

## Questionnaire on Rehabilitation scheme that Social Insurance gives for victims of accidents at work and occupational diseases in Denmark



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### 1. General regulation of rehabilitation in the Social Insurance

**Do(es) the Accident Insurance carrier(s) of your country provide this?  
Precise the name of the organization(s) responsible for it.**

Rehabilitation is not regulated by the Accident Insurance carrier (in Denmark the Workers Compensation Act), but is managed within the municipalities and regions as a part of public healthcare which is financed through the general tax scheme. However, to the extent that there may be rehabilitation costs not covered by the Healthcare Act, these are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act, which is financed by employers. These can include financing of treatment, rehabilitation and assistive devices.

### **2. What does “Rehabilitation” mean in your country:**

**Does it involve: health care? Social, vocational, medical measures? Reintegration? Reeducation of people? Other...**

The official definition of rehabilitation in Denmark is:

Rehabilitation in Denmark is targeted towards individuals who are experiencing or are at risk of experiencing limitations in their physical, mental, cognitive, and/or social functional abilities in their everyday life. The purpose of rehabilitation is to enable the best possible activity level and participation. Rehabilitation interventions are targeted, coherent, and evidence-based, based on the individual's perspectives and circumstances.

Thus rehabilitation in Denmark varies but is synonymous with both health care, social, vocational and medical measures, as well as reintegration into the work force.

### **3. Does the term “rehabilitation” refer to specialized centers dedicated to victims of accidents at work and occupational illnesses? Is it shared with the health insurance scheme?**

Rehabilitation is part of the Danish health insurance scheme, and people in need of rehabilitation, can access it through the general health care system (hospitals, general practitioners, clinics etc.).

### **4. How is it financed? (Within the general contribution for occupational injuries? Special contributions?..)**

In Denmark, we generally have a free healthcare system available to everyone, which is financed through tax. As a result, the Workers' Compensation Act does not cover the majority of rehabilitation expenses related to injuries caused by work accidents. However to the extent that there may be rehabilitation costs not covered by the Healthcare Act, these are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act, which is financed by employers. These include financing of treatment, rehabilitation and assistive devices.

### **5. Which cash benefits and benefits in kind are included in the process of rehabilitation?**

#### **Benefits in cash:**

In Denmark there is no specific cash benefit awarded only to individuals in the process of rehabilitation. Instead they are a part of other financial schemes such as (i.g.);

- Compensation for loss of earning capacity for persons who have been exposed to an occupational injury (employer financed)
- Sickness benefit in the case of an inability to work because of sickness (tax financed)
- Social assistance and educational assistance for those who are temporarily without sufficient means to meet their basic needs or those of their family, due to particular circumstances (tax financed)

#### **Benefits in kind:**

A person in rehabilitation can be granted various forms of assistance, amongst other; assistive devices, financing of treatment, physiotherapy. The Health Act is the main sources of financing

### **6. What do you think is special about rehabilitation in your country? (e.g. support in returning to work? Home improvements? Special programs? Case manager? D-Artz as in Germany?...)**

Rehabilitation is integrated within the regular health care scheme in Denmark, and is mostly funded through public tax. Rehabilitation services are similarly accessed through public actors

### **7. What are the latest developments in your country in the field of rehabilitation?**

In a new political agreement set to launch 1 January 2024 called Uddannelsesgodtgørelse (Education allowance), persons with an occupational injury who are no longer capable to work full-time in their former job due to the injury, can enlist in a study program. In this scheme, the injured person can take an education and for up to 48 months receive 83% of their prior yearly salary. This initiative will promote reeducation for people with occupational injuries and train them to engage in new occupations.

### **8. What could be improved in the communication of the provision of rehabilitation measures between the countries?**

**How does it work if a worker insured in a foreign country (EU, EWR, Switzerland) has to be rehabilitated in your country? Competent Institution sends DA002 (Declaration of cost coverage). You are the institution of the place of residence or stay. What can you do?**

There are no known problems with the communication of the provision of rehabilitation measures between the countries.

As for the second question, the general EU legal rules, which, among other things, are laid down in regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council apply in these cases. ●

### **IMPRINT:**

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