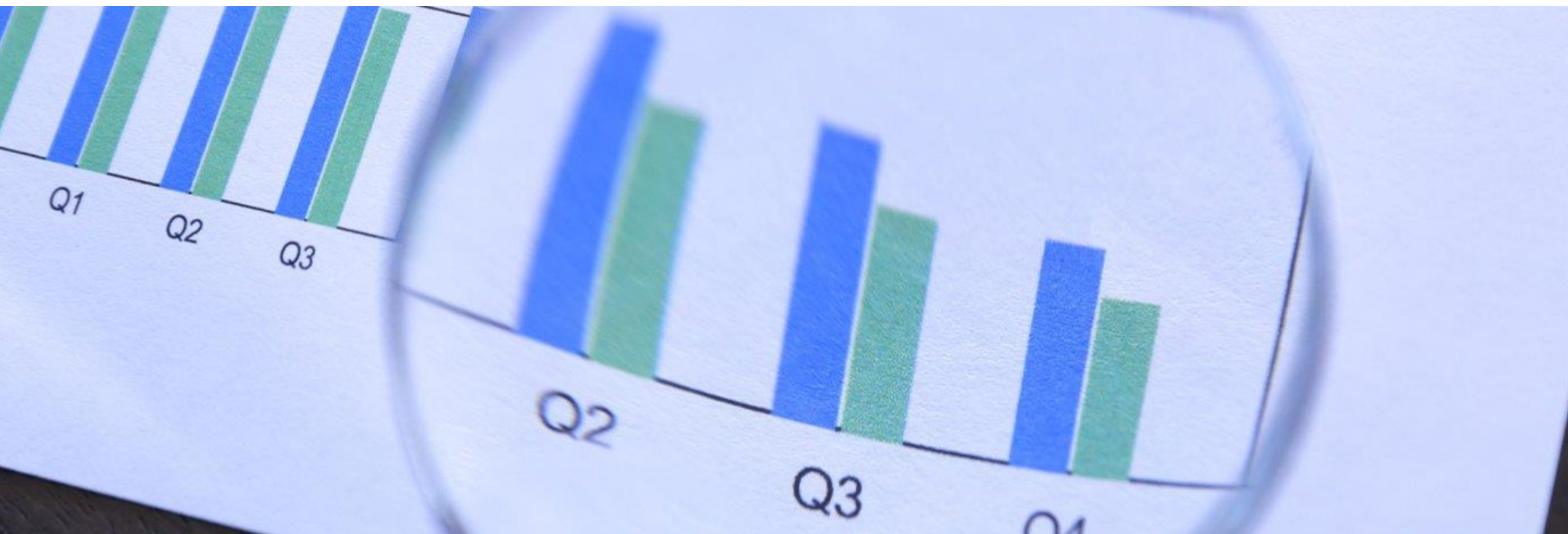




Reporting of Occupational Diseases

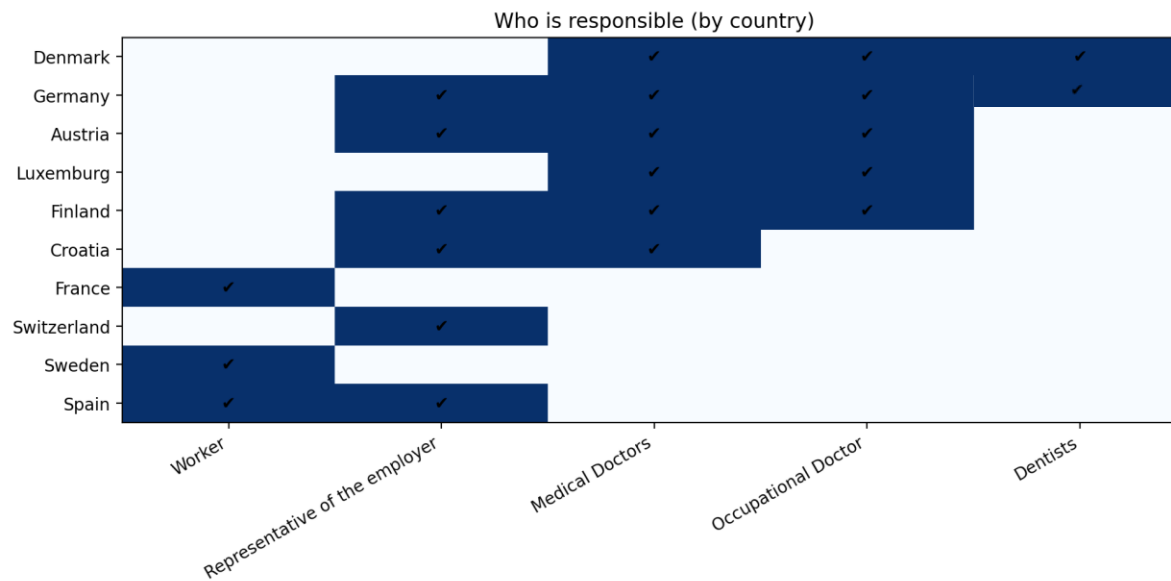
Comparison of practice between the member-countries of the Working Group Occupational Diseases

