

OSH AUTHORITIES

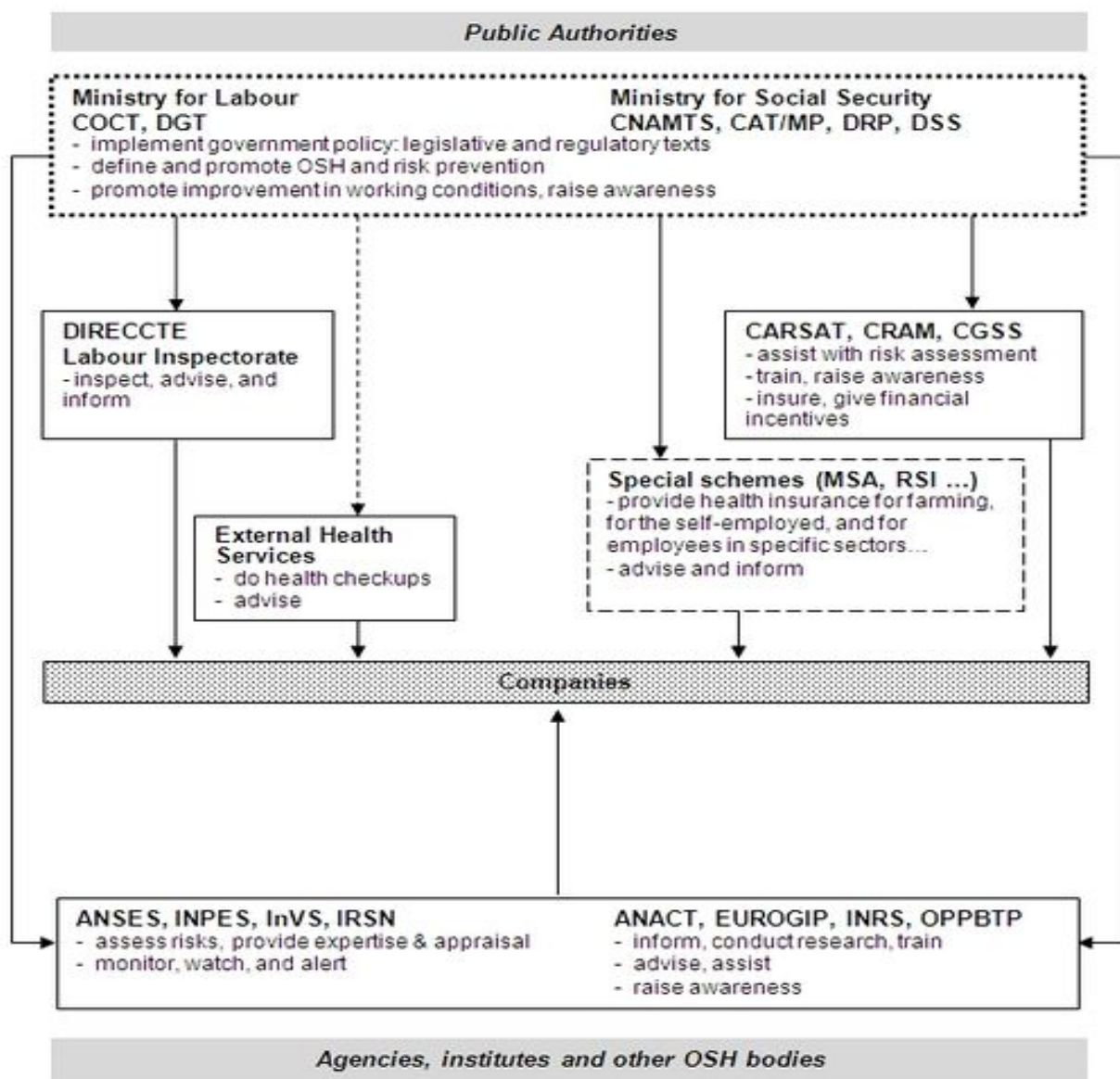
Description scheme for country overviews

