

Assemblea annuale Federmanager Bologna – Ferrara - Ravenna

FOCUS II – il progettoLASIA – LAbour Safety Innovation Award

**Contributo di
Emanuele Gatti
18-06-2024**

Agenda

1. Camera di Commercio Italiana per la Germania – ITKAM e.V.
2. Associazione Sign
3. Possibilità di approfondimento e confronto dati tedeschi su sicurezza ed incidenti sul lavoro
4. Conclusioni

1. ITKAM e.V.

2. Germany and Italy

Germany and Italy in comparison (2022)

	Italien	Deutschland
Population in 1000	58.851	84.359
Gross Domestic Product (GDP; Mrd. €)	1.946	3.877
GDP pro Capita (Purchasing Power Standard)	34.369	41.347
Export (Mio. €)	626.169	1.593.285
Import (Mio. €)	660.210	1.505.152

Source: Eurostat

2. Germany

Germany's Most Important Export Partners, Export Share in Billions (2023)

Rang	Country	2023
1	USA	159,3
2	France	117,8
3	Unterlands	112,9
4	China	97,9
5	Poland	89,8
6	Italy	85,9

2. Germany

Germany's most important import partners, import share in billions (2023)

Rang	Country	2023
1	China	159,3
2	Netherlands	117,8
3	USA	112,9
4	Poland	97,9
5	Italy	89,8
6	France	85,9

ITKAM

WHERE ITALY AND GERMANY COME TOGETHER

The Italian Chamber of Commerce for Germany (ITKAM), established in **1911** under German law as a **non-profit association** of entrepreneurs and professionals, is **recognized by the Italian government** under the law of 1.7.1970, n. 518.

ITKAM is a bilateral association that operates on the Italian and German markets to **foster and increase economic relations and cooperation between companies in both countries.**

ITKAM is present in Germany with **three operational offices** (Frankfurt, Berlin, Leipzig), several **representative offices in Italy**, and a **desk in Vienna** (ITKAM Austrian Desk).



ITKAM

WHERE ITALY AND GERMANY COME TOGETHER



An Association of
+400
Businesses active in
Italy and/or
Germany



One of the
86
Italian Chambers of
Commerce abroad



Made in Italy

ambassadors, from
traditional sectors to
new technologies



More than **500**
The network of
professionals who work
with us



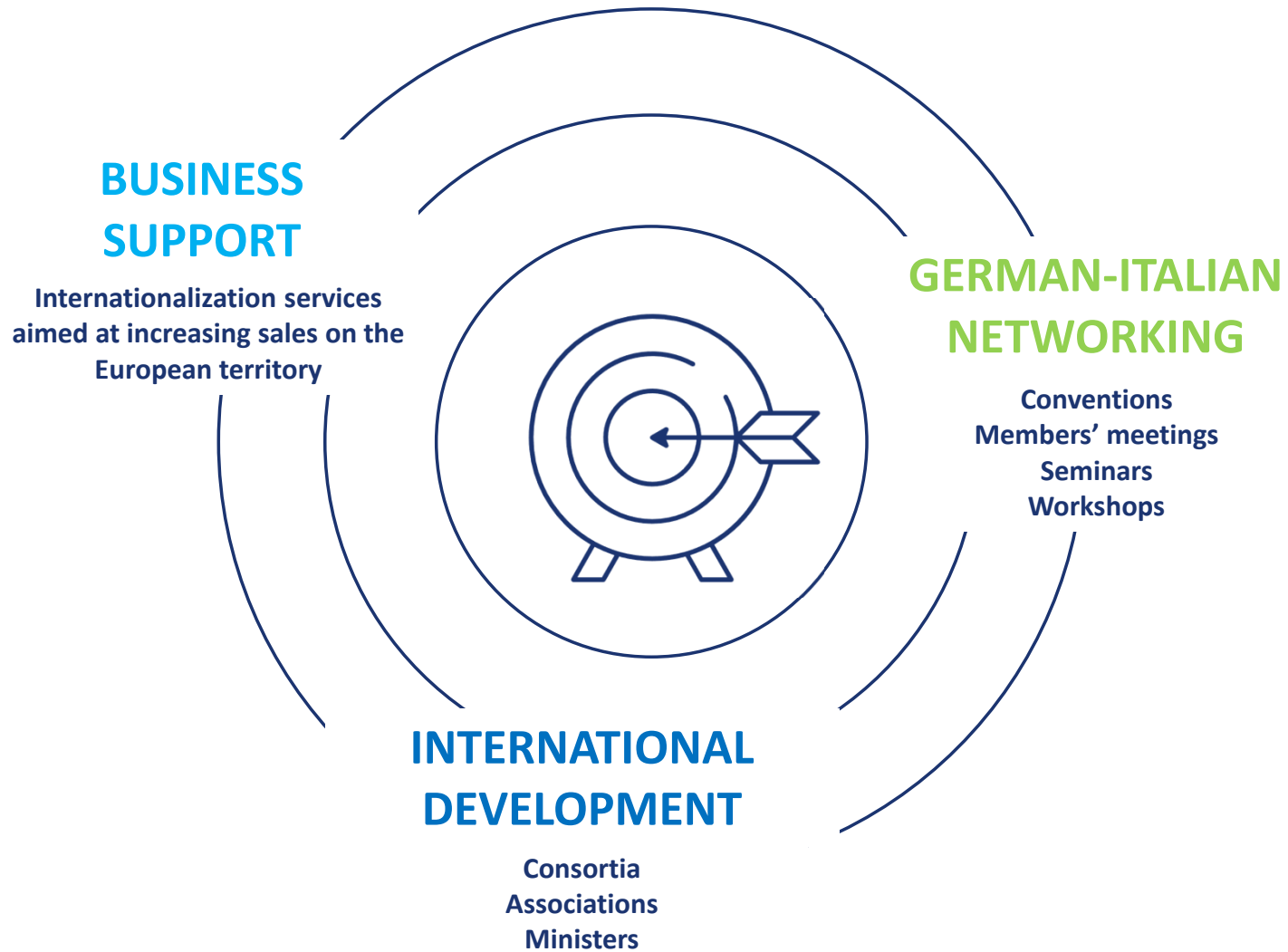
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Offices in **Italy** and Germany in
Frankfurt, Berlin and **Leipzig**

