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# Occupational Health and Safety Act

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| 13.06.2012 | RT I, 10.07.2012, 2   | 01.04.2013  |
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| 20.02.2019 | RT I, 13.03.2019, 2   | 15.03.2019  |
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## Chapter 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

### § 1. Scope of application of Act

(1) This Act provides for the occupational health and safety requirements set for work performed by employees and officials (hereinafter *employee*), the rights and obligations of an employer and an employee in creating and ensuring a working environment which is safe for health, the organisation of occupational health and safety in enterprises and at state level, and the liability for violation of the occupational health and safety requirements.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(2) This Act is applied to the conditions of service of military servicemen and persons in alternative service and to the work performed by the employees of the Police and Border Guard Board, security authorities and rescue service agencies insofar as not otherwise provided by specific laws or legislation established on the basis thereof.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(3) This Act shall also be applied to:

- 1) the work of a prisoner performed in prison with the specifications provided for in the Imprisonment Act;
- 2) the work of a pupil and student during practical training;
- 3) the work of a member of the management board or a directing body substituting for the management board of a legal person;
- 4) the work of a sole proprietor to the extent provided for in subsections 12 (7) and (8) of this Act.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.07.2007]

(4) The Administrative Procedure Act shall be applied to administrative proceedings prescribed in this Act, taking account of the specifications arising from this Act.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

### § 2. Occupational health and safety

(1) For the purposes of this Act, occupational health is the application of work-related organisational and medical measures to prevent damage to the health of an employee, adaptation of work to the abilities of an employee, and promotion of the physical, mental and social well-being of an employee.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, occupational safety is a system of work-related organisational measures and technical means to provide such a state of working environment which enables an employee to work without endangering his or her health.

(3) [Repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **Chapter 2**

# **WORKING ENVIRONMENT**

### **§ 3. General requirements**

(1) Working environment is the setting in which people work.

(2) Physical, chemical, biological, physiological and psychosocial factors present in the working environment shall not endanger the life or health of an employee or that of another person in the working environment.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(3) Parameters of chemical hazards and of physical hazards listed in clause 6 (1) 1) of this Act in the working environment shall not exceed the maximum limits.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(4) The maximum limits for working environment hazards and the procedure for measuring the parameters of hazards shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

(5) If the risk of an accident or illness cannot be avoided or if a parameter of a working environment hazard cannot be brought into conformity with the established maximum limit by applying technical means of collective protection or work-related organisational measures, the employer shall provide an employee with personal protective equipment. The procedure for the selection and use of personal protective equipment shall be established by the Government of the Republic.  
[RT I 2003, 20, 120 – entry into force 01.07.2003]

### **§ 4. Workplace**

(1) For the purposes of this Act, a workplace is a place of work and its surroundings on the premises of an enterprise of a sole proprietor or company, a state or local government agency, a non-profit association or a foundation (hereinafter enterprise) or any other places of work to which an employee has access in the course of his or her employment or where he or she works with the permission or on the order of the employer.

(2) An employer shall design and furnish its workplace such that it is possible to avoid occupational accidents and damage to health, and to maintain an employee's work ability and well-being.

(3) If in the work process dangerous smoke, dust, gases, vapour or liquids are emitted in doses which may be harmful to the health of an employee, the emissions shall be prevented from spreading in the working environment by ensuring that the emissions are removed from the source and are rendered harmless.

(3<sup>1</sup>) The occupational health and safety requirements for work in explosion hazard zones shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

(4) In order to prevent or reduce a health risk, a workplace shall be provided with protective, rescue and first aid equipment, safety signs and other safety equipment. The requirements for the use of safety signs shall be established by the minister responsible for the area by a regulation.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(4<sup>1</sup>) A workplace and work equipment shall be in good technical condition and regularly maintained. The safety equipment and safety devices intended to prevent hazards shall be regularly maintained and checked. Any faults found which are liable to affect the safety and health of employees shall be rectified as quickly as possible.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(4<sup>2</sup>) If a workplace contains danger areas in which, owing to the nature of the work, there is a risk of an accident or damage to health, said areas shall be marked and appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent employees who have not received appropriate instruction or training or other persons from entering those areas. However, if it is necessary to enter a danger area, it may be done only in the presence of an employee who has received appropriate instruction and training. Appropriate measures must be taken to protect employees who work in a danger area.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(4<sup>3</sup>) The territory of a workplace, stairwells, routes, workrooms and non-workrooms shall be adequately lit. The location of the light sources shall not endanger an employee. The lighting shall ensure that the safety signs and emergency shut-down devices are clearly visible.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(4<sup>4</sup>) Outdoor work shall be organised such that workplaces, routes and other work-related areas as well as work equipment located outdoors and used by employees in the course of their work will not endanger people or interfere with vehicle traffic.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(4<sup>5</sup>) The occupational health and safety requirements set for a workplace shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(5) The occupational health and safety requirements for specific areas of activity shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

## **§ 5. Work equipment**

(1) Work equipment means a machine, device, installation, means of transport, tool or other equipment which is used for work. The use of work equipment – working with it, and start-up, shut-down, transport, removal, installation, repair, adjustment, maintenance and cleaning thereof – shall not endanger the health of the operator of the equipment or that of other persons, or the working and living environment.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(2) An employer shall ensure that work equipment is suitable for the work to be carried out and corresponds to the dimensions of the body and the physical and mental abilities of its operator.

(3) An employer shall ensure that the work equipment made available to an employee meets the following conditions:

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

- 1) access to its danger area is prevented;
- 2) its control device conforms to the ergonomic requirements;
- 3) surfaces with high or low temperature are isolated or delineated;
- 4) safety requirements for electricity, fire and explosives are complied with;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

5) accidental start-up is prevented and, if necessary, it is possible to immediately shut down the equipment or a part thereof, interrupt its power supply and prevent dangerous leakage;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

6) the level of noise, vibration, radiation and other hazards is as low as possible and does not exceed the maximum limits.

(4) The occupational health and safety requirements for the use of work equipment shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

## **§ 6. Physical hazards**

(1) Physical hazards are:

- 1) noise, vibration, ionising radiation, non-ionising radiation (ultraviolet radiation, laser radiation, infrared radiation) and electromagnetic fields;
- 2) air velocity, air temperature and humidity, high or low barometric pressure;
- 3) moving or sharp parts of machinery and equipment, deficient lighting and risk of falling, electric shock or explosion as well as other such factors.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(2) An employer shall implement measures to prevent a health risk arising from physical hazards or reduce it as much as possible.

(3) An employer shall ensure that the safety requirements provided for in the Radiation Act are observed in the use of a radioactive substance or while working with equipment containing such substance, and that such substance or work equipment is not accessible by unauthorised persons.

(3<sup>1</sup>) The reference level for radon concentrations in workrooms, the procedure for measuring radon concentrations and the obligations of an employer in workplaces with heightened risk of radon shall be provided for in the regulation established on the basis of subsection 97 (3) of the Radiation Act.

[RT I, 26.06.2018, 6 – entry into force 06.07.2018]

(4) The indoor climate at a workplace – air temperature and humidity and air velocity – shall be appropriate for the performance of official duties and it shall be ensured that there is fresh air in workplaces. A suitable indoor climate shall be determined having regard to the number of employees in a workroom, the mental and physical demands placed on the employees, the size of the workroom, the specifics of the work equipment used, and the nature of the technological process.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(5) The level of noise and vibration in the working environment shall be such as to avoid any harmful effects on an employee or to reduce them as much as possible also during the time of working for an extended period of time. In case of work which requires concentration, thinking, decision-making and communication, noise shall not interfere with the performance of official duties. Noise shall not interfere with the clarity of audio signals.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(6) The occupational health and safety requirements for working environment affected by physical hazards shall be established by the Government of the Republic.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

## **§ 7. Chemical hazards**

(1) Chemical hazards are dangerous chemicals and materials containing such chemicals, which are handled in an enterprise.  
[RT I, 10.11.2015, 2 – entry into force 01.12.2015]

(2) The handling of dangerous chemicals and materials containing such chemicals is regulated by the Chemicals Act and this Act.

(3) The requirements for the use of dangerous chemicals and materials containing such chemicals shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

## **§ 8. Biological hazards**

(1) Biological hazards are micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc.), including genetically modified micro-organisms, cell cultures and human endoparasites and other biological agents which may cause an infection, allergy or intoxication.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(2) An employer shall implement measures to provide protection from biological hazards present in a workplace, taking account of the infectiousness of the hazard.

(3) The occupational health and safety requirements for working environment affected by biological hazards shall be established by the Government of the Republic.

