





Healt
Safety
at Work
International
FESTIVAL



PARTECIPATORY PREVENTION'S CHALLENGE

URBINO 4-5-6 MAY 2022







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The International Festival of Health and Safety at Work, organized by Rubes Triva Foundation in concert with the University of Urbino, is proposed as a recurring event on the European scene, dedicated to the indepth analysis of the issues relating to health and safety in the workplace, recalling the historical cultural vocation of the city of Urbino.

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In this way it was intended to accept the appeal

of the institutions to put a stop to the tragic phenomenon of deaths at work and accidents at work in general.

The theme chosen for the first edition of the Festival focuses on participation as the new challenge of prevention. The hope is, therefore, to create a productive moment of encounter, study and consideration that involves institutions, the world of work and civil society.

The theme of the Festival will be threated and debated in round tables discussion

with eminent representatives of the institutions, the academic world and the social partners in four sessions dedicated respectively to:

- Regularity of work and protection of health and safety
- New risk and organizational development
- Which kind of training for health and safety at work?
- Which possible reforms?

The Festival, in line with its desire of large-scale dialogue, is proud to host the Conference for the Future of Europe - CoFoE - in an introductory session to be held on the morning of May 4th 2022.

At the close of the Festival's works, on May 6th 2022, to make the wishes of participatory safety actionable, will follow the beginning of the Rubes Triva Foundation's Advanced Training School in Health and Safety at Work at Deal of Academics of the University of Urbino.



Failure to comply with the prevention rules is particularly noticeable in the hypothesis of irregularities in employment relationships: a concept

that encompasses real phenomena of economic crime in which work is performed in conditions of total enslavement.

REGULARITY OF WORK AND PROTECTION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

EVOLUTION OF

AND NEW RISKS

without any glimmer of legality or even situations in which, despite the presence of a regular employment contract, the service is made in clear respect for it.

The policies of legality of work, strictly connected to the profiles of the protection of the health and safety of workers in the various production processes of

> companies, are indispensable for the realization of "wellbeing" in the workplace to respond to the legal and moral

responsibilities that companies have in towards the community.

Today, production systems are increasingly lean thanks to both technological innovation and outsourcing focused on procurement and subcontracting chains that often highlight pockets

of under protection and risks to the health and safety of workers. WORK ORGANIZATION The work is often temporary, part-time, agency-administrated,

intermittent. In many workplaces persist a certain kind of indifference to health and safety problems which increases even with the neglect of everything and everyone. New ethnicities, new languages and new religions populate the workplace. The traditional risks are accompanied by psycho-social ones. Information technology is profoundly changing the way people work, often altering the categories of time and space. When work is independent of a specific place such as agile work - the rules for the protection of health and safety must still be able to define

> organizational design parameters that meet quality standards as well as organizational models and health and safety management at

work. Moreover, singular paradoxes also emerge, because if technology requires sophisticated skills and, thanks to artificial intelligence, it finally seems to free man from physical fatigue, on the other hand it sometimes tends to bring back ancient ways of working, only if you think of the rhythms of work. modalità di lavoro, sol che si pensi ai ritmi di lavoro.

Safety training in one of the most critical aspects of the prevention discipline. Between reality and the definition of training provided by Legislative Decree no. 81/2008, which alludes to an educational process aimed at influencing the behavior of workers, very often light year pass. Training continues to be

understood in an excessively formalistic without sense. considering its effectiveness, which discounts both the lack-

of a series of training need analysis and approximate learning verification mechanisms, and an insufficient awareness of how much training is necessary in a phase prior to the actual execution of the work performance especially in the case of flexible jobs. As for the worker, not only a right to training emerges, but also an obligation to carry it out, which highlights his responsibility in terms of safety that transpire in art. 20 of Legislative Decree no. 81/2008 and which tends to be accentuated when the service is performed in conditions of particular "autonomy" or outside the traditional company context, as happens in agile work or on all occasions in which the worker works in other "places". In agile or delocalized jobs, training

> for the safety of workers must be "calibrated" in consideration these specificities, -standard training for internal

workers is certainly not sufficient and the principle already expressed for temporary work by directive no. 91/383/EEC according to which flexible workers need not a mere equation of protection with standard workers, but a differential protection, also in terms of training and health surveillance, due to their reduced contextualization in the organization in which operate.

