

National OSH Profile of Georgia

A country profile of Georgia's occupational safety and health system in the structure the ILO uses for national OSH profiles — compiled by GILS from published sources. Version 1.0, 5 October 2026.

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About this profile

The ILO asks member states to prepare a national OSH profile — an inventory of the laws, institutions, data, services and capacities that make up a country's OSH system — as the basis for a national programme under Convention No. 187 (Article 4) and Recommendation No. 197. Georgia has not published one. This page is a GILS compilation in the ILO's profile structure, built only from published sources; each item links to the evidence. It is not an official document and is updated as sources change.

1. Legal framework

Element	Georgia
Constitution	Article 26 guarantees labour rights; Georgia is party to the European Social Charter (revised) in part
Principal OSH law	Organic Law on Occupational Safety (2019), replacing the Law of March 2018; applies to all sectors
Labour Code	Organic Law of 2010 as amended in 2020; working time, night work, harassment, maternity
Inspection law	Law on the Labour Inspection Service (2020)
EU directives transposed	Five individual OSH directives, 2022–2023 (workplace; PPE; manual handling; display screens; safety signs); Framework Directive 89/391/EEC not yet transposed
ILO OSH conventions ratified	None of the OSH-specific conventions; 19 conventions in total, including 8 of the 10 fundamental conventions

Sources: ETF–Eurofound (2024); ILO NORMLEX; see Law and institutions.

2. Competent authorities and coordination

Body	Function
Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs	Policy; the Labour Inspection Service sits under it
Labour Inspection Service	Inspection, accident investigation, sanctions, annual report to Parliament; 7,111 inspections in 2025
Tripartite Social Partnership Commission	National tripartite body; the forum for OSH policy consultation with the Georgian Trade Unions Confederation and the Georgian Employers' Association
Parliament	Hears the Service's annual reports; adopts OSH legislation
Public Defender	Monitors labour rights including safety

Sources: Parliament of Georgia (2026); ETF–Eurofound (2024); see Social Dialogue.

3. Occupational health services and specialists

- Employers must designate an occupational safety specialist who has completed an accredited training programme (Organic Law on Occupational Safety).

- No general obligation to provide occupational health services for all workers; Convention No. 161 not ratified.
- Occupational medicine capacity and the list and recognition procedure for occupational diseases are not documented in published sources; see Occupational diseases.

4. Recording, notification and statistics

- Accidents are reported to and recorded by the Labour Inspection Service, which publishes annual totals of deaths and injuries; breakdowns by sector and region were published for 2019–2023; no 2024 figure in accessible sources.
- Occupational diseases are not recorded in published statistics.
- Geostat publishes no OSH statistics; Georgia does not report to ILOSTAT's OSH tables in accessible form.
- The Protocol of 2002 to Convention No. 155, which sets the standard for recording and notification, is not ratified.
- See Accidents and deaths: the record and the open dataset.

5. Compliance and enforcement

- Inspectors may enter workplaces without notice, order corrective measures, impose fines of GEL 100–50,000 and suspend work (2019 law).
- 3,765 safety inspections and 361 suspensions in 2023; 7,111 inspections in 2025.
- Civil society organisations reported that warnings were the main sanction regardless of severity (Social Justice Center et al., 2023).
- Workplace deaths fell from 59 (2018) to 32 (2025).

6. Education, training and information

- Accredited training programmes for occupational safety specialists, required by law.
- ITCILO courses in OSH are open to Georgian participants; GILS lists them on its Certificate Courses page.
- No national OSH information centre of the kind recorded in the ILO's INTEROSH database was found in published sources.

7. Social dialogue on OSH

- The Tripartite Social Partnership Commission is the national consultation body; Convention No. 144 on tripartite consultation is ratified (2018).
- Collective agreements in force fell from 165 (2013) to 52 (2020); bargaining coverage is estimated at 11–14% (ILO).
- The Georgian Trade Unions Confederation called in 2019 for ratification of Conventions No. 176, No. 183 and No. 156.

8. Research and data on hazards

- Sector pages on this site: construction, mining, agriculture; hazard pages: heat and climate, infection and sharps, violence, psychosocial risk.
- No national working-conditions survey exists; the GILS 2027 survey of health workers will be the first sector survey.

9. International cooperation

- First ILO Decent Work Country Programme signed in August 2024.
- EU–Georgia Association Agreement, Annex XXX: approximation to EU OSH directives.

- ETF and Eurofound: Working life in Georgia (2024) country profile.

Public health perspective (WHO)

WHO's plan asks each country for a national profile and programme on workers' health, developed jointly by the health and labour ministries with employers and workers (WHA60.26). The ILO profile structure used here therefore has a health-system counterpart: occupational health services coverage, surveillance of occupational disease, health promotion at work, and the occupational health of health workers. For Georgia, each of these is unrecorded in published sources. Workers' health: the public health perspective.

Sources

- ILO. National OSH Profiles portal. www.ilo.org
- ILO. Promotional Framework for OSH Convention, 2006 (No. 187) and Recommendation No. 197. normlex.ilo.org
- ETF–Eurofound (2024). Working life in Georgia. www.etf.europa.eu
- Parliament of Georgia (2026). Economic Policy Committee heard the Labour Inspection Service. parliament.ge
- Social Justice Center et al. (2023). Submission to the UN CESCR (archived copy). web.archive.org
- ILO NORMLEX. Ratifications for Georgia. normlex.ilo.org

Figures are from the GILS Evidence Register and the official sources shown. GILS is independent of government, trade unions, employers' organisations and the ILO.