

Country	Official Reference	Date - DD/MM/YYYY	Qualification of COVID-19 infection as a work related injury (in English)	Employee benefits/compensations offered	Financial source of the compensation/benefit
Argentina	Decreto 367/2020	13-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>Article one of Decree 367/20 determines that the COVID-19 disease will presumptively be considered an occupational disease in the terms of article 6 subsection 2 B of the Labor Risk Law (Law 24.557) for all workers of essential character (health personnel, personnel of the justice services on duty, personnel affected by public works, etc.) according to DNU 297/2020 that declares the Sanitary Emergency.</p> <p>For health workers, Art. 4 adds: In the cases of health workers, the COVID-19 disease, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, will be considered to be directly and immediately causally related to the work carried out, unless it is proven, in the specific case, the non-existence of this last factual assumption.</p>	Workers who become infected with COVID-19 due to their work should have the right to health care and, to the extent that they are unable to work, to monetary benefits or compensation, in case of consequences. Dependent family members (spouse and children) of the person who dies from COVID-19 disease contracted in the context of work-related activities should be entitled to receive monetary benefits or compensation, as well as a funeral allowance or allowance.	<p>Employer-liability system through private carriers</p> <p>Benefits provided for in Law N°24.557 and its amendments.</p> <p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>Employers pay the total cost (pay insurance premiums or provides benefits directly to employees).</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer.</p>
	Ley N° 24.557	13-09-1995			
Australia (Queensland)	Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003	01-07-2020			
Australia (New South Wales)	Workers Compensation Amendment (COVID-19 Weekly Payment Compensation) Regulation 2020	23-10-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Contraction of the virus could qualify as a work contracted disease and fall under the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 (SRC Act).</p> <p>For a disease to be covered it must be contributed to, to a significant degree, by the employee's employment (section 5B).</p> <p>Compared to a work-related injury, it may be more difficult to establish a connection between a worker's contraction of the COVID-19 virus and their employment.</p> <p>In some industries (e.g. health care), and in some circumstances (e.g. in the course of their employment a worker travelled to a high-risk area) this connection may be easier to establish.</p> <p>The workers' compensation authority will determine whether the worker is covered by their scheme and if the contraction of COVID-19 was adequately connected to their employment. They will consider each claim on its merits, with regard to the individual circumstances and evidence.</p>	<p>Employers' liability through a public or private carrier.</p> <p>Workers may be entitled to: Medical expenses, Loss of income (in the form of a weekly benefit), Rehabilitation services, Lump sum compensation or Legal costs</p>	<p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>Employers pay the total cost (pays insurance premiums or provides benefits directly to employees). The cost of premiums varies depending on the assessed degree of risk. Some employers are permitted to self-insured.</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer.</p>
	COVID-19 Legislation Amendment (Emergency Measures – Miscellaneous) Act 2020	14-05-2020			
Australia (Victoria)	COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Bill 2020	24-04-2020			
Austria	Covid 19 Measures Act	15-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>Infection of SARS-CoV-2, considered as a disease under the Epidemic Act 1950 (Epidemiegesetz), entails that the worker suffering from the condition remains paid by its employer.</p>	Social insurance for occupational risks (AUVA)	<p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>The employer receives a subsidy for continued payment from AUVA for COVID-19 infection</p>

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Belgium	Arrêté royal dressant la liste des maladies professionnelles donnant lieu à réparation et fixant les critères auxquels doit répondre l'exposition au risque professionnel pour certaines d'entre elles, 1969	2020-04-01 (information updated on 2020-05-21)	<p>Fedris, the Federal Agency for Occupational Risks, confirms that people with COVID-19 (diagnosed by a laboratory test) who work in the healthcare sector and who are at increased risk of being infected with the viruses can benefit from compensation for occupational disease (see 1.404.03 of the Royal Decree listing the occupational diseases giving rise to compensation and setting the criteria that must be met by exposure to occupational risk for some of them) . This category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel responsible for transporting infected or potentially infected patients; AND staff working in hospitals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in emergency and intensive care departments; - in the departments of pulmonary and infectious diseases; - in other wards where patients with COVID-19 are admitted; who performed diagnostic and therapeutic procedures on patients with COVID-19 infected or potentially infected AND staff working in other hospital services and in care institutions where an outbreak of COVID-19 has occurred. <p>In the aforementioned services and institutions, this concerns medical and paramedical personnel who treat or care for patients and logistics and cleaning personnel who are responsible for the maintenance or cleaning of contaminated equipment or premises. (Other covered workers can submit their claim for reimbursement through the normal procedure).</p> <p>Fedris is closely monitoring the evolution of the epidemic and will adapt its policy, if necessary, on the basis of the new information that becomes available.</p> <p>(05/21/2020) : The Federal Agency for Occupational Risks (Fedris) has made an important decision: covid-19 will be recognized as an occupational disease. This was already the case for the health sector, at least for those who are or were at risk of contracting the virus in the exercise of their profession. But this will be extended to all workers in essential or useful sectors, where the risk of being contaminated in the exercise of their work will be compensated by Fedris.</p>	regular employment injury benefits	Employers' contribution
Bolivia	-	-	No specific qualification found	Social security Social insurance (temporary disability and medical benefits) and mandatory individual account (permanent disability and survivor benefits) system.	Employers' contribution The government contributes as an employer
Brazil	Provisional Measure No 927	22-03-2020	The Provisional Measure (MP) No. 927, which entered in force on 22 March 2020, established: in article 29, that cases of COVID-19 would not be considered occupational diseases, unless the causal link with work is proven. However, on 29 April 2020, the Supreme Court suspended article 29 of MP 927 for its unconstitutionality. On 28 August 2020 Ordinance No. 2,309 was published and included COVID-19 in the List of Work-Related Diseases (LDRT). It was repealed less than a week later by Ordinance No. 2,345 of 2 September 2020.	Social security	Employers' contribution The government finances any deficit; contributes as an employer.