## **§ 9. Physiological hazards**

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(1) Physiological hazards are heavy physical work, repetitive movements of the same type, forced positions and movements in work which cause fatigue, and other similar factors that may gradually cause damage to health.

(2) In order to prevent the physical stress of an employee, the employer shall adapt the work to suit the employee as much as possible and enable breaks to be included in the working time for the employee during the working day or shift. In designing a workplace and organising work, the physical, mental, gender and age characteristics of the employee and changes in his or her work ability during a working day or shift shall be taken into account.

(3) The occupational health and safety requirements for manual handling of loads shall be established by the minister responsible for the area by a regulation.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 9<sup>1</sup>. Psychosocial hazards**

(1) Psychosocial hazards are work involving a risk of an accident or violence, unequal treatment, bullying and harassment at work, work not corresponding to the abilities of an employee, working alone for an extended period of time and monotonous work and other factors related to management, organisation of work and working environment that may affect the mental or physical health of an employee, including cause work stress.

(2) In order to prevent damage to health arising from a psychosocial hazard, the employer shall take measures, including adapt the organisation of work and workplace to suit the employee, optimise the employee's workload, enable breaks to be included in the working time for the employee during the working day or shift and improve the enterprise's psychosocial working environment.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 10. Pregnant and nursing employees**

(1) An employer shall create suitable working and rest conditions for pregnant and nursing women.

(2) Upon assigning work to pregnant and nursing women, an employer shall observe the restrictions provided by legislation for ensuring their safety.

(3) The occupational health and safety requirements for work performed by pregnant and nursing women shall be established by the Government of the Republic by a regulation.

(4) An employer is required to grant a pregnant employee time off, to be included in the working time, at the time indicated in a decision made by a doctor or a midwife for prenatal examination.  
[RT I 2009, 29, 176 – entry into force 01.04.2010]

(5) A nursing mother shall have the right to additional breaks for nursing until the child is a year and a half old. An additional break shall be granted every three hours for no less than 30 minutes at a time. A break granted for nursing two or more up to one and a half year old children shall last for at least one hour.

(6) Nursing breaks shall be included in the working time and average wages calculated on the basis of subsection 29 (8) of the Employment Contracts Act shall be paid for such breaks from the state budget funds through the budget of the area of government of the Ministry of Social Affairs, unless the mother is paid parental benefit for raising the child.

(7) The procedure for the payment of average wages compensated from the state budget and the list of data of the application for compensation shall be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the area.  
[RT I, 08.07.2016, 1 – entry into force 01.01.2017]

(8) Average wages shall be compensated from the state budget on the basis of subsections 66 (4) through (8) of the Employment Contracts Act.  
[RT I, 08.07.2016, 1 – entry into force 01.01.2017]

### **§ 10<sup>1</sup>. Employees who are minors and disabled**

(1) An employer shall create suitable working and rest conditions for employees who are minors and disabled.

(2) An employer shall take measures to prevent health risks of an employee who is a minor on the basis of risk assessment results specified in clause 13 (1) 3) of this Act. Risks to an employee who is a minor shall be assessed before the minor commences work and in case there has been a significant change in the working conditions. The following shall be taken into account in risk assessment:

- 1) the design and furnishing of the workroom and workplace;
- 2) the effect of working environment hazards on the health of an employee who is a minor;
- 3) the suitability of work equipment and use thereof for an employee who is a minor;
- 4) the suitability of the organisation of work for an employee who is a minor;
- 5) instruction and training of an employee who is a minor.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(3) An employer is required to enable, pursuant to the procedure provided for in Acts governing employment and service relationships, an employee who has become partially incapacitated for work in the employer's enterprise as a result of an occupational accident or occupational disease to continue work suitable for him or her in the enterprise.

(4) The work, work equipment and workplace of a disabled employee shall be adapted to his or her physical and mental abilities. Adaptation means making the building, workroom, workplace or work equipment of the employer accessible and usable for a disabled person. This requirement also applies to commonly used routes and non-workrooms used by disabled employees.  
[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

### **§ 11. Non-workrooms**

(1) Non-workrooms are dressing rooms, washrooms, lavatories, resting rooms, rooms for warming up in outdoor work, dining rooms and other non-workrooms.

(2) Non-workrooms for employees shall be constructed and furnished taking account of the working conditions and the number and gender of the employees.

(3) An employer shall ensure that dressing rooms are available for employees who wear special work clothes, and drying chambers for clothes and rooms for warming up or other similar premises are available for employees performing outdoor work.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(4) Based on the nature of the work, employees must be able to use resting rooms if this is necessary in order to guarantee the health and safety of the employees. Resting rooms shall be large enough and furnished with tables and seats with backs. Smoking is not allowed in resting rooms.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(5) Based on the nature of the work, washrooms equipped with washbasins or showers and with hot and cold water shall be available for employees.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(6) An employer shall ensure that non-workrooms are kept clean.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(7) It shall be possible to ventilate non-workrooms and the temperature therein must correspond to the nature of their use.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(8) Employees shall be provided with drinking water meeting requirements and with disposable or washable drinkware.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

## **Chapter 3**

# **OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE**

### **§ 12. General provisions**

(1) An employer shall ensure the conformity with occupational health and safety requirements in every work-related situation. If duties are performed by way of temporary agency work, the user undertaking shall guarantee the conformity with occupational health and safety requirements in the user undertaking.

[RT I, 10.02.2012, 1 – entry into force 20.02.2012]

(2) An employer shall not allow an employee to work if he or she lacks the necessary professional knowledge and skills, and knowledge about occupational health and safety.

(3) If employees of at least two employers work at a workplace at the same time and one employer organises the work, then said employer shall be liable for joint occupational health and safety activities.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(3<sup>1</sup>) If employees of at least two employers work at a workplace at the same time and there is no employer who organises the work, the employers shall enter into a written agreement on joint occupational health and safety activities and on the liability of the employers. If no agreement has been concluded, the employers shall be jointly and severally liable for damage.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(4) The joint activities specified in subsection (3) of this section mean that the employers participating therein co-ordinate their activities to prevent dangerous situations and notify each other and their employees or working environment representatives of hazards which may arise from working at the common workplace and ensure that their activities do not cause a risk to other employees.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(5) An employer and employees are required to co-operate in the name of a safe working environment. For this purpose, an employer shall consult employees or a working environment representative and another representative of employees in advance in all issues concerning the planning for measures to improve the working environment, the organisation of medical examinations, the designation of employees responsible for provision of first aid, performance of rescue operations and evacuation of employees, the planning and organisation of occupational health and safety instruction and training, and the selection and application of new technology and work equipment. An employer shall, where possible, take into account submitted proposals and involve the employees in the implementation of such plans.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(6) An employer shall inform another employer whose employees perform duties in the enterprise of the employer of the hazards related to the operation of such enterprise and of the measures for avoiding such hazards, and who shall in turn inform its employees of the hazards present at the workplace and instruct them in ways to avoid such hazards before they commence performance of their duties. Also, the measures relating to rescue operations and provision of first aid and employees responsible therefor must be made public.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(7) A sole proprietor shall ensure the soundness and correct use of the work equipment, personal protective equipment and other equipment belonging to him or her in every work situation.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.07.2007]

(8) If a sole proprietor works at a workplace concurrently with one or several employees of an employer, he or she shall notify the employer who organises the work or, in the absence of such employer, the other employers of the hazards relating to his or her activities and shall ensure that his or her activities do not endanger other employees. The employer who organises the work or, in the absence of such employer, the other employers shall inform the sole proprietor of the provisions of subsection (6) of this section.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.07.2007]

## **§ 12<sup>1</sup>. Prevention activities of employer**

(1) Prevention activities of an employer are the planning and implementation of measures for preventing or minimising health risks at all stages of work in the enterprise and for promoting the physical, mental and social well-being of an employee.

(2) An employer shall implement the measures specified in subsection (1) of this section on the basis of the following general principles of prevention:

- 1) avoidance of risks;
- 2) assessment of unavoidable risks;
- 3) elimination of risks at their source or, if this is not possible, reduction thereof to an acceptable level;
- 4) replacement of a dangerous factor with a non-dangerous or less dangerous one;
- 5) adaptation of the work, workplace and organisation of work to suit the employee as much as possible;
- 6) adaptation of work equipment and working methods to technical progress;
- 7) giving of collective protective measures priority over personal protective measures;
- 8) development of a coherent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social relationships and the influence of factors related to the working environment.

