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Annex 1d
EUCOMP Financing Actors

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Preface

Health system descriptions are providing crucial background information for diagnosing financial flows in the health sector and for monitoring macro-efficiency and financial sustainability. EUCOMP (NEHB 2000, NEHB 2004) aims to close this gap by the collection of standard metadata linked to the concept of health expenditure accounts by international classifications. Given the organisational differences in health care provision, proper understanding of the organisation of the health care services, the boundaries of the domain and of the data related to the system, requires the use of structural background information.

The aim of the EUCOMP work (EUCOMP 1, EUCOMP 2, EUCOMP AC/CC) has been to provide structural background information by establishing a European system of standardised descriptions and comparisons of health care systems. This will create a foundation for routine data collection and comparative analysis of EU health care.

The first steps towards establishing structural background information were made by the international project CCP 1 (Statistics Netherlands) and CCP2 (InspectionGénérale de la Sécurité Sociale, Luxemburg). EUCOMP 1 (1998 – 2000), which collected data on country profiles, the structure of health care systems and disease-specific treatment options, was a major step in the very difficult process of understanding the commonalities of the various systems. The data on the breakdown of the health care systems utilised the strict structure of the classifications proposed in A System of Health Accounts (SHA). EUCOMP 2 (2002 – 2004) improved on the processes employed in the first project, particularly in relation to the data collection application, with a view to fine-tuning the description of health care systems. EUCOMP AC/CC expanded the approach to the New Member States.

In the centre of the EUCOMP projects is the description of actors and activities. Each actor was classified by its first, second, third, and fourth activity. In this paper we present the list of all actors with financial activities FHC.

Abbreviations for health activities of EUCOMP

<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>FHC</td>
<td>Financing agent of health care</td>
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<td>Provision of health care</td>
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<td>PHCR</td>
<td>Provision of health care related functions</td>
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<td>OA</td>
<td>Other activity/activities</td>
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1 A System of Health Accounts, OECD, Paris, 2000
Austria

The federal ministry of health and women (BMGF), the federal ministry of education, science and culture, the federal ministry of defence and the federal ministry of justice are these ministries, which furnish the health services in a narrow and broad sense. The FMWHSs, as the supreme federal authority in matters of health, is responsible for the health administration of the federal state. The BMGF together with the federal authority for social security, generation and consumer (BMSG) initiates most of the law proposals, which concern the extension, the development and the restructuring of the public health and the social matters. The BMGF acts also as supervisory board for the social insurance and the general medical council. Additionally the BMGF is responsible for the educational curriculum of certain health professions and the admission of new medicines. The state government is the supreme authority of health of the respective Austrian state. The state government is supported by the office of the state government and the board of health of the respective state. Each state government has an own health department. This department is led by a permanently appointed physician as a civil servant, the so called state health executive. As counselling authority a state board of health is available to each office of the state government.

The Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions looks after the general interests of the Social Security Institutions and represents these institutions in general matters. The MA is competent to the preparation of obligatory guidelines, proposals in terms of policy law, expert opinions and comments and the MA concludes general agreements about the size of services with the representations of interests. The MA plays an important role in the Austrian public health in developing the social insurance right and the public health in general. Further the MA administers the social insurance data, as well as the preparation of statistics, etc. The 26 Austrian Social Security Institutions are consolidated in the MA, which plays the role of a parent organisation.

The task of the "Funds for a Healthy Austria" is the development and realisation of measures and initiatives according to the health care law (HCL). Subject of the HCL is the maintenance, promotion and improvement of the health of the population in a comprehensive sense and in all phases of the life, the explanation and information about avoidable sicknesses as well as about spiritual, mental and social factors which influence the health. These goals shall be achieved by establishing structures for the promotion of health and prevention of sickness, which consider and tie up in the existing institutions and structures. Further networks: health-promotion schools, hospitals, etc.

