry and Trade sector under the jurisdiction of the Ministry;

+ Focally organize the implementation of national safety programmes; National Weeks for OSH, fire prevention and control in the Industry and Trade sector under the jurisdiction of the Ministry;

+ Issue licence: business and use of industrial explosives; certificates of eligibility for manufacturing industrial explosives and qualified certificates for loading liquefied petroleum gas into cylinders;

+ Evaluate or participate in the evaluation of technical solutions in an investment project, basic design of a mine, technical design of new constructions and renovation under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and Trade;

+ Preside or coordinate with other relevant agencies of State management to find the causes of the problems, occupational accidents in association with safety techniques in the Industry and Trade sector.

- For environmental protection:

+ Build and organize the implementation of programmes, planning, plans, projects and proposals for environmental protection in the Industry and Trade sector; participate in the evaluation of reports on investigation, evaluation of strategy,

planning, plans to exploit and use of resources and environmental protection under the management of the Ministry;

- + Direct, guide, manage, control waste, noise, vibration, light, prevention, response to environmental problems and overcome environmental pollution, environmental remediation; provide information, report environmental status in accordance with laws;

- + Organize assessment, submit the Minister to approve reports on strategic environmental assessment and reports on environmental impacts;

- + Preside or participate and coordinate the implementation of projects on international cooperation related to environmental protection in the Industry and Trade sector;

- + Coordinate with other agencies and units of involved ministries and departments, guiding the implementation of the requirements on environmental protection in import, transit of goods and waste;

- + Guide and organize the implementation of environmental monitoring; record statistics and manage systems of environment database within the industry for State management;

- + Act as a focal manager of the environmental protection network in agencies, enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

- For international cooperation:

- + Implement international cooperation on safety techniques, environmental protection within the Industry and Trade sector in accordance with laws;

- + Build and organize the implementation of programmes and projects funded by foreign and international organizations in relation to safety techniques, environmental protection within the Industry and Trade sector.

- For training and coaching:

- + Organize training, guidance on professional services and the implementation of common legal documents, international treaties related to safety techniques, environmental protection for units within the sector of industry and trade;

- + Organize and coordinate educating, training, capacity building for CEOs of mining, mine blasting and other careers with strict requirements on safe work as prescribed by laws.

- * *Organization of the Department*

- + Office;

- + Department of Finance and Accounting;

- + Department of Organization, Training and International Cooperation;

- + Department of Electrical Safety;
- + Department of Safety Techniques and Pressure;
- + Department of Mining and Petroleum Safety;
- + Department of Chemical, Industrial Explosive Materials Safety;
- + Department of Environmental Impact Appraisal and Assessment;
- + Department of Environmental Management Department.
- Services and Administrative Units with incomes:
 - + Industrial Testing Center I;
 - + Industrial Testing Center II;
 - + Industrial Testing Center III;
 - + Center for Observations and Application of Technology Environment Development;
 - + Center of Technical Assistance for Industrial Safety;
 - + Center for Industrial Safety and Environment Training

- The Center I for Industrial Verification was renamed from the Center I for Industrial Safety Engineering Verification according to the Decision No. 2116/QD-BCT on 4th April, 2008 by the Minister of Industry and Trade. The organizational structure of the Center is as follows:

- + General Department
- + Department of pressure device verification
- + Department of lifting equipment verification
- + Department of Measurement equipment - Electricity - Mining Verification
- + Quang Ninh Branch.
- + Da Nang Branch
- + Hai Phong Station for Bottled Gas Verification.

- The Center II for Industrial Verification was renamed from the Center II for Industrial Safety Engineering Verification according to Decision No. 2117/QD-BCT on 4th April, 2008 by the Minister of Industry and Trade. The organizational structure of the Center is as follows:

- + General Department
- + Department of Verification 1;
- + Department of Verification 2;

- + Department of Electricity and Measurement Verification;
- + Lab for Mechanics and Non-destructive Testing;
- + Department of Project Consulting and Industrial Environment;
- + West Representative Office;
- + East Representative Office;
- + Central Representative Office;
- + Station for Pressure Equipment Verification.

- The Center for Observations and Environmental Technology Development Application was established by Decision No. 3360/QD-BCT on 11th June, 2008 by Ministry of Industry and Trade. The organizational structure of the Center is as follows:

- + Department of General Administration
- + Department of Industrial Environment Development
- + Department of Observations and Environmental Information

- The Center of Technical Support for Industrial Safety was established under the Decision No. 2115/QD-BCT on 4th March, 2008 by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The organizational structure of the Center is as follows:

- + Department of General Administration
- + Department of Safety Techniques for Radiation and Non-Destructive Testing
- + Department of Safety Techniques and Environmental Technology

3.1.5 - The Ministry of Construction

(Extracted from the Decree No. 17/2008/ND-CP dated 2nd April, 2008)

* Duties and authorities in relation to safety techniques, construction and environment:

- Guide and examine the safety techniques in the construction industry;
- Propose the list of machines, equipment and materials that require strict requirements applicable in the construction industry, recommend the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs to uniformly issue;
- Issue verification procedures for machinery and equipment having strict requirements for safety in areas under the jurisdiction of the State management of the Ministry, after a detailed evaluation of the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs;
- Develop and promulgate criteria and technical conditions for organizing the implementation of verification testing of machines and equipment having strict

requirements for safety in areas under the respective State management of the Ministry, after a detailed evaluation of the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs;

- Guide and supervise the implementation of the provisions of the legislation on safety for machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work under the jurisdiction of the State management of the Ministry.

- Direct and guide the integration of planning, plans and programmes in environmental protection strategies, plans, programmes to develop areas within the scope of its State management;

- Study and propose the issuance of new, amended or additional environmental standards; build and issue under the authority of the standard techniques of environmental quality, environmental waste in the fields under the State management of the Ministry;

- Direct and guide the implementation of report preparation for strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments; organize the evaluation of reports on environmental impact assessments according to their competence, monitor the impacts to the environment caused by activities of specific sectors, prepare reports on the environmental impact in industries, sectors; manage and control waste, noise, vibration, light, radiation; prevent, tackle environmental problems and environmental pollution, environmental rehabilitation in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Ministry as prescribed by laws;

- Monitor and supervise the implementation of the provisions of the laws on environmental protection in the areas under the State management of the Ministry.

3.1.6 - Vietnam General Confederation of Labour

3.1.6.1. Board of Policies – Legislation

- In April 2009, the Board of Labour Protection, the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour merged with some boards of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour with a new name called: Board for General Confederation Policies - Legislation under the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour. The unit in charge of safe work is called the Department of Labour Protection under the Board for General Confederation Policies - Laws. The Department of Labour Protection has the function to advise and assist the Presidium of the Vietnam General Federation of Labour with labour protection management and guidance.

3.1.6.2. Institute for Labour Protection Science and Technique Research:

The Institute comprises of the main headquarter located in Hanoi and sub-institutes:

- + Sub-Institute for Labour Protection Science and Technique Research, Ho Chi Minh City

- + Sub-Institute for Labour Protection Science and Technique Research, Da Nang
- + 04 Research Centers
- + 04 center for technology consultancy and transfer
- + 01 station for working environment monitoring and analysis
- + 22 labs
- + Labour protection magazine
- + Journal of Scientific Activities, Health Safety and working environment
- + School for labour protection technologies and environmental protection, labour protection exhibition.

3.1.6.3. Faculty of Labour Protection in the University of Trade Union

3.1.7 - Vietnam Occupational Safety and Health Association (VOSHA):

- VOSHA is a voluntary mass organization of people who are working, studying and paying interest in the work of healthcare, health protection, ensuring OSH, preventing occupational diseases for employees in Vietnam.

*VOSHA's functions and duties are to:

+ Gather, unite and coordinate activities of associations and members nationwide to promote safe work, OSH.

+ Organize information propaganda, professional expertise exchange and dissemination of knowledge and coordination with State agencies to improve professional training for civil servants and experts in the OSH issues. Propagandize, educate, and strengthen awareness, understanding of labour protection, OSH for employees and employers.

+ Recommend initiatives to the Party and State with regards to guidelines, policies, plans and measures to OSH; Advise, review, assess social issues related to OSH.

+ Work closely with State agencies, social organizations, establishments related to labour protection, OSH.

+ Co-operate and exchange experiences with the associations, international and regional organizations in the OSH issues as defined by laws.

*Organization of VOSHA:

+ At the central association level :

- Association Office ;

- Department of Science and Technology

- Department of Information - Propagation - Training

- Center for Science and Technology, OSH consultancy and support
- 12 sub-associations
- + 22 province-level sub-associations.

3.2 - Summary of organizational management structure, OSH-FEP staffs at provincial and district levels

3.2.1. Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (Inspection, Employment - Safe work Department, Center for Safety Technique Assessment, OSH Training). Functions, Duties and authorities of the Department of MOLISA are prescribed in the OSH related Circular No. 10/2008/TTLT-BLDTBXH-BNV on 10th July, 2008:

- + Guide and organize the National Programme on labour protection, OSH; the National Weeks on OSH and fire and explosion prevention within the province;
- + Organize training and issue certification on safe work, OSH training employers within the province;
- + Implement the provisions on registration of machines, equipment and materials having strict requirements on safe work within the province in accordance with laws;
- + Guide quality control of specific products, goods on safe work in accordance with laws;
- + Coordinate and organize the investigation of serious occupational accidents occurring within the province; synthesize and report to the Provincial People's Committee and Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs on the situation of local occupational accidents; guide organizations and individuals that recruit employees to make notification, investigation and records, statistics and reports on occupational accidents;
- + Perform other tasks within competence assigned by the Provincial People's Committee.

3.2.2 The Management Board of industrial and export processing zones.

Implementing OSH management at enterprises in industrial and export processing zones

3.2.3. Local Departments of Health (Faculty of Career Health under the Preventive Health Center, Clinic for occupational disease examination). 6 localities being Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, Dong Nai, Binh Duong, Kien Giang, Vinh Phuc have had established independent Centers for Labour Medicine and Environment. The missions of the local Center for Preventive Health include:

- + Develop plans and organize activities for labour health, occupational disease prevention, and accident and injury prevention within the health sector and build a safe community.

- + Inspect and supervise working environment, working conditions exposed to risk of occupational diseases and accidents; propose solutions to improve working conditions and environment.

- + Organize clinics for occupational disease examination and implement prevention activities against occupational diseases; monitor, supervise and guide periodic health checks, medical examination and participate in occupational disease assessment for employees.

- + Implement and monitor activities of accident and injury prevention within the health sector and build a safe community within the locality.

- + Coordinate in the evaluation of chemicals under strict OSH requirements as stipulated and guide initial treatment in poisoning cases.

- + Organize the implementation of programmes and projects in relation to occupational health and accident and injury prevention.

3.2.4. *Department of Industry and Trade* (Circular No. 07/2008/TTLT-BCT-BNV on 28th May, 2008)

** Functions and duties*

- Assist the provincial People's Committee to assess basic designs of investment projects for the development of the Industry and Trade sector within the province within the competence; evaluate, issue, amend, supplement, extend and withdraw licenses, certificates under its management responsibilities of the Department of within the province in accordance with the laws, assigned duties or authorized power by the provincial People's Committee.

- Organize to train legal knowledge on electricity activities and electricity use for electric power units within the province; train and foster expertise, techniques, electrical safety for technical staffs, employees of organizations of rural electricity management;

- With regards to chemicals, explosives and other industrial machinery and equipment that require stringent safety techniques: To implement the plans and policies to develop the chemical industry, industrial explosive materials and other machinery and equipment that require stringent safety techniques within the province; Preside, coordinate with provincial relevant agencies to inspect and handle violations against laws on the management, use, storage and transportation of chemicals, industrial explosives, liquefied gas and other machinery and equipment has strict requirements on safety techniques in accordance with the laws.

- For the mining and mineral processing industry (except for minerals and construction materials for cement production): to preside the organization of planned exploration, mining and mineral processing within the province after being approved by competent authorities; organize the plans, policy development for the mining and mineral processing industry within the province; examine the implementation of

measures for environmental protection, safety regulations in the mining and mineral processing industry within the province.

- For the consumption industry, food industry and other processing industries: to implement the plans, policies to develop the industry after it is approved, including: textile-garments, leather - shoes, paper, porcelain, glass, plastics, beer, wine, soft drinks, tobacco, confectionery, dairy, vegetable oil, flour and starch processing; guide and supervise the implementation of standards, industrial product quality, OSH, industrial environment; food safety from production to sales under the management responsibility of the Department of Industry and Trade.

- Department of Industry and Trade under the district People's Committees or the district, town Department of Economics Committees under the province are specialized agencies have advisory functions, helping the People's Committees at the district level implement the industrial and commercial State management within the locality (other areas of the Department of Industry and Trade or the Department of Economics shall be guided by the corresponding Ministry who administers the sector).

4- OSH-FEP Inspection and supervision

4.1- OSH Inspection

4.1.1 Scope and subjects covered by labour inspection

- Enterprises of all economic sectors;
- Household production, individual businesses, cooperatives;
- Cooperatives established and operating under the Law on Cooperatives;
- Administrative agencies; organizations, manufacturing and business services establishments under administrative agencies, political organizations, socio-political organizations, socio-professional organizations, other social organizations;
- Organizations and individuals that recruit employees.
- Subjects not covered by labour inspection include: people's military forces and police, foreign agencies and organizations or international organizations located within the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, except for cases where international treaties which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or acceded contain other provisions.

Table 4: Synthesized data on situation of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs inspection officials in year 2006

No.	Particulars	Locality	Ministry	Total	Percentage
1	No. of inspection officers and officials	275	34	309	100%
2	According to gender				
2.1	Male	227	28	255	82.5
2.2	Female	48	6	54	17.5
3	Based on age				

No.	Particulars	Locality	Ministry	Total	Percentage
3.1	> 50 years old	55	10	65	21.0
3.2	From 35 to 50	160	15	175	56.6
3.3	< 35 years old	60	9	69	22.3
4	According to seniority in industry				
4.1	> 20 year	34	9	43	13.9
4.2	From 10 - 20 years	65	3	68	22.0
4.3	From 3-10 years	115	14	129	41.7
4.4	Under 3 years	61	8	69	22.3
5	Qualifications				
5.1	Doctor/Phd	0	1	1	0.3
5.2	Master	3	4	7	2.3
5.3	Undergraduate	246	29	275	89.0
5.4	College, mid-level, primary level	26	0	26	8.4
6	Majors				
6.1	Engineering	97	6	103	33.3
6.2	Medicine	1	2	3	1.0
6.3	Law, economic, social	146	26	172	55.7
6.4	Others	31	0	31	10.0
7	Trained with inspection expertise				
7.1	Yes	176	27	203	65.7
7.2	No	99	7	106	34.3

(Source: MOLISA Inspectorate)

Table 5: Number of inspectors, qualifications 2007, 2008¹

Level	Managers	Inspectors	Officials	Total	Trained with inspection skills	Staff demand
Year 2007						
Locality	114	151	143	327	253	653
Ministry	4	24	11	35	30	50
Total	118	175	154	362	283	703
Year 2008						
Locality				347		843
Ministry	3	28	14	42	38	70
Department under Ministry	4			15		
Total				471		

¹ Source: Project on Capacity Promotion for Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Inspectorate. Ministry Inspectorate - 2008

4.1.3 - Situation of inspection, supervision and violation handling

Table 6: Situation of inspection, supervision and violation handling

Year	No. of inspected, supervised enterprises	No. of violations	No. of enterprises imposed upon administrative sanctions	Amounts of administrative sanctions (in millions of VND)
2005	1,443	5,066	221	1,207
2006	1,969	5,208	69	299
2007	1,962	13,495	383	3,660.5
2008	2,815	15,379	729	6,173.3
2009	2610	13024	646	5.687,9
Total	10.799	52.172	2.048	17.027,7

(Source: MOLISA Inspectorate)

Table 7: Results of Ministry Inspectorate

Year	No. of inspected, supervised enterprises	No. of violations	No. of enterprises imposed upon administrative sanctions	Amounts of administrative sanctions (in millions of VND)
2005	65	425	0	0
2006	210	1,080	9	152
2007	331	1,987	45	599
2008	336	3,318	55	1,114.5
2009	460	3.766	46	686,5
Total	942	6,810	109	1,865.5

4.1.4. Inspection contents, instruments

At present, the Labour Inspectorate is combining two methods of inspection by using self-voting sheets on the implementation of labour laws in enterprises and using traditional inspection patterns.

- Inspection methods using self-voting sheets in implementing labour legislation at an enterprise is a pattern where voting sheets are delivered to guide enterprises to evaluate themselves then submitted to the Department Inspectorate. Based on the synthesis and analysis of the self-voting on the labour law implementation, the Department Inspectorate will issue written proposals to ask enterprises to overcome arising problems; Also, the Department Inspectorate will select enterprises with many violations that need inspecting to plan and coordinate with the Ministry or Department inspectorate to independently inspect some of the necessary contents to reduce the inspection time in the business and increase the number of inspected enterprises.

- According to the assigned competence, at present, labour inspectors can inspect and supervise all sector-related issues at enterprises, including: labour policies, social

insurance policies, safe work, OSH, vocational training activities, specific labour management, etc. For safe work and OSH inspection, inspectors can often supervise the following contents:

- + Enterprise's plans on labour protection.
- + Organization of the labour protection board and the staff in charge of safe work, OSH. Check documentation to establish the labour protection board, and the staff in charge of safe work, OSH, the network of safety officers and assignment of individual responsibility for labour protection for the management positions within the enterprise.
- + OSH training.
- + Testing safety techniques for equipment.
- + Periodically self-testing for labour protection.
- + Equipping individual protection equipment and devices.
- + Investigation, statistics, reports on occupational accidents.
- + The implementation of allowances in kind for employees exposed to hazardous and heavy jobs.
- + Measurement and supervision of working environment and improvement of working conditions.
- + Duties of health and occupational disease management, and regimes for employees with occupational diseases.
- + Organization of the emergency teams, plans for emergency, medicine cabinets, tools and emergency first aid, occupational accident emergency recording books.
- + Checking the development of operation process and handling of machine and equipment problems; the building and improvement of OSH measures in the production process.
- + Checking the actual working conditions at the production site.
- + Contacting employees to verify the employers' implementation of labour laws for employees.
- + Checking the implementation of the recommendations of the previous inspection.
- + Making inspection and violation minutes, draft inspection conclusions and recommend solutions to tackle problems or issuing decisions to handle breaches to submit to competent inspection authorities.

4.1.5 - Coordination with other ministries and sectors in OSH inspection

Inspection towards the labour legislation implementation at enterprises is always coordinated between the Ministry Inspectorate and Department Inspectorate. Annually,

the Ministry Inspectorate develops inspection plans to select prioritized sectors such as industrial, civil and transport works and localities to submit to MOLISA management for approval and notification for local coordination. In addition, the Ministry Inspectorate also assigns inspectors in charge of localities to collaborate with the Ministry Inspectorate.

The inspection coordination between ministries and sectors complies with the centralization mechanism of the Inspection Legislation.