Data-collection

Data collected from 10 member organizations of the Working group
Occupational Diseases from the European Forum between 18.8.2025 and
19.12.2025

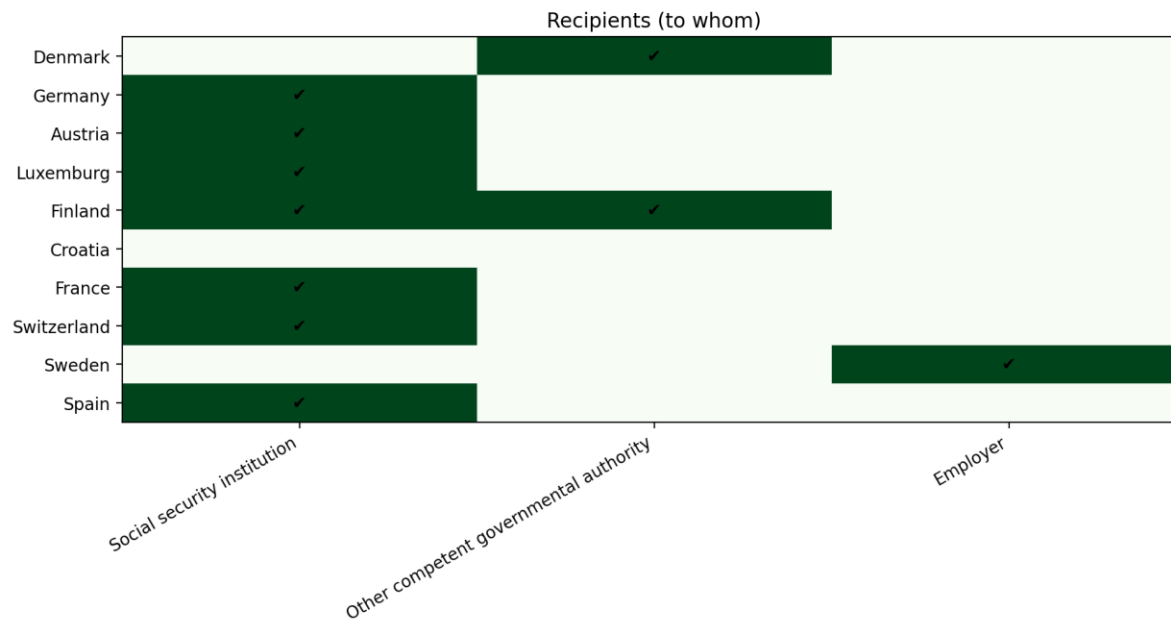
AUVA Austria workers' compensation board	Austria
Croatian Health Insurance Fund	Croatia
Danish Working Environment Authority	Denmark
TVK (Finnish Workers' Compensation Center)	Finland
CNAM/Eurogip	France
DGUV	Germany
AAA	Luxemburg
AMAT	Spain
Swedish Social Insurance Agency	Sweden
Suva	Switzerland

Results in detail



Who is responsible for the notification of an Occupational Disease ? And to whom?

