



IOMSC THOUGHT LEADERS SUMMIT: IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES FOR GLOBAL WORKER HEALTH

ILO Headquarters, Geneva, May 2025



The two-day IOMSC meeting was held at ILO headquarters in Geneva during World Health Assembly week. The ILO employs a unique seating arrangement in its meeting rooms, designed to bring together governments, employers and workers to discuss and shape labour policy.

*The meeting was organised by the **International Occupational Medicine Society Collaborative** (IOMSC), a medical and scientific organisation that provides an assembly for representatives of occupational and environmental medicine (OEM) societies worldwide.*

*The meeting was conducted in collaboration with the **World Health Organization** (WHO) and the **International Labour Organization** (ILO).*

*The meeting was sponsored by **Enterprise Health** and **Benchmark Gensuite**.*



LEADING FORWARD: CMOs IDENTIFY PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH



The IOMSC's **Thought Leaders Summit** in Geneva brought together more than 50 Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) and other occupational health leaders to discuss the priorities and opportunities for occupational health, both today and into the future.

Discussions revealed universal concerns around workplace health and identified areas for immediate focus:

- **Mental health and well-being** as a global priority, especially for healthcare workers
- **Climate change** (e.g. heat stress, air quality) and its impact on workplace health
- **Technology, AI** and the changing world of work
- **Strengthening the business case** for investing in worker health

The meeting highlighted the need for CMOs to be future focused in a world that is rapidly changing and evolving.

The global workplace faces new and emerging health and safety risks. Securing budgetary support (corporate, organisation, national and international) for interventions and articulating a business case are imperative needs. Reinforcing the role and value of CMOs in protecting a global workforce will require compelling and convincing evidence.

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SUMMIT ATTENDEES

Amazon	Dr. Anthony Harris, Global Medical Director
ACOEM	Dr. Laura Gillis, President
Anglo American	Dr. Robina McCann, Head of Health
BMS	Dr. David Roomes, Global Head Occupational Health
BP	Dr. Steve Iley, VP Health
British Airways	Dr. Michael Harrigan, Head, Health Services
Chevron	Dr. Huma Abassi, GM, Global Health & Medical
Corning	Dr. Mike Lappi, CMO
Corteva	Dr. Cynthia Maranhao, CMO
Cummins	Dr. Bob Chestnut, CMO
Fontis Medical Strategies	Dr. Peter Lee, CEO
Givaudan	Dr. Mahua Ganguly, Sr. Director, Occupational Health
Global Centre for Healthy Workplaces	Wolf Kirsten, Co-Director
Goldman Sachs	Dr. Richard Peters, Medical Director
Google	Dr. Melvin Yifeng, Clinical Lead Occupational Health
GSK	Dr. Deirdre Phelan, VP Occupational Health
Haleon	Dr. Clare Fernandes, CMO
HCA Healthcare	Ryan Sledge, VP, Workforce Health & Safety
ICOH	Dr. Martin Hogan, President-elect
International SOS	Dr. Michael Shusko, CMO North America
L'Oreal	Dr. Philipe Delbecq, Global Toxicologist
Novo Nordisk	Thomas Heilskov-Hansen, Director
NUS	Dr. Andrew Epaphroditus Tay, CMO
Owens Corning	Dr. Kenji Saito, Global Medical Director
Pepsico	Dr. Pietro Antonio Tataranni, CMO
Petroleo Brasileiro	Dr. Lilian Ferrari Viterbo, General Health Manager
Philips	Dr. Caroline Serra, Head of Health & Safety
Rio Tinto	Dr. Elton Dorkin, CMO
Shell	Dr. Femi Oduneye, VP Health
Unilever	Dr. Diana Han, CHO
World Bank	Dr. Jules Duval, Lead Medical Officer





INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION BRIEFING — A CALL TO CHANGE

Joaquim Nunes, ILO Chief, Occupational Safety and Health and Working Environment Branch; **Dr. Manal Azzi**, ILO Global Lead for Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Systems

*Founded in 1919, the **International Labour Organization** is the Nobel Peace Prize-recognised organisation emphasising prevention, protection and the tripartite approach (governments, employers, workers) to ensure safe and healthy working environments as a fundamental right. In addition to setting international labour standards, the ILO develops policies and programmes to promote social justice and ensure human and labour rights.*

The briefing message centered on the recognition that the risks for workers are changing, requiring new and revised international labour standards to reflect these changes. Occupational exposures still result in more than three million deaths annually. Automation and smart tools are removing workers from hazardous environments, but also introduce new challenges around surveillance, privacy and the need for reskilling.

