

FRANCE. INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Title of the inspection activities: **Mobile lifting work equipment campaign**

Duration of the inspection activities: **November 2023 to January 2024**

Aim of the inspection activities: **The aim of this national campaign, which targets situations that are the cause of serious or fatal accidents at work, is to ensure that the risks associated with the use of this equipment are properly identified and assessed within companies, and that preventive measures are effective, through collective and coordinated action on specific points of the regulations.**

Scope of the inspection activities: **the campaign is targeting the use of construction machinery, forklifts, tractors equipped for lifting, etc. which are involved in serious and fatal accidents (analysis of causes of accidents at work states that 38% of accidents are caused by work equipment). The more vulnerable workers will get specific attention during this campaign: young workers, temporary workers, employees of equipment rental companies, posted workers.**

Sector covered by inspections: **all sectors are concerned with particular attention to construction sector, transport and logistics, industry, and agriculture/forestry.**

The number of establishments inspected in the framework of the activities: **4.923**

The number of labour inspectors involved in implementing the inspection activities: **1.015 inspectors have reported infringements after an inspection visit (our IT system cannot give the total number of inspectors involved in the campaign due to a bug in the system).**

2.407 questionnaires have been completed after the campaign by the labour inspectors.

The number of persons involved in supervising the implementation of the inspection activities (including development of inspection documents and summarizing results of inspections):

- **Working group involved in creating tools for the campaign: 16 persons (from national and local level of Labour inspectorate).**
- **Management involved: 18 regional labour inspectorate chiefs; 100 at departmental level; 220 chiefs of inspection units at local level.**

The inspection campaign was launched after a first period of information and awareness raising towards companies and stakeholders: this first phase was organized at national and local level, in cooperation with prevention services and social partners, starting September 2023.

Flow chart of the campaign:

Short summary of the outcome of the inspection activities: **6.425 actions taken after the inspection visits**

- **letters with observations: 93%**
- **work stoppage: 2,5%**
- **formal notices (order to do within a delay): 2,1%**
- **Other actions: requests for verification and measurement; reports or alert to Prosecutor.**

No.	Question	yes/no	Comment
Inspection activity			
A. Selecting priority areas for inspection			
1.	What sources of information did you use in selecting the priority area for inspection?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inspectorate's own database of workplace accidents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> analyses of causes of temporary and permanent inability to work conducted by insurance institutions (which ones?) National Health Insurance Fund. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> analyses of causes of temporary and permanent inability to work conducted by research institutes (which ones?) The French National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational accidents and Diseases (INRS).
2.	What was the main reason for selecting the inspection priority area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> high rates of workplace accidents, including fatal and serious accidents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> guidelines from state authorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others (please specify) The entire labour inspectorate staff was consulted about inspection priorities in the framework of our National Action Plan. This topic was in the top 3 of responses (after psycho-social risks and working times).
3.	What was defined as priority area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a particular hazard(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others (please specify) working equipment with higher risk of accident at work.
4.	What was the predominant aim of workplace inspections?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to examine the problem <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to provide the inspected entities with information on legal requirements

			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to provide the inspected entities with information on how to ensure compliance with legal requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to enforce compliance with the law in the inspected entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to identify flaws in legal regulations
5.	How did you determine the number of entities to be inspected?		N/A - no quantitative target <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other criteria (please specify) All regions must be involved in the campaign with implementation of collective actions at local level (with scheduled inspection days). Number of inspected equipment is relevant for evaluating the campaign.
6.	What was taken into consideration when determining the number of inspections to be carried out by individual field offices (regions):		N/A - no quantitative target
7.	Were IT tools used to identify the priority area in the described inspection campaign?		A brief description of IT tools SUiT is the IT tool for our labour inspectorate. SIPSI: tool to target posted workers. The type of data: Data from health insurance on accidents at work, data from previous inspections on machines.
B. Determining the time span of inspection activities			
9.	How was the breakdown of inspections planned? Were the inspections carried out:		
a)	evenly throughout the whole period of the planned activities		Inspection campaign was scheduled during a period of 3 months (November 2023 until January 2024) in all regions.
10.	What was the average duration of a workplace visit conducted in the		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> within one day, between 2 and 4 hours;