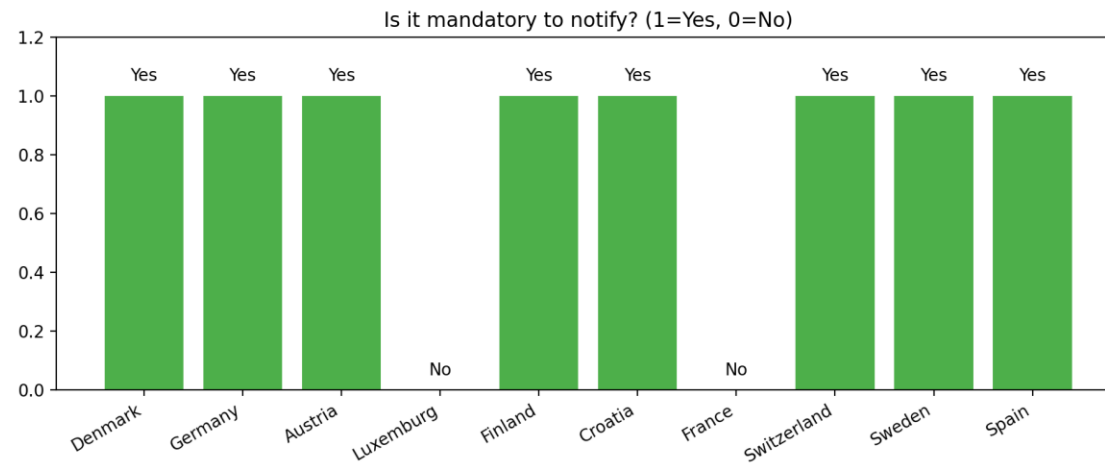
Who is responsible for Notification
Roles differ: some countries rely on medical doctors, others on employers, and a few on workers → high variation.



Recipients of Notification
Social Security Institution is the main recipient in 7 countries → clear trend.

Similarity vs. Disparity (combined)

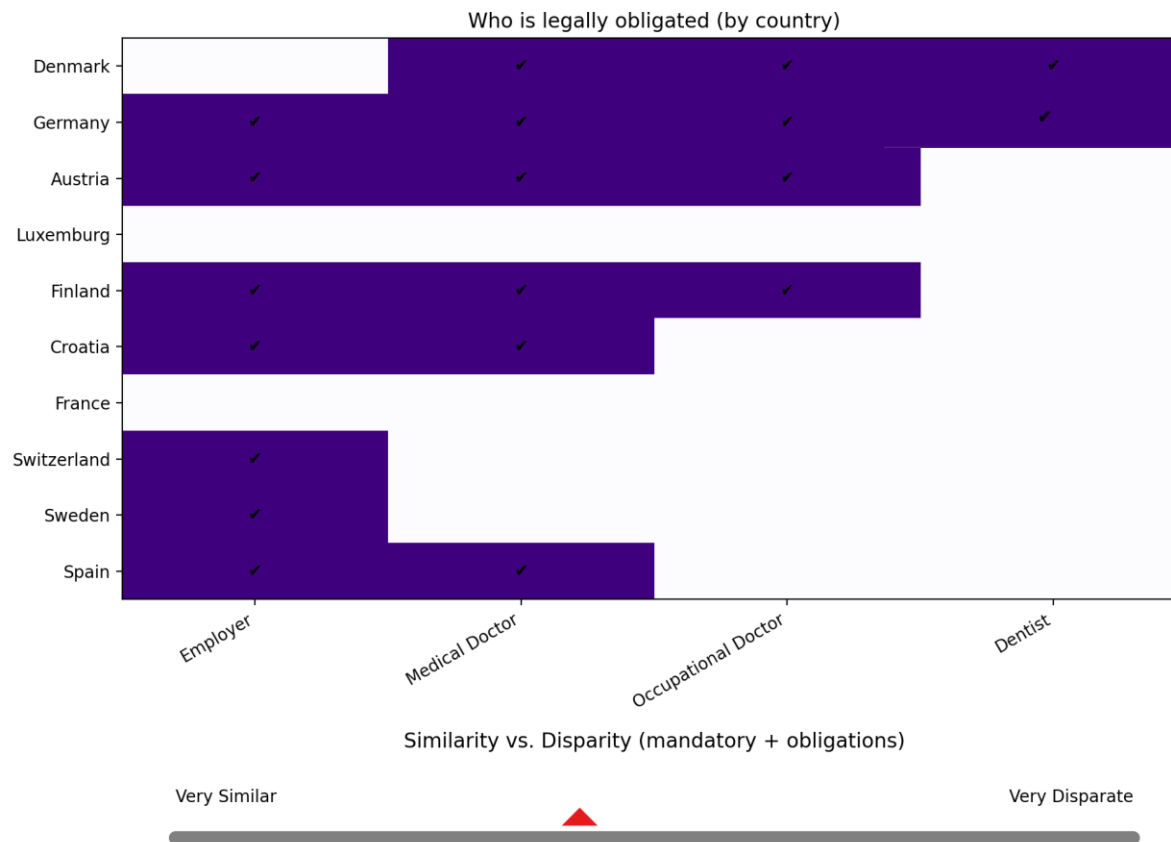




Is it mandatory to notify an Occupational disease?

