

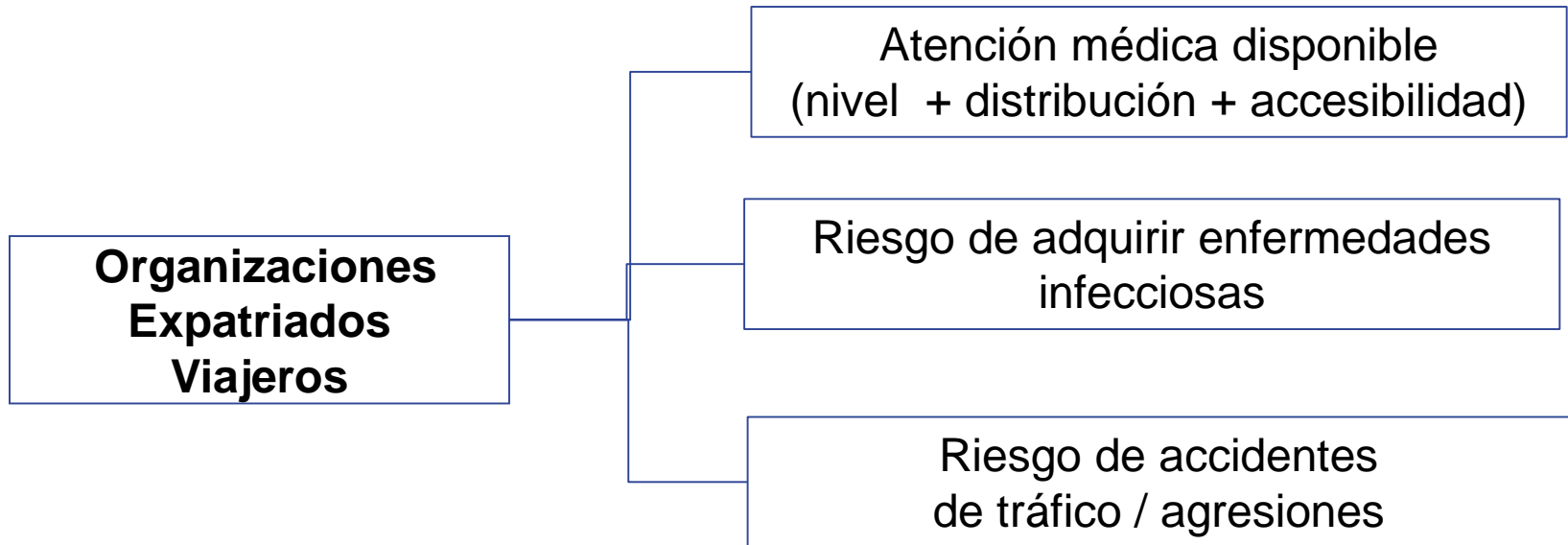
Diálogos 2020

A Coruña, 9 de Abril de 2018

FUNDACIÓN INADE - UDC



CÁTEDRA
LA GESTIÓN DEL RIESGO
Y EL SEGURO



TRAVEL RISK MAP 2018

Global health and travel security risks review



WORLDWIDE REACH. HUMAN TOUCH.



MEDICAL RISK RATING DEFINITIONS
 International SOS ratings medical risk ratings to countries by assessing a range of factors including factors such as political stability and internal security. The factors assessed include infrastructure, environmental factors, the standard and availability of local emergency medical and dental care, access to and the responsiveness of the government for medical evacuation, in addition to cultural, language or administrative barriers.

RAPIDLY DEVELOPING VARIABLE RISK COUNTRIES
 Wide variation of medical risk ratings between the quality of medical care available in the major cities and what is generally available throughout the rest of the country. Major cities or appropriate standard of medical care is available from specialist providers. However, medical care, emergency services and dental care may be basic. Access to evacuation flights may be limited and medical care quality may be an issue. Infectious diseases may pose a threat in some regions.

LOW MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Appropriate standard of care available throughout the country. Most specialist care available, emergency and dental services available within range of major population centres. Very low infectious disease.

MEDIUM MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Appropriate standard of care available from selected providers. Emergency services and dental care usually available. Some risk of food or waterborne disease. Infectious disease risk is low to moderate. Evacuation flights may be present.