**Emilia Romagna: c/o Avv.
Roberto Sammarchi**



ITKAM Goals



Activity sectors



AUTOMOTIVE



CONSULTING



**FASHION
& DESIGN**



**FOOD &
BEVERAGE**



**EDUCATION
& MEDIA**



HEALTHCARE



**MECHANIC
INDUSTRIES**



LOGISTICS



**INNOVATION
AND
TECHNOLOGY**



**TURISM AND
ARCHITECTURE**

2. SIGN e.V.



SIGN

NETWORK OF ITALIAN SCIENTISTS IN GERMANY

SIGN is a new network of Italian scientists in Germany.

[What does SIGN do?]

You can apply for individual membership, irrespective of citizenship, if you work or have recently worked in Germany in science or technology, in academia or industry, and have received scientific education or training, or held research positions in Italy. Scientists from all disciplines (physical sciences and engineering, life sciences, social sciences and humanities) are eligible. Membership is subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

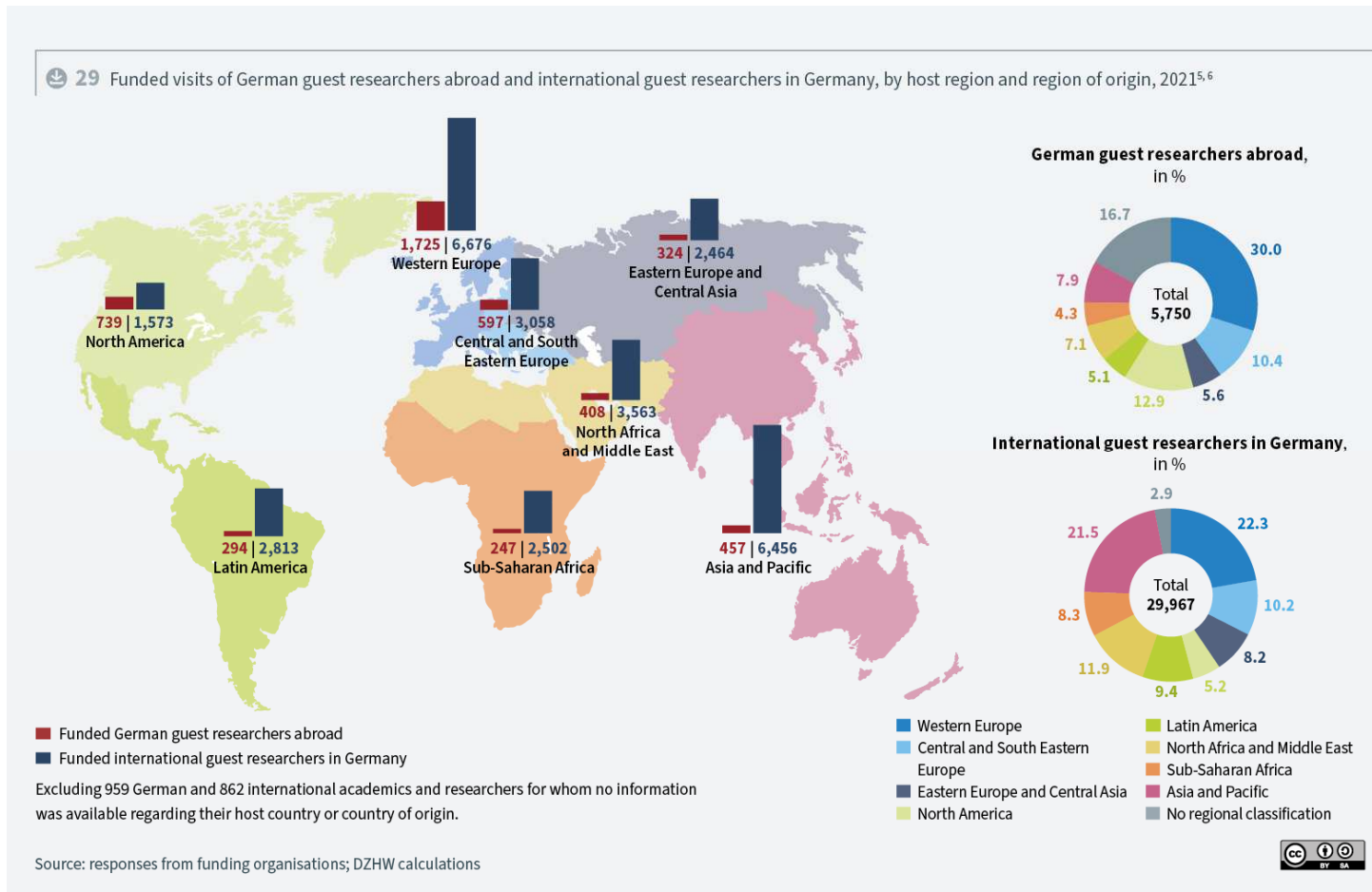
Membership application: download this and follow instructions.

E-mail: council@sign-network.eu

Twitter: @SIGNnw

YouTube channel

Grants per accademici tedeschi all'estero e stranieri in Germania

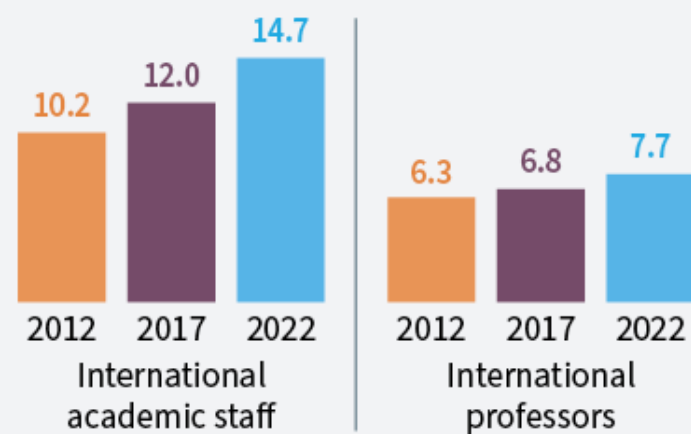


Numero degli accademici non tedeschi divisi per qualifica

25 International and German academic staff at German universities by staff group, 2012, 2017 and 2022^{1,2,3}

Staff group	2022	
	Number	In %
Total German academic staff	365,379	85.3
Thereof: professors	47,214	11.0
Total international academic staff	63,078	14.7
Thereof: professors	3,947	0.9
Thereof: other academic staff	59,131	13.8

