

28. april 2024, mednarodni delavski spominski dan

<p>ETUC press release on the occasion of International Workers' Memorial Day,</p> <p>26 April 2024</p>	<p>Sporočilo za javnost Evropske konfederacije sindikatov - ETUC ob mednarodnem delavskem spominskem dnevu,</p> <p>26. april 2024</p>
<p>Heat deaths show need for maximum working temperature</p> <p>The number of people dying at work due to extreme heat is increasing faster in the European Union than any other part of the world, new data shows ahead of International Workers' Memorial Day.</p> <p>According to estimates provided to the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), 80,800 people suffered injuries at work due to heat exposure in 2020 and 67 people died as a result of working in extreme heat.</p> <p>It means the EU has seen a 42% increase in heat-related workplace fatalities since 2000. The ten countries with the highest increases in heat-related fatalities at work since 2000 are: Iceland, Ireland, Denmark, Czechia, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, New Zealand, Slovenija, and Slovakia.</p> <p>The European Environment Agency also said in March that heatwaves in Europe have already "resulted in increased incidences of heat stroke and fatalities among outdoor</p>	<p>Smrti zaradi visokih temperatur kažejo potrebo po določitvi najvišje temperature pri delu</p> <p>Pred mednarodnim delavskim spominskim dnevom na mrtve delavce novi podatki kažejo, da se v Evropski uniji število ljudi, ki umrejo na delovnem mestu zaradi hude vročine, povečuje hitreje kot v katerem koli drugem delu sveta.</p> <p>Po ocenah, ki jih je Evropska konfederacija sindikatov (ETUC) prejela od Mednarodne organizacije dela (ILO), se je leta 2020 zaradi izpostavljenosti vročini pri delu poškodovalo 80.800 ljudi, 67 ljudi pa je umrlo zaradi dela v hudi vročini.</p> <p>To pomeni, da se je v EU od leta 2000 število smrtnih žrtev na delovnem mestu zaradi vročine povečalo za 42 %. Deset držav, v katerih se je število smrtnih primerov zaradi vročine na delovnem mestu od leta 2000 najbolj povečalo, je: Islandija, Irska, Danska, Češka, Norveška, Avstrija, Švica, Nova Zelandija, Slovenija in Slovaška.</p> <p>Tudi Evropska agencija za okolje je marca sporočila, da so vročinski valovi v Evropi že "povzročili povečano število primerov vročinske kapi in smrtnih žrtev med delavci na</p>

<p>workers, especially those in the agriculture, construction, street maintenance, and waste collection sectors.”</p> <p>That is why the ETUC’s European election manifesto calls for EU legislation that establishes temperature limits for work to prevent workers from risk associated to climate change.</p>	<p>prostem, zlasti v kmetijstvu, gradbeništvu, pri vzdrževanju ulic in zbiranju odpadkov”.</p> <p>Zato ETUC v svojem evropskem volilnem manifestu poziva k sprejetju zakonodaje EU, ki bo določila mejne temperature pri delu, da se delavci izognejo tveganjem, povezanim s podnebnimi spremembami.</p>
<p>That is needed to avoid a repeat of the avoidable tragedies witnessed last summer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Spain, a 60-year-old fainted and died while working in a warehouse in the town of Móstoles near Madrid where his colleagues said the heat had reached 46°C. There were 390 heat-related work injuries recorded in 2023 and 2022 – more than the number recorded between 2010 and 2015, according to government data. The number of deaths during that period (7) was also more than was recorded between 2010 and 2017. - In Italy, a 75-year-old crane operator, Ciro Adinolfi, died of a heart attack in front of his son while working on the construction site of an Amazon warehouse in temperatures approaching 40°C. He is one of at least five workers whose deaths last summer are linked to extreme temperatures. - In France, 44-year-old Tony Leroy died of a heart attack while working on a building site in high temperatures. The number of heat-related work deaths increased last year and 58 people have now lost their lives at work due to heat- 	<p>To je potrebno, da se izognemo ponovitvi tragedij, ki se jim bi bilo mogoče izogniti lani poleti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - V Španiji je 60-letnik v mestu Móstoles blizu Madrida omedlel in umrl med delom v skladišču, ko je vročina po besedah sodelavcev dosegla 46 °C vročine. Po vladnih podatkih je bilo v letih 2023 in 2022 zabeleženih 390 poškodb pri delu zaradi vročine - več kot med letoma 2010 in 2015. Tudi število smrtnih žrtev v tem obdobju (7) je bilo večje, kot je bilo zabeleženo med letoma 2010 in 2017. - V Italiji je 75-letni žerjavist Ciro Adinolfi med delom na gradbišču Amazonovega skladišča pri temperaturah, ki so se približale 40 °C, umrl zaradi srčnega napada pred očmi svojega sina. Je eden od najmanj petih delavcev, katerih smrt lani poleti je povezana z ekstremnimi temperaturami. - V Franciji je 44-letni Tony Leroy med delom na gradbišču pri visokih temperaturah umrl zaradi srčnega napada. Po podatkih organa za javno zdravje se je število smrtnih primerov pri delu zaradi vročine lani povečalo in od leta 2017 je zaradi poškodb, povezanih z vročino, življenje na delovnem mestu izgubilo že 58 ljudi.

related injuries since 2017, according to [figures](#) from the public health authority.

