**ROMANIA. INSPECTION ACIVITIES**

Title of inspection activities: **The national awareness and control campaign regarding compliance with minimum occupational health and safety requirements in construction works.**

Duration of inspection activities: **all year 2023**

Purpose of inspection activities: **Increasing the awareness of employers and construction workers regarding the obligation to comply with legal provisions regarding occupational health and safety, especially in preventing the risk of falling from heights, bank collapse during excavation works, etc.**

Scope of inspection activities: **NACE code activities 41, 42, 43.**

Sector subject to inspections: **Constructions sites**

Number of establishments inspected as part of the activities: **5066**

Number of labour inspectors involved in carrying out inspection activities:**164**

Number of persons involved in supervising the implementation of inspection activities (including drawing up inspection documents and summarising the results of inspections): **84**

Brief summary of the results of the inspection activities:

- **no. employers controlled 5,066**

- **number of measures ordered 8,443**

- **number of employers sanctioned 4,324**

- **no. of sanctions applied 7,963**

   **of which: - warnings 6,792**

   **fines 1,171**

- **suspension of activity - companies 3**

   **workplaces 87**

| No. | question | yes/no | comment |
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| | | | **Inspection activity** |
| | | | **A. Selection of priority areas for inspection** |
| 1. | What sources of information did you use when selecting the priority area for inspection? | | ☒ Occupational Accidents Inspectorate's own database<br>☒ External database on occupational diseases<br>☒ EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027<br>☒ complaints;<br>☒ media information |
| 2. | What was the main reason for selecting the priority inspection area? | | Please choose:<br>☒ high rates of accidents at work, including fatal and serious accidents<br>☒ high rates of incapacity for work<br>☒ stakeholder expectations<br>☒ guidance from state authorities |
| 3. | What has been defined as a priority area? | | ☒ a specific sector(s) of the economy<br>☒ a specific hazard (group of hazards) in a specific sector<br>☒ non-compliance with legal requirements relating to employment relationships/working conditions |
| 4. | What was the predominant objective of the labour inspections? | | ☒ to provide the inspected entities with information on the legal requirements<br>☒ ensure that the inspected entities comply with the law<br>☒ to identify shortcomings in legal regulations |
| 5. | How did you determine the number of entities to be inspected? | | ☐ percentage of all registrants where the problem determined as a priority area was expected to surface (range):<br>    ☒ above 30-50 % |

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| 6. | What has been taken into account when determining the number of inspections to be carried out by individual local offices (regions): | | ☒ number of entities typical of a given programme in the region; <br> ☒ number of inspectors carrying out inspection tasks in a given region; |
| 7. | Were IT tools used to identify the priority area in the described inspection campaign? | | a short description of the IT tools <br> **'Columbo' Labour Inspectorate Information System** <br> what data were analysed to determine the priority area? <br> **The number of fatal accidents and accidents with temporary incapacity for work, the number of units in the NACE field and their size, data on previous controls ordered measures and sanctions applied.** |
| 8. | Were IT tools used to identify the target group of entities inspected in the described inspection campaign? | | a short description of the IT tools <br> **'Columbo' Labour Inspectorate Information System** <br> what data were analyzed to determine the target group of inspected entities? <br> **Preliminary declarations for temporary or mobile construction sites, submitted according to GD 300/2006 by employers to the Territorial Labour Inspectorates** |
| **B. Determination of the timeframe of inspection activities** | | | |
| 9. | How was the breakdown of inspections planned? Where inspections have been carried out: | | |
| a) | equally throughout the period of the planned activities | YES | **Yes, equally** |
| b) | as a series of intensified inspections in predetermined short periods of time | NO | |
| c) | in another way (how?) | NO | |
| 10. | What was the average duration of a workplace visit carried out as part of the implementation of the | | ☒ in a day, between 4 and 8 hours; |

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| | programme (time needed to complete inspection activities in an individual unit)? | | |
| 11. | What was the average duration of the activities carried out in the office of the labour inspectorate (excluding criminal and administrative sanctions)? | | ☒ in a day, between 2 and 4 hours; |