Mandatory Notification

8 out of 10 countries require notification
→ strong similarity.

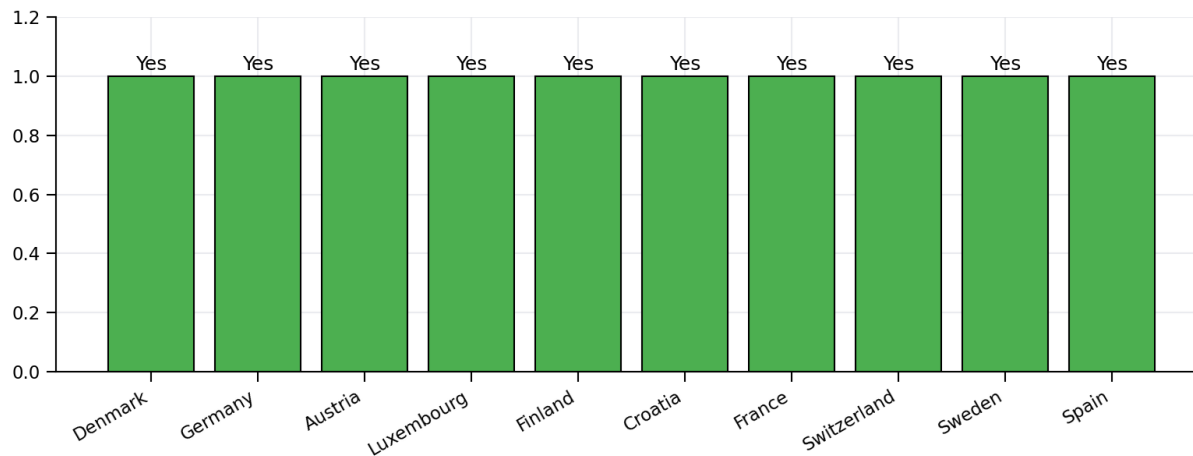


Who is legally obligated to notify an Occupational Disease to the relevant national body/authority? (multiple answers allowed)

Who is Legally Obligated to notify OD

Patterns vary from no obligation to systems which mandate employers, others doctors, some both → quite disparate.

Is data about Occupational Diseases centralized? (1=Yes, 0=No)

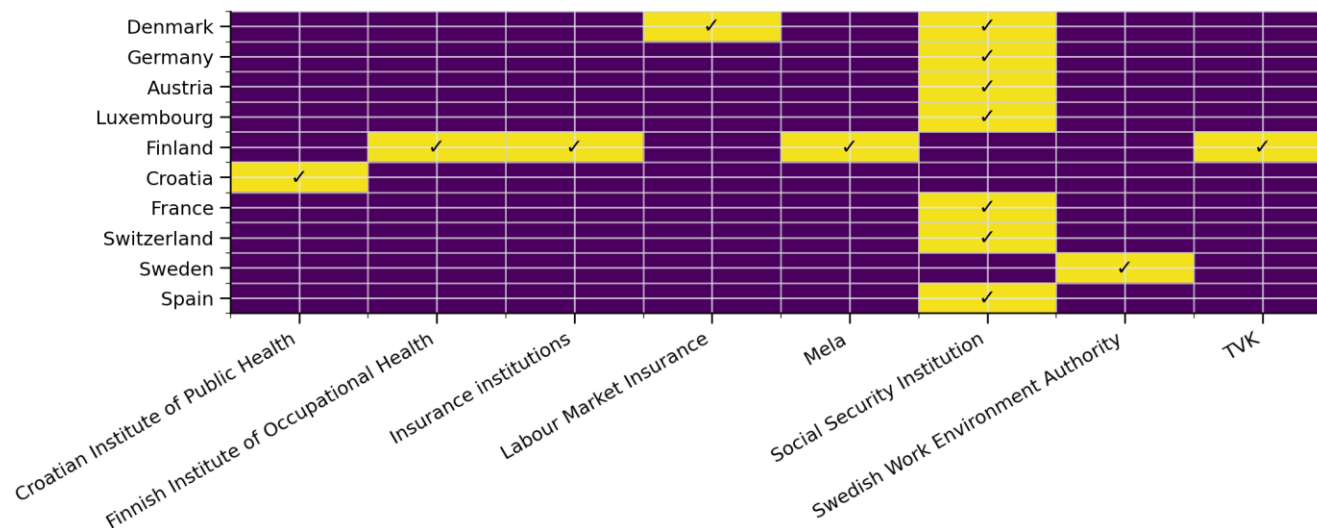


Is data about Occupational Diseases centralized?