The social health insurance finances more than the half of the health expenses in Austria. The social health insurance is a duty insurance. Nearly the whole Austrian population ( : app. 98%) is included in the social health insurance and has therefore a right of comprehensive health services. The institutions of the social health insurance are structured according to groups of persons (workers, salaried employees, farmers, public officers, etc.) according to regional aspects or in rare cases according to their company.

In Austria six Public pension funds exist, which are structured according to professional groups. Duty insured are all not-self-employed persons and all self-employed persons. As like in the social health insurance in the public pensions funds are also the relatives - namely as widowed and orphan persons - insured. The public pension funds allocate money benefits, which will be granted in the insurance cases of age, lowering the ability of work and death and which shall ensure the livelihood of the insured people respectively of their relatives. Over that the public pension funds offers also services of rehabilitation and health prevention. Three quarters of these benefits are financed by premiums and one quarter by the meanings of taxes of the federal government.

The public accident funds is a duty insurance. In general the public accident funds comprises employees of all industries and professions, but also certain self-employed persons as well as pupils and students. The public accident funds takes care with the prevention of professional accidents and professional sicknesses, first aid services in case of professional accidents and professional sicknesses, treatment of accidents, rehabilitation of disabled persons, compensation in case of professional accidents and professional sicknesses, research for the most effective methods to fulfil this tasks, tasks in the field of work medical care of insured persons.

As nearly the whole population in Austria is included in the social health insurance, private health insurance companies cover a higher comfort in the hospitals or to finance physicians which have no contractual relation to the social security institutions. About one third of the Austrian population has a private health insurance. The private health insurance finances in Austria about seven percent of the whole health expenditures in Austria.

Private insurance providers not mentioned elsewhere provide various forms of health-related insurance coverage. Most common are contracts providing sick leave benefits or hospital day benefits. Such contracts may be signed by anybody independent of his/her specific health insurance coverage.

Social benefits administrations
Social benefits administrations cover health care costs of civil servants, soldiers, prisoners and recipients of government cash benefits (people with substandard income, asylum pleaders). They are located at different levels of government administration.

1085 Pharmaceutical industry  
Pharmaceutical industry produces pharmaceuticals and conducts pharmaceutical research.

1086 Medico-technical industry  
The medico-technical industry produces technical appliances for diagnostics and therapy.

1089 Private households  
Private households provide layman nursing care and support and patient transport services with own cars. Furthermore, they participate in financing health care via co-payments and direct purchases.
The 'Agence Wallonne Pour l'Intégration des Personnes Handicapées (AWIPH)' is a service for handicapped persons, living in the French-speaking part of Belgium. The service is responsible for the guidance and social assistance of persons with a handicap. The Walloon Fund is comparable with the 'Flemish Fund for Social Integration of Handicapped Persons'.

The 'Direction générale de l'Action sociale et de la Santé de la Région wallonne' is responsible for the competences concerning health care that are assigned to the Walloon region.

The 'Service Bruxellois Francophone des Personnes Handicapées (SBFPH)' is a service for French-speaking handicapped persons, living in Brussels. The service is responsible for the guidance and social assistance of persons with a handicap. The Brussels Fund is comparable with the 'Flemish Fund for Social Integration of Handicapped Persons'.

The 'Abteilung Familie, Gesundheit und Soziales, Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft' is the local department of family, health and social welfare of the German-speaking community and is responsible for the health policy in the German-speaking community of Belgium.

Advisory bodies give advice about matters they are authorized for. Among other things they give advice to the authorities by whom they are established. It refers to several advisory bodies who are active in the field of health care and health care policy, such as the 'Nationale Raad voor Ziekenhuisvoorzieningen (NRZV)', the 'Hoge Gezondheidsraad', the 'Observatorium voor Gezondheid en Welzijn Brussel', the 'Raadgevend Comité voor Bio-ethiek'.

The 'Departement welzijn, volksgezondheid, cultuur (WVC) Vlaamse Gemeenschap' is the regional department of social welfare, public health, culture of the Flemish community. The department 'WVC' is responsible for the policy of social welfare, public health and culture of the Flemish Community in Belgium.