Number and % of the total academic staff



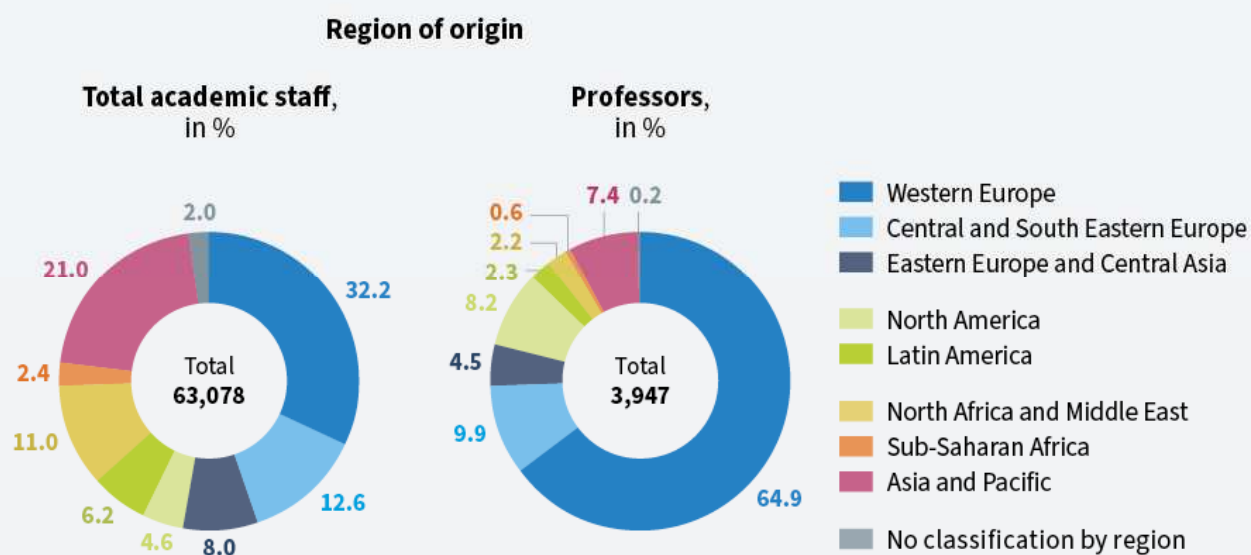
% of total academic staff

Source: Federal Statistical Office, university staff statistics



Accademici stranieri in Germania per Regione e Nazione

24 Total international academic staff and international professors at German universities, by region of origin and key countries of origin, 2022^{1,2,3,4}



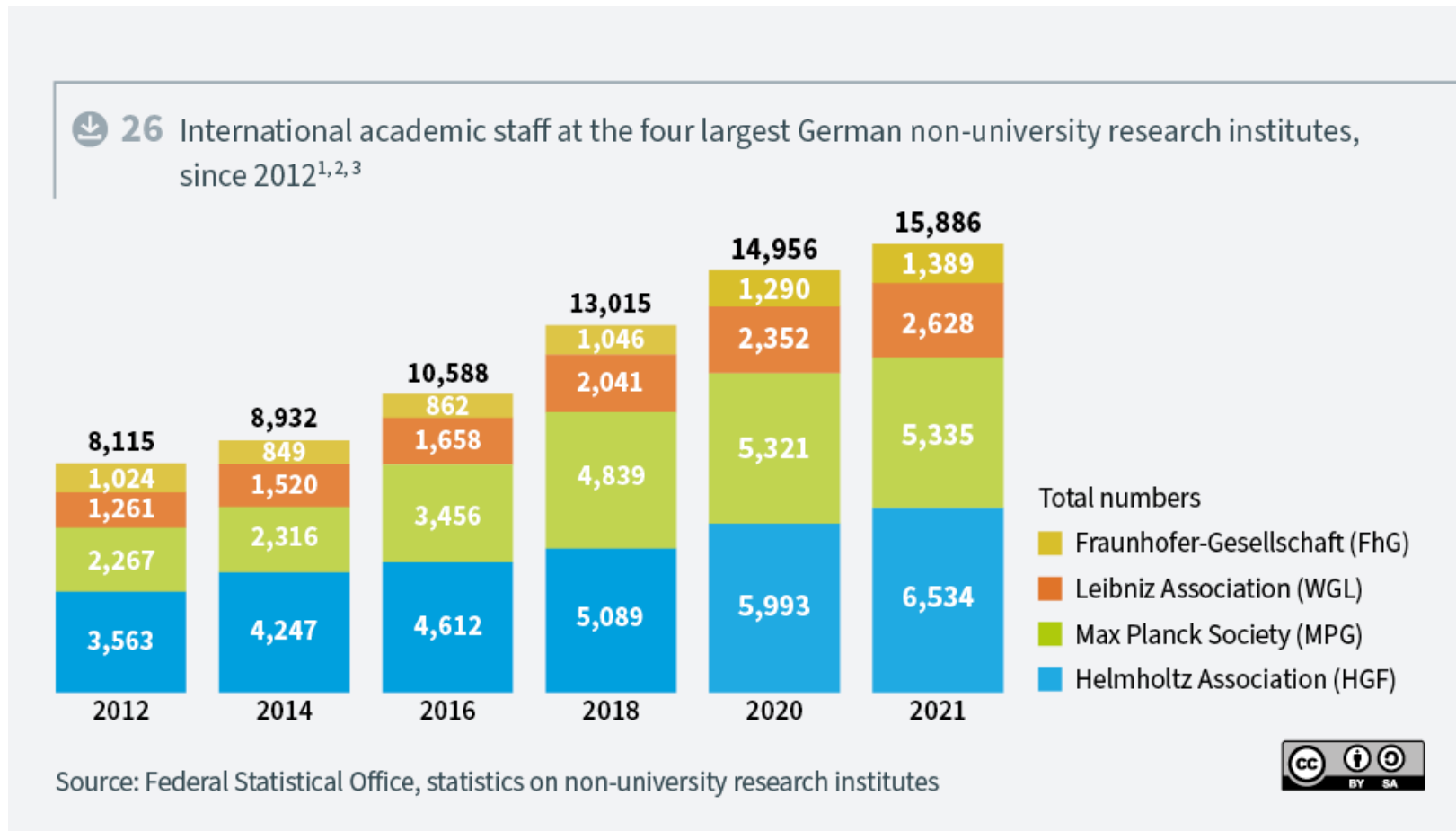
Country of origin	Total academic staff		Country of origin	Professors	
	Number	In %		Number	In %
India	5,018	8.0	Austria	754	19.1
Italy	4,439	7.0	Italy	340	8.6
China	4,258	6.8	Switzerland	335	8.5
Austria	3,156	5.0	US	274	6.9
Iran	2,708	4.3	Netherlands	254	6.4
Russia	2,649	4.2	France	194	4.9
US	2,419	3.8	United Kingdom	161	4.1
Spain	2,366	3.8	Spain	144	3.6
France	2,224	3.5	Russia	112	2.8
Turkey	2,046	3.2	Greece	98	2.5
United Kingdom	1,558	2.5	China	93	2.4
Greece	1,455	2.3	Belgium	82	2.1
Netherlands	1,361	2.2	Poland	81	2.1
Poland	1,272	2.0	Turkey	56	1.4
Ukraine	1,245	2.0	Canada	51	1.3