FRANCE

Source: https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/OSH_system_at_national_level_-_France

Scheme

OSH Infrastructure



▪ **OSH authorities and inspection services**

Name of the Authority	The Ministry of Labour (Ministère du Travail)
Link	http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/ministere/ http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/ministere/organisation/article/dgt-direction-generale-du-travail
Short abstract	<p>The Ministry of Labour implements Government policy in the fields of labour, social dialogue, prevention of occupational accidents and diseases, employment, and vocational training.</p> <p>The General Directorate for Labour (Direction générale du travail - DGT) is the arm of the ministry of Labour that prepares, leads, and coordinates labour policy in order to improve collective and individual relations at work, to support and monitor collective agreements, to improve working conditions in companies, and to protect occupational health and safety. To this end, it is in charge of drafting and applying legislative and regulatory texts, and developing actions in that fields.</p>
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Name of the Authority	The Social Security Directorate (Direction de la sécurité sociale - DSS)
Link	http://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/organisation/directions/article/dss-direction-de-la-securite-sociale
Short abstract	<p>The Social Security Directorate (Direction de la Sécurité Sociale, DSS) is attached to the Ministry of Solidarities and Health and to the Ministry for Action and Public Accounts. It oversees the Social Security bodies of the funds of the general social security scheme, of the funds of the basic social security scheme for the self-employed other than in the farming sector, and of the funds of the special social security schemes.</p>
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Name of the Authority	Regional Directorates for Companies, Competition, Consumption, Labour and Employment (Directions Régionales des Entreprises, de la Concurrence, de la Consommation, du Travail et de l'Emploi- DIRECCTEs)– Labour Inspectorates
Link	http://direccte.gouv.fr/Organisation-d-une-Direccte.html http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/emploi/accompagnement-des-tpe-pme/tpe-pme/gerer-mes-ressources-humaines/article/le-role-de-l-inspection-du-travail
Short abstract	The Labour Inspectorate (Inspection du Travail) services have been attached to the DIRECCTEs that were set up by Decree 2009-1377 of 10 November 2009. Labour inspection is carried out mainly by the labour inspectors and controllers in charge of inspecting companies and informing the public. They check that labour law is being properly implemented, they advise and inform employers, employees and staff representatives about their rights and obligations, and they facilitate out-of-court conciliation between the parties, in particular for collective disputes. The Labour Medical Inspectorate (Inspection Médicale du Travail) constitutes a specific technical support body within the Labour Inspectorate services.
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Internal link to enforcement indicator by MS

▪ Compensation and Insurance bodies

Name of the Body	French National Health Insurance Fund for Salaried Workers (Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés-CNAMTS)
Link	https://www.ameli.fr/l-assurance-maladie/connaitre-l-assurance-maladie/missions-et-organisation/index.php
Short abstract	Since the French Law No. 46-2426 of 30 October 1946, occupational risk insurance has been incorporated into the assignments of the French Social Security system. In addition to providing compensation, the Social Security bodies also have a risk prevention mission. In 1967, a national Fund dedicated to Health Insurance was set up, namely the CNAMTS. It was also assigned the task of managing occupational risks.