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Canada	<p>Workers Compensation Board - Worker's Fact sheet => Reference: Policy 03-01: Part II - Occupational Disease (Alberta)</p> <p>Information Section on an official website (British Columbia)</p> <p>The Workers Compensation Act, C.C.S.M. c. W200. (Manitoba)</p> <p>Workers' Compensation Act (R.S.N.B. 1973, c. W-13) : articles 7(1), 7(2) and 7(2.1) (New Brunswick)</p> <p>Information section on an official website (Newfoundland and Labrador)</p> <p>Workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia - Supporting workers and employers during the COVID-19 pandemic - Based on the Workers' Compensation Act (Nova Scotia)</p> <p>COVID-19: FAQs about WSIB claims (Ontario)</p> <p>WCB policies, Conditions for Entitlement POL-71 & Occupational Disease POL-65 (Prince Edward Island)</p> <p>Quebec (CNESST Q&A COVID-19)</p> <p>Information for workers on COVID-19 - Worker's Compensation Board (Saskatchewan)</p>	N/A	<p>These Canadian provinces qualify COVID-19 as an occupational disease on a case-by-case basis</p> <p>When a worker contracts COVID-19 as a direct result of the duties of their employment, they are entitled to compensation if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of employment involves sufficient exposure to the source of infection, • The nature of employment is shown to be the cause of the condition, • The nature of employment creates a greater risk of exposure for the worker. 	Social Security	Employer's contribution
Chile	Dictamen 1161-2020	18-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis)</p> <p>On 13 March 2020, the Government Superintendency of Social Security (SUSESO) sent a letter to the Directors of the Mutuas with delegated administration on the occupational accident and diseases. In the document, regarding possible contagions for labour reasons, the Superintendency indicates that article 7 of Law 16,744 must always be kept in mind, which establishes that a disease can be classified as occupational, as long as it is feasible to determine that the contagion was caused directly by the exercise of the profession or the work performed by the person. If not, the case will be classified as a common disease.</p>	Social security	<p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
China	N/A	26-02-2020	<p>Qualified as a work-related injury</p> <p>New coronary pneumonia epidemic prevention and control benefits in health care and related personnel were implemented. The Hebei Province People's and Social Council Chamber released a new workers' compensation insurance program.</p>	<p>Social insurance and employer-liability system.</p> <p>For medical and related personnel who have contracted new coronary pneumonia in the course of their professional duties and have been diagnosed, a green channel for the prompt payment of medical benefits from worker's compensation insurance will be opened. The process will be simplified to ensure convenient and rapid enjoyment of the benefits of workers' compensation insurance.</p>	<p>Employer's contribution</p> <p>Government : Provincial work injury insurance regulatory funds and local governments provide subsidies as needed; contributes as an employer.</p>

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Colombia	Decreto 676 de 2020	19-05-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (automatically recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>Decree 676 of 2020 recognizes covid-19 as an occupational disease</p> <p>[F]rom now on, Covid-19 will be considered as a direct occupational disease contracted by workers in the health sector, including administrative, cleaning, surveillance and support personnel that provide services in the different prevention, diagnosis and care activities of this sickness.</p>	<p>Social security</p> <p>Access to benefits provided in the law</p> <p>Temporary disability benefits: 100% of the insured's last monthly covered earnings is paid from the day after the work injury occurred or the occupational disease was diagnosed until rehabilitation or certification of permanent disability, up to 180 days (may be extended under certain conditions for up to 180 days).</p> <p>All medical care covered.</p> <p>Survivor benefits are also provided.</p>	<p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>Government contributes to the work injury fund using general revenues; contributes as an employer</p>
Costa Rica	Protocolo de atención del INS	30-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis)</p> <p>In the event of reasonable suspicion that a worker was infected by the Coronavirus, due to or as a result of his or her work, he or she would be attended under the protection of the Occupational Risk Policy, which currently covers 1,421,522 collaborators throughout the national territory.</p> <p>It is the employer who is responsible for presenting the accident notice and justifying why it is a work risk. This notification can be made from the Virtual RT system and in exceptional cases, the ticket can be sent to the Health Centers of the INS Health Services Network, for the respective evaluation.</p>	<p>Employer-liability system through a public carrier.</p> <p>Coverage of providing and paying for all the medical-sanitary, rehabilitation and cash benefits</p>	<p>Employers' contributions</p> <p>Employers pay the total cost (pays insurance premiums that vary depending on the assessed degree of risk).</p> <p>Employer's contribution to the Instituto Nacional de Seguros (INS) y la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social (CCSS)</p>
