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HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF ACCIDENT PROTECTION IN BRAZIL TO THE PRESENT DAY WITH LAW NO. 8,213, OF JULY 24, 1991

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ABSTRACT

Accident protection in Brazil has undergone significant evolution since the beginning of industrialization, reflecting changes in occupational safety and health standards. Initially, accidents were seen as misfortunes, with no clear responsibility on the part of employers. Over time, legislation was expanded to include occupational diseases and establishing mandatory safety measures. Law No. 8,213, of 1991, stood out for defining occupational accidents in a comprehensive way, considering not only physical injuries, but also work-related diseases. Current legislation sets out clear responsibilities for employers in relation to the health and safety of workers, recognising the importance of prevention and well-being in the workplace. The evolution of laws reflects a growing social awareness of workers' rights and the need for a safe work environment. Despite persistent challenges, accident protection is seen as an essential pillar for social justice and sustainable development, promoting a culture of safety that benefits not only employees, but society as a whole.

Keywords: Law. Accidental. Protection.

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INTRODUCTION

Accident protection in Brazil is a topic of great relevance, reflecting the evolution of standards and practices related to safety and health in the workplace. From the early days of industrialization, when work accidents were considered mere misfortunes, to the present day, in which legislation seeks not only to repair damages, but also to prevent occurrences and protect workers' rights, the historical path is marked by significant transformations.

The recognition of employers' responsibility and the inclusion of occupational diseases in legislation are examples of how the State and society have been adapting to the new realities of the world of work.

The legislation, which was initially restricted to specific categories of workers, was gradually expanded to include a greater number of activities and ensure the protection of all those who work.

In this context, the analysis of the evolution of accident laws in Brazil not only elucidates the changes in definitions and responsibilities, but also highlights the importance of a safe and healthy work environment as a fundamental right of the worker. Understanding this topic is essential to promote a culture of prevention and care, which benefits both employees and employers, contributing to sustainable development and social justice.

WORK ACCIDENT - CONCEPT

In the nineteenth century, the work accident was considered a sudden, traumatic accident, resulting from chance in the work environment, being characterized by the unpredictability of the event or the inevitability of its effects.

The idea of this kind of accident was one of lack of luck, unhappiness, misfortune. Thus, it was also conceptualized as misfortune, since an unfortunate indemnity was based on the assumption of a work accident. Thus, it became necessary to legally define this event, since the State was directly responsible for the payment of the respective compensation.

Jayme Aparecido Tortorello conceptualizes it as follows:

> Accident is a fact that occurs casually, occasionally. It's an incident. It has to be unexpected and fortuitous. It is evident that every accident is predictable. If a worker has one of his fingers cut off in a press, it is certain that this fact is unexpected, abnormal, sudden. However, it is predictable. (TORTORELLO, Jayme Aparecido)

In this regard, it is important to note that the classic idea of occupational accidents as an event of chance and unpredictable is no longer supported by the current

conceptualization, because most occupational accidents occur due to the lack of adequate prevention, with the absence of the adoption of individual and collective measures to prevent environmental risks.[3]

> But this classic idea of chance and unpredictability is no longer sustained as a general rule within the current concept of occupational accident, because, as is known, a large part of occupational accidents, in the current industrial and technological modernity, result from the lack of prevention in the work environment; It results from the absence of minimum and special care with regard to the adoption of collective and individual measures to prevent environmental risks. In addition, there are numerous characteristically dangerous activities, whose resulting accidents cannot be considered as mere misfortunes of chance. If they are perfectly foreseeable or preventable events, since their causes are identifiable and can be neutralized or even eliminated; are, however, unforeseen as to the time and degree of aggravation for the victim. (MELO, p. 234-236)

Currently, an occupational accident is defined by article 19 of Law No. 8,213/91 as one that occurs due to the exercise of work at the service of the company or by the exercise of the work of the insured persons referred to in item VII of article 11 of this law, causing bodily injury or functional disturbance that causes death or loss or reduction, permanent or temporary, of the ability to work. It is the one that occurs through the exercise of the work activity, being at the service of the company or the domestic employer.