The 'Dienst voor de Overzeese Sociale Zekerheid (DOSZ)' is an institution that is responsible for the organisation of the social security of persons who have an occupation in a country that is no part of the European Economic Area.

The 'Dienststelle des Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft für Personen mit einer Behinderung' is the German Fund for Integration of Handicapped Persons. It is a service for handicapped persons, living in the German-speaking part of Belgium. The service is responsible for the guidance and social assistance of persons with a handicap. The German Fund is comparable with the 'Flemish Fund for Social Integration of Handicapped Persons'.

The 'Département d'aide à la Jeunesse, sport et santé de la Communauté française' is the local department of youth, sports and health and is responsible for the health policy in the French community of Belgium.

The federal administration 'FOD Defensie' is besides a lot of other competences responsible on the field of health care for the help in crisis situations and disasters.

The federal administration 'FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie' is besides a lot of other competences responsible on the field of health care for the price-fixing of the medicines and of certain provisions of elderly care.

The federal administration of Social Security is responsible for an harmonious working of the social security in Belgium, as well for employees as for self-employed persons and statuary personnel.
The federal administration 'FOD Volksgezondheid, Veiligheid van de Voedselketen en Leefmilieu' is responsible in Belgium for instance for the programming and regulation of health and care, the giving of rules for care services, for drugs problems and the urgent medical assistance.

The federal administration 'FOD werkgelegenheid, arbeid en sociaal overleg' is besides a lot of other competences responsible on the field of health care for the health and welfare on work.

The 'Fonds voor Arbeidsongevallen (FAO)' is a fund for industrial accidents and is a part of the social security, but has the special characteristic that the industrial accidents theirselves are treated by the private insurance companies. The control of the working of these private insurers is being fulfilled by the Fund for Industrial Accidents. The mission of the Fund is then particulary an assignment of control. In specific cases the Fund pays out also the benefits, is responsible for prevention and renders social assistance to victims.

The 'Fonds voor beroepsziekten (FBZ)' is a fund for occupational diseases that has the assignment to compensate for harm caused by occupational diseases and to promote the prevention of these diseases.

In Belgium are several fund raising organisations active. It are organisations, charitable institutions, serviceclubs that collect money for prevention, scientific research, information and advice mostly for specific or severe disorders such as cancer, HIV-AIDS, asthma... Big, known organisations in Belgium are: 'de Vlaamse Kankerliga' and 'The Foundation'.

The 'Commission Communautaire Française (COCOF)' is authorized for the institutions of the Brussels region that belongs to the French community. One of de competences of the COCOF is the personal matters under what the local health policy belongs.

The 'Gemeenschappelijke Gemeenschapscommissie (GGC) / Commission communautaire commune (COCOM)' organises and manages the common matters that are common for the both communities of the Brussels region, under what also some competences concerning health care.

The local authority has an important place in public health such as the monitoring of the general hygiene on public places, the registration and follow-up of the obligated vaccinations, the control of alimentary in restaurants and shops, the control of the markets. An important function of the local authority is being realised by the public centre for social welfare (OCMW). The local authority is also financier of omportant health and social initiatives.

The 'Hulp- en Voorzorgskas voor Zeevarenden (HVKZ)' is an institution of social security with a specific and international domain. For the skippers in the Belgian merchant navy it is responsible for the obligated sickness and incapacity of work insurance. The 'HVKZ' also has a limited social service.

The National Institute for War Veterans offers as well material as moral support to war veterans and war victims and gives support to associations who promotes the interests of this persons. The institute manages three nursing homes and gives reimbursement of medical costs on top of the usual reimbursements.

A private insurance company provides in the field of health several insurances that can be concluded by private persons or collective by companies for their employees. Usually it are insurances for hospitalisation that covers the extra costs who are not reimbursed by the obligated health insurance. Other insurances are additional insurances in case of incapacity of work, insurances in case of depency...