(3) The planning and implementation of measures related to occupational health, safety and hygiene may not involve the employees in financial cost.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

## **§ 12<sup>2</sup>. Sickness benefit paid by employer**

(1) An employer shall pay to an employee, for the second until the fifth calendar day of sickness or injury, benefit of 70 per cent of the employee's average wages calculated pursuant to subsection 29 (8) of the Employment Contracts Act (hereinafter *sickness benefit*).

[RT I, 29.12.2020, 2 – entry into force 01.01.2021]

(2) An employer shall not pay sickness benefit:

- 1) in case of an employee's sickness or injury for which the Health Insurance Fund pays to the insured person sickness benefit under clauses 54 (1) 6)–8) and subsections 56 (1<sup>2</sup>), (1<sup>3</sup>) and (1<sup>4</sup>) of the Health Insurance Act;

[RT I, 26.02.2015, 1 - entry into force 01.03.2015]

- 2) in cases provided for in section 60 of the Health Insurance Act.

[RT I 2009, 29, 176 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(3) An employer shall pay sickness benefit starting from the second calendar day of release from the performance of duties indicated on a certificate for sick leave.

[RT I, 29.12.2020, 2 – entry into force 01.01.2021]

(4) An employer shall pay sickness benefit if the employee has informed the employer of the discontinuance of an electronic certificate for sick leave or the employee has submitted to the employer a paper certificate for sick leave or a paper certificate issued by the physician or dentist who treated the employee in a foreign state (hereinafter *medical certificate*) no later than on the 90<sup>th</sup> calendar day as of the day of commencement of duties indicated on the certificate for sick leave or on the medical certificate.

[RT I, 08.10.2014, 1 – entry into force 18.10.2014]

(5) An employer shall pay sickness benefit on the pay day or within 30 calendar days as of being informed by the employee of the discontinuance of an electronic certificate for sick leave or as of the submission of a proper paper certificate for sick leave or medical certificate to the employer.

[RT I, 08.10.2014, 1 – entry into force 18.10.2014]

## **§ 13. Obligations and rights of employer**

(1) An employer is required to:

- 1) conduct regular internal control of the working environment in the process of which the employer plans, organises and monitors the occupational health and safety situation in the enterprise in accordance with the requirements provided for in this Act or in legislation established on the basis thereof. Internal control of the working environment forms an integral part of the operation of an enterprise, and all employees shall be involved in the control which shall be based on the results of a risk assessment of the working environment;
- 2) review the organisation of internal control of the working environment annually and analyse its results and, if necessary, adjust measures to the changed situation;
- 3) organise risk assessment of the working environment to ascertain working environment hazards, measure their parameters as necessary and assess the risks to the health and safety of an employee, taking account of the



gender and age characteristics of the employee, including special risks to the employees specified in sections 10 and 10<sup>1</sup> of this Act and risks related to the use of workplaces and work equipment and to work organisation. Risk assessment results shall be formalised in writing and they shall be retained for 55 years;

[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

4) based on a risk assessment of the working environment, prepare a written action plan designating the activities organised in all fields of activities and at all management levels of the enterprise to prevent or reduce employees' health risks, and the schedule and executors thereof, and allocate the necessary resources;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

5) organise a new risk assessment of the working environment if the working conditions have changed, the work equipment or technology has been changed or upgraded, if new information has become evident concerning the effect of a hazard on human health, if the risk level has changed as compared with the original level due to an accident or a dangerous situation or if an occupational health doctor has established a work-related illness of an employee in the course of a medical examination;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

5<sup>1</sup>) ensure that only an employee who has received appropriate instruction or training works in a danger area or that work is performed under the supervision of such employee;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

5<sup>2</sup>) notify a minor and a legal representative of a minor under 15 years of age of risks related to the work of the minor and of the measures implemented for the protection of his or her safety and health;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

6) notify the employees, the working environment council, working environment representatives and other representatives of employees of hazards, of the results of risk assessments of the working environment and of the measures to be implemented in order to prevent damage to health;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

6<sup>1</sup>) apply measures provided for in employment contracts and collective agreements to prevent damage to the health of an employee and neutralise the effect of the hazards specified in sections 6–9 of this Act;

6<sup>2</sup>) organise the provision of occupational health services and cover the costs related thereto;

7) organise medical examinations of employees;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

7<sup>1</sup>) [repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

8) ensure access by all employees to first aid and first aid equipment in the workplace;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

9) [repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

10) transfer, at the request of an employee and on the decision of a doctor, the employee to another position temporarily or permanently or ease his or her working conditions temporarily pursuant to the procedure provided for in Acts governing employment and service relationships;

11) provide, at the employer's expense, an employee with personal protective equipment, special work clothes, and cleaning and washing means if the nature of the work so requires, and arrange training for the employee in the use of personal protective equipment;

12) verify compliance with the occupational health and safety requirements;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

13) arrange for instruction and training for employees;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

14) prepare safety instructions for the work to be carried out and for the work equipment used;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

15) suspend an employee from work if he or she is under the influence of alcohol, narcotics or toxic or psychotropic substances;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

16) [repealed – RT I 2002, 47, 297 – entry into force 01.01.2003]

17) [repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

18) communicate a precept of the Labour Inspectorate to employees, the working environment specialist, the working environment council, working environment representatives and other representatives of employees;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

19) comply with precepts of the Labour Inspectorate by the due date and report on compliance therewith through the Customer Portal of the Labour Inspectorate or in a format which can be reproduced in writing.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(2) An employer has the right to establish more stringent occupational health and safety requirements in the enterprise than those prescribed by legislation.

[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2007]

## **§ 13<sup>1</sup>. Medical examination**

(1) An employer shall organise a medical examination for an employee whose health may be affected, as a result of assessment of risks in the working environment, by the following working environment hazards or nature of work:

- 1) noise;
- 2) vibration;
- 3) electromagnetic fields;
- 4) artificial optical radiation;
- 5) ionising radiation;
- 6) dangerous chemicals and materials containing such chemicals, including carcinogens and mutagens;
- 7) biological hazards;
- 8) work with display screen equipment;
- 9) manual handling of loads;
- 10) work in a constant forced position, including in a sitting or standing position;
- 11) other hazard or nature of work.

(2) Regardless of the risk assessment results an employer shall organise a medical examination for a night worker and an employee who is exposed to lead and its compounds and asbestos dust.

(3) The medical examination of an employee is carried out by an occupational health doctor, involving other specialists, if necessary.

(4) An employer shall organise the medical examination of an employee within four months as of the time the employee commences work.

(5) An employer shall organise the medical examination of an employee before the employee becomes exposed to biological hazards, carcinogens, mutagens, lead and its compounds and asbestos dust, and the medical examination of a night worker before commencement of night work.

(6) In addition to the time specified in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, an employer shall organise the medical examination of an employee at the interval set by the occupational health doctor but at least once every three years and, in case of an employee who is a minor, at least once a year.

(7) An employer shall cover the costs related to medical examinations. A medical examination shall be carried out during working time and the employee shall be paid average working day wage during such time.

(8) The procedure for medical examinations of employees shall be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the area.

(9) Specifying requirements for a medical examination based on a working environment hazard or nature of work set out in subsection (1) of this section may be established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic.

(10) Specifying requirements for a medical examination based on the nature of work set out in clause (1) 9) of this section shall be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the area.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(11) Health care providers shall retain medical records and medical examination results for 30 years as of the making of a medical examination decision. An employer shall retain medical examination decisions for 10 years after the termination of the employment relationship with an employee.

[RT I, 13.03.2019, 2 – entry into force 15.03.2019]

## **§ 13<sup>2</sup>. First aid**

(1) For the provision of first aid, an employer shall:

- 1) designate at least one provider of first aid from among the employees, taking into account the number of employees, the frequency of occurrence of damage to health, and the regional division and nature of activities of the enterprise;
- 2) enable the provider of first aid to perform his or her duties during working time;
- 3) at the employer's expense and during working time, organise training for the provider of first aid within one month as of his or her designation and refresher training after every three years, and pay the provider of first aid average working day wage during such training and refresher training;
- 4) place in a visible spot first aid instructions, the emergency number 112, and the name and phone number of the provider of first aid;
- 5) ensure employees the availability of, access to and marking of first aid equipment according to the requirements provided for in subsection 4 (4) of this Act, including in motor vehicles, tractors, mobile machinery and vehicles designed for specific work applications;
- 6) ensure a first aid room or a room adapted therefor which is marked according to subsection 4 (4) of this Act and which can be accessed with a guernsey if it is necessary due to the number of employees, the nature of activities of the enterprise or the frequency of occurrence of damage to health;
- 7) ensure that an employee who has suffered damage to health is taken to a health care institution or home, as ordered by doctor.