Also according to the article cited above, in this context, the company is responsible for using individual and collective measures to prevent the employee's health. If he does not do so, his omission constitutes a criminal misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine. In addition, the company also has the duty to provide detailed information on what risks a certain activity has, and finally specifically that the Ministry of Labor and Social Security will carry out an inspection, as well as the representative entities and unions will monitor the faithful compliance with these rules (Brasil, 1991)

In relation to mandatory insured persons, the specific legislation, Law 8.213/91, specifies in its article 11, that:

> Article 11. The following individuals are mandatory Social Security insured:
> [...]
> VII – as a special insured: the individual residing in the rural property or in an urban or rural agglomeration close to it who, individually or in a family economy regime, even with the occasional help of third parties, under the condition of:
> a) producer, whether owner, usufructuary, possessor, settler, partner or sharecropper granted, rural borrower or tenant, who explores activity:
> 1. agriculture in an area of up to 4 (four) fiscal modules;
> 2. rubber tapper or plant extractivist who carries out his activities under the terms of item XII of the caput of article 2 of Law No. 9,985, of July 18, 2000, and makes these activities his main means of livelihood;
> b) artisanal fisherman or similar fisherman who makes fishing his habitual profession or main means of livelihood; and
> c) spouse or partner, as well as a child over 16 (sixteen) years of age or

> equivalent to the insured person referred to in subparagraphs a and b of this item, who demonstrably work with the respective family group. (BRAZIL, 1991)

The same Law No. 8,213/91 expands the concept of occupational accident through arts. 20 and 21, which give equal legal treatment to work accidents, occupational diseases and the like. Article 20 brings a concept of what it considers as a work accident. Among them, the disease called professional stands out, which is triggered by the exercise of work activity and which is standardized in a relationship prepared by the Ministry of Labor. For the rule, paragraph 1 of article 20 defines which diseases cannot be considered as such, which are:

> Paragraph 1 - The following are not considered as occupational diseases:
> a) degenerative disease;
> b) the one inherent to an age group;
> c) that which does not produce work incapacity;
> d) the endemic disease acquired by an insured inhabitant of the region in which it develops, unless it is proven that it is the result of exposure or direct contact determined by the nature of the work.
> Paragraph 2 - In exceptional cases, if it is found that the disease not included in the list provided for in items I and II of this article resulted from the special conditions in which the work is performed and is directly related to it, the Social Security must consider it an occupational accident.

Article 21 of the same legal system already highlights which anomalies can be equated to occupational accidents. Among them, work-related accidents that have contributed to the death of the insured person, or to the reduction or loss of their work capacity stand out. An injury that requires medical attention in the conduct of its recovery is also included. It is also emphasized:

> I - the accident suffered by the insured at the place and time of work, as a result of:
> a) act of aggression, sabotage or terrorism committed by a third party or co-worker;
> b) intentional physical offense, including by a third party, due to a work-related dispute;
> c) act of imprudence, negligence or malpractice of a third party or co-worker;
> d) act of a person deprived of the use of reason;
> e) collapse, flood, fire and other fortuitous cases or resulting from force majeure;
> II - the disease resulting from accidental contamination of the employee in the exercise of his activity;
> III - the accident suffered by the insured even if outside the place and working hours:
> a) in the execution of an order or in the performance of a service under the authority of the company;
> b) in the spontaneous provision of any service to the company to avoid losses or provide profit;
> c) on a trip on behalf of the company, including for study when financed by the company within its plans for better training of the workforce, regardless of the means of transportation used, including a vehicle owned by the insured;
> Paragraph 1 - In periods intended for meals or rest, or on the occasion of the satisfaction of other physiological needs, in the workplace or during it, the employee is considered to be in the exercise of work.

> Paragraph 2 - An injury that, resulting from an accident of another origin, is associated with or supersedes the consequences of the previous one is not considered an aggravation or complication of an accident at work (BRASIL, 1991)

It is observed that it is not just any disease (or aggravation of different origin and previous consequences) that can be classified as a work accident. In this regard, Sebastião Geraldo de Oliveira (2019) teaches that occupational disease is considered to be that characteristic of a certain activity or profession. The appearance is characterized by the way the work is provided or the specific conditions of the work environment. Although clearly conceptualized by the current legislation, it is difficult to specify the concept of work accident, since, over the years, it has been changed by the current laws, which explained this legal institute by explaining the factual situations understood as work accidents and receiving improvement in the most recent laws.

For Raimundo Simão de Melo (2008, p. 56), [...] in legal terms, after improvements and advances, the concept of occupational accident is included in Brazilian legislation, today in a comprehensive way, including occupational and occupational diseases and other accident events.

