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A Study on the Legal and Normative Control of Safety and Health Measures and Legal Liability for Safety Accidents

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Abstract

Purpose: This study analyzed the safety and health responsibilities in industrial sites, which were emphasized after the comprehensive revision of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, from a legal perspective. **Research design, data and methodology:** It will present an analysis of the obligations regarding safety and health measures and the legal responsibilities for violations under the Industrial Safety and Health Act through normative analysis, case studies, and examination of precedents. **Results:** Employers and safety and health stakeholders face a high risk of incurring both criminal liability and civil damages for violations of the Industrial Safety and Health Act. The 2020 amendment to the Act has strengthened the preventive measures obligations of contractors, confirming that policy changes, such as bidding restrictions for commissioning organizations, have expanded the scope of responsibility. **Conclusions:** To prevent industrial accidents, it is essential to strengthen legal education for safety and health stakeholders, improve the accident investigation system, and clarify responsibilities. At the same time, the need for institutional improvements to enhance the fairness and predictability of legal applications is emphasized to resolve the controversy over excessive criminal penalties. The cultivation of personnel equipped with technical and legal practical capabilities in safety and health management, along with the establishment of proactive cooperation systems, is proposed as a key task for creating a no-accident working environment.

Keywords : Occupational Safety and Health Act, Legal Responsibility, Preventive Measures, Accident Investigation Procedure, Legal Education.

JEL Classification Code E44, F31, F37, G15

1. Introduction

Since the enforcement of the Serious Accident Punishment Act, the responsibility and importance of contractors concerning safety and health have been further emphasized compared to the past. Furthermore, following

the comprehensive revision of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which serves as the foundation of the Severe Accidents Punishment Act, the importance of the issue regarding penalties for safety and health officials that may arise from legal violations is receiving increased attention. Given that 98% of various disasters in our

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society are caused by people, we cannot help but emphasize safety and health management measures for preventing industrial accidents. Nevertheless, there are still questions about whether industrial safety and health education is properly implemented at industrial sites, whether safety management plans or work plans are properly written and implemented, and whether the causes of accidents are identified and disaster prevention measures are properly prepared. The reason for this is that we cannot ignore the reality that serious accidents still occur.

Therefore, this study examines industrial accident cases through a legal lens, with a focus on the Occupational Safety and Health Act. It investigates how safety and health regulations are enforced and the legal accountability of those responsible for workplace safety when accidents occur.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Legal and Normative Control of Safety and Health Measures

Normative control and characteristics of safety and health measures In order to protect the health and lives of workers, safety and health measures are necessary to prevent harm and danger caused by machines, devices, facilities, or equipment used in the work process.

In this case, an effective means for actively preventing industrial accidents is to regulate business owners, and a safety and health organization is needed as a means to implement these preventive measures. Therefore, the Industrial Safety and Health Act stipulates the obligation of business owners to establish safety and health standards and grant work and authority to safety and health officials. In this case, the regulation of business owners is not from an ethical perspective but from a teleological perspective in order to protect the lives and health of workers, and among the various obligations, the core matters are safety and health measures.

The Industrial Safety and Health Act stipulates the industrial safety and health management system, safety and health education, measures to prevent harmful and dangerous situations, measures to prevent industrial accidents when subcontracting, and measures for harmful and dangerous machines and substances, etc. for the purpose of preventing industrial accidents and creating a pleasant work environment. The government enforces compliance with the provisions of the Industrial Safety and Health Act to protect the lives and health of workers, and enforces normative control by imposing disadvantages in the event of violation. As a result, it does

not consider an approach from the perspective of psychological decision-making.

Therefore, if a violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act is recognized as intentional, it is subject to criminal punishment. This intention includes not only the definite intention of ordering dangerous work without taking safety measures, but also the negligent intention of neglecting the fact that safety measures were not in place (Supreme Court of Korea, Case No. 2006Do8874 (Mar. 29, 2007)). Due to these characteristics of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, it is difficult for safety management officers or managers to argue that there was no intention in the event of a safety accident.