Czech Republic	Narízení vlády č. 290/1995 Sb., kterým se stanoví seznam nemocí z povolání	25-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis)</p> <p>According to the Opinion of 25.3.2020 of the Occupational Medicine Committee of ČLS JEP on the conditions for recognition of COVID-19 as an occupational disease in accordance with Government Decree No. 290/1995 Coll. If COVID-19 infection meets the conditions listed in Government Decree No. 290/1995 Coll. it could be considered an occupational disease.</p> <p>Based on the preliminary Statement of the Society of Occupational Medicine of the Czech Medical Association dated 25 March 2020, COVID-19 shall be recognized as a work-related illness if it occurred at work with demonstrable risk of infection. It would be classified based on Government Decree 290/1995 Coll. as a communicable and parasitic disease, relevant primarily to the health sector.</p>	<p>Social insurance and employer-liability system</p> <p>Salary compensation, compensation for pain and social disability, reimbursement of medical expenses, compensation for property damage, and if the employee dies as a result of his accident at work or occupational disease, his dependent are compensated.</p> <p>The employer is obliged to compensate the employee for damages or moral prejudice caused by an occupational disease</p>	<p>Insured person's contributions for the permanent disability pension (none for the temporary disability benefit), employers' contributions (for both the "temporary disability benefit" and the "permanent disability pension") and payment of premiums. The government finances any deficit.</p>
Denmark	Departmental Guide of the Ministry of Employment	22-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis) or as a accident at work</p>	<p>Universal (medical benefits), social insurance, and employer-liability (through private carriers) system</p> <p>The benefits provided for by the Workers' Compensation Act are as follows.</p>	<p>Employers' contributions (for permanent disability benefits, the total cost of compulsory income security provisions through a private carrier (work injury) and the Labor Market Occupational Disease Fund (occupational disease).) and government's contributions also finance temporary disability benefits under Work Injury.</p>
	Workers' Compensation Act, Act No. 422	10-06-2003	<p>The Ministry of Employment's new guidance makes it clear that employees who are affected by illness as a result of COVID-19 can have that illness recognised as an occupational injury (either as an occupational disease or a work accident) if it is probable that the affected person was exposed to a specific infection during work or was exposed to infection for a period in connection with his or her work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of certain costs for medical treatment, retraining and aids, etc. • Compensation for permanent injuries • Compensation for loss of earning capacity • Transitional Surviving Spouse's Allowance on Death • Compensation for loss of breadwinner • Special allowance for survivors in the event of death caused by willful misconduct or gross negligence 	

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Dominican Republic	Official communication	26-05-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (automatically recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>The Superintendency of Health and Occupational Risks (SISALRIL) informed in an official communication that the COVID-19 disease is covered by the Occupational Risk Insurance (SRL), when it is contracted in the workplace by affiliated health workers (doctors, nurses and assistants, and any other worker who may be infected as a result of their work in the workplace in the health services, whenever it is affiliated with the Occupational Risk Insurance).</p>	<p>Social security</p> <p>This classification benefits these personnel with greater coverage such as 100% in medical care without payments of difference, economic benefits in case of temporary disability of 75% of the worker's salary up to a limit of 4 National Minimum Wages, compensation in case that corresponds and a survivor's pension for dependents if the worker dies, among other benefits granted by this insurance.</p>	<p>Employers' contributions</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
Ecuador	Res. MDT-2020-023	29-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Art. 1.- Amends article 1 of Resolution No. MDT-2020-022, of 28 April 2020 as follows: To determine that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) does not constitute an accident at work or an occupational disease, due to the fact it was declared on 11 March 2020, by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic, except for those cases in which a direct link between exposure to biological agents resulting from work activities contracted by the worker could be established scientifically or by methods appropriate to national conditions and practices.</p>	<p>Social insurance system.</p> <p>Cash and medical benefits</p>	<p>Employers' contributions</p> <p>The government covers 40% of the cost of work injury pensions; contributes as an employer.</p>
Egypt	Decree no. 145 of 2020	14-03-2020	The Minister of Health and Population published Decree no. 145 of 2020, which lists COVID-19 in the first section of infectious diseases set out in Law no. 137 from 1958	<p>Social insurance system</p> <p>National Security Fund</p>	<p>Employer's contribution</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
Estonia	Töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse seadus, 1999	04-08-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis)</p> <p>However, there is no specific program for work injuries and occupational diseases.</p> <p>Coronavirus may be an occupational disease within the meaning of subsection 3 (7) of Regulation No. 66 of 9 May 2005 of the Minister of Social Affairs, 'List of Occupational Diseases', in accordance with which occupational infectious diseases and occupational parasitic diseases are other infectious and parasitic diseases caused by biological hazards of the working environment. Coronavirus would be classified under other occupational infectious diseases.</p>	<p>Universal and social insurance system</p> <p>There is no specific program for work injuries and occupational diseases. Cash and medical benefits are provided through the Sickness and Maternity and Old Age, Disability, and Survivor programs. Under the civil code, additional benefits are provided by employers.</p> <p>The only difference is in case of sickness benefit. In case of occupational disease (or accidents) the employee is entitled to the sickness benefit, which is paid from the second day of absence from work (in other cases the sickness benefit is paid from the fourth day of absence from work).</p>	The employer's contributions to the social security system are not related to the number of cases of occupational diseases or accidents and, therefore, COVID-19 cases have no impact on the employer's contributions.