Number and % of international academic staff and international professors

Source: Federal Statistical Office, university staff statistics

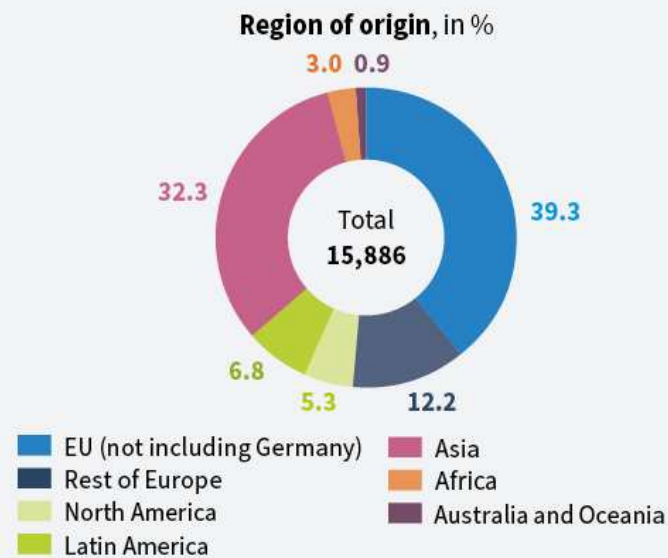


Sviluppo del numero di accademici non tedeschi nei 4 più importanti centri ricerca non universitari



Accademici non tedeschi in istituti di ricerca non universitari

27 International academic staff at the four largest German non-university research institutes, by region and key countries of origin, 2021^{1,2,4,6}



Total number and % of all regions and countries of origin

Top 10 countries of origin	Number	Proportion in %
India	1,560	9.8
China	1,554	9.8
Italy	1,385	8.7
Russia	799	5.0
Spain	703	4.4
France	702	4.4
US	655	4.1
Iran	558	3.5
Austria	463	2.9
United Kingdom	440	2.8