4.1.6 - Policies and strategies of the labour inspection

- Increase staffing targets for the whole sector’s labour inspectors, build and strengthen the organization of the Ministry Inspectorate to be represented in three regions. Strive to achieve the number of the labour inspection staff of 500 people by 2015.

- Consolidate the training tasks to improve capacity for labour inspection officers.

4.2- FEP inspection and supervision

- Strengthening the professional prevention activities, for example, directing all forces to hold regular FEP safety inspections for the establishments within management responsibilities; thematic FPC inspection over markets, commercial centers, export processing zones, hi-tech parks, electrical equipment, high buildings, forests, etc.

- Within 5 years (from 2005 to 2009), all police forces checked, revised 339,147 establishments, made 317,534 inspection minutes; Handled 13,393 cases of violations. The inspections detected, guided and advised establishments to overcome FPC limitations and breaches.

Table 8: Synthesized outcomes of FPC inspection and approval within 5 years from 2005 to 2009

Years	Inspection and handling activities			Inspection and approval activities	
	No. of inspection times	No. of minutes	No. of handled violation cases	No. of inspected and approved profiles	No. of approved works
2005	79,168	64,578	1,754	4,388	740
2006	76,215	74,284	1,675	4,736	2,445
2007	52,171	51,385	1,210	4,738	2,453
2008	76,342	76,321	4,153	5,475	1,423
2009	55,251	51,016	4,601	6,026	1,658
Total	339,147	317,534	13,393	25,363	8,719

4.3- Supervision of the Trade Union System

Table 9: Results of supervision performed by unions at all levels

Unit: establishments

No.	Performance level	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Unions at all levels	2,647	3,172	2,274	7,213	9,058	9,425
2	Unions at all levels coordinate with sectors. employers	10,679	7,556	10,720	15,615	14,215	19,870
	Total	13,326	10,728	12,994	22,828	23,273	29,295
3	Performed by Labour protection under General Confederation	-	188	188	177	118	104

4.4- Difficulties and limitations

4.4.1- Mechanisms and policies

- The labour and OSH legislation, in general, still show some inadequacies. Some documents stipulating investment targets for construction equipment, policies for the FEP force, civil defence, fee and charge regulations, FEP approvals, equipment verification, etc. have not been issued. Though People's Committees in provinces and cities directly under the Central Government have issued several FEP guidance documents, the issuance of guidance documents, specific FEP regulations in association with local features are still limited.

- Regimes, policies have not attracted inspection staffs, many officers after being fully trained inspection skills have transferred to other jobs, especially after the establishment of departments of employment - safe work in the DOLISAs, a significant number of inspection staffs have moved to those departments.

- Lack of staff targets for the labour inspection, fire - explosion prevention staffs.

- Means to serve inspection activities are still inadequate.

4.4.2- Other difficulties

- Inspection staffs lack officers who are knowledgeable and capable of OSH expertise.

- The handling of violations against fire-explosion prevention regulations has not been seriously implemented.

5- Coordination and cooperation mechanisms among government agencies, organizational representatives for employees and employers

5.1- Summary on national tripartite consultation mechanism on OSH-FEP

No new information.

5.2- Inter-ministerial/sectoral level coordination mechanisms at the national and local levels in national level programmes and activities

No new information

5.3- Cooperation mechanism among representative organizations for employees and employers at the national, local and enterprise levels:

No new information

5.4- Assessments on cooperation mechanism

No new information

6- The activities of OSH education and training for OSH officials, employers, employees and farmers during the period 2005 - 2009

6.1- Summary of education and training policies

Regulations on training OSH- FEP as defined in various documents such as the Labour Code and other guiding documents, especially Circular No. 37/2005/TT - MOLISA on 29th December, 2005 on guiding the OSH training, the Law on Fire Prevention and Control, the Electricity Law, the Construction Law, the Law on Chemicals, etc. In addition, the OSH-FEP training is also defined in the standards (norms), criteria required for implementation.

OSH training activities in universities, colleges, intermediate school, and vocational schools have been implemented by regulations in Clause 4, Article 19, Decree No. 06/CP dated 20th January, 1995. To implement standardized training programmes today, the OSH training contents are also integrated into the training curriculums of frame programmes at universities, colleges, secondary professional schools and vocational schools.

Summary of some regulations of Circular No. 37/2005/TT - MOLISA on 29th December, 2005:

a) Subjects to be trained: Employees; employers; staffs in charge of OSH

b) Training contents, materials

+ For employees:

- The general provisions on OSH issues: The OSH purpose, the OSH concepts; rights and obligations of employers and employees in the observance of regulations on OSH; safety policies and regimes for employees; OSH rules at establishments; working conditions, hazardous and dangerous factors causing occupational accidents and diseases and preventive measures; the basic knowledge of OSH techniques; how to handle situations, apply first aid methods for victims of accidents and problems; the usage and storage of personal protection equipment; self-improvement measures for better working conditions in the workplace.

- The specific OSH regulations at work: production characteristics, work processes and OSH regulations that employees are required to comply when performing work; hazardous and dangerous factors that can occur in the workplace and precautions.

- Employees exposed to jobs requiring strict OSH, in addition to ensuring training contents for employees mentioned above, must also be trained about work processes and troubleshooting.

- + *For employers:*

- Outline of legal OSH documents on OSH standards and technical norms;

- The provisions of the legislation on safe work policies, modes;

- OSH rights and obligations of employers and employees;

- The specific OSH regulations of the State management agencies as for new construction, expansion or renovation works, establishments used for the production, use, preservation, storage and testing of machines, equipment, materials, substances with strict requirements on OSH;

- The risk factors harmful to production; measures to improve working conditions;

- o The organization of management and implementation of OSH regulations at establishments: The structure and delineation of responsibility for OSH; the construction of labour protection plans; the construction and propaganda of common rules and regulations on OSH management at establishments, the workshop, units and safety processes of machines, equipment and substances; the propagation, education, training and organization of mass movements for OSH issues; the implementation of the labour protection policies for employees; test and self-test on OSH; the implementation of the registration and verification of machines, equipment, materials, substances with strict OSH requirements; the implementation of periodic notification, investigation, statistics and reports on occupational accidents and diseases; the implementation of statistics, reports, preliminary summary; the evaluation on OSH performance;

- Responsibility for the contents and activities by trade unions towards OSH issues;

- Terms of administrative sanctions for violations against OSH laws.

- + For staffs in charge of OSH In addition to the training contents as for the employer, the following contents must be trained for staffs in charge of OSH: Methods of identifying risk factors harmful to production; measures on safety techniques and fire-explosion prevention, OSH techniques, prevention against hazardous and dangerous factors, improving working conditions; methods of implementing safe work self-inspection and inspection for employees, OSH at establishments; techniques for

declaration, investigation, making records, periodic statistics and reports on occupational accidents and diseases.

c) Trainers: Must meet the following criteria:

+ Instructors for establishment-level classes organized for employees must be experienced and professionally trained OSH.

+ Instructors for classes of employers, staffs in charge of OSH must have university or advanced degrees, and of at least five years of OSH working experience.

d) Training organization

+ *For employees:* The employer shall be responsible for organizing training for employees in establishments within their management responsibility; self-employment employees hired by the establishment. After training, a checking test shall be made to make sure the employees meet the requirements, employees must sign in a book to record OSH training according to the form attached to the Circular; the employer issue a safe work card for employees involved in the work required strict OSH in accordance with the Circular.

+ *For the employers:* In addition to the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, the Industrial Zone Management Board shall be responsible for organizing training and certification for employers headquartering within the locality. The ministries, corporations, parent companies shall organize training for the employers of the sub-establishments or coordinate with other agencies and organizations having functions of OSH training - for training organization and issuing certification.

+ *For staffs in charge of OSH:* The Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs shall be responsible for organizing training and certification to the employers headquartering within the locality; the ministries, branches, corporations, parent companies shall hold training and certification for those in charge of OSH in corporations, parent companies and establishments under the management responsibility or can cooperate with other agencies, organizations functioning in training and retraining for safe work to organize and issue certification.

e) Types and time for training:

+ *For employees:*

- First training: Employees must be trained full contents, at least 2 days; for employees work with strict OSH requirements the first time training shall be of at least 3 days.

- Periodic training: at least once each year and each time of at least 2 days.

+ *For employers*

- First training: employers must be fully trained all contents; at least two days for establishment owners or people authorized by establishment owners to manage

production, directors, deputy directors, heads of organizations, agencies directly recruiting labour; at least three days for the direct management and administrators of construction sites, workshops or equivalent units.

- Training periodically to supplement and update information, legal documents, new knowledge of OSH; At least every 3 years and each time of at least 2 days for establishment owners or people authorized by establishment owners to manage production, directors, deputy directors, heads of organizations, agencies directly recruiting labour; at least once a year and each time of at least 2 days for the direct management and administrators of construction sites, workshops or equivalent units..

+ *For staffs in charge of OSH*

First training: Staffs in charge of OSH shall be trained full-time contents for at least 3 days.

Training periodically shall be organized to supplement and update OSH information, legal documents, new knowledge; at least once a year and each time of at least 2 days.

6.2- OSH-FEP education and training

* *Contents, programmes, and the number of trained civil servants*

6.2.1- Training for civil servants

Table 10: Training results for civil servants

Course names, training years	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
Year 2006				
2 training courses for OSH trainer resources	Labour inspectors of Departments of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs, Ministry and Industry's OSH staffs	68	OSH experts	MOLISA-Project VIE/05/01/LUX
2 training courses to instruct labour protection techniques (organizing public labour protection movements, developing and implementing labour protection plans; inspecting labour protection activities; training labour protection techniques for trade union officials, preparing periodic reports on labour protection situations) and newly-issued labour protection documents	Trade union officials responsible for labour protection at Confederations of Labour in provinces, cities; sector, center trade unions; Central industry's trade unions of corporations under the General Confederation	157	Officials of General Confederation's Labour Protection Committee were all technical engineers, labour protection engineers with many years of professional experience	Labour Protection Committee - General Confederation

Course names, training years	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
4 training courses called POSITIVE (contributing to improve oriented OSH based on initiatives of trade union)	Trade union officers, safe work, OSH officers in Ho Chi Minh City and HaNoi	75	Japanese OSH experts and Vietnamese officials trained within the framework of cooperation projects between VGCL and JILAF on OSH training	JILAF and General Trade Union's Labour Protection Committee
Educating fire police		80		University of Fire Police
3 training courses on the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, and the Law of Technical Standards and Norms, technical regulations on labour inspection	Safe work managers, labour inspectors	150	Experts of General Department of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control, Bureau of Safe Work	Bureau of Safe Work- Technical Barriers to Trade
Year 2007				
Training OSH, FEP (basic issues of labour protection; primary lawful regulations on OSH; roles of trade union in guiding and organizing labour protection activities in universities and colleges; Professional techniques of FPC)	Officials of labour protection steering committees of universities, colleges and research institutes under the MOET	200	OSH specialists	MOET
2 training courses for labour protection techniques (including solutions to improve performance efficiency in labour protection at establishments; methods to identify dangerous, hazardous factors at workplace and preventative measures; directions to implement labour protection training for trade union staffs; methods to investigate occupational accidents) and guides to implement new documents on labour protection	Trade union officers in charge of labour protection of provincial, city confederations of labour, central industry trade unions, corporation trade unions under the General Confederation	92	Labour protection officials of provincial, city, industry, corporation trade unions under the VGCL	Labour Protection Committee - VGCL
4 training courses of the POSITIVE Programme	Trade union officers, safety officers, local OSH officers in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi	106	Japan's OSH experts, Vietnam's core OSH trainers	JILAF, Labour Protection Committee - VGCL

Course names, training years	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
4 training courses for core OSH staffs.		57	Japan's OSH experts, Vietnam's core OSH trainers	JILAF, Labour Protection Committee - VGCL
4 OSH training courses, 1 training course for mining, 1 training course for OSH filmmaking	Labour inspectors, full-time OSH staffs in ministries, industries, corporations, verification officials, university and vocational training lecturers	184	OSH experts	MOLISA - Project VIE/05/01/LUX
3 training courses on the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, and the Law of Technical Standards and Norms, safe work techniques.	OSH managers, labour inspectors	150	Experts of the General Department of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control, OSH experts	Bureau of Safe Work - Technical Barriers to Trade
Educating fire police		80		University of Fire Police
Year 2008				
Training on occupational health, including OSH laws; factory employees profiles, standards; Evaluation methods for working environment, some techniques for physics, dust, chemistry (template designing, result analysis, analysis techniques of several factors); diagnosis standards, testing techniques to diagnose occupational diseases; labour assessment and classification techniques; ergonomic solutions to improvement health at the workplace.	Officers of Centers for Preventative Health	16	OSH, Occupational medicine experts	NIOEH
Occupational diseases training course: law; symptoms, diagnosis criteria, assessment, and testing techniques to diagnose; standards for occupational diseases clinics; health monitoring and caring for employees production establishments.	Officials of Preventative Health Centers	43	OSH, Occupational medicine experts	NIOEH

Course names, training years	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
Supervising techniques for working environment.	Officials of Preventative Health Center, OSH training Center (MOLISA)	9	OSH, Occupational medicine experts	NIOEH
Organizing 13 OSH training courses.	Managers, trade union officials	1847	OSH experts	NILP
Organizing 3 occupational diseases training courses.	MOH officials, clinics, occupational diseases assessment centers in the Middle and the South	120	Occupational medicine, occupational disease experts,	MOH
1 training course to improve capacity for staffs of Councils of Medical Assessment.	Officials of Councils of Medical Assessment from 40 localities.	40	Occupational medicine, occupational disease experts,	MOH
2 labour protection training courses: The action programmes of various trade unions in labour protection to implement Resolution No. 20-NQ/TU of the Central Party Committee of 10th Course on continuous development of the Vietnam's working class in the period to promote national industrialization and modernization; enhancement of the quality of occupational accident investigation, processing and policies; Guide to implement the Circular No. 02/TTr-TLD on 22/10/2007 DCTTLD on instructing the supervision of emulation scoring and awarding on labour protection and instructing the implementation of some new labour protection documents.	Labour protection officers of Confederations of Labour in provinces, cities, Central Industry Trade Unions, Trade Unions of Corporations under General Confederation of Labour	97	Officials of labour protection committees, General Confederation of Labour	Labour Protection Committee, VGCL
14 training courses, specifically: 2 OSH general classes, 1 action education class, 2 OSH classes in agriculture, 2 OSH classes for vocational schools, 4 First Aid training classes, 2 training classes on enterprise consultancy skills for OSH, 1 training class for WISE resources lecturers.	Trade union officials, preventative health MOH officers, OSH officers of ministries, industries, vocational school teachers	385	OSH experts	MOLISA-Project VIE/05/01/LUX

Course names, training years	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
6 training courses on Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade in Law of technical Standards and Norms, technical promulgations on safe work	Safe work management, labour inspectors	300	Experts of the General Department of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control, OSH experts	Bureau of Safe Work - Technical Barriers to Trade
14 training classes on OSH, new lawful documents in 4 project provinces (Hanoi, Nghe An, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong)	OSH inspectors, officers	400	OSH experts	MOLISA-Project BPS
Educating fire police.		80		University of Fire Police.
Advanced professional training for OSH - fire and explosion prevention.	Civil servants of Department of Industrial Safety Techniques and Environments.	30	OSH experts	Department of Industrial Safety Techniques and Environments.
Year 2009				
Educating fire police		80		University of Fire Police
OSH training	Employers, OSH officials under Defence	215		Ministry of Defence

6.2.2. Training for employers, people in charge of OSH at enterprises

Table 11: Training results for employers, people in charge of OSH at enterprises

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
OSH (2005)	Employers, OSH officials	60		VOSHA
OSH - FEP techniques in electrical and chemical industries; machines, equipment and materials subject to strict work-safety requirements	Managers	2,596	Officials of Department of Industrial Safety Techniques and Environment, Labour Protection Science and Technique Research Institute	MOI
Safety techniques for industrial explosive materials, safety techniques for mine detonation conduct	Team leaders at workplace relating to industrial explosive materials	2,911	Officials of Department of Industrial Safety Techniques and Environment	MOI

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
6 training courses on labour protection, safe work, OSH	Directors, team leaders, shop forepeople, officials in charge of safe work of Ministry of Construction	302	University lecturers and experts	Ministry of Construction
8 training courses on labour protection	Trade union officials responsible for labour protection and OSH officers in non-State enterprises	372	Officials of Labour Protection Committee, General Confederation of Labour	Labour Protection Committee, VGCL
4 technical skills training courses	OSH officers	230	Officials, lecturers of Universities of Trade Union, Construction, Hanoi & Ho Chi Minh City Universities of Technology, University of Ton Duc Thang, University of Military Medical, etc.	NILP
14 OSH training courses	Cooperative managers			Viet Nam Cooperative Alliance
29 OSH training courses for jobs with strict OSH requirements	Employers of the Ministry of Defence's establishments	941	Experts of Ministry of Defence, MOLISA	Ministry of Defence
OSH training	Key OSH officials	215	Experts of Ministry of Defence, MOLISA	Ministry of Defence
OSH Training (2005)	OSH officers	163,483	OSH experts	Trade union system
Training 'Raising awareness of employers for OSH and HIV/ AIDS in the workplace'	Enterprises, associations, agencies local governments	50	OSH experts	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
OSH (2006)	Employers, OSH officials	32		VOSHA
OSH Training (2006)	OSH officers	163,911	OSH experts	Trade union system
820 classes of OSH training	Health officials of establishments	56,358 trainees/3,862 establishments	OSH experts	Health sector
Employers with modern culture of safety	Enterprise owners	26	International experts (SNEF)	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
5 OSH WISE & ILO training courses 2001	Management	123	OSH experts	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
01 OSH training course	Management	30	Experts from Malaysian Employers Confederation	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
OSH (2007)	Employers, OSH officials	32	168	VOSHA
Training OSH (2007)	OSH officers	157,000	OSH experts	Trade union system
31 OSH training courses	Employers, OSH officials	2,110	OSH experts	MOLISA
14 OSH training classes, guiding to develop OSH management systems for cooperatives, small and medium-sized enterprises (2007)	Management, staffs in charge of OSH in cooperatives, member units, small and medium-sized enterprises	1,079	OSH experts	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance
Training "Deploying labour laws on OSH & guiding OSH corner in enterprises"	Enterprises management and OSH officials	25	OSH experts	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
48 OSH training classes (2008);	Employers, OSH officials	2,400	OSH experts	MOLISA
2 OSH training classes	Leaders of units, enterprises, labour protection officials	300	OSH experts	Ministry of Defence
OSH (2008)	Employers, OSH officials	60		VOSHA
Training OSH (2008)	OSH officers	156,400	OSH experts	Trade union system
OSH (2009)	Employers, OSH officials	149	OSH experts	VOSHA
4 conferences to propagate Labour Legislation and Typical Experiences at enterprises (2009)	Employers in Nghe An, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong Provinces	200	OSH experts	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Training course for OSH trainers in enterprises	Safe work officials of enterprises in Nghe An, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong Provinces	25	OSH experts	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
15 OSH training classes (2008)	Management co-operatives, member units	1.200	OSH experts	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance
07 OSH training classes (2009)	Chairpeople of cooperatives, OSH officials in cooperatives	816	OSH experts	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance
5 OSH training classes	OSH officials	174	OSH experts	Ministry of Defence