Finland	Työtaturma- ja ammattitautilaki (459/2015)	24-04-2015	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>[Workers can] claim compensation for a coronavirus infection under the rules on occupational diseases provided that the criteria set out in the Workers' Compensation Act are satisfied.</p>	<p>Employer-liability (through private carriers) and mandatory private insurance system.</p> <p>Employees who have or are suspected of having an infectious disease can be paid a sickness allowance. If employees have been given an order of isolation, quarantine or enforced absence from work because of an infectious disease, such as SARS-CoV-2, they can get sickness allowance from Kela. It is provided as compensation for loss of income due to absence from work.</p>	<p>Employers' contributions (to KELA, the Social Insurance Institution of Finland)</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>

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France	Décret n° 2020-1131 du 14 septembre 2020 relatif à la reconnaissance en maladies professionnelles des pathologies liées à une infection au SARS-CoV2	14-09-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (automatically recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>The coronavirus will automatically be treated as an occupational disease for health care workers who contract the disease while caring for patients with the virus or have otherwise been in contact with the coronavirus in the course of their work. The time limit for coverage (the period during which, after cessation of exposure to the risk, the disease must become apparent and be medically diagnosed in order to be compensated as an occupational disease) is 14 days. For non-care workers, a Covid-19 recognition committee will be created to facilitate the procedure of recognition of the occupational disease and to ensure the homogeneity of the treatment of the requests. To be recognized as an occupational disease, the worker must have been affected by a severe form of the virus.</p>	<p>Social Security (Social Insurance)</p> <p>Recognition as an occupational disease allows for the coverage health care costs for up to 100% of the health insurance rates, a more favorable coverage of daily allowances and finally an indemnity (pension or capital) in case of permanent disability. A pension is paid in the event of death. For self-employed health care workers, compensation will not be paid by the workers' compensation branch.</p>	<p>Employers pay the total cost. Contributions vary according to the assessed degree of risk.</p> <p>Mutualization of the cost between all employers in the mutualized part of their contribution for work accidents and occupational diseases. It will be provided by the State for self-employed health professionals who do not benefit from coverage for occupational diseases.</p>
Germany	Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB) Siebtes Buch (VII) - Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung	14-10-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis ; automatically recognized or healthcare workers)</p> <p>The recognition of a COVID-19 disease as an occupational disease requires that the sick person has worked in the health service, welfare service or in a laboratory or has been exposed to a similar risk of infection through another activity.</p> <p>If an infection with the corona virus SARS-CoV-2 occurs as a result of employment outside of these areas of activity, the illness can constitute an occupational accident based on current knowledge of the spread of the corona virus.</p> <p>Whether the prerequisites for the recognition of a COVID-19 illness as an occupational accident are met must be examined and evaluated by the competent statutory accident insurance institution in each individual case.</p>	<p>Social security (Social insurance)</p> <p>If it is clear that corona disease is related to work, then the patient and his or her relatives are covered in several ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in the case of an occupational disease, the statutory accident insurance covers the costs of treatment as well as medical, occupational and social rehabilitation. 2. in case of reduced earning capacity, it can pay a pension. 3. in case of death of the employee, a survivor's pension is provided for. 4. the costs of a SARS-CoV-2 test can also be reimbursed. For example, if there has been direct contact with a person infected or possibly infected with SARS-CoV-2 in the course of professional activity in the health care system or in laboratories. 	<p>Employer's contributions</p> <p>The employer will pay the allowance for up to 6 week.</p> <p>The allowance can be paid for 78 weeks by the professional or insurance organization.</p>
Ghana	Workmen's Compensation Act	12-08-1987	<p>No specific qualification found</p> <p>Even though the current labour laws do not directly have provisions relating to a pandemic, it can be inferred from section 31 of the Workmen's Compensation Act that in the event that an employee is infected with COVID-19 which arises out of and in the course of their employment, a broad interpretation of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the Court, may lead to the application of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act where the employer may be required to pay compensation</p>	<p>Employer-liability system through private carriers.</p>	<p>Employer pay the total cost (provides benefits directly to employees or pays insurance premiums).</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
Hungary	Decree 27/1996 (VIII. 28.) NM	30-06-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>The coronavirus can be considered an occupational disease if it developed during the patient's work or occupation.</p> <p>This is most conceivable in cases where someone has been in constant contact with the coronavirus as a result of their occupation (e.g., the health care sector).</p>	<p>Social security</p>	<p>Employers' and employees' contributions and government finances deficit</p>

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India	-	29-06-2020	<p>Could qualify as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Work related injury and occupational disease under Section 3 of the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.</p>	<p>Social security</p> <p>The Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) or the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).</p> <p>Employers are obligated to pay compensation to the employees who are injured (including partial or permanent disablement). Only applies to certain types of employment as per Entry-I of Part-A under Schedule-III of the Employee Compensation Act, 1923.</p> <p>Sick leave of seven to twelve days is given to the infected employee.</p>	<p>Employer's contribution</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