(2) Training need not be organised for the provider of first aid if the everyday work of the provider of first aid requires the provision of emergency medicine, anaesthesiology, intensive care or ambulance services.

(3) The provider of first aid shall perform the following duties:

- 1) in case of damage to health, provide first aid to an employee and person specified in subsection 1 (3) of this Act;
- 2) call for an ambulance;
- 3) check on a regular basis the presence of first aid equipment and whether it corresponds to the needs of the enterprise.

(4) The training and refresher training of the provider of first aid shall be carried out by a manager of a continuing education institution according to the requirements of the Adult Education Act.

(5) The procedure for the training and refresher training of the provider of first aid in a continuing education institution shall be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the area.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 13<sup>3</sup>. Instruction and training**

(1) An employer shall instruct an employee before commencement of work. Above all, the following shall be disclosed during instruction:

- 1) the enterprise's occupational health and safety requirements and the contact details of the working environment representative and the working environment specialist;
- 2) results of a risk assessment of the working environment, including hazards in the employee's working environment, the employee's health risks and measures taken to prevent damage to health;
- 3) safety requirements for the work to be carried out and for the work equipment used;
- 4) ergonomically correct working positions and techniques;
- 5) use of means of collective protection and personal protective equipment;
- 6) actions in case of damage to health, including instructions for the provision of first aid, use and location of first aid equipment, emergency number 112, and the contact details of the provider of first aid;
- 7) electrical and fire safety requirements;
- 8) instructions on what to do in case of risk of an accident and an accident, safety signs used in the workplace, and locations of emergency exits and routes and fire-extinguishing appliances;
- 9) instructions for preventing contamination of the environment.

(2) An employer shall organise for an employee in the workplace training for learning safe working techniques, taking into account, among other things, the distinctive nature and level of danger of the employee's work.

(3) An employer shall repeat an employee's instruction and training in the necessary part and extent if:

- 1) the organisation of occupational health and safety in the enterprise changes;
- 2) the employee's duties change or the employer gives to the disposal of the employee new work equipment or technology;
- 3) the employee has been absent from work for a long time;
- 4) the employee violated occupational safety requirements and this caused or could have caused an accident, including an occupational accident;
- 5) the employee, the employer or the Labour Inspectorate deems it necessary.

(4) An employer shall allow an employee to work if the employer is convinced that the employee knows the enterprise's organisation of occupational health and safety and can apply safe working techniques in practice.

(5) An employer shall register the date and essence of instruction and training in writing or in a format which can be reproduced in writing. An employee shall confirm such instruction and training in writing or in a format which can be reproduced in writing.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 14. Obligations and rights of employee**

(1) An employee is required to:

- 1) contribute to the creation of a safe working environment by observing the occupational health and safety requirements;
- 2) observe the working and rest time regime established by the employer;
- 3) undergo medical examinations pursuant to the established procedure;
- 4) make correct use of the prescribed personal protective equipment and keep it in working order;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

- 5) ensure in accordance with his or her training and the employer's instructions that his or her work is not harmful to his or her own life or health or that of other persons, and does not contaminate the environment;
- 6) promptly notify the employer or the employer's representative and a working environment representative of an accident or a risk thereof, of an occupational accident or his or her health disorders which impede the performance of his or her duties and of any shortcomings in the protection arrangements;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

7) comply with the occupational health and safety instructions of the employer, working environment specialist, working environment representative, occupational health doctor and Labour Inspectorate;  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

8) use work equipment and dangerous chemicals in conformity with the requirements;  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

9) refrain from disconnecting, changing or removing arbitrarily safety devices fitted to tools or buildings, and use such safety devices correctly.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(2) It is prohibited for an employee to work while under the influence of alcohol, narcotics or toxic or psychotropic substances.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(3) [Repealed – RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(4) The occupational health and safety obligations of an employee shall not discharge the employer from liability in this field.

(5) An employee has the right to:

1) demand that the employer provide working conditions and collective and personal protective equipment conforming to the occupational health and safety requirements;

2) receive information on working environment hazards, the results of risk assessments of the working environment, the measures implemented to prevent damage to health, the results of medical examinations, and precepts of the Labour Inspectorate addressed to the employer;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

3) in case of a serious and unavoidable risk of an accident, stop work and leave his or her workplace or the danger area;

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

4) refuse to carry out work or to stop work the performance of which endangers his or her health or that of other persons or does not allow to comply with environmental safety requirements, promptly notifying the employer or the employer's representative and a working environment representative thereof;

5) on the decision of a doctor, demand that the employer transfer him or her to another position temporarily or permanently or that the employer ease his or her working conditions temporarily;

5<sup>1</sup>) request his or her transfer to suitable day-time work if, by a decision of a doctor, the person's working during night-time is inadvisable for reasons of health and the employer has the possibility to transfer the employee to such position;

6) receive compensation for damage caused to his or her health by the work to the extent provided for in the Law of Obligations Act;

7) contact a working environment representative, members of the working environment council, other representatives of employees and the Labour Inspectorate if, in his or her opinion, the measures implemented and the equipment provided by the employer do not ensure the safety of the working environment.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 14<sup>1</sup>. Contractual penalty for violation of occupational health and safety requirements**

(1) An employer and an employee, for the purposes of the Employment Contracts Act, may agree upon a contractual penalty for the violation of occupational health and safety requirements on the conditions and pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Law of Obligations Act.

(2) A contractual penalty shall be agreed upon if the employer has instructed and trained the employee beforehand according to section 13<sup>3</sup> of this Act.

(3) A contractual penalty agreement shall be in writing.

(4) A contractual penalty agreement shall determine the actions of the employee and employer that can be deemed as a violation of occupational health and safety requirements and that can result in a risk to the employee's health.

(5) A contractual penalty agreed upon for a violation of occupational health and safety requirements by the employee may not exceed the employee's one month's average wage calculated on the basis of the employee's average working day wage.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 15. Risk of accident and accident**

(1) For the purposes of this Act, a risk of an accident is a situation with potential to cause an accident at a workplace. For the purposes of this Act, an accident is a fire, explosion or another incident at a workplace which may endanger the life and health of employees and those of other persons.

(2) To prepare for a possible accident, an employer is required to:

1) organise connection to the emergency call number 112;

2) based on the size and the nature of the activities of the enterprise, prepare an action plan for the evacuation of people from the danger area and performance of rescue operations;  
3) designate employees responsible for the evacuation of people from the danger area and performance of rescue operations, arrange training for them and notify the staff of the enterprise of such employees. The number and training of and equipment at the disposal of the designated employees shall be adapted to the size of the enterprise and the nature of the risk;  
4) determine the procedure for stopping and switching off work equipment;  
5) give instructions to employees to stop work and leave the danger area in the event of a serious or unavoidable risk of an accident.

(3) In case of a risk of an accident, an employer is required to inform as soon as possible all employees who are or may be exposed to serious danger of the risk involved and of the steps to be taken.

(4) In case of a serious and imminent risk of an accident, employees shall take steps in the light of their knowledge and the technical means at their disposal to avoid possible consequences even if their immediate superior cannot be contacted at once.

(5) In case of a serious and unavoidable risk of an accident, it must be possible for employees to leave their workplace and danger areas quickly and safely. For this purpose, emergency exits and routes must remain clear and be equipped with sufficient emergency lighting and escape signs.

(6) In case of a serious or unavoidable risk of an accident, an employee shall notify the employer, at the earliest opportunity, of leaving his or her workplace or the danger area. An employee who leaves without permission shall not be punished or placed at any disadvantage.

(7) An employer shall not ask employees to resume work until the risk of an accident has been eliminated.

(8) An employer shall register all situations in the enterprise which may have resulted in an accident and notify employees thereof and implement measures in order to avoid recurrence of such situations.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

## **Chapter 4**

# **ORGANISATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **§ 16. Working environment specialist**

(1) A working environment specialist is an employee with working environment related knowledge and skills whom the employer has authorised to perform occupational health and safety responsibilities in the enterprise.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(2) In the absence of the employee specified in subsection (1) of this section, an employer shall use a competent outside specialist.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(2<sup>1</sup>) The number of working environment specialists in an enterprise shall be sufficient to organise the implementation of protective and preventive measures, taking account of the size of the enterprise and the hazards to which the employees are exposed.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(3) The appointment to office or hiring of a working environment specialist shall not discharge the employer from liability in the field of occupational health and safety.

(4) A working environment specialist shall be familiar with the legislation governing occupational health and safety and with the working conditions in the enterprise, monitor and inspect them and take measures to reduce the effect of working environment hazards.