	framework of the programme implementation (the time it took to complete inspection activities at an individual establishment)?		
11.	What was the average duration of the activities carried out in the office of the labour inspectorate (excluding the penal and administrative sanctions)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> within more than one day, total duration between 4 and 8 hours;
C. Selecting establishments for inspection.			
12.	What criteria were used when selecting establishments for inspection?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the number of complaints concerning a particular company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> personal knowledge of labour inspectors who supervise particular workplaces (groups of workplaces) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sectoral criterion
13.	What sources of information were used when selecting establishments for inspection?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> labour inspectors' knowledge of workplaces
D. Provision of staff for carrying out inspections			
15.	What group of inspectors was involved in the inspection activities?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nearly all inspectors were involved (at least 80%); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify). Labour inspectors might be accompanied by prevention engineers (regional office), for technical advice.
16.	How were inspectors prepared for the inspection activities (additional training)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify). Webinar to present the campaign to all labour inspectorate + webinar to present the tools created for the campaign (on line presentation with possible replay) – Tools: guidelines with check lists, templates

			(letters, notices...); technical sheet describing work equipment, etc.
18.	What materials were at the inspectors' disposal during the activities?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> description of the inspection activities' objectives; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> description of the ways in which to implement the activities (tasks to be completed); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> checklists; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> information about the rules of programme evaluation; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> description of the reporting requirements; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> specialist, issue-related materials (applied technologies, machinery, equipment and tools, existing hazards and legal provisions); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> examples of reactive actions to be taken by inspectors upon identification of typical cases of non-compliance; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> manuals of good practice regarding the issues covered by the inspection activities; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> promotional and communication materials for employers;
19.	Did labour inspectors use IT tools when carrying out activities within the described inspection campaign?		<p>A brief description of IT tools:</p> <p>SUIt reporting IT system (usual reporting) + questionnaire online (SOLEN).</p> <p>- IT tools were used :</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> when summarizing and documenting the results of the inspection in a specific inspected entity <p>- how did they support the labour inspector in (please provide a short description): summarizing and documenting the results of the inspection</p> <p>Reporting of results of inspection visits in IT system and in questionnaire.</p>

E. Involvement of other regulators, institutions, authorities for labour protection and social partners in the implementation process.			
20.	Can other regulators, institutions, authorities for labour protection and social partners submit their proposals of inspection topics to the inspectorate's plan of work?		Preventers and social partners at national and local level.
23.	At which stage was the cooperation with another regulator, institution, authority for labour protection or social partner initiated?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at the planning stage; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at the communication stage regarding the onset of the inspection activity; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at the stage of popularizing the information about the results of the inspection activity;
24.	What did the cooperation with another regulator, institution, authority for labour protection or social partner involve?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> voluntary provision of information (data) accumulated by another regulator, institution, authority for labour protection or social partner – what kind of information was that? Information material is promoted on website of the Ministry of labour.
26.	Does the labour inspectorate have direct online access to information and data collected by other bodies, institutions and authorities?		Access to information when published online; for specific data: upon request of management of LI.
F. Supporting inspection activities with training provided for employers or workers (combining inspection and educational activities)			
28.	Were establishments covered by inspections provided with information or training prior to the commencement of the inspection task ?		Information was provided before inspection campaign: press release, website of Ministry, letters of information sent by national and regional LI, information relayed also by preventers, professional organisations, etc.
G. Monitoring the implementation of inspection activities			