	<p>The French Law No. of 25 April 1994 enabled the Health Insurance – Occupational Risks section (Occupational Accidents and Diseases (AT/MP) Branch) to acquire a certain amount of independence, in particular financial independence, while remaining with the CNAMTS.</p> <p>Occupational accidents and diseases are insured collectively by the companies. Contribution rates depend on the size of the establishment, on its sector of activity, and on the frequency and seriousness of the accidents or diseases that might be suffered by its employees. The compensation mission consists in meeting the needs of the victims by bearing the expenses incurred by victims of occupational accidents and diseases, by reimbursing treatment expenses, and by paying daily allowances and pensions, annuities or lump sums in the event of permanent disability.</p> <p>The CNAMTS (<i>Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés</i>) is an administrative national public establishment overseen by the Social Security Directorate. Its responsibilities and missions are specified in particular by French Law No. 2004-810 of 13 August 2004^[64]. The activities of the CNAMTS consist, in particular, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ defining the focuses, principles, and objectives that guide its action and the action of the French National Health Insurance scheme for salaried workers (the general Social Security scheme, or “Assurance Maladie”), and ensuring that they are implemented, ▪ defining and promoting prevention of disease, of occupational accidents, and of occupational disease by taking worthwhile national actions, ▪ determining and co-ordinating the activities of the bodies of the network of Health Insurance branches and Occupational Accidents and Diseases branches : regional and local health insurance funds (Caisses primaires d'assurance maladie, CPAMs), occupational health and pension insurance funds (Caisses d'Assurance Retraite et de la Santé au Travail-CARSATs), CRAMIF (Paris Region Regional Health Insurance Fund, Caisse Régionale d'Assurance Maladie d'Île de France), and CGSSs (General Social Security Funds for French overseas territories, Caisses Générales de la Sécurité Sociale)). These local and Regional Health Insurance Funds have, in particular, the mission of assisting companies in assessing the risks of occupational accidents and diseases with a view to preventing those risks, and the mission of taking part in pricing the insurance for occupational accidents and diseases. They advise companies in their risk prevention approach through direct action at the workplace.
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	<p>They also act through collective actions with the various trade sectors, designing risk assessment and risk prevention systems, offering training, and disseminating good practices and distributing financial incentives.</p> <p>The Occupational Accidents and Diseases Commission (<i>Commission des Accidents du Travail et des Maladies Professionnelles</i>, CAT/MP) is in charge of balancing the finances of the Occupational Accidents and Diseases (AT/MP) Branch, of pricing, compensation, and prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. To these ends, it determines the focuses of the Agreement on Objectives and Management (COG, <i>Convention d'Objectifs et de Gestion</i>) for the Branch. It approves the budgets for the French National Fund for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (<i>Fonds National de Prévention des Accidents du Travail et des Maladies Professionnelles</i>, FNPATMP).</p>
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Name of the Body	French Agricultural Social Security Scheme (Mutualité Sociale Agricole - MSA)
Link	http://www.msa.fr/lfy
Short abstract	<p>The existence of agricultural mutual benefit societies in France dates back to the 19th century. The role and the responsibilities of the MSA were defined by the Orders of 1945 setting up the French Social Security system. The MSA is the mandatory welfare protection body for farmers and agricultural workers. It covers, in particular, the risks of occupational accidents and diseases in agriculture, landscaping, forestry, and agri-food industries. An Agreement on Objectives and Management (COG, <i>Convention d'Objectifs et de Gestion</i>) defines the mutual commitments of the French State and the MSA. The Central Fund of the MSA (Caisse Centrale de la MSA (CCMSA)) represents the MSA at national level and leads the network of 35 regional funds. A specific occupational health and security plan for the agriculture sector has been adopted for 2016-2020.</p>
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Name of the Body	The Social Security scheme for the self-employed (Régime Social des Indépendants - RSI)
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Link	https://www.secu-independants.fr/nous-connaître.html
Short abstract	The RSI took over from three previously existing schemes and was set up pursuant to the provisions of French Law No. 2004-1343 of 9 December 2004. It is run by the representatives of its insured parties, who are craftspeople, shopkeepers, and self-employed professionals. It performs a public service mission by managing the mandatory welfare protection of over four million self-employed enterprise managers and of their dependants and beneficiaries, under an Agreement on Objectives and Management signed between the French State and the RSI.
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Name of the Body	Other Schemes
Link	
Short abstract	There are 16 other special social security schemes, including the schemes for SNCF (French Railways, Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer) personnel, for civil servants and state workers, for the mining sector, and for the electricity and gas industries.
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■ Research institutes

Name of the institute	The French Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité pour la prévention des accidents du travail et des maladies professionnelles - INRS)
Link	http://www.inrs.fr
Short abstract	Founded in 1947, INRS is an independent association under French Law of 1 July 1901. INRS is the scientific and technical expert of the Occupational Accidents and Diseases (AT/MP) Branch, which is mainly funding it. It is managed by a Board of Directors made up equally of representatives from employer organisations and from employee union organisations. Therefore, it is an impartial and independent player.