(5) A working environment specialist is required to temporarily stop work in a dangerous stage of work or prohibit the use of dangerous work equipment if there is a direct risk of harm to the life or health of an employee and if it is not possible to eliminate the risk in any other manner.

(6) In order to create a safe working environment and maintain employees' work ability, a working environment specialist shall co-operate with the employees, members of the working environment council, working environment representatives, other representatives of employees and an occupational health care provider.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(7) An employer shall provide a working environment specialist with equipment necessary for his or her work.

(8) An employer shall notify a working environment specialist and an outside service provider specified in subsection (2) of this section of known working environment hazards which affect or may affect the safety and health of the employees, of preventive measures implemented in order to avoid such factors and of the measures specified in subsection 15 (2) of this Act, and shall ensure for them access to the information specified in clauses 13 (1) 3) and 4) of this Act.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(9) An employer who has working environment related knowledge and skills may perform the duties of a working environment specialist.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(10) An employer shall notify the Labour Inspectorate of the appointment of a working environment specialist in writing or through the Customer Portal of the Labour Inspectorate in a format which can be reproduced in writing within ten days as of the appointment, submitting his or her given name and surname, position and contact details.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 16<sup>1</sup>. Safe working life database**

(1) The safe working life database is a database which is part of the state information system and the controller of which is the Labour Inspectorate.

[RT I, 13.03.2019, 2 – entry into force 15.03.2019]

(2) The aim of the safe working life database is to assist employers in the processing of information relating to occupational health and safety necessary for the creation of a safe working environment.

(3) The use of the safe working life database is voluntary for enterprises. The information included in the database can be accessed by employers and employees. Employers can access information concerning themselves and their employees. Employees can access information concerning them.

(4) The database and its statutes shall be established by the minister responsible for the area by a regulation.

[RT I, 04.06.2014, 2 – entry into force 01.09.2014]

(5) The following data shall be processed in the database:

- 1) data concerning the users of the database, including their personal identification code, name, gender, contact details;
- 2) data concerning the employees related to an enterprise, occupations, nature of work, workrooms and work equipment;
- 3) data concerning working environment risks;
- 4) data concerning working environment related activities;
- 5) data concerning personal protective equipment.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

(6) The composition of the data entered in the database and the persons submitting data shall be provided for in the statutes of the maintenance of the database.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

(7) The data specified in subsection (5) of this section shall be retained in the database until the enterprise erases the data or for no longer than two years as of the liquidation of the enterprise.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

## **§ 17. Working environment representative**

(1) A working environment representative is a representative elected by employees in occupational health and safety issues, and his or her term of authority is up to four years.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(1<sup>1</sup>) In case of a transfer of an enterprise, the term of authority of a working environment representative shall be valid until the expiry thereof but for no longer than one year as of the transfer.

[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(1<sup>2</sup>) The restrictions provided for in section 181 of the Law of Obligations Act shall not be applied in case of a transfer of the authorities of a working environment representative.

[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(2) In an enterprise which employs 10 employees or more, the employees shall elect one working environment representative from among themselves. If an enterprise employs less than 10 employees, the employer is required to consult with the employees in matters of occupational health and safety.

(3) In an enterprise which comprises several structural units on separate territories or in which work is done in shifts and in which more than ten employees work at a structural unit or in a shift at the same time, the employees shall elect one working environment representative for every structural unit or shift.  
[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(4) To elect working environment representatives, an employer shall call a meeting of employees of the enterprise, the enterprise's structural unit or the relevant shift, in which employees may participate either directly or through a person authorised by an unattested authorisation. An election is deemed to have been held if at least 50 per cent of the employees of the enterprise, the enterprise's structural unit or the relevant shift participated therein. The election procedure shall be provided by a collective agreement or any other written agreement between the employer and employees. The employer shall notify the Labour Inspectorate of the names and positions of the elected working environment representatives through the Customer Portal of the Labour Inspectorate or in a format which can be reproduced in writing within ten days after the election.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(5) The obligations of a working environment representative are to:

- 1) monitor that occupational health and safety measures are implemented at the workplace and that the employees are provided with personal protective equipment which is in working order;
- 2) participate in the investigation of an occupational accident or disease in his or her area of work;
- 3) notify the employees and the employer or the employer's representative promptly of a dangerous situation or deficiencies discovered in the working environment, and demand that the employer eliminate the deficiencies within the shortest period of time possible;
- 4) be familiar with the instructions and legislation mandatory for employees;
- 5) monitor that the employees receive necessary knowledge, instruction and training in the field of occupational health and safety;
- 6) monitor that the employees have had their medical examinations.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(6) A working environment representative has the right to:

- 1) demand that the employer implement prescribed occupational health and safety measures and provide the employees with personal protective equipment which is in working order, and make proposals to remove the source of danger and improve the working environment;
- 2) access all workplaces in the enterprise necessary for the performance of his or her duties and receive from the employer information concerning the information and documents specified in clauses 13 (1) 3) and 4) and subsection 24 (3) of this Act which is necessary for the performance of his or her duties and information concerning precepts addressed by the Labour Inspectorate to the employer;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

- 3) contact the Labour Inspectorate;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

- 4) temporarily stop work in a dangerous stage of work or prohibit the use of dangerous work equipment if there is a direct risk of harm to the life or health of an employee and if it is not possible to eliminate the risk in any other manner. He or she shall promptly notify the employer or the employer's representative of the hazard. Work shall not be resumed until the hazard has been eliminated.

(7) A working environment representative shall not be placed at any disadvantage due to the performance of his or her duties if there is a conflict of interests between him or her and the employer.

(8) An employer shall allow a working environment representative to perform his or her obligations during working time. During this period, the working environment representative shall be paid his or her average working day wage.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(9) The period for performance of the duties of a working environment representative shall be prescribed in a collective agreement or any other written agreement between the employer and employees. The period for performance of such duties depends on the size of and the working conditions in the enterprise and on other circumstances but shall not be less than two hours per week.

## **§ 18. Working environment council**

(1) A working environment council is a body for co-operation between an employer and the employees' representatives which resolves occupational health and safety issues in the enterprise.

(2) In an enterprise with at least 150 employees, a working environment council shall be set up at the initiative of the employer and it shall comprise an equal number of representatives designated by the employer and representatives elected by the employees. The council shall comprise at least four members and the term of their authority shall be up to four years. The employees' representatives shall be elected pursuant to the procedure established in subsection 17 (4) of this Act.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(3) The Labour Inspectorate also has the right to demand that a working environment council be set up in an enterprise with less than 150 employees depending on the hazards present and the number of occupational accidents and cases of occupational disease in the enterprise.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(4) A working environment council shall elect the chairperson and his or her deputy from among its members. The council shall adopt resolutions by consensus.

(5) The names and term of authority of the working environment council members shall be displayed in a visible place.

(5<sup>1</sup>) [Repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(6) A working environment council shall:

1) regularly analyse the working conditions in the enterprise, document developing problems, make proposals to the employer for the resolution thereof and monitor the implementation of adopted resolutions;

2) participate in the preparation of an occupational health and safety development plan of the enterprise, and in the preparation of plans for the reconstruction or repair of the enterprise and for technological innovations in the enterprise, and of other plans;

3) examine the results of internal control of the working environment in the enterprise and, if necessary, make proposals for the elimination of deficiencies;

4) analyse occupational accidents, occupational diseases and other work-related illnesses, and monitor the implementation of measures for the prevention thereof by the employer;

5) assist in the creation of suitable working conditions and work organisation for female employees, employees who are minors and disabled employees.

(7) A working environment council shall communicate its proposals to the employer in writing.

(8) If an employer does not consider it possible to take such proposals into account, the employer shall respond to the council in writing within three weeks after receipt of the proposals, providing reasons therefor.

[RT I 2007, 3, 11 – entry into force 01.03.2007]

(9) An employer shall release a member of the working environment council from the duties of his or her principal job during the time when he or she performs the duties of a member of the working environment council. During this period, the member of the working environment council shall continue to receive his or her average wages. A member of the working environment council who represents employees has the guarantees prescribed in the Employment Contracts Act or the Civil Service Act, a collective agreement or the employment contract. The conditions for release from the duties of the principal job shall be prescribed in a collective agreement or any other written agreement between the employer and employees. The period of release from the duties of the principal job shall not be less than one hour per week. If a member of the working environment council also acts as a working environment representative, the time for performance of the duties of both jobs is totalled.

[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(10) [Repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(11) [Repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 18<sup>1</sup>. Training and refresher training of working environment representative and member of working environment council**

(1) An employer shall organise training for a working environment representative and a member of the working environment council necessary for the performance of their duties within two months as of their election.

