



Nordic Council
of Ministers



Safety & Health Construction Co-ordination

Report from project "Building safely – enhanced education for safety and health construction co-ordinators in the Nordic countries"



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Nordic co-operation

Nordic co-operation is one of the world's most extensive forms of regional collaboration, involving Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Åland.

Nordic co-operation has firm traditions in politics, the economy, and culture. It plays an important role in European and international collaboration, and aims at creating a strong Nordic community in a strong Europe.

Nordic co-operation seeks to safeguard Nordic and regional interests and principles in the global community. Shared Nordic values help the region solidify its position as one of the world's most innovative and competitive.

Contents

The safety and health construction co-ordinator as key person in safety and health work.....	5
Introduction	7
Background	7
1. Workshop participants.....	9
2. Legislation in the Nordic countries	11
2.1 Denmark.....	11
2.2 Sweden.....	12
2.3 Norway	15
2.4 Finland.....	16
2.5 Faroe Islands.....	18
3. Good principles.....	21
4. Summary of discussions	23
4.1 Sharing best practice	23
4.2 Tools and methods for co-ordination during the design phase.....	24
4.3 Client demand and follow-up	24
4.4 Safety and health construction co-ordination as a profession	24
5. Future activities.....	27
5.1 Continuous focus on the certification scheme in Denmark.....	28
5.2 Activities at the national level	28

The safety and health construction co-ordinator as key person in safety and health work

The client is required by law to appoint safety and health construction co-ordinators, and their task is to coordinate safety and health work during the design and execution phases. The safety and health construction co-ordinator is a key person in facilitation among and motivation of the other parties to integrate safety and health concerns into their planning and execution of the building project. The purpose is to identify and prevent hazards, and avoid accidents and attrition among construction workers. The safety and health construction co-ordinators' competence level affects their ability to carry out the required tasks. They must have the necessary knowledge of safety and health in the construction sector and be equipped with tools/methods to put safety and health on the agenda. It is a management task to create a common focus on safety and health throughout the entire building process.

Introduction

The parties in the building sector in Denmark (i.e. the organisations in the Danish Branchefællesskabet for arbejdsmiljø i Bygge og Anlæg (BFA Bygge og Anlæg), Byggherreforeningen, Foreningen af Rådgivende Ingeniører, Danske Arkitektvirksomheder, Konstruktørforeningen and Arbejdsmiljørådgiverne) have organised and carried out the project “Building safely – Enhanced education for safety and health construction co-ordinators in the Nordic countries” funded by the Working Environment Committee at Nordic Council of Ministers (<http://www.norden.org/>). The aim of the project was to analyse the need to strengthen training for safety and health construction co-ordinators and discuss the development of a model for a common standard of excellence in the Nordic countries, e.g. a certification scheme. The main activity was to run a two-day workshop for Nordic experts. Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Faroe Islands and Denmark participated.

In this report, we present a review of the legislation in the Nordic countries on training of safety and health construction co-ordinators, especially the qualifications and educational requirements. Good principles for safety and health construction co-ordination and discussions from the workshop will be presented.

Background

The project was arranged as a follow-up to a Danish action plan: “Sikkerhed hver dag – Knæk kurven for alvorlige ulykker” carried out by the parties in the building sector in Denmark from 2014–2016.¹ The aim was to reduce the number of serious accidents. One of the target groups was the clients, focusing on their obligations concerning safety and health. Under the action plan, the Danish mandatory training for safety and health construction co-ordinators were evaluated. From a survey answered by 408 safety and health construction co-ordinators in Denmark, the feedback showed that only 29% felt ready for the task after completing the mandatory training.²