	<p>The main mission of INRS is to develop and promote a culture of prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. This mission meets economic, social, and political requirements, and it is hinged around three main focuses: anticipating, raising awareness, and informing & supporting. In order to pursue its missions successfully, INRS has defined four complementary means of action: Studies & research; assistance; training; and information. INRS has a wide variety of skills in-house: scientific researchers, engineers, physicians, trainers, and information specialists.</p>
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Name of the institute	The French Institute for Radiological Protection and Nuclear Safety (Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire - IRSN)
Link	http://www.irsn.fr
Short abstract	<p>The IRSN is a public establishment under the joint supervision of five ministries. The scope of competencies of IRSN covers all of the risks related to ionising radiation, used in industry or in medicine, or related to natural radiation. It is the public expert on research and expertise about nuclear and radiological risks.</p> <p>IRSN creates representative models and tools for simulating phenomena associated with nuclear and radiological risks, and contributes to improve knowledge on societal issues related to risk management.</p>
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Name of the institute	<p>French National Institute for Health and Medical Research (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale-INSERM) and Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies Commission (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux énergies alternatives - CEA)</p>
Link	<p> https://www.inserm.fr http://www.cea.fr/ </p>

Short abstract	Major research projects related to occupational safety and health are conducted in particular at the INSERM concerning the relationship between cancers and the working environment, and at CEA on nanomaterials.
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■ Prevention Institutes

Name of the institute	EUROGIP
Link	https://www.eurogip.fr
Short abstract	EUROGIP is a public interest group formed by the CNAMTS (Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés) and INRS (Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité), set up to study issues relating to insurance for and prevention of occupational accidents and diseases at European level.
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Name of the institute	The French National Agency for Improvement of Working Conditions (Agence Nationale pour l'Amélioration des Conditions de Travail - ANACT)
Link	https://www.anact.fr
Short abstract	<p>The ANACT is an administrative public establishment set up by French Law No. 73-1195 of 27 December 1973. The decree 2015-968 of 31 July 2015 on the new missions and functioning of the ANACT reinforced its national and regional network and focused its missions on working conditions.</p> <p>The ANACT network for improvement of working conditions is made up of the National Agency, overseen by the Ministry for Labour, and 17 Regional Agencies (ARACTs, Agences Régionales pour l'Amélioration des Conditions de Travail), which are independent associations under French Law of 1 July 1901.</p> <p>The national agency relies on a tripartite governance (including the government), and the regional agencies have bipartite boards, bringing together equally representatives of employer and employee organisations.</p>

	The ANACT network helps companies and other organisations to develop innovative projects concerning labour, and encourages them to place labour on the same level as the other economic determinants (products, markets, technologies, etc). Its work plan is defined in a Performance and Objectives Agreement with the General directorate of Labour.
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Name of the institute	The French Professional Agency for Risk Prevention in Building and Civil Engineering (Organisme Professionnel de Prévention du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics - OPPBTP)
Link	https://www.preventionbtp.fr
Short abstract	<p>The OPPBTP was set up in 1947. Its role and organisation were specified by Decree No. 85-682 of 4 July 1985[75]. Its missions are to advise, train, and inform the players in the building and civil engineering sector as regards risk prevention, safety, health, and the improvement of working conditions. Its governance is bipartite, as national and regional boards are made up of five representatives of employer federations and of five representatives of employee union organisations.</p> <p>The OPPBTP has a staff of 300, who are mainly engineers and technicians from the building and civil engineering sector, distributed throughout France and organised into 18 agencies. The Secretary-General, a representative of the CNAMTS (French National Health Insurance Fund, Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie), and a representative of the Minister for Labour attend the sessions of the Board of the national committee with consultative votes.</p>
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Name of the institute	The French National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire de l'Alimentation, de l'Environnement et du Travail - ANSES)
Link	https://www.anses.fr
Short abstract	Set up by Order No. 2010-18 of 7 January 2010, ANSES is an administrative public establishment placed under the supervision