Italy	Decreto lege del 17/3/2020 and Circolare n. 74 del 21 maggio 2020	17-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational accident (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>If contracted in the workplace, COVID-19 is considered as a work related accident.</p> <p>Infectious diseases (applies to COVID-19, as well as hepatitis, for example, the brucellosis, AIDS and tetanus) contracted at work have always been, in fact, framed and treated as an accident at work because the virulent cause is the violent cause of the injury, even when the effects of the injury are manifest after a certain time.</p> <p>COVID-19 has been recognized as an occupational injury for doctors, nurses and other employees of the National Health Service, as well as for caregivers employed in a public or private care facility. Recognition as an occupational accident could be granted even in cases where the exact cause of the infection was difficult to determine.</p> <p>The causal link between the workplace and the infection is automatically presumed for this group of employees, in order to cover also cases where the identification of the specific causes and working methods of the infection is problematic.</p>	<p>Social security (Social insurance)</p> <p>All benefits are covered. No malus applied on the employers' contribution.</p> <p>Special systems for lawyers, firemen, military and police personnel, and certain other professions.</p>	<p>Employers' and government's contributions</p>
Japan	-	22-10-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Illness and infectious disease.</p>	<p>Social security</p>	<p>Employers' contributions</p> <p>The government provides subsidies as needed</p>

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Latvia	Ministerial Regulations No. 908Arodslimibu izmeklēšanas un uzskaites kārtība	04-06-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>The list of occupational diseases specified by the Cabinet of Ministers includes diseases caused by biological factors, including infectious diseases, which have arisen while performing work duties in the health care, prevention and social work sector or other services.</p> <p>The list of these communicable diseases now states that the procedure for investigating and recording occupational diseases may be extended to COVID-19.</p> <p>This is envisaged by the amendment to the regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers "Procedures for Investigation and Registration of Occupational Diseases" adopted at the Government sitting on 4 June 2020.</p> <p>According to the procedure for the investigation of occupational diseases, if a person has been diagnosed with the mentioned diseases or their symptoms and is exposed to harmful factors of the work environment, he or she has the right to ask a family doctor to determine whether the diagnosed disease is an occupational disease.</p>	Social insurance system.	Employers' and employees' contributions and financed state health care
Lithuania	Darbo Kodekso 47 Straipsnio Pakeitimo Įstatymas Amendment to article 47 of the labour code	19-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (automatically recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>Acute respiratory disease caused by coronavirus COVID-19</p> <p>When doctors, officials or other professions become infected with coronavirus in the course of their professional activities in which contact with patients is unavoidable or necessary, they may receive a higher sickness benefit during periods of temporary incapacity for work.</p>	Social insurance system.	Employers' contribution and government subsidies
Luxembourg	Tableau des maladies professionnelles en vigueur depuis le 1er août 2016	02-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Coronavirus is considered an occupational disease if it meets the following conditions: it falls under the category of "Infectious or parasitic occupational diseases and tropical diseases" in the Table of Occupational Diseases in force since 1 August 2016 (code 31 01: "Infectious diseases, if the insured person works in an establishment or service dealing with the prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of contagious diseases, or if the insured person is particularly exposed to similar risks of contagion, due to his/her professional activity.)</p>	Social insurance system	Employers' contribution The government contributes as an employer
Malaysia	Official communication & Employees' Social Security Act 1969 & Self Employment Social Security Act 2017 & Invalidity Pension Scheme of the Employee's Social Security Act 1969	02-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>SOCSSO considers the contraction of diseases such as the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and other forms of coronavirus in the line of duty was already addressed in the 5th Schedule of Employment Social Security Act 1969 as an occupational disease.</p>	Social insurance system.	Employers' contributions

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Mexico	Ley del Seguro Social, 1997	21-12-1995 Updated version published on 21-10-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis ; recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>The position has an inherent exposure to risk (list).The risk may be classified as "very high risk", "high risk", "medium risk" or "low risk". The employee must be able to demonstrate that the infection occurred during the course of work or as a result of the type of work performed, or that his or her work station inherently presents a higher risk of infection. The employee must have a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 infection. In other words, the employee must have shown symptoms of coronavirus infection or have received a diagnosis confirmed by a public or private laboratory of the National Public Health Laboratory Network. Similarly, asymptomatic employees who have been in contact with coronavirus patients will not be eligible until they have presented symptoms or their infection has been confirmed by a laboratory test.</p> <p>There is a dormant period of 1 to 14 days between occupational contact or exposure and the onset of clinical symptoms for the employee. Therefore, medical personnel must assess whether the exposure occurred prior to the suspension of work for non-essential activities.</p> <p>It must be demonstrated that the employee has been exposed during or because of work to a person with coronavirus and that any non-occupational exposure is minimal compared to the occupational exposure.</p> <p>Finally, if there is reasonable doubt about the exposure, the facts must be considered from the perspective most favourable to the employee.</p>	Social security	Employers' contributions Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS)
Nigeria	Employment accident and occupational disease benefit	25-11-2010	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>As a virus COVID-19 could be considered occupational disease under the Employee Compensation Act.</p>	Social security	Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF)
New Zealand	Accident Compensation Act 2001.	01-08-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Cover for the COVID-19 virus may be available if the worker is diagnosed with the virus and meets the criteria for a work-related gradual process, disease or infection under section 30 of the Accident Compensation Act 2001</p>	Universal and employer-liability (through a public carrier) system	Employer's and government's contribution
Panama	Nota de Prensa - Caja de Seguro Social	25-05-2020	<p>Could qualify as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Doctor has to conclude how the virus was acquired; if it is work related, it is an occupational risk but if it is at home, it is a common disease, clarified Ladislao Becerra, in charge of the occupational risk section of the La Chorrera agency.</p>	Employer-liability system through a public carrier	Employers pay total cost (pays insurance premiums that vary depending on the assessed degree of risk). The government contributes as an employer.
