



NATIONAL PROFILE ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH OF THAILAND, 2015





National Profile on Occupational Safety and Health of Thailand, 2015

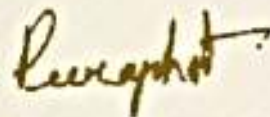
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PREFACE

From past decades, the administration of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in Thailand has been developed significantly. The Government has recognized the importance of OSH issues in its **National Agenda “Decent Safety and Health for Workers”**, making the reduction of preventable occupational accidents and illnesses a development target. To provide directions for the development of OSH in Thailand, the **National OSH Master Plan** was developed together with important strategies and action plan. It is necessary to continually mobilize collaboration among relevant parties including both public and private sectors, so as to enhance safety and health at work for our valuable resources – workers in all sectors – while working towards national development.

The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW), by the Occupational Safety and Health Bureau - as the main government authority to drive the above-mentioned National OSH Agenda and Master Plan, therefore published this report on **“National Profile on Occupational Safety and Health of Thailand, 2015”**. The main purpose was to summarize the ongoing OSH situation and statistics, national policy and action plan for OSH development of the country, as well as facilitating mechanisms such as OSH laws, OSH organizations, OSH personnel, and important ongoing OSH projects. This report will serve necessary OSH information as the baseline for the development of policy, planning, measures and directions adopted to enhance OSH for all workers.

DLPW hopes that this publication will be useful and beneficial for public and private organizations, academic institutions, all establishments and their workers, safety officers, OSH inspectors as well as concerned and interested individuals, and will contribute to the achievement of the overall goal of creating safer and better workplaces.



(Mr. Peeraphat Pornsirilertkit)
Director-General

Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
March 31, 2015





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1. Occupational Safety, Health and Environment in Thailand


The rapid economic development of Thailand in the past decades brought about the expansion of industrial growth and diversification. Although such development helped the Kingdom make remarkable progress towards prosperity, it has also presented Thailand with new challenges in a wide variety of fields, including occupational safety and health (OSH). The application of new technologies and new materials to the work process may all bring new hazards. As a result, workers are more vulnerable to safety and health effects including the risk of occupational accidents that cause injury, death, disability or chronic illness as well as other economic losses, both direct and indirect. OSH is therefore a crucial issue that is directly related to the life and security of the workers who are important human resources for the country development.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) considers OSH as one of the main issues of labour protection in each country. OSH is essentially a matter of basic human rights and it is necessary that the government shall administer OSH and ensure that all workers are protected efficiently and effectively. OSH activities cover preventive measures to control the actions or work environment factors those are harmful to life, health and well-being of workers. The Joint Committee of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) has defined the scope and purposes of OSH activities that include the following components:

1. Promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations;
2. Prevention amongst workers of departures from health caused by their working conditions;
3. Protection of workers in their employment from risks resulting from factors adverse to health;
4. Placing and maintenance of the worker in an occupational environment adapted to his physiological and psychological capabilities;
5. Adaptation of work to man and of each man to his job.

The Government of Thailand has recognized the importance of OSH issues as many policies and relevant initiatives were introduced. The key events and developments of OSH in Thailand can be chronologically summarized as follow:

- 1964 An outbreak of 41 heavy manganese poisoning cases with various severity levels among workers in a battery manufacturing factory in Samutprakan province, bringing about the awareness on OSH.
- 1966 OSH issue and initiatives were raised and incorporated into the 2nd National Economic and Social Development Plan (1967 – 1971).
- 1968 The government established the National Coordinating Committee on Occupational Health. This committee composed of representatives from relevant authorities such as Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of University Affairs, Bureau of the Budget, Office of the National Economics and Social Development Council, etc.
- 1969 The Faculty of Public Health, University of Medical Sciences (currently, Mahidol University) started the degree program (B.Sc.) in occupational health. The first batch of students graduated in 1970.
- 1972 “Division of Occupational Health” was established under the Department of Public Health Promotion (currently, Department of Health), Ministry of Public Health.
- 1972 The first OSH law came into force as provisions under the “Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 103 Re: Labour Protection”.
- 1974 “Occupational Safety Section” was established under the Division of Labour Protection, Department of Labour.
- 1976 Ministry of Interior released the “Notification on Safety and Health Welfare of Employees” under the “Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 103”.
- 1981 “Occupational Safety Section” was upgraded to be “Labour Standards Division” in charge of labour law administration.

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- 1983 “National Institute for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment (NICE)” was established under the collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO).
- 1987 A series of 17 Notifications of the Ministry of Interior on various OSH aspects was issued.
- 1990 “Labour Standards Division” was upgraded to be “Occupational Safety Inspection Division”
- 1993 An occurrence of fire at a doll factory in Nakhon Pathom province, resulting in 188 deaths and 481 injured workers. The tragic event is considered the worst industrial accident in the history of Thailand.
- 1993 “Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare” was founded, with the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare as the main unit in charge of OSH administration.
- 1998 “Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998)” was promulgated, replacing the “Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 103”.
- 2002 The “1st Master Plan on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment” was developed and effective for 2002 – 2006.
- 2007 The government announced the policy on “Decent Safety and Health for Workers” as the National OSH Agenda applied for all relevant sectors.
- 2009 OSH Bureau was established under the reconstruction of the organization and the authority of Department of Labour Protection and Welfare by merging the previous 2 agencies; the Occupational Safety and Health Inspection Division (OSHID) and the National Institute for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment (NICE).
- 2011 “Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, B.E. 2554 (A.D.2011)” has become effective, as the main OSH law of Thailand.

2. Current Situation and Statistics on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment

According to the data from Registration Administration Bureau – Ministry of Interior, Social Security Office – Ministry of Labour, and the National Statistical Office, total population of Thailand at the end of December 2014 was 65.12 million where 55.02 million were over 15 years of age. Of this group of population, 38.96 million were in labour force or available for work and 38.66 million were employed. Among these employed persons, 13.46 million were in agricultural sector and 25.20 million were in non-agricultural sector (manufacturing, construction, transportation, retail trade, service industry, and other businesses). Meanwhile, 0.22 and 0.08 million were unemployed persons and seasonal workers, respectively. Unemployment rate at the time was 0.60%. There were 22.1 million of informal workers in agriculture, trading and service sectors (including home-based workers, industrial outworkers and own account workers).

A total of 13.63 million of employed persons registered with the Social Security Office - Department of Labor, and hence, be covered under the social security scheme. In addition, there were total of 422,748 establishments throughout the country. Considering the statistics on occupational accidents and injuries in 2014 (based on unofficial report by Office of Workmen's Compensation Fund - WCF), it is shown that employees were still vulnerable to hazardous works and facing high risk of occupational injuries. Among the 9.13 million employees under the workmen's compensation coverage, there were 100,392 decided cases of occupational accidents and injuries, as classified by severity below:

- Leave work \leq 3 days	68,940	cases
- Leave work $>$ 3 days	29,328	cases
- Lost of organ	1,485	cases
- Disability	14	cases
- Death	625	cases

The total amount of compensation paid was 1,284.10 million THB (not include the cases that claiming was in progress and not decided by the end of December 2014).