HIGH MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Basic emergency services and dental care may be available. Specialist care is limited. Access to quality evacuation flights may be limited and, in some cases, counter-industry or other means of transport may be an issue. Some infectious diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, typhoid and cholera may pose a threat.

VERY HIGH MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Difficulties to obtain the highest quality of emergency services. There may be very limited or no private care, emergency care or dental services. Quality evacuation flights are usually not available. There is a high risk for food or waterborne infections. Serious infectious diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, typhoid and cholera may pose a threat.

TRAVEL SECURITY RISK RATING DEFINITIONS
 The travel security risk rating evaluates the threat posed to travellers and international assignees by political violence (including terrorism), insurgency, politically motivated unrest and war, social unrest and civil unrest, organised and petty crime, kidnapping, as well as violent and petty crime. Other factors, such as the stability of the transport infrastructure, the state of diplomatic relations, the effectiveness of the security and emergency services and the country's susceptibility to natural disasters are also considered when they are of sufficient magnitude to impact the overall risk experienced for travellers.

INSIGNIFICANT TRAVEL RISK
 There is no significant political violence or civil unrest and little or no terrorism, communal or targeted violence against foreigners, security and emergency services are effective and infrastructure is sound. Transport services are of a high standard with good safety records and no significant land-mining or kidnapping activity affecting travellers.

LOW TRAVEL RISK
 Violent crime rates are low and no indication of political violence or civil unrest is discernible. Terrorism is a threat, groups have limited operational capabilities, and acts of terrorism are rare. Security and emergency services are effective and infrastructure is sound. Transport services are of a high standard with good safety records and no significant land-mining or kidnapping activity affecting travellers.

MEDIUM TRAVEL RISK
 Political violence, terrorist, violent protests, insurgency and/or sporadic acts of terrorism occur. Terrorism and international assignees may face risk from communal, sectarian or racial violence and violent crime. Capacity of security and emergency services and infrastructure varies. Transport services are of a high standard with good safety records and no significant land-mining or kidnapping activity affecting travellers.

HIGH TRAVEL RISK
 Protests are frequent, violent and may target or impact foreigners; they may be exacerbated by government issues, including security or law and order issues. Violent crime and terrorism are significant and an immediate threat to travellers and international assignees. Communal or racial violence is not uncommon and foreigners may be directly targeted. Certain parts of the country are inaccessible or difficult to travel to.

EXTREME TRAVEL RISK
 Government control and law and order may be minimal or non-existent in large areas. Serious threat of violent attacks by armed groups targeting travellers and international assignees. Government and transport services are barely functional. Large parts of the country are inaccessible to foreigners.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS
 Travel Security Risk Zones are areas within a country where the risk faced by travellers and international assignees is different from the country's overall risk assessment, due to increasing a different kind of preparation.

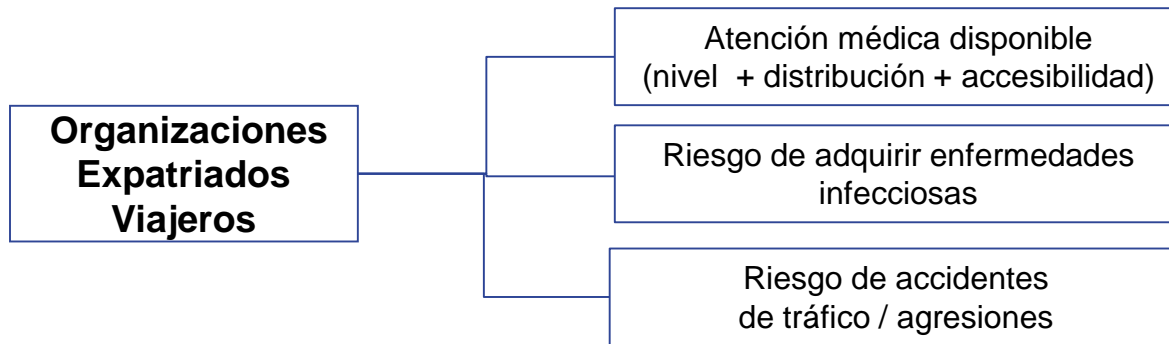
INTERNATIONAL SOS ASSISTANCE CENTRE
 Staffed by doctors and nurses, security specialists, air and ground logistic personnel and multi-lingual operators, our 24 Assistance Centres offer 24/7 medical and travel security services in more than 88 languages, 24 hours a day.

