

Country	Date MM.DD.YY & Law/decree/text	Qualification of a work-related infection of COVID-19	Benefits/compensations offered	Financial sources	References
Australia		<p>Contraction of the virus could qualify as a work contracted disease and fall under the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 (SRC Act). For a disease to be covered it must be contributed to, to a significant degree, by the employee's employment (section 5B).</p> <p>However, for viruses, it can be difficult to determine the exact time and place of contraction. As a result, it is difficult to determine that employment significantly contributed to the virus. Nonetheless, where an employee's employment puts them at greater risk of contracting the virus, it is easier to prove the significant contribution. For example, if the employment involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •travel to an area with a known viral outbreak •activities that include engagement or interaction with people who have contracted the virus •activities that contravene Department of Health recommendations. <p>Each claim would need to be considered on its individual particularities.</p>	<p>Type of program: Employers' liability through a public or private carrier. No specific measure mentioned for COVID19 infection</p>	<p>Employer: pays insurance premiums which vary depending on the assessed degree of risk. No specific measure mentioned for COVID19 infection</p>	https://www.comcare.gov.au/safe-healthy-work/prevent-harm/coronavirus https://www.natlawreview.com/article/covid-19-coronavirus-qa-australia https://au.finance.yahoo.com/news/unions-call-for-more-support-for-casual-staff-during-coronavirus-033245039.html?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuGFib3Vyc3RhnQub3InL2NvdmIkLTE5LnBocA&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAABmy7Hrmhulls7vDrryGrzZhufcO32F2M-wmB3exQ2W4vJN4B3Oh-NJDIVamWugTakcGepOxp6HOP5ljrAnlIEiQ_iQ-mmD3p4FmMGGeva_EcQkuhRxzGSCIy-E4syUSr6FUy2GAO4Xr2vLyqWgNIz_-kH-Q-Stf-LA7akfitj https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/covid-19-information-workplaces/workers-compensation-and-covid-19
Argentina	2020-04-13	<p>Decreto de necesidad y urgencia DECNU 2020 367 APN PTE</p> <p>Art 1 - La enfermedad COVID-19 producida por el coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 se considerará presuntivamente una enfermedad de carácter profesional -no listada- en los términos del apartado 2 inciso b) del artículo 60 de la Ley No 24.557,</p>	<p>las prestaciones previstas en la Ley N° 24.557 y sus normas modificatorias y complementarias.</p>	<p>employers' contribution</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1W4-FH9DvXtwgctQbPPmairBQQGtUw-O/view <u>Decree's text</u>
Austria	Covid-19 Gesetz 15/03/2020	<p>Die Ansteckung mit SARS-CoV-2, die nach dem Epidemiegesetz 1950 als Krankheit gilt, hat zur Folge, dass der an der Krankheit leidende Arbeitnehmer von seinem Arbeitgeber weiterhin bezahlt wird.</p> <p>(TRANSLATION) 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>	<p>Social insurance (AUVA)</p>	<p>Ihr Arbeitgeber bekommt einen Zuschuss für Ihre Entgeltfortzahlung von der AUVA</p> <p>The employer receives a subsidy for continued payment from AUVA for COVID19 infection</p>	https://jobundcorona.at/daheimbleiben/ https://perma.cc/4VEU-AGX9