The comparison of occupational accident and injury cases during 2002 – 2014 reveals that the numbers of employees under WCF increases year by year while the trends of injuries (all cases and severe cases) clearly decrease. Detailed statistics are shown in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1 Occupational Accident Statistics during 2002 – 2014
Classified by Severity Level and Workman Compensation**

Year	No. of Decided Cases							Occupational Injury Rates					Amount of Workmen's Compensation (Million Baht)
	No. of Employees	Death (1)	Disability (2)	Loss of Organ (3)	Leave Work > 3 days (4)	Leave Work < 3 days (5)	All Cases (1-5)	*Severe Cases (1-4)	**All Cases (1-5)	**Severe Cases (1-4)	***Fatal Cases (1)		
	6,541,105	650	14	3,424	49,012	137,879	190,979	53,100	29.20	8.12	9.94	1,220.14	
	7,033,907	787	17	3,821	52,364	153,684	210,673	56,989	29.95	8.10	11.19	1,480.36	
	7,386,825	861	23	3,775	52,893	157,982	215,534	57,552	29.18	7.79	11.66	1,490.19	
	7,720,747	1,444	19	3,425	53,641	155,706	214,235	58,529	27.75	7.58	18.70	1,638.37	
	7,992,025	808	21	3,413	51,901	148,114	204,257	56,143	25.56	7.02	10.11	1,684.23	
	8,178,180	741	16	3,259	50,525	144,111	198,652	54,541	24.29	6.67	9.06	1,734.90	
	8,135,606	613	15	3,096	45,719	127,059	176,502	49,443	21.70	6.08	7.53	1,688.35	
	7,939,923	597	8	2,383	39,850	106,598	149,436	42,838	18.82	5.39	7.52	1,569.19	
	8,177,618	619	11	2,149	39,919	103,813	146,511	42,698	17.92	5.22	7.57	1,592.63	
	8,222,960	551	4	1,630	35,709	91,699	129,632	37,933	15.76	4.61	6.70	1,616.57	
	8,575,398	717	20	1,818	36,165	93,106	131,826	38,720	15.37	4.52	8.36	1,726.58	
	8,901,624	635	28	3,036	31,419	76,776	111,894	35,188	12.57	3.95	7.13	1,743.16	
	9,132,752	625	14	1,485	29,329	68,939	100,392	31,453	10.99	3.44	6.84	1,284.10	

* Not included cases those left work ≤ 3 days ** Rate per 1,000 workers *** Rate per 100,000 workers

Figure 2-1

Trend of Occupational Injury Rates by Severity and Workmen's Compensation, 2002 - 2014

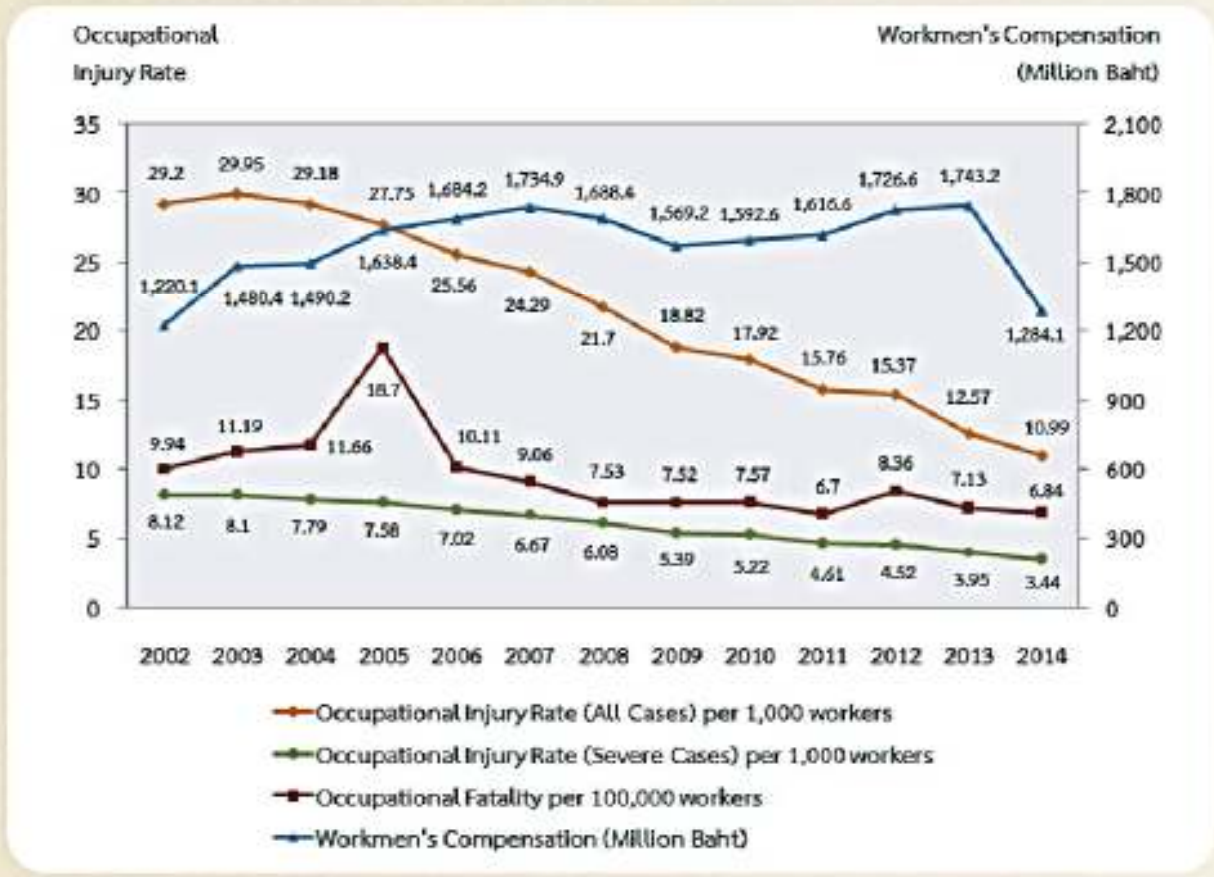


Figure 2-1 indicates that during 2002 – 2014, occupational accident and injury rates per 1,000 workers for all cases and for severe cases reduce significantly. In the mean time, occupational fatality rates tended to reduce after 2005 but slightly increased in 2012, with decreasing trend afterwards. The amounts of compensation paid, in overall, has increased although the figure shows a sharp drop in 2014 (but a number of cases was still not closed at the end of December 2014 so that actual total payment is expected to be much higher than the amount currently reported).

The rates of occupational accidents and injuries by severity are considered the indicators of achievement on occupational safety and health administration of the country, by comparing to the rates from the previous years. These statistics are, in addition, used for benchmarking of OSH performance across the nation to evaluate the status of OSH administration as well.

Statistics on occupational accidents and injuries for the year 2014, classified by several important factors, are summarized in the following tables:

Table 2-2 Cases of Occupational Accidents and Injuries by Size of Establishment

No. of Employees	No. of Decided Cases					All Cases
	Death	Disability	Loss of Organ	Leave Work > 3 days	Leave Work ≤ 3 days	
1 – 10	116	3	208	4,165	7,623	12,115
11 – 20	65	2	102	2,430	4,687	7,286
21 – 50	110	1	211	4,083	8,390	12,795
51 – 100	76	2	142	3,131	6,908	10,259
101 – 200	52	2	207	3,309	7,773	11,343
201 – 500	63	1	236	4,464	10,999	15,763
501 – 1,000	47	2	164	2,707	7,106	10,026
1,000 ขึ้นไป	96	1	215	5,039	15,454	20,805
Total	625	14	1,485	29,328	68,940	100,392