2.2. Principle of Application and Clarity of the Industrial Safety and Health Act

The Industrial Safety and Health Act has the nature of mandatory laws that force employers to prevent industrial accidents based on policy and teleological purposes, not moral or ethical concepts. Therefore, the state can force employers to perform certain actions (compulsory orders) or prohibit certain actions (random orders) according to the law. As a result, employers have no choice but to assume responsibility for industrial safety and health (administrative, criminal, and civil) for the prevention and occurrence of industrial accidents. However, it is realistically impossible for employers to prepare all measures for detailed actions while managing a large organization and conducting various management activities. Therefore, the law stipulates that an occupational safety and health management organization be formed to prevent industrial accidents, and that a person in charge of overall occupational safety (management) and a supervisor be appointed and authorized. In this case, even if the employer delegates matters related to occupational safety and health measures and prevention to a person in charge of occupational safety and health, the legal effect of the delegation is attributed to the employer, so the employer is legally responsible for the occurrence of an accident.

In construction sites, a wide variety of severe accidents, including falls, crushing, entanglement, collapse, and asphyxiation, occur frequently. The causes of these accidents stem not only from internal factors such as inadequate site management but also from unpredictable external factors like typhoons or structural collapses, and furthermore, from complex reasons that employers cannot directly control. Therefore, in the event of a safety accident, whether the employer has diligently implemented appropriate safety measures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations becomes a crucial criterion for determining the scope and level of legal

responsibility. Particularly when a severe accident leads to the death of a worker, the legal responsibility of the employer and safety and health officials, including the overall safety and health manager and supervisors, is centrally raised. In this process, a thorough assessment of the scope of responsibility is required, as the applicability and extent of criminal penalties are determined through an objective examination of which safety and health duties were unfulfilled, which necessary safety and health measures were insufficient, and which related legal standards were violated. To effectively prevent such severe accidents, in addition to strengthening physical safety measures on site, safety and health education aimed at enhancing understanding of relevant laws and regulations and the legal responsibilities of each party can also be seen as an essential preventative measure.

In the event of violation of the standards for measures stipulated in the Industrial Safety and Health Act, subordinate statutes, and safety and health regulations, administrative sanctions such as fines, suspension of construction, and suspension of use may be imposed. In particular, if a worker dies due to violation of safety measures (Article 38 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act) or health measures (Article 39 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act), the worker may be subject to criminal punishment equivalent to imprisonment for up to 7 years or a fine of up to 100 million Korean Won (Article 167 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act). If a fatal accident occurs despite taking safety and health measures, the Industrial Safety and Health Act is not applicable. However, due to the death of the worker, the worker may be subject to punishment for occupational negligence resulting in death (imprisonment for up to 5 years or a fine of up to 20 million Korean Won) under Article 268 of the Criminal Act. If the worker does not die but is injured or contracts an occupational disease, the worker may be subject to imprisonment for up to 5 years or a fine of up to 50 million Korean Won under Article 168 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act.

It should be noted that even if no injury or illness occurs, the violation of safety or health measures can be subject to criminal punishment by applying this provision. In addition, if additional damages are recognized in addition to industrial accident insurance for death or physical disability due to an accident, compensation for damages must be made in accordance with Article 750 of the Civil Act (Liability for Torts). In this way, the disadvantages applied to business owners or safety and health officials according to the cause and course of industrial accidents are truly significant. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct an accident investigation by experts regarding the cause and course of the safety accident, the extent of damage, and whether or not it will recur. In this

case, considering the legal responsibility of business owners and safety and health officials, the sanctions for disadvantages must be applied according to the principle of clarity.

Therefore, it is inevitable to examine what constitutes a violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, what constitutes a crime, and whether there is any uncertainty in the application of the legal basis. It is necessary to properly understand the Industrial Safety and Health Act, learn about the cases that constitute violations of the law, and the level of sanctions for violations of the law, so as to recognize the importance of the work. This is an important foundation for preventing accidents and ensuring the safety of all workers.

2.3. The Education System for Safety and Health Personnel, etc., under the Industrial Safety and Health Act

The Industrial Safety and Health Act of the Republic of Korea aims to prevent industrial accidents and promote the safety and health of workers. To this end, it imposes various safety and health-related obligations on employers and workers. In particular, the Act mandates that safety and health personnel (e.g., Safety Managers, Health Managers, Safety and Health Management Representatives, etc.), who are responsible for specialized safety and health management tasks within workplaces, complete specific training courses to ensure their expertise.

