

# WHO Global UV Project IAC meeting 2019

## Germany - National Report

### 1 Sunbed legislation

In Germany, sunbed regulations were introduced in 2009 and 2012 including a ban for minors and operation advices as well as education of staff. Still, neither the ban on minors nor the requirements for the operation of sunbeds are completely implemented, and education of the staff is clearly insufficient. In response to the SCHEER opinion that there is no limit value below which the UV radiation from sunbeds can be considered safe, Germany intends to review its legal provisions on protection.

### 2 UV Protection Alliance

The German interdisciplinary UV Protection Alliance<sup>1</sup> published 2017 the policy paper "Prevention of health damage caused by the sun - Structural prevention in urban and rural areas" in German language<sup>2</sup>. The primary objective is to integrate the aim "reduction of the morbidity and mortality of UV-related diseases, especially of UV-induced skin cancer" into the German Preventive Healthcare Act, in particular as an amendment of the existing health goals "Growing up healthy" and "Getting older in a healthy way". For this purpose, a so-called "criteria analysis" was developed in 2018 and 2019 to present the state of knowledge by the partners of the UV protection alliance. This paper was recently submitted to the competent committee, the cooperation association "gesundheitsziele.de", for review.

### 3 Research

#### Measurement and evaluation of optical radiation sources relevant for the general population:

#### Estimation of risks for eye damage, in particular blue light hazard and glare

Strong optical radiation sources such as laser pointers, (laser) flashlights, show lasers for home use or strong bicycle lamps are available in a wide variety on the market. If effective thresholds are exceeded, there are photochemical and possibly thermal hazards for the eyes. With this research project, the direct and indirect hazards such as glare are considered.

#### KAUVIR - Combination instead of addition: UV to infrared radiation in carcinogenesis and aging

The project "KAUVIR - Combination instead of addition: UV to infrared radiation in carcinogenesis and aging." KAU VIR (Funding Code: 02NUK036C) started in September 2014. Publication of results are expected in 2020.

### 4 UV Monitoring

The Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS) operates a nationwide network in Germany for solar ultraviolet radiation monitoring in cooperation with Federal Environment Agency, Germany's National Meteorological Service and other associated institutions ([http://www.bfs.de/EN/topics/opt/uv/index/monitoring-network/monitoring-network\\_node.html](http://www.bfs.de/EN/topics/opt/uv/index/monitoring-network/monitoring-network_node.html)), and publishes the UV index. To bring the UV index even closer to the population, and thus, make an important contribution to skin cancer prevention, the UV monitoring network was started to be expanded. Measurement data as well as the forecast of the UV index can be viewed continuously at [www.bfs.de/uv-index](http://www.bfs.de/uv-index) and <https://www.imis.bfs.de/geoportal>.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bfs.de/EN/topics/opt/uv/protection/alliance/alliance\\_node.html](http://www.bfs.de/EN/topics/opt/uv/protection/alliance/alliance_node.html)

<sup>2</sup> UV-Schutz-Bündnis, Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz (2017) Vorbeugung gesundheitlicher Schäden durch die Sonne - Verhältnisprävention in der Stadt und auf dem Land: Grundsatzpapier des UV-Schutz-Bündnisses. Bundesgesundheitsbl (2017) 60: 1153. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00103-017-2619-5>