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Belgium	2020-04-01	<p>(TRANSLATION)</p> <p>Fedris, the Federal Agency for Occupational Hazards, confirms that people with COVID-19 (diagnosed by laboratory test) who work in the healthcare sector and who are at a significantly increased risk of being infected with the virus are eligible for occupational disease compensation.</p> <p>This category includes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ambulance service providers involved in the transport of patients with COVID-19 ; - staff working in hospitals; - in emergency and intensive care units; - in pulmonary and infectious disease departments; - other departments where patients with COVID-19 are admitted; - who have performed diagnostic and therapeutic procedures on patients with COVID-19; - staff working in other departments and care institutions where a COVID-19 outbreak has occurred (two or more cases clustered together). Cases of COVID-19 among staff treating or caring for patients who do not fall into one of the above categories may be recognized if the illness can be linked to documented professional contact with a patient with COVID-19. <p>(Other covered workers may submit their claim through the regular procedure).</p> <p>Fedris is closely monitoring the evolution of the epidemic and will, if necessary, adapt its policy on the basis of new information that will become available.</p>	social security No specific measure mentioned for COVID19	Employers' contribution No specific measure mentioned for COVID19	https://fedris.be/fr/node/2701
Brazil	03/22/2020	<p>The Chapter 29 of the Provisional Measure No. 927 of March 22, 2020 established that "cases of contamination by the coronavirus (covid-19) will not be considered occupational, except upon proving the causal link".</p>	social security	Employers' contribution	http://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/medida-provisoria-n-927-de-22-de-marco-de-2020-249098775 https://blog.grancursosonline.com.br/doenca-ocupacional-e-covid-19/
Canada (Quebec)	CNESST Q&A COVID-19 - 3/31/2020	<p>(TRANSLATION) A worker who may have contracted Coronavirus (COVID-19) through exposure in the workplace can be compensated since it can be considered an occupational injury.</p> <p>To do so, the worker must consult a physician who will make the diagnosis, notify his or her employer and complete the worker's claim that he or she will send to CNESST. The worker will have to demonstrate that he or she has been in contact with the virus because of or during his or her work. The link with work must be demonstrated in a preponderant manner.</p> <p>CNESST's decision will take into account the particularities inherent to each application.</p> <p>Like the other types of occupational injuries, a worker who wishes to claim compensation following an occupational injury must complete the Worker's Claim form and send it to CNESST, along with the medical certificate. This request can be made online.</p>	<p>(TRANSLATION) Workers with COVID-19 who become infected during the course of their employment may be entitled to the usual benefits and services provided by the Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Act.</p> <p>Following acceptance of the claim, the worker could claim, among other things, reimbursement of the costs of medical assistance (e.g., medication), travel, accommodation, and so on.</p> <p>As soon as the claim is accepted, the worker may be reimbursed for all costs incurred for care, treatment or medication related to his or her occupational injury and in accordance with the legal framework. In addition, the worker may be entitled to income replacement benefits as soon as a work stoppage is necessary in connection with his or her employment injury.</p>	<p>(TRANSLATION) Contributions of employers who are members of CNESST</p>	https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/salle-de-presse/Pages/coronavirus.aspx

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Canada (Ontario)	COVID-19: FAQs about WSIB claims -	<p>While the nature of some people's work may put them at greater risk of contracting the virus, for example those treating someone with COVID-19, any claims received by the WSIB will need to be adjudicated on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the facts and circumstances.</p> <p>If the worker has contracted COVID-19 while at work (and has a diagnosis or symptoms of COVID-19), he/she may file a claim to determine if he/she is eligible for WSIB coverage.</p>	(TRANSLATION) Workers with COVID-19 who become infected during the course of their employment may be entitled to the usual benefits and services provided by the Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Act.	Contributions of employers who are members of WSIB Ontario	https://www.wsib.ca/fr/faq-sur-les-demandes-aupres-wsib
Canada (British Columbia)		<p>When a worker contracts COVID-19 as a direct result of their employment, they are entitled to compensation if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>Evidence that the worker has contracted COVID-19, either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a medical diagnosis in a medical report, or non-medical factual evidence where other evidence establishes the existence of COVID-19, the nature of the worker's employment created a risk of contracting the disease significantly greater than the ordinary exposure risk of the public at large. Work-related example :Acute care hospital worker, who is treating patients who have been diagnosed with COVID-19. In these cases, they are at greater risk than the general public of contracting the disease. <p>Claims submitted for COVID-19 contracted through a work-related exposure are adjudicated on a case-by-case basis. WorkSafeBC will look at details such as whether the worker has a diagnosis of COVID-19, their symptoms, and their employment activities.</p>	<p>The employee will receive his regular workers' compensation benefits.</p> <p>No specific measure mentioned for COVID19</p>	<p>Employers contributions to SafeWorkBC</p> <p>No specific measure mentioned for COVID19</p>	https://www.worksafebc.com/en/about-us/covid-19-updates/claims/information-for-workers

