EC-OE & (CONSUMER) SAFETY

Presentation by Dr. Herman Smulders

President of the European Confederation of Outdoor Employers

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1. Identifying EC-OE

EC-OE was created in 2008

Full Members:

Belgium (BFNO)

France (SNELM)

Ireland (ILAM)

Portugal (Apecate)

Spain (ANETA)

www.bfno.be

www.snelm.org

www.snelm.org

www.ilam.ie

www.apecate.pt

www.estiloactivo.es

Switzerland (SOA) <u>www.swissoutdoorassociation.ch</u>

The Netherlands (VeBON) <u>www.vebon.nl</u>

Associated Members:

Denmark (BFTL) www.bftl.dk
Estonia nihil

Greece nihil

Negociating with:

Bulgaria Finland Lithuania

UK (BAHA) <u>www.baha.org.uk</u>

Potential: max. 31 members (27 EU + 4 EFTA)



EC-OE represents

- ± 35.000 small & medium size enterprises
- ± 300.000 full time workers + numerous freelance employees

• EOSE (2004), Vocasport, p.17



2. "Defining the Outdoors"

- The outdoor sector offers a combination of outdoor activities to its clientele such as canoeing, mountain biking, skiing, canyoning, rafting, dog sledding, hot air ballooning, etc....
- We do relate to 'sporting activities' in such a way that we implement or translate them, into a leisurely / educational / tourism... context: no competition, no training etc. ...

For more info please consult:

- Defining the Outdoors: www.bfno.be/files/definingthesector12022010.pdf.pdf
- "Outdoor" definieren : www.swissoutdoorassociation.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/EC-OE Europaeischer Verband/Defining the Outdoors dt.pdf
- Définition du Plein Air: www.bfno.be/files/Définition%20du%20plein-air.pdf



Core Business = The Outdoor

- EC-OE is **not** involved in organising SPORT / COMPETITION / RECORDS / RANKINGS / REGULAR TRAINING / PERFORMANCES.
- So the EC-OE (and obviously its members) can't be considered as part of the traditional sports scene.
- Active Leisure through the EC-OE really claims
 its unique identity; which is an identity of
 'Outdoor Employers' <u>organising</u> and <u>selling</u>
 'outdoor leisure activities'.

3. Safety in the Outdoors

Basically 2 approaches

- 1. Regulation by law: by regulating the service providers
 - → assuring consumer safety
- 2. <u>Self regulation</u>:
 - → because of awareness of legal provisions
 - → because of awareness of economic / commercial impact
 - → we can not afford accidents
 - → a safe service = good service

The latter results in many isolated 'codes of conduct' but these 'codes' are mostly focused on the 'environment': - leave no trace (USA)

- Friluftsliv (Norway)
- Natures Best (Sweden)

Safety in the Outdoors

- 1. Regulation by law
- EU directive on Product safety (1994)
- Belgium: Royal Decree on Extreme Leisure Activities (2002)
 - -NI.: http://economie.fgov.be/nl/binaries/19-04032002 Extreme ontspanningsevenementen nl tcm325-52425.pdf
 - -Fr.: http://economie.fgov.be/fr/binaries/19-04032002 Divertissements extremes fr tcm326-52425.pdf
 - Royal Decree on **Active** Leisure Activities (2004)
 - Nl.: http://economie.fgov.be/nl/binaries/39-KB_actieve_ontspanninsevenementen_tcm325-52669.pdf
 - Fr.: http://economie.fgov.be/fr/binaries/39-KB AR divertissements actives tcm326-52669.pdf

Finland: Finish Consumer Agency's Guidelines for the Promotion of Safety in **Program Services**:

http://www.kuluttajavirasto.fi/File/0db7cfce-bbf2-4097-8fcb-e7632e8bcb16/0/Guidelines%20for%20the%20promotion%20of%20safety%20in%20program%20services%20.pdf

Safety in the Outdoors

2. Self Regulating

- Belgium: Employers federation BFNO
- The Netherlands: Employers Federation VeBON
- European Qualification Framework Outdoor Animators (EQFOA)
 - www.egfoa.eu
- → Competence Framework based on 'Safety'

http://www.eqfoa.eu/fichiers/EQFOA Animator Competence Framework (en).pdf

p. 4: the bottom layer (red) = safety

→ Based on: http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc44 en.htm

Other approaches:

- BFTL (DK): ethics (= insurance, training, safety...)
- CLO2 (follow up of EQFOA) : Outdoor Ethics → environment
- Ireland & UK: vetting programs (child abuse)
- UK: Adventure Activities Licensing (-18 years)
 non-statutory safety scheme 'Adventuremark'
- Etc., etc....

4. An Example of Self Regulating

As mentioned before only BFNO (B) & VeBON (NL) have developed a 'Self Regulating' safety system for the outdoors.

In the next part of this presentation Mr. Jac Loosveldt will explain in more detail the BFNO "Guidance & Evaluation System for Safe Practices in Outdoor Programs".