Table 2-3 Cases of Occupational Accidents and Injuries by Type of Establishment

Type of Establishment/Manufacturer	No. of Decided Cases					All Cases
	Death	Disability	Loss of Organ	Leave Work > 3 days	Leave Work ≤ 3 days	
- Survey/Mining	5	0	9	173	227	414
- Food/Beverage	43	1	139	2,688	5,783	8,654
- Textile/Ornament	10	0	89	1,266	2,742	4,107
- Forestry/Wood Products	5	1	82	1,302	1,721	3,111
- Paper Products/Printing	10	0	42	876	1,529	2,457
- Chemicals/Petroleum	27	0	209	2,581	5,753	8,570
- Non-metal Products	21	0	48	877	1,561	2,507
- Basic Metals	8	0	115	1,349	3,663	5,135
- Metal Products	30	2	345	4,465	12,127	16,969
- Vehicle Assembly	11	0	112	1,547	5,357	7,027
- Other Manufacturing	0	0	15	266	782	1,063
- Energy/Utilities	14	0	5	159	200	378
- Construction/Installation	104	4	69	4,459	7,004	9,640
- Transportation	119	2	38	1,378	2,200	3,737
- Commercial	107	2	115	4,081	8,865	13,170
- Other Establishments	111	2	53	3,858	9,425	13,449
Total	625	14	1,485	29,328	68,940	100,392

Table 2-4 Top-7 Causes of Occupational Accidents and Injuries in 2014

Causes of Injury	No. of Decided Cases					All Cases
	Death	Disability	Loss of Organ	Leave Work > 3 days	Leave Work ≤ 3 days	
- Cut/Stabbed	1	0	308	6,520	17,095	23,924
- Hit/Crashed	26	1	244	4,573	11,157	16,001
- Collapsed/Felt on top	39	3	324	5,337	7,953	13,656
- Splashed into Eyes	0	0	12	763	12,835	13,610
- Pinched/Pulled	9	0	486	3,329	3,940	7,764
- Pinched/Pulled	99	3	25	2,646	2,883	5,656
- Pinched/Pulled	5	0	21	1,677	3,193	4,896

Table 2-5 Cases of Diagnosed Occupational Diseases or Work-related Illnesses

Occupational Disease/ Work-related Illness	No. of Decided Cases					All Cases
	Death	Disability	Loss of Organ	Leave Work > 3 days	Leave Work ≤ 3 days	
- Chemical Exposures	0	0	0	0	14	14
- Physical Exposures	0	0	3	1	9	13
- Biological Exposures	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Respiratory Diseases	0	0	2	0	5	7
- Skin Diseases	0	0	1	8	88	97
- Musculoskeletal Disorders	0	0	0	138	415	553
- Occupational Cancers	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other Diseases	0	0	0	0	2	2

Table 2-6 Top-10 Provinces with High Occupational Accident and Injury Cases

No.	Province	All Cases	No.	Province	Fatal Cases
1	Bangkok	28,645	1	Bangkok	170
2	Samut Prakan	15,385	2	Samut Sakhon	38
3	Chonburi	6,552	3	Chonburi	30
4	Samut Sakhon	6,106	4	Pathumthani	25
5	Pathumthani	4,274	5	Nakhon Pathom, Saraburi	22
6	Rayong	3,837	6	Nakhon Ratsima	21
7	Nonthaburi	3,031	7	Samut Sakhon	16
8	Ayutthaya	2,977	8	Nonthaburi, Chiangmai, Phuket	14
9	Chachoengsao	2,923	9	Ayutthaya, Khonkaen, Songkhla	13
10	Nakhon Pathom	2,553	10	Rayong	11

In addition, it is observed that high occupational accident cases are workers aged between 30-34 years old follow by 35-39 years old and 20-24 years old, respectively.

3. National Policies, Strategies, and Master Plans on Occupational Safety and Health

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) has long been recognized in Thailand, since the outbreak of severe manganese poisoning among 41 workers at a factory in 1964. As a result, OSH issues were raised and incorporated into the 2nd National Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-1971). Since then, the country has implemented policies and programs on OSH, as summarized below:

3.1 Government Policy

On Tuesday, 11 December 2007 the Thai Government (leading by General Surayud Chulanont, the prime minister at that time) had adopted the resolution to announce the policy on “Decent Safety and Health for Workers” as a National Agenda proposed by the Ministry of Labour (MOL). It is recognized that “labour” is the main factor to strengthen the economic system and ensure active trade liberalization with security by 2016. Collaboration from all relevant sectors is considered necessary to achieve the following 7 objectives, namely:

- 1) Labour’s work security has been promoted under the National Master Plan on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment
- 2) Labour in all sectors work under safe environment
- 3) Workers’ awareness and knowledge on OSH are improved
- 4) Occupational accident and injury rates are continuously reduced
- 5) OSH information is fully accessible by the workers
- 6) Workers are protected under effective health and safety surveillance system
- 7) Safety culture is built-up among workers

Various sets of Thai government during the past years had announced the national administration policy encompassing issues on labour management. These aimed at promotion and improvement of labour protection and welfare, with emphasis on employment conditions, occupational safety and health, as well as welfare and social protection.

3.2 National Economic and Social Development Plan

The 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) is considered strategic plan to provide roadmap for the country development. This national plan maintains the vision of “People are living with harmony, social equality, fare, and are immunized to respond to changes”. Mission, objectives, goals, strategies and directions for the country development have been established. For labour protection and welfare, the guidelines and strategies for development are emphasized on the promotion of basic labour rights at work, especially on occupational safety and health, number of working hours, non-discrimination, more opportunity for female and elderly workers as well as workers with disabilities. Regional and inter-regional collaborations for the promotion on these issues are also encouraged. Necessary standards on labour management shall be developed or improved to ensure worker’s rights and protection in compliance with the international labour standards.

3.3 Master Plan on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment

The Ministry of Labour of Thailand, by the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, has issued the Master Plans on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment to provide directions for the development of OSH in Thailand. The 1st ever master plan was launched in 2001 and was effective for 2002-2006. This first plan consisted of 9 main topics; OSH standards development, implementation, OSH administration structure, expansion of the scope of OSH protection, OSH personnel development, OSH information system, OSH research/study, prevention of occupational accidents and injuries, and promotion of OSH activities. Following the 1st Master Plan, the 2nd Master Plan was developed for 2007-2011. Under this 2nd Plan, 5 main strategies and 33 sub-projects were established with special emphasis on the enhancement of skill and performance among OSH personnel, improvement of efficiency in OSH management, encouragement and promotion of OSH collaboration among relevant sectors, development of OSH information system and dissemination. At the end of this 2nd Master Plan period, the 3rd Master Plan was developed as the National Master Plan on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (2012-2016). This 3rd master plan has been approved by the government cabinet, and is currently effective.

The concept and principles in administration of the National OSH Master Plan has been based on the continuously review of the action plans and previous results. The National Agenda “Decent Safety and Health for Workers” has been placed as the main target to achieve, with the following missions:

- 1) Establish or develop OSH standards
- 2) Monitor, control and follow-up OSH issues those are problematic
- 3) Develop and promote OSH activities
- 4) Develop OSH management system

The 3rd Master Plan covers 5 strategic issues as follows:

Strategy 1 Promoting labour protection with effective OSH standards

Goals

- 1) Employers, employees and relevant parties follow the OSH standards/laws.
- 2) OSH standards/laws are developed in consistent to economic and social factors and applicable for current OSH situation.

Strategic Approaches

- 1) Develop OSH standards/laws those are consistent to the international levels
- 2) Monitor, follow-up, and develop effective OSH inspection system
- 3) Conduct researches/studies to develop innovations on OSH
- 4) Promote and encourage the establishments to implement sustainable OSH management system

Strategy 2 Promoting and strengthening the capacity of OSH networks

Goals

Existing OSH networks are strengthened and all relevant sectors get involve or actively participate in OSH activities.