The province occupies oneself with health promotion and preventive health care (e.g. screeningprogrammes for cancer). Each
province can also emphasize specific project e.g. the support of projects for the amelioration of the access to mental health care, projects about environmental health, food hygienics. Beside of it, the province also has an important policy role in the field of social welfare, e.g. the planning of the social welfare.

2101  Rijksinstituut voor Ziekte- en Invaliditeitsverzekering (Riziv)  PHC  FHC  PHCR

The 'Rijksinstituut voor Ziekte- en Invaliditeitsverzekering (Riziv)' is a state institute for sickness- and incapacity for work insurance. It is a public institute for social security. The institute is for instance responsible for the management and the organisation of the medical supply who are provided by the obligated insurance, attributes benefits for incapacity for work or motherhood, organises consultation between the different actors of the insurance for medical care and benefits.

2119  Social insurance company  FHC  PHC  PHCR  OA

Every claimant has to choose a social insurance company to get reimbursements of medical supply and to get social benefits. This can be a ‘Health insurance fund’ or the Assistant Body (‘Hulpkas’) or the health insurance body of the railway. The health insurance companies are paying the reimbursements of the obligated health insurance and are controlled for this by the National Institute for Sicknes and Incapacity for Work Fund. The health insurance companies are also the representatives of their members in the different councils in the National Institute for Sicknes and Incapacity for Work Fund. While the health insurance funds represent all a certain conviction (religious, politics, philosophic, professional), the Assistant Body (‘Hulpkas’) is a neutral and public service. The Health Insurance funds also plays a role of social insurer by way of their products of the free and additional assurance (provider of care, management of care

2120  Vlaams Fonds voor Sociale Integratie van Personen met een Handicap (VFSIPH)  FHC  PHC  PHCR

The Vlaams Fonds voor Sociale Integratie van Personen met een Handicap (VFSIPH) is a Flemish fund for the social integration of handicapped persons, living in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium. The service has the following tasks: individual material assistance (e.g. reimbursement of aids), education and employment (e.g. retraining), relief, treatment and guidance in adapted collective institutions and several form of services by which a handicapped person

2121  Vlaams Zorgfonds  FHC

The Vlaams Zorgfonds is a Flemish long-term care insurer who is responsible for the organisation of the Long-term Care Insurance in the Dutch speaking part of Belgium. It provides therefore subsidy to the Long-term Care Funds and controls their activities. In contrast with the obligated health insurance, the long-term care insurance compensates for costs of ‘care’ (e.g. the care of the elderly, the care of handicapped persons).

2122  Vlaamse Gemeenschapscommissie (VGC)  FHC  PHC  OA

The Vlaamse Gemeenschapscommissie (VGC) is authorized for the institutions of the Brussels region that belongs to the Flemish community. One of de competences of the VGC is the personal matters under what the local health

2124  Wetenschappelijk Instituut voor Volksgezondheid  PHCR  PHC  FHC

The Wetenschappelijk Instituut voor Volksgezondheid is a scientific institute for public health. The institute is active in several domains of public health: surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases, inspection of foodstuffs, medicines and vaccines, risk evaluation of chemical products, environment and health, supervision of the

2127  Long-term Care Fund  FHC

To get a benefit of the Flemisch Long-term Care Insurance one have to become a member of a recognized Long-term care fund, regardless of the membership of the health insurance fund for the obligated health insurance. Long-term Care Funds can be established by health insurance funds or private insurers. The Long-term Care Funds are subsidized and controlled by the Long-term Care Insurer.
### Cyprus

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<td>Administration (Ministry of Health, Medical &amp; Public Health Services, Pharmaceutical Services, Health Inspectors Services etc.)</td>
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<td>23036</td>
<td>Private health insurance schemes which provide coverage for particular treatments, surgical operations or other medical interventions. The insurance for these schemes is done either on private initiative or through group schemes provided by the employer.</td>
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Czech Republic

24077 State Institute For Drug Control FHC
Specialised Institute established by Ministry of Health that performs a) state supervision over properties of humane medicaments in all fields of their application; b) control of health care providers, investigation of adverse events and assessment in the field of medical devices; c) information services in the fields of its activity.