Key areas of concern included:

- **New worker risks involving emerging chemicals, particularly in sectors including mining**

Multilateral cooperation and engagement will be required to legislate and enact meaningful change. Progress is being recognised in synergistic regulatory reforms by the ILO, and IOMSC international projects including the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining project, funded by the National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health (NEBOSH).

- **Escalating heat stress for the global workforce, driven by climate change**

Referencing UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres' 2024 call to action on extreme heat, Dr. Azzi focused on the escalating threat to workers and the need for CMO prioritisation on this issue. Common provisions for workplace heat measures were shared, based on an analysis of national legislation to address heat stress, from more than 21 countries across the world. The ILO and WHO are collaborating on new research and guidance, including the "Beat the Heat" initiative.

- **The growing impact of AI and digitisation of work**

An area that brings both opportunity and risk, the impact of AI calls for technology-based risk management strategies to improve occupational health. A forward-looking approach that includes worker engagement in identifying risks and implementing practical safety measures will facilitate meaningful discussions and reinforce the critical role of Chief Medical Officers in managing emerging workplace risks.



TAKEAWAYS

- Risk factors including chemical exposures are contributing to work-related suffering and death. The solution lies in legislation to enact meaningful change.
- Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of heat stress, impacting productivity, safety and health across sectors. Solutions include heat acclimatization, cooling interventions, work-rest cycles and hydration.
- There is a recognised need for responsible adoption and management of AI, with attention to its impact on health, fairness and job security.

Shifting context

Planning for this meeting began nearly a year in advance, and dramatic changes in the geopolitical landscape altered the meeting context in the months just prior to delegates gathering in Geneva. From funding cuts to occupational health policy organisations and medical training programmes, to geographic shifts in scientific research, meeting attendees were adjusting to the new environment. Opening comments by IOMSC co-chair **Ron Loeppke** reflected the need to “adjust our sails” to navigate the “turbulent winds of change” to best protect our workers.

**INTERACTIVE
GROUP
BRAINSTORM:**

**TOP FUTURE
HEALTH
AND SAFETY
RISKS**

Facilitated by **Jeff Donnell**,
Enterprise Health President

According to both the 2024 and 2025 Willis Towers Watson (WTW) Global Directors and Officers Survey Reports, health and safety is the number one risk consistent across geography, industry sector and organisation size. The results refer broadly to physical health and safety in the workplace, as well as mental health and well being.

IOMSC delegates were asked to drill down, identifying and describing what *they* believe will be the highest priority health and safety risks to their businesses, today and in three to five years. Risks were grouped by category, and delegates voted to develop a priority risk ranking.



TOP IMMEDIATE RISKS:

- **Mental health** — mental health is hands down the top “today” risk, and was described as “broader than just burnout.” Delegates noted decreased worker resiliency and increasing levels of substance abuse disorders and addictions that are impacting health and productivity. The uncertain geopolitical landscape, AI disruption, job loss and general anxiety were also cited as contributing factors.
- **Geopolitical landscape** — this risk reflects delegate concerns about the degree of upheaval surrounding changes to OSH regulatory agencies, funding for OSH training programmes, shifting attitudes regarding science and medicine, and other geopolitical factors that are having a profound impact on the practise of occupational health.
- **Organisational health** — this risk encompasses access to training for OSH professionals, resource constraints (“do more with less”), and concerns about lack of senior leadership interest in health and well being at work.
- **Climate change** — delegates expressed concern about the direct and indirect consequences of heat stress, as well as emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, particularly in extractive and agricultural sectors (with the risk exacerbated by declining vaccination rates).



TOP FUTURE RISKS:

- **Environmental health** — delegates are extremely concerned about the cascading hazards of climate change (e.g. heat stress, air quality, increased pandemic likelihood) and the impact of those hazards on occupational health and overall quality of life.
- **AI and an aging workforce** — the adoption of artificial intelligence was recognised as a significant opportunity, but one that carries risks including a potential increase in social and health inequities. Delegates expressed particular concern for workers aged 40-60, especially those without a high educational background at greater risk of displacement by AI.

- **Metabolic health** — chronic disease, cardio-metabolic disorders, sedentary work and related obesity, chronic pain management and the impact of these health issues (especially on an aging workforce) were cited by delegates as a major long-term concern that will require increasing intervention and support from employer organisations.