Strategic Approaches

- 1) Encourage and support the establishment of effective OSH network to cover all relevant sectors
- 2) Develop and strengthen OSH network
- 3) Expand the coverage and enhance the capacity by seeking the collaboration with international OSH networks

Strategy 3 Developing and managing OSH knowledge

Goals

- 1) Effective system for managing body of knowledge on OSH has been developed and fully functional.
- 2) OSH learning center for people at all ages has been established.
- 3) OSH knowledge shall be accessible to all groups of population.

Strategic Approaches

- 1) Conduct researches/studies to develop body of knowledge on OSH that covers all sectors (including students at each educational level, both registered and unregistered workers, etc.)
- 2) Promote and build-up technical capacity on OSH among relevant personnel in all sectors
- 3) Create network among relevant organizations, both local and international, for OSH information and knowledge sharing
- 4) Establish OSH learning center

Strategy 4 Developing OSH information system

Goals

Developing information technology system to facilitate OSH administration and OSH services effectively

Strategic Approaches

- 1) Establish, develop, and integrate OSH databases and networks
- 2) Built-up or develop skill and capacity in information technology of OSH personnel in all sectors
- 3) Develop and promote OSH information system and services
- 4) Use of computer and communication technology for OSH information dissemination and public relation

Strategy 5 Developing effective mechanism for OSH administration

Goals

Establish policy, administrative structure, plans, measures, work processes, procedures, tools and necessary resources for the development of effective OSH administration

Strategic Approaches

- 1) Develop effective mechanisms to facilitate OSH administration and to integrate OSH activities
- 2) Encourage all relevant sectors to get involve or actively participate in OSH administration and activities
- 3) Develop proactive public relation system for OSH
- 4) Establish an autonomous agency to responsible for OSH administration and activities, with unity.

Monitoring, evaluation, and review of plan shall be conducted twice a year (once a year for the review of project planning). These will be done by the subcommittee or the working group that has been authorized by the National Committee on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Environment, or the Administrative Committee for the National OSH Agenda “Decent Safety and Health for Workers”.

The 3rd Master Plan on OSH is considered the first “national” master plan since this plan had been developed by integrating the OSH Master Plan of the Ministry of Labour with the Action Plan for the National Agenda “Decent Safety and Health for Workers”. The administrative mechanism, strategies, monitoring and evaluation methods were established by specific sub-committees or working groups under the Administrative Committee for the National Agenda. These sub-committees or working groups comprised of representatives from over 20 concerned authorities/organizations. Progress and outcomes derived from the implementation of this National Master Plan shall be proposed to the National Committee for OSH Promotion, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, for further consideration.

The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, by the Occupational Safety and Health Bureau, is currently in the process of preparing to draft the 2nd National Master Plan on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment. This Plan would be effective for the year 2017 through 2021.

3.4 International Standards And Covenants

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has issued a large number of labour standards, including those in the aspects of occupational safety and health, in various forms of instruments. Thailand, as one of the founded member, is currently in the process of feasibility study, evaluation of readiness, and preparation for ratification of the ILO Convention No. 187 Re: Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health, 2006.

This ILO Convention is considered a fundamental issue of international labour standards on occupational safety and health. ILO launched this convention with the intention to provide a framework for the administration and implementation of OSH programs at national level. It focuses on the provision of general required components in strengthening OSH administration of the country. These required components are: National OSH Policy, OSH System, and OSH Plans/Programs. OSH is part of the Decent Work Agenda of the ILO to achieve efficient and sustainable labour protection.

4. Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Regulations

In 1972, the first Thailand's Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) law came into force as provisions under the "Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 103 Re: Labour Protection". A series of Ministerial Notifications on various OSH aspects was also issued under this Announcement. Later, the "Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998)" was promulgated, replacing the above-mentioned Announcement. With a specific chapter "Chapter 8 – Occupational Safety, Health and Environment", this Act provided a better basis for safety and health regulations. A number of Ministerial Regulations related to OSH was also issued under this Act. A remarkable milestone in the development of OSH law in Thailand was the promulgation of "Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, B.E. 2554 (A.D. 2011)" (hereafter referred to as "OSH Act"), which was endorsed by the cabinet resolution in December 2010 and became effective since July 16th, 2011. Laws and regulations related to OSH under the administration of concerned organizations are summarized below:

4.1 Laws concerning OSH and working environment under the administration of Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour

4.1.1 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, B.E.2554 (A.D.2011)

The main points of the OSH Act are as follows:

Chapter 1: The OSH Act stipulates the duties of employer to provide employee safe and hygienic work conditions and work environment, and employer shall be responsible for the expenditure related to such provision.

Chapter 2: The OSH Act stipulates that establishment provides OSH administration, management and implementation in accordance with OSH standards. In addition, employee shall have duties to comply with such standards.

Chapter 3: The OSH Act stipulates that there shall be the Occupational Safety, Health and Environment committee, comprising of 8 representatives from each party of the government, the employer and the employee as well as 5 OSH experts; totaling 29 persons. The committee is authorized to present opinions to the Minister in the promulgation of ministerial regulations, notifications or regulations for the implementation of the OSH Act, as well as opinions concerning OSH policy, work plans and measures. In addition, the OSH committee is authorized to provide opinions to government agencies related to OSH promotion.

Chapter 4: The OSH Act stipulates that employer shall conduct hazard assessment and study of work environment impact on employee, as well as prepare OSH work plan and employee control and supervisory plan. In addition, employer shall submit the results of hazard assessment and impact study, as well as work plan and employee control and supervisory plan to the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare.

Chapter 5: The OSH Act stipulates that safety inspector is authorized to inspect, record image and sound of work environment concerning OSH issues, as well as to enquire the fact, investigate or request establishment to stop the action that violates the OSH laws, as well as request the establishment to correct, to improve or to conduct in accordance with the OSH laws.

Chapter 6: The OSH Act stipulates that there shall be the Safety, Health and Environment Fund, directed by the OSH Fund Management Committee, comprising of 5 representatives from each party of the government, the employer and the employees as well as; totaling 15 persons. The OSH Fund shall be set up with grant from Thai government and further grants for operating from various sources such as fine/penalty, government subsidy, donation, and the return on investment. The OSH Fund shall serve as funding for OSH operations and activities such as OSH promotion campaigns/projects, OSH research and development, and loans for the OSH improvement of establishments.

Chapter 7: The OSH Act stipulates that there shall be the Institute for the Promotion of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment, responsible for promoting, and supporting the development of measures concerning OSH, as well as conducting OSH research in Thailand.

Chapter 8: The OSH Act stipulates that the employer who violates or fails to comply with the OSH laws shall be penalized with the maximum imprisonment of not more than 1 year or a fine not exceeding 800,000 baths or both.

The transitory provision of the OSH Act stipulates that “During the period where the Ministerial Regulation, Notification or rule for the execution of this Act has not been issued, the Ministerial Regulation issued under Chapter 8 of the provisions of the Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*”.

Therefore, as of March 2015, the Ministerial Regulations those are still effective under the transitional provision of the OSH Act and a series of new Ministerial Regulations issued under the OSH Act are listed below:

(1) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and work environment in confined space, B.E.2547 (A.D.2004)

(2) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to ionizing radiation, B.E.2547 (A.D.2004)

(3) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of criteria and method of conducting health check up of employees and forwarding the results of health check up to labour inspectors, B.E.2547 (A.D.2004)

(4) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to diving work, B.E.2548 (A.D.2005)

(5) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to heat, light and noise, B.E.2549 (A.D.2006)

(6) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment, B.E.2549 (A.D.2006)

(7) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to construction work, B.E.2551 (A.D.2008)

(8) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to machinery, crane and boiler, B.E.2552 (A.D.2009)

(9) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment (No.2), B.E.2553 (A.D.2010)

(10) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to fire prevention and control, B.E. 2555 (A.D. 2012)

(11) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard and criteria for training agencies on basic fire fighting, and on fire drills and evacuation, B.E. 2555 (A.D. 2012)

(12) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to hazardous chemicals, B.E. 2556 (A.D. 2013)

(13) Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment in relation to electrical work, B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015)

With the globalization, the focused issue is the development of OSH to be consistent with the international standards. All the Ministerial Regulations those are still effective under the transitional provision of the OSH Act will be reviewed and renovated as necessary in order to enhance the effectiveness. Furthermore, the scope of enforcement would be expanded to cover more aspects on women and child labour protection, as well as informal workers such as agricultural workers and home-based workers.