24078 Laboratory for drug control FHC
Establishments aggregated in State Institute for Drug Control that serve in regions for control of effects of medicaments, including adverse effects.

24080 National Institute of Public Health PHC PHCR FHC
Health establishments established by Ministry of Health for activities in public health protection. Its basic activities include preparation of reference materials for national policy of health protection and support, methodology in this field, monitoring and analysis of relations between health and life conditions, international co-operation in these fields, quality control of services in public health protection, postgraduate education in medical disciplines of public health, general health education of the wide public.

24081 Regional Public Health Office FHC PHCR PHC
Administrative body for public health protection including state supervision. It performs activities and measures for creation and protection of healthy life and work conditions, preventing occurrence and spreading of contagious diseases, against health risks at work and occupational diseases, and supervision over observance of the established measures and regulations.

24083 Reference laboratory PHC PHCR FHC
Reference laboratory (for natural curative sources) is an organisation in direct competence of Ministry of Health. It prepares reference data for decisions about certificates for the curative sources, performs control of quality and stability of sources, quality and processing of their products, consulting and assessment in the field of natural sources.

24088 Other institutions of Ministry of Health FHC PHCR
Other institutions not providing health care founded for specific purposes by Ministry of Health (e.g. for administration of health information systems).

24094 Ministry of Health FHC
The Ministry of Health is a central body of the state administration for the area of health care. It is responsible first of all for planning and accomplishing of the state health policy, supervision on provision and financing of health care, and for research and education in health care sector.

24096 Districts OA FHC
District offices are regional bodies of the state administration that also include health care sector. They are founders of a part of the network of health establishments and are responsible for functioning of provision of health care in their respective territory.

24097 Regions OA FHC
Regions are founders of a part of the network of health establishments, are responsible for functioning of provision of health care in their respective territory and provide part of health administration (e.g. the registration of non-state health care facilities).

24098 Municipalities OA FHC
Municipalities are founders of a part of network of health establishments and can take share in financing of health care.

24099 Households FHC PHC OA
Households are consumers of health care services. They are also providers of health care services and participate in their financing.

24100 Health insurance companies FHC
The health insurance companies perform general health insurance. Insured are all persons with permanent stay in the Czech Republic and further persons without permanent stay in the Czech Republic employed in a company residing in the Czech Republic.

24101 Insurance companies OA FHC
Private insurance companies provide voluntary health insurance for foreigners, insurance of costs of treatment abroad and some other insurance products related to health.
Denmark

5003 Local government  PHCR  FHC
The local government manage administrative and financial tasks in the health sector.

5005 Central administration  FHC
The central administration embrace the ministry of health with connected boards. The ministry of health handles superior assignments in relation with the health sector as supervising and legislative authority.

5008 Fund  FHC
A fund gives money to different activities with aim at financing e.g. research and prevention.

5009 Insurance company  FHC
An insurance company insures its clients against sickness and accident against an insurance premium paid by the Client.

5033 Private households  FHC
A private household consists of one or more private persons with common address.
**Estonia**

**25005  State Agency of Medicines**

FHC

Governmental body under the Ministry of Social Affairs which has the following obligations: marketing authorisation and quality control of medicinal products, import and export authorisation of medicinal products, pharmaceutical inspection and supervision over medical devices and managers of pharmaceutical enterprises. It is responsible for the licensing of drugs. Without such a license, no drug can be prescribed or sold as OTC.

**25006  Health Care Board**

FHC

Public health office is responsible for providing licence for health care providers and health care specialists. Another activity is supervision of health care providers.

