

daily practices. Most of the time, human resources contributors don't include new occupational health managerial, strategic nor legal stakes in the process of managing companies in African countries.

The lack of human resources in the field of occupational health in these countries, enforces us to coordinate efforts to establish practical programs allowing us to address basic occupational health issues. A unique repository for occupational physicians, nurses, engineers and managers should be implemented, either during initial or continuing training. We should build an occupational health training network by creating links between different actors in all these countries. All those occupational health actors should be certified by an independent organisation.

The exchange and adjustment of experiences as well as the sharing of means, will enable us, both in short and medium term, to use occupational health as a performance lever for our companies.

1711b INRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

S Pimbert. *INRS – France*

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.844

The INRS, national institute of research and security, established in 1947, has the task of preventing workplace accidents and occupational diseases in France.

It gathers 600 permanent workers, with 80 million euros as an annual budget.

Its operating modes are:

- Studies and researches
- Support for companies
- Training
- Information and communication

At an international level, the INRS participates in ISSA works, mainly with the research and chemistry committee, the ILO and the WHO. It plays a part in CIST/ICOH works. It also elaborates cooperation projects with organisations such as the NIOSH (USA), IRSST (Quebec), IFA (Germany), KOSHA (South Korea), and IST (Switzerland).

The INRS is a part of the PEROSH network that includes major research organisations in the field of occupational health in Europe.

The INRS is also a part of the EUROSHNET network, which is a network of European normalizers.

About the francophone cooperation, the INRS established many cooperation projects like with the ISST (Tunisia), faculty of medicine of Casablanca, Mediterranean and Tunisian society of occupational medicine.

1711c OSH INSTITUTIONS NETWORKING IN NORTH AFRICA: A ROUTE TO IMPLEMENT SDG

H Hamzaoui. *OSH specialist for North Africa- ILO office for MAGHREB Algiers*

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.845

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 in 2015. These 17 goals target the eradication of poverty, protection of the planet and

the guarantee of prosperity for all within the framework of a new sustainable development agenda. Goal 8; Decent Work and Economic Growth; aims to implement the principles of decent work, including optimal working conditions for all, enabling protection of human capital and inclusive economic development.

Through cooperation and linkages between the various occupational health and safety networks and institutions, North African countries would improve their inherent capacities to meet the targets of Objective 8, including the reduction of related work accidents and diseases. Networking would make it possible to pool human and material resources (often missing), complementarity of expertise, exchange of best practices and comparability of indicators in a similar socio-economic environment.

Improved OSH cooperation between North African countries will improve the achievement of sustainable development objectives and enable the different social partners to honour their commitment to this goal.

1711d THE PLACE OF COOPERATION IN THE EVOLUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE IN TUNISIA

R Gharbi. *Industrial toxicology research lab, Faculty of medicine of Tunis*

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.846

Since its independence in 1958, Tunisia never ceased confirming its political will to protect worker's health by issuing successive and specific legislative and regulatory texts. However, the achievement of this objective didn't really arise until 1978 thanks to the establishment of the training course for occupational medicine specialists at the faculty of medicine of Tunis, after benefiting from north-south cooperation programs particularly with France, Belgium and Canada. That's how we have now 40 specialised instructors (Prof, MCA, AHU) distributed in four medical schools in Tunisia, 50 labour doctor inspectors, 60 labour medical advisors at the CNAM and 1000 occupational doctors in different companies. Furthermore, the country has a research facility specialised in industrial toxicology, an occupational health and safety institute and a national council for preventing professional hazards which gathers all contributors in the field of occupational health and safety.

As a consequence, occupational medicine in Tunisia got through its creation stage and is currently oriented towards promoting local and international cooperation in many fields, particularly in multilateral research and in enhancing specific axes of the specialty.

1711e 1992–2017, A QUARTER CENTURY OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR PROMOTING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN MOROCCO

A El Kholti. *Occupational Health Unit, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University Hassan II of Casablanca*

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.847

Over the last 25 years, the Occupational Health Unit (USAT) of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Casablanca, the only university structure dedicated to occupational health in