Data Centralization

All countries report centralized OD data → highly similar.

Who provides data for centralization (by country)

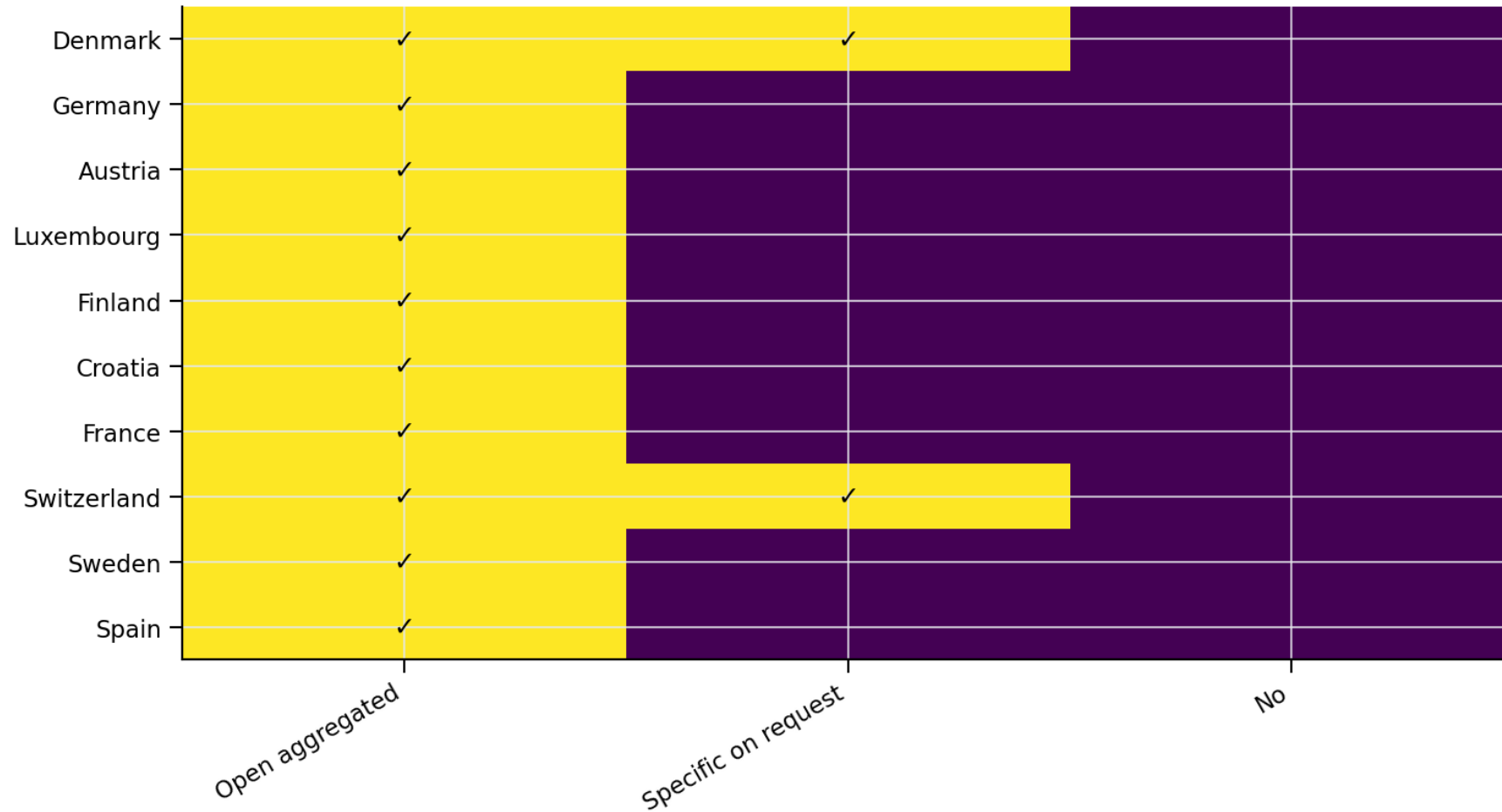


Who is responsible for providing the data for the centralized national level? (multiple answers allowed)

Similarity vs. Disparity (centralization + providers)



Is national data accessible to the public?