BFNO Guidance & Evaluation System for Safe Practices in Outdoor Programs

Introduction by Jac Loosveldt

Brussels, June 18th 2010

Autors: Johan Hovelynck & Jac Loosveldt

BFNO Guidance & Evaluation System for Safe Practices in Outdoor Programs

BFNO guidance system & evaluation system is a <u>practical</u> tool that:

- assists outdoor employers in complying with regulations
- identifies strong as well as weak areas in the safety practices
- works through a series of audits, consulting & feedback
- ultimately leads to a 'Approved Safety Practices' label
- is endorsed by the Belgian government as a 'code of conduct' for the outdoors

http://economie.fgov.be/nl/binaries/39-Vragenenantwoorden_tcm325-29817.pdf http://economie.fgov.be/fr/binaries/39-Questionsreponsesdivactifs_tcm326-29817.pdf

Goal of the guidance system

To contribute to the protection of

- Participants (consumers)
- Staff (employees & volunteers)
- Program Managers (supervisor)
- Third parties (spectators...)
- Environment nature

Background of the guidance system

Initially:

 (proposed) Belgian legislation on Extreme & Active Leisure activities (2000 and later)

Further background:

- Field experience & relevant literature
- Already existent laws: ARAB (1952), Decreet op Medisch Verantwoorde Sportbeoefening (1991)
- Guidance systems in use: e.g. Association for Experiental Education
- Development of regulation Consumer safety

Design and structure

- List of attention points, to be considered to achieve and document a well-founded safety and environmental policy
- Grouped in 3 parts:
 - General information about the organisation
 - Safe practices
 - Environment (outdoor ethics)

Safe practices

- Management systems *
- Risk handling: prevention policies
 - Per activity
 - According to input factors such as:
 - Staff * Equipment Installations Terrain
 - Transport, food, accommodation
- Emergency plan: 'accident response'
- Field documents (site plan)

Blue colour = explicitly mentioned in the Belgian law

Management systems

- Company data
- Documentation of relevant legislation
- Snapshot of:
 - activities target groups locations
- Database of staff: training, clearance etc
- Internal follow-up of incidents & accidents
 - Obligation of reporting incidents & accidents
- Insurance



Staff:

- Clear responsibilities & qualifications
- Employees hired volunteers trainees
- Safety coordinator: one person responsible
- Familiar with the activity & the site
- Adequate instruction & surveillance
- Prepared for first response in case of accident

Emergency response

- Staff: training, preparedness
 - Safety coordinator
 - Communication protocols
- Equipment: first aid, evacuation, communication...
- Sites & Installations: access?
- Transport: availability, site plan...
- Accommodation:...

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BFNO 'Approved Safety Practices' label



SAFETY PRICTICES ®

POOT - 2009

- Contract & procedures apply
- Restricted validity:
 - 3 years
- Renewal requires new audit and follow-up of recommendations
- Use of logo according to protocol
- www.bfno.be
- audit@bfno.be

Advantages:

- Improvement of safety (& care for the environment)
- Quality assurance for the customers and staff, confidence for the operator
- "Self-policing" restricts imposed measures
- Respect as partner in exchanges with government agencies, landowners, insurance companies...
- Quality assurance for third parties

End of presentation (slides 11 – 21) by Jac Loosveldt

5. CONSUMER SAFETY

QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR THIRD PARTIES

- The need for safe outdoor activities is great, particularly in the sector of TOURISM.
- Many outdoor companies work as sub-contractors for:
 - Tour Operators
 - Incentive Agencies / Event Organisers
 - Hotels
 - etc.

How do these contractors know if an 'outdoor activity' is safe?

How do these contractors know if the sub-contractor provides a safe service?

What about liability?

In SUM: what about the individual 'CONSUMERS' safety?

CONSUMER SAFETY

- What are the legal consequences?
- Consider e.g. a Spanish Incentive Company organising a Canoe trip in Belgium.

Which legislation is applicable: EU: Yes (always)

Spanish: Yes (you made a contract)

Belgian: Yes (the host country)

- → Are you sure ?
- → Can you be sure?
- → Who can tell you?

6. CONSUMER SAFETY: COORDINATION AT EU LEVEL?

- The EU legislation on 'service safety' is not decisive
- Local National legislation (if any) is not known abroad (Dolceta might be a good tool): www.dolceta.eu
- There are (can be) huge liability problems
- Mobility in the EU is an important issue : for both Consumers & Service Providers (Active Tourism)

CONSUMER SAFETY : COORDINATION AT EU LEVEL ?

- EC-OE senses a need for coordination at EU level
- EC-OE is not asking for strict EU legislation
- EC-OE strongly believes in SELF REGULATION
- Our aim is an EU 'Code of Conduct' for the outdoors in order to:
- 1) help the outdoor service <u>providers</u> to offer safe programs
- 2) guarantee safety to the individual consumer

7. Code of Conduct

- EC-OE will continue to invest on Safety
- EC-OE is prepared to share its experience, knowledge & expertise
 - → BUT
- To be effective on a larger EU scale we need your support

→ Support is **NOT** = money!

8. Request for EU support

- Essential support could be focused on:
- → Research
- → Dissemination
- → Validating a label 'Code of Conduct'
- Immediate action request by EC-OE :
 - Collecting data on National safety programs
 - → Collecting data on 'Outdoor companies' in the EU countries.

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