4.1.2 Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (A.D.1998)

The promulgation of the OSH Act resulted in the abrogating of subordinate legislations by default. In addition, certain subordinate laws that are not effective prior to July 16th, 2011, are not be able to be enforced in principles. However, a number of the Ministerial Regulations issued under Chapter 8 of the Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998), as listed in 4.1.1, (1) – (9), are still effective under the transitory provision of the OSH Act.

Apart from the aforementioned laws, there are other OSH and working environment provisions prescribed under other Acts as follows:

1. State Enterprise Relations Act, B.E. 2543 (A.D. 2000)
 - Notification by the State Enterprise Relations Committee on the minimum employment standards of state enterprises, B.E. 2549 (A.D. 2006)
2. Home Worker Protection Act, B.E. 2553 (A.D. 2010)
3. Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998), amended by (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (A.D. 2008)
 - Ministerial Regulations No. 2, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998) on the works that may be harmful to the health and safety of employees
 - Ministerial Regulations No. 6, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998) on the works for which an employer is prohibited from requiring an employee under eighteen years of age to perform
 - Ministerial Regulations No. 11, B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998) on protection of maritime transport and logistics worker

- Ministerial Regulations on allowed loading weights, B.E. 2547 (A.D. 2004)
- Ministerial Regulations on protection of agricultural workers, B.E. 2547 (A.D.2004)
- Ministerial Regulations on welfare facilities at workplaces, B.E. 2548 (A.D.2005)

4.2 OSH and working environment laws administered by the Social Security Office, Minister of Labour

The aforementioned laws include:

4.2.1 Workmen's Compensation Fund Act, B.E. 2537 (A.D. 1994)

4.2.2 Ministerial Notification by Minister of Labour on diseases classified by nature or working conditions or work-related factors, B.E. 2550 (A.D. 2007)

4.3 OSH related laws administered by other agencies

Those laws are of the following lists:

4.3.1 Factory Act, B.E. 2535 (A.D. 1992) administered by the Ministry of Industry

4.3.2 Hazardous Substances Act, B.E. 2535 (A.D. 1992), amended by (No. 2), B.E. 2544 A.D. 2001) and (No. 3) B.E. 2551 (A.D. 2008) joint-administered by the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Defense, and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

4.3.3 Public Health Act, B.E. 2535 (A.D. 1992), amended by (No. 2), B.E. 2550 (A.D. 2007) administered by the Ministry of Public Health

4.3.4 National Environment Conservation Act, B.E. 2535 administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

4.3.5 Building Control Act B.E. 2522 (A.D. 1979), amended by (No. 2), B.E. 2535 (A.D. 1992), (No. 3), B.E.2543 (A.D. 2000) and (No. 4), B.E. 2550 (A.D. 2007) administered by the Ministry of Interior

4.3.6 Atomic Energy for Peace Act, B.E. 2504 (A.D. 1961), amended by (No. 2) B.E. 2508 (A.D. 1965) administered by the Ministry of Science and Technology

4.3.7 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act, B.E. 2550 (A.D. 2007) administered by the ministry of Interior

4.3.8 Relevant local laws

5. Organizations involve in Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment

5.1 Government Agencies

Currently, three main ministries involving in OSH issues in the country are the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Industry.

5.1.1 Ministry of Labour

The Ministry of Labour of Thailand (MOL) is a governmental organization that plays the important role on labour protection including OSH issues. It has functions and responsibilities in enactment, enforcement and administration of legal issues as well as in the promotion of labour safety, health, and welfare. Laws on OSH and relevant standards have been stipulated and enforced with monitoring and inspection to ensure the required compliances. Meanwhile, the improvement of working conditions and environment has been vigorously promoted to ensure safety and health at the workplace. In addition, recovery and rehabilitation programs have been developed to secure workers from occupational hazards. Under MOL, the responsible agencies for OSH works are the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW) and the Social Security Office (SSO).

■ Department of Labour Protection and Welfare

The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare has been authorized for OSH promotion, including research and study and capacity development in OSH. Under DLPW, the direct responsible agency is the Occupational Safety and Health Bureau (OSH Bureau). OSH Bureau was established under the reconstruction of the organization and an authority of Department of Labour Protection and Welfare by merging the previous 2 agencies; the Occupational Safety and Health Inspection Division (OSHID) and the National Institute for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment (NICE). The objectives of its establishment are to support the mission on OSH administration to be more systematic and effective, to facilitate its services by decentralizing to 12 Regional Occupational Safety and Health Centers, to decrease the redundancy of works, to emphasize on the network participation as well as to act as the host agency for the driving of national agenda on *“Decent Safety and Health for Workers”* to achieve the ultimate outcomes. The establishment of OSH Bureau was declared in the Government Gazette and has been effective since 11 December 2009.

OSH Bureau has the following authorities and functions:

- 1) Set up and develop OSH standards,
- 2) Monitor and supervise employers, workers, related individuals, juristic persons or relevant agencies to comply with the OSH laws or standards,
- 3) Provide services on authorization, registration and supervision of activities or services prescribed under the OSH laws or standards,
- 4) Develop a system for OSH protection, inspection and control measures,
- 5) Develop an OSH information technology system and network,
- 6) Conduct researches or studies to identify OSH problems and to develop appropriate measures for further adoption of OSH laws or standards,
- 7) Develop OSH network and promote for participation,
- 8) Coordinate or support the functions of relevant agencies, as been assigned.

OSH services have been provided through 12 Regional Occupational Safety and Health Centers established in the central and regional areas. In addition, there are 76 Provincial Labour Protection and Welfare Offices, taking care of OSH administration and legal issues at provincial level. In Bangkok Metropolitan Area (BMA), there are together 10 Labour Protection and Welfare Offices, taking care of such works in their responsible areas.

■ Social Security Office

The Social Security Office (SSO) was established by virtue of the Social Security Act, B.E. 2533 (1990) to manage the Social Security Fund (SSF), with the aim to bring about security and stability of livelihood for Thai citizens. The coverage of SSF is divided into several types: sickness, maternity, disability, death, child allowance, old age and unemployment. Employees in Thailand are entitled to compensation schemes to cover injuries, illness and death both inside and outside of workplace.

In addition to social security contributions, an employer is required to contribute a percentage of its employee's annual remuneration to the Workmen's Compensation Fund (WCF). WCF was established in 1974 to protect workers those are victims of occupational accidents and injuries in the mean of compensation and other benefits. At the early years, it covered for enterprises those had 20 or more employees, in Bangkok only. Later, from 1976, it began to expand the area of coverage to each region and eventually covered all provinces in the country in 1988. In 1990, WCF has been transferred to be under the Social Security Office. From 1993, the scope of coverage had been expanded to enterprises with 10 or more employees. However, since April 2002, the the coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Scheme has been extended to enterprises with 1 or more employees throughout the country.