Is the national data accessible to the public?
(multiple answers allowed)

Public Access
Most countries provide open aggregated data → similar practice.

Similarity vs. Disparity (public accessibility)

Very Similar

Very Disparate

Links for public access

<https://www.sozialversicherung.at/cdscontent/load?contentid=10008.791265&version=1729762808>

<https://www.hzzzsr.hr/index.php/porefesionalne-bolesti-i-ozljede-na-radu/profesionalne-bolesti/profesionalne-bolesti-u-republici-hrvatskoj/>

<https://at.dk/arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/anmeldte-erhvervssygdomme-i-tal/>

https://viya4.vakes.fi/SASVisualAnalytics/?reportUri=%2Freports%2Freports%2F9bd5ecb7-d967-49c7-8db5-55e3f4b1601d§ionIndex=0&sso_guest=true&reportViewOnly=true&reportContextBar=false&sas-welcome=false

<https://www.assurance-maladie.ameli.fr/etudes-et-donnees/recherche?search=maladie%20professionnelle>

<https://www.dguv.de/de/zahlen-fakten/bk-geschehen/index.jsp>

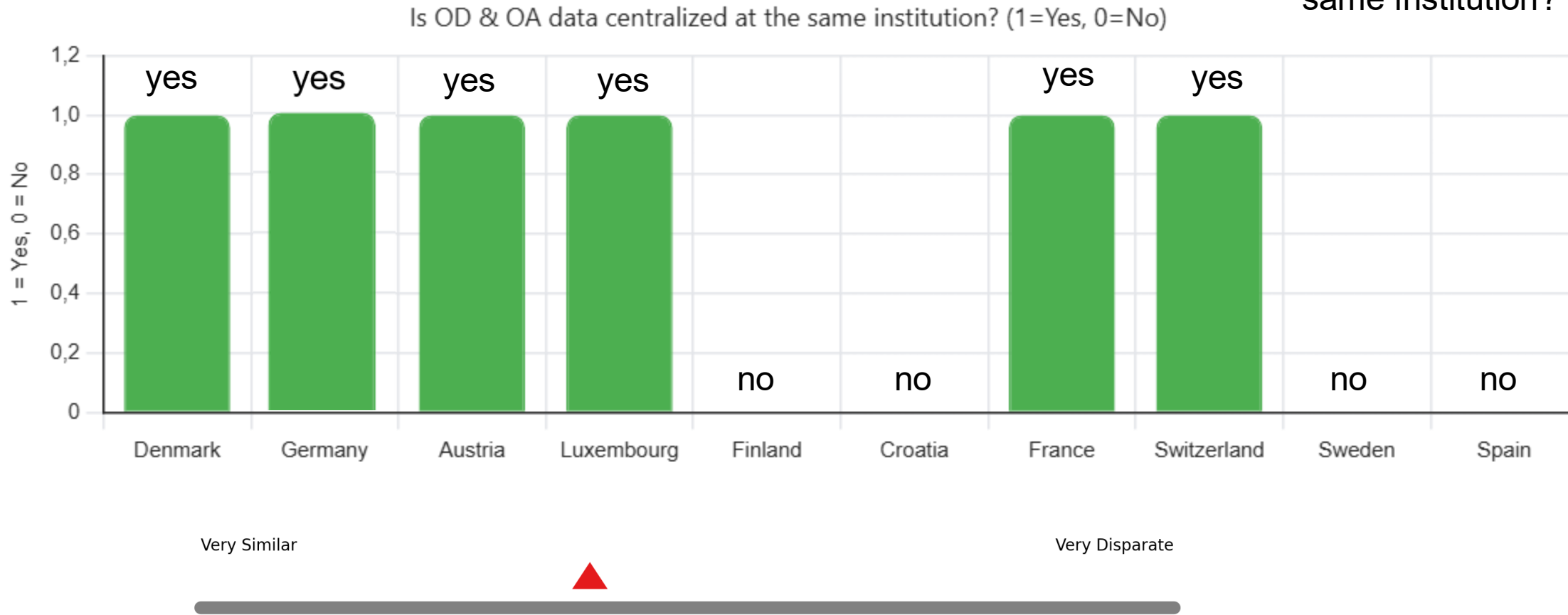
<http://webbstat.av.se/QvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=accesspoint%5Carbetsskadestatistik.qvw&host=QVS%40vmextapp02-hk&anonymous=true>