(2) An employer shall organise refresher training for a working environment representative and a member of the working environment council if there are new hazards or health risks present in the working environment, there have been significant changes in legislation governing occupational health and safety, or the working environment representative, the member of the working environment council, the employer or the Labour Inspectorate deems it necessary.

(3) The training and refresher training shall be carried out by a manager of a continuing education institution according to the requirements of the Adult Education Act. If the need for refresher training arises from new hazards or health risks present in the working environment, the refresher training may be carried out by the employer if the employer has the necessary knowledge and skills.

(4) An employer shall arrange for the training and refresher training at the employer's expense and during working hours. During training and refresher training the working environment representative and the member of the working environment council shall be paid their average working day wage.

(5) The procedure for the training and refresher training in a continuing education institution shall be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the area.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]



## **§ 19. Occupational health service and provider thereof**

[RT I, 29.06.2014, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

(1) Occupational health service means the performance of duties of an occupational health doctor, occupational health nurse, occupational hygienist, occupational psychologist or ergonomist (hereinafter *occupational health specialist*) with the aim of contributing to the creation of a working environment which will be safe for the health of employees, preventing work-related illnesses, and preserving and promoting the health and work ability of employees.

(2) A legal person or a sole proprietor may provide the following occupational health services:

- 1) conduct of a risk assessment of the working environment, including the measurement of the parameters of hazards;
- 2) medical examination of employees and evaluation of their state of health;
- 3) organisation of medical rehabilitation for employees;
- 4) provision of advice to an employer on the adaptation of work to the abilities and state of health of an employee;
- 5) provision of advice to an employer on selection and use of work equipment and personal protective equipment, and on improvement of working conditions;
- 6) psychological counselling of an employer and an employee.

(3) A person providing occupational health services must be a competent measurer for the purposes of the Measuring Act if the occupational health service provided includes the measurement of the parameters of working environment hazards.

(4) Upon the provision of occupational health services, a natural person who holds a diploma certifying his or her professional competence as an occupational health specialist or who holds a certificate of specialisation or refresher training must work under a contract for a person providing occupational health services.

[RT I, 29.06.2014, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

### **§ 19<sup>1</sup>. Acting as occupational health service provider**

[RT I, 29.06.2014, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

(1) In order to provide occupational health services which include the performance of the duties of an occupational health doctor and an occupational health nurse, the provisions of the Health Services Organisation Act shall apply.

(2) In order to act as an occupational health service provider, a legal person or a sole proprietor must submit a notice of economic activities specified in subsection 14 (1) of the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act.

(3) In addition to the information included in a notice of economic activities provided for in the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act, a notice of economic activities shall set out the following information:

- 1) the occupational health service being provided;
- 2) the name of the occupational health specialist;
- 3) the contact details of the occupational health specialist (phone number, e-mail address);
- 4) information concerning the occupational health specialist's diploma certifying his or her professional competence or concerning his or her certificate of specialisation or refresher training, above all the speciality, certificate number, place and date of issue as well as period of validity thereof;
- 5) a legal person's or a sole proprietor's written statement that an occupational health specialist is working for the legal person or sole proprietor under a contract;
- 6) a legal person's or a sole proprietor's written statement that the person meets the requirement provided for in subsection 19 (3) of this Act.

[RT I, 29.06.2014, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

### **§ 19<sup>2</sup>. Obligations of occupational health specialist**

(1) In his or her work, an occupational health specialist shall observe the following principles of professional ethics:

- 1) maintenance of the confidentiality of a production and business secret which he or she has learnt of in the course of his or her activities, except if departure from this principle is required in order to protect the health and safety of employees;
- 2) ensuring of the confidentiality of information concerning the health and private life of employees;
- 3) disclosure of the results of a medical examination to the management of the enterprise only in terms of restrictions imposed on the performance of duties by an employee by reason of contraindications;

4) provision of information to employees concerning the risks associated with their professional activities and the working environment.

(2) An employer and an employee shall provide an occupational health specialist with information necessary for the performance of his or her duties.

(3) The duties of occupational health specialists upon the provision of occupational health services shall be established by the minister responsible for the area.

[RT I, 29.06.2014, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

## **§ 20. Occupational Health Centre**

[Repealed – RT I 2004, 54, 389 entry into force 15.07.2004]

## **§ 20<sup>1</sup>. Functions of Health Board in field of occupational health**

[RT I 2009, 49, 331 – entry into force 01.01.2010]

The Health Board shall:

[RT I 2009, 49, 331 – entry into force 01.01.2010]

1) participate in the preparation of occupational health programmes and organise their implementation;

[RT I 2004, 54, 389 – entry into force 15.07.2004]

2) analyse information concerning employees' occupational diseases and illnesses caused by work;

[RT I 2004, 54, 389 – entry into force 15.07.2004]

3) organise refresher training for occupational health specialists;

[RT I 2004, 54, 389 – entry into force 15.07.2004]

4) [repealed – RT I, 29.06.2014, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

## **§ 21. Advisory Committee on Working Environment**

(1) The Advisory Committee on Working Environment is an advisory board within the Ministry of Social Affairs which deals with issues concerning the working environment and comprises occupational health and safety experts of government agencies, confederations of employers and confederations of employees.

(2) The main function of the Advisory Committee is to make proposals for and express opinions on the development and implementation of the working environment policy.

(3) The Advisory Committee shall perform the following functions:

1) regularly assess the condition of the working environment as a whole in the state;

2) gather, review and discuss proposals by social partners for improvement of the working environment;

3) analyse the effectiveness of measures for improvement of the working environment;

4) make proposals and recommendations to the minister responsible for the area on working environment issues;

5) discuss draft Acts and regulations submitted to the Riigikogu, the Government of the Republic and the minister responsible for the area and provide assessments thereof;

6) make proposals to amend legislation.

(4) The rules of procedure of the Advisory Committee on Working Environment shall be established by its statutes which shall be approved by the minister responsible for the area. The membership of the Advisory Committee shall be approved by the minister responsible for the area on the basis of proposals from government agencies, confederations of employers and confederations of employees.

# **Chapter 5 OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE**

## **§ 22. Occupational accident**

(1) An occupational accident is damage to the health of an employee or death of an employee which occurred in the performance of a duty assigned by an employer or in other work performed with the employer's permission, during a break included in the working time, or during other activity in the interests of the employer. Damage to health or death which occurred in the cases listed but which is not in a causal relation to the work of the employee or the working environment is not deemed to be occupational accident.

(2) Occupational accidents are divided into minor occupational accidents, serious occupational accidents and fatal occupational accidents according to their seriousness. An occupational accident which resulted in serious bodily injury to an employee or due to which an employee's life was endangered is classified as a serious occupational accident.

(3) A doctor shall promptly report a serious or fatal occupational accident and declaring an employee to be temporarily incapacitated for work as a result of an occupational accident to the Labour Inspectorate in writing or in a format which can be reproduced in writing.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(3<sup>1</sup>) The Labour Inspectorate shall promptly notify the employer of the receipt of a notice specified in subsection (3) of this section in writing or through the Customer Portal of the Labour Inspectorate in a format which can be reproduced in writing.  
[RT I, 04.06.2014, 2 – entry into force 01.09.2014]

(4) An employer shall promptly report a serious or fatal occupational accident to the Labour Inspectorate and a fatal accident also to the police.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 23. Occupational disease and other work-related illness**

(1) An occupational disease is a disease which is brought about by a working environment hazard specified in the list of occupational diseases or by the nature of the work. The list of occupational diseases shall be established by the minister responsible for the area.

(2) A work-related illness is an occupational disease or an illness caused by work.

(3) An illness caused by work is an illness caused by a working environment hazard and not deemed to be an occupational disease.

(4) A doctor who suspects that an employee is suffering from a work-related illness shall refer the employee to an occupational health doctor.

(5) An occupational disease shall be diagnosed by an occupational health doctor who shall determine the state of the employee's health and gather information concerning the employee's current and previous working conditions and the nature of his or her work. For such purpose, an occupational health doctor requires:

1) from an employer (employers) the decisions concerning previous medical examinations administered to the employee, and the results of the risk assessment of the working environment specified in clause 13 (1) 3) of this Act. If working includes a period prior to the entry into force of this Act, an occupational health doctor requires a letter of explanation from the employer concerning the employee's working conditions and nature of work during such period;

2) from an employee a statement of his or her medical records.  
[RT I 2009, 5, 35 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(6) An occupational health doctor shall inform the employer, the Labour Inspectorate and the doctor who referred an employee to him or her of the employee's occupational disease in writing or in a format which can be reproduced in writing no later than within five days after diagnosing the disease.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(7) An occupational health doctor shall inform the Labour Inspectorate of an illness caused by work in writing or in a format which can be reproduced in writing no later than within five days after diagnosing the illness, submitting the following information:

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

- 1) the given name, surname and position of the employee;
- 2) the date of diagnosing the illness;
- 3) the illness and its causes;
- 4) the employer and the employer's address.

