

2 new EUROGIP reports: Working in extreme heat and Recognition of work-related mental disorders

“Working in extreme heat and heatwaves: what legislation and preventive measures at international level?”

This report provides an overview of the answers to these question in a number of countries:

- Europe: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
- Worldwide: Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, South Africa, the Gulf States, China, Japan and South Korea.

The players involved have taken various initiatives. One of the main issues – and a difficult one – is setting a maximum temperature limit at work. In terms of prevention, their actions range from legislation to the development of monitoring and early warning systems, via collective agreements, standardization, awareness-raising campaigns, appropriate personal protective equipment, etc.

Download the report:

- **In French:**
<https://bit.ly/EUROGIP-Travail-chaueur-international>
- **In English:**
<https://bit.ly/EUROGIP-Working-extreme-heat>

“Recognition and compensation of work-related mental disorders in Europe”

EUROGIP has published the results of a new study on this issue in seven European countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden.

It turns out that, under certain conditions, a mental disease resulting from a specific, sudden and unforeseeable event can theoretically be recognized as an accident at work in many European countries. But an increasing number of workers are now claiming to be suffering from non-traumatic disorders (depression, burnout, etc.), caused by working conditions, violence or management style they encounter in the workplace. These situations, corresponding to prolonged exposure to a psychosocial risk, raise the question of recognition of psychological disorders as occupational diseases, an issue on which only a few countries – Denmark, Spain, France, Italy and Sweden – took a favorable stance some twenty years ago.

The new EUROGIP report therefore looks at:

- mental disorders linked to psychosocial risks (those caused by toxic substances, particularly solvents, are excluded);
- the five countries which recognize mental disorders as occupational diseases, as well as Germany and Belgium, where information on recognition as accidents at work is available;
- the process of recognition of the occupational nature of mental illnesses;
- the statistics published by occupational injuries insurers.

One point concerns recognition of suicide. ●

Download the report:

- **In French:**
<https://bit.ly/EUROGIP-reco-psy-Europe>
- **In English:**
<https://bit.ly/EUROGIP-work-related-mental-disorders-2023>