INTERNATIONAL SOS RESPONSE CENTRE
 International SOS has 26 response centres. They provide expertise in workplace injury, illness, case management and advice to a variety of clients to stay at work or return to work in line with industry regulations and/or local standards.

CLINIC
 An accredited, integrated network of clinics and 1000 medical sites around the world, practicing a consistent international standard of medicine in developed and emerging countries, offshore and remote locations.

The Travel Risk Map is a global representation of medical and travel security risks. It is not intended to be used as a basis for individual risk assessments. For more information, please contact your local International SOS representative.

Control Risks



Requisitos actividad laboral

Características personales del trabajador (enfermedades crónicas, seguimientos, tratamientos)

Vida social (ocio)

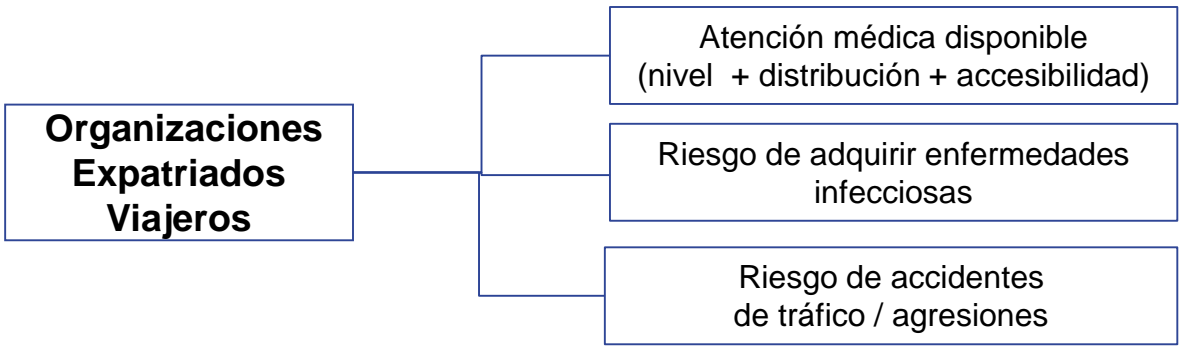
Ocio y factor humano



Análisis probabilidad / severidad de los riesgos detectados

			PROBABILIDAD OCURRENCIA RIESGO		
			1 = Very Low / Remote	2 = Moderate/Credible	3 = High / Likely / Very likely
			Hazard/risk either not existing in the work area or are very well controlled with a very low exposure/capability of causing harm	Hazard/risk exists in the work area and has caused caused accidents-full control not assured- / illnesses or has the potential of doing so.	Exposures are not adequately controlled and continuously or regularly fail to meet criteria, such that an event almost inevitably results. Will probably occur in most circumstances. > 5 - 10 events /year.
SEVERIDAD EVENTO A	1 = Very Low/ Insignificant	Slight irritation, injury or illness; no work interruption; first aid only > <u>The orientative threshold is not /seldom reached</u>	1	2	3
	2 = Low / Moderate	LWC involved; and/or temporary disability (<180days). Persons exposed to agents that have reversible effects (no long-term chronic effects.) > <u>The orientative threshold is regularly reached (every day / most of the shift)</u>	2	4	6
	3 = High / Major	Major injury, illness or death; Long-term or permanent disability (>180 days). Persons exposed to agents with irreversible effects. > <u>The orientative threshold is always / most of the time reached</u>	3	6	9