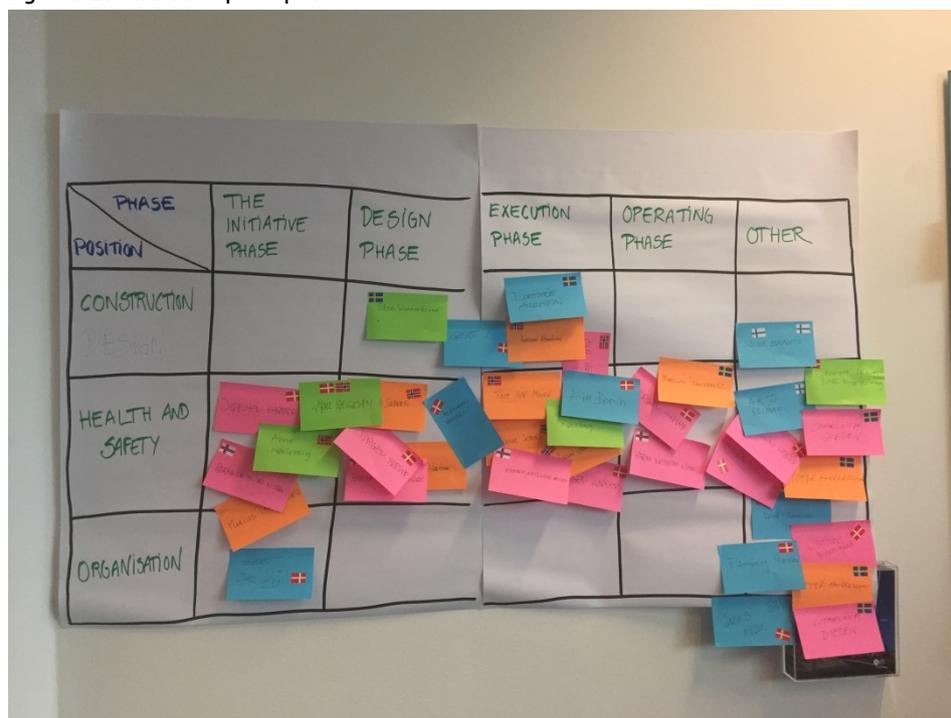
¹ In English: Safety every day – reduce serious accidents. See initiative 5.A.6 in action plan: <http://www.bfa-ba.dk/ulykker/knaek-kurven>

² Report from Denmark concerning the training of safety and health construction co-ordinators <http://www.byggeproces.dk/safety-and-health>

1. Workshop participants

The participants in the workshop were experts in the field of safety and health in the construction sector, e.g. safety and health construction co-ordinators, training officers, clients, advisors and contractors, and people working in organisations representing these actors. From Norway, Sweden and Denmark there was a broad representation of actors. Finland and the Faroe Islands sent a couple of participants.

Figure 1: Breakdown of participants



Photographer: Graves Simonsen.

2. Legislation in the Nordic countries

At the workshop, participants from each country presented the purpose of their legislation, the client's obligations and the formal requirements for safety and health construction co-ordinators.

This section is a summary of their presentations.

All the participating countries base their legislation on Council Directive 92/57/EEC from 1992. But their transposition and implementation of the safety and health requirements is quite different in significant areas.

Follow this link to find the legislation in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Faroe Islands.
<http://www.byggeproces.dk/safety-and-health>

2.1 Denmark

Executive Order no. 117 on the obligations of the client called "Bekendtgørelse om bygherrens pligter" is the legal document in Denmark, and the substance of the legislation is that:

- The client bears the responsibility for coordinating safety and health during design and execution, when two or more employers are to work on the construction site at the same time.
- The responsibility is not transferable.
- The client must appoint safety and health construction co-ordinators (physical persons):
 - One during design called Arbejdsmiljøkoordinator (P).
 - One during execution phase called Arbejdsmiljøkoordinator (B).

The client is required to appoint safety and health construction co-ordinators for both the design and execution phase, and to define the framework/scope for the safety and health construction co-ordination. The client may appoint him/herself or someone else as a safety and health construction co-ordinator.

2.1.1 Safety and health construction co-ordinators

In Denmark the legislation distinguishes between small, medium-sized and large construction sites. This has a bearing on the qualification levels of the safety and health construction co-ordinators both during design and execution phases.

On projects with more than 10 employees (large construction sites), the safety and health construction co-ordinator must complete mandatory training lasting 37 hours. On these projects the safety and health construction co-ordinator must have expert knowledge of the construction industry, including knowledge of the actors on the site, as well as the required knowledge of safety and health issues within the building and construction sector, plus practical experience in the management of building and construction works.