**25007  Ministry of Social Affairs**

FHC  PHCR  PHC

The Ministry of Social Affairs is a government agency which in its area of government performs functions provided by law and functions assigned by the Government of the Republic pursuant to law. The area of government of the Ministry shall include the drafting and implementation of plans to resolve state social issues, the management of public health protection and medical care, employment, the labour market and working environment, social security, social insurance and social welfare, promotion of the equality of men and women and co-ordination of activities in this field, and the preparation of corresponding draft legislation.

**25008  Health Insurance Fund**

FHC  PHCR

Estonian Health Insurance Fund is the only source for provision of state social insurance in the field of health. Estonian health insurance relies on the principle of solidarity. The Health Insurance Fund covers the costs of health services required by the person in case of illness regardless of the amount of social tax paid for the person concerned. The Fund uses the social tax paid for the working population, also for covering the cost of health services provided to persons who have no income with regard to work activities. The employers are required by the law to pay social tax for all persons employed, of which 13% comprises the source for health insurance. The purpose of health insurance in Estonia is to cover the costs of health services provided to insured persons, prevent and cure diseases, finance the purchase of medicinal products and medicinal technical aids, and provide the benefits for temporary incapacity for work and other.

**25009  Health Protection Inspectorate**

PHCR  FHC

Government agency in the area of government of the Ministry of Social Affairs whose main task is to exercise health protection state supervision and apply enforcement powers pursuant to procedures and to the extent prescribed by law. The area of activity of the Inspectorate includes the monitoring of safety of foodstuffs transferred to the final consumer and its handling; drinking water and its handling; safety of beauty, personal and tourism services; consumer goods; materials that come into direct contact with foodstuffs and drinking water; cosmetic products; chemicals transferred to the final consumer; products for children; child care, educational, social welfare, health care institutions and pharmacies; beaches and bathing water; noise and non-ionising radiation level; also, epidemiological surveillance, the prevention of disease and control of communicable diseases, organisation of the supervision of foodstuffs, drinking and bathing water; carrying out health protection laboratory tests; registering communicable and parasitic diseases, investigating the circumstances of infection transmission and working out measures for prevention and control of communicable diseases; supervising the organisation of immunization of the population and monitoring immunization coverage.

**25010  National Institute for Health Development**

PHCR  FHC

Public health offices provide public health care by offering vaccination, preventive medical checkups and advisory services. Program and different kind of researches are other activities of the Institute.

**25047  Private insurance companies**

FHC

Private health insurance are voluntary. These companies cover a higher comfort in the hospitals or to finance physicians which have no contractual relation to the social security institutions. As nearly the whole population in Estonia is included in the social health insurance.
Finland

19006 Relief funds ("Krankenkasse")

Relief funds ("Krankenkasse"): Have a 0.5 % share of financing health care services (1996)

19010 Social Insurance Institution

Social Insurance Institution: National institution for providing the financing of basic living for people living in Finland in different phases of their lives. It serves e.g. as an system for balancing the expenses of health care with co-payments and providing the national pension for every citizen. It is financed by the state, citizens and employers. Has a 14 % share of financing health care services (1996).

19016 Households

Households: Have a 22 % share of financing health care services (1996). Households are also active in producing the basic and first aid type of health care services. They also perform laboratory tests (diabetics). The majority of patient transport is also performed by households.

19019 Municipality

Municipality: Unit of local administration with a high level of autonomy and on the other hand also responsibility of organising and providing services (number of municipalities 452). Municipalities finance their activities by collecting municipal taxes and with state subsidies. Municipalities share of finance in health care was 37 % (1996).

19030 Ministry of social affairs and health

Ministry of social affairs and health: The general planning, co-ordination and supervision of the statutory health care and social welfare service rests with the Ministry for Social Affairs and Health.

19038 Employers and enterprises

Employers and enterprises: Have a 1.4 % share of financing health care services (1996)

19040 State

State: Provides financing and regulating laws and norms for health care. The share of state in the finance of health care was 24 % (1996).