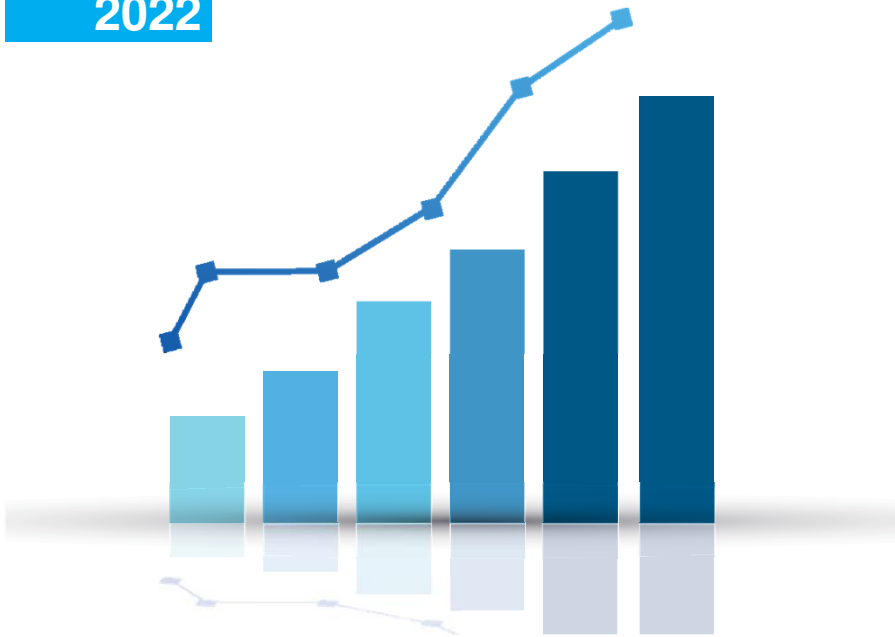
Source: Federal Statistical Office, statistics on non-university research institutes; DZHW calculations



3. Possibilità di approfondimento e confronto dati tedeschi su sicurezza ed incidenti sul lavoro

DGUV/Statistics

2022



Current figures and long-term trends
relating to the industrial and the public sector
accident insurers

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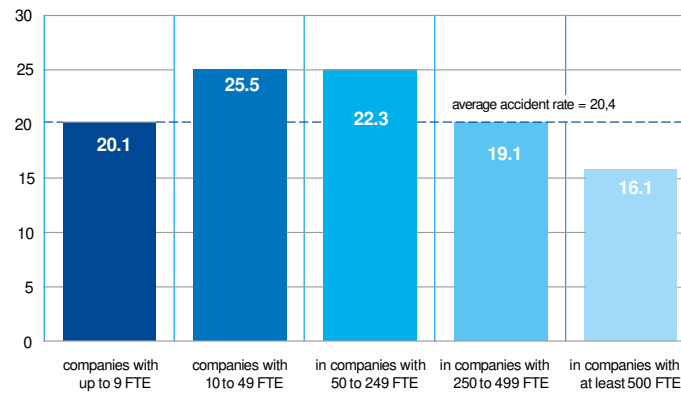
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FIGURE 5

Reportable occupational accidents at the workplace* in 2022

by company size, per 1,000 full time equivalent employees



* In this case only occupational accidents at the workplace are included, since these are the only types of accident where a comparison of company size is informative. The average accident rate is therefore not identical to the accident rate shown in table 5.

TABLE 4

Reportable work-related accidents*absolute figures*

Year	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
1993	1,747,574	261,528	2,009,102
1994	1,727,095	242,729	1,969,824
1995	1,651,481	264,584	1,916,065
1996	1,504,436	255,837	1,760,273
1997	1,453,100	235,983	1,689,083
1998	1,443,401	245,740	1,689,141
1999	1,421,757	244,335	1,666,092
2000	1,380,289	231,332	1,611,621
2001	1,273,478	230,336	1,503,814
2002	1,187,694	219,897	1,407,591
2003	1,032,997	199,703	1,232,700
2004	985,410	188,253	1,173,663
2005	931,932	185,146	1,117,078
2006	948,546	191,186	1,139,732
2007	959,714	167,067	1,126,781
2008	971,620	176,608	1,148,228
2009	886,122	178,590	1,064,712
2010	954,459	223,973	1,178,432
2011	919,025	188,452	1,107,477
2012	885,009	176,356	1,061,365
2013	874,514	185,667	1,060,181
2014	869,817	174,240	1,044,057
2015	866,056	179,181	1,045,237
2016	877,071	186,070	1,063,141
2017	873,522	190,968	1,064,490
2018	877,198	188,527	1,065,725
2019	871,547	186,672	1,058,219
2020	760,492	152,823	913,315
2021	806,217	170,853	977,070
2022	787,412	173,288	960,700