	<p>of the Ministers for Health, Agriculture, the Environment, Labour, and Consumption.</p> <p>Its mission consist in risk assessment, as well as expertise and scientific and technical support for drawing up legislative and regulatory provisions and for implementing risk management measures.</p> <p>With a view to accomplishing its missions, the ANSES organises collective expertise in its field of competence, drawing in particular on specialised committees of experts</p>
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Name of the institute	The French National Public Health Agency (Santé Publique France)
Link	http://www.santepubliquefrance.fr
Short abstract	<p>Santé Publique France was created in April 2016 as the national public health agency, resulting from the merging of the French Institute for Public Health Surveillance (InVS), the French institute for Health Promotion and health Education (Inpes), and the Establishment for Public Health Emergency preparedness and response (Eprus). Santé Publique France serves the population in all aspects of public health based on scientific knowledge, data, and information, including on OSH issues. It supports the government and society in improving the health and well-being of the population, with the objective of reducing social health inequities in all areas of public health : infectious diseases, non infectious diseases, environmental health and occupational health. It contributes to better knowledge of work related diseases, plays an important role in health monitoring on OSH and provide important guidance in order to establish the table of occupational diseases. Santé Publique France analyzes up-to-date knowledge and data on the determinants of health and risk factors, provides decision makers with independant evidence-based guidance and proposes measures to protect the population from health threats, develops evidence-based interventions for prevention and health promotion.</p> <p>The agency, under the authority of Ministry of Health, is present throughout the national territory with regional units. Operating as a network, cooperation with partners and health professionals, including occupational physicians, enables to combine strengths.</p>
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▪ **Other OSH Services**

Name of the service	Independent occupational health services and inter-enterprise occupational health services
Link	
Short abstract	<p>French law n°46-2195 of October 1946 created occupational health services. French Laws No.2011-867 of 20 July 2011 and No.2016-1088 of 8 August 2016 on labour, modernisation of social dialogue, and securing career paths define the missions of both independent and inter-enterprise occupational health services. Depending on the size of the company, OSH services can be dedicated to one company (for big enterprises : independant occupational health services), or common to different companies (for SME's : inter-enterprise occupational health services). Occupational medicine is organised, materially and financially, by employers. It is placed under the surveillance of representatives of the staff of the company, and under the control of the services of the Ministry for Labour.</p> <p>According to French legislation (Article L.4622-2 of Labour Code), the aim of the occupational physician is to avoid any alteration in the health of employees due to their work. Their missions consist in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ conducting OSH preventive actions, in order to preserve physical and mental health of employees throughout their career path ; ▪ advising employers and workers and their representatives (eg the Health, Safety, and Working Conditions Committee (CHSCT)) on OSH issues ; ▪ ensuring health individual surveillance of workers ; ▪ contributing to traceability of occupational exposures, and health monitoring. <p>Occupational physicians are the key actors of OSH services. The working teams also comprise authorised occupational risk prevention officers (IPRPs) and nurses. Law 2016-1088 of 8 August 2016 on labour, modernisation of social dialogue, and securing career paths and decree 2016-1908 of 27 December 2016 on modernisation of occupational health services reinforce the role of these multidisciplinary teams especillay in conducting preventive consultations.</p>
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▪ **Standardization Bodies**

Name of the Body	French Standards Association (Association Française de Normalisation - AFNOR)
Link	https://www.afnor.org
Short abstract	<p>Standardisation and promotion of standardisation are handled by AFNOR and its delegated bodies and approved by the Minister for Industry. AFNOR is under the supervision of the Ministry for Industry. It represents France at the CEN (European Committee for Standardisation) and at the ISO (International Organization for Standardization).</p> <p>The technical work on standards is conducted through major standardization programs. Each program is steered by a Strategy Committee (CoS, Comité Stratégique), and the Occupational Safety and Health Strategy Committee (CoS Santé et Sécurité au Travail) covers OSH topics.</p>
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