Peru	Ley N 31025	21-05-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>Law N. 31025 proposes the incorporation of COVID-19 into the list of occupational diseases. In that sense, it proposes to modify Law 26790, Law for the Modernization of Social Security in Health, with the incorporation of a Sixth Complementary Provision. In this provision, the illness caused by the COVID-19 is to be recognized as an occupational illness, with respect to the health care personnel who provide services in the different activities of prevention, diagnosis and care of this illness.</p>	Social security	Employers' contributions The government contributes as an employer (Instituto Peruano de Seguridad Social - IPSS)

Country	Official Reference	Date - DD/MM/YYYY	Qualification of COVID-19 infection as a work related injury (in English)	Employee benefits/compensations offered	Financial source of the compensation/benefit
Philippines	Department of Labor and Employment Employees' Compensation Commission Program	10-06-2020	<p>Work-connected sickness or injury for frontline workers who suffered from COVID 19 infection in relation to their employment.</p> <p>Frontline workers include, but are not limited to, healthcare workers, protective service workers like the uniformed personnel of the AFP and the PNP, cashiers and crews in grocery or stores providing essential products, production and food processing workers, janitors and maintenance workers, and truck drivers involved in the transport of essential goods.</p>	Social insurance system.	<p>Employees' Compensation Program</p> <p>The government finances any deficit.</p>
Poland	Labour Law	As amended 28-08-2019	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>For COVID-19 to be recognized as an occupational disease, the condition for this is a positive assessment of the Department of Health, which will confirm that it occurred under occupational exposure conditions.</p> <p>Pursuant to Labor Code, an occupational disease is a disease included in the list of occupational diseases, if, as a result of the assessment of working conditions, it can be stated indisputably or with a high probability that it was caused by factors harmful to health occurring in the work environment or in connection with the manner of performing work, known as "occupational exposure".</p>	Social security (social insurance)	<p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>Government: The cost of specialized procedures promoting good public health practices.</p>
Portugal	Lei n.o 98/2009, de 4 de setembro & Decreto-Lei n.o 503/99, de 20 de novembro	21-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (automatically recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>The occupational physician responsible for the health surveillance of the health professional with COVID-19 (from exposure in the workplace), must proceed to the Mandatory Participation of Professional Illness (model GDP-13 of the Institute of Social Security, I.P.), aiming at its certification by the Department of Protection against Professional Risks of the Institute of Social Security, I.P. The confirmation of occupational disease by this Institute will allow the health professional to benefit reparation, in kind and/or money, according to what is established in the regime of reparation of the professional illness (Law No. 98/2009 of September 4 and Decree-Law No. 503/99 of November 20, in the current wording).</p>	<p>Social insurance (occupational diseases) and employer-liability (work injury) system.</p> <p>Entitled to cash compensation and medical and allied care, as set out in the Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No.121)</p>	Employers' and employees' contribution and general taxation
Republic of Korea	Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act	05-11-1963	<p>Qualified as a work-related disease</p> <p>Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service (KCOMWEL), which administers insurance for work accidents and occupational diseases, has recognized the infection of Covid 19 as an occupational disease. If an employee subscribes to this coverage and suffers damage while exercising his profession during a business trip outside the borders, he will be covered for an injury at work.</p> <p>The guidance for judgement of COVID-19 infection recently issued by authorities includes:</p> <p>1. Criteria for judging occupational diseases</p> <p>a. Health care workers and virus-infected patient accommodation facility workers: If it is confirmed that health care and patient accommodation facility workers get infected by contact with the patients whilst working, it is recognised as an occupational disease.</p> <p>b. Non-health care workers:</p> <p>Whether or not it is an occupational disease will be determined on a case- by- case basis.</p> <p>[Types of non-health care workers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 inspectors at the airports and ports • Workers travelling to high-risk countries or regions for business purpose • Workers who contacted virus infected colleagues at work 	<p>Social insurance system.</p> <p>Person who gets infected by COVID-19 on his/her duty is eligible for employment injury insurance benefits.</p>	<p>Employers' contribution</p> <p>Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service (KCOMWEL)</p> <p>The government has been covering most of the medical costs for COVID-19 patients in line with the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act, which, the ministry said, explained the small number of workers' compensation cases relative to the country's total caseload of 19,947.</p>

Country	Official Reference	Date - DD/MM/YYYY	Qualification of COVID-19 infection as a work related injury (in English)	Employee benefits/compensations offered	Financial source of the compensation/benefit