6.2.3. Educating, training for employees, farmers, farmer volunteers, source lecturers

Table 12: Training results for employees, farmers, farmer volunteers, source lecturers

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
Year 2005				
OSH	Employees	240	OSH experts	VOSHA
Year 2006				
2 training course for training-of-trainer (TOT) on OSH in agriculture	Officials from Department of Labour, Invalids & Social Affairs, Health, Agriculture & Rural Provincial Farmers Associations, Women Unions	50	OSH experts	MOLISA/ Project RAS/04/M01/JPN
4,628 general OSH courses	Employees in enterprises	701,191	OSH, FEP experts	75/84 Confederations of Labour in provinces, cities directly under the Central and Central Industry Trade Union
3,123 FPC courses	Employees, people	115,153	Fire Police in provinces, cities	Fire Police in provinces, cities
820 training courses on OSH and occupational diseases prevention topics	Employees exposed to high risk	56,358 trainees/3,862 establishments	OSH, Occupational medicine experts	Preventative Health Centers, Labour Health and Working Environment Centers in localities
OSH	Employees	284	OSH experts	VOSHA
Year 2007				
1 training course for training-of-trainer (TOT) on OSH in agriculture	Officials from Department of Labour, Invalids & Social Affairs, Health, Agriculture & Rural Provincial Farmers Associations, Women Unions	25	OSH experts	MOLISA/ Project RAS/04/M01/JPN

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
2,499 training courses focusing on OSH contents, propagandizing legal documents, first aid, emergency aid, occupational diseases prevention and health improvement at workplace	7,667 Production establishments	161,354	Experts OSH, FEP	65 localities, ministries
6,732 general OSH courses	Employees in enterprises	856,183	OSH, occupational medicine experts	73/84 Confederations of Labour in provinces, cities directly under the Central and Central Industry Trade Union
3,073 FPC courses	Employees, people	113,027	FPC Police Forces in provinces, cities	FPC Police Forces in provinces, cities
OSH	Employees	855	OSH experts	VOSHA
<i>Year 2008</i>				
02 training course for training-of-trainer (TOT) on OSH in agriculture.	Officials from Department of Labour, Invalids & Social Affairs, Health, Agriculture & Rural Provincial Farmers Associations, Women Unions	45	OSH experts	MOLISA/ Project RAS/04/M01/JPN
8 OSH training classes in agricultural production	Farmers in Tay Nguyen provinces, Northern mountainous areas	170	OSH experts	Farmers Union
170 OSH training classes in agricultural production (Windmini)	Farmers in Tay Nguyen provinces, Northern mountainous areas	1,700	OSH farmer volunteers	Farmers Union
2 training classes for electrical safety, machine safety and safety in use of agricultural chemicals	Farmers	230	OSH experts	Farmers Union

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
Guiding, training 52 courses on implementation of regulations, processes, norms, testing, maintaining machines, equipment subject to strict, specific OSH, FEP requirements. Controlling occupational accidents and diseases in relation to construction, construction materials exploitation and production; improving the compliance of the legislation on labour protection and OSH	Employees in enterprises of Ministry of Construction	2,536	University lecturers and experts	Ministry of Construction
51 OSH training courses	Employees	3,722	Officials, lecturers of Universities of Trade Union, Construction, Hanoi & Ho Chi Minh City Universities of Technology, University of Ton Duc Thang, University of Military Medical, etc.	NILP
Training OSH in agriculture	Farmers	1,000	OSH Experts	MARD
230 OSH training courses in agriculture (Wind mini)	Farmers	1,150		Farmers Union
General OSH training	Employees in enterprises	1.128.542	OSH, FEP experts	49/84 Confederations of Labour in provinces, cities directly under the Central and Central Industry Trade Union

Training contents	Subjects	No. of trainees	Trainers	Organizers
2,317 FPC courses	Employees, people	96,856	FPC police forces in provinces, cities	FPC police forces in provinces, cities
3,047 training courses focusing on OSH contents, propagandizing legal documents, first aid, emergency aid, occupational diseases prevention and health improvement at workplace	Employees in 11,101 production establishments	1,239,970	OSH, Occupational medicine experts	61/76 local, ministry, industry health units
OSH training classes	Employees	1,284	OSH experts	VOSHA
Year 2009				
12 OSH training classes in agricultural production	Farmers in Red River Delta and Mountainous Areas	240	OSH experts	Farmers Union
2 training classes for electrical safety, machine safety and safety in use of agricultural chemicals	Farmers	230	OSH experts	Farmers Union
Training 240 OSH classes according to groups in agricultural production (WIND mini)	Farmers	2,400	Trained farmers	Farmers Union
OSH training classes	Employees	520	OSH experts	VOSHA
447 OSH training classes	Employees	59,997	OSH experts	Ministry of Defence

Table 13: Synthesized FPC propaganda and training outcomes within 5 years from 2005 to 2009

Years	Propaganda		Training	
	No. of sessions	No. of listening times	No. of sessions	No. of trainees
2005	3,255	256,782	2,433	99,789
2006	3,543	275,860	5,980	96,924
2007	2,000	120,000	2,317	96,856
2008	2,515	129,456	3,041	97,785
2009	2,902	136,737	3,271	117,720
Total	14,215	918,835	17,042	509,074

6.3. Training materials

Table 14: List of published training materials

No.	Published materials	Performers
1	Safety in use of solvents	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
2	Environmental protection in health establishments	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
3	Manuals guiding to build health culture village	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004
4	Guide to build a safe community and accident and injury prevent.	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
5	Trauma assessment indices in various sectors	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
6	Guidance to record a system of forms to report accidents and injuries	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
7	Training materials for programmes of accident and injury prevention, building safe community for management.	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
8	Guides on practice of accident and injury emergency outside hospital	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
9	Training documentation on media education skills of accident and injury prevention and safe community building	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
10	Training documentation on skills to monitor accidents and injuries	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
11	Guides to use questionnaire for household survey	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004 (Medical Publishing House)
12	Accident and injury prevention for children	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2004
13	Handbook for management practice and employee healthcare for health officials in establishments	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005 (Labour Society Publishing House)
14	Globalization and some factors affecting employee healthcare	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005 (Medical Publishing House)
15	Simple and easily- implemented measures to improve health in the workplace	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005
16	Safety standards for accident and injury prevention for children	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005

No.	Published materials	Performers
17	Safety standards for accident and injury prevention for children	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005
18	Handbook on accident and injury prevention for children	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005
19	Issues of health and safety in Vietnamese trade villages	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2005 (Medical Publishing House)
20	Occupational health - Educating materials for bachelor degree in public health	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health University of Public Health -2006
21	Manual for on-site first aid, emergency transportation of road traffic injuries	Ministry of Health - 2006 (Medical Publishing House)
22	Labour Protection	Associate Professor. Doctor Nguyen An Luong - 2006 (Labour Publishing House)
23	OSH in the workplace and employee healthcare	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health -2007 (Labour Society Publishing House)
24	Occupational silica lung dust and asbestos lung dust	Department of Preventative Health, Hanoi University of Health - 2007
25	Consultant information on accident and injury emergency in the community	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2007
26	Guide on 115 emergency transportation	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2007
27	What to do for accident and injury victims in the community	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2007
28	Counseling and emergency skills for accident and injury.	Department of Preventative Health, Ministry of Health - 2007
29	OSH and prevention against occupational infectious diseases for health workers	Department of Preventative Health, University of Public Health - 2008
30	Occupational health. Training materials for Master programmes of public health	University of Public Health - 2008 (Medical Publishing House)
31	Work at height in construction work, demolishing old buildings	Ministry of Construction
32	Drilling, building and assembling underground work, tunnels	Ministry of Construction
33	Craning and assembling super-long and super-heavy building components	Ministry of Construction
34	Maintenance and repair of high-rise apartments, buildings	Ministry of Construction
35	OSH training and improving methods to adapt to capacity and characteristics in coal mining	Ministry of Trade and Commerce
36	OSH training and improving methods to adapt to capacity and characteristics in open-cast coalmines	Ministry of Trade and Commerce

No.	Published materials	Performers
37	Safety in use of agricultural machines	MARD
38	OSH training set for the Agricultural sector	MOLISA/RAS/04/M01/JPN- 2007
39	Guides to develop OSH management systems in small-and medium sized enterprises	MOLISA- 2007
40	OSH construction manuals	MOLISA- 2007
41	Pressure equipment safety manual	MOLISA- 2007
42	Safety manual in using machines, equipment for wood processing and mechanics	MOLISA- 2007
43	Manual on Safety in use of electricity	Labour Protection Department - VGCL -2007
44	Manual on Safety in use of chemicals	General Confederation Labour Protection Committee - 2007
45	Book 'Technical Guides for Trade union Officers in Charge of Labour Protection'	Labour Protection Department VGCL - 2007
46	CD 'Labour protection training and instructions for trade union officials and OSH officers at establishments'	Labour Protection Department under VGCL - 2007
47	Questions & Answers Book about labour protection policies	MOLISA- 2007
48	OSH at workplace and health care for employees	MOH - 2007
49	Questions & Answers Book about National Programme of Labour Protection, Safe Work, OSH	MOLISA- 2008
50	OSH Teaching Materials for universities, colleges and professional middle level in the agriculture sector	Hanoi University of Agriculture - 2008
51	Manual for risky factors elimination at workplace	MOLISA- 2008
52	Handbook 'Safety- Employees' health'	MOLISA- 2008
53	Manual to improve labour conditions	MOLISA- 2008
54	Safety in stone mining	MOLISA- 2008
55	Improvement of labour conditions and labour productivity in garment industry	MOLISA- 2008 (Project VIE/05/01/LUX)
56	OSH programmes, teaching materials for universities, colleges and professional middle level in the construction sector	University of Construction - 2008
57	Contents to accommodate in teaching curriculum on injury prevention in sports	Ha Tay Physical Training and Sports Pedagogic University - 2008
58	OSH programmes and subjects for universities, colleges and professional middle level in the education science sector	Hanoi National University of Education - 2008
59	OSH programmes and subjects for universities, colleges and professional middle level in the economics sector	National Economics University - 2008
60	Pilot OSH textbook in the forestry-fishery, agriculture sectors	Hanoi University of Agriculture - 2008

No.	Published materials	Performers
61	OSH training materials for district-, commune-level labour officials	MOLISA- 2008
62	OSH in electricity use	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
63	OSH in construction	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
64	OSH in mechanical production	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
65	OSH in mining industry	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
66	CDs on OSH training according to Circular No. 37/2005/TT-MOLISA	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
67	Instruction manual on safe work in construction	General Confederation Labour Protection Committee - 2008
68	OSH, prevention of occupational infectious diseases for health officers	MOH - 2008
69	Things needed to organize the implementation of labour protection at establishments	Bureau of Safe Work, Viet Nam Science-Technical Occupational Health and Safety Association
70	Training materials for employers in Footwear industry, textiles, plastics, production and wood processing	VCCI
71	OSH and employee healthcare for provincial and district health officials	Department of Preventative Health, 2009
72	Handbook for OSH knowledge	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance - 2009
73	OSH training materials for employers, management and OSH officers	VOSHA
74	OSH training materials for employees to work with devices of strict OSH requirements	VOSHA
75	OSH training materials for unit commanders and safe work staff in the military	VOSHA
76	OSH training materials for employees in the military	VOSHA
77	OSH issues in agriculture and some basic training lessons	VOSHA
78	The internal rules of OSH-FEP for some industries	VOSHA
79	Introduction to OSH and fire and explosion prevention in some types of establishments, industries, production and business establishments (VCD)	VOSHA
80	OSH training materials for commanders, safe work staffs	Ministry of Defence
81	OSH training materials for employees	Ministry of Defence
82	Materials for occupational TNT contamination and how to prevent	Ministry of Defence
83	11 Sets of verification norms.	

6.4 - List of organizations that provide professional OSH training services

6.4.1 - Universities in the education and training system

Table 15: List of universities in the education and training system

No	University names	Faculty names	Departments
1	HaNoi Medical University	Public health	Occupational health
2	HaiPhong Medical University	Hygiene and Epidemiology	Occupational health
3	ThaiBinh Medical University	Hygiene and Epidemiology	Occupational health
4	ThaiNguyen Medical University	Hygiene and Epidemiology	Occupational health
5	Hue Medical University	Public health	Occupational health
6	CanTho Medical University	Public health	Occupational health
7	Ho Chi Minh Medical University & Pharmacy University	Public health	Occupational health
8	TayNguyen University	Medical Faculty	Hygiene and Epidemiology
9	Hanoi University of Public health	Environmental-occupational health	Occupational health
10	University of Trade Union	Labour protection	
11	University of Fire Police	-	-

6.4.2- Organizations provide professional training services charging fees or following projects

Table 16: List of organizations with functions in OSH training

No.	Organization
1	63 Departments of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs, 190 Management Boards of industrial zones and export processing zones, Departments of Industry and Trade
2	63 local preventive health centers or centers for labour health and environment
3	63 local confederations of labour
4	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the representative offices
5	OSH Training Center, Bureau of Safe Work, MOLISA
6	Center for Technical Safety Verification in Zone I, MOLISA
7	Center for Technical Safety Verification in Zone II, MOLISA
8	Center for Technical Safety Verification in Zone III, MOLISA
9	Center for Industrial Verification I, MOIT
10	Center for Industrial Verification II, MOIT
11	Center for Industrial Safety Technique Support, MOIT

12	Center for Safety Technique Verification for agricultural machines, equipment
13	The National Institute of Labour Protection, VGCL
14	Institute of Labour Medicine, MOH
15	VOSHA
16	Labour Medical Association
17	Units performing projects, programmes

6.5- Obstacles in current OSH-FEP training

- There are no specific regulations on standards for teachers, organizations that provide training, thus the control over the quality of training is not implemented, although many organizations and individuals get involved in providing this kind of services.

- The sharing of information on training curriculums and materials is limited.

- Training models online (e-learning), is not developed

- Safe work, fire and explosion prevention curriculums have been enhanced into the formal **teaching** through the construction of the framework of vocational training programmes, but the issued frame programmes are still limited.

7- General overview on national resources in relation to OSH- FPC, environment issues

7.1- Labour sector

- The total number of OSH staff of the Bureau of Safe Work: 57

- The number of officials for safe work in employment and safe work offices: 1-3 people per province.

- The number of OSH inspection staff: Refer to item 4.

- The number of staffs at centers for safety technique examination: 500.

- The number of staff at Center for Environment Research and Working Conditions: 7

7.2- Health system

Table 17: Human resource of Institutes in Preventive Health System

Institutes in Preventive Health System	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Prof, Asso.Prof, PhD
Institutes in the North	245	99	93
Institutes in the Central Part-Tay Nguyen	168	26	26
Institutes in the South	127	41	16
Total	540	166	135

Table 18: Human resource of Provincial/City Institutes in Preventive Health

Preventitive health officials	Number	Ratios (%)
Undergraduate officials	1,954	46.9

In which undergraduate officials	524	26.8
Middle-level officials	1,702	40.9
In which technicians	582	34.2
Other officials	509	12.2
Total of officials	4,165	100
Ratio of provincial preventative health officials /1,000 residents	1/290	

Table 19: Human resources of Occupational Health Faculty and occupational disease examination clinics

No.	Particulars	Localities	Sectors	Total 2006	2007- 2008
1	Total of specialist officials	305	265	570	
2	In which: Doctors	129	145	274	
	Pharmacists	11	7	18	
	Other undergraduate level	58	37	95	
	Middle-ranking level	106	76	182	
3	Occupational disease assessors	29	16	45	
4	Occupational Health Faculty	45	8	53	58
5	Occupational disease examination clinics	31	6	37	37

- District level: There are 631 district health centers have functions to perform preventive health duties in districts, including epidemiology-malaria-goiter-social disease prevention, OSH, testing samples submitted to the upper line and doing some basic tests. All occupational health duties belong to district health centers.

- Commune level: In each commune health stations there is a health worker in charge of preventive health activities within the commune.

7.3- Fire-explosion prevention force

- The FEP Police (professional FEP police is administrated by the Ministry of Police) with 130 teams. Currently, there are a total of more than 6,000 officials and soldiers.

- The FEP forces (established in factories, factories, warehouses, offices, hospitals, schools, etc.) as at the end of year 2007: over 40,000 teams (of about 70,000 establishments) with nearly 400,000 members.

- Night - watch force (established in residential areas) at the end of year 2007: 21,000 groups with nearly 300,000 team members operating under the part-time scheme.

- Industry-based FEP Forces have not been established (in the future they might be established in the Forest Management Force under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).

- University of Fire Police was established in year 2000 (upgraded from College of fire-explosion prevention). University of Fire Police has three faculties and four departments, seven rooms and a center. University of Fire Police has the duties to educate two degrees: at University level and the Middle-level. The University level yearly educates 80 people; the Middle level educates 80 people. In addition to training for Vietnam, the University still educates students from the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Democratic People's Republic of Laos.

- Equipping the professional FEP police officers: Currently, the fire-explosion prevention police is equipped with 716 fire control vehicles of all kinds; 02 small ships for fire control are equipped for the FEP police in Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City and 29 canoes for fire control for the FEP police in provinces of Cuu Long River delta; 31 scale cars with the reach from 18m to 72m; 3 rescue vehicles (2 in Hanoi and 1 in Ho Chi Minh City).

- Equipment for FEP establishments, night-watch and professional forces: mainly are fire extinguishers and rudimentary tools. A few are equipped with fire pumps. Currently only the fire control teams in establishments in the industries of aviation, petroleum, oil and gas, power plants are equipped with fire controlling vehicles.

- With the minimum requirements, the national FEP police still lacks the means up to 2,600 fire controlling instruments with the funding totalling over VND3,000 billion.

7.4- Industry and Trade Sector

Table 20: Human resources in charge of OSH and environment in Industry and Trade Sector

No.	Establishment names	Full-time	Part-time
1	In Department of Industrial Safety Techniques and Environments	41	-
2	In Departments of Industry and Trade	9	118
3	Parent companies and industrial enterprises under Ministry of Industry and Trade	996	1,045

7.5- Trade union system

* The Central Level

- From April January 2009 the Labour Protection Board, Vietnam General Confederation of Labour merged with some other boards of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour and was named: Policy - Law Board of Vietnam General Confederation of Labour. The unit responsible for Labour Protection is called the Labour Protection Department under the Policy - Law Board of Vietnam General

Confederation of Labour. There are 07 people in the Labour Protection Department, 100% have university degrees in engineering.