Almost three decades after the Legislative Decree no. 81/2008 not all its important innovations have been implemented. On the institutional side, the delay in the activation of the national information System for Prevention in the Workplace (SINP), which is strategic for the organization and circulation of information, guidelines, and good practices, useful

to support the promotion and protection of health and safety in the workplace. Various critical

issues concern the supervisory system, especially as regards coordination between the various bodies responsible for this activity. On the other hand, the 2008 discipline requires a refinement in relation to the hypotheses in which the workplace become more and more evanescent, requiring safety rules capable of "following" the worker and no longer calibrated only on a specific physical place. With respect to the qualification of companies, there is also a necessity of training for the employer too, while as regards the company prevention system, a clearer distinction of roles is needed both by finally freeing the H&S Manager (Health and Safety Manager) from the management tasks that are often improperly assigned to it with delegation of functions, both by

> enhancing the consultancy role of the competent doctor who cannot always be involved in the assessment

of risk. And above all, it is necessary to enhance and extend the adoption and effective implementation of workplace safety organization models which, beyond their effectiveness as an exemption from the liability of legal persons referred to on legislative Decree no. 231/2001, constitute a fundamental tool for effectively fulfilling the complex preventive precepts.

WICH POSSIBLE

REFORMS?

WICH KIND OF

TRAINING FOR HEALTH

AND SAFETY ISSUE?

THE CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPE (CoFoE)



The Conference on the Future of the Europe (CoFoE) is organized in a series of consultations across the continent, between May 2021 and spring 2022, with the aim of collecting European citizens' ideas and proposals for the reform of the European Union.

Inaugurated on 9 May 2021 in Strasbourg, CoFoE includes several conferences, panel and face-toface and digital debates that involve European citizens. The debate will led to recommendations that will be forwarded to the Plenary Conference. These activities are organized by the EU institutions, Member States and by civil society actors at European, national and local level.

The central themes of the Conference are:

- Values, rights, state of law, democracy and security.
- Climate change, environment and health.
- A stronger economy, social justice, work and education, youth, culture, sport and digital transformation.
- The EU in the world and the migrations.

Furthermore, citizens will be free to suggest further arguments.

SGI Europe, an intersectorial social parner recognized by the European Institution that represents companies providing services of general interest in Europe, of which Utilitalia and the Rubes Triva Foundation are members, hold at the International Festival of Occupational Health and Safety, promotes an important moment of consultation among Italian citizens, animating the debate through reflections and proposals on the future of Europe.

ADVANCED TRAINING SCHOOL

The "relational obligation", widely envisaged by Legislative Decree 81/2008, and the "worker participation" concept, central in the continuous improvement process of the UNI ISO 45001 standard, characterize the innovative participatory training project that the Foundation Rubes Triva, in collaboration with the Olympus Observatory of the University of Urbino, started through the Advanced Training School. Open to all safety figures, the Advanced Training School is configured as a two-year training course, lasting a total of 100 hours, totaled by attending courses, seminars, and webinars, mostly valid as training updates for the various safety figures. The degree issued by the Advanced Training School will also be useful to achieving the HSE Manager certification pursuant to the UNI 11720:2018 standard.



THE DUCAL PALACE OF URBINO



The Ducal Palace of Urbino is one of the most interesting architectural and artistic examples for the entire Italian Renaissance, it is the site of the National Gallery of the Marche. It is in the center of the historic village of Urbino, flanked by other monuments such as the Cathedral and the Sanzio Theater. The most ambitious project of Federico da Montefeltro, the older half-brother of Oddantonio II from Montefeltro, first duke of Urbino and famous both as leader in battle and as a cultured patron of the arts, was the construction of the Ducal Palace and, at the same time, the urban layout of Urbino, making it the city "of the prince".

After 1462, the palace project was changed "with the intention of exceed all the princely residence of Italy" also making it the administrative headquarter and place to host illustrious personalities. From about 1464 and up to 1472 construction was entrusted to a new architect, the dalmatian Luciano Laurana. The fulcrum of the new layout was the vast arcaded courtyard, which connected the previous buildings. The courtyard has harmonious and classic shapes, with a portico with round arches. Laurana also built the Grand Staircase, the Library, the Angels' Hall, the Consultation's Hall, the Soprallogge, the sacred area with the small study and little chapels.

The facade towards the city had an "open book" shape ("L") on Duca Federico's square, which was specially arranged by Francesco di Giorgio Martini and later closed on the north side of the cathedral. The palace thus became the fulcrum of the urban pattern without making any tears and subduing, with its presence, even the nearby religious authority.

Extraordinary are the inventions of Francesco di Giorgio, often release from rigid symmetrical schemes. Unfinished was the Pasquino's Garden.

 $(For further information please check the website: www.festivalsalutesicurezzalavoro.it\ ;\ www.gallerianazionalemarche.it\ ;\ www.vieniaurbino.it)$



PLACES

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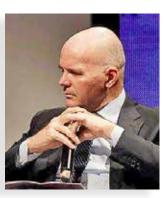
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1506 UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI URBINO CARLO BO