The Danish Working Environment Authority approves providers of the mandatory training.

The safety and health construction co-ordinators focus on the working environment at the construction site and safety and health hazards from repair and maintenance during the use of the building. The safety and health construction co-ordinator should facilitate the dialogue on safety and health in both design and execution phases.

Design managers/consultants as well as contractors are often appointed as safety and health construction co-ordinators, for both the design and execution phases.

Tasks during design phase

- Coordinate between the different technical disciplines concerning safety and health.
- Prepare the safety and health plan (PSS) and journal covering repair and maintenance.

Tasks during execution phase

- Coordinate safety and health across the different employers present at the construction site.
- Hold start-up meetings and safety and health meetings, and arrange safety inspections (large construction sites).
- Update the PSS and journal.

2.1.2 Responsibility

The client's responsibility is not transferable. The safety and health construction co-ordinators do not bear any legal liability.

2.2 Sweden

The Swedish Working Environment Act (AML) defines the general framework for working environment regulations. The Swedish Working Environment Authority has been mandated by the Government to issue more detailed regulations on safety and health.

This is done by issuing, in a special statute book called the AFS, provisions and general recommendations detailing the requirements to be met under the Working Environment Act. The regulations in the AML concerning construction sites and AFS 1999:3 "Building and Civil Engineering Work" are based on EU Directive 92/57/EEC of 1992.

The main obligations of the client are:

- During each phase of designing and planning the project, to ensure that working environment aspects relating to the construction phase are considered as well as the future use of the building. This applies in particular when planning the various items or stages of work which are to take place simultaneously or in succession, and when estimating the time needed to complete such work or work stages.
- To appoint a "suitable" safety and health construction co-ordinator.
 - For the design phase (called the BAS-P).
 - For the execution phase (called the BAS-U).

The client has to appoint safety and health construction co-ordinators for all construction sites irrespective of size and types of risk, and whether there is one or several different employers involved. The client may appoint him/herself or someone else as a safety and health construction co-ordinator.

2.2.1 Safety and health construction co-ordinators

The safety and health construction co-ordinator may be a legal person (e.g. a company with "suitable" employees) or a physical person who is "suitable". The legal requirement to be "suitable" for appointment as a safety and health construction co-ordinator is not defined in the legislation but in the guidance text. "Suitable" covers training, skills and experience. The client must be able to show that the appointed safety and health construction co-ordinators meet these requirements.

Training in health and safety is thus mandatory for a safety and health construction co-ordinator, but the choice of trainers is free and the law does not specify in detail the content or the length of the training. Many different companies and organisations provide training for safety and health construction co-ordinators. Some voluntary BAS certification is also offered by certification companies with special examinations and a recertification process. This market is growing.

Design managers/consultants as well as contractors are often appointed as safety and health construction co-ordinators, for both the design and execution phases.

Tasks during the design phase

- Coordinate all those participating in the design and planning process to ensure that safety and health issues are taken into account, as for the construction and usage phases.
- Prepare the safety and health plan.

Tasks during the execution phase

- Co-ordinate and plan the work at the construction site in the manner needed to prevent risks of ill-health and accidents due to the various activities; issue general safety and health rules for the construction site and ensure that they are followed.
- Ensure that the safety and health plan is available at the construction site and make any adjustments to the plan where required by the progress of the work and any changes which have occurred.
- Install and maintain general safety devices at the construction site.
- Provide staff areas and sanitary facilities.
- Take the necessary measures to ensure that only authorised persons have access to the construction site.
- Supervise checks to ensure:
 - That technical equipment is inspected and tested.
 - That operators of technical equipment have sufficient training.
 - Or that operators have the required permits where applicable.

2.2.2 Responsibility

Both the appointed safety and health construction co-ordinator (legal/physical person) and the client have a responsibility. This is a dual responsibility.

The client may – if certain requirements are met – transfer the entire responsibility to the contractor. One fundamental requirement for such a transfer is that the contractor is independently responsible for the construction project. By independence is meant that the project is carried out without any involvement of the client and that the contractor is empowered to take all decisions on safety and health issues. Since most of the clients want to preserve these rights to involve and decide in their projects, a transfer of responsibility is not that common. It is mostly seen in turn-key projects.