19056 Private insurance company

Private insurance company: Have a 1.9 % share of financing health care services (1996)
France

7011 State and local government FHC
Direct financing of health by the general and local governments, mostly for the poorest part of the population

7018 mutual insurance FHC
System of risk coverage, non compulsory and most often organised on a professional basis

7023 Households FHC
Remaining part of the financing bearing on households

7026 Motherhood and infant protection and family planning PHC PHCR FHC
Provides a monitoring and care for pregnant women and infants, and family planning

7028 Insurance industry FHC
Private and individual financing of health

7030 Social security FHC
Compulsory system of coverage against various risks
Germany

4005 Offices of pharmaco-vigilance

Offices of pharmaco-vigilance act on federal or Länder level; they are responsible for the licensing of drugs. Without such a license, no drug can be prescribed or sold as OTC. Licensing is defined by specific legal requirements concerning the effectiveness of the drugs and the side effects.

4009 Self-administration occupational safety

Self-administration for occupational safety are the owners of public accident funds (PAF). Furthermore, they play an important role with respect to deciding on occupational diseases and to occupational safety. They are responsible for work safety regulation.

4018 Professional Associations

Professional organisations play an important role as scientific advisory boards; their votes influence the decision on whether or not all patients are eligible for new treatment forms, which so far have only been used on a test basis.

4022 Public sickness funds

Public sickness funds provide comprehensive health insurance coverage for members of the 'labour force under social coverage' and their family dependants. 'Labour force under social coverage' refers to all employees whose income does not exceed the 'health insurance cut-off line'. They may freely choose a provider and change as often as they want. Public nursing care funds and public sickness funds are often the same organisations. Neither services remunerated nor contributions do differ substantially among providers, whereas contributions most certainly do. The self-employed, civil servants and soldiers may become voluntary member of public sickness funds.

4023 Public nursing care funds

Public nursing care funds (PNF) provide comprehensive nursing care insurance coverage for members of the 'labour force under social coverage' and their family dependants. 'Labour force under social coverage' refers to all employees whose income does not exceed the 'health insurance cut-off line'. They may freely choose a provider and change as often as they want. Public nursing care funds and public sickness funds are often the same organisations. Neither services remunerated nor contributions do differ substantially among providers. The self-employed, civil servants and soldiers may choose between public and private nursing care insurance.

4024 Public pension funds

Public pension funds provide insurance coverage with respect to given health risks of consequences of diseases for members of the 'labour force under social coverage' and their family dependants. Public pension fund covers rehabilitation treatment and compensates forgone income due to ill-health early retirement. 'Labour force under social coverage' here refers to all employees whose income does not exceed the 'pension funds cut-off line'. The self-employed may become voluntary member of public pension fund.

4025 Public accidents funds

Public accident funds cover medical treatment induced by accidents in the social security framework for members of the labour force and for students. For all other groups, Public Sickness Funds have to cover treatment in case of accidents. Public accident funds covers the costs of medical treatment as well as of medical, occupational and social rehabilitation. Furthermore, they may pay lump sum compensations or permanent rents. Only the employers are members of the public accident funds.

4026 Health Ministries

Health ministries determine health policy. They are responsible for supervision of the public sickness funds (on the federal level) and for planning, supervision and control of health care provision (regional level).

4032 Concerted Action Boards

In Concerted Action boards, representatives of health care providers and health care financing organisations contribute to agree on the principles of health policy. They are important partners for the health ministries, their role is determined by the regulations on 'self-administration'.

4060 Private households

Private households provide layman nursing care and support and patient transport services with own cars. Furthermore, they participate in financing health care via co-payments and direct purchases.

4061 Private health insurances

Private health insurance companies provide health insurance coverage depending on the contract signed. The self-employed, civil servants and soldiers are generally eligible for private health insurance; employees are only, if their income exceeds the 'health insurance cut-off line'. Members of private health insurance companies may not return to public sickness funds. Services remunerated and premiums differ with respect to provider and contract.