Education for safety and health personnel is broadly classified into two types. Firstly, there is the initial education, which must be completed by individuals who are starting the relevant duties or who have acquired the necessary qualifications. The purpose of this education is to cultivate the basic knowledge and competencies required for performing safety and health-related laws and duties. Secondly, there is refresher education, which must be completed periodically (typically once every two years) after completing the initial education. Refresher education holds significance in continuously maintaining and enhancing safety and health management capabilities by acquiring the latest information on changing industrial environments, amended laws and regulations, and new safety and health technologies, and by updating existing knowledge.

This obligation to complete education serves to ensure that safety and health personnel comply with legal requirements and contribute to the practical improvement of safety levels in workplaces. Therefore, the regular completion of education related to laws, regulations, and job duties by safety and health personnel is evaluated as one of the crucial elements of a workplace's safety

management system.

Table 1: Initial Course for Safety and Health Management Representatives and Others under the Industrial Safety and Health Act

Training Target	Education for Safety and Health Management Representatives, etc. (New Course)		
	Number of Curriculum Items	Training Hours	Education Contents Related to Industrial Safety and Health Acts and Regulations
A. Safety and Health Management Representative	2	6	2) Matters concerning the Industrial Safety and Health Act and safety/health measures
B. Safety Manager and Employees of Safety Management Agencies	12	34	1) Matters concerning the Industrial Safety and Health Act
C. Health Manager and Employees of Health Management Agencies	15	34	1) Matters concerning the Industrial Safety and Health Act and work environment measurement

Table 2: Refresher Course for Safety and Health Management Representatives and Others under the Industrial Safety and Health Act

Training Target	Education for Safety and Health Management Representatives, etc. (Refresher Course)		
	Number of Curriculum Items	Training Hours	Education Contents Related to Industrial Safety and Health Acts and Regulations
A. Safety and Health Management Representative	2	6	-
B. Safety Manager and Employees of Safety Management Agencies	8	24	1) Matters concerning the Industrial Safety and Health Act and policies
C. Health Manager and Employees of Health Management Agencies	10	24	1) Matters concerning the Industrial Safety and Health Act, policies, and work environment management
D. Safety and Health Management Assistant	6	8	-

Each individual training course includes diverse curricula that must be completed. To cover all educational contents, it can be understood that the portion of the total training dedicated to Industrial Safety and Health Acts and Regulations is conducted within 3 hours. However, 3 hours of training over two years is insufficient time to receive education on legal responsibilities under the Industrial Safety and Health Act and accident cases analyzed from a legal perspective.

Furthermore, KOSHA (Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency) training centers are currently not conducting regular specialized training on the laws and regulations. To develop expertise in legal education, one must individually register for and learn from training conducted by experts in safety and health-related laws and regulations.

2.4. Analysis of Occupational Fatalities by Causative Agent

Based on the results of the Ministry of Employment and Labor, an analysis of the major causative agents of fatal accidents occurring in industrial sites over the past five years (2019-2023) shows that the number of fatalities decreased until 2021 but began to increase again from 2022. Specifically, fatalities related to forklifts, lifts, pressure vessels, tower cranes, and industrial robots showed an increase compared to 2022. This indicates that accidents caused by certain agents still account for a high proportion. In particular, accidents involving forklifts and cranes occurred most frequently.

Table 3: Occupational Fatalities by Causative Agent in All Industries (2019-2023)

Causative Agent	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Forklift	27	20	21	23	35
Crane	18	7	13	20	11
Mobile Crane	12	17	12	9	9
Conveyor	12	7	8	10	3
Injection Molding Machine	3	4	4	1	1
Lift	6	4	4	2	5
Pressure Vessel	1	3	4	2	3
Chemical Equipment	8	9	4	8	4
Tower Crane	5	6	2	2	3
Press and Shear Machine	1	1	1	0	1
Gondola	0	0	1	0	0
Drying Equipment	0	2	1	0	0
Industrial Robot	4	3	1	2	3
Roller Machine	0	0	0	0	3
Total	97	83	76	79	81

3. Cases of safety Accidents and Legal Responsibilities of Safety and Health Officials

3.1. Whether or Not the Tower Crane Accident and the Corporate Representative are Jointly Liable

Tower cranes are a type of construction equipment mainly used in construction sites and shipbuilding sites. Tower cranes are mainly used for high-altitude work in apartment and building construction, and there is a high risk of falling accidents.