Figure 2: Participants



Photographer: Graves Simonsen.

2.3 Norway

In Norway the construction client regulations are called “Byggherreforskriften” and are from 1995, revised in 2010. Their purpose is to protect employees from risks by paying due regard to safety and health and the working environment on construction sites in connection with planning, project preparation and execution of building or civil engineering works. Norway is not a member of EU but has been inspired by the EU Directive.

The client’s main obligation is to manage risk placed on the project by the client himself. Each party bears the responsibility for the risks they “bring” into the project, and it is the client’s responsibility to ensure that risk factors revealed during planning and project preparation are accounted for in the tender documents. Particularly to safeguard safety and health and the working environment in connection with:

- The architectural, technical or organisational choices made.
- Describing and paying attention to risk factors relevant to the work to be carried out.
- Setting aside sufficient time for planning and executing the various work operations.

The client must appoint a safety and health construction co-ordinator during both design and execution phases.

The client must consider whether the client’s representative and co-ordinator has other responsibilities that could conflict with the tasks that they will be performing on behalf of the client.

2.3.1 *Safety and health construction co-ordinators*

In Norway the focus is on co-ordination and not co-ordinators, because the client can appoint a legal person (e.g. a company) or a physical person.

The safety and health construction co-ordinator is required to possess the necessary knowledge of safety and health and the working environment as well as a knowledge of working environment legislation. The co-ordinator during the execution phase is also required to possess practical experience.

There is no mandatory training required by law. Some of the large public clients have developed a training course called Koordinatorskolen lasting 35 hours. On their projects this course, or a course with the same content and duration, is required for safety and health construction co-ordinators. There are other providers of similar courses.

The focus for the safety and health construction co-ordinator is to see that the work is coordinated. The main contractor must coordinate the work among employers at the construction site. The client himself may take the role as the main contractor.

Because of the conflict of interest, it is emphasised in the guidance text that the main contractor should not be appointed as the safety and health construction co-ordinator during design. But the designer may be appointed during the design phase.

Tasks during the design phase

- Coordinating the project preparation in order to safeguard considerations of safety and health.
- Ensuring the preparation of the client's safety and health plan.

Tasks during the execution phase

- Following up risk factors in the safety and health plan.
- Following up the preparation of schedules to ensure that sufficient time is set aside for execution of the various work operations.
- Following up compliance with the safety and health plan by employers and one-man enterprises.
- Coordinating work by employers and one-man enterprises where they could affect each other with regard to safety and health and the working environment, including cooperation between employers and one-man enterprises.
- Ensuring that employers follow up compliance with the requirements of section 9 (Preventive measures).
- Ensuring that lists are kept of persons employed at the construction site.

2.3.2 Responsibility

The client's responsibility is not transferable.

2.4 Finland

Finland has a Government Decree on the Safety of Construction Work (205/2009) and there is also an Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002). The purpose of the legislation is to enhance the working environment and working conditions and to ensure safety on construction sites and projects.

The client's obligation is to appoint a competent safety and health construction co-ordinator for each construction project according to the requirements of the project. The client must also appoint a project supervisor, often the main contractor. The project supervisor should work closely together with the safety and health construction co-ordinator. The role of the co-ordinator is to ensure that the client's OSH requirements are fulfilled.

2.4.1 Safety and health construction co-ordinator

The client must ensure that the safety and health construction co-ordinator possesses sufficient competence, has appropriate powers and meets all other requirements to be able to manage the construction project in question. The competence requirements are not specified in more detail in the legislation.

Depending on the project, the competence is evaluated before appointment by the client. In best practice documents it is recommended that competence requirements include the level of training, work experience, safety skills and knowledge and possible field-specific requirements.

There are no training requirements laid down in law, but courses for safety and health construction co-ordinators are offered on the open market, often lasting 2 days.

Tasks in the design phase

The safety and health construction co-ordinator compiles the OSH requirements or ensures with the person in charge of the design phase that they are properly included in the design assignment. The co-ordinator participates actively in the design phase and ensures that OSH tasks and goals are executed.