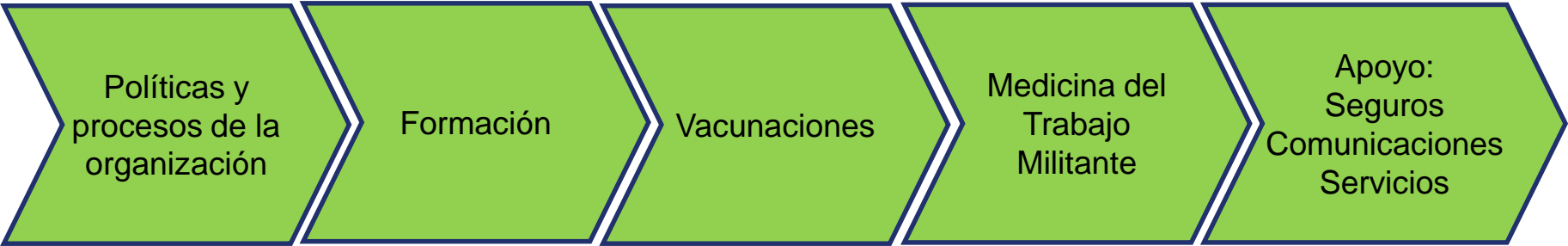




Requisitos actividad laboral

Características personales del trabajador (enfermedades crónicas, seguimientos, tratamientos)

Vida social (ocio)



Antes →

Durante →

Después →



Otros factores que intervienen en la gestión del riesgo:

- Medios/Tiempos necesarios para organizar repatriaciones
- Costes [crecientes] de la atención sanitaria
- Cobertura de la atención sanitaria en país de origen:
 - o Contrataciones locales de ciudadanos españoles y posible pérdida de prestaciones sanitarias -seguridad social
 - o Contrataciones de nacionales de terceros países

¿Enton?

El mundo en que vivimos...