FIRST ACCIDENT LAW (Legislative Decree No. 3,724, of January 15, 1919)

The law was the subject of a lengthy process in the National Congress and began with Bill No. 169/1904, authored by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque. In 1908, it was replaced by Project No. 273, by Deputies Gancho Cardoso, Sá Freire, Altino Arantes and Simeão Leal, being replaced in the same year by No. 337, drafted by Deputy Wenceslau Escobar. In 1915, Project No. 273 was approved by the Senate and paralyzed in the Chamber of Deputies due to objections raised at the time by the Industrial Center of Brazil. The main objection was the existence of an obligation imposed on employers in the event of an accident, which took the form of a pension.

The claims had repercussions on a new House Bill No. 284, authored by Maximiliano de Figueiredo, which adopted the criterion of compensation for the case of death, maintaining the criterion of lifetime pension for cases of permanent disability. Subsequently, Bill No. 239 by Deputy Prudente de Moraes eliminated the criterion of a lifetime pension also for cases of permanent disability. This project was reviewed by a commission, composed of José Lobo, Andrade Bezerra, Nicanor do Nascimento, José Augusto, Josino de Araújo, Raul Fernandes, Durval Porto and Carlos Panafiel, finally becoming Law No. 3,724, of January 15, 1919.

As narrated elsewhere, the process of maturation of the first law to deal with misfortune in Brazil was long, starting the idea in 1904 and only being effectively

promulgated the law in 1919, 15 years after the first lines written on the subject. Article 1 of this law defined the work accident as one produced by a sudden, violent, external and involuntary cause in the exercise of work, determining bodily injuries or functional disturbances that constituted the sole cause of death or total or partial, permanent or temporary loss of work capacity.

> Its main features are as follows:
> 1. Consecration of the theory of professional risk (see article 2);
> 2. Characterization of the work accident by the meeting of the following constituent elements: exteriority, suddenness, violence and involuntariness (see art. 1);
> 3. Extension of protection to occupational diseases (see article 1);
> 4. Exclusion of co-causes (see article 1);
> 5. Limitation of the protection of accidents occurring due to the fact of work or during it, which constitutes a reproduction of the French formula: "*par Le fait Du travail, ou à l'occasion Du travalil"* (see art. 2);
> 6. Mischaracterization of the accident only in cases of force majeure, or intent of the victim himself, or of strangers, but not in the case of the victim's fault (see art. 2);
> 7. Field of application limited to activities considered to be more dangerous, including agricultural ones, as long as they involve the use of inanimate engines, which follows, once again, the French model (see art. 3);
> 8. Exclusion from commercial activities;
> 9. Applicability only to employees (see art. 3);

It also highlights the reparation in the form of indemnity, a rule of article 12, and that this amount would be for compensation, in the event of death, of the heirs of the injured party. This credit, according to article 25, was considered unseizable. Another standardized attribute was the restriction in relation to foreigners who were beneficiaries of the victim, when they did not reside in the national territory. Also noteworthy is the absence of fines, and the competence of the common courts to prosecute accident cases (Brasil, 1919).

SECOND ACCIDENT LAW (Decree No. 24,637, of July 10, 1934)

Shortly after the enactment of the previous law, people began to think about changing it. In 1932, the Ministry of Labor was newly created by a commission chaired by Evaristo Moraes, whose draft bill became Decree No. 24,637, of July 10, 1934. This law, in its article 1, considers a work accident to be any bodily injury, functional disturbance or disease produced by the exercise of work, or as a result of it, which determines death, or suspension, or the limitation, permanent or temporary, total or partial, of the capacity to work.