The safety and health construction co-ordinator ensures that the safety and health plan for the design and preparation of the construction work is prepared. The safety and health plan clarifies and presents the hazards and risks arising from the characteristics, conditions and nature of the construction project, as well as the information on OSH related to the execution of the construction project.

The safety and health construction co-ordinator draws up site-specific OSH practices, including OSH goals and measures, instructions for possible occupational hygiene measurements and possible practices related to OSH arrangements in shared work areas.

Tasks in the execution phase

The safety and health construction co-ordinator ensures prior to the execution phase that possible ambiguities in OSH practices are resolved.

The co-ordinator ensures that the safety and health plan and the requirements stated in it are observed in the execution phase.

The co-ordinator ensures that lists are kept of persons employed at the construction site.

2.4.2 Responsibility

Regardless of appointing a safety and health construction co-ordinator, the client is still responsible on liability issues according to the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Criminal Code of Finland. The client must ensure that the co-ordinator fulfils his/her tasks. If the safety and health construction co-ordinator is careful to meet the requirements set out in OSH law, he/she cannot be held personally responsible for any deficiencies due to inadequate OSH practices. Written documents are important proof of careful action.

Different kinds of liability insurance and consultancy insurance solutions are generally used to cover possible personal injury and material damage. Breaches of OSH law trigger personal liability, and this liability cannot be insured.

2.5 Faroe Islands

Client obligations are mainly based on the Danish Executive Order No. 1017 of 15th December 1993: "Indretning af byggepladser og lignende arbejdssteder efter lov om Arbejds miljø". The client's obligation is to coordinate matters when two employers or more with more than 10 employees are working at the construction site.

2.5.1 *Safety and health construction co-ordinators*

Requirements for safety and health construction co-ordinators are not mentioned in the legislation. There is no independent training in the Faroe Islands. Sometimes clients make it a requirement to have taken the Danish mandatory training.

Tasks in the design phase

- Prepare the safety and health plan (PSS).
- Report the project to the Working Environment Authority.
- Journal covering repair and maintenance (not mandatory).

Tasks in the execution phase

- Coordinate safety work at the construction site.
- Update the safety and health plan (PSS).
- Safety meetings every month and personal communication at the construction site.

2.5.2 *Responsibility*

The client's responsibility is not transferable. The safety and health construction co-ordinator does not bear any legal liability.

Table 1: An outline of the client's legal responsibilities

	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Faroe Islands
Can the responsibility be transferred – and to whom?	No	Yes Either appoint co-ordinator and have a double responsibility or transfer entire responsibility to the contractor	No	No	No
Appoint a legal or physical person?	Physical	Both	Both	Physical	Physical
Appoint co-ordinator for design phase? Typical affinity	Yes Often advisor	Yes Often advisor	Yes Often advisor	Yes	Yes
Appoint co-ordinator for execution phase? Typical affinity	Yes Often contractor	Yes Often contractor	Yes Not main contractor	Yes	Yes
Can the co-ordinator be the same in both phases?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rules depend on size and complexity of the construction site	Yes A co-ordinator must be appointed if two or more employers are to work at the construction site at the same time	No A co-ordinator must be appointed irrespective of number of contractors or project size	Yes A co-ordinator must be appointed if two or more employers are to work at the construction site at the same time Client is allowed to appoint if only one employer	No A co-ordinator must be appointed irrespective of number of contractors	Yes A co-ordinator must be appointed if two or more employers and more than 10 employees are to work at the construction site at the same time
Requirement for safety and health plan	Yes Safety and health plan only required if more than 10 employees / 2 employers or specific hazards (Appendix 1)	Yes But only when specific hazards exist or when the project is of a certain size and length	Yes Only the risks imposed by the client during design and planning	Yes	Yes
Document concerning further works	Yes Called journal covering repair and maintenance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2: An outline of the client's legal responsibilities

	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Faroes Islands
Mandatory training required by law	Yes	Yes But free choice of trainers and no specified content	No	No	No
Specified skills described by law	Yes	Not specified	The law says necessary knowledge on safety and health, incl. legislation	No	No
Specified experience requirements	Yes Experience with management on construction sites	Not specified	Yes Practical experience	No	No
Requirements depend on size and complexity of the construction site	Yes Depends on project size	No	No	No	No
Providers of training	Approved providers	Open market	Clients have developed a course, but open market	Open market	Use Danish providers
Presence required vs online training	Both	Both	Presence	Both	Both
Voluntary certification	No	Yes	No	No	No

3. Good principles

During the workshop there was a focus on good principles in legislation and practice covering the status of the safety and health construction co-ordinators and their relationship with the client.