**C. Selection of establishments for inspection.**

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| 12. | What criteria were used when selecting establishments for inspection? | | ☒ total number of workers<br>☒ number of workers employed under conditions specifically related to the campaign topic<br>☒ accident rate at a given workplace<br>☒ number of complaints concerning a particular company<br>☒ personal knowledge of labour inspectors supervising certain workplaces (job groups) |
| 13. | What sources of information were used when selecting establishments for inspection? | | ☒ Inspectorate's own database<br>☒ databases of institutions recording economic activity<br>☒ Labour inspectors' knowledge of workplaces<br>☒ internet search engines |
| 14. | Were IT tools used to select certain inspected entities in the described inspection campaign? | | a short description of the IT tools<br>**'Columbo' Labour Inspectorate Information System**<br>what data were analysed to select certain inspected entities?<br>**The number of fatal accidents and accidents with temporary incapacity for work, the number of units from the NACE field and their size, data on previous control actions, disposed ordered and sanctions applied.** |

| | | | **Preliminary declarations for temporary or mobile construction sites, submitted according to GD 300/2006 by employers to the Territorial Labour Inspectorates** |
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| **D. Provision of inspection staff** | | | |
| 15. | Which group of inspectors was involved in the inspection activities? | | ☒ almost all inspectors were involved (at least 80%); |
| 16. | How have inspectors been prepared for inspection activities (additional training)? | | ☒ the additional training was provided by the same person (same team) for all labour inspectors involved in the campaign; |
| 17. | Were IT tools used to prepare labour inspectors to carry out activities under the described inspection campaign? | YES | a short description of the IT tools **Electronic reports with information on: previous checks, non-compliances, accidents. Power point presentation with technical information on work equipment specific to construction works (the structure of a scaffolding, the procedure for supporting trenches, etc.). Training of labour inspectors on how to carry out activities on safe and healthy at work basis: wearing the necessary personal protective equipment, communicating with workers and managers, access to and movement within the working areas of the construction site without exposing the labour inspector to the risk of injury, etc.).** what sphere of knowledge and/or skills have labour inspectors acquired using the indicated IT tools? **Knowledge gained by labour inspectors: general technical knowledge.** |
| 18. | What materials were available to inspectors during the activities? | | ☒ justification of the inspection activities; |

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| | | | ☒ description of the objectives of the inspection activities; |
| | | | ☒ description of the arrangements for implementing the activities (tasks to be carried out); |
| | | | ☒ checklists; |
| | | | ☒ description of reporting requirements; |
| | | | ☒ specialized, problem-related materials (applied technologies, machinery, equipment and tools, existing hazards and legal provisions); |
| 19. | Did labour inspectors use IT tools when carrying out activities under the described inspection campaign? | | a brief description of the IT tools: **'Columbo' Labour Inspectorate Information System**<br>- IT tools were used:<br>☒ to prepare the labour inspector for an inspection at a particular inspected entity<br>☒ when summarizing and documenting the results of the inspection in a particular inspected entity<br>How did they support the labour inspector in Preparation for an inspection?<br>**Columbo database inquiry.**<br>**Set up an action plan for the control activity based on the methodology received from the Labour Inspectorate and the analyses carried out previously.**<br>**Preparation of a control theme according to the following criteria: the objectives assumed through the campaign methodology, the time fund allocated for the field visit and for document** |

| | | | verification, Czech selection - necessary lists. |
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| | | |     - Carrying out inspection activities? **The control teams consisted of at least 2 OSH labour inspectors based on the following criteria: at least one of the inspectors is a driver; has experience in control activities, has technical knowledge relating to the organization of work site activity and specific work equipment.** <br>    - summarizing and documenting the results of the inspection? **In summarizing and documenting the results of the inspection, the labour inspectors were assisted by the OSH deputy chief inspector /OHS Head of Service.** |

| E. Involvement of other regulatory authorities, institutions, labour protection authorities and social partners in the implementation process. | | | |
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| 20. | Can other regulatory authorities, institutions, labour protection authorities and social partners submit their proposals for inspection topics to the inspectorate's work plan? | YES | **Employers associations and trade union associations within the Social Dialogue Committee** |
| 21. | Was the inspection activity the result of a proposal submitted by another regulatory authority, institution, labour protection authority or social partner? | NO | |
| 22. | Was there any cooperation between the labour inspectorate and another regulatory authority, institution, labour protection authority or social partner? | NO | |