Slovakia	Zákon č. 461/2003 Z. z. Zákon o sociálnom poistení Social Insurance Act	21-11-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>If the diagnosis and work history are confirmed, COVID-19 infection can be reported as an occupational disease under item no. 24 of the Occupational Disease List 'Infectious and parasitic diseases other than tropical infectious and parasitic diseases and animal-borne diseases'</p> <p>Article 293 (2) For the purposes of entitlement to an accident allowance, the condition of recognition of an occupational disease shall be deemed to be fulfilled if: (a) the employer of an employee recognized as temporarily incapacitated during a crisis due to COVID-19 confirms that COVID-19 occurred at that worker at work where there is evidence of contact with the disease or infectious material as part of the performance of his duties or activities</p>	Compensation for pain and social exclusion according to Act no. 437/2004 Coll	Employers' contributions; Government finances any deficit
South Africa	Notice on compensation for occupationally-acquired novel Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under compensation for occupational injuries and diseases act, 130 of 1993 as amended.	23-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease</p> <p>Notice on Compensation for occupationally-acquired novel coronavirus disease issued by the Compensation Commissioner, Department of Employment and Labour : COVID-19 cases which arise out of and in the course of employment will be regarded as occupational diseases for purposes of COIDA. This notice deals with occupationally-acquired COVID-19 resulting from single or multiple exposures to confirmed case(s) of COVID-19 in the workplace or after an official trip to high-risk countries or areas in a previous COVID-19-free individual.</p>	<p>Employer-liability system through a public carrier (compensation fund).</p> <p>Section 5. Benefits</p> <p>5.1 temporary total disablement. for how long as it lasts but not more than 30 days.</p> <p>5.1.2 b) if there are complications the commissioner can revise the case</p> <p>Permanent disablement 5.2 in the event of complications the commissioner has the right to access each file on merit and determine if there is any permanent disablement.</p> <p>Medical care 5.3 In all cases of COVID 19 medical aid shall be provided for a period of not more than 30 days from the date of diagnosis. If in the opinion of the DG further medical aid will reduce the extent of the disablement this shall be considered.</p>	<p>Employers pay the total cost (pays insurance premiums that vary depending on the industry and reported accident rate).</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
Spain	Real Decreto-ley 6/2020	10-03-2020	<p>Qualified as a work-related accident</p> <p>Real Decreto-ley 6/2020, of 10 March, adopting certain urgent measures in the economic field and for the protection of public health.</p> <p>Article 5. Exceptional consideration as a situation assimilated to an accident at work of the periods of isolation or infection of workers as a result of the virus COVID-19.</p> <p>1. In order to protect public health, a situation assimilated to an accident at work will be considered, exceptionally, exclusively for the financial benefit of temporary disability of the Social Security system, those periods of isolation or contagion of workers caused by the virus COVID-19.</p> <p>2. In both cases the duration of this exceptional benefit will be determined by the end of isolation and the corresponding discharge</p> <p>3. The worker may be entitled to this benefit in both cases self-employed or working for others from the date of the causative event.</p> <p>4. The date of the causal event will be the date on which the isolation or illness of the worker, without prejudice to the fact that the sick leave issue after that date.</p>	<p>Social insurance system</p> <p>Only temporary incapacity</p>	Employers' contribution

Country	Official Reference	Date - DD/MM/YYYY	Qualification of COVID-19 infection as a work related injury (in English)	Employee benefits/compensations offered	Financial source of the compensation/benefit
Switzerland	-	08-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis ; primarily recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>COVID-19 infection can be an occupational disease, provided that employees in the occupation in question are at much higher risk of contracting the coronavirus than the rest of the population. It is not enough that the person has been contaminated more or less accidentally in the workplace. Each case must be studied in detail. The risk may be much higher for staff in hospitals, laboratories, etc., who come into direct contact with infected persons or objects in the course of their work. Similarly, staff in MCHs and homes for the disabled may be at considerably higher risk in the direct care of infected residents. No recognition as an occupational disease can take place for those whose activity is not focused on the care and support of infected persons, e.g. salespeople, police, or hotel cleaning staff.</p>	<p>Social insurance and mandatory private insurance system</p> <p>There are two types of benefits: In case a worker falls sick: The accident or health insurance covers the treatment (transport, hospitalization, operations and therapy) and it covers also the loss of income (80-100%) – depends on the insurance scheme. In case the worker loses his job or can't work full time anymore: In Switzerland, we also have an unemployment insurance, which covers 70-80% of the income. This benefit is up to 2 years.</p>	<p>Employer's contribution (Total cost. Premiums vary according to the assessed degree of risk).</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>