- The Institute for Labour Protection Science & Technology Research has 250 officials and employees; including 48 professors, associate professors, doctors of science, doctors, masters; 160 engineers, doctors and bachelors. The Institute for Labour Protection Science & Technology Research has 02 sub-institutes (in Ho Chi Minh City and Da Nang), 04 Research Centers, 04 Centers for Technology Transfer Consulting, 01 station for working environment monitoring and analysis. The Institute has 22 laboratories. The Institute manages 02 science and technology journals: the Labour Protection Journal Magazine and the Scientific Activities, Health Safety and Working Environment Journal. The Institute also manages 01 school: School of Labour Protection and Environmental Protection Technology, including a labour protection exhibition.

- The Faculty of Labour Protection from the University of Trade Union has 07 lecturers, including 02 doctors and masters. The school has trained 12 courses of Labour Protection engineers with a total of over 600 people. At present, the Faculty is educating nearly 200 future Labour Protection engineers.

** Localities and sectors*

Presently in 63 Labour Confederations in provinces and cities directly under the Center, 20 central trade union branches all have staffs of Labour Protection. By now (October 2009) there have been boards for labour protection at seven localities being Thai Nguyen, Quang Ninh, HaNoi, Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Dong Nai, Binh Duong and the Vietnam Trade Union of Industry and Trade.

7.6. Vosha

The total number of members of the VOSHA is about 3,000.

8- Statistical information on enterprises, employees, incomes, occupational accident and diseases, insurance, fire and explosion, and OSH and environment control

8.1 - Number of enterprises, number of employees and incomes by economic sectors and types of industries

Table 21: Number of production and business enterprises

No.	Total	No. of enterprises (end of 31/12/07)	Growth rate (%) 2006/2005
		155,771	118,62
	By ownership and by economic sectors		
1	State-owned enterprises	3,494	94,28
	- Central state-owned enterprises	1,719	98,57
	- Local state-owned enterprises	1,775	90,47

2	Non state-owned enterprises	147,316	119,39
	- Collective enterprises	6,688	107,54
	- Private enterprises	40,468	108,43
	- Collective name companies	53	170,97
	- Limited liability companies	77,648	121,98
	- Joint-stock companies with state-owned capital share	1,597	117,43
	- Joint-stock companies without state-owned capital share	20,862	140,95
3	Foreign investment enterprises	4,961	117,56
	- 100% foreign capital	4,018	120,23
	- Foreign Joint venture enterprises	943	107,40
	By types of industries		
No.	Total	No. of enterprises (end of 31/12/07)	Growth rate (%) 2006/2005
1	Agriculture and forestry	1,151	105,40
2	Fishery	1,296	99,16
3	Mining and quarrying	1,692	123,59
4	Manufacturing	31,057	115,61
5	Electricity, gas and water supply	2,804	109,79
6	Construction	21,029	118,25
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles	61,525	117,18
8	Hotels and Restaurants	6,062	118,49
9	Transport, storage and communications	9,858	128,11
10	Finance - credit	1,494	85,81
11	Scientific activities and technology	54	163,64
12	Real estate, rental and consultancy services	15,219	137,73
13	Education and Training	721	91,85
14	Health and social work	344	134,38
15	Recreational, Cultural and sporting activities	584	118,94
16	Personal, community and household service activities	881	129,94

(Source: Statistical Year Book, 2008)

Table 22: Number of workers and average labour income in State sector by type of economic activities, 2008 (preliminary estimation)

No.	Economic sector	Number of workers	Average income/month (VND)
1	Agriculture and forestry	21.950.400	1.017.810
2	Fishery	1.684.300	2.889.875
3	Mining and quarrying	431.200	25.504.020
4	Manufacturing	6.306.200	4.120.918
5	Electricity, gas and water supply	224.600	17.677.352
6	Construction	2.394.000	3.331.106
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles	5.371.900	3.176.018
	Hotels and Restaurants	830.900	6.501.785

9	Transport, storage and communications	1.221.700	4.576.956
10	Finance - Ceedit	220.100	10.304.028
11	Scientific activities and technology	251.500	17.807.488
12	Real estate, rental and Consultancy services	866.900	3.940.478
13	Education and Training	1.401.400	2.289.972
14	Health and social work	399.800	3.875.271
15	Recreational, Cultural and sporting activities	134.700	3.705.147
16	Activities of Party and of membership organizations	220.100	709.526
17	Community, social and personal service activities	979.200	2.659.909
Total		44.915.800	2.741.639

(Source: Statistical Year Book, 2008)

8.2- Occupational accidents in period 2009-first half of 2009, causes and preventive measures

Table 23: Summarized occupational accident data in period 2005 - fist half of 2009

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	First half of year 2009
No. of accidents	4.050	5.881	5.951	5.836	1.958
No. of victims	4.164	6.088	6.337	6.047	1998
No. of fatal accidents	443	505	505	508	231
No. of deaths	473	536	621	573	239

(Source: Statement on occupational accident situation- MOLISA)

However, reference data from the Review of the Implementation of National Policy on Injury Prevention in the period 2006-2009 show that the number of deaths due to occupational accidents recorded in the hospital book A6 of the health sector was much higher.

Table 24: Situation of occupational fatal accidents from 2005 to 2007

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008
No. of deaths	1,622	1,705	1,775	1,518

(Source: the Review of the Implementation of National Policy on Injury Prevention in the period 2006-2009, MOH - UNICEF - 2009)

Localities where many occupational fatal accidents occurred were in regions of developing industries such as Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Ninh, Dong Nai, Binh Duong, etc.

Ministries, industries where many occupational fatal accidents occurred were enterprises under MOIT, Ministry of Construction, and Ministry of Transport.

The production industries where many occupational fatal accidents occurred were civil construction and assembly works, industrial and transport works, building, coal and mineral mining, construction materials manufacturing, mechanical manufacturing. Details are as follows:

- *Year 2005:* Analysis from the survey records of 253 fatal accidents indicated that the majority of the fatal accidents occurred in relation to civil construction and assembly works, and industrial and transport works, accounting for 37.55% of the total accidents and 36.26% of the total fatalities; followed by mining 10.28% of the total accidents and 14.29% of the total fatalities; mechanical manufacturing 9.09% of the total accidents and 8.42% of the total deaths; and construction materials manufacturing 8.30% and 8.06% respectively.

- *Year 2006:* Analysis from 244 minutes on fatal accident investigation demonstrated that fatal accidents mostly occurred in relation to civil construction and assembly works, and industrial and transport works, accounting for 34.43% of the total accidents and 32.45% of the total fatalities; next came coal mining with 12.7% and 16.98%; construction materials manufacturing with 9.02% and 8.3%; and mechanical manufacturing with 7.8% and 7.17% respectively.

- *Year 2007:* Analysis from 240 minutes of fatal accident investigation showed that most fatal accidents occurred in relation to civil construction and assembly works, and industrial and transport works, accounting for 27.86% total and 44.37% of total fatalities; followed by minerals mining 12.93% and 14.29%; construction materials manufacturing 4.98% and 5.12%; and mechanical manufacturing 7.8% and 7.17% respectively.

- *Year 2008:* Analysis from 181 minutes of fatal accident investigation showed that most fatal accidents occurred in relation to civil construction and assembly works, and industrial and transport works, accounting for 29.54% of the total number of accidents and 29.72% of total fatalities; next came mining 8.52% and 12.73%, construction materials manufacturing 7.59% and 10.37%; and mechanical manufacturing 5.11% and 4.24% correspondingly.

Table 25: Industries where many occupational fatal accidents occurred in period 2005-2007

Industries	2005	2006	2007	Total
Construction	172	174	276	817
Electrical assembly, repair	68	55	94	370
Mining	38	91	89	287
Using equipment subject to strict safe work requirements	28	40	59	162
Others	167	176	103	1082

Total	473	536	621	2718
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**Note: The number of fatalities were not recorded in the industries from 2008.*

8.3- Occupational health

8.3.1- Year 2006

8.3.1.1- Strengthening organized activities

50 Provincial Preventative Health Centers established faculties of occupational health, accounting for 64.1% of the total. There had been 37 clinics for occupational diseases in 31 provinces and 6 industries (no data change in comparison with the year 2005). In general, the provinces and industries were basically equipped with machinery and equipment to measure or test environments and examine occupational diseases.

Table 26: Officials, experts of Faculties of Occupational Health, clinics for occupational diseases

No.	Particulars	Localities	Industries	Total in 2006
1	Total of full-time officials	305	265	570
2	Of which: Doctors	129	145	274
	Pharmacists	11	7	18
	Other undergraduate levels	58	37	95
	Middle-rankinglevel	106	76	182
3	Assessors for occupational diseases	29	16	45
4	Faculties of Occupational Medicine	45	8	53
5	Clinics for occupational diseases	31	6	37

Kien Giang Province separated the Center for Occupational Health and Environment from the Center for Preventative Health. Activities to steer lines and strengthen professional capacity, organizations at centers in Vinh Phuc, Binh Duong and Kien Giang Provinces were implemented by MOH and the Institutes under the preventative health system.

However, activities of examining occupational diseases were annually exercised in only about 25 - 30 clinics for occupational diseases in provinces, ministries and industries. Some provinces established clinics for occupational diseases, but their performance was not effective, for example, in Cao Bang, Bac Giang, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Quang Ngai, Lam Dong Provinces.

The number of full-time staffs increased but their capacity and expertise were still limited. Meanwhile, postgraduate or occupational health programmes in medical universities did not receive adequate attention. The number of assessment teams for occupational diseases decreased in spite of being trained and re-trained while the

number of young officials having professional qualifications and capable of attending in occupational diseases assessment at the provincial level was insignificant.

8.3.1.2. Guidance on activities of occupational health and diseases prevention

Reviewing occupational health activities in the period 2001-2005 and developing the orientation plan for the period 2006-2010.

Reviewing activities of Project ‘Prevention against pneumoconiosis in the year 2005’, developing and approving the 2006 activity plan. Guiding provinces, industries to implement silicosis monitor, control and prevention.

Developing and completing reports reviewing OSH profiles in provincial, district, commune lines.

Developing standards for recruitment examination and periodic standards for industries and careers exposed to microorganism; OSH action plans in health establishments; websites providing information on health and occupational diseases; pilot intervention plans on healthcare for employees in the agriculture sector and villages; investigation on capacity of information technology in provinces; plan for health improvement in Bac Ninh, Quang Nam and An Giang provinces.

8.3.1.3. The environmental management in manufacturing establishments

According to statistics reported by the provinces and industries, measurements to supervise and monitor labour environments were conducted in over 1,200 establishments (accounting for 18% of the reported establishments in localities). The samples of measured environments totaled 242,345; of which the number exceeding standards were 40,956 samples, accounting for 16.9%.

The localities successfully performing the working environment measurement in establishments included Ho Chi Minh City, HaNoi, Thai Nguyen, Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Khanh Hoa, Dong Nai, Can Tho and An Giang.

Table 27: Supervision activities towards working environments

No	Hazardous factors	Year 2005		Year 2006	
		Sample No.	% exceeding standards	Sample No	% exceeding standards
1	Dust	20,283	15.9%	123,066	16.1%
2	Noise	29,715	28.1%	26,094	13.69%
3	Light	34,417	21.4%	31,517	25.0%
4	Hazardous gas	15,112	11.4%	38,705	17.5%
5	Microclimate	119,674	16.7%	10,708	11.9%
6	Vibration level	2,754	12.9%	3,259	13.4%
7	Radiation, magnetism	3,784	6.6%	8,308	11.9%
8	Others	2,787	6.9%	688	18.5%
	Total	228,526	18.2%	242,345	16.9%

8.3.1.4. Situation of health, diseases among workers

In the year 2006, 3,854 manufacturing establishments in the provinces/industries conducted periodic health examinations for workers. A total of 469,931 workers (about 30% of workers) were provided health-checks up periodically.

Table 28: Results of periodic health-checkups

Year	Particulars	Categories of Health					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
2005	Number of checked worker	110,723	243,972	138,654	41,519	8,208	543,086
	Percentage	20.4%	44.9%	25.5%	7.65%	1.5%	100%
2006	Number of checked worker	171,990	201,292	126,418	38,622	26,462	469,931
	Percentage	19.4%	40.3%	27.9%	9.4%	2.9%	100%

The number of workers classified as weak health (Categories 4 or 5) in the year 2006 was 65,084 cases, accounting for 13.8% of the total, higher than the results of many previous years (around 7 - 9%).

Of the total of 739,910 workers in 1,061 reported manufacturing establishments, 131,211 people had sick leaves with sick leave turns of 308,564 and the total sick leave days were 863,773. The proportion of sick leaves among workers was 17.7%. The average sick days-off of a worker was 1.17%.

According to reports of localities and industries, a total of 307,500 cases were checked health at health stations, of which respiratory diseases made up 25.3%, eye diseases 6.8%, bone, joint diseases 5.5%, ear diseases 8.2%, and skin diseases 3.7% respectively.

Table 29: Disease data among workers

No.	Disease names	Year 2005	Year 2006
		Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Respiratory	25.3%	30.5%
2	Eye	6.8%	6.6%
3	Bone, joint	5.5%	5.7%
4	Eye	8.2%	4.6%
5	Skin	3.7%	2.3%
6	Cardiovascular	2.6%	2.9%
7	Tuberculosis	0.3%	0.3%
8	Cancer	0.1%	0.024%
9	Others	43.1%	46.9%
	Total	100%	100%

Dangerous diseases such as cardiovascular accounted for 2.6%, tuberculosis 0.3% and cancer 0.024% correspondingly. Others made up 46.9%.

8.3.2. 5. Situation of occupational diseases

According to reports available in the year 2006, only 24 provinces and industries conducted examinations for 11 types of occupational diseases in over 200 manufacturing establishments exposed to high risk of occupational diseases. The total number of workers provided with health examinations was 53,863, including 5,018 people diagnosed with occupational diseases (accounting for 9.4%).

Table 30: Data on occupational diseases until year 2006

No.	Names of occupational diseases	Number of cases					
		examined	Suspected	confirmed	Lump sum benefit	monthly benefit	Accumulati on 2006
1	Silicosis	13,965	1,536	434	114	238	17,262
2	Asbestosis	28	1				3
3	Byssinosis	431					278
4	Bronchitis	2,420	244	24		21	99
5	Lead and lead compound poisoning	482	69	14		1	309
6	Benzene poisoning	7,645	822				2
7	Mercury poisoning						14
8	TNT poisoning	12					151
9	Nicotine poisoning	304					259
10	Pesticide poisoning	1,246	47	7	6		292
11	X-ray and radioactive substance related	485	37	4			7
12	Deafness due to noise (deafness)	21,994	1,870	327	99	45	3,722
13	Occupational vibration	103	2				20
14	Occupational skin discolouration	2,076	277	130		6	570
15	Occupational skin ulcer, nasal septum ulcer, dermatitis, eczema	2,088	101				9
16	Occupational tuberculosis	8	8	8		7	53

No.	Names of occupational diseases	Number of cases					
		examined	Suspected	confirmed	Lump sum benefit	monthly benefit	Accumulation on 2006
17	Occupational hepatitis virus infection						111
18	Occupational leptospirosis	396	4				3
	Total	53,863	5,018	948	219	318	23,164

The number of assessed workers was 948 (accounting for 18.9%), of which 219 confirmed cases were entitled to once-off benefits and 318 confirmed cases were issued social insurance books (accounting for 55.6% of assessed cases).

The provinces, which implemented relatively well the occupational diseases examination included: Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Department of Military Medicine, and Health Center of Ministry of Construction Railway.

However, in the year 2006 the localities just offered assessments for the 8/21 types of occupational diseases, of which there were 434 cases of silicosis (45.8%), 327 cases of deafness due to noise (34.5%); 130 cases of occupational skin discolouration (13.7%). The remaining cases were chronic bronchitis (24 cases), lead poisoning (14 cases), occupational tuberculosis (8 cases), and X-ray and radiation (4 cases).

8.3.2.6- Situation of pesticides poisoning

Rough statistics data estimated in 31 provinces in the first 9 months of the year indicated that there were 2,504 cases of pesticides poisoning with 3,006 mortality cases, accounting for 1.5% (45 cases). The provinces reported high cases of deaths (over 5 cases) were Thai Binh, Ninh Thuan, Dak Lak and Lam Dong.

Table 31: Data on pesticides poisoning

No	Particulars	Year 2005	Year 2006
1	Number of poisoned cases	2,241	2,504
2	Number of poisoned persons	4,223	4,943
3	Number of mortalities	134	155
	In which: Due to individual reasons: Number of cases	3,285	3,837
	Mortalities	123	144
	Due to food and beverage: Number of cases	815	943
	Mortalities	7	7
	Due to work: Number of cases	133	163
	Mortalities	4	4

Poisoning causes were mainly due to individual reasons with 3,837 cases (accounting for 77.6%) with 144 cases of deaths (accounting for 92.9% of all cases of deaths). Cases due to mistakenly eating were 934, making up 18.9% with 7 cases of deaths (3.3% of all cases of deaths). Cases of poisoning due to work were 163 cases, equivalent to 8.1%, with 4 cases of deaths.

General comment: in general, reports on pesticide poisoning and occupational accidents in the agricultural sector were not fully updated and the reporting network was still inadequate and inefficient.

8.3.2- Year 2007

8.3.2.1. Strengthening activities to organize faculties of occupational health at the province level

54 province-level preventative health centers, industry-level health centers established faculties of occupational medicine (accounting for 70.1%). There were 37 clinics for occupational diseases in 31 provinces and 6 industries. In general, the provinces and industries were basically equipped with machineies and equipments for environment measurement and testing as well as occupational diseases examination to meet management requirements. Activities to steer lines and strengthen expertise and organizations in the centers of Vinh Phuc, Binh Duong, Dong Nai and Kien Giang were conducted by MOH and Institutes under the preventive health system in the year 2007.

8.3.2.2. Activity to guide occupational health

* *Activities to prevent occupational diseases in the year 2007 by MOH:* The activities mainly focused on institutes under the preventative health system, including Institute of Occupational medicine and Environment Hygiene, Nha Trang Pasteur Institute, Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Tay Nguyen Institute of Hygiene Epidemiology) and University of Public Health, namely, surveys on risks and current and new infection percentages of 4 main occupational diseases (occupational silicosis, deafness, skin discolouration and virus infection); Investigation on the real situation of assessment, treatment and function rehabilitation for occupational diseases in provinces, ministries, industries; training to improve the capacity for occupational diseases examination, diagnosis, and assessment in provinces, ministries and industries; Providing institutes with additional equipment; enhancing information propaganda and developing messages on occupational diseases prevention.

* *Activities to prevent silicosis:* In the year 2007, projects were continuously implemented in industries of construction, transportation, national defence, etc., focusing on information propaganda, silicosis prevention training, etc.

* *Activities to protect employees' health in the agricultural sector and female workers, and improve health in small and medium sized enterprises.* Coordination to steer and implement was conducted in Quang Nam, Yen Bai and Nghe An Provinces.

8.3.2.3- Management of working environment in manufacturing establishments:

According to statistics data reported by the provinces and industries by December 2007, measurements to supervise and assess working environment were conducted in only over 2,000 establishments (*accounting for about 20% of the locally managed establishments and only about 1% of the total manufacturing establishments nationwide*).