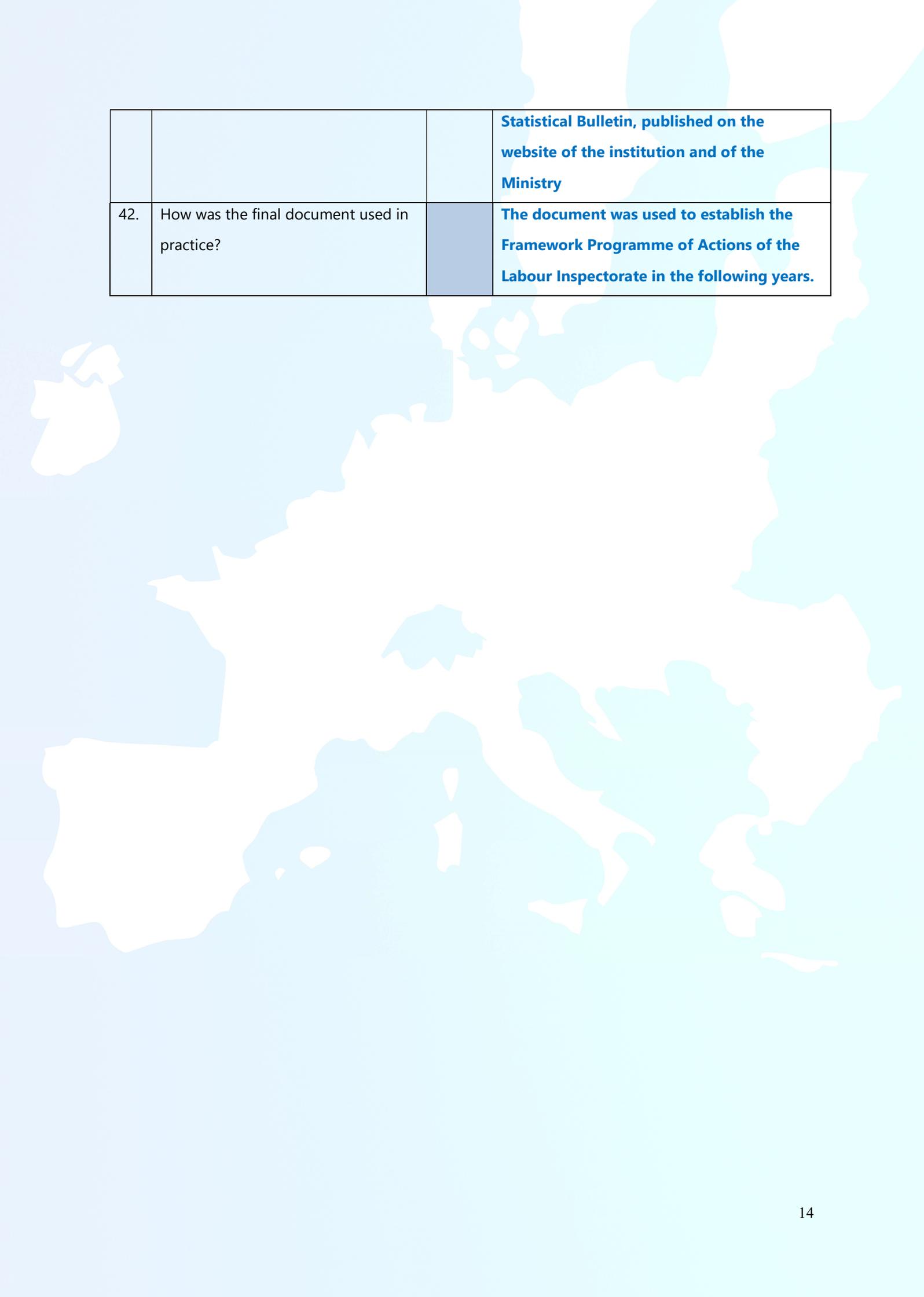| 23. | At what stage was cooperation with another regulatory authority, institution, labour protection authority or social partner initiated? | | |
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| 24. | What did the cooperation with another regulatory authority, institution, labour protection authority or social partner involve? | | |
| 25. | Are there legal requirements obliging other regulatory authorities, institutions, authorities or social partners to make their data available to the labour inspectorate for inspection needs? | YES | **State Inspection Authority for Control of Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Hoisting Equipments (ISCIR) – data on pressure vessels and lifting equipment** <br> **State Inspectorate in Constructions – building site permits/notices** <br> **Public Health Department (DSP) – occupational health service – data on occupational diseases** <br> **National Trade Register Office (ONRC) – Economic Operators Database**. |
| 26. | Does the labour inspectorate have direct online access to information and data collected by other bodies, institutions and authorities? | YES | **National Trade Register Office – database of economic agents** |
| 27. | What information obtained in the above manner was used for the implementation of the inspection campaign? | | **ISCIR – data on pressure and lifting equipment (cranes, forklifts, compressors)** <br> **State Inspectorate in Constructions – building site permits/notices** <br> **ONRC – data on economic operators.** |
| **F. Support inspection activities with training provided to employers or workers (combining inspection and educational activities)** | | | |
| 28. | Did the establishments subject to inspections receive any information or training **before the start of the inspection task?** | YES | How was it provided? <br> **Through awareness sessions.** |