Catástrofes aéreas

Guerras

Golpes de estado

Desastres naturales

Insurgencia

Crímen callejero

Piratería

Terrorismo

Secuestros

Estados fallidos

Desórdenes sociales

Cibercrímen

Fiebre tifoidea Amenazas

Dengue

Enfermedades del viajero

Temperaturas extremas

Agresión sexual

Calidad del aire

Barreras culturales

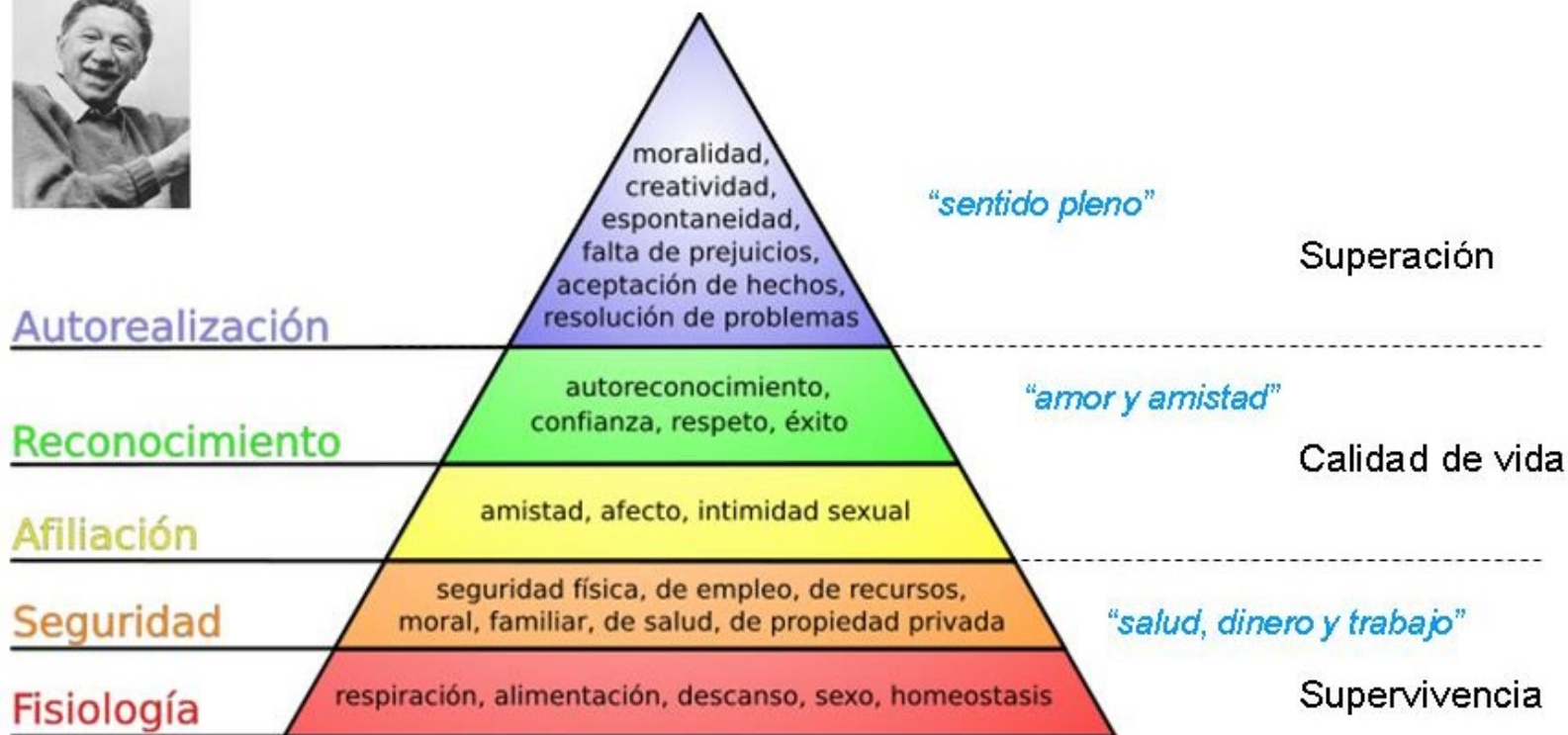
Accidentes de tráfico

Inmigración & Visados

Enfermedades

Aislamiento rural

Teoría de Maslow





International SOS
Foundation
**DUTY OF
CARE**
Summit & Awards **2018**

La Fundación International SOS es una organización independiente, sin ánimo de lucro, creada para mejorar las condiciones de **seguridad, salud y bienestar de las personas expatriadas o desplazadas** por motivo de trabajo.

¿Por qué el DoC?

La complejidad del entorno internacional está creciendo día a día:

- Catastrofes Naturales: Terremotos, Huracanes, Tsunamis, etc.
- Epidemias: Gripe A, Gripe Aviar, SARS, Ébola, Zika, etc.
- Revueltas Sociales: Iraq, Atenas, Zimbabwe, Israel, Venezuela, etc.
- Ataques Terroristas: Túnez, Madrid, Londres, NY, Barcelona, Bruselas...

Todas las compañías deben considerar el **DUTY OF CARE** para:

- Conocer y comunicar cómo los riesgos de seguridad afectan a su compañía, empleados y colaboradores
- Cómo estar preparados para una emergencia.



LEGISLACIÓN SOBRE EL DEBER DE PROTECCIÓN

OIT

Convenios 155 y 187 sobre seguridad

Recomendación núm 197 sobre seguridad

DIRECTIVA EUROPEA 89/391/CEE

LEY 31/1995 de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales

INTERNACIONAL

- Corporate Manslaughter y Fatality Act

JURISPRUDENCIA



Legislación

DUTY OF CARE: OBLIGACION UNIVERSAL



Corporate Manslaughter & Corporate Homicide Act (Manslaughter Act) 2007



Occupation Health and Safety Act (OSHA), 1970



Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work.