TABLE 4A

Reportable school-related accidents*absolute figures*

Year	Accidents at school	School commuting accidents	Total
1993	1,289,485	126,619	1,416,104
1994	1,343,003	125,425	1,468,428
1995	1,338,643	135,707	1,474,350
1996	1,369,534	141,575	1,511,109
1997	1,439,713	148,258	1,587,971
1998	1,481,248	151,970	1,633,218
1999	1,512,084	151,280	1,663,364
2000	1,463,423	140,275	1,603,698
2001	1,441,817	141,995	1,583,812
2002	1,425,909	139,653	1,565,562
2003	1,361,305	140,254	1,501,559
2004	1,328,808	127,768	1,456,576
2005	1,290,782	124,650	1,415,432
2006	1,279,771	124,824	1,404,595
2007	1,282,464	114,510	1,396,974
2008	1,332,424	118,563	1,450,987
2009	1,250,552	115,534	1,366,086
2010	1,307,348	124,572	1,431,920
2011	1,293,653	114,157	1,407,810
2012	1,229,546	110,908	1,340,454
2013	1,212,563	112,225	1,324,788
2014	1,283,506	109,992	1,393,498
2015	1,244,577	110,200	1,354,777
2016	1,241,139	111,216	1,352,355
2017	1,212,550	109,375	1,321,925
2018	1,162,901	109,346	1,272,247
2019	1,176,664	108,787	1,285,451
2020	691,284	71,764	763,048
2021	655,373	62,545	717,918
2022	987,391	88,718	1,076,109

TABLE 5

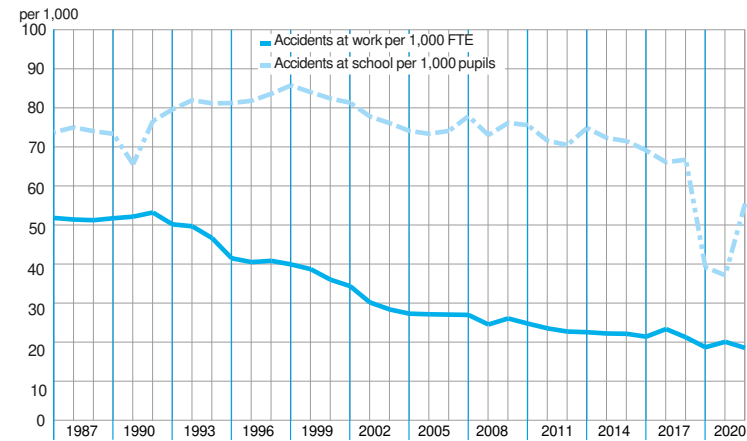
Reportable work-related accidents*per 1,000 FTE/weighted insurance relationships*

Year	Accidents at work		Commuting accidents per 1,000 weighted insurance relationships
	Per 1,000 full time equivalent employees	Per one million hours worked	
1993	50.16	32.34	6.61
1994	49.69	31.71	6.18
1995	46.58	29.53	6.60
1996	41.40	26.89	6.43
1997	40.42	26.26	5.89
1998	40.71	26.15	6.19
1999	39.81	25.52	6.08
2000	38.60	25.06	5.73
2001	35.82	23.41	5.75
2002	34.16	22.33	5.60
2003	30.02	19.62	5.16
2004	28.17	17.83	4.86
2005	27.08	17.25	4.73
2006	26.95	17.06	4.78
2007	26.81	16.86	4.05
2008	26.80	16.64	4.23
2009	24.30	15.48	4.24
2010	25.84	16.15	5.25
2011	24.52	15.42	4.34
2012	23.32	14.76	3.93
2013	22.50	14.51	4.08
2014	22.27	14.27	3.75
2015	21.98	14.00	3.78
2016	21.89	13.94	3.85
2017	21.16	13.57	3.86
2018 ¹	23.10	14.81	3.64
2019	20.97	13.53	3.61
2020	18.45	12.14	3.05
2021	19.78	12.85	3.37
2022	18.27	12.26	3.29

