

The conference was attended by specialists in labor protection, BJD and civil defense, university professors, graduate students, masters and students from Ukraine, India, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the United States.

1. ПРОБЛЕМИ БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ - ШЛЯХИ ВИРІШЕННЯ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

ОХОРОНА ПРАЦІ У РЕСПУБЛІЦІ КОНГО

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Annotation. Revealed the state occupational safety and health in the Republic of Congo: legislation, institutions to ensure control in the field of labor protection.

Keywords: the Republic of the Congo, labor protection, occupational safety and health.

Анотація. Розкрито стан охорони праці у республіці Конго: законодавство, установи по забезпеченню контролю у сфері охорони праці

Ключові слова: Республіка Конго, охорона праці, професійна безпека та здоров'я.

Introduction. The Republic of the Congo is located in the western coast of Central Africa. The Congolese economy remains much undiversified, mainly focused on the oil industry (around 60% of GDP) (Gross Domestic Product) and a tertiary sector (services) which is growing steadily (22% of GDP). The share of other sectors remains marginal: construction (8,3%), manufacturing industry mainly represented by cane sugar production, primary wood processing and beverages (5%), agriculture (3%) and forestry (1, 4%) [1].

Relevance. Quality hygiene security environment (QHSE), also called Hygiene (health) safety, security environment (HSSE), Quality security environment (QSE) or Hygiene security environment (HSE), is a field of technical expertise controlling aspects related to quality, occupational risks and the environment within organizations in order to lead to an integrated management system .The QHSE manager is responsible for ensuring staff safety, training in prevention, compliance with standards, and the reliability of facilities in the company. The Health, Safety and Environment department is responsible for ensuring the safety of employees within the framework of the company's activities. Basically, in Congo, the Labor Code applies. This is expanded with additional rules related to the industry. HSE

(abbreviations decipher everywhere) requirements are not the same between a bank branch and a chemical industry! The risks associated with the activity are very different.

Responsible authorities in the field of labor protection – Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité sociale [2].

Labor protection in The Republic of the Congo

According to the Labor Code, a worker is any person, regardless of nationality, who exercises his professional activity for remuneration, under the direction and authority of another natural or legal person, public or private. Status of the worker, the legal status of the employer or employee will not be taken into account. People appointed to a permanent position in a public administration are not subject to this code. •Law n ° 45-75 establishing a Labor Code of the People's Republic of Congo. (Art. 2)

Competent national authority for safety and health at work

Under the auspices of the Minister of Labor a National Commission on Safety, Hygiene and Occupational Risks shall be established to be in charge of hygiene, workers' safety and occupational risks' prevention. This committee is composed of an equal number of workers' and employers' representatives and of public servants and qualified experts.

A decree sets up the composition and the internal functioning of the committee. (Labor Code, Art.131)

The Labour Administration is in charge of, under the auspices of the Minister of labor and Social Welfare, ensuring the coordination and control of labor issues, employment promotion and welfare. It is particularly in charge of:

- ensuring the implementation of rules and regulations
- providing advises and recommendations to employers and workers
- advising, coordinating and controlling services and organisms in charge of the application of labor and Welfare regulations
- collecting and updating statistics related to working and employment conditions.

(Labor Code, Art. 149)

The physician labor inspector is the assistant of the labor inspector to monitor legal provisions and regulations concerning sanitary and hygienic standards and medical service in companies.(Art.156-2 - (Loi n°6-96))

An Advisory National labor Council shall be established under the auspices of the Minister of labor and Social Welfare. The Council is mainly in charge of studying labor issues and providing advice when needed. (Labor Code, Art. 169) [2].

The Congolese social protection system guarantees:

- daily maternity allowances,
- invalidity-old-age-death (survivors) insurance benefits,
- benefits for accidents at work and occupational diseases,
- family benefits,
- health care following the creation of the universal health insurance scheme (ramu) instituted by law no. 37-2014 of June 27, 2014.

The employer is responsible for maintaining the salary during a work stoppage.

Law No. 10-2014 of June 13, 2014 reforming the social security system enacts the dissolution of the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) and the creation of two new funds:

- Professional Risks and Pensions Fund for Private Sector Workers (CRPP);
- Fund for Families and Children in Difficulty (CFED).

This same law transfers the management – family benefits to the checkout of Families and Children in Difficulty (CFED) created by Law No. 12-2014 of June 13, 2014;

Occupational risks and pensions for private workers at the checkout Occupational Risks and Pensions for Private Sector Workers(CRPP) created by Law No. 11-2014 of June 13, 2014 [3].

Conclusion. Health, safety and the environment is the discipline that will contribute the most effectively in the management of traditional chronic risks which are still far from being Sufficiently mastered, both in developing countries and in more Industrialized. However, it is important that the application of the principles of Occupational Hygiene is do in a broader perspective where the global issue of health and well-being of workers is taken into account. This is why a participatory approach between companies, government, workers is necessary which must be in line with the state of development of the country in question, its own values, its socio-cultural and legislative system, its resources as well as the culture specific to the company itself.

LITERATURE

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КОНСТИТУЦІЙНІ АСПЕКТИ ВИРІШЕННЯ ПРОБЛЕМ БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ В ПЕРІОД КАРАНТИНУ