The total assessed environment samples were 324,910 (increased by 34.1% over the same period in the year 2006), in which the number exceeding standards was 46,863 samples, accounting for 14.42% (decreased by 2.5% compared to year 2006). The localities, which performed well in assessing working environments at establishments included Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho, Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Khanh Hoa, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Can Tho, An Giang and Kien Giang.

Table 32: Supervision activities in relation to working environments

No.	Hazardous factors	Year 2006		Year 2007	
		Sample No.	% exceeding standards	Sample No	% exceeding standards
1	Dust	26,094	13.69%	37,169	12.1%
2	Noise	31,517	25.0%	38,866	22.09%
3	Light	38,705	17.5%	51,890	14.31%
4	Gas	10,708	11.9%	28,209	7.02%
5	Microclimate	123,066	16.1%	156,497	14.55%
6	Vibration level	8,308	11.9%	3,445	19.71%
7	Radiation, magnetism	3,259	13.4%	4,820	12.07%
8	Others	688	18.5%	4,014	8.69%
	Total	242,345	16.9%	324,910	14.4%

8.3.2.4- Situation of workers' health, diseases

- 2,879 manufacturing establishments conducted health examination for workers with a total of 1,266,507 workers - 2.5 times higher than year 2006 (making up about 30% of the workers). The workers classified as of weak health (categories 4, 5) in the year 2007 totaled 134,403 cases, accounting for 10.6% (decreased by 3.2% compared with the results of year 2006).

Table 33: Results of periodic health examinations

Particulars	Category of Health					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Number of checked worker	231,825	532,331	367,948	106,712	27,691	1,266,507
Percentage	18.3%	42.03%	29.05%	8.43%	2.19%	100%

- Of the total of 775,675 workers in over 1,000 producing establishments with reports, 101,470 people took sick leave with sick leave times of 359,072 and the total sick leave days were 1,373,956 days. The percentage of workers' sick leave was 13.1% (reduced by 4.6% compared to year 2006). The average was 1.77 day-off sick leave per worker (increased by 0.6 day per worker).

- According to local and industry reports, a total of 1,186,283 treatment cases were recorded at health facilities, of which respiratory diseases made up 31.57% (increased by 1% compared to 2006), eye diseases 5.99% (reduced by 0.6%), bone-joint diseases 5.06% (reduced by 0.64 %), ear diseases 2.14% (reduced by 2.5%), skin diseases 2.35% (reduced by 0.05%). Dangerous diseases such as cardiovascular took

up 2.99%, tuberculosis 0.08% and lung cancer 0.04% respectively. Other diseases accounted for 49.78%.

Table 34: Data on diseases among workers

No.	Disease names	2006	2007
		Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Respiratory	30.5%	31.57%
2	Eye	6.6%	5.99%
3	Bone, joint	5.7%	5.06%
4	Eye	4.6%	2.14%
5	Skin	2.3%	2.35%
6	Cardiovascular	2.9%	2.99%
7	Tuberculosis	0.3%	0.08%
8	Cancer	0.024%	0.04%
9	Others	46.9%	49.78%
	Total	100%	100%

8.3.2.5. Situation of Occupational diseases

- The total of accumulative occupational diseases nationwide until December 2007 was the 23,872 cases, of which silicosis took up 17,785 cases or 74.5%, and deafness 3,818 cases or 16%.

- Only 22 provinces/industries conducted examinations for 15 types of occupational diseases in over 200 manufacturing establishments exposed to risk of occupational diseases. The total number of examined workers was 55,252, of which 2,842 people were diagnosed to have occupational diseases (accounting for 5.14%). The number of assessed workers was 1,211 (accounting for 42.6%), of which 338 confirmed cases were entitled to once-off benefits and 185 confirmed cases were provided social insurance books (accounting for 43.2% of the assessed cases).

- The localities only made assessments for 6/25 types of occupational silicosis with 884 cases (72.9%), deafness due to noise 237 cases (19.6%); occupational skin discolouration 175 cases (14.5%). Remaining cases were skin inflammation, eczema (45), TNT poisoning (36), and chronic bronchitis (3).

- The provinces, which relatively well conducted examinations of occupational diseases according to guidelines in Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BYT, included Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang City, Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Department of Military Medicine, Medical Center of Ministry of Construction, Vietnam Coal Corporation and Railway.

Table 35: Data on occupational diseases until year 2007

No.	Names of occupational diseases	Number of cases					
		examined	Suspected	confirmed	Lump sum benefit	monthly benefit	Accumulation 2006
1	Silicosis	15,662	707	884	338	185	17,785
2	Asbestosis						3
3	Byssinosis	515					278

No.	Names of occupational diseases	Number of cases					
		examined	Suspected	confirmed	Lump sum benefit	monthly benefit	Accumulation 2006
4	Bronchitis	4,366	139	3	1	1	101
5	Lead and lead compound poisoning	810	44				309
6	Benzene and its coequals' poisoning	3,324	295				2
7	Mercury poisoning						14
8	TNT poisoning	106	56	36	7	35	197
9	Nicotine poisoning	256	3				259
10	Pesticide poisoning	554	58				292
11	X-ray and radioactive substances	218					7
12	Deafness due to noise	26,668	1,275	237	46	50	3,818
13	Vibration	76					20
14	Skin discolouration	2,300	175	6			570
15	Skin ulcer, nasal septum ulcer, dermatitis, eczema	269	86	45	37	4	50
16	Tuberculosis						53
17	Virus hepatitis						111
18	Leptospirosis	127	3				3
	Total	55,252	2,842	1,211	338	185	23,872

8.3.2.6- 6 Situation of pesticide poisoning

Rough statistics data in 38 provinces, cities in the year 2007 showed 4,670 pesticide poisoning cases with 5,207 cases, mortalities accounting for 2.03% (106 cases). The provinces reporting many cases of deaths (over 5 cases) were: Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan, Dak Lak, Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc and Ca Mau.

Causes of the poisoning cases were mainly individual causes with 4,525 cases, accounting for 86.9% of the 101 cases of deaths (accounting for 95.2% of all the cases of deaths). Cases due to mistakenly eating totaled 540 cases or 10.4% with 3 deaths (2.8% of all cases of deaths). Cases of occupational poisoning were 273 workers or 5.2%; there were 2 cases of deaths (in Soc Trang).

General comment: The reports on pesticide poisoning and occupational accidents in agricultural production were not fully updated and the reporting system was still inadequate and inefficient. The management of plant protection chemicals still revealed many weaknesses.

Table 36: Data on pesticide poisoning

No	Particulars	Year 2006	Year 2007
1	Number of poisoning cases	2,504	4,670
2	Number of poisoned persons	4,943	5,207
3	Number of mortalities	155	106

No	Particulars	Year 2006	Year 2007
	In which: Due to individual reasons: Number of cases	3,837	4,525
	Mortalities	144	101
	Due to food and beverage: Number of cases	943	540
	Mortalities	7	3
	Due to work: Number of cases	163	273
	Mortalities	4	2

8.3.3- Year 2008

8.3.3.1- Strengthening activities and organizations.

58 City/Province Centers for Preventative Health, ministry and industry medical centers established faculties of occupational medicine (accounting for 75.3%). There were 37 clinics for occupational diseases in 31 provinces and 6 industries, of which only about 20 were clinics for occupational diseases, which conducted examinations for 3-5 types of occupational diseases. 98.7% of the provinces, ministries and industries were equipped with machines, equipment necessary for supervising and testing working environment and examining occupational diseases. The best equipped unit was Ho Chi Minh City Center for Occupational Medicine and Environment Protection with 91 devices (82 for OSH and 9 for the Clinic for occupational disease examination). The worst equipped province was Ha Giang with only 01 OSH equipment (a manual dust measurement device). In the year 2008, to implement the National Labour Protection Programme, 10 provinces being Quang Ninh, Vinh Phuc, Thai Nguyen, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho and Kien Giang were equipped with additional equipment to monitor working environment and examine occupational diseases.

MOH and institutes directed the line implementation at centers in Vinh Phuc, Binh Duong, Dong Nai and Kien Giang to support sub-units in strengthening expertise and organization activities. The regional institutes performed line directions, supported the implementation in key provinces and training programmes to improve capacity for health and labour staffs in provinces. 25 provinces and cities were monitored and guided about health and labour activities and occupational diseases prevention, increasing by 1.25 times compared with the year 2008 target. 5 central institutes and localities organized 70 training courses to improve the capacity of occupational diseases diagnosis, assessment for employers, health, labour and OSH personnel in enterprises and health and labour officials at province and district levels.

8.3.3.2. Management of working environment in manufacturing establishments

According to statistics reported by provinces and industries until the end of December 2008, working environments of 4,222 establishments were tested and measured. That figure doubled the figure of year 2007. The samples of tested environments totaled 372,888, increased by 14.7% compared to year 2007; the number

of samples exceeding standards was 48,648 (accounting for 13.04%), increased by 3.8% compared to year 2007, mainly including factors of vibration, noise, light, dust and microclimate.

The units conducting good measurements of working environment in establishments included Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho, Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Khanh Hoa, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Can Tho, An Giang, Tien Giang, Kien Giang and Soc Trang.

Table 37: Activities of working environment supervision

No	Hazardous factors	Year 2008		Year 2007	
		Sample No.	% exceeding standards	Sample No	% exceeding standards
1	Microclimate	172,997	11.6	156,497	14.55
2	Dust	35,348	12.3	37,169	12.1
3	Noise	48,178	21.9	38,866	22.09
4	Light	60,744	16.7	51,890	14.31
5	Hazardous gas	28,667	6.16	28,209	7.02
6	Vibration level	3,972	31.8	3,445	19.71
7	Radiation, magnetism	19,968	1.52	4,820	12.07
8	Others	3,014	6.54	4,014	8.69
	Total	176,284	13.04%	324,910	14.4%

8.3.3.3. Situation of workers' health and diseases.

3,874/12,444 production establishments in provinces/industries conducted health examinations for workers (accounting for 31.13% of the enterprise with reports), increasing by 1.3 times compared with the year 2007. The total number of workers provided periodic health-checks-up was 1,981,195 (about 39.6% of the workers), increasing 1.56 times compared with the year 2007. The amount of workers classified as health category 1 was 47.56%, increasing 2.5 times compared with the year 2007 (18.3%). The figures of workers with health categories 2 and 3 were 45.84%, falling 1.5 times compared to year 2007. The number of workers classified as weak health (categories 4 and 5) in the year 2008 was 130,729 cases, accounting for 6.6% and decreasing 1.6 times compared with the year 2007.

Table 38: Data on periodic health checks-up in 2008

Particulars	Categories of Health					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Number of checked workers	942,329	535,660	372,477	104,984	25,745	1,981,195
Percentage	47.56%	27.04%	18.8%	5.3%	1.3%	100%

- Of the total of 1,092,474 workers in establishments with reports, 138,364 people took sick leave with the number of sick leave times of 351,289 and the total of

sick leave days of 1,244,292. The percentage of sick leave in workers was 12.7%, a decrease by 0.4% compared with the year 2007.

- According to reports by localities and industries, a total of 1,344,537 treatment cases were recorded at health facilities, accounting for 29.8% of the total managed workers, of which respiratory diseases took up the highest percentage of 29.3%, followed by digestion diseases 13.9%, eye diseases 7.81%, bone- joint diseases 6.67%. In general, common diseases tended to increase in comparison with the year 2007, for example, bone-joint diseases increased by 1.61%, and eye diseases by 1.82%. Some diseases; however, tended to decrease, for instance, respiratory diseases fell by 2.27%; Proportions of dangerous diseases such as cardiovascular was 3.34%, tuberculosis 0.11% and lung cancer 0.43% (an increase by 0.39% compared to year 2007) respectively. Other diseases accounted for 36.1%.

Table 39: Data on workers' diseases

No.	Disease names	Year 2008	Year 2007
		Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Respiratory	29.3%	31.57%
2	Eye	7.81%	5.99%
3	Bone, joint	6.67%	5.06%
4	Eye	2.97%	2.14%
5	Skin	2.16%	2.35%
6	Cardiovascular	3.34%	2.99%
7	Tuberculosis	0.11%	0.08%
8	Cancer	0.43%	0.04%
9	Others	50%	49.78%

8.3.3.4. Situation of occupational diseases

26 provinces/industries conducted examinations for 12 types of occupational diseases in 1,131 production establishments exposed to risk of occupational diseases. 103,859 workers were examined (increased 1.8 times compared to the year 2007), in which 1,037 diagnosed people were infected with occupational diseases (accounting for 1%). The number of workers assessed occupational diseases was 617 cases, accounting for 39.47% (decreasing by 594 cases compared to year 2007), of which 139 confirmed cases received once-off benefits and 164 confirmed cases received social insurance books.

In general, the provinces implemented relatively well the examinations of occupational diseases according to guidelines in Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BYT. Implementation was well-conducted in provinces/cities of Thua Thien - Hue, Da Nang, Khanh Hoa, Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Nghe An, Department of Military Medicine, Medical Center of MOIT, Vietnam Coal Corporation.

Table 40: Data on occupational diseases

No	Names of occupational diseases	Number of cases					
		Examined	Suspected	Confirmed	Lump sum benefit	Monthly benefit	Accumulation till 2006
1	Silicosis	23,344	428	428	97	39	17,921
2	Asbestosis	724	0	0	0		3
3	Byssinosis	841	0	0	0		278
4	Occupational bronchitis	5,357	0	0	0		101
5	Lead and lead compound poisoning	393	0	0	0		309
6	Benzene poisoning	8,674	0	0	0		2
7	Mercury poisoning	0	0	0	0		14
8	TNT poisoning	577	111	111	0	111	308
9	Nicotine poisoning	921	3	0	0		259
10	Pesticide poisoning	476	0	0	0		292
11	X-ray and radioactive substance related	223	1	1	0	1	8
12	Deafness due to noise	57,411	85	77	41	13	3,872
13	Occupational vibration	159	0	0	0		20
14	Occupational skin discolouration	3,468	409	0	0		570
15	Occupational skin ulcer, nasal septum ulcer, dermatitis, eczema	0	0	0	0		50
16	Occupational tuberculosis	445	0	0	0		53
17	Occupational hepatitis virus infection	437	0	0	0		111
18	Occupational leptospirosis	183	0	0	0		3
	Total year 2008	103,859	966	617	139	164	24,175
	Year 2007	55,252	2,842	1,211	338	185	23,872

8.3.3.5- Situation of pesticide poisoning

Preliminary statistics in 31 provinces and cities indicated 6,807 pesticide poisoning cases with 7,572 persons (increasing 1.4 times compared to the year 2007) and 137 fatal cases, accounting for 1.8% (increasing 1.2 % compared to the year 2007). The provinces reporting many cases of deaths (above 5 cases) included Thai Binh (27), Dak Lak (34).

Causes of the poisoning cases came mainly from individual reasons with 5,734 cases, accounting for 75.7%, of which 125 died (accounting for 91.2% of all of the

mortalities). Cases due to mistakenly eating were 453 with 8 deaths. Occupational cases were 373 with 4 deaths (2 in Kien Giang, 1 in Ca Mau, 1 in Ninh Binh).

Reports on pesticide poisoning and occupational accidents in agricultural production, in general, were not fully updated.

Table 41: Data on pesticide poisoning

No	Particulars	Year 2008	Year 2007
1	Number of poisoned cases	6,807	4,670
2	Number of poisoned persons	7,572	5,207
3	Number of mortalities	137	106
	In which: Due to individual reasons:		
	Number of cases	5,734	4,525
	Mortalities	125	101
	Due to food and beverage:	453	540
	Number of cases		
	Mortalities	8	3
	Due to work:	373	273
	Number of cases		
	Mortalities	4	2

8.4. Situation of fire and explosion

8.4.1. Situation of fire and explosion and causes

From year 2005 to the end of 2009, there were 8,559 fires in residential areas and establishments (production, business, services, agency offices, etc. not including bush fires) occurred, killing 275 people, injuring 862 people, causing property damages worth VND billions 2,262. On average, 1,712 fires occurred per year, causing damages of VND 452.4 billions;

Table 42: 5-year synthesized data on fire and damages from 2005 to 2009

Year	No of fires and damages			
	No of fires	No. of deaths	No. of injuries	Properties (Billions VND)
2005	1,621	65	192	279.3
2006	1,648	53	154	481.9
2007	1,879	43	171	423.5
2008	1,734	52	200	609.1
2009	1,677	62	145	468.2
Total	8,559	275	862	2,262

- Fire causes were mainly electricity-related problems and electrical equipment (accounting for 35.9%), due to acts of human negligence (made up 34.9%).

- Household fires occupied 62% (5,128 cases); in rural areas accounted for 38% (3,143 cases).

- Fires in residential areas took up the highest ratio, accounting for 59.3% (4,905 cases), facilities owned by the private sector 25% (2,068 cases), State-owned and

collectively facilities 14.6% (1207 cases), establishments of foreign investments 1.1% (91 cases).

- Big fires took up only about 1% of the total number of fires but 54.36% of the damages caused by fire.

8.4.2. Key areas in need of fire prevention and control

+ 5 cities directly under the Central Government (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Can Tho).

+ 3 large industrial areas:

- Hanoi - Hai Phong - Quang Ninh (Hon Gai).
- Ho Chi Minh City - Dong Nai - Binh Duong - Ba Ria Vung Tau.
- Hue - Da Nang - Quang Ngai (Dung Quat).

+ 9 economic development regions in the period 1996 - 2010 (approved by the Government):

- Northern Region and the Red River Delta.
- Southern Region and Southeast.
- Central Region and Middle of the Central Region
- Mekong River Delta.
- South Central Region (Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan).
- Tay Nguyen
- Regions of Cao Bang - Lang Son - Bac Giang - Bac Ninh - Thai Nguyen - Bac Kan.
- Regions of Lao Cai - Yen Bai - Ha Giang - Tuyen Quang - Vinh Phuc - Phu Tho.
- Northwest Region.

+ 197 economic zones, industrial parks, export processing zones, high-tech zones (referred to as industrial parks).

8.4.3- Keys sectors in need of fire prevention and control

1	Building
2	Industry
3	Defence - Security
4	Transport
5	Petrol
6	Oil and gas (oil and gas exploiting and processing)
7	Electricity
8	Tourism
9	Trade and services
10	Aviation
11	Postage and Telecommunications
12	Footwear

13	Paper - Wood - Matches
14	Textile - Garment
15	Forestry

8.4.4- Key establishments in need of fire prevention and control:

+ All over the country there are nearly 70,000 establishments considered key points for prevention and control, in which many establishments are exposed to especially high risk of fire and explosion, being political key establishments, crowded residential areas, petroleum, gas, electricity, chemical stations, markets, commercial centers, high buildings, sea ports, air ports, production establishments in the economic, industrial, export processing parks, high-tech areas and production establishments of all other economic sectors and flammable forests.