Turkey	CIRCULAR n°2020/12 & Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law No. 5510	05-07-2020	<p>Not qualified as a work-related injury</p> <p>COVID-19 will be considered as "an illness other than a work accident and an occupational disease, as included in Article 15 of the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law No. 5510".</p>	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	Decision of the State Labor Service of Ukraine	-	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (automatically recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>COVID-19 infection was included in the List of Occupational Diseases. It will be recognized as an occupational disease for medical workers, thus allowing them to qualify for social benefits and compensation if they get sick. It also entails inquiries into reasons of sickness of medical workers</p>	Universal (medical benefits) and social insurance (cash benefits) system.	Employers' and government contributions (Provides subsidies as needed from central and local governments; contributes as an employer)
United Kingdom	The Health Protection (Notification) (Amendment) Regulations 2020	05-03-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Coronavirus (COVID-19) infection is listed as a notifiable disease - The government has taken urgent steps to list coronavirus infection as a notifiable disease in law. On 5 March 2020, a statutory instrument was made into law that adds COVID-19 infection to the list of notifiable diseases and SARS-COV-2 to the list of notifiable causative agents.</p> <p>This change in law requires GPs to report all cases of COVID-19 infection to Public Health England</p> <p>For an occupational exposure to be judged as the likely cause of the disease, it should be more likely than not that the person's work was the source of exposure to coronavirus as opposed to general societal exposure. Such cases may not be easy to identify when COVID-19 is prevalent in the general population.</p> <p>Work with the general public, as opposed to work with persons known to be infected, is not considered sufficient evidence to indicate that a COVID-19 diagnosis is likely to be attributable to occupational exposure</p>	Social insurance and social assistance system	Employers', employees' and government contributions

Country	Official Reference	Date - DD/MM/YYYY	Qualification of COVID-19 infection as a work related injury (in English)	Employee benefits/compensations offered	Financial source of the compensation/benefit
United States	<p>SB 241 (Alaska)</p> <p>Executive Order 20-35 (Arkansas)</p> <p>SB 1159 (California)</p> <p>Ex. Order No. 7JJJ (Connecticut)</p> <p>FL CFO Directive 2020-05 (Florida)</p> <p>Public Act 101-0633 (Illinois)</p> <p>Ex. Order 2020-277 (Kentucky)</p> <p>Ex. Order 2020-125 (Michigan)</p> <p>HF 4537 (Minnesota)</p> <p>Emergency Rule 8 CSR 50-5.005 (Missouri)</p> <p>Emergency Rule 53 (New Hampshire)</p> <p>Ex. Order 2020-12.2 (North Dakota)</p> <p>HB 606 (Ohio)</p> <p>Act 56-2020 (Puerto Rico)</p> <p>HB 3007 (Utah)</p> <p>Act 150 (S.342) (Vermont)</p> <p>Administrative directives (Washington State)</p> <p>New Act 185 (Wisconsin)</p> <p>SF 1002 Emergency Power (Wyoming)</p>	N/A	<p>In most of the States cited below, frontline workers, first line responders and essentials workers who contract COVID-19 are presumed to have an occupational disease, and are eligible for compensations. For specific eligibility criterias, please refer to each States.</p> <p>These categories cover amongst others: firefighter, emergency medical technician, paramedic, peace officer, or health care provider, members of the armed forces...</p> <p>At the federal level, DOL acknowledges, however, that it is difficult to determine the precise moment and method of virus transmission. Therefore, when an employee claims FECA benefits due to COVID-19, federal workers who are required to have in-person and close proximity interactions with the public on a frequent basis - such as members of law enforcement, first responders, and front-line medical and public health personnel - will be considered to be in high-risk employment. In such cases, there is an implicit recognition that a higher likelihood exists of infection due to high-risk employment.</p> <p>A number of other States are in the process of adopting measures to the same effect.</p>	<p>The compensation offered generally depends on the Workers' Compensation Act of each State.</p> <p>Benefits may include coverage for medical treatment, temporary disability, permanent impairment, permanent total disability or death benefits.</p>	Mostly financed through payment of premiums by employers (in many states)
Uruguay	Ley N° 19.873	16-04-2020	<p>Qualified as an occupational disease (primarily recognized for healthcare workers)</p> <p>The Senate of Uruguay declared COVID-19 to be an occupational disease. It only concerns healthcare personnel working directly or indirectly with patients infected with the virus.</p> <p>Article 2.- It is understood that the coronavirus disease COVID 19 will be considered an occupational disease, under the conditions mentioned by article 1 of this law and during the period of time that includes the national health emergency declared by the Executive Power for health personnel medical and non-medical. In the event that the aforementioned requirements are verified, the State Insurance Bank will assume the payment of the temporary rent, during the period of the illness and with a maximum limit of forty-five days.</p>	<p>Employer-liability (through a public carrier) system</p> <p>The calculation base of the referred income will have a limit of ten national monthly minimum wages.</p> <p>In the event that the beneficiary of this law has the right to receive compensation from some other insurance or aid fund and it does not cover 100% of the salary, the difference will be paid until reaching 100% of the salary or said ceiling, the thing that happens first.</p> <p>Medical assistance and its cost, in all cases, will be in charge of the integral health provider of which the affected worker is affiliated.</p>	<p>Premiums paid by employers which vary depending on the assessment risk</p> <p>The government contributes as an employer</p>