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Canada (Alberta)	Worker's Compensation Board Worker's Fact sheet => Reference: Policy 03-01: Part II - Occupational Disease	<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. 	<p>Like any other claim, if the worker's illness meets the conditions for coverage, WCB-Alberta will cover medical aid costs and any time lost due to the condition.</p>	Employer's contributions to the Worker's Compensation Board - Alberta	https://www.wcb.ab.ca/assets/pdfs/workers/W_F_COVID-19.pdf
Canada (Manitoba)	The Workers Compensation Act, C.C.S.M. c. W200.	<p>In order for a COVID-19 claim to be accepted, the WCB must determine that a worker contracted the virus as a result of an exposure arising out of and in the course of his or her employment. To determine the link between work and COVID-19 claims, the WCB looks at details such as the person's work activities, symptoms and whether they have a diagnosis of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Workers' compensation benefits include wage loss benefits, health care benefits and permanent impairment benefits.</p>	Employers' contribution	https://www.wcb.mb.ca/how-the-wcb-is-responding-to-covid-19#worker
Canada (Nova Scotia)	Workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia - Supporting workers and employers during the COVID-19 pandemic - Based on the Workers' Compensation Act	<p>The rules regarding infectious diseases, as set out in the Workers' Compensation Act, provide that benefits or services are available for work-related injury or illness, including a worker who contracted an infectious disease (such as COVID-19) during the course of their employment.</p> <p>As with any claim, the WCB-NS will adjudicate those related to COVID-19 on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>To determine if a claim for COVID-19 or any an infectious disease claim is compensable, WCB follows a thorough process of gathering, analyzing, and weighing evidence on which to make a decision. Every claim is looked at closely based on its own details.</p> <p>The Act does not provide coverage for workers who cannot work due to quarantine or self-isolation, or workers who were sent home on a precautionary basis.</p>	<p>Like any other claim, if the worker's illness meets the conditions for coverage, WCB-NB will cover medical aid costs and any time lost due to the condition.</p>	Employers' contributions to the Workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia	https://www.wcb.ns.ca/About-Us/WCB-Nova-Scotias-Response-to-COVID-19/Supporting-workers-and-employers-during-the-COVID-19-pandemic.aspx

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Canada (Nouveau Brunswick)	Workers' Compensation Act (R.S.N.B. 1973, c. W-13) : articles 7(1), 7(2) and 7(2.1)	Claims submitted for a COVID-19 virus infection contracted through a work-related exposure are adjudicated on a case-by-case basis. For a claim to be accepted, evidence must show that the infection arose out of and in the course of employment and the risk of contracting the disease through the employment is greater than the risk associated with contracting it through day-to-day living	Worker's compensation benefits include 85% of pre-accident earnings and expenses related to medical treatment and health care	Employer's contribution	https://www.travailsecuritairenb.ca/politiques-et-lois/politiques/voir-nos-politiques/criteres-d-admissibilite-maladies-infectieuses
Canada (Saskatchewan)	Information for workers on COVID-19 - Worker's Compensation Board - Saskatchewan	<p>A worker may be entitled to compensation if there is a confirmed link between the workers exposure and their employment, and they contract COVID-19 .Based on WCB policy, Injuries – Communicable Disease (POL 02/2010), the following conditions must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is confirmed exposure to the disease in the workplace. - The time period that the illness is contracted is in close proximity to the confirmed workplace exposure. - The nature of employment creates a greater risk of exposure for the worker than to the general population. <p>Examples of claims that may be accepted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute care hospital worker: A worker providing treatment to patients for COVID-19. As this worker is at greater risk than the general public, they may have an acceptable claim. - Retail worker: A worker, while working with the general public, interacts with a customer who has been confirmed as having contracted COVID-19, may have an acceptable claim. 	Like any other claim, if the employee's claim meets the conditions (proof of work exposure to the virus), coverage will be extended for medical aid and any lost wages due to the condition.	Employer's contributions to the Worker's Compensation Board - Saskatchewan	http://www.wcbask.com/workers/information-for-workers-on-covid-19/

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Chile	03/13/2020	<p>El 13 de marzo de 2020, la Superintendencia Gubernamental de Seguridad Social (SUSESO) envió un oficio a los Directores de las Mutuas con administración delegada en materia de accidentes de trabajo y enfermedades profesionales. En el documento, en relación con los posibles contagios por razones laborales, la Superintendencia indica que siempre se debe tener en cuenta el artículo 7 de la Ley 16.744, que establece que una enfermedad puede ser clasificada como ocupacional, siempre que sea factible determinar que el contagio fue causado directamente por el ejercicio de la profesión o el trabajo realizado por la persona. En caso contrario, el caso se clasificará como una enfermedad común.</p> <p>(TRANSLATION) On 13 March 2020, the Government Superintendency of Social Security (SUSESO) sent a letter to the Directors of the Mutuals 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 it 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	Employers' contribution	https://www.suseso.cl/605/w3-article-586339.html
China	03/30/2020	<p>Occupational disease</p>	<p>social security and employers' liability</p> <p>Compensation for occupational diseases is only for medical care.</p>		<p>Information received by ILO</p> <p>http://www.mohrss.gov.cn/SYrlzyhshbz/dongtaixinwen/dfdt/202002/t20200226_360682.html</p>