| | | | What percentage of the undertakings selected for inspections participated in training events (or other forms of information provision)? **80%** |
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| 29. | Is the effectiveness of the prior information or training activities taken into account when assessing the results of inspections? | NO | |
| 30. | After **the completion of the inspection activity,** are the representatives of the establishments inspected provided with recommendations and proposed corrective measures – in the form of guidelines or training – on the level of compliance identified in the establishments operating in the area covered by the inspection? | YES | What shape are they in? **Control documents in written form: Inspection report, annex to the inspection report containing: findings of non-compliance, legal framework not complied with, measures with individualized implementation deadlines for each component** <br> What percentage of the units selected for guidance/training (or other forms of communication activities) actually participated? **60%** |
| **G. Monitoring the implementation of inspection activities** | | | |
| 31. | Has the implementation of inspection activities been monitored and coordinated in any way? | | How many persons were involved in the monitoring and coordination of the inspection activity? **5 people at national level, 2-3 people at local level** <br> What was the function of these persons vis-à-vis the labour inspectors who implemented the activity (colleague labour inspectors, immediate supervisors, national coordinator at the premises of the labour inspectorate)? **labour inspectors, head of department, national coordinator.** |

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| 32. | What was the scope of the monitoring and coordination actions in relation to the inspection activity? | | ☒ problem-solving assistance: by phone, by e-mail, officially (official correspondence), other (what?)<br>Field trip in certain situations (at the request of the labour inspector, at high complexity objectives, at the request of the chief inspector, etc.)<br>☒ monitoring the level of implementation of the quantitative plan drawn up<br>☒ monitoring the level of implementation of the developed qualitative plan (how?)<br>**Working meetings with labour inspectors involved in the activities (at the beginning of the campaign period, after each field visit, at the end of each control period). Verification of documents drawn up by labour inspectors.** |
| 33. | Were IT tools used to carry out the monitoring and coordination activities in the framework of the described inspection campaign? | | a brief description of the IT tools:<br>**Labour Inspection Information System - Columbo**<br>- IT tools were used to:<br>☒ monitoring the level of implementation of the quantitative plan drawn up |
| **H. Communicating information about the inspection campaign and its results.** | | | |
| 34. | Have you developed a plan for communicating information on inspection activities to: | | |
| a) | stakeholders in the sector concerned by the inspection activity? | YES | What information did the communication plan contain?<br>**Content: objectives, period of deployment, number of human resources involved, number of firms checked, number of non-compliances, sanctions applied.** |