¹ See note on p. 11 for interpretation

FIGURE 6

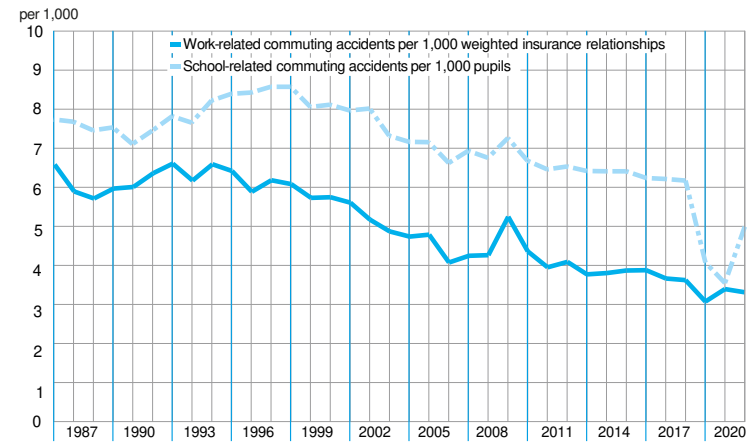
Reportable accidents at work¹ and school²



¹ Accidents at work which are either fatal or lead to an incapacity to work for more than three days.
² Accidents at school (including day care) which are either fatal or lead to medical attention.

FIGURE 7

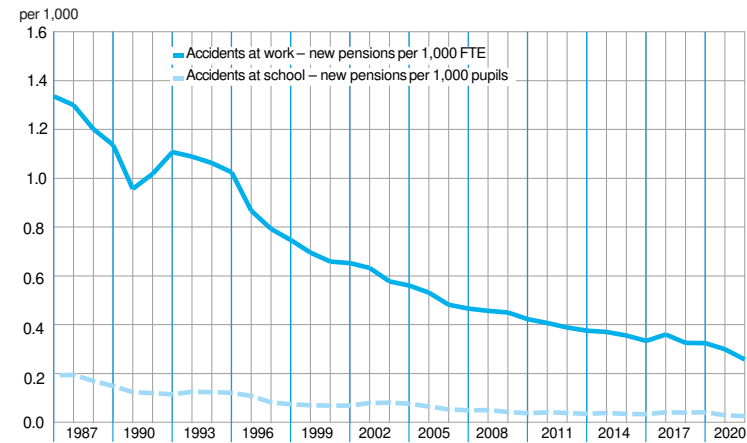
Reportable work¹- and school²-related commuting accidents



¹ Accidents on the way to or from work which are either fatal or lead to an incapacity to work for more than three days.
² Accidents on the way to or from school (including day care) which are either fatal or lead to medical attention.

FIGURE 8

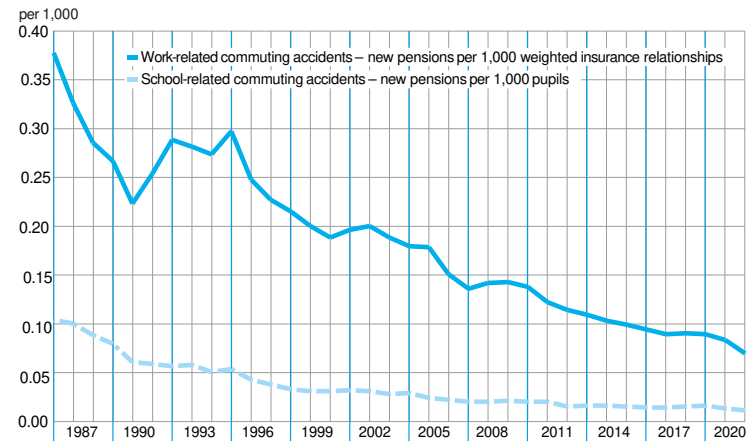
Accidents at work and school – new pensions*



* With the introduction of SGB VII (1997), the pension criteria has changed; the minimum time period for limited earning capacity has extended from 13 to 26 weeks until monetary compensation was paid.

FIGURE 9

Work- and school-related commuting accidents – new pensions*



* With the introduction of SGB VII (1997), the pension criteria has changed; the minimum time period for limited earning capacity has extended from 13 to 26 weeks until monetary compensation was paid.

4. Conclusioni

- Italia e Germania sono partner commerciali fondamentali fondamentali per le reciproche economie
- Italia e Germania sono le manifatture d'Europa completamente interconnesse nelle catene del valore
- Italia e Germania dispongono di dati sufficientemente granulari per opportuni confronti

QUINDI

- Si suggerisce di approfondire i confronti per elaborarli con opportuni strumenti anche di IA e creare modelli previsionali e suggerimenti di miglioramento delle politiche di prevenzione della sicurezza sul lavoro
- Ciò può essere fatto sia con collaborazioni sul territorio nazionale che utilizzando la rete di competenze ITKAM /SIGN-NETWORK