31.	Was the implementation of inspection activities in any way monitored and coordinated?		<p>How many people were involved in monitoring and coordination of the inspection activity?</p> <p>All management of LI was involved: General Directorate of Labour, regional and local management, chiefs of inspection units (approx. 400 people).</p> <p>What was the function of those persons in relation to labour inspectors who implemented the activity (fellow labour inspectors, immediate supervisors, national coordinator at the labour inspectorate's headquarters)?</p> <p>Chief of inspection units at local level.</p>
32.	What was the scope of monitoring and coordinating actions regarding the inspection activity?		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> assistance in solving problems: over the phone, via email, formally (official correspondence), other (what?)</p> <p>Usual support of management</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring the implementation level of the developed quantitative plan</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring the implementation level of the developed qualitative plan (how?)</p> <p>Follow-up of campaign by Chiefs of inspection unit at local level.</p>
33.	Were IT tools used to carry out monitoring and coordination activities as part of the described inspection campaign?		<p>IT tools were used to:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring the implementation level of the developed quantitative plan</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring the implementation level of the developed qualitative plan (how?)</p> <p>Use of IT system (SUiT) and questionnaire online.</p>
H. Communicating the information about inspection campaign and its results.			
34.	Did you develop any plan to communicate the information about the inspection activities to:		

a)	stakeholders in the sector covered by the inspection activity ?		If so, what information did the communication plan contain? Communication of the campaign plan: target, objectives, calendar, resources, and documentation.
b)	the general public?		If so, what information did the communication plan contain? General public information aimed to explain the objectives of the campaign.
35.	What was the scope of information communicated to:		
a)	stakeholders in the sector covered by the inspection activity ?		Social partners: inter-professional; agriculture; construction – Information related to the use of specific work equipment and associated regulations – obligations for employers – possible sanctions if non-compliance. Specific communication also addressed to training centres, to relay information to apprentices.
b)	the general public?		Prevention of risks – raising awareness about OSH.
36.	How was the information about the inspection activities communicated to stakeholders and the general public?		National website – regional websites – meetings and letters to stakeholders. Websites for general public.
I. Evaluating the results of the inspection activities. Evaluation methods and tools.			
37.	How were the results of inspection campaign evaluated?		
f)	other way		Specific questionnaire to be completed by LI after each inspection visit to assess the results (diagnostic, findings, actions taken, follow-up).

38.	How was the information about the effects of inspection campaign obtained (e.g. about the elimination of irregularities, introduction of higher standards)?		
c)	other way		The information about the effects of the campaign will be consolidated in a document of evaluation by the end of 2024. Consolidation of the results is under process (analysis of 2407 questionnaires).
39.	What performance indicators were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the inspection campaign?		<p>Please list and briefly describe the indicators:</p> <p>Indicators of impact are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number and nature of compliance measures obtained from employers – Inspector's level of knowledge of regulation and professional practice
40.	Were IT tools used to assess the effectiveness of the inspection campaign?		<p>A brief description of IT tools:</p> <p>Questionnaire (on-line survey) to be completed by labour inspectors; the survey is elaborated by the General Directorate of Labour.</p> <p>- IT tools were used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provide compilations of data on the basis of which the inspection campaign was assessed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formulate an assessment of the effectiveness of labour inspectors' activities within the inspection campaign (how?) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formulate conclusions resulting from the effects of the conducted inspection campaign (how?)
41.	How were the project effects evaluated?		
c)	Did you prepare a formal document with evaluation of the inspection activity after its completion?		If so, was the formal evaluation document prepared by the labour inspectorate or an external evaluator?

			<p>Please name the entities which conducted such external evaluation.</p> <p>The formal document of evaluation is elaborated by the General Directorate of Labour (in progress at this date).</p> <p>How were the report conclusions disseminated? When completed, the evaluation will be presented to social partners and stakeholders. The document will be published as well (internal and external versions).</p>
42.	How was the final document utilized in practice?		<p>This document should contribute to bring a change in employers' practices and improve awareness and compliance to OSH regulations.</p>