Office of the Workmen's Compensation Fund, an internal unit under the Social Security Office, has roles and responsibilities in various aspects in accordance to the Workmen's Compensation Act, B.E. 2537 (1994). These include the analysis and determination of the contribution rates, management of appeals on contributions and compensation of employees and employers, and other duties as prescribed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, including the promotion of occupational safety and health. WCF provides substantial financial support to the OSH programs, as Clause 28 of Chapter 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act allows the use up to 22 %t of the interest earned by the Fund for OSH programs and rehabilitation programs for injured workers. Support for OSH programs includes financing research, seminars and training courses which are carried out by the Government, employers' and workers' organizations and universities. The selection of the OSH programs to be financed has been the responsibility of a sub-committee of the Tripartite Board of the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

5.1.2 Ministry of Public Health

The Ministry of Public Health of Thailand (MOPH) is a main governmental organization responsible for all public health issues in the country. It also has roles and functions in occupational health and safety such as the provision of occupational health services in all sectors through its technical unit and health care network system. The major technical unit responsible for occupational health activities is the Bureau of Occupational and Environmental Diseases under the Department of Disease Control (formerly the Division of Occupational Health, Department of Health).

Main functions of the Bureau of Occupational and Environmental Diseases, include:

- 1) Conduct researches or studies to develop policy, set up standards and guidelines for occupational health services and management,
- 2) Determine and develop occupational health and safety surveillance system as well as appropriate measures for the prevention and control of occupational diseases and work-related diseases,
- 3) Transfer occupational health knowledge and technology, and promote the surveillance system to public, private, local administration organizations and general people,
- 4) Coordinate and support the development of mechanisms and networks for surveillance and prevention of occupational or work-related diseases,
- 5) Develop and transfer knowledge on medical diagnosis and treatment of occupational or work-related diseases,
- 6) Jointly carry out assigned works, and support the relevant agencies.

5.1.3 Ministry of Industry

The Ministry of Industry of Thailand issues permission for factory setting up and its operation, administers laws on safety in industrial settings, conducts inspection to ensure legal compliance and to renew the permit. The concerned agency for OSH is the Department of Industrial Works (DIW).

Through inspection, DIW plays vital roles to ensure that industrial operations are safe for the workers and the environment. The responsible agencies for this affair are the Safety Technology Bureau, the Bureau of Hazardous Substances Control and the Industrial Cluster Bureau.

The Safety Technology Bureau is a technical agency with the roles and responsibilities as summarized below:

- 1) Conduct studies/analyses for development of industrial safety programs,
- 2) Establish industrial safety policy, action plans and procedural standards,
- 3) Promote and support the capability and efficiency development of industrial safety,
- 4) Conduct industrial safety inspection, monitoring and follow-up,
- 5) Coordinate on preventive and control measures for factories with hazardous substances,
- 6) Monitor and supervise certified agencies involving in implementation of industrial safety activities,
- 7) Develop technical manuals/guidelines on industrial safety and disseminate to relevant parties for implementation,
- 8) Jointly carry out assigned works, and support the relevant agencies.

The Bureau of Hazardous Substances Control is responsible for ensuring legal compliance on prevention and use of volatile substances, determine and develop various measures to prevent and control chemical hazards as well as further impacts. It also serves as the focal point for participation in developing international agreements on industrial businesses.

The Industrial Cluster Bureau is responsible for supervising and monitoring factory operation to ensure legal compliances for the use of hazardous substances and to prevent the use of volatile substances. It also has authority to enforce laws nationwide.

5.2 Other OSH Agencies, Associations, and Organizations

Currently, there are several associations and foundations related to occupational safety, health and environment those have long been in close co-operation with the government organizations, as follow:

5.2.1 Safety and Health at Work Promotion Association (Thailand) (SHAWPAT)

In 1986, at that time the first National Safety Week of Thailand was launched, the organizing committee also recommended the establishment of an OSH association to conduct the National Safety Week annually. The OSH association to be established would participate in organizing the annual National Safety Week while the Department of Labour (at that time) would act as the national coordinator. The Safety and Health at Work Promotion Association (Thailand) was thus established with the following objectives:

1. To promote OSH at work
2. To publicize OSH knowledge and experiences
3. To coordinate with various public and private organizations in order to promote and execute OSH activities
4. To support coordination among various public and private organizations to enhance OSH at work
5. None political involvement

SHAWPAT was registered on May 29th, 1987. Its office is located at the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare – Talingchan (old building), Bangkok.

5.2.2 Occupational Health and Safety at Work Association (OHSWA)

Occupational Health and Safety at Work Association was established with the following objectives:

1. To promote OSH technical knowledge among members and the society
2. To promote advancement of OSH at work professional
3. To support and coordinate with workplaces and industrial communities in order to promote safety, health, and quality of life of workers
4. To enhance technical cooperation on OSH with various public and private organizations or associations, both locally and internationally
5. To promote cooperation and relationship among members
6. To provide OSH technical resources for members
7. None political involvement

OHSWA is located at the Department of Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok.

5.2.3 Ergonomics Society of Thailand (EST)

Ergonomics Society of Thailand was established with the following objectives:

1. To be a center for knowledge and experiences exchanging as well as to produce and publish media, publications, and articles on Ergonomics
2. To support OSH programs related to Ergonomics for entrepreneurs and interested parties
3. To coordinate with other public and private organizations in order to execute Ergonomic activities
4. To promote and support studies and researches on Ergonomics development
5. To collaborate and seek for mutual benefits among public and private organizations both locally and internationally in order to promote Ergonomics program
6. To support Ergonomics issues of Thailand

EST was registered on August 6th, 2001. Currently, its coordinating center is located at the Faculty of Engineering, Thammasat University – Rangsit Campus, Pathumthani.

5.2.4 Safety at Work Promotion Foundation

Department of Labour Protection and Welfare established the Safety at Work Promotion Foundation with the following objectives:

1. To promote and support activities for workers' safety, health, and welfare
2. To receive and provide financial, technical, and other asset support in order to promote OSH and welfare for workers
3. To coordinate with the public sectors and private organizations in order to enhance OSH and welfare for workers
4. To execute public charity programs or coordinate with other charity organizations for public at large
5. None political involvement

Safety at Work Promotion Foundation was registered on October 4th, 1993.

Office is located at the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare – Talingchan (oldbuilding), Bangkok.

5.2.5 Occupational and Environmental Diseases Association of Thailand

Occupational and Environmental Diseases Association of Thailand was established with the following objectives:

1. To be a technical and information center on occupational and environmental medicine

2. To support and organize educational activities and trainings on occupational and environmental medicine
3. To support technical services and knowledge and information dissemination on occupational and environmental medicine
4. To support and develop research on occupational and environmental medicine
5. To establish technical cooperation and coordination on occupational and environmental medicine with several public and private organizations both nationally and internationally
6. To promote collaboration and strengthen relationship among members in order to generate benefits from occupational and environmental medicines for the public at large and the nation as a whole
7. To promote quality, moral, and professional ethics among occupational and environmental medicine practitioners

The Occupational and Environmental Diseases Association of Thailand was registered on November 6th, 2003. Office is located at the Occupational and Environmental Medicines Center, Nopparat Rachathani Hospital, Bangkok.

5.2.6 Occupational Health Nursing Association of Thailand

Occupational Health Nursing Association of Thailand was established with the following objectives:

1. To serve as a focal organization in order to promote education, research, technical services on occupational nursing as well as coordination among OSH nursing members both locally and internationally
2. To coordinate for the development and upgrade professional practices among OSH nursing groups or related OSH associations both locally and internationally
3. Technical coordination as well as to provide recommendation in order to solve OSH nursing issues together with public and private organizations both nationally and internationally

Occupational Health Nursing Association of Thailand was registered on September 3rd, 2007. Office is located at the Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok.

