

OSH Authorities — France

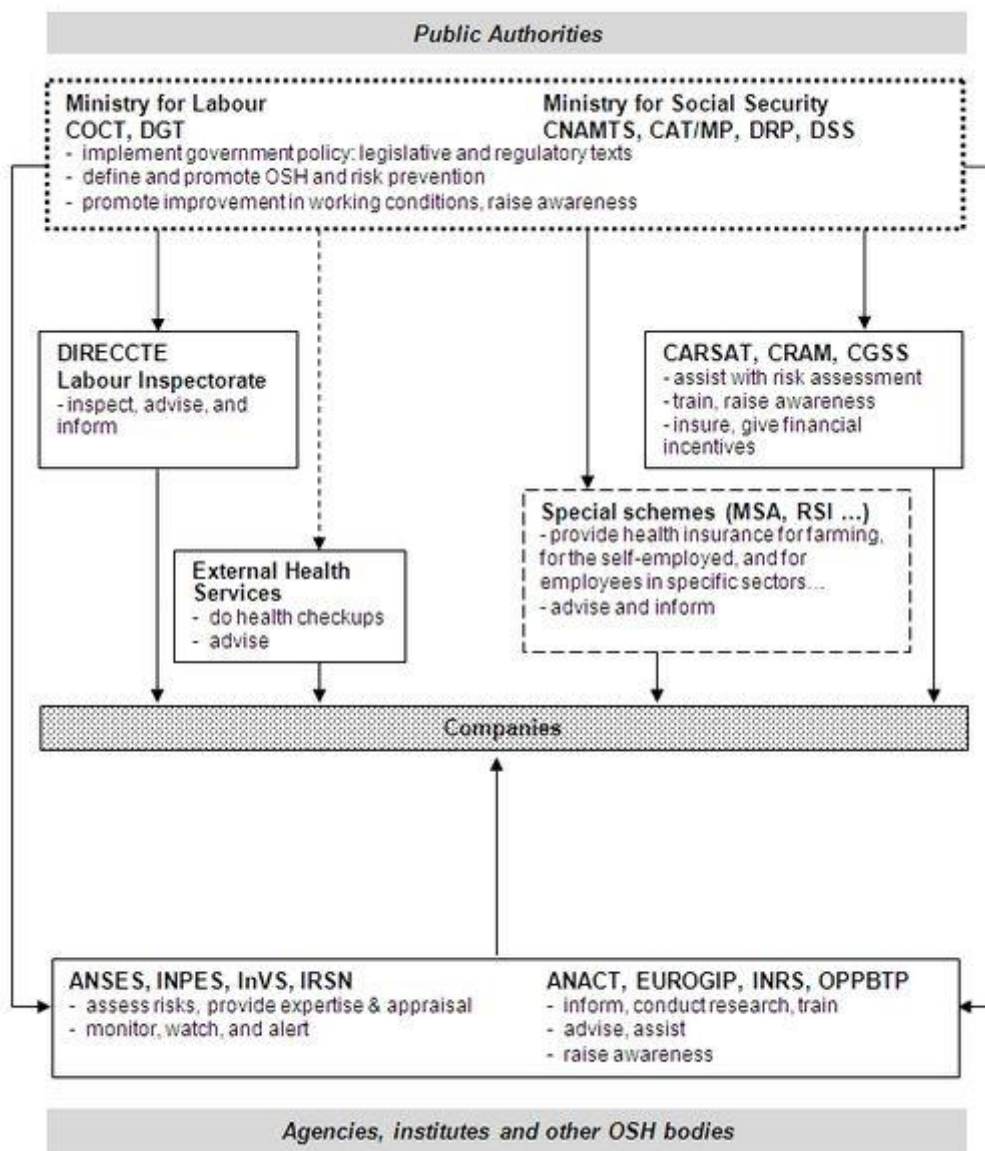
Description scheme for country overviews

FRANCE

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

OSH infrastructure

Scheme:



OSH authorities and inspection services

Name of authority	Ministry of Labour (<i>Ministère du Travail</i>)
Links	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 Directorate-General for Labour (<i>Direction générale du travail</i>) is the branch of the Ministry of Labour that prepares, leads, and coordinates labour policy to improve collective and individual relations at work, to support and monitor collective agreements, to improve working conditions in companies, and to protect occupational safety and health (OSH). Given this, it is in charge of drafting and applying legislative and regulatory texts, and developing actions in these fields.</p>
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Name of authority	Social Security Directorate (DSS — <i>Direction de la sécurité sociale</i>)
Link	http://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/organisation/directions/article/dss-direction-de-la-securite-sociale
Short abstract	The DSS is attached to the Ministry of Solidarity 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 self-employed workers other than those in the farming sector, and of the funds of the special social security schemes.
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Name of authority	Regional directorates for companies, competition, consumption, labour and employment (DIRECCTEs — <i>Directions Régionales des Entreprises, de la Concurrence, de la Consommation, du Travail et de l'Emploi</i>) — labour inspectorates
Links	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 (<i>inspection du travail</i>) services have been attached to the DIRECCTEs since they were set up by Decree 2009-1377 of 10 November 2009. Labour inspection is carried out mainly by labour inspectors and controllers in charge of inspecting companies and informing the public. They make sure that the labour laws are being properly implemented; they advise and inform employers, employees and staff representatives about their rights and obligations; they facilitate out-of-court conciliation, particularly for collective disputes. The Labour Medical Inspectorate (<i>Inspection Médicale du Travail</i>) constitutes a specific technical support body within the labour inspectorate services.
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■ **Compensation and insurance bodies**