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Colombia	03/27/2020	<p>MINISTERIO DE SALUD Y PROTECCIÓN SOCIAL y el MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO publicaron en forma conjunta los "Lineamientos para Prevención Control y Reporte de Accidente por Exposición Ocupacional al COVID-19 en Instituciones de Salud", mediante el cual se brinda cobertura a los trabajadores de la salud expuestos al riesgo de contraer la infección por Covid-19 debido su labor dentro del Sistema General de Riesgos Laborales. La contingencia podrá calificarse tanto como accidente en caso que ocurra un accidente biológico, como enfermedad laboral cuando el trabajador expuesto presenta síntomas respiratorios y prueba positiva para COVID-19. Una vez reportada, intervienen los mecanismos de protección con el fin de que los trabajadores de la salud que presenten la enfermedad perciban las prestaciones económicas y asistenciales.</p> <p>(TRANSLATION) The MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION MINISTRY OF LABOR and the MINISTRY OF LABOR jointly published the "Guidelines for the Prevention, Control and Reporting of Accidents due to Occupational Exposure to COVID-19 in Health Institutions", through which coverage is provided to health workers exposed to the risk of contracting Covid-19 infection due to their work within the General System of Occupational Risks. The contingency may be classified as an accident in the event of a biological accident, or as an occupational disease when the exposed worker presents respiratory symptoms and tests positive for COVID-19.</p>	<p>social security Access to benefits provided in the law</p>	<p>Employers' contribution Government contributes to the work injury fund using general revenues</p>	https://id.presidencia.gov.co/Paginas/prensa/2020/Ministro-Salud-anuncia-que-coronavirus-COVID-19-sera-declarado-como-enfermedad-orden-profesional-si-los-trabajadores-200327.aspx
Czech Republic	Government Decree No. 290/1995 Coll	<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>Measures provided in the law are granted:</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>Employers' contribution and payment of premiums and government finances any deficit</p>	https://www.lkcr.cz/koronavirus-doporucone-postupy-449.html , https://ppropo.mpsv.cz/XII34Pracovniuryazane-mocizpovola
Denmark	Workers' Compensation Act, Act No. 422 of June 10, 2003 nothing specific for COVID 19	<p>Recognized as an employment injury if it is found on the List of Occupational Diseases or if the Committee on Occupational Diseases, in its recommendation, indicates that it is probable, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the disease was caused by specific factors in the workplace</p>	<p>Universal for medical care and a mix regime (social security and employers' liability through private carriers)</p> <p>The benefits provided for by the Workers' Compensation Act are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reimbursement of certain costs for medical treatment, retraining and aids, etc. 2. Compensation for permanent injuries 3. Compensation for loss of earning capacity 4. Transitional Surviving Spouse's Allowance on Death 5. Compensation for loss of breadwinner 6. Special allowance for survivors in the event of death caused by wilful misconduct or gross negligence 	<p>Employer: 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).</p>	http://ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=65420&p_country=DNK&p_count=24 42