About 75% of tower crane accidents occur during assembly and disassembly. However, if an accident occurs while renting, assembling, disassembling, or using a tower

crane at a construction site, the person responsible and the degree of responsibility may differ depending on the case, so you need to know what the legal principles are.

In general, accidents that occur at construction sites are recognized as industrial accidents under the Industrial Safety and Health Act. In this case, if the party responsible changes depending on the cause or circumstances of the tower crane accident, the legal relationship between the business entities cannot be ignored.

The owner of a tower crane is a business operator registered under the Construction Machinery Management Act. Before leasing construction machinery, in addition to regular inspections, he or she must conduct periodic inspections, check for any abnormalities, record the results, and provide the information to the lessee.

When renting a tower crane, the lessee must check that there are no abnormalities in the machine condition before using it. If the lessee fails to properly perform these safety checks or checks and uses it, an accident may occur where the tower crane collapses or breaks, an accident may occur during installation or dismantling, or a worker may die due to a tipping accident while operating it. In this case, it is not easy to determine who is responsible for the safety accident and for what reason.

It is not easy to determine responsibility for industrial accidents depending on the circumstances and content of the tower crane lease, whether the installation and dismantling of the tower crane were contracted, and the cause of the accident during the use of the tower crane. However, if the installation and dismantling of the tower crane were contracted and a worker fell and died during the work, it becomes ambiguous as to who should be held responsible for safety and health.

This is because the responsibility of the subcontractor to ensure that the recipient takes preventive measures against industrial accidents is recognized when it is within the scope of influence of controlling and managing within the same workplace.

Therefore, if the equipment rental business owner leases the installation and dismantling of a tower crane, the responsibility may vary depending on whether it is within the scope of management and control as a designated location, or whether the construction company leases the tower crane and provides a subcontract or service. Despite this legal principle, the revised Industrial Safety and Health Act (effective January 16, 2020) introduces the obligation to prevent industrial accidents for the contractor, which may lead to the recognition of joint responsibility. In this case, there is a possibility that a legal dispute will arise over whether joint responsibility is recognized depending on the complex legal relationship between the parties and the cause of the accident. However, the accident rates of the contractor and the recipient cannot help but be combined

according to Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the revised Industrial Safety and Health Act. Since the Industrial Safety and Health Act imposes the obligation to take safety and health measures on the business owner, it is difficult to hold workers who are not construction equipment operators responsible for safety and health. Therefore, it is necessary to designate and allow a registered company for the assembly and dismantling of tower cranes. In this case, safety and health responsibility can be applied to the registered company.

3.2. Forklift Accidents and the Liability Analysis of Safety and Health Officials

Construction sites, particularly apartment construction sites, are susceptible to industrial accidents where a forklift operator's negligence results in striking and causing the death of another worker. In such instances, the forklift operator, identified as the party causing harm, typically faces criminal prosecution and punishment for occupational negligence resulting in death under Article 268 of the Korean Criminal Act. However, questions arise regarding the basis upon which the employer and safety and health officials should be held responsible for safety and health concerning such an accident occurring within their workplace. Should safety and health officials consequently face more severe criminal penalties than the direct perpetrator (the operator), the fairness and justification of such disproportionate liability become subject to significant questioning.

Upon detailed examination of the aforementioned forklift case, in the event of a fatal accident, the forklift operator, as a worker on site, has a duty to comply with the standards for safety and health measures under the Industrial Safety and Health Act. However, the operator, being classified as a worker, is subject to regulations where specific penal provisions based on accident type for violations of the Industrial Safety and Health Act are not explicitly stipulated. Consequently, they are primarily subject to administrative fines. In practice, however, they face criminal liability under Article 268 of the Criminal Act (Occupational Negligence Resulting in Death), which is punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years or a fine not exceeding 20 million Korean Won. Furthermore, as the perpetrator, civil liability for damages arises due to the loss of the victim's life. In conclusion, criminal liability directly stemming from violations of the Industrial Safety and Health Act typically does not apply to the operator in such cases.