§241 Abs. 2, 617-619 BGB (Civil Code) §242 BGB



French Labor Code, 1910

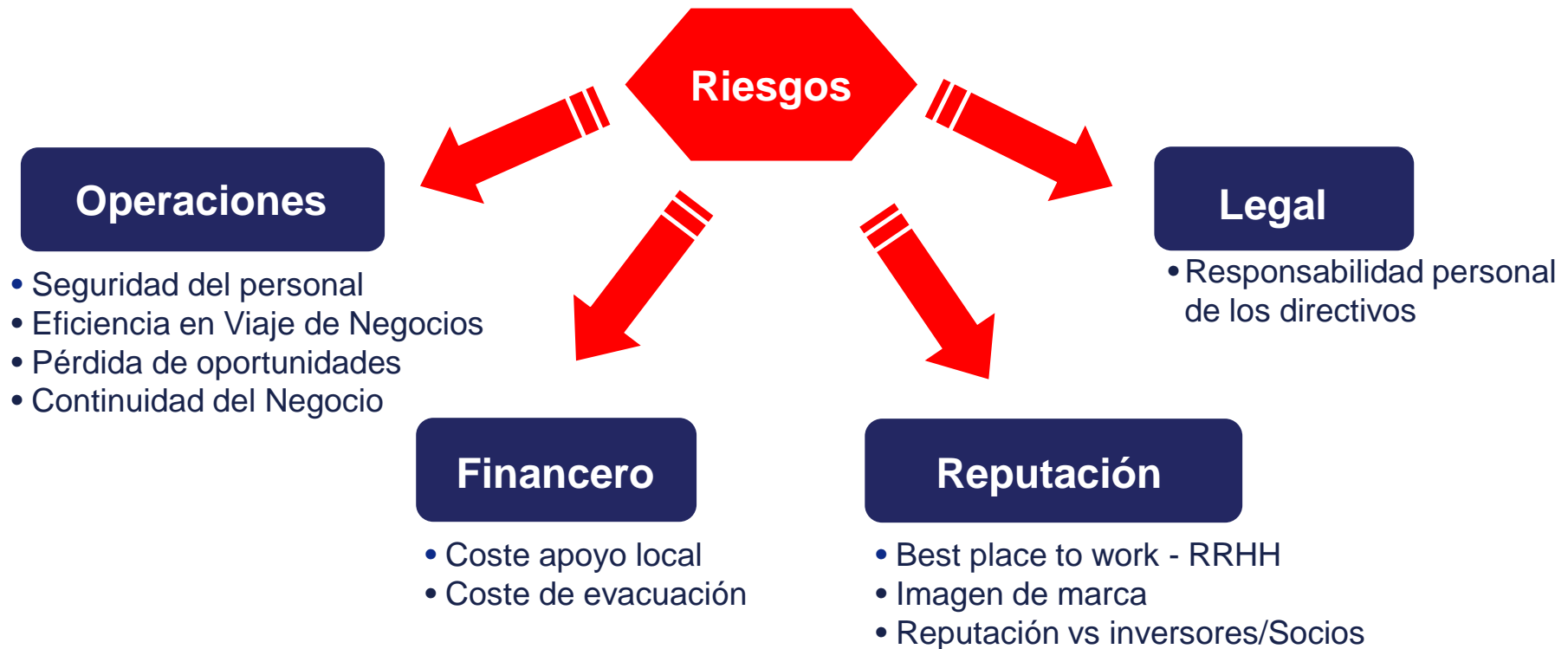


Occupational Health and Safety laws (Vary by state)



Canadian Labor Code, 1985

El Duty of Care en positivo



¿CÓMO?



Antes de viajar

Entender los riesgos y prepararlos adecuadamente

- ➔ Organización
- ➔ Individual

ASSESS

ADVISE

Gestión Riesgos de Viaje

ASSIST

Durante el viaje

Expertos locales y asesoramiento 24/7

En caso de incidencia

Apoyos necesarios en el terreno

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Global health and travel security risks review



MEDICAL RISK RATING DEFINITIONS
 International SOS assigns medical risk ratings to countries by assessing a range of health risks and mitigating factors, using global risk analytics and informed data sources. The factors assessed include infectious diseases, environmental factors, the standard and availability of local emergency medical and dental care, access to key pharmaceutical supplies, the requirement for medical evacuation, in addition to cultural, business or administrative barriers.

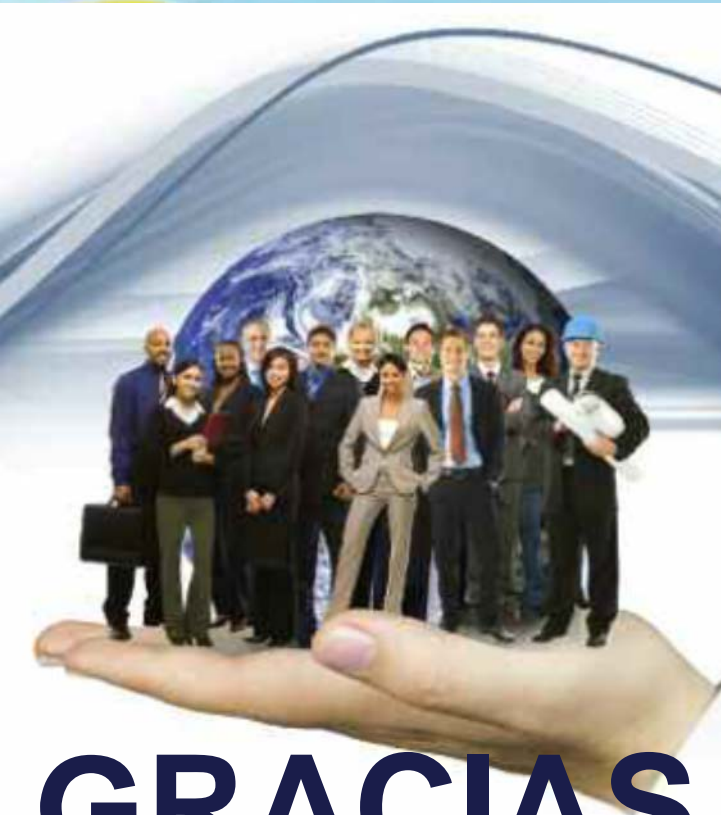
RAPIDLY DEVELOPING VARIABLE RISK COUNTRIES
 Wide variance of medical risk ratings between the quality of medical care available in the major cities and what is generally available throughout the rest of the country.