The main innovations of this decree in relation to the previous legislation were well defined by Octavio Bueno Magano as follows:

> 10. Extension to industrialists and agricultural workers, regardless of the use of inanimate engines, as well as its concession to merchants and domestic

employees (see art. 3);
11. Exclusion, however, of the following categories of workers:
a. In industry and commerce:
i. employees with high salaries (more than one conto de réis), technicians and contractors with benefits higher than those provided for by law;
ii. agents and agents with remuneration represented exclusively by commissions or tips;
iii. self-employed professionals;
iv. technical consultants, such as lawyers and doctors, exercising only advisory or informative functions;
v. of domestic and gardeners, when less than five in number, with residence in the employer's domicile and with a monthly salary of less than fifty thousand réis;
vi. spouses, ascendants and collateral descendants and the like, domiciled in common with the owner, when employed in small industrial or commercial establishments, under the family regime;
b. In agriculture and livestock:
i. of the partners, even when performing services outside the partnership;
ii. relatives of the rural landowner up to the third degree, in a direct or collateral line, working in a domestic economy regime (see art. 64);

The expansion of the concept of occupational diseases, including those that were inherent or peculiar to certain branches of activity, a norm in article 1 of this regulation, stands out. This decree under analysis also instituted the pension for the benefit of heirs or beneficiaries in a social security institution. In this case, it determined the amount of 2/3 as an indemnity amount. If there was execution, this decree imposed the obligation of a deposit, to be paid to the tax or credit offices, for employers who did not have an insurance contract.

Also in the legislative area of this decree, there was also the prescription of fines, according to articles 66 to 70. The predictability of the possibility of agreement. The admission of other correlated causes, taking into account those considered by consequential facts. And finally, that the compensation owed by the employer could not exclude the right of the victim, beneficiaries or heirs, to claim action against the responsible third party, in relation to their civil liability.

THIRD ACCIDENT LAW (Decree-Law No. 7,036, of November 10, 1944)

With the application of the previous legislation, some flaws were highlighted. Hence, the need arose to change it, which occurred through Decree No. 7,036/1944, conceptualizing work accident, in its article 1, as any that occurs through the exercise of work, causing, directly or indirectly, bodily injury, functional disturbance or disease that determines death, or total or partial, permanent or temporary loss, of the ability to work, highlighting the following changes, raised by Octavio Bueno Magano (1976):

> The one concerning the concept of accident, which, instead of being defined by the effect, as in the 1934 decree (*accident is any injury...)* it has come to be characterized by the cause (*accident is one that causes bodily injury...)* (art. 1);

> The expansion of the scope of application, since the 1934 decree contained numerous exclusions, such as that of employees with salaries greater than one hundred contos de réis and several others already mentioned above (art. 76); That of better explanation of the co-causes (art. 3);

In the third law dedicated to occupational accidents, it is also highlighted the coverage of the period intended for meals, satisfaction of needs or rest, both during working hours or on site. An accident is characterized *in itineri*, when it is also verified in the employee's locomotion by dangerous means and roads. It is emphasized that the dependents also become beneficiaries and not only the heirs, with the increase in the amount of compensation, with the possibility of cumulating compensation with that of common law, when the employer's intent is proven. Finally, it provides for professional readaptation and standardized mandatory insurance.

FOURTH ACCIDENT LAW (Decree-Law No. 293, of February 28, 1967)

This decree had an ephemeral duration, being replaced by Law No. 5,316, of September 14, 1967, regulated by Decree No. 61,784, of November 28, 1967. This decree established the primacy of private insurance, admitting that the INPS (current INSS) continued to operate in the area under a competitive regime.

In addition, the decree instituted a monthly income for the benefit of the injured or their dependents in the case of death and total disability and, in the case of permanent disability, greater than 25%, made the monthly income optional, providing that, if the capacity was lower than the indemnity limit, it would be the exclusive form of reparation.

It ended the state monopoly of compulsory insurance, which represented a setback in the line of evolutionary progress of legislation at the time. In this vein, it authorized free competition among private insurers over private insurance. Furthermore, here the concept of work accident became any one that caused bodily injury or functional disturbance in the exercise of work, at the service of the employer, resulting from a sudden, unforeseen or fortuitous external cause, determining the death of the employee or his incapacity for work, total or partial, permanent or temporary.

This measure was not regulated, and did not produce practical consequences.

FIFTH ACCIDENT LAW (Law No. 5,316, of September 14, 1967)

This law defines work accidents as those that occur during the exercise of work, in the service of the company, causing bodily injury, functional disturbance or disease that causes death, loss, or reduction, permanent or temporary, of the ability to work. According to Octavio Bueno Magano, the new law integrated work accidents into Social Security, with

the types of sickness benefit, disability retirement, death pension, accident benefit, savings, medical assistance and professional rehabilitation. However, it did not have immediate effect in all its fields of application. See:

> [...] On the contrary, it provided that, according to the nature of the companies, their employees would be integrated into the Social Security, for the purpose of covering occupational accidents, respectively on January 1, 1968, July 1, 1968 and July 1, 1969. In the interregnum, he ordered that the rules of Decree Law 7.036, of November 10, 1944, be applied to him, whose validity was thus restored. Rural workers were also subject to the regime of the latter law, clarifying that such submission would be extended until the moment when, given the technical and administrative reasons, they could also be integrated into the Social Security system.