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Ecuador	Res. MDT-2020-023	<p>"Art. 1.- Reformar el artículo 1 de la Resolución Nro. MDT-2020-022, de 28 de abril de 2020, por el siguiente texto:</p> <p>"Determinar que la enfermedad del coronavirus (COVID-19) no constituye un accidente de trabajo ni una enfermedad profesional, en virtud que la misma fue declarada el 11 de marzo de 2020, por la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) como pandemia, a excepción de aquellos casos en los que se pudiera establecer de forma científica o por métodos adecuados a las condiciones y a las prácticas nacionales, un vínculo directo entre la exposición a agentes biológicos que resulte de las actividades laborales contraídas por el trabajador."</p> <p>(TRANSLATION)</p> <p>"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 March 11, 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>	Cash and medical benefits	Employers' contributions	ISSA country profile and ILO information
Estonia	2020-08-04	Covid-19 virus could be considered work related disease, but only if the infections is 100% related to the performance of work tasks.	occupational accidents and diseases are compensated similarly as other diseases and accidents that are not work related. 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).	the employer's contributions to the social security system are not related to the number of cases of occupational diseases or accidents and therefore the Covid-19 cases have no impact on the employer's contributions.	Ministry of social affairs Work and pension policy department
Finland		SARS-CoV-2 is considered an infectious disease, which is encompassed by the Social Insurance Institution of Finland	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 a SARS-CoV-2, they can get sickness allowance from Kela. It is provided as compensation for loss of income due to absence from work.	KELA, the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (financed by employers' contribution)	https://ek.fi/ajankohtaista/uutiset/2020/03/26/ek-suosittelee-yrityska-varautumaan-koronaviruksen-mahdolliseen-laajamittaiseen-leviamiseen/ https://www.kela.fi/web/en/sickness-allowances-infectious-disease
France	03/23/2020 (déclaration du ministre de la santé)	Le coronavirus sera traité comme une maladie professionnelle pour les travailleurs de la santé qui contractent la maladie en soignant des malades du virus ou ont été autrement en contact avec le coronavirus dans l'exercice de leur activité professionnelle.	social security/benefits	Employers' contribution	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYuZtD4xXdy https://www.economie.gouv.fr/coronavirus-soutien-entreprises
Italy	Decreto legge del 03/17/2020	If contracted in the workplace or by commuting to work, COVID-19 is considered as a work related accident. In early April, more than 500 requests had been presented to INAIL by health workers.	Social security All benefits are covered. No malus applied on the employers' contribution.	contributive scheme (by employers)	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2020/03/17/70/sg/pdf
Japan	03/30/2020	If a worker is deemed to have contracted COVID-19 at work or while commuting to work, they are eligible for work injury insurance benefits.	social security	employers' contribution and government subsidies	https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryou/dengue_fever_qa_00007.html#Q7-1

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Lithuania	Letton:Darbo Kodeksas 47 Straipsnio Paketimo įstatymas English: Amendment to article 47 of the labour code (March 19th 2020)	MORE INFORMATION?	Social security	Employers' contribution and government subsidies	https://www2.deloitte.com/lit/en/pages/legal/articles/covid-19-crisis--employment-law-in-lithuania.html https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lit/TAP/d21fe7c0734711ea38ed97835ec4df6?fwid=1cf209027 https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/services/tax/navigation/the-tax-measures-in-response-to-Covid-19.html?c1=lithuania
New Zealand	27/03/2020	So far the government did not pronounced itself on this question. The Government announced it was working on arrangements for those in essential work who require sick leave due to COVID-19.	Universal and employers' liability through private carriers	The Government uses the funds made available for the Wage Subsidy Scheme to pay companies so they can keep employees on their pay roll.	https://www.employment.govt.nz/leave-and-holidays/other-types-of-leave/coronavirus-workplace/wage-subsidy/
Paraguay	ley 6524 que declara l'estado di emergencia a causa del COVID 19	No specific mention of COVID19 as work related injury	social security system		
Poland	U S T AWA z dnia 30 października 2002 r.	No qualification found yet Must be assessed with a work injury or occupational disease.	Social security. Cash benefits for insured workers (except permanent disability) Temporary disability benefit: 100% of the insured's average earnings in the 12 months before the disability began is paid from the first day for up to 182 days (may be extended to 270 days). Rehabilitation allowance: 100% of the insured's earnings is paid for up to 12 months if recovery is likely and the insured is no longer eligible for a temporary disability benefit.	Employers' contribution Government: The cost of specialized procedures promoting good public health practices.	https://www.issa.int/en/country-details?countryId=PL&regionId=EUR&filtered=false
South Africa	03/27/2020	Notice on Compensation for occupationnally-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. Occupationally-acquired COVID-19 is a disease contracted by an employee as defined in the COID Act arising out of and in the course of his or her employment. This notice deals with occupationnally-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.	Employers' liability (through private carriers) Section 5. Benefits 5.1 temporary total disablement. for how long as it lasts but not more than 30 days. 5.1.2 b) if there are complications the commissioner can revise the case 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. 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.	Employers pay premiums	http://www.labour.gov.za/DocumentCenter/Publications/Compensation%20for%20Occupational%20Injuries%20and%20Diseases/Notice%20on%20Compensation%20for%20Occupationally%20Acquired%20Corona%20virus%20under%20COIDA%20Amended%20Act.pdf