8.5. Situation of allowances for occupational accidents, diseases according to social insurance regimes

Table 43: Occupational accident and disease regime implementation

No.	Target	Unit	Year			
			2006	2007	2008	2009(estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	No. of units involved in social insurance	Units	126,729	145,236	166,841	170,250
1	Administrative sector	Units	63,496	68,306	73,077	73,200
2	Production and commerce industries, in which:	Units	63,233	76,930	93,764	97,050
	State-owned	Units	8,287	8,014	8,180	8,213
	Private, Ltd., etc.	Units	49,023	61,824	76,823	79,869
	Foreign-invested	Units	5,923	7,092	8,761	8,968
II	No. of persons involved in social insurance	Persons	6,745,778	8,179,002	8,539,467	8,951,590
1	Administrative sector	Persons	2,585,199	3,444,207	3,341,009	3,206,100
2	Production and trading industries, in which:	Persons	4,160,579	4,734,792	5,198,458	5,745,490
	State-owned	Persons	1,397,936	1,367,166	1,315,102	1,305,000
	Private, Ltd., etc.	Persons	1,474,643	1,525,406	2,129,556	2,514,390
	Foreign-invested	Persons	1,288,000	1,842,220	1,753,800	1,926,100
III	Total collections from social insurance	Millions VND	18,761,181	23,754,510	30,939,365	35,220,100
	Of which collections from funds for occupational accidents, diseases	Millions VND		1,187,345	1,519,668	1,761,005
IV	Total payments for social insurance	Millions VND	25,981,000	33,780,948	44,820,742	54,985,278
V	Occupational accidents policies					

No.	Target	Unit	Year			
			2006	2007	2008	2009(estimated)
1	Total victims of occupational accidents received social insurance policies arising in the year	Persons	5,161	5,144	5,465	5,542
	Administrative sector	Persons	1,095	1,286	1,132	1,150
	Production and commerce industries	Persons	4,066	4,372	4,527	4,392
1.1	Total deaths caused by occupational accidents received social insurance	Persons	650	710	664	680
	Administrative sector	Persons	59	57	63	65
	Production and commerce industries	Persons	591	653	601	615
1.2	Number of persons with working ability reduced between 5% and 30%	Persons	2,630	2,756	3,021	3,050
	Administrative sector	Persons	752	827	937	946
	Production and commerce industries	Persons	1,878	1,929	2,084	2,105
1.3	Number of persons with working ability reduced between 31% and 80%	Persons	1,807	1,608	1,705	1,735
	Administrative sector	Persons	256	241	273	278
	Production and commerce industries	Persons	1,551	1,366	1,432	1,457
1.4	Number of persons with working ability reduced between 81% and 100%	Persons	74	70	75	77
	Administrative sector	Persons	4	4	5	5
	Production and commerce industries	Persons	70	66	70	72
2	Total persons received benefits for occupational accidents in the year	Persons	26,411	28,077	29,864	31,700
2.1	Total persons received benefits until 31/12	Persons	23,131	24,611	26,179	27,970
2.2	Total persons received lump sum	Persons	2,630	2,756	3,021	3,050
2.3	Total deaths caused by occupational accidents received social insurance benefits	Persons	650	710	664	680
3	Total social insurance benefits for occupational accidents	Millions VND	78,295	110,659	150,092	189,490

No.	Target	Unit	Year			
			2006	2007	2008	2009(estimated)
3.1	For deaths caused by occupational accidents	Millions VND	5,208	8,970	12,908	15,912
3.2	For working ability reduction from 5% to 30%	Millions VND	6,470	16,199	29,850	36,163
3.3	For working ability reduction from 31% to 100%	Millions VND	66,617	85,491	107,334	137,415
VI	Benefits for occupational diseases					
1	Total victims of occupational diseases arising in the year	Persons	691	742	903	920
	Number of deaths caused by occupational diseases	Persons	320	386	371	410
	Number of persons received lump sum for occupational diseases	Persons	371	356	532	510
2	Number of persons received monthly benefits for occupational diseases	Persons	8,186	8,557	9,039	9,512
3	Victims of occupational diseases received monthly benefits until 31/12, in which:	Persons	23,048	32,373	41,893	48,820
	No of persons received lump sum	Millions VND	876	2,335	3,560	4,720
	No of persons received monthly benefit		22,172	30,037	38,333	44,100

9- Campaigns, events on OSH -FEP information, propaganda during the last 5 years

9.1- The National Week on OSH - Fire Prevention and Control

9.1.1- Steering Committee of National Week on OSH - FEP (According to Official Document No. 539/LDTBXH on 26/2/1999)

Steering Committee of the National Week includes members representing the central-level agencies such as: OSH State management, representatives of employers and employees, mass media agencies as follows:

- Minister of MOLISA - Chief of Steering Committee;
- Deputy Minister of MOLISA - Deputy standing Chief of Steering Committee;
- Province-level leaders of People's Committees within localities registering to set up the national week of national OSH - FEP;

- Vice President of VGCL - Deputy Chief;
- Deputy Minister of Public Security - Deputy Chief;
- Deputy Minister of Health - Deputy Chief;
- Leader of Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry - Member;
- Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade - Member;
- Deputy Minister of Information and Communications - Member;
- Vice President of Vietnam Cooperative Alliance - Member;
- Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development - Member;
- Vice Chairman of Executive Board of Central Farmers Association of Vietnam - Member;
- Deputy Minister of Finance - Member;
- Leader of Vietnam Television - Member.

9.1.2- Responsibilities of the Central Steering Committee, ministries, industries, localities (according to Official Letter No. 4280 /BCDTLQG -ATLD dated 30th November, 2006)

** Responsibilities of the Central Steering Committee*

- Guiding ministries, industries, localities and enterprises in directing, coordinating and implementing yearly organized National Weeks;

- Selecting general topics, specific time to commence the National Week;

- Select a key locality (with its own characteristics and suitability with the topics of each year) and coordinate with the key locality to organize the opening ceremony of the National Week;

- Unifying implementation plans, coordinating activities and assigning specific responsibilities for some members of the Steering Committee in organizing the activities of the National Week;

- Organizing information, advocacy activities; organizing press conference to announce occupational accidents, occupational diseases, fire, explosion and OSH - FEP;

- Guiding the development and implementation of action programmes, commitments for OSH - FEP emulation in industries and enterprises;

- Finalizing, reviewing to withdraw experience to improve the National Week organization.

** Responsibilities of ministries, industries, unions*

- Directing, guiding sub-units to organize activities in response to the National Week;

- Organizing activities in response to major establishments;

- Planning and funding the implementation of the National Week, budgeting annual operational expenditures or expenditures related to national programmes of labour protection, safe work, OSH in ministries, industries and unions; directly organizing a number of activities in response to the National Week;

- Summarizing, evaluating, withdrawing experience and reporting establishments' operations to the Standing Steering Committee of the National Week.

** Responsibilities of localities*

- Establishing, consolidating the Steering Committee of the National Week within localities to guide and coordinate with other committees, industries, enterprises within the locality in organizing activities in response to the National Week. Members of the Steering Committee include:

- + *Head of Committee:* President (or Vice President) of People's Committees within provinces and cities.

- + *Deputy Heads of Committee:* Leaders of Province/City Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Department of Health, the Confederation and Province/City Police.

- + *Committee members:* leaders of departments, industries of Culture-Information, Finance, Planning and Investment, Industry, Agriculture and Rural Development, local Radio and Television, Cooperative Alliance, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Vietnam Farmers Association.

- Directing, guiding functional committees, industries, enterprises, manufacturing & business establishments within the locality with regards to activities organized in response to the National Week within the locality;

- Organization of responsive activities at major establishments;

- Planning and budgeting expenditures to organize responsive activities; budgeting expenditures within the locality's annual operation plans;

- Summarizing, evaluating, withdrawing experience and reporting the National Week organization within the locality to the Standing Steering Committee.

** Responsibilities of corporations, enterprises, production & business establishments*

- Developing plans in response to the National Week and measures to improve working conditions in enterprises; organizing information propaganda activities of the National Week on OSH - FEP;

- Organizing, launching employees in enterprises and directing the members to respond to the National Week and enterprises' action programmes through a specific plan in accordance with actual enterprises' situation and conditions;

- Budgeting yearly expenditures in response to the National Week in annual labour protection plan of the enterprise;

- Summarizing, evaluating, withdrawing experience and reporting the organization of the National Week to the Standing Steering Committee of the National Week (for Corporation 91) and to the Provincial/City Steering Committee (for enterprises, production and business establishments within the locality).

9.1.3. Evaluation and review

Ministries, industries, provinces, cities People's Committees directly under the central government and enterprises shall summarize, evaluate and report to MOLISA before 30 April every year for summarization and report to the Prime Minister.

9.1.4. Launching the National Week on OSH – FEP

Year 2006: Held from 18th to 24th March 2006, the 8th National Week was called ‘OSH-FEP in production areas exposed to risk of occupational accidents, diseases and fire, explosion.’ The nation-level opening ceremony was held on 18th March, 2006 in Nha Trang City (Khanh Hoa). Deputy Prime Minister Pham Gia Khiem on behalf of the Government attended and started the National Week with more than 500 delegates representing the Center’s and localities’ agencies, departments, industries, OSH staffs, trade union officials of ministries, industries, enterprises and nearly 2,500 workers, farmers in Nha Trang City.

Year 2007: The 9th National Week was held from 18th to 24th March, 2007 with the topic ‘Improving working conditions, reducing occupational accidents and diseases, fire and explosion’. The National Celebration was held on 18th March, 2007 at the Cultural Home of My Phuoc II Industrial Zone, Ben Cat District, Binh Duong Province. The general topic of the Week was "Improving working conditions, reducing occupational accidents and diseases, fire and explosion".

Year 2008: The 10th National Week was held from 16th to 22nd March, 2008 with the topic ‘Improving working conditions, reducing occupational accidents and diseases, fire and explosion’. The opening ceremony of the 10th National Week ‘OSH-FEP’ was held in the morning of 16th March at Phu Tho Province’s Sports Stadium. Attending the ceremony was Ms. Nguyen Thi Doan - Member of the Central Executive Party Committee - Vice President, Ms. Tong Thi Phong - Secretary of the Central Executive Party Committee - Vice Chairman of the National Assembly, Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan - Member of the Central Executive Party Committee, Minister of MOLISA, Head of the Steering Committee of the National Week ‘OSH - FEP’, and representative leaders of ministries, industries, unions, central and local agencies, international guests and more than 2,000 representatives from Phu Tho Province’s enterprises.

Year 2009: The 11th National Week was held from 15th to 22nd March, 2007 with the topic ‘Raising awareness, heightening responsibility and boosting compliance with

OSH and FCP prevention legislation by organizations, individuals and the whole society'. The National meeting was launched on 15th March, 2007 at the Flower Park of Da Lat City, Lam dong Province. Attending the launching meeting were the Deputy Prime Minister Truong Vinh Trong and representative leaders from ministries, industrial lines and localities, 30 international guests and thousands of workers from various enterprises.

9.1.5- Results of responsive activities of the National Week on OSH - FEP

Table 44: Some key results of responsive activities of the National Week on OSH - FEP as reported by ministries, industries and localities

No.	Particulars	Year			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Discussions, reports on TV, radio	2795	890	4200	1.464
2	News, articles on newspapers	1242	1426	2000	4.125
3	Number of excellent OSH officer contests	1443	3404	6700	584
4	Number of persons trained with OSH - FEP	276689	440458	436201	310.418
5	Number of manoeuvres, art exchanges	760	1156	2300	2882
6	Number of persons with health checks-up	401.921	435970	107.234	487.357
7	Number of units, enterprises with measured and supervised working environment	1526	860	1398	2554
8	Number of tests, self-tests, inspections on OSH, FEP	11883	15853	14.300	852
9	Seminars, talks on specific topics	300	300	46	198
10	Publications of:				
	- Leaflets, sets of leaflets	30000		876.995	220.566
	- Posters	14000		200.000	73.170
	- Handbooks		1700	42.951	82.504
11	Signing commitments	*	284	*	*
12	Visits to occupational accident victims and their family members	*	167	2.185	1.423

(Source: Reports No. 43/BCDTLQG-BC dated 26/6/2006, 44/BCDTLQG-BC dated 1/8/2007, 80/BCDTLQG-BC dated 17/8/2009 and synthesized data of Bureau of Safe Work.)

Notes: (*) data not recorded yet.

In addition, some other responsive activities were organized, for example, OSH exhibitions, labour protection corners, commitments signed with other enterprises or within enterprises.

9.2- Day of the entire nation for fire prevention and control

- Annually, the 4th October is ‘the Day of the entire nation for fire prevention and control’. The provisions for the date was ratified by the National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the 10th Term, 9th Session dated 29th June, 2001 and listed in the Article 11 of the Law on Fire Prevention and Control.

- Every year, the Police Force of Fire Prevention and Control actively collaborates with central and local mass media agencies to organize propaganda programmes on FPC with various and creative contents welcomed by all people. In addition, the whole Force directly held many talks on laws and knowledge of FPC; guided organizations to hang bands, slogans on FPC; printed and issued propaganda and warning leaflets on safety measures to ensure FPC in daily life, production, business, etc.; held many FPC training courses for various subjects (Employers, employees, FPC officials, officers, establishments and night-watch people); steered, directly developed and consolidate FPC forces, night-watch people in terms of techniques and equipment to be capable of taking responsibilities for FPC at establishments, units and residential areas.

9.3- Movement ‘Green-Clean-Beautiful, ensuring OSH’

The movement ‘Green - Clean - Beautiful, ensuring OSH’ was launched by the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour in 1996 to mobilize the working class to actively get involved in the implementation of labour protection, improve working conditions and environment with the objectives: 1- Making the landscape of units and establishments bluer, cleaner through actively planting trees, garden flowers, taking care and preserve the clean, green and beautiful environment; 2- Ensure working conditions and environment in the manufacturing area to be improved, less polluted, healthier, contributing to the prevention against occupational accidents and diseases, ensuring OSH; 3- Foster production culture to create closer linkage between employees and their establishments for better productivity, product quality and work efficiency.

Implemented over the years, many contents of the movement have been concretized in the form of practical emulations, appealing the majority of the employees to participate in the movement in accordance with actual conditions of individual establishments, for example, the movement to build ‘Clean, pretty, safe workshop corner’, ‘Clean and civilized office’ in Ho Chi Minh City, ‘Safe month’, ‘Safe year’ in the industry sector, ‘Model station’, ‘Safe line’, ‘Safe Operations’, ‘Light, Blue - Safe’ by the Electricity of Vietnam; ‘Regular, cultural, safe’ in the

Vietnam Railway sector, etc. Many enterprises in the sectors of Industry, Chemicals, Petroleum, Textile, Fisheries, in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Binh Thuan, Binh Dinh, Ben Tre, etc. have set objectives to achieve ISO 9000, ISO 14000, OHSAS 18000 while striving to implement the movement 'Green - Clean - Beautiful, ensuring OSH. Many Confederations of Labour, Industry Unions have combined the movement 'Green - Clean - Beautiful, ensuring OSH' with the movement to build establishment culture, using this criterion to assess the movement to build establishment culture, etc. Many establishments have applied foreign methods of OSH management to attract employees to take part in the movements, for example, the application of the Japanese 5S approach to ensure OSH in the workplace (establishments in Hanoi), the Dupont method of STOP to prevent risk of accidents (in oil and gas establishments), etc. Forms of diverse and abundant emulations above have attracted most of the employees to actively improving working environment, conditions in many industrial parks, enterprises, agencies, schools, hospitals to satisfy the requirements of quality management for the birth of the 'clean products' when Vietnam integrates into the world's economic development process.

The organization of planting trees, flower gardens, ornamental plants to create clean landscaping, improve and protect working environment, living habitat has been implemented in several industrial parks, enterprises, agencies, schools and hospitals. Many establishment unions play an important role in organizing employees to regularly take care of trees, flower gardens in establishments and join in the movement of tree planting within the locality.

OSH officers and their network are public voluntary forces organized and directed by establishment unions as the core of the movement 'Green - Clean - Beautiful, ensuring OSH', labour protection, occupational accident and disease prevention in establishments. After launching a movement 'Green - Clean - Beautiful, ensuring OSH' in early 1997, the Confederation issued directions to trade unions to strengthen network of OSH officers to really become an active network in trade union activities in terms of labour protection and movements. Over 10 years of consolidating and developing the OSH staffs in localities, industries, establishments, according to incomplete reports from 1997 to 2008, the number of national OSH officers increased 1.42 times (1997: 110,359 people, 2008: 156,400 people). The number of the OSH officer team has rapidly risen up with improved capacity to become the leaders of more effective labour protection activities in many establishments.

Aware of the requirements of stable and sustainable development in enterprises, many establishment unions have organized campaigns to urge enterprise managers to invest tens of thousands of VND billions in tens of thousands of factories to upgrade and install ventilation systems against dust, steam, hazardous gases, innovate technology and

enhance automatic, semi-automatic devices to improve working conditions. Together with investments to improve working conditions, the organization of movements for employees to promote initiatives, research and application of scientific advances to improve working conditions in many enterprises in various localities and industries has also played an important role.

In August 2006 the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour summarized 10-year activities of this movement and continued to upgrade this movement to a higher level in the new period. According to incomplete reports in 10 years, 28,707 initiatives to improve working conditions have been applied to improve working conditions and reduced hazardous, dangerous and heavy factors for employees, contributing to better employee health, labour productivity, and saving hundreds of VND billions in localities and industries. Initiatives and solutions applicable to improve efficiency and reduce levels of dust, exhaust gases in boilers, power plants, tanks for chemical insulation and neutralization, processes to manufacture systems to spray water in the form of mist to prevent dust in the stages of stone beating and grinding, coal selection, two fan systems to prevent dust released from grinding, painting, welding in the ship basement, etc. in many enterprises have improved working environment and conditions for employees. Many initiatives to improve working conditions have awarded certification of creative labour by the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour.

The Vietnam General Confederation of Labour commended and awarded 454 flags, 2,549 certificates of merit for 2,021 collective units and 982 individual establishments nationwide who made outstanding achievements in 10 years in implementing the movement 'Green - Clean - Nice, Ensuring OSH'.