However, the position of safety and health officials, particularly those in management and supervisory roles bearing the employer's safety and health responsibilities, is entirely different. Supervisors, holding a directorial

position overseeing workers on site, bear the most significant responsibility. Regarding potential accidents involving forklift operators, supervisors have safety management responsibilities including determining whether work directors or guides were assigned, whether safety and health training was conducted and personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided and worn, and whether operations followed designated routes. If these safety measures were neglected or not implemented, it would constitute a violation under the Industrial Safety and Health Act. Consequently, in the event of a fatal accident, they may face the application of Article 268 of the Criminal Act (Occupational Negligence Resulting in Death) as a party responsible for the outcome, or be punished pursuant to Article 167 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act with imprisonment for not more than 7 years or a fine not exceeding 100 million Korean Won.

As the designated representative for the construction site, the Overall Safety and Health Manager also bears joint responsibility for failing to properly manage safety and is consequently subject to the same penalties as supervisors.

When a violation of the duty regarding safety or health measures in industrial sites meets the criteria for application under both the Criminal Act and the Industrial Safety and Health Act, it falls under the category of concurrence of offenses (Concurrence of offenses). In such instances, the Industrial Safety and Health Act, which carries heavier penalties than the Criminal Act, is typically applied. However, if safety and health officials have diligently implemented safety and health measures in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, even in the event of a fatal accident, Article 268 of the Criminal Act (Occupational Negligence Resulting in Death) may be applied instead of the Industrial Safety and Health Act. Consequently, while supervisors may face heavy criminal penalties under the Industrial Safety and Health Act, safety managers may be acquitted, and the Overall Safety and Health Manager may receive criminal penalties under Article 268 of the Criminal Act. Thus, the legal outcome and penalties can vary significantly depending on the individual's specific role and whether they fulfilled their safety and health duties. Therefore, accident investigation conducted at the accident scene is crucial for thoroughly investigating and determining the causes and circumstances of the accident, any legal violations, and the roles of safety and health officials, among other relevant factors, to clearly define safety and health responsibilities.

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3.3. Analysis of Legal Liability for Lower-tier Subcontractors within the Contracting Relationships

Focusing on the forklift example, if a safety accident occurs at the principal contractor's construction site while a subcontractor's employees are working there alongside others, and specifically, if the forklift operator responsible for the accident is an employee belonging to the subcontractor while the worker struck and killed by the forklift is an employee of a service company under a third-party employer, the legal relationships become significantly more complex. Nevertheless, there is no change in the fact that safety and health officials, including the Overall Safety and Health Manager of the principal contractor's company, must bear legal responsibility. However, the position of the subcontractor requires a more detailed examination. In the case of a subcontractor, when they appoint their site manager as their safety and health representative and deploy them to work at the same workplace as the principal contractor for construction, the principal contractor's company assumes the role of the Overall Safety and Health Manager for that workplace. In this scenario, the subcontractor's site manager does not have overall charge of the site and, therefore, lacks legal representativeness for the entire workplace.

Nevertheless, the subcontractor's employer cannot be exempted from safety and health responsibility when an employee working at the same site under the principal contractor suffers an accident, despite the reasons mentioned previously. Consequently, the obligatory provisions concerning safety measures (Article 38 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act) and health measures (Article 39 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act) under the Industrial Safety and Health Act also apply to the subcontractor's employer. However, the legal authority for

the overall supervision of actual safety and health measures rests with the principal contractor. Consequently, in cases involving violations of the Industrial Safety and Health Act following a safety accident, court decisions have occasionally appeared that grant exemption from or mitigation of liability based on the subcontractor's specific role and responsibility (Supreme Court of Korea, Case No. 91Da30866, Oct. 27, 1992).