This quote refers to the legislative transition that took place in Brazil at the end of the 1960s, with regard to the protection of workers in cases of work accidents and their gradual inclusion in the Social Security system. The excerpt indicates that the legislator provided for a staggered integration of workers into the social security system, according to the nature of the companies, establishing different deadlines: January 1 and July 1, 1968, and July 1, 1969. During this transition period, the validity of Decree-Law No. 7,036/1944, which had been a previous milestone in the regulation of occupational accidents, was reestablished.

The rule mentioned in the passage ensured that, until the effective integration of workers into the new system, a minimum rule of legal protection would be maintained, preserving the rights of the injured and the liability of employers. In addition, the text draws attention to the situation of rural workers, traditionally excluded from various social protections, who were also included under the provisional validity of the 1944 Decree-Law. This submission, however, would be temporary, until the technical and administrative conditions allowed its formal inclusion in the social security system.

SIXTH ACCIDENT LAW (Law No. 6,367, of October 19, 1976)

Article 2 of the aforementioned law defines an occupational accident as one that occurs during the exercise of work in the service of the company, causing bodily injury or functional disturbance that causes death, loss, or reduction, permanent or temporary, of the ability to work.

Let's see it in full:

> Article 2 An occupational accident is one that occurs during the exercise of work in the service of the company, causing bodily injury or functional disturbance that causes death, or loss, or reduction, permanent or temporary, of the ability to work.

Law No. 6,367, of October 19, 1976, represented an important advance in the consolidation of the rights of Brazilian workers, especially with regard to the legal definition of occupational accidents. Article 2 of the aforementioned law defines a work accident as one that occurs in the exercise of work activities provided in favor of the company, and that results in bodily injury or functional disturbance, with consequences such as death, loss or reduction of work capacity, whether this reduction is permanent or temporary. By establishing this concept, the rule expands legal protection to workers by recognizing not only accidents with visible physical consequences, but also those that affect the functioning of the body and mind, even if temporarily. This is a relevant milestone in the social protection of workers, as it reinforces the employer's responsibility in adopting preventive measures and in supporting the health and safety of its employees.

CURRENT ACCIDENT LAW IN FORCE (Law No. 8,213, of July 24, 1991)

In the first two laws presented, the focus of the definition "[...] it was centered on the injury produced, then it was altered by the causal factors, with better technique in the face of the misfortune of the work [...]", that is, by its effects; unlike what will be seen in the legislation that came through Decree-Law No. 7,036/1944, they began to use as a definition of the accident by its cause, and not by its effect, as will be seen below.

> There is no longer the requirement of a 'single cause' in the first law, expanding the scope for the reception of concauses. The reference to the 'involuntary and violent cause' was also abandoned, since such requirements, as a remnant of the theory of fault, were making it difficult to classify the event as an occupational accident and, many times, attributing to the worker himself the responsibility for the occurrence, as a result of his voluntary act. In addition, the old expression 'total or partial loss of work capacity' was better worded, changing to 'loss or reduction of work capacity', in line with the current orientation of payment of benefits of a continuous nature, instead of the old tariffed indemnity (Magano, p. 26).

Still, for Magano, the definition of work accident should not contain a term to be defined, and the closest gender should be sought, which would be the word "event" suggesting the following concept: Work accident is the event verified in the exercise of work that results in bodily injury, functional disturbance or disease that causes death, or loss, or permanent or temporary reduction in the ability to work.

Currently, the concept is defined in the current law, Law No. 8,213, of July 24, 1991, which provides, in its article 19, that a work accident is one that occurs during the exercise of work or by the exercise of work, causing bodily or functional injury and leading the employee to death, loss or reduction of his capacity, temporarily or not, for the exercise of work activities, as can be seen in full:

> Article 19. An occupational accident is one that occurs due to the exercise of work in the service of the company or by the exercise of the work of the insured persons referred to in item VII of article 11 of this Law, causing bodily injury or functional disturbance that causes death or the loss or reduction, permanent or temporary, of the capacity to work.