9.4. International and national scientific seminars and, conferences organized in Vietnam

Table 43: List of Workshop, conferences

No.	Workshop, conference names	Year	Organizers
1	Meeting responsive to the World Day on Safety - Health at Workplace (28th April) and the World Day on Noise.	2005	VOSHA
2	The 6th ASEAN OSHNET coordinating Board Meeting	3/2005	MOLISA, ASEAN-OSHNET
3	Conference 'Social responsibilities of enterprises'	3/2005	VCCI
4	Workshop on Building National Programme on Labour Protection, OSH	3/2005	MOLISA, ILO, ASEAN-OSHNET
5	Workshop on Safety Culture at	4/2005	MOLISA, ILO

No.	Workshop, conference names	Year	Organizers
	Workplace		
6	Workshop on OSH in Agriculture	11/2005	MOLISA, ILO/Japan
7	International Conference on Accident and Injury Prevention, and Building a Safe Community	26-27/10/2006	MOH
8	Seminar on Healthcare for Employees in the new Situation	2006	MOH
9	Occupational Accidents in Vietnam - Situation and Solutions	2007	VOSHA
10	Sub-regional seminar on employers' OSH organizations	18/4/2007	ILO- VCCI, IOE
11	Workshop in response to World's Day on OSH	24/4/2007	MOLISA - ILO
12	3rd session of National Council on Labour Protection	5/7/2007	National Council on Labour Protection
13	Seminar on safe work in mining industry	5-7/9/2007	German Insurance Association (ISA/StBG), MOLISA(Bureau of Safe Work)
14	Seminar on OSH training orientation to the year 2010	27-28/11/2006	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
15	Scientific Seminar on NILP-JISHA	2006, 2007	NILP
16	Seminar on Improvement of OSH training (Son Tay and Ho Chi Minh Cities)	31/1-1/2/2007, 20-21/3/2007	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX
17	Seminar on OSH	11/5/2007	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX
18	Seminar on safe-work techniques	19/11/2007	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX
19	Conference on Best Quality - Safe Production - Healthy Employees - Strategies and services for concrete industry	23/11/2007	International Social Security Association in Mining Industry (BBG/StBG), MOLISA(Bureau of Safe Work)
20	Workshop on labour legislation	11/2007	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX
21	Workshop on instructions to implement National Programme for leaders, inspectors of 64 Departments of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh Cities)	11/2007, 12/2007	MOLISA - Project BSPS
22	Workshop on mining industry	5-7/9/2007	German Insurance Association, MOLISA
23	Workshop 'Best quality - Safe Production - Healthy workforce: Strategies and services for concrete industry'	23/11/2007	German Insurance Association, MOLISA
24	Workshop 'Occupational accidents in Vietnam - Situations and solutions'	4/12/2007	VOSHA, Liberty Mutual
25	2nd Asia - Pacific Conference on	4-6/11/2008	MOH

No.	Workshop, conference names	Year	Organizers
	Accident and Injury Prevention		
26	Workshop on OSH training in Vietnam	18/3/2008	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
27	Workshop on advisory reports on OSH training in Vietnam	28/4/2008	MOLISA- Project VIE/05/01/LUX - 2008
28	Workshop on safe work during the integration period	28/4/2008	MOLISA
29	Effectively implementing mechanism to strengthen national OSH	12-14/5/2008	MOLISA, ILO and ASEAN OSHNET
30	International Workshop on safety in using chemicals	2008	NILP
31	International seminar on safety in using asbestos	8/2008	NILP
32	Vietnam-Japan Workshop on processing equipment for daily life and urban waste	7/2008	NILP
33	Conference on implementation of occupational diseases prevention (in the North and the South)		MOH
34	3rd International Scientific Conference on Labour Medicine and OSH Environment	21-23/10/2008	MOH, Viet Nam Union of Occupational Medicine, University of Washington, America
35	Workshop on developing OSH Laws(in the North)	5/11/2008	MOLISA- ILO
36	Workshop on developing OSH Laws (in the South)	11/11/2008	MOLISA- ILO
37	2nd Conference on Accident- Injury Prevention in Asia - Pacific Ocean	4-6/11/2008	MOH, World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund
38	Mid-period Workshop on evaluation of Project 'Strengthen OSH capacity training in Vietnam'	4/11/2008	MOLISA, ILO
39	Meeting responsive to Seoul Declaration on OSH	2008	VOSHA
40	OSH in public companies	2008	VOSHA
41	Training workshop on OSH Inspection	3-7/11/2008	MOLISA(Bureau of Safe Work), Singapore Ministry of Manpower (OSH Department)
42	Yearly Conference on National OSH Information Network every year	Every December	MOLISA - NIOEH, NILP
43	International conference 'Safety control in manufacturing boilers and pressure equipment'	2009	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Gtz Viet Nam
44	Conference: 'Strengthening Activities of the Control Board in associate with Monitoring, Inspecting OSH in	2009	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance

No.	Workshop, conference names	Year	Organizers
	Cooperatives' in the North and South		
45	Workshop on 'Safety and Health in Mining and Stone Exploitation'	2009	MOLISA, StBG
46	Workshop on OSH Socialization in Vietnam	2009	VOSHA
47	Workshop on OSH for some specific sectors	2009	VOSHA
48	Workshop on OSH issues for agricultural activities of farmers	2009	VOSHA
49	Workshop on The youth with OSH when starting career	2009	VOSHA
50	Workshop on OSH for women workers involved manual work	2009	VOSHA
51	Preliminary conference on the implementation of Resolution 5b/NQ-BCH on 8th July, 2005 on strengthening labour protection in the new situation	2009	MOET
52	Awareness Raising Workshop to Protect Enterprises and Employees from Pandemic Human Influenza	2009	MOLISA, ILO
53	World Day on safety-health at work on 28th April and OSH promotion in Vietnam.	2009	MOLISA, ILO
54	Consultation workshop on strengthening national OSH in Vietnam	2009	MOLISA, ILO
55	38th International writing contest UPU with the theme 'Write a letter to someone to say why favorable working conditions can bring a better life'	2008 -2009	Ministry of Information and Communications, MOET, MOH, Central Youth League, Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications Group

9.5- Propaganda materials (manuals, leaflets, posters, etc.)

Table 46: Propaganda materials

No.	Organizations	Materials	Year				Notes
			2006	2007	2008	2009	
1	Ministry of Construction	Posters, slogans, banners (sheets, ones)		10,000			
2	Vietnam General Confederation of Labour	Posters, slogans, banners (sheets, ones)	107,544	47,939	102,111		First half of year 2008
		Leaflets	1.006.469	359,824	176,995		First half of

		(sheets)					year 2008
		Books	80,593	75,386	42,951		First half of year 2008
		No. of OSH officers	163,911	157,079			
3	Ministry of Public Security	Hoardings, Posters, banners, slogans (ones)	5,825	5,936	4,252		First 9 months of year 2008
		Leaflets (sheets)	67,958	69,125	61,327		First 9 months of year
4	MOH (Department of Preventive Health, NIOEH)	Posters (sheets)	70,876				
		Leaflets	100,000				
5	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance	Leaflets			4,000	5,000	
6	VOSHA	Leaflets (2 types) (sheets)			10,000		
		Poster pictures (2 types) (sheets)			6,000		
7	Ministry of Defence	Reports, discussions on TV (times)				273	
		Articles in magazines (articles)				230	
		Contests to learn about OSH, fire and explosion prevention (times)				1,780	

9.6- Other activities of information and propaganda

Table 47: Propagation on mass media and contest organization

No.	Organizations	Activities	Year				Notes
			2006	2007	2008	2009	
1	Vietnam General Confederation of Labour	Discussions, interviews on TV (times)	172	136	187		First half of 2008
		Reports on radio, TV (news, articles)	1,430	2,290	568		First half of 2008
		Articles in newspapers, magazines (articles)	1,289	1,970	686		First half of 2008

No.	Organizations	Activities	Year				Notes
			2006	2007	2008	2009	
		Displays, exhibitions on OSH activities (times)	219	139	157		First half of 2008
		Contests of excellent OSH officers	823	500	522		First half of 2008
		Organization of contests to learn about OSH, fire and explosion prevention	1.009	491	483		First half of 2008
		Build labour protection clubs, corners		9	6		
2	Ministry of Public Security	Direct propaganda (session/ person)	3,543/ 275,860	1,820/ 100,680	2,487/ 127,623		First 9 months of year 2008
		Organization of signing commitments for safety, fire prevention and control (establishments)	137,728	38,365	19,491		First 9 months of year 2008
		News, articles, reports	1,059	1,129	902		First 9 months of year 2008
3	Ministry of Defence	News, articles, reports, seminar	782				2006-2008
		Contests on fire prevention, fire fighting.	925				2006-2008
		Contests to learn about OSH, fire and explosion prevention (times/ person)	440/61,418				2006 -2008
		Contests on safety initiatives in the General Logistics Department			1		
4	Farmers Union	Contests on manoeuvre of pesticide usage and first aid poisoned victims (times)	1	1			
		Contests 'Farmers with OSH in agricultural production'	1	1	2	1	
5	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance	News articles, reports		52	2007-2009		
6	MOH	Broadcast news articles, reports	2,250				2006-2007

No.	Organizations	Activities	Year				Notes
			2006	2007	2008	2009	
		News articles in newspapers, magazines	1,000				
		Meetings (times/ establishments/ persons)	52/5,000/75,000				2006-2008
7	MOLISA	Good safety management			5		
		Column 'Safe Work and the Legislation' (volume)			21		
		Column 'Safe Work in enterprises' (volume)			10		
		Children day for painting occupational safety				1	
		Contests on composing Posters on OSH-Fire Prevention			1	1	
		Column 'OSH for employees'				24	
		Programme on legislation consulting on the Voice Broadcasting of Viet Nam				24	
		OSH films				5	
		Consulting sections Viet Nam Television				6	
8	VOSHA	OSH seminar, talks to exchange OSH on the Vietnam Television, the Voice broadcasting of Vietnam, HTV, VTC.	2	2			
		OSH talks on Science and Life Newspapers			1		

10- OSH - FEP international cooperation activities

Table 48: List of international cooperation activities

No.	Activity	Partners	Beneficiaries
1	Attending scientific meetings and annual meetings of the APOSHO.	Thailand (2005), Indonesia (2006), Singapore (2007), Korea (2008)	VOSHA
2	Attending the 10th International Conference on occupational respiratory diseases, Beijing, China.	ILO, 2005	MOH
3	The 6th Global Conference on Improving Health, Bangkok, Thailand.	InWent - Germany 2005	MOH

No.	Activity	Partners	Beneficiaries
4	International Conference on physical and public health, Beijing, China.	WHO, 2005	MOH
5	Workshop on health culture village evaluation, Tokyo, Japan.	Tokyo University of Health, 2006	MOH
6	Regional conference of national clues on accident and injury prevention, Manila. Philippines.	WHO, 2006	MOH
7	Learning about information network for community in trauma transportation, emergency and care, Washington State, CDC, USA.	AP, 2006	MOH
8	Attending Conference on OSH Research OSH, Indonesia.	ASEAN-OSHNET, 2006	MOLISA
9	Attending Conference on International Labour Inspection (IALI)	Canada - 2007	
10	Attending Conference on International Labour Inspection (IALI)	Australia -2008	
11	Attending the meeting of the OSH Network, ILO (CIS).	ILO	MOLISA
12	Attending OSH training course in the SME, Philippines.	OSHCT	MOLISA
13	Attending a training course for OSH officials, South Korea.	KOSHA, Korea, 2006	MOLISA
14	Attending workshop on OSH standards, Malaysia.	ASEAN-OSHNET	MOLISA
15	Attending the WHO Conference on global plan on occupational health in period 2008-2017, Geneva, Switzerland.	WHO, 2006	MOH
16	<p>Building capacity in relation to occupational health and environmental sanitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation with WHO + Trained to improve information technology capacity in occupational medicine reports (2006) + Attended in International Conference on Occupational Health (ICOH) in Milan, Italy (2006) + Edited OSH and occupational health prevention training documents in health facilities (2007) + Did research to develop health standards for recruitment and periodic examinations for medical staffs exposed to radiation, ion factors and microorganism (2006-2007) + Did research on burden from occupational injuries for shipbuilding workers (2007) + Did research on child labour and factors influencing children health in some trade villages (2007) 	WHO, University of Washington	NIOEH

No.	Activity	Partners	Beneficiaries
	+ Developed instructions on environmental monitoring and worker health exposed to high asbestos silicosis (2008) + Edited, supplemented regular stipulations on Occupational medicine (2008-2009) - Cooperated with University of Washington: + Training programme on Occupational medicine capacity strengthening (Guides to read films, diagnose silicosis, ergonomics applications, health economics, cost-effective, etc.)		
17	Project on mining Inspection.	Germany	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Environment
18	'Research on accident injuries and occupational injuries for people in Xuan Tien Commune - Xuan Truong Dist - Nam Dinh Province'	'Cooperation project with Liberty Mutual Research Institute for Safety, USA	NIOEH
19	'Research on treating heavy metals in waste water'	Cooperation project with DANIDA	NIOEH
20	Building a model of OSH management, monitoring and environment protection for small and medium enterprises. The project completed in Hai Duong (2007) and was finishing in Hai Phong (end of 2008).	Cooperation project with OXFAM (Belgium) 3 phases in 2006-2008	NILP
21	Annual cooperation programme with JISHA in training, experience exchange for OSH staff	JISHA, Japan	NILP
22	Improvement of OSH and environment protection efficiency, quality and forms for non-State small and medium enterprises	APHEDA, Australia phase 3, period 2006-2010	NILP
23	Cooperation project to implement and improve OSH & environmental protection performance efficiency for aquatic product exploitation and processing industry in Central Highlands.	Norway Trade Union Fund	NILP
24	OSH cooperation programme in ASEAN to promote OSH activities in Services Industries	ASEAN	NILP presided and steered
25	Cooperation programme to improve OSH awareness of employees in consumption goods and leather industries.	UNISON (UK)	NILP
26	Project on OSH Exhibition Construction and Development of Vietnam in Hanoi (since 2006).	OSH international organizations, German enterprises	NILP
27	Study tours, workshop participation, FPC training courses, rescue, for example: fire safety in buildings and works; FPC	Japan, USA, Thailand, India, Belarus, China, Malaysia	FPC police

No.	Activity	Partners	Beneficiaries
	training skills, etc.		
28	Investments in additional equipment of fire fighting rescue	Japan	FPC police
29	Occupational Health	WHO, ILO, USA, France, Sweden, Canada, Singapore	MOH
30	OSH training for Vietnam	Singapore Council for Safety	VOSHA
31	Project Business Sector Programme Support (BSPS) - Component 2: Working Environment Improvement	Denmark 2005-2010	MOLISA (Bureau of Safe Work), VGCL, VCCI, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong, Ha Tay (Ha Noi), Nghe An
32	Project 'Capacity building of OSH in Agriculture in Vietnam' (RAS/04/M01/JPN)	Donoured by Japan through ILO 2004 - 2007	MOLISA
33	Project 'Capacity building for OSH training'	Luxembourg 2006-2008	MOLISA
34	Attending The World Congress on Safety and Health at Work	Korea	VOSHA, VGCL, MOLISA, MOH
35	Attending the International Conference on safe community, Thailand.	2007	UNICEF
36	Training fire prevention and control police for the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Democratic People's Republic of Laos.	Annually	University of Fire Prevention and control Police
37	Attending Training Course on <i>Improving working conditions in the economic sector of non-structure</i> in South Korea.	ILO- 2007, 2008, 2009	MOLISA, VCCI
38	OSH Study tour in Hong Kong.	Hongkong, 2007	VCCI
39	Attending the conference Social responsibilities of enterprises in Indonesia.	Norwegian Employers' Association -2008	VCCI
40	OSH Study tour in Taiwan.	Taiwan - 2008	VCCI
41	ILO/JAPAN Project on Effective Implementation of national OSH programmes on for improving Safety and Health at Workplace in Vietnam (RAS/08/07M/JPN).	Japan, ILO, WHO, 1/2009-12/2011	MOLISA, MOH, MARD, VGCL, VCCI, Vietnam Cooperation Alliance, Vietnam Farmer Union, and provinces as Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien - Hue, Dong Nai

No.	Activity	Partners	Beneficiaries
42	Attending the second global meeting of national coordinators on accident, injury and violence prevention, Mexico.	WHO, 2008	MOH
43	Conference on national clues on reporting road traffic safety, Philippines.	WHO, 2008	MOH
44	Attending the ASEAN- OSHNET Coordinating Board Meeting.	Annually	MOLISA
45	The 18th Global Conference on occupational safety and health, South Korea.	ILO, WHO, 2008	MOLISA, MOH, VCCI
46	International Conference on Prevention against Asbestos Diseases, Japan.	Japan, 2008	MOH
47	International Conference on accident, injury and violence prevention.	South Africa, 2008	MOH
48	Projects on Global Treaty with Social Accountability of enterprises for sustainable development goals.	UNDP, 2009-2010	VCCI
49	The project 'Support to Vietnam's Small and Medium Enterprise to improve knowledge and implement social accountability to strengthen links with global supply chains in sustainable production'	UNIDO, EuroCham, 2009-2011	VCCI
50	Attending Discussion 'Overcoming the challenges in relation to OSH-sharing experience in Japan'.	Japan, 2009	MOLISA
51	Attending training for OSH officials in Malaysia.	NIOSH, Malaysia, 2009	MOLISA
52	ILO tripartite Workshop on improvement on OSH conditions of the mining industry in Mongolia.	Mongolia, 2009	MOLISA, VINACOMIN
53	Workshop ASEAN-OSHNET 'good practices on OSH' in Singapore.	Singapore, 2009	MOLISA
54	Attend a training course for OSH personnel in South Korea.	KOSHA, South Korea, 2009	MOLISA
55	Attending a Senior ASEAN-China Conference.	China Ministry of Labour, 2009	MOLISA
56	Survey and assessment of OSH regimes for the Vietnamese employees abroad.	South Korea Ministry of Labour	MOLISA
57	Attending a course with the theme: 'Working environment control and occupational disease prevention' in Japan.	JICA, 2009	MOLISA
58	Attending Conference on Safety for Equipment and Machines with strict requirements on safe work and attending an award ceremony for safe work in Germany.	StBG, 2009	MOLISA
59	Attending Safe Work Workshop in South Korea.	South Korea Ministry of	MOLISA

No.	Activity	Partners	Beneficiaries
		Labour, 2009	
60	Attending the OSH Conference in Japan	Japan, 2009	MOLISA
61	Attending the Conference of expert discussion on 'Code of Practice in OSH in Agriculture'	ILO/Geneva, Switzerland- 2009	MOLISA
62	Attending the Workshop on National Strategy on OSH and Labour Inspection in Germany.	StBG, 2009	MOLISA
63	Exchange experiences in relation to OSH.	Singapore Building Contractors Association, 2009	MOLISA
64	Sharing experiences in the building and revising the national OSH Policy.	Bangladesh	MOLISA
65	Consulting OSH techniques in construction, assessment on environmental impacts	KOSHA, South Korea, 2009	MOLISA
66	Exchange views on resolving occupational accidents, the system of training policies, the application of management certification system for safe mine supervision	JICA, Japan, 2009	MOLISA
67	Avian influenza and the spread from the workplace.	ILO, 2009	MOLISA
68	OSH discussion in the workplace.	Malaysia Ministry of Human Resources	MOLISA
69	Signing the technical cooperation agreements on OSH.	KOSHA, Korea	MOLISA
70	Project 'Support the efficient implementation of National Programme on OSH in Vietnam' (RAS/08/07M/JPN).	ILO/Japan, 2009-2011	MOLISA
71	Project 'Strengthening the role of trade unions to implement enterprises' social accountability in Vietnam.'	German Confederation of Trade Unions, 2008-2010	VCCI
72	International seminars in Vietnam (see Section 9 - Campaigns, events and information propaganda on OSH-FEP in the past five years)		

11- Programmes on Social Accountability (CSR) or product management and the implementation of approaches to OSH management system, ISO 9000 and 14000, OHSAS 18000, SA8001, green productivity, gender equality, etc.