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Rep. of Korea	Industrial Accident Compensation Act in Korea	<p>"According to Industrial Accident Compensation Act in Korea, COVID19 infection can be classified as occupational diseases.</p> <p>Article 37 (Standards for Recognition of Occupational Accidents)</p> <p>(.....)</p> <p>2. Occupational disease:</p> <p>(a) Any disease caused by handling or being exposed to any physical agent, chemical substance, dust, pathogen, work imposing a burden on his/her body, or any other agent causing trouble to his/her health while performing his/her duties;</p> <p>(b) Any disease caused by an occupational injury;</p> <p>(c) Any other disease caused in connection with his/her duties;</p> <p>3. (.....)</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: Whether or not it is an occupational disease will be determined on a case- by- case basis. [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 	Social security Person who gets infected by COVID-19 on his/her duty is eligible for regular employment injury insurance benefits.	Employers' contribution	Information for KCOMWEL
Switzerland	2020-04-15	In Switzerland the COVID 19 disease is qualified as a work related disease. It has to be proven that the risk to get infected at work is much higher than in private life. This will be decided case by case. If it's not work related, the health insurance will cover the expenses. To have an accident insurance and a health insurance is compulsory in Switzerland.	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.	mix sources of funds	Information from SUVA www.suva.ch
Turkey	2020-03-25	Not qualified yet as an occupational disease, but past Supreme Court decision qualified the swine flu (H1N1) as a work accident.	social security	mix sources of funds	http://turkishlaborlaw.com/uncategorized/covid-19-in-turkish-labor-law/
United Kingdom	2020-05-03	Coronavirus (COVID-19) listed as a notifiable disease - The government has taken urgent steps to list coronavirus as a notifiable disease in law. On 5 March 2020, a statutory instrument was made into law that adds COVID-19 to the list of notifiable diseases and SARS-CoV-2 to the list of notifiable causative agents. This change was made by adding them to the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010. This change in law requires GPs to report all cases of COVID-19 to Public Health England	Social insurance and social assistance system	employers', employees' and government contributions	https://www.gov.uk/government/news/coronavirus-covid-19-listed-as-a-notifiable-disease

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United States (New York)		<p>Depending on the circumstances, COVID-19 may be considered an occupational illness or disease which is covered under NRS Chapter 617. For an occupational disease to be covered by workers' compensation, it must arise out of and in the course of employment.</p> <p>There are a number of factors that must be met in order to constitute the "out of and in the course of employment" requirement, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There must be a direct causal connection between the conditions under which the work is performed and the occupational disease; - The occupational disease followed as a natural incident of the work as a result of the exposure caused by the nature of the employment; - It can be fairly traced to the employment as the proximate cause; and - It does not come from a hazard to which workers would have been equally exposed outside of employment. <p>This means there must be a direct connection between the work and exposure to COVID-19. Simply contracting the illness does not mean that workers will be covered by workers' compensation. However, healthcare professional or a first responder are likely covered by workers' compensation.</p>		<p>Mostly financed through payment of premiums by employers (in many states)</p> <p>for NY: http://www.wcb.ny.gov/content/main/onthejob/OccDisease.jsp</p>	
Uruguay	03/24/2020	<p>EL Poder Legislativo aprobó un proyecto de ley remitido por el Ejecutivo que declara al Coronavirus COVID-19 como una enfermedad profesional. El proyecto de ley, considerado como "grave y urgente", está dirigido a cubrir al personal de la salud (trabajadores médicos y no médicos) que estén expuestos al contagio de este agente patógeno. Básicamente, implica que en caso de contagio del personal sanitario producido por el contacto con pacientes infectados deberá considerarse como enfermedad profesional mientras la declarada emergencia sanitaria nacional. Asimismo, contempla un procedimiento especial de acreditación de la patología ocasionada durante la prestación de servicios así como la cobertura extraordinaria del trabajador damnificado por parte del Banco de Seguros del Estado (B.S.E.)</p> <p>The Senate of Uruguay declared COVID occupational disease. It would include healthcare personnel working directly or indirectly with patients infected with the virus.</p>	<p>Employer-liability (through a public carrier) system</p>	<p>Premiums paid by employers which vary depending on the assessment risk</p>	<p>https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-trabajo-seguridad-social/comunicacion/noticias/camara-senadores-aprobo-proyecto-ley-incluye-covid-19-enfermedad-profesional</p>