- In Finland the client must ensure that the safety and health construction co-ordinator has appropriate powers to perform his/her tasks. This is an important step to improve the status of the safety and health construction co-ordinator.
- In Norway the client must consider whether the safety and health construction co-ordinator has other responsibilities that could conflict with his/her performance. Because of the conflict of interest, it is emphasised in the guidance text that the main contractor should not be appointed as the safety and health construction co-ordinator during execution. But the designers may be appointed during the design phase. This is an important step to improve safety and health standards. Safety and health standards can often be compromised if the focus is on meeting budgets and deadlines.
- Sweden is the only Nordic country with a certification scheme for safety and health construction co-ordinators. It is voluntary but it is a growing market, especially as more clients require certified co-ordinators. It is typically the safety and health construction co-ordinator during the design phase who applies for certification.
- In Denmark training for safety and health construction co-ordinators is required by law. The legislation defines purpose and content requirements. The Working Environment Authority approves training providers and reviews feedback from participants. This makes the training more consistent and enables the quality to be monitored.
- In the Faroe Islands, a network of safety and health construction co-ordinators has been established. The purpose is to discuss and define the role of the safety and health construction co-ordinator and share best practice. In Sweden and Denmark there have been similar positive experiences from network creation.

4. Summary of discussions

For inspiration on certification schemes, presentations were given by ISHCOO (see box), Green Building Council Denmark and Dansk Projektledelse (IPMA certification) on their frameworks. The aim was to learn about their approach to developing and establishing a well-regarded certification scheme. The focus was both on the development process and on the structure and contents of the scheme.

The presentations and discussions during the workshop showed that there are profound differences in the Nordic countries' legislation and qualification requirements for safety and health construction co-ordinators, even though all countries have implemented the EU Directive. The workshop was an important step in recognising the similarities and differences in the legislation, because it is necessary to explore the legislation and the implementation in each country in detail to gain an in-depth understanding. The differences in the role of the safety and health construction co-ordinator mean that co-ordination in each country involves different tasks. And therefore the co-ordinator must possess different skills. As a consequence, it was difficult for the participants to conceive/imagine a common certification scheme on the Nordic level.

International Safety and Health Construction Co-ordinators' Organization

ISHCCO is the International Safety and Health Construction Co-ordinators' Organization. Denmark is a member of ISHCCO through the engineering association IDA. ISHCCO is developing a qualification framework based on the European Qualification Framework. The aim is to establish a system to translate mandatory and other competences between countries.

Read about the Organization at www.ishcco.org

4.1 Sharing best practice

Despite of the differences in legislation and requirements, the discussions showed that the phases during the building process and the actors involved are similar. The safety and health hazards are also similar across the countries. It would therefore be valuable to focus on best practice methods and tools to improve the focus on safety and health during the building process. Best practice in the use of Building Information Modelling (BIM) and preparation of the safety and health plan would be interesting topics to discuss and exchange ideas on at a Nordic level. It would be easier for safety and health construction co-ordinators to work across borders if there were some sort of common toolbox or agreed approach to co-ordination.

4.2 Tools and methods for co-ordination during the design phase

The legislation concerning the design phase is more alike across the countries. The requirement for the client to appoint a safety and health construction co-ordinator in the design phase is also the newest part of the legislation in the different countries. It would therefore be helpful to exchange experience on co-ordination methods and tools during the design phase. How do safety and health construction co-ordinators motivate designers to identify and prevent safety and health hazards? How is the dialogue established, e.g. workshops, and how can the process and outcome be best documented? What competences and skills are valuable for the safety and health construction co-ordinator to possess?