LOW MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Adequate standard of care throughout the country. Most essential services available. Emergency and dental services available. Access to a wide range of local pharmaceutical supplies. Low risk of infectious diseases.

MEDIUM MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Adequate standard of care available from selected providers. Emergency services and dental care available. Some risk of food or waterborne diseases. Infectious diseases such as malaria and dengue fever may be present.

HIGH MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Basic emergency services and dental care may be available. Essential services limited. Access to quality pharmaceutical supplies may be limited and, in some cases, counterfeiting and/or improper storage of drugs is an issue. Some infectious diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, typhoid and cholera may pose a threat.

VERY HIGH MEDICAL RISK COUNTRIES
 Healthcare is almost non-existent or severely overstressed. There may be very limited or no primary care, emergency care or dental services. Quality reception and/or emergency services are usually not available. There is a high risk for food or water-borne infections. Serious infectious diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, typhoid and cholera may pose a threat.



GRACIAS



TRAVEL SECURITY RISK RATING DEFINITIONS
 The travel security risk rating and takes the threat posed by terrorism and international incidents by political tensions (including terrorism, insurgency, political involvement current and early, social unrest, ethnic tensions, sectarian and ethnic violence) as well as violent and petty crime. Other factors, such as the availability of transport infrastructure, the state of industrial relations, the effectiveness of the security and emergency services and the country's susceptibility to natural disasters are also considered when they are of sufficient magnitude to impact the overall risk assessment for travel risks.

INSIGNIFICANT TRAVEL RISK
 Level of violent crime are very low. There is no significant political tension or civil unrest and little sectarian, communal or targeted violence against foreigners. Security and emergency services are effective and international is sound. Transport services are of a high standard with good safety records and well-organized transportation. Essential services are effective and available in rural areas.

LOW TRAVEL RISK
 Violent crime rates are low and risk of sectarian or political violence or civil unrest is understood. Terrorism in a broad sense has limited operational capabilities, and acts of terrorism are rare. Security and emergency services are effective and infrastructure is sound. Local action and transport services are in place.

MEDIUM TRAVEL RISK
 Potential for political unrest, violent protests, insurgency and/or sporadic acts of terrorism exist. Terrorism and international incidents may focus risk from communal, sectarian or racial violence and violent crime. Capacity of security and emergency services and infrastructure varies. Local action and transport services are in place.

HIGH TRAVEL RISK
 Protests are frequent, violent and may target or impact foreigners. They may be exacerbated by governance issues. Violent security of law and order is fragile. Violent crime and terrorism are significant areas of concern. Terrorism and international incidents may focus risk from sectarian violence to common and foreigners may be directly targeted. Certain parts of the country are inaccessible or difficult to travel to.

EXTREME TRAVEL RISK
 Government control and law and order may be minimal or non-existent across large areas. General threat of violent attacks by armed groups targeting tourism and international organisations. Government and transport services are barely functional. Large parts of the country are inaccessible to foreigners.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS
 Travel Security Risk Zones are areas within a country where the risk faced by travellers and international organisations is different from the country's overall risk environment, usually necessitating a different level of preparation.

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The Travel Risk Map is a global representation of risks and threat to travellers. It is not intended to be used as a basis for decision-making on individual countries. For more information on our services, please visit www.international-sos.com.