It is important to note that the legal text does not define precisely what an "accident" is, but contemplates only one of its species, which is the "work-related accident". Primo Brandimiller (1996) clarifies that, in general, an accident can be understood as an event resulting from the unexpected combination of causal factors. In a more specific sense, it is characterized by occurring suddenly, with immediate injuries resulting from the impact.

The same author explains that such injuries, called wounds, can be external, internal or even affect the psychological sphere, in addition to including toxic and infectious effects in certain cases. The idea of instantaneity and surprise is closely linked to the technical conception of the term.

Accidents are phenomena that involve both causes and effects, but they are not defined exclusively by any of these dimensions in isolation. The causes allow them to be classified by type, such as work or traffic accidents. Effects, on the other hand, allow divisions according to the damage involved, whether physical, material or fatal. Thus, the way in which the accident manifests itself – with or without injuries, with material damage or just personal damage – is essential for its categorization within legal and technical studies.

In the legal-labor sphere, particularly in the area of misfortune, an unexpected and involuntary event is considered to be an accident at work that, in the course of the professional activity performed at the service of the company, results in physical or functional injury, temporary or permanent, which compromises the ability to work. Although the term "personal injury" is broader in the legal vocabulary, in accident analysis it refers directly to the physical or mental consequences caused by such events. Therefore, the most appropriate expression would be "work accident with personal injury", although the terminology "work accident" has been consolidated in legal doctrine and practice, distinguishing itself from "personal accidents" used in private insurance.

Based on the legal concept, the characterization of the work accident is identified cumulatively by the requirements: harmful event resulting from the exercise of work in the service of the company or the domestic employer, which causes injury or functional disturbance and causes death, loss or reduction, permanent or temporary, of the ability to work.

It is necessary that between the employee's activity and the accident there is a relationship with work, which is called a causal link, and the employee must be at the

service of the company in the event of the harmful event. In this sense, Octávio Bueno Magano (1976) teaches: "It is not the general risks to which all citizens are subjected that characterize work accidents, but rather the specific risks arising from the exercise of work".

The occurrence of bodily injury or functional disturbance is also essential to the conceptualization of occupational accidents. If there is not, it will not be considered an occupational accident; There is even an expression in the law that it will not be considered an occupational disease if there is no production of work disability. For Alexandre Santos Sampaio (2019, p.22): [...] work accident is one characterized as an unforeseen and undesirable occurrence, instantaneous or not, related to the exercise of work, causing personal injury or from which the near or remote risk of this injury arises.

The conceptualization presented deals with work accidents called by the doctrine as typical accidents. However, in parallel with the initial conceptualization, the same law, in its article 20, conceptualizes diseases equivalent to work accidents, also called atypical accidents, as having the same rules used for occupational diseases, being the so-called occupational diseases and/or occupational diseases.

It is important to highlight that the equivalence between work accidents (typical accidents) and occupational diseases (atypical accidents) occurs only in the legal field, as they have different concepts. The accident is a sudden fact that is external to the worker, to whom it causes injuries; Occupational disease, on the other hand, is a state that reveals disease in the employee, which is installed during the performance of his professional activities, with a tendency to worsen over time.

CONCLUSION

The historical evolution of accident protection in Brazil shows significant progress towards valuing the health and safety of workers. From the initial conception of occupational accidents as an unpredictable misfortune to the current comprehensive definition that encompasses occupational diseases and imposes clear responsibilities on employers, legislation has adapted to social changes and the demands of the contemporary work environment.

The changes in laws reflect a growing awareness of the need to prevent and protect workers' rights. The enactment of norms such as Law No. 8,213/91 not only consolidates worker protection, but also establishes a legal framework that recognizes the complexity of work-related accidents and diseases, expanding the scope of coverage and inclusion.

In addition, this historical trajectory demonstrates that, although there are still challenges to be overcome, the commitment to health and safety at work is increasingly

recognized as not only a legal, but also an ethical and social priority. Accident protection is a fundamental pillar for building a fairer and more humane work environment, where accident prevention and the well-being of workers are seen as essential for the sustainable development and productivity of organizations. Thus, Brazilian accident legislation not only seeks to repair damages, but also to promote a culture of safety that benefits society as a whole.

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