Formally, based on their role and authority, subcontractors are also recognized to have industrial safety and health responsibilities, encompassing administrative, criminal, and civil liability. Conversely, principal contractors have historically denied their responsibility by emphasizing that, when work is subcontracted, the execution of construction and the direction and supervision of workers are carried out by the subcontractor (Supreme Court of Korea, Case No. 2000Do3295, Apr. 12, 2002). However, with the comprehensive revision of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, the principal contractor's duties have been reinforced through the enactment of provisions such as the principal contractor's safety and health measures (Article 63 of the ISHA) and correction orders concerning related subcontractors (Article 66 of the ISHA), as well as responsibilities including the preparation and submission of harmful and dangerous prevention plans (Article 42 of the ISHA) and verification of their implementation (Article 43 of the ISHA) for the principal contractor.

Specifically, regarding tower crane accidents, as explicitly stated in the Rules on Safety and Health Standards, the Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA) has become applicable based on the legal relationships among equipment rental companies, construction companies, rental businesses, and registered installation and dismantling businesses, which is different from the past. Consequently, if a worker from an installation and dismantling company falls to their death at a construction site during tower crane installation or dismantling work due to an accident, both the registered installation and dismantling business and the construction company at the construction site will be subject to the penalties stipulated in Article 167 of the ISHA (imprisonment for not more than 7 years or a fine not exceeding 100 million Korean

Won) for violations of their duty regarding safety and health measures.

Table 4. Ratio by Type of Industrial Safety and Health Act Before and After Amendment

Types of sentences imposed	Before Revision (Before Jan. 16, 2020)		After Revision (Jan. 15, 2020 ~ Apr. 30, 2023)	
	Percentage (%)	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)	Number of Cases
Imprisonment	26.7%	20	52.6%	72
Fine	68.0%	51	40.9%	56
Acquittal /Dismissal	5.3%	4	6.5%	9
Total	100%	75	100%	137

4. Comparison of Penalties Before and After the Revision of the Industrial Safety and Health Act

4.1. Changes in the Distribution of Penalty Types for Severe Accidents in Contracting Before and After the Revision

Analyzing court decisions rendered for severe accidents in contracting during the period from January 1, 2020, to April 30, 2023, a comparison before and after the comprehensive revision of the Industrial Safety and Health Act reveals that the proportion of imprisonment sentences for principal contractors' safety and health managers nearly doubled after the revision, while the proportion of fine sentences significantly decreased. This suggests that the penalties, which were often limited to

public institutions in particular, this includes stricter measures such as a two-year bidding restriction imposed on companies with frequent accidents, those where severe accidents have occurred, and those found to be concealing industrial accidents. Therefore, both the government and public institutions are strengthening their project management related to safety and health for their commissioned projects.

In addition, fatal accidents at construction sites result in significant losses for the victim. Simultaneously, the involved company faces substantial economic repercussions, notably concerning its eligibility in construction bidding under the Pre-Qualification (PQ) system.

Therefore, safety and health management and the role of safety and health officials are crucial for protecting the health and lives of workers. However, as a consequence of safety accidents that may unavoidably occur, safety and health officials may face disadvantages due to a lack of sufficient legal knowledge. If safety and health officials

finer before the revision, have shifted towards increased imprisonment sentences due to the strengthening of criminal liability.

5. Conclusion

Following the comprehensive revision of the Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA), the scope of industrial accident protection, which previously centered on "employees," has expanded to include "those who provide labor," and safety and health responsibility, primarily centered on constructors, has been extended to cover principal contractors and construction project clients. This fundamental shift is leading to significant changes in industrial safety and health policies. Consequently, this has resulted in elevated penalty levels, and industrial safety and health policies are being reinforced across the board. For construction projects commissioned by pu

who were present at the same site are held responsible for safety and health merely because an accident occurred there, it may, depending on the specific circumstances, lead to a sense of injustice or unfairness.

Given these circumstances, comprehensive education for safety and health officials regarding the Industrial Safety and Health Act is essential. While technical and safety management measures are crucial components of industrial safety and health education, legal education is also appropriately necessary. Furthermore, training on emergency response procedures following a safety accident is equally important. It is considered that the objective of achieving a zero-accident environment can be attained through the dedicated role of safety and health officials and the collective efforts of all participants.

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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS PUNISHMENT ACT

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