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| b) | The general public? | YES | what information did the communication plan contain?<br>**Content: objectives, period of deployment, number of human resources involved, number of firms checked, number of non-compliances, sanctions applied.** |
| 35. | What was the scope of the information communicated: | | |
| a) | stakeholders in the sector concerned by the inspection activity? | | **Yes** |
| b) | The general public? | | **Yes** |
| 36. | How was information on inspection activities shared with stakeholders and the general public? | | **Press releases, Regional media, Institution website** |
| **I. Evaluation of the results of inspection activities. Assessment methods and tools.** | | | |
| 37. | How were the **results of the** inspection campaign assessed? | | |
| a) | on the basis of a checklist | NO | |
| b) | based on the number of legal measures issued | YES | |
| c) | by type of legal measures issued | YES | |
| d) | based on the number of legal measures implemented | YES | |
| e) | by type of legal measures implemented | YES | |
| f) | otherwise | NO | |
| 38. | How was information obtained on the **effects** of the inspection campaign (e.g. on the elimination of irregularities, the introduction of higher standards)? | | |
| a) | information provided by the employer | | what form did the information provided by the employer take?<br>**The controlled employer informs ITM on how to carry out the measures ordered**<br>Was the information provided by employers checked randomly by labour inspectors? |

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| | | | **Yes** |
| | | | What is the employer's responsibility for providing false information? |
| | | | **Penalty for failure to comply with the measures ordered.** |
| | | | What is the relationship between the information provided by the employer and all the information on the effects of inspections? |
| | | | **20-30%** |
| b) | information provided by the labour inspector who carried out the next inspection at the workplace | | what form did the information provided by the inspector take? |
| | | | **Control documents in written form** |
| | | | What is the relationship between the information provided by the labour inspector who carried out the next inspection at the workplace and all the information on the effects of the inspections? |
| | | | **70-80%** |
| c) | otherwise | | |
| 39. | What performance indicators were used to assess the effectiveness of the inspection campaign? | | List and briefly describe the indicators: |
| | | | **Number of employers checked/number of new employers identified** |
| | | | **Number of employers categorized as SMEs** |
| | | | **Number of non-compliances / measures ordered** |
| | | | **Number of sites visited** |
| | | | **Number of measures carried out as a result of controls carried out.** |
| 40. | Were IT tools used to assess the effectiveness of the inspection campaign? | Yes | A brief description of the IT tools: |
| | | | **SIAMC 'Columbo'** |
| | | | - IT tools were used to: |
| | | | ☒ provides compilations of data against which the inspection campaign was assessed |

| 41. | How were the **effects of the** project assessed? | | |
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| a) | Has a final summary assessment of the inspection task (inspection campaign) been carried out? | YES | What was the scope of such an assessment? **The evaluation of the campaigns was carried out by means of quantifiable indicators (number of control actions, time fund, no. of measures, no. of sanctions, no. of new employers identified, no. of employers in the SME category, no. of technical non-compliances, etc.)** |
| b) | Were partial evaluations carried out during the inspection activity? | YES | What was the frequency and scope of these assessments? **on a daily basis, on the number of field visits, centralizing data on employers identified at several workplaces, the need to cease or not equipment or activities.** |
| c) | Have you prepared an official document with the assessment of the inspection activity after its completion? | YES | Has the official assessment document been drawn up by the labour inspectorate or by an external evaluator? Please specify the entities that have carried out such an external evaluation. **Central Working Group drafted the Campaign Report** what aspects of the assessment were included in the official document? **Results of the control campaign compared to previous years and effects on the evolution of the number of accidents at work.** How were the findings of the report disseminated? **By including in the Annual Activity Report of the Labour Inspection and in the** |

| | | | Statistical Bulletin, published on the website of the institution and of the Ministry |
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| 42. | How was the final document used in practice? | | The document was used to establish the Framework Programme of Actions of the Labour Inspectorate in the following years. |