Also noted: impact of automation and robotics on the workplace of the future, de-emphasis on workplace safety, increasing employee workload leading to stress, burnout and higher healthcare costs, information overload — email, social, too much information and not knowing what to do with it, geopolitics — the impact at a societal level on economies, population displacement, uncertainty, fear and discrimination

“The challenge in the workplace has always been, how do you make a difference?”

I think there's something about ownership and accountability for individual personal health in the workplace. People need to recognise that the consequence of action or inaction is theirs, irrespective of what the company does.

The flip side is an inadequate level of care for self and other employees by business leaders. When you compare with things like ethics or safety, the consequence of doing nothing is big. When you bring the two together, you have a proper narrative in the workplace — people owning it and leaders being held accountable.”

TAKEAWAYS:

- As healthcare increasingly integrates technology into everyday operations, CMOs are expected to guide not just the clinical but also the strategic health and safety trajectory of their organisations.
- CMOs are now pivotal in formulating strategies that leverage technological advancements to improve patient outcomes, operational efficiency and healthcare delivery.
- As infectious outbreaks related to climate change increase, organisations will look to their CMOs for infection surveillance and response, defining what infection-related data is needed (e.g. case tracking, absenteeism, contact tracing), deciding on how data is shared with public health authorities or used internally, and moving to a workplace that integrates climate and environmental health data, which can include air quality.



MENTAL HEALTH AND THE ROLE AND VALUE OF CMOs IN THE WORKPLACE

Ryan Sledge, HCA Healthcare Vice President, Workforce Health and Safety;

Dr. Ayesha Malik, WHO Department of Mental Health, Brain Health and Substance Abuse;

Professor Neil Greenberg, Consultant Psychiatrist, King's College London, President Elect of the Society of Occupational Medicine

Is burnout a healthcare problem... or a workplace problem?

More than a growing problem for workers and CMOs, Sledge called burnout a “growing crisis” and cited healthcare workers’ significant increase in poor mental health days as an example. The annual burnout-related turnover costs for nurses alone total \$9 billion and physicians experiencing burnout were twice as likely to report medical errors.

CMOs can play a pivotal role by acknowledging burnout as a significant and growing problem and actively engaging in solutions to mitigate its effects.

A WHO-ILO study officially recognised burnout as an occupational phenomenon, leading to a decrease in productivity, a rise in absenteeism, and increased healthcare costs. Moving from environments that may cause harm to one where the workforce can thrive centers on the three pillars of the Stanford Model of Occupational Well Being:

- 1. Personal resilience** — an individual's ability to manage stress, recover from challenges and maintain purpose
- 2. Culture of wellness** — do people feel respected? Is there psychological safety? Are leaders modeling behaviours, encouraging time off, showing compassion?
- 3. Efficiency of practise** — can people do the right work in the right way, without friction or administrative burden?

Professor Greenberg emphasised the importance of supportive work environments that encourage camaraderie and bolster peer support. By prioritizing a supportive work culture, CMOs can create a resilient environment where employees feel valued and equipped to manage the challenges of their roles effectively.

➔ *“Resilience does not rely on individuals but on the bonds between them.”*

Dr. Aiysha Malik, mental health lead for the World Health Organization, emphasised the critical role that stigma plays in preventing conversations concerning the pressures of work...and the CMOs' ability to break that stigma within the working environment.

Every employer, regardless of industry, has both the opportunity and responsibility to design work for well being.

If you do
one thing,
train
managers.

→ “WHO has a near 20-year history of producing mental health training content adaptable to different cultures and contexts.

The key ingredients are good interpersonal skills, communication, and mood regulation.

These are sometimes called soft skills, but they're hard to acquire.”

A large body of evidence points to increased exhaustion and disengagement, highlighting the importance of investing in mental health ... for moral, legal, economic, and reputational reasons. This is supported by the **WHO-ILO report and evidence base** for investing in line manager (supervisor) training to improve mental health in the workplace.

TAKEAWAYS

- Workplaces are expected to experience increasing burnout, escalating the need for CMOs and managers to prioritise mental health and supportive environments.
- CMO-led initiatives can build peer support and increase resilience to help workers manage workplace challenges effectively.
- The evidence base for this projection — the **WHO-ILO Mental Health at Work policy brief** — emphasises the need for investment in manager/supervisor training to improve worker mental health.