11.1- Cleaner production programme

Vietnam signed the International Declaration on Cleaner Production in January and September 1999 and set out the strategy to apply cleaner production in all industrial enterprises by the year 2020.

Vietnam Ministry of Industry and Trade has set out objectives and strategies to encourage application of cleaner production in industry to the year 2015 and direction to the year 2020 in all industrial establishments of all types, sectors, enhancing performance efficiency in using natural resources, reducing waste and preventing pollution, protecting and improving the environment, ensuring human health and promoting sustainable production. The targets by the year 2020 is to ensure that all industrial production establishments shall understand and realize the benefits of cleaner production and 50% of the establishments shall apply cleaner production.

This programme will be implemented in the form of technical performance and currently only nearly 300 enterprises (mainly in large and medium enterprises) apply. However, the current situation shows that many enterprises nationwide have not been well and correctly aware of this concept to positively respond.

To support enterprises in implementing this program, Green Credit Trust Fund (GCTF) in cooperation with Techcombank, ACB and VIB grant loans to enterprises satisfying certain conditions such as investments in new production lines or replacement the old ones to improve at least 30% of the environmental parameters. In fact, many enterprises have had no access to the funds due to the limitations and mechanism within those enterprises.

11.2- Social Accountability Programme

The Project ‘Support to Small and Medium Enterprise in Vietnam to improve knowledge and implement social accountability to strengthen business links with global supply chains in sustainable manufacturing’.

12- OSH - FEPC activities by specific industries or sectors

12.1- Mining Industry

- The Project ‘Technology innovation and modernization in the mining industry to the year 2015, vision to the year 2025’: On 4thDecember, 2008, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 159/2008/ Decision-TTg approved the project ‘Technology innovation and modernization in the mining industry to the year 2015, vision to the year 2025’ to strive to promote the technology applied in the mining industry to reach the regional level in the year 2015, the world level in the 2025; Science and technology shall become an important factor in improving production and business efficiency and competitiveness of enterprises, ensuring work safety and environment protection. The Prime Minister also assigned the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Construction, local Departments of Trade and Industry to bear responsibility for the organization of guidance, direction and implementation of inspection and supervision of the project implementation within the localities.

12.2- Medium and small enterprises

- Project 'Business Sector Programme Support - Component 2: Improving working conditions, sponsored by Denmark from 2005 to 2010.

- The Project 'Support to Small and Medium Enterprise in Vietnam to improve knowledge and implement social accountability to strengthen business links with global supply chains in sustainable manufacturing.' in the period 2008 - 2011.

13- OSH - FEP research, scientific application, supervision and examination activities

Table 49: List of scientific research topics

No.	Names and topic levels	Time	Research Agency
1	Monolithic environment processing equipment group	2005	Station for Working Environment Management and Development, NILP
2	Safe thrasher(Gold Cup at 2005 Technology Market in Ho Chi Minh City)	2005	Center for Safe Work, NILP
3	Survey and research conducted on OSH in 4 provinces of Nghe An, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong, Ha Tay	2006	VOSHA
4	Research applied on some solutions to promote information, training, dissemination of knowledge on OSH in small and medium sized production and trading establishments	2005-2006	VOSHA
5	'Silicosis due to exposure to Talc powder in some specific industries'	2005-2007	NIOEH
6	'Burden of occupational accidents and injuries in construction industry-intervention solutions'	2005-2007	NIOEH
7	Research and survey conducted on real situation of OSH and law enforcement related to OSH in enterprises recruiting many woman employees for exported products and using new technology	2006-2008	VOSHA
8	Evaluation on impacts of environmental pollution on employees' health in some key enterprises exposed to high risk, proposed solutions of environmental management and employees' health protection	2006-2008	NIOEH
9	Research on models to mitigate negative consequences affecting health in some trade villages	2006-2009	NIOEH
10	Research on impacts of environment pollution on health and diseases in the residential community around Lam Thao Fertilizers & Chemicals Company-Phu Tho, proposed solutions (at the state level)	2007-2009	NIOEH
11	'Developing Vietnamese standards on occupational medicine and environment Safety'	2007- 2008	NIOEH
12	Mobile mini-robots replacing humans in dangerous and harmful production stages	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP

No.	Names and topic levels	Time	Research Agency
13	Automats for cut-off unload voltage	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP
14	Safe power saws	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP
15	System for identifying effect of oil-dew filter with semi mask	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP
16	Equipment processing exhaust gas for medical waste burning furnaces of small capacity	2007	Center for Environment Science and Protection Equipment, NILP
17	Research on disorder of bone, muscle - Proposed list and preventative solutions	2007	Center for Human Science and Labour Health, NILP
18	Hybrid-fuel engine used for agricultural production in Central - 2007 Gold Cup at Da Nang Technology Market	2007	Central Tay Nguyen Sub-Institute of Labour & Environment Protection, NILP
19	Safe structure for wood processing machines	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP
20	Equipment of vibration reduction by motive allaying set	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP
21	Equipment containing and providing poisonous gas for testing systems	2007	Center for Safe Work, NILP
22	OSH training programme in simulated situations	2007	Central Tay Nguyen Sub-Institute of Labour & Environment Protection, NILP
23	Evaluate the effectiveness of the solutions to improve working environment and environment protection	2007	NILP
24	Methods of quantitative assessments of occupational accident risks by fuzzy deduction theory	2007	South Sub-Institute of Labour & Environment Protection, NILP
25	Device group to process running water for agricultural workers living in flooded areas in the Central	2007	Central Tay Nguyen Sub-Institute of Labour & Environment Protection, NILP
26	Solutions to limit vibration and noise impacts on workers using handheld vibration equipment	2007	Center for Occupational Health - NILP
27	Labour burden on completing lines to workers	2007	Center for Human

No.	Names and topic levels	Time	Research Agency
	in leather and footwear industry		Science and Labour Health - NILP
28	OSH solutions in ship building and repairing industry	2007	Center for Environment Science and Protection Equipment - NILP
29	Water processing device in highland areas by gravity filtration	2007	Working Environment Monitoring and observation Station - NILP
30	Research and assessment on OSH teaching situation in universities, colleges, technology areas; suggestions on new document contents in accordance with technology universities; draft criteria document on OSH framework for technology universities	2007	Hanoi University of Technology
31	Research on measures to disseminate OSH in enterprises	2007	Bureau of Safe Work
32	Investigate new percentages of occupational diseases for: -Occupational silicosis, deafness and skin discolouration -Occupational virus infected hepatitis	2007-2009	NIOEH, Hanoi University of public health
33	'Research on skin diseases in workers exposed to natural rubber production and processing'	2007-2009	NIOEH
34	Research on real situation of injuries due to road accidents in some key areas	2007-2009	NIOEH
35	Research and proposed solutions to strengthen capacity of Preventative Health Centers in quick response to diseases caused by environmental pollution and industrial production	2007-2009	NIOEH
36	Research on encephalogram changes of train-driving electrogrammers before and after working shifts		NIOEH
37	Ergonomic surveys on working positions, analysis of hazardous factors at some small and medium mechanic production		NIOEH
38	Research and suggested solutions to socialize OSH in Vietnam	2007-2009	VOSHA
39	Accelerating the implementation of social accountability in the businesses in the context of economic integration in the world.	2008	University of Labour - Society
40	Building the system of self-testing and monitoring of OSH in enterprises.	2008	Center for Research on Working Environment and Conditions
41	Constructing methods to determine hazardous, hard, dangerous careers and extremely	2008	Center for Research on Working

No.	Names and topic levels	Time	Research Agency
	hazardous, hard, dangerous careers		Environment and Conditions
42	<p>Develop an intervention model to prevent occupational diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and complete 04 prevention models against common occupational diseases: silicosis, deafness, skin discolouration, virus hepatitis in health officers - Implement the occupational diseases prevention model in 10 provinces nationwide, focusing on manufacturing establishments with risk of occupational deafness, silicosis (Kien Giang, Da Nang, Thua Thien Hue, Thai Nguyen, etc.), virus hepatitis (Vinh Phuc, Thua Thien Hue, etc.) 	2008	Department of Preventative Health and Environment, Health Institutes in 10 localities
43	'Develop a pilot model for hospital waste management and treatment at district line'	2008	NIOEH
44	<p>Participating in the National Occupational Diseases Prevention Programme of MOH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Investigate new percentages of 3 common occupational diseases: silicosis, dust, deafness, skin discolouration at manufacturing establishments in Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Thai Nguyen, Ha Nam, Ho Chi Minh City, + Develop a model to prevent occupational virus hepatitis and monitor the model implementation in 3 provinces of the North: Thai Nguyen, Vinh Phuc, Quang Ninh + Add HIV/AIDS, Cadmium poisoning, low frequency vibration to the list of insured occupational diseases in Vietnam. + Develop diagnostic standards for occupational diseases newly added to the list of occupational diseases. 		NIOEH
45	Research and analysis pesticide chemicals absorbed by soil and proposed solutions.	2008	Working Environment Monitoring and observation Station - NILP.
46	Do research, design and manufacture a system processing waste water containing heavy metals.	2008	Working Environment Monitoring and observation Station - NILP.
47	Research on systematization, standardization of various stakes, barriers and safety signs in production, early design, manufacture and application.	2008	Scientific Center for Safe Work, NILP
48	<i>Research and evaluation on situation of individual protection equipment in market and documentation compilation for direct usage.</i>	2008	Scientific Center for Safe Work, NILP.
49	Research and some suggested solutions on	2008	Center for

No.	Names and topic levels	Time	Research Agency
	improving working environment and environment protection for open-cast minerals mining and processing.		Environment Science and Protection Equipment - NILP
50	Research and development of safety regulations for establishments in some industries using radiation sources in manufacturing process.	2008	NILP
51	Technology research and application to predict risk of occupational accidents and diseases in construction industry and application to construction establishments in Ho Chi Minh City.	2008	South Sub-Institute of Labour Protection - NILP
52	Research on current OSH status in waste and hazardous waste collection, storage and processing industry in Ho Chi Minh City and proposed improvement solutions.	2008	South Sub-Institute of Labour Protection - NILP
53	Research to develop a waste water treatment system for medium and small enterprises using metal electroplate systems in newly expanded industry park in Da Nang.	2008	Central Tay Nguyen Sub-Institute of Labour & Environment Protection - NILP.
54	Research and some suggested solutions to improve working conditions for employees in road-bridge building sector in Central-Tay Nguyen.	2008	Central Tay Nguyen Sub-Institute of Labour & Environment Protection - NILP.
55	Research on relationship between socio-psychological factors and disorders of the bone, muscle among workers in seafood processing industry.	2008	Center for Human Science and Labour Health - NILP.
56	Research to develop 4 safe work training material sets in relation to: + <i>Construction at height</i> + <i>Drilling, construction and assembly of underground works and tunnels</i> + <i>Demolishing old building structures, cranes, stories and assembling components of the super-long and -super-heavy</i> + <i>Maintenance and repair of apartment buildings, multi-storey buildings</i>	2008	Ministry of Construction.
57	Research on organizational structure, functions, Duties and authorities of the labour protection network in parents-subordinate model based corporations	2008	Ministry of Construction
58	Research, compilation of OSH teaching programmes, curriculums for universities, colleges, high professional mid-level construction, project industries	2008	University of Construction
59	Real situation of teaching injuries prevention in sports and recommended syllabus to accommodate in courses on injuries prevention in sports	2008	Ha Tay Physical Training and Sports Pedagogic University
60	OSH teaching programmes for universities,	2008	Hanoi National

No.	Names and topic levels	Time	Research Agency
	colleges, professional middle-level for education science sector		University of Education
61	Research and assessment on real situation of safe work, labour protection taught in universities, colleges, middle-level professional schools in the economic sector and compilation of OSH programmes and subjects for universities, colleges, middle-level professional schools in the economic sector	2008	National Economics University
62	Pilot OSH-in-agriculture textbooks for forestry-fishery sector; recommended pilot teaching time for universities, colleges, middle-level professional schools in forestry- fishery sector; piloted textbooks in some representative schools	2008	Hanoi University of Agriculture
63	OSH orientation research on 4-Province Project	2008	Associate Prof. Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Nga - Union of Occupational medicine
64	Research to develop working environment improvement model	2008	OSHTC
65	Research and proposed policies, measures to ensure safe work, occupational accidents prevention; and protect lives and health of artists operating in circus, dancing and cinema industry	2008-2010	VOSHA
66	Investigating actual status of labour protection in the small and medium enterprises in the footwear and textiles sectors.	-	VCCI
67	Constructing the OSH management model for the fishery sector	2008-2009	Center for Research on Working Environment and Conditions
68	Comprehensive survey on occupational accidents	2009	MOLISA/ General Department of Statictics
69	Survey on actual OSH status in cooperatives, village enterprises exposed with high hazards in mining, construction, manufacturing, textile, etc.	2009	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance
70	Surveying, investigating and constructing a practical model for OSH management in cooperatives, trade villages.	2009	Vietnam Cooperative Alliance
71	Project 'Adjusting, supplementing the list of heavy, hazardous, dangerous careers and extremely heavy, hazardous, dangerous careers.	2009	Ministry of Defence

- Difficulties and obstacles in doing research and applying the current research results:

+ There are no specific regulations on mechanisms to share information on research results, topic and project surveys.

+ Electronic database have not been built to pool research results and survey outcomes on various topics and projects, thus, the efficiency in using and applying research results is still limited.

14. Sectors and national-level activities in Vietnam need to be prioritized to improve OSH - FEP and working environment in the near future

- Developing and improving lawful regulations and documents, especially to prepare for the compilation of OSH legislation and amend the Law of Social Insurance in allocating the Occupational Accident and Disease Insurance Fund for prevention purposes. ;

- Establishing the Occupational Accident and Disease Compensation Fund, thereby improving the efficiency of occupational accident and disease, and fire and explosion prevention as well as the accuracy of statistics data on occupational accidents, diseases to reduce supervision and examination activities.

- Improving the mechanisms and policies to socialize OSH issues in close association with the consolidated role of State management in OSH activities.

- Promoting the activities of information propagation and dissemination of OSH knowledge and laws by:

+ Building up general electronic OSH database (curriculums, research projects, survey results conducted by State Budget or other funding sources for the Vietnamese Government shall be stored in the general database) to provide easy access for reference purposes.

+ Focusing on the compilation of qualified training materials and textbooks and avoiding overlaps among them.

+ Focusing on educating and training for high-risk sectors (construction, mining, construction material manufacturing, agriculture, chemicals), disadvantaged target groups (farmers, employees and employers in trade villages, small and medium sized enterprises).

+ Consolidating the occupational health network at the provincial and ministerial levels; improve the quality of occupational disease examination and treatment.

- Improving the efficiency of inspection and supervision:

+ Strengthening OSH inspection staffs, especially engineers specialized in engineering, doctors specialized in occupational health.

+ Enhancing OSH-FPC control and inspection, focusing on areas exposed to high risk, such as mining, construction, electricity, chemicals;

+ Seriously handling violations against OSH regulations that lead to serious consequences.

- Studying and proposing initiatives to organize the 2nd National Programme on Safe Work and OSH.

- Directing, constructing and consolidating fire control plans for all establishments within the management responsibilities for fire prevention and control to ensure that 100% localities shall develop plans to control unexpected big fires and explosions that need the involvement of many large forces and resources then submit to the provincial People's Committee Chairman for approving and directing drill options. Reviewing, strengthening and building new fire prevention and control teams at establishments and night-watch groups in accordance with the Law on Fire Prevention and Control, especially in the key establishments, areas that are most at risk of fire occurrence; providing efficient equipment, professional training to ensure that those forces can operate effectively. Doing research to gradually equip vehicles, fire control pumps in some establishments and residential areas. There shall be part-time or volunteer working mechanisms.

Annex 1

**LIST OF MACHINES, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS WITH STRICT
REQUIREMENTS ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY**

*(Issued together with Circular No. 04/2008/TT-BLDTBXH dated 27th February 2008
of Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs)*

1. Various boilers (including superheaters and heating boilers) with the standard pressed operational pressure of steam of 0.7 bar (according to the Vietnamese Standard TCVN 6004: 1995);
2. Boilers used to heat water with an agent temperature over 115°C (as classified by the Vietnamese Standard 6004: 1995);
3. Pressure-resistant boilers with the standard pressed operational pressure of steam of over 0.7 bar (not including hydraulic static pressure) (as classified by the Vietnamese Standard 6153: 1996);
4. Tanks and barrels used to store, deliver liquefied gas or liquids with pressed operational pressure of over 0.7 bar or liquids or solids in the form of pressureless powder but to be opened for use by air pressure of higher than 0.7 bar (as classified by the Vietnamese Standard 6153: 1996);
5. Various air conditioning systems (as classified by the Vietnamese Standard 6104: 1996), except for systems that have operational refrigerant by water, air; systems that have volume of loaded refrigerant of less than 5 Kg for refrigerant of group 1, less than 2.5 Kg for refrigerant of group 2, volume of loaded refrigerant of group 3 is not limited;
6. Steam, boiled water pipelines of category I and category II with external diameters of 51 mm and above, pipelines of category III and category IV with external diameters of 76 mm and above (as classified by the Vietnamese Standards 6158 and 6159: 1996);
7. Fixed gas pipelines made of metal;
8. Various cranes: car cranes, rubber wheel cranes, chain wheel cranes, rail cranes, pyramid cranes, console cranes, motored winch cranes, small cranes;
9. Bridge cranes: rolling bridge cranes, hinge cranes;
10. Traveling cranes: traveling cranes, semi-bridge traveling cranes;
11. Winch hoists for materials; winch hoists for passengers; winch hoists in machines that execute work, winch hoists used for slope wells, telfers for passengers;
12. Electric winch rope hoists; manual winch rope hoists with load capacity of 1,000 kgs and above;
13. Electrical cable cars installed above a rail-way;
14. Electric load hoisting winches, electric lifting and pulling winches installed on a sloping floor; lift tables, lift platforms for passengers;

15. Manual cables with load capacity of 1,000 kg and above;
16. Hoists used to lift materials; hoists used to lift materials together with passengers; hoists used to lift passengers;
17. Bottles used to contain, carry compressed gas, liquefied gas, soluble gas with pressed operational pressure of over 0.7 bar (according to the Vietnamese criteria TCVN 6153: 1996 and the criteria ISO 1119-2002 for production of cylinder-shaped gas bottles made of composite);
18. Valve systems used to make up and charge gas, liquefied gas, soluble gas;
19. Various elevators;
20. Escalators for passengers;
21. Various types of explosives;
22. Explosive devices (explosive detonators, explosive lines, slow-burning explosive lines, etc.);
23. Forklift trucks operated by engines with the load capacity of 1,000kg and above, self-propelled forklift trucks used to carry passengers;
24. Public entertainment places: mobile performance stage; games that lift passengers to the height of 2 meters and above, with a moving speed of passengers from 3 m/s in comparison with a fixed stage (gliders, ferris wheels, chutes, etc.) except for equipment used for sport games).

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