(8) The Labour Inspectorate shall forward the statistical data on occupational diseases and illnesses caused by work in the previous year to the Health Board no later than by 1 March of each year.  
[RT I 2009, 49, 331 – entry into force 01.01.2010]

### **§ 24. Investigation and registration of occupational accident and occupational disease**

(1) An employer shall investigate all occupational accidents and occupational diseases. The purpose of an investigation of an occupational accident and occupational disease is to ascertain the circumstances of the occupational accident and occupational disease and reasons therefor and to determine the measures for preventing the recurrence of a similar event. A working environment representative or, in his or her absence, another representative of employees shall participate in the investigation with the right to vote. If the employer lacks necessary knowledge, the employer shall involve a competent expert in the investigation.

(2) If an occupational accident has occurred with a sole proprietor in a situation provided for in subsection 12 (8) of this Act, all acts related to the occupational accident provided for in this Chapter shall be performed by the employer who organises the work.

(3) An employer shall register all occupational accidents and occupational diseases and make relevant information, including the investigation results, available to the injured party, working environment specialist, working environment council, working environment representative and other representatives of employees.

(4) An employer shall draw up a report on the results of an investigation of an occupational disease. A report on the results of an investigation of an occupational accident shall be drawn up if the occupational accident resulted in temporary incapacity for work, serious bodily injury or death. The employer shall present the report to the injured party or a person representing his or her interests and the Labour Inspectorate.

(5) The Labour Inspectorate shall investigate occupational accidents and occupational diseases where necessary.

(6) The Labour Inspectorate shall not investigate an occupational accident concerning which there are criminal proceedings being conducted.

(7) After the end of criminal proceedings the Labour Inspectorate shall investigate fatal occupational accidents, occupational accidents which have resulted in serious damage to health and concerning which criminal proceedings were initiated due to disregard for occupational health and safety requirements and, if necessary, occupational accidents concerning which criminal proceedings were initiated due to disregard for occupational health and safety requirements through negligence.

(8) The Labour Inspectorate has the right to require that an employer conduct further investigation and amend an occupational accident or occupational disease report if the Labour Inspectorate establishes that no investigation has been conducted or the report has not been drawn up in accordance with the requirements.

(9) [Repealed – RT I, 10.01.2019, 2 – entry into force 20.01.2019]

(10) The procedure for registration, reporting and investigation of occupational accidents and occupational diseases shall be established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(11) Information concerning investigations of occupational accidents and occupational diseases shall be retained for 55 years.  
[RT I, 13.03.2019, 2 – entry into force 15.03.2019]

## **§ 24<sup>1</sup>. Working environment database**

(1) The working environment database is a database which is part of the state information system and the controller of which is the Labour Inspectorate.  
[RT I, 04.06.2014, 2 – entry into force 01.09.2014]

(2) The aim of the working environment database is the processing of information relating to the exercise of state and administrative supervision by the Labour Inspectorate and of information submitted through the Customer Portal.  
[RT I, 28.04.2017, 1 – entry into force 08.05.2017]

(3) [Repealed – RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

(4) The Labour Inspectorate shall enable the Estonian Health Insurance Fund to access the reports concerning occupational accidents and occupational diseases registered in the database.  
[RT I, 04.06.2014, 2 – entry into force 01.09.2014]

(5) The database and its statutes shall be established by the minister responsible for the area by a regulation.  
[RT I, 04.06.2014, 2 – entry into force 01.09.2014]

(6) The following data shall be processed in the database:

- 1) employer's general data;
- 2) state supervision data;
- 3) data concerning occupational accidents, occupational diseases and illnesses caused by work;
- 4) data concerning requested consents;
- 5) data concerning employer's notices;
- 6) data concerning labour dispute matters.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

(7) The composition of the data entered in the database and the persons submitting data shall be provided for in the statutes of the maintenance of the database.  
[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

(8) The data shall be retained as of the entry thereof in the database as follows:

- 1) data concerning requested consents for five years;
- 2) state supervision data, data concerning employer's notices and data concerning illnesses caused by work for ten years;
- 3) data concerning investigations of occupational accidents and occupational diseases for 55 years;
- 4) data concerning labour disputes on the conditions and pursuant to the procedure provided for in section 11 of the Labour Dispute Resolution Act but for no longer than five years;
- 5) a decision of a labour dispute committee which has entered into force and a ruling on approval of a compromise for ten years.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 22.06.2018]

## Chapter 5<sup>1</sup>

# COMPENSATION BY SOCIAL INSURANCE BOARD FOR DAMAGE ARISING FROM OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 - entry into force 01.07.2016]

### **§ 24<sup>2</sup>. Compensation by Social Insurance Board for proprietary damage caused through health damage or death arising from occupational accident or occupational disease**

(1) If an employer is liquidated without having a legal successor, the Social Insurance Board shall compensate for proprietary damage caused to a person by their employer through health damage or death arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease.

(2) If an employer is liquidated without having a legal successor, the Social Insurance Board shall compensate for proprietary damage caused to a person between the age of 16 and the pensionable age by their employer through health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease if the person has completed assessment of work ability by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund and the person has been established to have partial or no work ability on the conditions and pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Work Ability Allowance Act.

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

### **§ 24<sup>3</sup>. Establishment of loss of work ability for compensation for proprietary damage caused through health damage arising from occupational accident or occupational disease**

(1) For compensation for proprietary damage caused through health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease, the Social Insurance Board shall involve a person who has completed medical training and who shall establish the scope of loss of a person's work ability.

(2) Taking into account the state of health, a person who has completed medical training establishes the loss of a person's work ability on a scale of 10–100 per cent and separately the loss of work ability arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease on a scale of 10–100 per cent.

(3) A person who has completed medical training establishes that the loss of work ability of a person between the age of 16 and the pensionable age is:

- 1) 100 per cent if following an assessment of work ability by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund it has been established that the person has no work ability, or
- 2) 10–90 per cent if following an assessment of work ability by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund it has been established that the person has partial work ability.

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

### **§ 24<sup>4</sup>. Payment of damages in case of health damage arising from occupational accident or occupational disease**

(1) The Social Insurance Board shall reduce the monthly damages paid in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease by the portion of the work ability allowance paid to a person by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund which equals the work ability allowance paid multiplied by the quotient of the percentage of the loss of work ability arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease and the percentage of the total loss of the person's work ability.

(2) The Social Insurance Board shall grant a person between the age of 16 and the pensionable age damages in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease until the end of the person's partial or no work ability established by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(3) The Social Insurance Board shall continue to pay indefinitely the monthly damages last granted to a person who has reached the pensionable age and who has been established by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund to have partial or no work ability before reaching the pensionable age and whom the Social Insurance Board has compensated for proprietary damage caused through health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease.

(4) The Social Insurance Board shall grant indefinitely the damages paid each month to a person of pensionable age in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease.

(5) The Social Insurance Board shall grant the damages paid each month to a person less than 16 years of age in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease until the person reaches 16 years of age.

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

#### **§ 24<sup>5</sup>. Data exchange for compensation for proprietary damage caused through health damage arising from occupational accident or occupational disease**

(1) The Social Insurance Board has the right to obtain from a person their personal data in order to grant and pay the damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease.

(2) With the consent of the person and in order to grant and pay the damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease and to process data under an international agreement, the Social Insurance Board shall have access to the given name and surname of the physician who has submitted data to the health information system.

(3) With the consent of the person and in order to establish the loss of work ability and process data under an international agreement, a person who has completed medical training has the right to receive from the health information system the following health information:

- 1) information concerning the data submitter;
- 2) information concerning out-patient visits and hospitalisations;
- 3) information concerning medicinal products.

(4) The list of information in the health information system necessary to establish the loss of work ability and process data under an international agreement and the periods for inquiry shall be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the area.

(5) If there is no information specified in subsection (3) of this section in the health information system or the information is insufficient, the physician shall forward the information requested to the health information system or to the person who has completed medical training within ten working days as of the receipt of the relevant request.

(6) In order to grant and pay the damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease, the Social Insurance Board has the right to receive the necessary information held in the employment register, which means information concerning the start, suspension and end of the person's employment and the type of their employment.