CLIMATE CHANGE — HEAT EXPOSURES AND WORKER HEALTH

Peter Walsh, Benchmark Gensuite Senior Director;

Jason Lee, Professor and Director, Heat Resilience & Performance Centre,
University of Singapore



For the last 25 years, severe weather events have been increasing:

- Wildfires are up 50%
- Flood events are up 35%
- Economic losses from flood events are up 50%
- Frequency and severity of droughts are up 29%
- Frequency and duration of heatwaves are up 50%

The growing threat from heat exposures and — more broadly — from climate change, are impacting worker and company health in significant ways:

- reducing worker productivity
- increasing absenteeism
- disrupting production schedules
- increasing the risk of workplace accidents and injuries
- increasing turnover fueled by decreased morale, motivation and job satisfaction

Emerging data linking the heat index to capital market index performance may be compelling companies to take action.

You can't
drink
yourself
out
of heat.

It is not
just about
heat *injury*.

Without
any heat
management
intervention,
you are
doomed.

The resulting implications for Chief Medical Officers are clear: a call to arms to craft and implement occupational health strategies to protect workers compromised by the effects of adverse weather conditions.

CMOs, together with occupational health professionals and emerging technologies, can promote the implementation of protective measures for workers via measurement, education, tracking, PPE and physiological solutions.

Through this lens, investment in occupational health is an opportunity to mitigate against these increasingly severe risks.

TAKEAWAYS

- Heat stress negatively impacts all areas of health and well being, even in climates where conventional wisdom indicates workers are acclimated.
- Proposed solutions to reduce, attenuate, or increase heat tolerance can expand workers' ability to do well in a hot environment, delivering a direct positive correlation on the ability to work safely and effectively.
- Strategies for managing heat stress can include more exercise — fitness increases tolerance to heat — and new technologies including wearable devices that automatically transmit health and heat stress data, setting off automatic alarms.



A BIAS FOR ACTION

As **day one** of the session concluded, delegates emphasised the need for action, especially in light of geopolitical changes and their potential impact on the practise and perceived value of occupational medicine. There was a broad consensus to make concrete progress, with widespread support for active participation and leadership.

On **day two**, delegates harmonized on the need to build a better business case around the value of occupational and employee health. Key themes from this collaborative discussion include:

- **Communication for impact:** Develop and deliver messaging designed to resonate with the C-suite — simplify, de-medicalize, focus on **value and relevance**.
- **Storytelling & metrics:** Use **evidence-based stories** and **compelling data** to demonstrate ROI, VOI and business relevance.
- **Education & training:** Train frontline managers and medical directors to **communicate business value**; share best practises.
- **Collective action:** Collaborate across organisations; align messages and priorities; **unify the narrative** across industries.
- **Case studies:** Develop actionable case studies **showing health impact on business outcomes**.
- **Data sharing:** Encourage companies to **share employee health/safety data** for evidence generation.
- **Leadership support:** **Secure C-suite buy-in** using relatable, impactful language and real business scenarios.



A photograph of a long, brightly lit hallway with tall, white, rectangular columns on either side. A blue carpet runs down the center of the hallway, featuring a repeating pattern of the numbers "1954" in white. The perspective is from the end of the hallway looking towards the entrance. Overlaid on the right side of the image is the text "DAY 2" in large, bold, white capital letters. In the bottom right corner, there is a small page number "17".

A BUSINESS CASE TO THE C-SUITE FOR INVESTING IN EMPLOYEE HEALTH ADVANCEMENT

Ron Loeppke, MD, MPH, FACOEM, FACPM



Organisations not only want to see a well-documented financial *return on investment* (ROI) from health enhancement strategies, but they are moving beyond ROI to the broader *value of investment* (VOI). The total costs of poor health and the monetary value of good health are increasingly becoming boardroom and C-suite issues.

A large employer (56,000 employees) convened its executive team and board of directors to present a business case for integrated population health management to lower total workforce health-related costs:

Medical + Pharmacy + Presenteeism + Absenteeism Costs = Total Workforce Costs

The CFO showed that if the employer were able to establish a culture of health and invest in integrated population health enhancement strategies they could reduce health-related productivity loss by one day per FTE per year, which would generate \$18.8 million to the bottom-line earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA).

Furthermore, for the employer to generate that same impact on EBITDA by growing its top line, sales revenue would have to increase by \$76.6 million.

Good health
is good
business.

The company's CFO explained the business case in terms the C-suite would relate to shareholder value. In short, the modeled \$18.8 million positive impact on EBITDA, with 292 million shares outstanding, would translate into \$0.84 of value per share improvement.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENCE

In recent decades, a growing number of employers have identified employee health and safety as a key strategic business imperative. Researchers have also established that companies that adhere to best practises in health and safety programming tend to outperform their peers in the marketplace.