6. Occupational Safety and Health Personnel

Occupational safety and health personnel in Thailand could be categorized into the following groups:

6.1 Government OSH Officers

OSH personnel in this group are government officers in several authorities who perform duties as OSH inspectors under the OSH Act 2011. These OSH inspectors shall be qualified by academic background, or experienced and trained in accordance with the criteria announced by the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare. In performing his or her duties, OSH inspector shall be authorized in entering and inspecting the workplace, inquiring the facts or investigating, and shall check or submit the related documents and suggest the preventive safety measures to the Director-General. Currently, the cumulative number of registered OSH inspectors is 632 throughout the country. (Data as of 28 February 2015 – OSH Bureau)

OSH inspector trainings are conducted once or twice annually by the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare. Targeted participants are officers from its central and regional units who have already been qualified as general labour inspectors under the Labour Protection Act 1998. This 30-day training aims to prepare OSH inspectors with sufficient technical knowledge and skill to perform OSH inspection and provide recommendations for workplace improvement.

6.2 OSH Personnel at the Workplace

As required by the Ministerial Regulation, Ministry of Labour, on the prescribing of standard for administration and management of occupational safety, health and environment, B.E. 2549 (A.D. 2006), an OSH practitioner (called “Safety Officer”) must be appointed at the workplace to perform duties on occupational safety, health and environment. There are currently 5 levels of safety officer, with the total number by each level as follow:

- 6.2.1 514,801 of Safety Officer - Supervisor Level
- 6.2.2 184,897 of Safety Officer - Management Level
- 6.2.3 12,169 of Safety Officer - Technical Level
- 6.2.4 2,341 of Safety Officer - Advanced Technical Level
- 6.2.5 29,748 of Safety Officer - Professional Level

(Data as of 28 February 2015 – OSH Bureau)

Safety officers at different levels have different qualifications and duties. Requirements on the appointment of safety officer(s) by level are based on type of industries and workforce size.

Trainings of safety officers in each level are conducted by registered OSH training institutions with the curriculums those have been approved by the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare. There are total of 86 registered OSH training institutions throughout the country. (Data as of 28 February 2015 – OSH Bureau)

In addition, based on type of industries, an establishment having 50 or more employees shall arrange to have a Committee of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment of the establishment to perform duties as prescribed by the abovementioned Ministerial Regulation.

6.3 OSH Personnel at Academic Institutions, OSH Service Units, and Other Relevant Organizations

Personnel in this group includes OSH specialists, researchers, or OSH technicians (such as industrial hygienists, ergonomists, etc.) as well as medical personnel (occupational physicians, occupational health nurses), and registered individuals to provide OSH services to the workplaces.

The total numbers of the above-mentioned OSH personnel and OSH-related organizations are summarized in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Total Numbers of OSH-related Personnel and Organization¹⁰

Type	Number
■ Safety officers (professional level)	29,748*
■ OSH committees (at workplace)	126,612*
■ OSH training units	86*
■ Occupational physicians / occupational health nurses	2,082***
■ Individuals completed degree program on OSH	~16,546 **
■ Academic institutions offering degree programs on OSH	30 institutes / 36 programs**

Sources: * Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (as of 28 February 2015)
 ** OSH Bureau Survey 2014 (as of the end of academic year 2014)
 *** Occupational and Environmental Medicine Institute, (as of December 2014)
 Detailed information of academic institutions offering degree programs on OSH (or equivalent) is shown in Table 6-2

Table 6-2 Academic Institutions offering Degree Programs on OSH (or equivalent) and Number of Graduates*

No.	Institution	Program	Type		Year Started	No. of Graduates 2014 Cumulative
			Regular	Special		
1	Mahidol University Department of Occupational Health and Safety Faculty of Public Health Rajthewi, Bangkok http://phoh.ph.mahidol.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	1969	† 1,139
		■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) In Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2007	54
		■ Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Industrial Hygiene and Safety	✓	✗	1982	14
		■ Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Industrial Hygiene and Safety	✗	✓	2000	7
		■ Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✓	2012	⊕
		■ Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2012	⊕
		■ Bachelor of Public Health (changed to Bachelor of Science in 2013) Major: Occupational Health and Safety	Long distance education system	✗	1990	⊖
2	Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University School of Health Science, Pakkret, Nonthaburi http://healthsci.stou.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety (2 years Continual program)	Long distance education system	✗		8,676
			Long distance education system	✗		
3	Burapha University Department of Industrial Hygiene Faculty of Public Health Mueang, Chonburi http://www.ph.buu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Industrial Hygiene and Safety	✓	✓	1993	100
		■ Bachelor of Public Health (Continual program) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✓	2004	
		■ Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✓	2008	⊕ 42



Table 6-2 Academic Institutions offering Degree Programs on OSH (or equivalent) and Number of Graduates*

No.	Institution	Program	Type		Year Started	No. of Graduates 2014	Cumulative
			Regular	Special			
4	Khonkaen University Dept. of Environmental Health Science Faculty of Public Health Mueang, Khonkaen http://ph.kku.ac.th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety ■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Dual Major: Environmental Health Science and Occupational Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ ✗ 	1994	29	506
5	Chandrasekhar Rajabhat University Department of Safety Science Faculty of Science Chatuchak, Bangkok http://sci.chandra.ac.th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Safety Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 	1995	34	327
6	Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University Department of Safety Science Faculty of Science and Technology Thonburi, Bangkok http://sci.bsru.ac.th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 	1996	30	480
7	Huachiew Chalermprakiet University Dept. of Occupational Health and Safety Faculty of Public Health and Environment Bangplee, Samutprakarn http://www.hcu.ac.th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 	1996	97	735
8	Walailak University School of Allied Health Science and Public Health Tha-Sala, Nakhonsrithammarat http://ihh.wu.ac.th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 	1998	58	489

Table 6-2 Academic Institutions offering Degree Programs on OSH (or equivalent) and Number of Graduates*

No.	Institution	Program	Type		Year Started	No. of Graduates 2014 Cumulative
			Regular	Special		
9	Suranaree University of Technology Department of Occupational Health and Safety, Institute of Medicine Mueang, Nakhomratchasima http://www.sut.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	1999	91 681
10	Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University Faculty of Science and Technology Klongluang, Pathumthani http://sci.vru.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2004	15 37
		■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. in Occupational Health and Safety)	⊖	✓	2008	⊕ 20
11	South-East Asia University Department of Safety Engineering Faculty of Engineering Nongkhaem, Bangkok http://safety.sau.ac.th/	■ Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng.) In Safety Engineering	✓	⊖	2005	66 364
12	Thammasat University Dept. of Occupational Health and Safety Faculty of Public Health - Rangsit Campus Klongluang, Pathumthani http://fph.tu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2006	39 126
13	Ubon Ratchathani University Dept. of Occupational Health and Safety Faculty of Science Warin Chamrap, Ubon Ratchathani	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2006	⊕ 84
		■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Environmental Science Major: Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2009	28 37
		■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2012	⊕

Table 6-2 Academic Institutions offering Degree Programs on OSH (or equivalent) and Number of Graduates*