Name of body	French National Health Insurance Fund for Salaried Workers (CNAMTS — <i>Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés</i>)
Link	https://www.ameli.fr/l-assurance-maladie/connaître-l-assurance-maladie/missions-et-organisation/index.php
Short abstract	<p>Since the introduction of 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.</p> <p>Occupational accidents and diseases are insured collectively by companies. Contribution rates depend on the size of the establishment, its sector of activity, and the frequency and seriousness of the accidents or diseases from which its employees may suffer. The compensation mission consists of meeting the needs of the victims by bearing the costs 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 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. The activities of the CNAMTS consist, in particular, of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the focuses, principles and objectives that guide CNAMTS' action and the action of the French National Health Insurance Scheme for salaried workers (the general social security scheme, or <i>Assurance Maladie</i>), and ensuring that they are implemented. • Defining and promoting the prevention of diseases, and occupational accidents and diseases by taking effective national action. • Determining and coordinating the activities of the bodies of the network of health insurance branches and occupational accidents and diseases branches: regional and local health insurance funds (<i>caisses primaires d'assurance maladie</i>), Occupational Health and Pension Insurance Funds (<i>Caisses d'Assurance Retraite et de la Santé au Travail</i>), the regional health insurance fund of the Paris region (<i>Caisse Régionale d'Assurance Maladie d'Île de France</i>), and the general social security funds for French overseas territories (<i>Caisses Générales de la Sécurité Sociale</i>). These local and regional health insurance funds particularly have 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 helping to price insurance for occupational accidents and diseases. They advise companies on their risk prevention approach through direct action in the workplace. They also act through collective actions with various trade sectors, designing risk assessment and risk prevention systems, offering training, disseminating good practices and distributing financial incentives. <p>The Occupational Accidents and Diseases Commission (<i>Commission des Accidents du Travail et des Maladies Professionnelles</i>) is in charge of balancing the finances of the Occupational Accidents and Diseases (AT/MP) Branch with regard to pricing, compensation, and the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. Given this, it</p>

	determines the focuses of the Agreement on Objectives and Management (COG — <i>Convention d'Objectifs et de Gestion</i>) for the branch. It also 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>).
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Name of body	French Agricultural Social Security Scheme (MSA — <i>Mutualité Sociale Agricole</i>)
Link	http://www.msa.fr/lfy
Short abstract	The existence of agricultural mutual benefit societies in France dates back to the 19th century. The role and responsibilities of the MSA were defined by the Orders of 1945, which set 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. The Agreement on Objectives and Management (COG) defines the mutual commitments of the French State and the MSA. The central fund of the MSA (<i>Caisse Centrale de la MSA</i>) represents the MSA at the national level and leads a network of 35 regional funds. A specific occupational health and security plan for the agriculture sector has been adopted for the period 2016-2020.
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Name of body	Social Security Scheme for the Self-employed (RSI — <i>Régime Social des Indépendants</i>)
Link	https://www.secu-independants.fr/nous-connaître.html
Short abstract	The RSI took over from three previous 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 4 million self-employed enterprise managers and their dependants and beneficiaries under the Agreement on Objectives and Management, signed by the French State and the RSI.
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Name of body	Other schemes
Short abstract	There are 16 other special social security schemes, including schemes for personnel of the French railway (<i>Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer</i>), civil servants and state workers, the mining sector, and the electricity and gas industries.
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■ Research institutes

Name of institute	French Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (INRS — <i>Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité pour la prévention des accidents du travail et des maladies professionnelles</i>)
Link	http://www.inrs.fr
Short abstract	<p>Founded in 1947, the INRS is an independent association under French Law of 1 July 1901. The INRS is the scientific and technical expert of the Occupational Accidents and Diseases (AT/MP) Branch, which mainly funds it. It is managed by a board of directors made up equally of representatives from employer organisations and employee union organisations. As a result, it is an impartial and independent player.</p> <p>The main mission of the INRS is to develop and promote a culture of prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. This mission meets economic, social and political requirements, and revolves around three main focuses: anticipating, raising awareness, and informing and supporting. To successfully pursue its mission, the INRS has defined four complementary means of action: studies and research; assistance; training; and information. The INRS has a wide variety of skills in-house, as demonstrated by its scientific researchers, engineers, physicians, trainers and information specialists.</p>
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Name of institute	French Institute for Radiological Protection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN — <i>Institut de Radioprotection et de Sécurité Nucléaire</i>)
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 the IRSN covers all of the risks related to ionising radiation — used in industry or in medicine — or natural radiation. It is the public expert on research and nuclear and radiological risks.</p> <p>The IRSN creates representative models and tools for simulating phenomena associated with nuclear and radiological risks, and contributes to improving knowledge on societal issues related to risk management.</p>
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Name of institute	French National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM — <i>Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale</i> —) and Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies Commission (CEA — <i>Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux énergies alternatives</i>)
Links	https://www.inserm.fr http://www.cea.fr/
Short abstract	Major research projects related to OSH concerning the relationship between cancers and the working environment are particularly conducted in particular at INSERM, and those concerning nanomaterials are particularly conducted at the CEA.
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■ **Prevention institutes**