A study found that companies previously recognised for their outstanding approaches to health and safety by ACOEM's Corporate Health Achievement Award (CHAA) significantly outperformed the S&P 500 for the 1997-2012 timeframe.

Using simulation and past market performance, a theoretical initial \$10,000 investment in these publicly traded companies over a 13- to-15-year span was shown to outperform the S&P 500 using four different financial models.

A follow-up study confirmed these findings by demonstrating that:

- employers with significant investments in employee health and/or safety outperform the S&P 500 in the marketplace.
- ACOEM's CHAA award winners that achieved threshold scores in either health or safety, as well as threshold scores in both, outperformed the S&P 500 standard index.

Although correlation is not the same as causation, the stock market performance of the award-winning companies versus S&P 500 results suggests that

companies focusing on the health and safety of their workforce can yield greater value for their investors, demonstrating competitive advantage in the marketplace.

TAKEAWAYS

- Companies are moving from ROI to VOI as a leading metric.
- Strategies that reduce health-related worker productivity loss by as little as one day can deliver significant bottom line earnings.
- Companies focusing on worker health and safety generally outperform the S&P 500.





HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY MANAGEMENT INNOVATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN JAPAN

Koji Mori, MD, PhD, Professor, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan; President, Japan Society for Occupational Health Affiliation



Japan's population is aging, causing a decrease in the working-age population and difficulty in maintaining the social security system that provides for medical care and pensions for citizens who are no longer working. In light of this, extending the *healthy* life expectancy of the population, as well as retaining workers and enhancing the productivity of young workers became a focus led by the Japanese government. In response, the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) launched the Health and Productivity Management (HPM) initiative in 2014.

In contrast to traditional risk management, health and productivity management includes investing in **health-promotion programmes** for employees to stimulate positive health outcomes, leading to lower absenteeism. Creating this “culture of health” leads to tangible business outcomes (increased profits, stock prices) through two types of *intangible* capital: human capital and societal capital.

Occupational health physicians serve as health experts and provide guidance on HPM policies and initiatives, but many of the HPM programmes are managed by business leaders.

The ministry of economy — *not the ministry of health* — has led initiatives including:

- programmes to reward corporations that successfully implemented HPM through a **preferred stock fund** in the Tokyo Stock Exchange (2015).
- recognising employers through a certification process (2017).
- issuing Guidelines for Health Investment Management Accounting (2020).

These initiatives, company recognition programmes and incentives have since expanded beyond initial expectations. The number of corporations participating in the recognition programme continues to increase. Last year alone, 3,400 large sector employers and 19,796 small- to medium-sized employers, were recognised and certified for excellence in HPM programmes enhancing the health and safety of employees.

→ “Organisations can realise tangible benefits, enhancing employee well-being and organisational resilience, contributing to societal sustainability.”

Health and Productivity Management efforts are reframing the mindset of Japanese employers to go beyond a focus on legal and regulatory compliance to one that recognises the bottom line impact created through the health and productivity of its workforce.

In addition to adding years of active employment among the aging workforce, these programs are contributing to a growing public health consciousness, benefiting employees, employers and shareholders alike.

TAKEAWAYS

- In developed countries with aging workforces, it is necessary for employers — as well as the government — to invest in workforce health.
- Health and Productivity Management initiatives led by the government and involving occupational health professionals are proving effective.
- Early outcomes of HPM efforts are adding years of active employment to aging employees and moving toward a goal of increasing healthy life expectancy, while also delivering bottom-line benefit to the company.

“One thing I’ve concluded from our company’s worldwide interactions is that, as a corporation, **we cannot twist anyone’s arm**. We may have specific policies or local policies, but **the best approach is to lean on the common sense of people.**”



CONCLUSIONS

The IOMSC Thought Leaders Summit emphasised the growing need to prioritise occupational health at the highest levels within national, international and commercial organisations, especially as we deal with significant current challenges and look forward to a future with new and emerging risks.

The 2024 and 2025 WTW Global Directors and Officers Survey Reports identify health and safety as the top risk to companies, indicating a high degree of concern among leaders at the highest levels of their organisations. However, there is often a disconnect between recognising the risks and making worker health and safety a top priority.

This disconnect underscores the valuable role chief medical officers can play in helping their organisations understand, manage and mitigate the risk. This includes further defining the high level “health and safety” risk, creating a shared understanding of specific risks (e.g. mental health, heat stress, metabolic disease, aging workforces, AI impacts) that give tangible meaning to the overarching risk that is keeping officers and directors up at night.

