

OSH Authorities — Poland

Description scheme for country overviews

POLAND

Sources:

Updated in 2021 by the Polish National Contact Point

https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/OSH_system_at_national_level_-_Poland

- **OSH infrastructure**

Scheme: cancelled until a new scheme is available

▪ **OSH authorities**

Name of authority	Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology
Link	https://www.gov.pl/web/rozwoj-praca-technologie (PL) https://www.gov.pl/web/development-labour-technology (EN)
Short abstract	<p>The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology plays a key role in the labour protection system in Poland. The ministry is the main body responsible for the development and implementation of the national occupational safety and health (OSH) strategy and policies.</p> <p>The institutions overseeing the compliance of enterprises with OSH regulations include the National Labour Inspectorate (<i>Państwowa Inspekcja Pracy</i>), the State Sanitary Inspection Authority (<i>Państwowa Inspekcja Sanitarna</i>), the Office of Technical Inspection (<i>Urząd Dozoru Technicznego</i>) and the State Mining Authority (<i>Wyższy Urząd Górniczy</i>).</p>
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Name of authority	Labour Protection Council of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland (ROP — Rada Ochrony Pracy)
Link	http://rop.sejm.gov.pl/ (currently unavailable)
Short abstract	ROP is an institution of the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament (<i>Sejm</i>) that oversees general working conditions in Poland and the National Labour Inspectorate's operations. Its main responsibilities include assessing the National Labour Inspectorate's activities, reviewing drafts of legal acts of labour protection and analysing labour protection issues at the national level.
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Name of authority	National Labour Inspectorate (PIP — Państwowa Inspekcja Pracy)
Link	https://www.pip.gov.pl/en
Short abstract	<p>PIP is subordinate to the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament (<i>Sejm</i>) and is supervised by the Labour Protection Council, whose role is to evaluate the inspectorate's programmes, tasks and activities, and analyse labour protection issues at the national level. PIP is formed of both the Chief Labour Inspectorate and the district labour inspectorates, and is presided over by the Chief Labour Inspector. A district labour inspectorate covers one or more provinces. Subdistrict offices may be established within the structure of district labour inspectorates.</p> <p>The main responsibilities of PIP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervising and inspecting enterprises' compliance with labour laws; • carrying out the OSH regulations compliance audit of refurbished and modernised workplaces, machinery, technical devices and other technologies; • inspecting legal employment and other paid work (including the employment of foreign workers); • carrying out the OSH standards compliance audit of personal protective equipment merchandise that has been sold, as governed by separate regulations; • undertaking steps to reduce health-related work hazards; • cooperating with environmental protection agencies on the auditing of regulations aimed at countering industry environmental hazards; • reviewing drafts of labour law acts.
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Name of authority	State Sanitary Inspection Authority (PIS — <i>Państwowa Inspekcja Sanitarna</i>)
Link	https://gis.gov.pl/en/
Short abstract	<p>PIS is subordinate to the Ministry of Health and is presided over by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. It is the primary institution that is responsible for public health protection. It focuses particularly on infectious disease control, food and nutrition safety, environmental hygiene, health promotion and other public health-related issues. PIS realises its goals through the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting a sustained and preventive sanitary supervision; • preparing epidemiological analyses, studies and assessments; • overseeing working conditions in various workplaces, focusing on harmful factors such as dust, noise, vibration, chemical agents and their levels; • supervising environmental hygiene and food safety, • promoting public health, proper hygiene habits and disease prevention methods.
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Name of authority	Office of Technical Inspection (UDT — <i>Urząd Dozoru Technicznego</i>)
Link	https://www.udt.gov.pl/
Short abstract	<p>The UDT is a Polish inspection body established to ensure the safety of technical devices and installations. The office's main goal is to assess conformity of technical equipment with the relevant regulations and specifications in the product design, manufacturing and service process. Its duties also include technical safety and failure analysis as well as the dissemination of information on technical safety and related issues. The UDT is a non-profit organisation, independent at both financial and operational levels.</p>
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Name of authority	State Mining Authority (WUG — <i>Wyższy Urząd Górniczy</i>)
Link	http://www.wug.gov.pl/
Short abstract	<p>WUG was established by the Geological and Mining Law Act and is presided over by the President of the State Mining Authority, who is subordinate to the Minister of Energy (<i>Minister Energii</i>). The main responsibility of the State Mining Authority is to monitor and supervise work-related safety and health; fire protection; mine rescue; the management of mineral deposits in the extraction process; environmental protection, including damage prevention; and the construction and closure of mining plants, including land reclamation and the rehabilitation of post-mining areas.</p> <p>The mission of the State Mining Authority is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve work safety in mines; • to protect miners' health; • to ensure efficient and sustainable management of mineral deposits; • to reduce the negative impact of the extractive industry on the environment.
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■ **Compensation and insurance bodies**