(7) In order to grant and pay the damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease, the Social Insurance Board has the right to receive the necessary information held by the Tax and Customs Board concerning the amount of the social tax declared on the person's income subject to social tax by calendar months.

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

## **Chapter 6 STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION**

[RT I, 28.04.2017, 1 - entry into force 08.05.2017]

#### **§ 25. State and administrative supervision**

[RT I, 28.04.2017, 1 – entry into force 08.05.2017]

(1) State and administrative supervision over the compliance with the requirements provided for in this Act and in legislation established on the basis thereof shall be exercised by the Labour Inspectorate.

[RT I, 28.04.2017, 1 – entry into force 08.05.2017]

(2) State supervision over the compliance of health service providers and their economic activities with the requirements provided for in sections 19 through 19<sup>2</sup> of this Act shall be exercised by the Health Board on the conditions and pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Health Services Organisation Act.

(3) [Repealed – RT I, 12.12.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(4) [Repealed – RT I, 12.12.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

(5) The Labour Inspectorate is required, inter alia, to:

1) investigate occupational accidents and occupational diseases where necessary;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

2) exercise supervision over investigations of occupational accidents and over the implementation of measures for the prevention of occupational accidents and occupational diseases;

3) check, as necessary, the conformity of the working conditions in a new or reconstructed building with the established requirements;

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

4) stop work which is dangerous to the life of an employee or that of other persons, and prohibit the use of life-threatening work equipment.

[RT I, 13.03.2014, 4 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

## **§ 26. Special state supervision measures**

[RT I, 13.03.2014, 4 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

In order to exercise the state supervision provided by this Act, the Labour Inspectorate may apply the special state supervision measures provided for in sections 30, 31, 32, 49, 50 and 51 of the Law Enforcement Act and the special equipment provided for in clause 78<sup>1</sup> 12) on the basis and pursuant to the procedure provided by the Law Enforcement Act.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 26<sup>1</sup>. Rate of penalty payment**

[Repealed – RT I, 28.04.2017, 1 – entry into force 08.05.2017]

## **§ 26<sup>2</sup>. Challenge proceedings concerning precept**

[Repealed – RT I, 13.03.2014, 4 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

# **Chapter 7 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

[Repealed -RT I 2003, 20, 120 - entry into force 01.07.2003]

## **§ 27. Settlement of disputes**

[Repealed – RT I 2003, 20, 120 – entry into force 01.07.2003]

# **Chapter 7<sup>1</sup> LIABILITY**

[RT I 2002, 63, 387 - entry into force 01.09.2002]

## **§ 27<sup>1</sup>. Violation of occupational health and safety requirements established for workplace**

(1) Violation of occupational health and safety requirements established for a workplace by subsections 4 (2), (3) and (4<sup>1</sup>) through (4<sup>4</sup>) and on the basis of subsections 4 (3<sup>1</sup>), (4), (4<sup>5</sup>) and (5) of this Act if it involved a threat to the health or life of an employee, committed by an employer or an employer's management board member or another representative to whom the obligation to ensure compliance with these requirements was delegated is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.

[RT I, 09.07.2020, 1 – entry into force 30.07.2020]

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 32,000 euros.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

## **§ 27<sup>2</sup>. Violation of occupational health and safety requirements established for work equipment**

(1) Violation of occupational health and safety requirements established for work equipment by subsections 5 (2) and (3) and on the basis of subsection 5 (4) of this Act if it involved a threat to the health or life of an

employee, committed by an employer or an employer's management board member or another representative to whom the obligation to ensure compliance with these requirements was delegated is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.

[RT I, 09.07.2020, 1 – entry into force 30.07.2020]

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 32,000 euros.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 27<sup>3</sup>. Violation of requirements established for working environment affected by physical, chemical, biological, physiological and psychosocial hazards**

(1) Violation of requirements established for working environment affected by physical, chemical, biological, physiological or psychosocial hazards if it involved a threat to the health or life of an employee, committed by an employer or an employer's management board member or another representative to whom the obligation to ensure compliance with these requirements was delegated is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.

[RT I, 09.07.2020, 1 – entry into force 30.07.2020]

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 32,000 euros.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 27<sup>4</sup>. Failure to arrange instruction and training for employee**

(1) Failure to arrange instruction and training for an employee if it involved a threat to the health or life of an employee, committed by an employer or an employer's management board member or another representative to whom the obligation to arrange such instruction and training was delegated is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.

[RT I, 09.07.2020, 1 – entry into force 30.07.2020]

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 32,000 euros.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 27<sup>5</sup>. Failure to investigate occupational accident and occupational disease**

(1) Failure to investigate or prepare a written report on an occupational accident or an occupational disease according to section 24 of this Act, committed by an employer or an employer's management board member or another representative to whom the performance of this obligation was delegated is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.

[RT I, 09.07.2020, 1 – entry into force 30.07.2020]

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 32,000 euros.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 27<sup>6</sup>. Proceedings**

The extra-judicial body conducting proceedings in matters of misdemeanours provided for in sections 27<sup>1</sup> through 27<sup>5</sup> of this Act is the Labour Inspectorate.

[RT I, 12.06.2018, 3 – entry into force 01.01.2019]

### **§ 28. Liability**

[Repealed – RT I 2002, 63, 387 – entry into force 01.09.2002]

### **§ 29. Proceedings in matters of offences by legal persons**

[Repealed – RT I 2002, 63, 387 – entry into force 01.09.2002]

### **§ 30. Preparation of administrative offence report**

[Repealed – RT I 2002, 63, 387 – entry into force 01.09.2002]

## **Chapter 8 IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS**

### **§ 31. Validity of legislation established on the basis of the Republic of Estonia Labour Protection Act**

The legislation established on the basis of the Republic of Estonia Labour Protection Act is valid after the entry into force of this Act insofar as it is not contrary to this Act and until it is either repealed or brought into conformity with this Act.



### **§ 31<sup>1</sup>. Termination of activities of Occupational Health Centre**

The activities of the state authority Occupational Health Centre administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs shall be terminated on 15 August 2004.

[RT I 2004, 54, 389 – entry into force 15.07.2004]

### **§ 31<sup>2</sup>. Indexing of compensation for damage**

Compensation for damage resulting from health damage caused by work or from the death of a person which is paid in periodic instalments by the Social Insurance Board on the basis of subsections 24<sup>2</sup>(1), 31<sup>4</sup>(2) and 31<sup>5</sup>(1) and (3) of this Act is indexed on 1 April of every year by the index approved pursuant to subsection 26 (6) of the State Pension Insurance Act. The compensation shall not be indexed if the value of the index is less than 1.000.

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

### **§ 31<sup>3</sup>. Payment of sickness benefits**

(1) Sickness benefit provided for in section 12<sup>2</sup> of this Act shall be paid by an employer on the basis of certificates for sick leave which specify 1 July 2009 or a later date as the start date of release from the performance of duties.

[RT I 2009, 15, 93 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(2) Certificates for sick leave issued before 1 January 2021 are subject to the wording of this Act that was in force up to and including 31 December 2020.

[RT I, 29.12.2020, 2 – entry into force 01.01.2021]

### **§ 31<sup>4</sup>. Compensation for damage by Social Insurance Board**

(1) [Repealed – RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

(2) A person who is paid compensation by the Social Insurance Board on the basis of subsection 473 (1) of the Civil Code of the Estonian SSR at the time of entry into force of this section shall continue to receive compensation for proprietary damage caused through health damage or the death of a person arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease pursuant to the procedure applicable so far.

[RT I, 16.04.2014, 1 – entry into force 26.04.2014]

### **§ 31<sup>5</sup>. Grant, recalculation and continuation of payment of damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from occupational accident or occupational disease**

(1) The Social Insurance Board shall pay the damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease and granted before 1 July 2016 until the end of the duration of the permanent incapacity for work established by the Social Insurance Board.

(2) The Social Insurance Board shall recalculate the damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease and granted before 1 July 2016 if the person has completed an assessment of work ability by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund and the person has been established to have partial or no work ability on the conditions and pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Work Ability Allowance Act.

(3) The Social Insurance Board shall continue to pay the granted damages indefinitely to a person of pensionable age to whom the Social Insurance Board has granted damages subject to payment in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease before 1 July 2016.

(4) Subsection 24<sup>2</sup>(2) of this Act does not apply to persons who have the right to damages in case of health damage arising from an occupational accident or occupational disease under the Social Security Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and Ukraine, until the amendment thereof. The damages shall be paid to said persons indefinitely.

[RT I, 17.12.2015, 1 – entry into force 01.07.2016]

**§ 32.–§ 36.**[Omitted from this text.]