- In [Greece](#), a worker with a heart condition died at the Elefsina Shipyards after being made to work alone outside in 37°C heat. There are no official statistics but it was one of at least 10 heat-related deaths at work recorded by unions last summer.

When temperatures rise above 30°C, the risk of workplace accidents increases by 5-7% and, when temperatures exceed 38°C, accidents are between 10% to 15% more likely, [research](#) shows.

Despite the increasing risk, only a few European countries have [legislation](#) to keep workers safe during heatwaves, with a wide variation in limits.

Following a campaign by ETUC, the European Commission took its first steps to protect workers from extreme heat last summer by [issuing guidelines](#) to employers.

But the rising threat shows the European Commission needs to deliver binding legislation on limits on working temperatures which ensures:

- Workers have the right to stop work and take a break in extreme heat;

- V Grčiji je v ladjedelnici Elefsina umrl delavec s srčnimi obolenji, ki je moral delati sam na prostem v vročini 37 °C. Uradnih statističnih podatkov ni, vendar je bil to eden od najmanj 10 primerov smrti zaradi vročine na delovnem mestu, ki so jih sindikati zabeležili lansko poletje.

Ko se temperature dvignejo nad 30 °C, se tveganje za nesreče na delovnem mestu poveča za 5-7 %, pri temperaturah nad 38 °C pa je verjetnost nesreč večja za 10-15 %, kažejo raziskave.

Kljub vse večjemu tveganju ima le nekaj evropskih držav zakonodajo za zagotavljanje varnosti delavcev med vročinskimi valovi, pri čemer se omejitve zelo razlikujejo.

Po kampanji Evropske konfederacije sindikatov (ETUC) je Evropska komisija lani poleti sprejela prve ukrepe za zaščito delavcev pred izjemno vročino in izdala smernice za delodajalce.

Vendar naraščajoča nevarnost kaže, da mora Evropska komisija pripraviti zavezujočo zakonodajo o omejitvah delovnih temperatur, ki bo zagotavljala:

- Delavci imajo pravico, da v hudi vročini prekinajo delo in si vzamejo odmor;

- delavci imajo pravico do oskrbe s pitno vodo, dostopa do prostora v senci in zaščitnih oblačil;

- Workers have the right to a supply of drinking water, access to a shaded area and protective clothing;

- Heat risks are managed through collective bargaining with trade unions and training on how to manage heat stress for at-risk workers.

Speaking ahead of International Workers Memorial Day on April 28, ETUC Confederal Secretary Giulio Romania said:

“On International Workers Memorial Day, we remember the dead and fight for the living.

“We cannot accept that every summer dozens of workers needlessly lose their lives because we have not adapted our working practices to the changing climate.

“On building sites or in warehouses, people are dying or being seriously injured because they are forced to keep working in obviously dangerous temperatures.

“Adapting working hours to avoid the hottest part of the day is common sense way to protect workers while maintaining productivity.

“The rising number of deaths across Europe shows employers are failing to do this, which is why the Commission must make it an obligation through legislation on maximum working temperatures.”

- tveganja zaradi vročine se obvladujejo s kolektivnimi pogajanja s sindikati in z usposabljanjem ogroženih delavcev za obvladovanje vročinskega stresa.

Konfederalni sekretar ETUC Giulio Romania je pred mednarodnim dnevom spomina na delavce 28. aprila dejal:

"Na mednarodni spominski dan se spominjamo mrtvih in se borimo za žive.

"Ne moremo se sprijazniti s tem, da vsako poletje več deset delavcev po nepotrebnem izgubi življenje, ker svojih delovnih praks nismo prilagodili spreminjajočemu se podnebjju.

"Na gradbiščih ali v skladiščih ljudje umirajo ali se resno poškodujejo, ker so prisiljeni delati pri očitno nevarnih temperaturah.

"Prilagoditev delovnega časa, da se izognemo najbolj vročemu delu dneva, je zdravorazumski način za zaščito delavcev in ohranitev produktivnosti.

"Naraščajoče število smrtnih primerov po Evropi kaže, da delodajalci tega ne upoštevajo, zato mora Evropska komisija z zakonodajo o najvišjih delovnih temperaturah to predpisati kot obveznost."