4.3 Client demand and follow-up

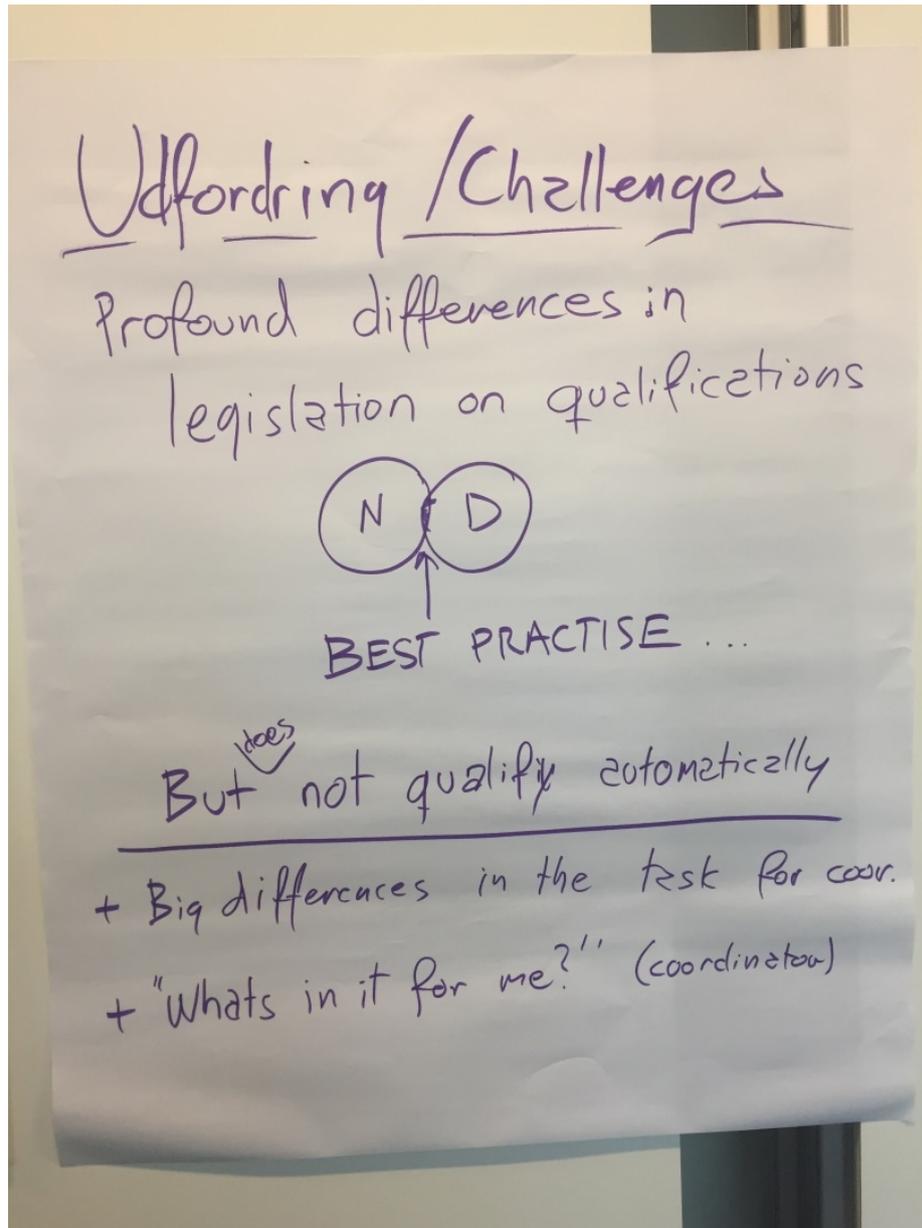
The discussion showed a need for a system that clients can use to define and demand a specific safety and health level on the building project, e.g. the competence level for safety and health construction co-ordinators. In Norway, the largest public-sector clients have developed a course on safety and health co-ordination. That is one approach for clients to define the level of skills needed for safety and health construction co-ordinators. Perhaps this could be an inspiration for other countries. In connection with this requirement, it is important for clients to consider the follow-up procedures.