www.unfallstatistik.ch

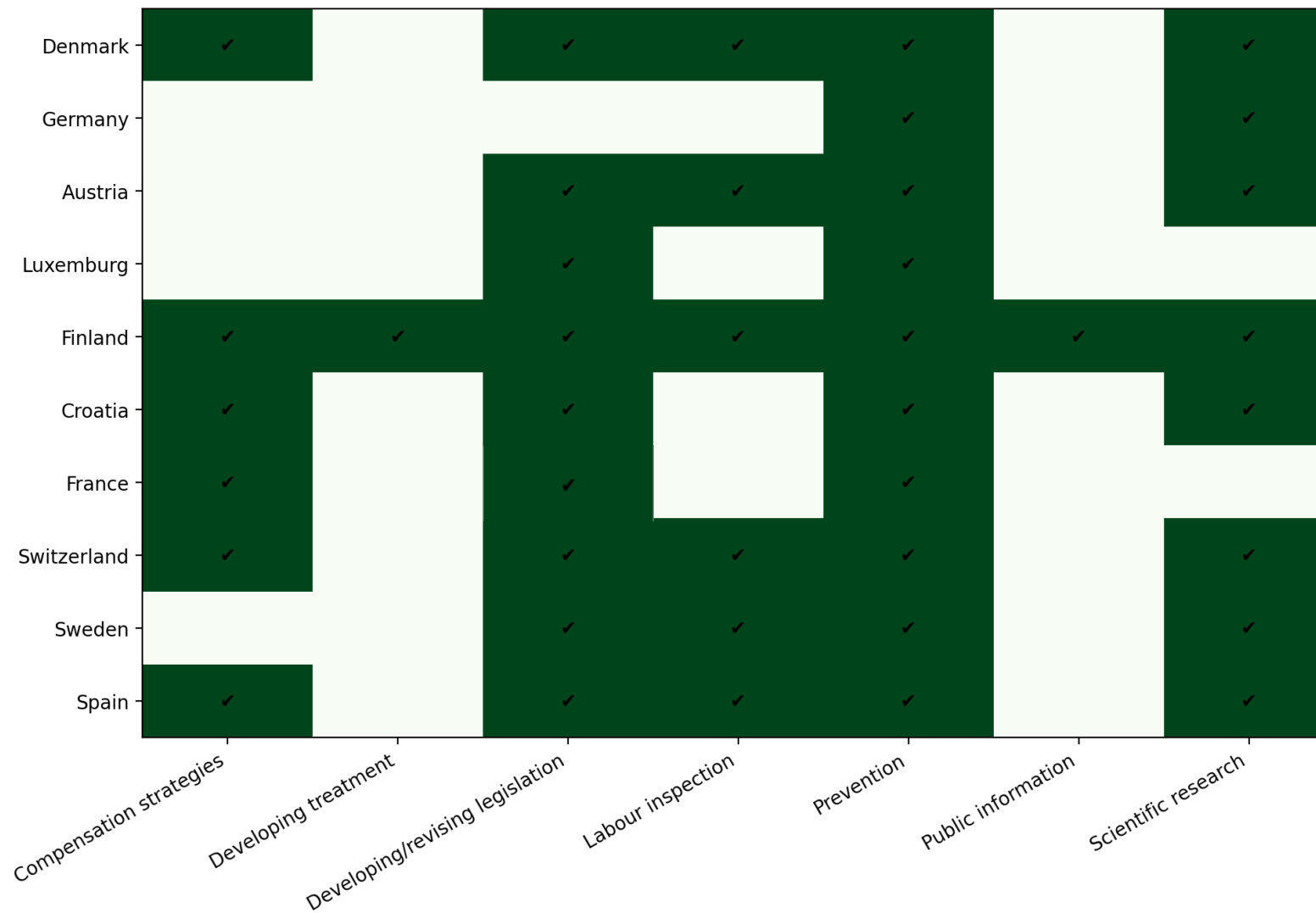
Institutional Setup for Occupational diseases vs Occupational Accidents

Split: some countries use the same institution, others separate → no uniformity.

Is the data for Occupational Diseases and Occupational Accidents centralized at the same institution?



How is the collected OD data used?



How is the collected and analysed data on Occupational Diseases used in your country?
(multiple answers allowed)

Use of Data
Common purposes:
Prevention, Scientific research, Legislation updates
→ broadly aligned.