No.	Institution	Program	Type		Year Started	No. of Graduates 2014	Cumulative
			Regular	Special			
14	Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University Faculty of Industrial Technology Dusit, Bangkok http://sci-tech.dusit.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Safety Technology and Occupational Health	✓	✓	2006	43	158
15	Suan Dusit Rajabhat University Faculty of Science and Technology Bangplad, Bangkok http://sci-tech.dusit.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2008	0	49
16	Naresuan University Dept. of Env. and Occupational Health Faculty of Public Health, Mueang, Pitsanulok http://www.health.nu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2008	4	35
17	Nakhonratchasima College Faculty of Public Health and Health Technology Mueang, Nakhonratchasima http://ph.nmc.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Public Health in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2008	10	43
18	Vongchavalitkul University Faculty of Public Health Mueang, Nakhonratchasima http://ph.vu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2009	22	38
19	Eastern Asia University Faculty of Public Health Thanyaburi, Pathumthani http://www.eau.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✗	2010	54	64






Table 6-2 Academic Institutions offering Degree Programs on OSH (or equivalent) and Number of Graduates*

No.	Institution	Program	Type		Year Started	No. of Graduates 2014 Cumulative
			Regular	Special		
20	Thaksin University (Phatthalung Campus) Faculty of Health and Sports Science Pa-Payom, Phatthalung http://www2.tsu.ac.th/health_sci	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Industrial Hygiene and Safety	✓	✓	2003	42 322
21	Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University Faculty of Science and Technology Mueang, Chachoengsao http://sci.bstru.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Safety Science	✓	✓	2004	5 230
22	Prince of Songkla University Department of Community Medicine Faculty of Medicine Hat Yai, Songkhla http://medinfo.psu.ac.th	■ Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Occupational Medicine	✓	⊖	2004	8 8
23	Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University Faculty of Science and Technology Mueang, Nakhon Sawan http://st.nsr.u.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Public Health Major: Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2006	53 100
24	Phranakhorn Si Ayutthaya Rajabhat University Faculty of Science and Technology Mueang, Phranakhorn Si Ayutthaya http://sci.aru.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2008	18 34
25	Phayao University Dept. of Occupational Health and Safety Faculty of Medicine Mueang, Phayao http://www.up.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	✓	⊖	2008	73 150

Table 6-2 Academic Institutions offering Degree Programs on OSH (or equivalent) and Number of Graduates*

No.	Institution	Program	Type	Year Started	No. of Graduates 2014 Cumulative
26	Chalermkarnchana University Faculty of Public Health Mueang, Sisaket http://www.ckc.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	 	2010	33
27	Phitsanulok University Faculty of Public Health Mueang, Phitsanulok http://www.plu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Public Health in Occupational Health and Safety	 	2010	44
28	Pathumthani University Faculty of Public Health and Environment Mueang, Pathumthani http://www.ptu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Occupational Health and Safety	 	2008	145
29	Pathumthani University Faculty of Public Health and Environment Mueang, Pathumthani http://www.ptu.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Public Health in Occupational Health and Safety	 	2010	73
30	Western University Faculty of Public Health Huai Krachao, Kanchanaburi http://www.western.ac.th	■ Bachelor of Public Health in Occupational Health, Safety and Environment	 	2008	69

* Data from a survey conducted by OSH Bureau (as of July 2014). Institutions with degree programs in OSH those have been approved by the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare after this survey are not included.

 No yet graduated
  Data unavailable
  Data not reported

7. Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Projects, Activities and Events

Currently, a large variety of OSH projects, campaigns or activities are ongoing under the responsibility of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare. Selected projects, activities and events for 2015 are summarized below:

7.1 Project on “Safe Workplaces, in honour of HRH Princess Sirindhorn”

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn’s gracious preamble wrote “The establishment of safety and health measures at workplace to prevent injuries and disabilities amongst workers” was given to the Minister (General Surasak Karnjanarat) and executives of the Ministry of Labour during the opening ceremony of the Northeastern Region Worker Rehabilitation Center in Khonkaen province on the 1st December 2014.

In response to her graciousness in caring for workers’ safety and health, the Ministry of Labour commenced the Project on “Safe Workplaces, in honour of HRH Princess” to reiterate the importance of OSH conscience, in the auspicious occasion of HRH Princess’s 60th birthday anniversary on 2nd April 2015. This project aims at promotion of workplace safety and health as well as collaboration between employers and employees to create sustainable safety culture. Campaigns and activities of the project include:

- 1) Ministry of Labour has declared 2015 as the Year to Build-up Safety Awareness at Work “Safety Mind”.
- 2) Department of Labour Protection and Welfare has launched the project on “Safe Workplaces, in honour of HRH Princess”, with over 7,000 workplaces (as of March 2015) voluntarily participate in the project. The following activities will be carried out:
 - Encourage the workplaces to follow all the recommended OSH guidelines
 - Set up exhibition with respect to HRH Princess’s graciousness in caring for OSH of workers, and implement CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities to raise awareness of safety at work for the students or youths in the community
 - Certificate will be issued to the workplace upon achievement.

The list of workplaces participating in this project and those with successful achievements will be presented to HRH Princess by the end of July 2015.

7.2 ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network Meeting and Conference

The collaboration in occupational safety and health among ASEAN countries has long been recognized, since the ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network (ASEAN-OSHNET) was established in 1999. All 10 ASEAN member states (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) have joined the network in order to enhance the cooperation and the integration of OSH in the region. The Coordinating Board of ASEAN-OSHNET comprising of delegates from all member states will meet once a year to coordinate the operation of the network. ASEAN member states shall alternate to host the Coordinating Board Meeting and Thailand will be the host for the second time in 2015, the year that all ASEAN countries agree to turn into ASEAN Community.

This event will be held in Bangkok from 21st - 23rd April 2015. It consists of the 16th Coordinating Board Meeting (approx. 50 delegates from ASEAN member states and external collaborating countries) and the 2nd ASEAN-OSHNET Conference (approx. 250 participants from relevant authorities, enterprises, academic institutions, etc.).

7.3 National Safety Week

On 18th December 1985, the cabinet resolution eventually met an agreement to establish a National Safety Week Organizing Committee, which is a committee at national level. National Safety Week has been considered a center of technical OSH information. It is an important event for OSH seminars, exchange of OSH information, promotion of OSH campaigns and activities to raise OSH awareness among workers, employers, and relevant parties. The first National safety week was organized between 1st- 3rd June 1986 featuring OSH seminars and nationwide OSH campaigns. Since then, the National Safety Week has been organized annually until now. For 2015, the event will be held between 2nd and 4th July at Bangkok International Trade & Exhibition Centre (BITEC).

In 2000, the National Safety Week Organizing Committee agreed to launch National Safety Week in 5 regions; the North, the Northeast, the East, the West and the South, in respect of extending OSH knowledge and technology from the central to regions. Since 2000, National Safety Week events have been continually taking places in various provinces.

7.4 Contest on Workplaces of Excellence in OSH

The first contest was launched in 1986, as an important part of the National Safety Week event, with following objectives:

- To promote better standards and system of OSH management among workplaces,
- To encourage and convince the workplaces to recognize the important of OSH program for the reduction of occupational accidents and injuries and for organization's image and reputations.

7.5 Zero Accident Campaign

DLPW launched the ongoing Zero Accident Campaign in 2001 to motivate the workplaces on improvement of OSH and working environment. The workplaces with continually reduction in occupational accidents or injuries and meet the following criteria will be awarded with the emblem of honour from the Minister of Labour:

- 1) Gold Award – for any workplace with 10,000,000 working hours or over without occupational accidents resulting in work leave.
- 2) Silver Award – for any workplace with 3,000,000 – 9,999,999 working hours without occupational accidents resulting in work leave.
- 3) Bronze Award – for any workplace with 1,000,000 – 2,999,999 working hours without occupational accidents resulting in work leave.
- 4) Primary Award – for any workplace with no occupational accidents resulting in work leave in the past year regardless of accumulated working hours.

From 2001-2014, there are total of 2,977 workplaces awarded.

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