Perhaps more importantly, chief medical officers must go beyond risk mitigation and demonstrate the value of investing in employee health initiatives. While organisational leaders will be interested in addressing their number one perceived risk, that interest will be magnified when chief medical officers can show how doing so can actually improve performance and economic value.

The growing body of evidence associating excellence in health, wellness, and safety with superior financial performance in the marketplace cements the value of CMOs and the imperative to prioritise occupational health now and into the future.

This unique and innovative IOMSC meeting in Geneva, which brought together corporate medical directors, demonstrated the value of sharing their combined knowledge, skills and experience in managing complex occupational health challenges. The benefits of implementing preventive strategies to improve the health and well being of workers was clearly evident. In view of the emerging risks identified there is an increasing need for the delivery of high quality international occupational health policies and programmes. The opportunity also exists to further amplify and accelerate preventive strategies, through ongoing and increasing collaboration between the IOMSC, the ILO, the WHO and corporate medical directors.



TAKING ACTION

Based on the success of this inaugural IOMSC summit, a follow-up summit is being planned for **May 21-May 22, 2026**, again in Geneva at the ILO headquarters.

Between now and the next summit, several groups will be formed to act on outcomes from this initial meeting. This initial set of groups will focus on:

- Mental health
- Climate change
- Building a better business case

The IOMSC will be collaborating with delegates and sponsoring organisations to form these groups and make solid progress on these focus areas, with the intention of presenting group findings and recommendations at the next Geneva summit.

In addition, further work will be conducted on the identified risks associated with AI and metabolic health.

The IOMSC and partner organisations will also collaborate with the group to schedule and conduct a series of webinars and other activities to address focus areas leading up to next year's summit, with the aim of engaging a broader group of stakeholders and generating marketplace momentum to address priority risks.



HOST ATTENDEES

ILO	Dr. Manal Azzi, Team Lead of Occupational Safety & Health
ILO	Joaquim Nunes, Chief, Occupational Safety and Health and Working Environment Branch
WHO	Dr. Ivan Ivanov, Lead Occupational & Workplace Health
WHO	Sarah Hess, Technical Officer
WHO	Dr. Aiysha Malik, Mental Health Lead
IOMSC	Dr. Ron Loeppke, IOMSC Co-Chairman
IOMSC	Dr. Richard Heron, IOMSC Co-Chairman
IOMSC	Dr. Peter Connaughton, IOMSC Secretary
IOMSC	Nick Pahl IOMSC Executive Director
Benchmark Gensuite	Pete Bolderstone, Leader, Global Partner Program & Europe BD
Benchmark Gensuite	Peter Walsh, Sr. Director
Enterprise Health	Jeff Donnell, President
Enterprise Health	Jay McCroskey, GM
WEF	Nga Leopold, WEF CHOs Lead
NEBOSH	Dr. Mariyah Mandhu, Social Development Manager
NEBOSH	Laura Wise, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer
University of Singapore	Dr. Jason Lee, Professor & Director

PARTNERS



The **International Occupational Medicine Society Collaborative** (IOMSC) seeks to improve worker health and workplace safety on a global scale. The organisation's assembly brings together occupational medicine leaders from 52 member societies in 46 countries to collaborate on key issues and best practises, impacting more than 1 billion workers worldwide.



The **International Labour Organization** (ILO) plays a crucial role in supporting member states by providing knowledge and practical solutions to address various challenges related to workplace safety. Through its resources, research and guidance, the ILO helps governments, employers and workers stay informed about best practises, emerging risks and effective policies. This collaborative approach not only enhances safety standards but also ensures that all stakeholders are equipped to create safer and healthier work environments.



The **World Health Organization** leverages 8000+ of the world's leading public health experts to coordinate response to health emergencies, promote well being, prevent disease and expand access to health care. Its doctors, epidemiologists, scientists and managers worldwide represent 194 member states. The World Health Assembly is WHO's highest level decision-making forum. Every year, delegates from all Member States convene at the World Health Assembly to set priorities and chart a course for global health progress.



Enterprise Health is one of the largest providers of occupational health software in the world, with clients in over 50 countries, nearly a dozen languages and serving several million employees globally. It is the only comprehensive employee health record that combines occupational health and compliance, clinical care and employee engagement and is built on a certified EHR platform — delivering a complete occupational health IT experience on a single, highly-interoperable, cloud-based solution.



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