Clients need some knowledge of the legislation to set these requirements and to follow up. Among the participants, the experience was that this knowledge level varies considerably. Smaller clients in particular need a competence boost.

4.4 Safety and health construction co-ordination as a profession

Among the participants, there was great interest in strengthening the role of the safety and health construction co-ordinator. It should be an attractive position and a recognised profession – a career path. A continuous focus both nationally and at a Nordic level is important to strengthen the position of the safety and health construction co-ordinators. The tone should be set politically, e.g. how do we increase awareness on safety and health among the parties in the construction sector (and in society), and thereby strengthen the role of the safety and health construction co-ordinators? At the project level, it is important to identify the handles that the safety and health construction co-ordinator use to strengthen his/her position. The organisations in each country have a key role to play in facilitating these discussions.

Figure 3: Flipover from the two-day workshop



Photographer: Graves Simonsen.

5. Future activities

Based on the workshop and a follow-up meeting, it has been decided to continue work on financing the following initiatives at a Nordic level:

- Establishing a network for safety and health in construction, arranging annual meetings with changing topics.
 - The idea is to mix plenary and group sessions, and allocate time for both dialogue with peers, e.g. safety and health construction co-ordinators alone, and across players.
 - The relationship between clients and safety and health construction co-ordinators is important – both on the construction project and at the sector level. It would be valuable to gather together the clients and safety and health construction co-ordinators in the network to establish common ground.
 - Funding should be found, with partial self-payment.
- Sharing best practice regarding the tasks of the safety and health construction co-ordinator, especially during the design phase. This could be specified as a topic in the network.
- Online knowledge sharing, e.g. LinkedIn group.
- It is necessary to raise awareness of risk factors relating to safety and health among all parties in the construction sector, including foreign workers. The focus should start as early as elementary school.
 - At the follow-up meeting, it was proposed to initiate a study of how to teach and communicate risk awareness. The aim is to define principles at both project and national level as a basis for developing national methods and tools.
 - The target groups for such an initiative would be client, advisor, contractor and employee organisations. But large companies, educational institutions (including universities), teachers etc. would also be interested stakeholders.

Contact persons from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark (including the Faroe Islands) have been appointed. It has been agreed to continue the dialogue and share further steps and national initiatives. It would be valuable to hold annual one-day meetings to expand the established cooperation between the countries.

5.1 Continuous focus on the certification scheme in Denmark

In Denmark, the organisations behind the Nordic project will continue to discuss and explore the possibility of establishing a certification scheme for safety and health construction co-ordinators. We are keeping the door open for Nordic cooperation in the future. Even though the legislation around the Nordic countries differs and hence also the co-ordination tasks, the goal of the safety and health construction co-ordinators' work is the same: to contribute to the creation of healthy and safe construction sites. The hazards and safety and health risks related to the work processes are also the same. So it might be possible to identify minimum requirements across borders. But we realised at the workshop that this was not the focus at the Nordic level right now. In Denmark we will look into the Swedish certification scheme.

5.2 Activities at the national level

The following activities at the national level have been identified:

- Presentation of discussions from the workshop in client, advisor and contractor organisations.
- Distribution of this pamphlet.
- Establishing national or regional networks of safety and health construction co-ordinators.
- Consider membership of ISHCCO.³
- Gathering client, advisor and contractor organisations together to discuss how to reinforce the role of the safety and health construction co-ordinator.
- Contributing knowledge and best practice when needed for reviews of national legislation.

³ The International Safety and Health Construction Co-ordinators' Organization (www.ishcco.org).

Figure 4: Group photo



Photographer: Graves Simonsen.



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Safety & Health Construction Co-ordination

The aim of the project "Building safely – Enhanced education for safety and health construction co-ordinators in the Nordic countries" was to analyse the need to strengthen training for safety and health construction co-ordinators and discuss the development of a model for a common standard of excellence in the Nordic countries, e.g. a certification scheme. The main activity was to run a two-day workshop for Nordic experts. Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Faroe Islands and Denmark participated.

The report presents a review of the legislation in the Nordic countries on training of safety and health construction co-ordinators, especially the qualifications and educational requirements. Good principles for safety and health construction co-ordination and discussions from the workshop is presented.



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