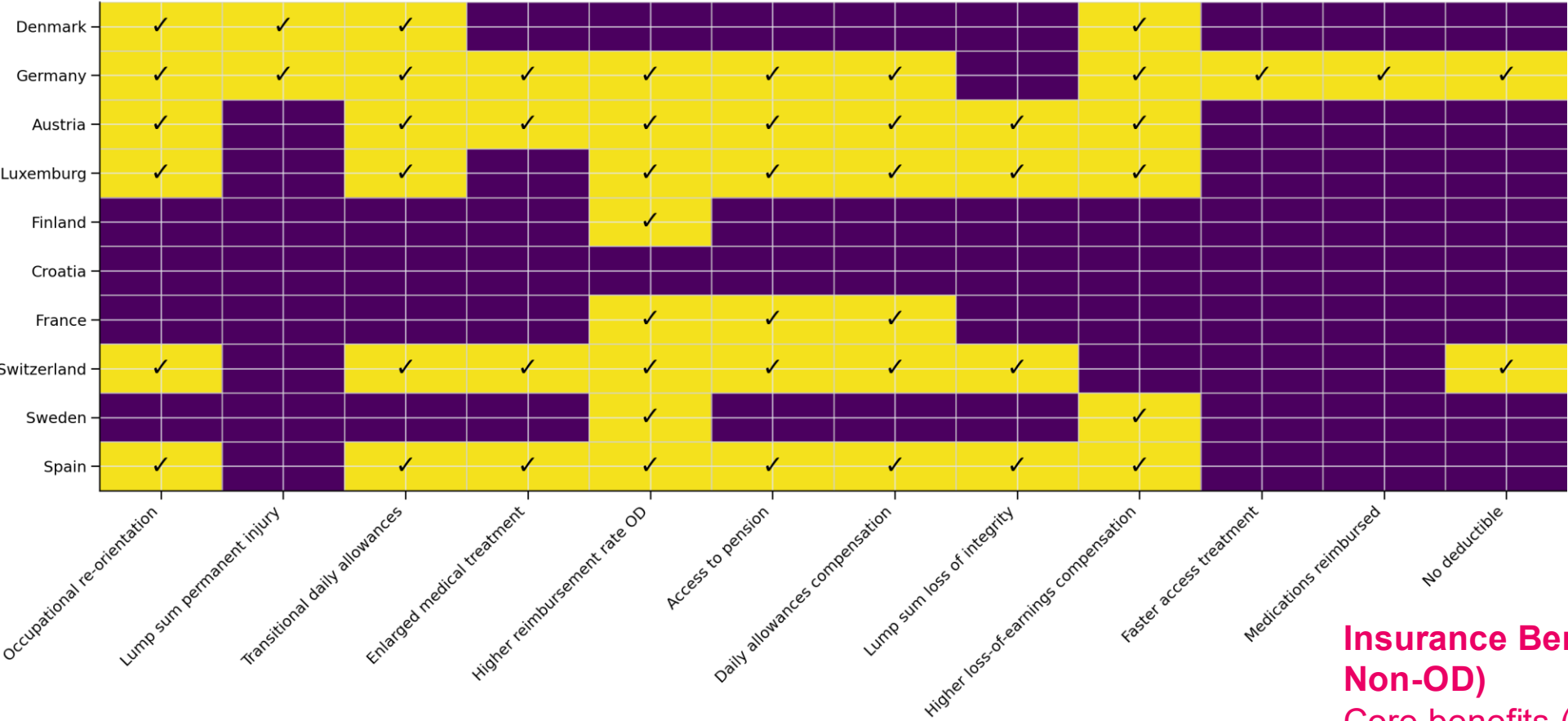
Similarity vs. Disparity (use of data)

Very Similar

Very Disparate



Differences in insurance benefits: OD vs non-OD



Similarity vs. Disparity (benefit differences)

Very Similar

Very Disparate

Insurance Benefit Differences (OD vs Non-OD)

Core benefits (higher reimbursement, OD pension, daily allowances) are common, but country-specific extras (e.g., Finland’s medication coverage, Switzerland’s no deductible) make comparisons uneven.

Conclusion

The survey makes similarities and differences visible in order to highlight that:

- Each country can learn from others, but comparisons between countries should not lead to direct conclusions.
- Each country remains sovereign over its social security system, yet each one can take the opportunity to reflect on its own system. Highlighting differences between systems should be seen as a means to encourage reflection and continuous improvement of one's own practices.
- Making data accessible and known to others is adding value.
- Differences arise from the broader structure of welfare systems, which are influenced by legal frameworks.
- Any comparative reference at the European level must be handled with caution.

**Thank you for your
cooperation**