Name of institute	Eurogip
Link	https://www.eurogip.fr
Short abstract	Eurogip is a public interest group, formed by CNAMTS (<i>Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés</i>) and INRS (<i>Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité</i>), that was 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 institute	French National Agency for the Improvement of Working Conditions (ANACT — <i>L'Agence Nationale pour l'Amélioration des Conditions de Travail</i>)
Link	https://www.anact.fr
Short abstract	<p>ANACT is an administrative public establishment set up by French Law No 73-1195 of 27 December 1973. Decree 2015-968 of 31 July 2015 on the new missions and functioning of ANACT reinforced its national and regional network and focused its missions on working conditions.</p> <p>The ANACT network for the improvement of working conditions is made up of the national agency, overseen by the Ministry for Labour, and 17 regional agencies (<i>Agences Régionales pour l'Amélioration des Conditions de Travail</i>), which are independent associations under French Law of 1 July 1901. ANACT relies on a tripartite governance (including the government), and the regional agencies have bipartite boards, bringing together equal representation of employer and employee organisations.</p> <p>The ANACT network helps companies and other organisations to develop innovative projects concerning labour, and encourages them to place labour on a par with other economic determinants (products, markets, technologies, etc). Its work plan is defined in a Performance and Objectives Agreement with the General-Directorate for Labour.</p>
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Name of institute	French Professional Agency for Risk Prevention in Building and Civil Engineering (OPPBTP — <i>Organisme Professionnel de Prévention du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics</i>)
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. Its mission is to advise, train and inform players in the building and civil engineering sector on risk prevention, safety, health and the improvement of working conditions. Its governance is bipartite, consisting of national and regional boards; these boards are made up of five representatives of employer federations and 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 for Salaried Workers) and a representative of the Ministry for Labour attend the sessions of the Board of the National Committee with consultative votes.</p>
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Name of institute	French National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (ANSES — <i>Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail</i>)
Link	https://www.anses.fr
Short abstract	<p>Set up by Order No 2010-18 of 7 January 2010, ANSES is an administrative public establishment placed under the supervision of the ministers for health, agriculture, the environment, labour and consumption.</p> <p>Its mission involves advocating risk assessment, and organising expertise and scientific and technical support for drawing up legislative and regulatory provisions and implementing risk management measures.</p> <p>With a view to accomplishing its mission, ANSES organises collective expertise in its field of competence, drawing on specialised committees of experts in particular.</p>
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Name of institute	French National Public Health Agency (<i>Santé Publique France</i>)
Link	http://www.santepubliquefrance.fr
Short abstract	<p><i>Santé Publique France</i> was created in April 2016 as the national public health agency, resulting from the merger 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). <i>Santé Publique France</i> serves the population in all aspects of public health, based on scientific knowledge, data and information, including 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 improving knowledge of work-related diseases, plays an important role in the health monitoring of OSH and provides important guidance to establish the table of occupational diseases. Furthermore, <i>Santé Publique France</i> analyses up-to-date knowledge and data on the determinants of health and risk factors, provides decision-makers with independent evidence-based guidance, proposes measures to protect the population from health threats, and develops evidence-based interventions for prevention and health promotion.</p>
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▪ Other OSH services

Name of service	Independent occupational health services and inter-enterprise occupational health services
Short abstract	<p>French law No 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 large enterprises, independent occupational health services) or applicable to different companies (for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), 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 mission consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting OSH preventive actions, to preserve the physical and mental health of employees throughout their career path; • advising employers and workers and their representatives (e.g. the Health, Safety, and Working Conditions Committee (CHSCT)) on OSH issues; • ensuring individual surveillance of workers' health; • contributing to the traceability of occupational exposures and health monitoring. <p>Occupational physicians are the key stakeholders in OSH services. Working teams 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, especially in conducting preventive consultations.</p>
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▪ Standardisation bodies

Name of body	French Standards Association (AFNOR — <i>Association Française de Normalisation</i>)
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 on the European Committee for Standardisation and in the International Organisation for Standardisation.</p> <p>The technical work on standards is conducted through major standardisation programmes. Each programme is steered by a Strategy Committee (CoS — <i>Comité Stratégique</i>), and the Occupational Safety and Health Strategy Committee (<i>CoS Santé et Sécurité au Travail</i>) covers OSH topics.</p>
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