Name of body	Social Insurance Institution (ZUS)
Link	http://www.zus.pl/
Short abstract	<p>ZUS collects citizens' social and health insurance contributions and distributes benefits (e.g. pensions, sickness allowance, maternity allowance). It is the dispenser of the Social Insurance Fund (FUS — <i>Fundusz Ubezpieczeń Społecznych</i>), which was established on 1 January 1999, by virtue of the Social Insurance System Act, to perform tasks related to social insurance. The following funds are distinguished within FUS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the old-age pension fund, established to finance old-age pensions and public deficit expenditure, to guarantee the pay out of funded pensions; • the pension fund, established to finance, among other things, incapacity benefits, training benefits, survivors' pensions, supplements to survivors' pensions for complete orphans, nursing allowances, funeral grants, etc.; • the sickness fund, established to finance sickness, maternity, care, compensatory allowances and rehabilitation benefits; • the accident fund, established to finance occupational accident pensions and allowances, lump-sum compensations, and incapacity benefits as a direct result of occupational accident or disease. <p>Compulsory occupational accident insurance covers persons subject to pension insurance, for example employees, freelancers (contractors), members of agricultural production cooperatives, persons running an agriculture-related business and their contractors.</p> <p>A percentage rate of the occupational accident insurance contribution is differentiated by individual contribution payers and depends on the occupational risk category as well as the number of persons covered by the work accident insurance.</p>
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Name of body	Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS — <i>Kasa Rolniczego Ubezpieczenia Społecznego</i>)
Link	https://www.krus.gov.pl/en/
Short abstract	<p>KRUS was established as a unique social insurance institution, fully dedicated to rural areas. The purpose of creating such an independent social insurance body was to ensure an efficient administration of the agricultural social insurance funds as well as to take on entirely new responsibilities to cater to the particular needs of rural communities.</p>
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■ Prevention institutes

Name of institute	Central Institute for Labour Protection — National Research Institute (CIOP-PIB — <i>Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy — Państwowy Instytut Badawczy</i>)
Link	http://www.ciop.pl/
Short abstract	CIOP-PIB is the main scientific research institution in Poland that employs a comprehensive approach to improving working conditions according to human psychophysical abilities. The institute's main activity constitutes research and development tasks, which lead to new technical and organisational solutions in the fields of labour protection, occupational safety, health and ergonomics, as well as other tasks that are essential for realising the goals of the socio-economic policy in the OSH field. The institute is a legally, organisationally, economically and financially independent state body.
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Name of institute	Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine (IMP — <i>Instytut Medycyny Pracy im. Prof. J. Nofera</i>)
Link	http://www.imp.lodz.pl/home_en
Short abstract	IMP is a scientific research centre that has been active for over 50 years. It works on all aspects of occupational medicine, public health and environmental health. The scope of its activity has evolved over time, in line with national and global standards as well as the institute's goal of providing recommendations of the highest quality, to contribute to the improvement of life and working conditions. The institute is also the country's leading medical training centre, offering training courses to medical professionals.
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Name of institute	Institute of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health (IMPiZŚ — <i>Instytut Medycyny Pracy i Zdrowia Środowiskowego</i>)
Link	http://www.imp.sosnowiec.pl/
Short abstract	IMPiZŚ is a scientific research centre focused on occupational medicine and environmental health research as well as study, implementation, training, diagnostic and treatment activities. IMPiZŚ has been engaged in promoting public health and disease prevention awareness campaigns.
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Name of authority	Central Mining Institute (GIG — <i>Główny Instytut Górnictwa</i>)
Link	http://www.gig.eu/pl
Short abstract	GIG is a scientific research and development organisation dedicated to the mining industry as well as other types of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), national and local administration institutions and international partners.
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Name of authority	Institute of Rural Health (IMW — <i>Instytut Medycyny Wsi</i>)
Link	http://www.imw.lublin.pl/
Short abstract	The IMW is a scientific research and treatment services institution dedicated to a wide range of rural public health and environmental health issues. The institute's activities cover the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing public health risks in rural areas; • assessing environmental and working conditions in rural areas; • influencing the rural healthcare policy.
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▪ **Other OSH services**

Name of association	National Association of Employees for Safety Services and Work Hygiene (<i>Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Pracowników Służby</i>)
Link	http://www.ospsbhp.pl/
Short abstract	The National Association of Employees for Safety Services and Work Hygiene cares about improving the knowledge and skills of its members and promoting safety and health at work. It creates conditions for environmental integration and the opportunity to express opinions on matters related to new legal and organisational solutions related to OSH. It also creates new working standards and complies with the rules of professional ethics.
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Name of association	Polish Association of Workers of Health and Safety Service (<i>Polskie Stowarzyszenie Pracowników Służby</i>)
Link	http://www.pspsbhp.org.pl
Short abstract	This association was established in 2004. The main purpose of its activities is to educate employers, employees and people dealing with occupational safety issues. The association has been using unconventional methods and measures in its activities since its very beginning.
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Name of association	Polish Association of Health and Safety Appraisers (<i>Polskie Stowarzyszenie Rzeczoznawców</i>)
Link	https://www.psrbhp.pl/
Short abstract	The Polish Association of Health and Safety Appraisers was founded on 15 June 2011 by almost all of the participants of the periodic training for health and safety experts, which took place on 13-15 June 2011 at the National Labour Inspectorate Training Centre in Wrocław. Currently, the association has about 150 members, who are health and safety experts from all provinces.
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Name of association	Polish Association of Producers and Distributors of Individual Protection Agents (<i>Polskie Zrzeszenie Producentów i Dystrybutorów Środków Ochrony Indywidualnej</i>)
Link	http://www.zrzeszenie-bhp.org.pl/
Short abstract	The purpose of this association is (i) to prepare domestic producers and distributors for the introduction of personal protective equipment that meets the requirements of EU directives on the domestic market, on the European Union (EU) market and on other markets, and (ii) to initiate and establish contact with national and international organisations, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the European Safety Federation; • the Horizontal Committee of Notified Units and vertical groups operating in the field of applicable directives in the EU; • national and European organisations conducting standardisation activities in the field of personal protective equipment.
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▪ **Standardisation bodies**

Name of body	Polish Committee for Standardisation (PKN)
Link	http://www.pkn.pl/
Short abstract	The PKN is a national standards body responsible for the organisation of standardisation activities. It is not a government agency, but a body governed by public law. The basis for its operations constitutes the Polish Standardisation Act of 12 September 2002, which defines the principal goals and responsibilities of the PKN. The PKN is a body that is legally authorised to represent the interests of Poland in the international standardisation arena.
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