4063 Private nursing care insurances

Private nursing care insurance companies provide nursing care insurance coverage depending on the contract signed. The self-employed, civil servants and soldiers are generally eligible for private health insurance; employees are only, if their income exceeds...
the 'health insurance cut-off line'. Members of private nursing care insurance companies may not return to public nursing care insurance companies. Services remunerated and premiums paid do not (yet) differ.

4073 Self-administration of care providers
FHC PHCR PHC
As members of the Concerted Action, self-administration bodies of care providers participate in health policy formulation and decision. Furthermore, they actively negotiate and distribute the budgets among the respective care providers.

4074 Private insurance n.m.e.
FHC PHCR
Private insurance providers n.m.e. (not mentioned elsewhere) provide various forms of health-related insurance coverage. Most common are contracts providing sick leave benefits or hospital day benefits. Such contracts may be signed by anybody independent of his/her specific health insurance coverage.

4084 Social benefits administrations
FHC PHCR
Social benefits administrations cover health care costs of civil servants, soldiers, prisoners and recipients of government cash benefits (people with substandard income, asylum pleaders). They are located at different levels of government administration. Local social benefits administrations may decide to cover either medical treatment costs of recipients of government cash benefits or contributions to public sickness funds.
Greece

9005 Greek Red Cross
It provides the following: a). Medicine and pharmaceutical care to people suffering from calamity, epidemic etc. b). Social , prevention and public health services c). Protection to children and elderly people.

9008 Social Insurance Funds
They provide health and pharmaceutical care to insured people. The choice of the fund by the insured person depends on the occupation of the insured and not on his/her income level. Administratively, the majority of the funds are public entities and operate under the supervision and control of the government.

9017 Private Insurance Company
Private owned insurance company financing health care expenses for insured people.

9019 Home Care
Nursing in the patient's home by the members of household or by private nurse.

9022 State
The government is responsible for the public health care policy. In addition, expenditures for social welfare, health and insurance are financed by the State Budget.
Hungary

27060 Ministry of Health FHC
The main tasks of the ministry of health is the direction of the health care system, the management of health policy tasks, the direction and supervision of health education and research, and the fulfilment of governmental duties concerning disease prevention and health conservation.

27061 National Health Insurance Fund Administration FHC PHCR
This item comprises the institution that operate under the government and dispose with nationwide function. Main tasks: administration of the social security, manage the administrative cases under it's function, register the assets of the Funds, trust management and financial tasks and take part in the preparation of the social security law.

27062 Local government FHC
The local governments are establishments that belong to the administrative system and they provide public services.

27063 National Labour Inspectorate FHC
This item comprises the establishment that is an independent national authority under the supervision of the Ministry of Employment and Labour. Main tasks: occupational safety, prepare the employment law, encouragement and control of the regulations, help for the employees and employers with counseling and information.

27064 Health Insurance Fund FHC
The social security has 2 subcategories: Pension Insurance Fund, Health Insurance Fund. The Health Insurance Fund provide: disability pension and accident disability pension which exclude from the Pension Insurance Fund; pensions for the relatives, payments in cash and in kind.

27065 Pension Insurance Fund FHC
The social security has 2 subcategories: Pension Insurance Fund, Health Insurance Fund. The Pension Insurance Fund provide: old-age pension, old-age pension for the relatives, disability pension and accident disability pension who filled in the retiring age, disability pension and accident disability pension who didn't fill in the retiring age but belonging to

27066 Private health insurance FHC
It is a voluntary contractual connection. The aim of the health insurance is to cover the services which exclude from the social security.

27067 Private pension fund FHC
The private pension fund function besides the social security where the bigger part (8%) of the contribution of the employee's gross earning flow into the fund. Besides the social security and private pension fund there is opportunity to pay money into the voluntary pension insurance fund which are other compulsory savings.

27069 Association of patients FHC
They are associations rallying patients that organised by the sick persons or their relatives to deputize their interests, assist and help themselves.

27070 Establishments for the patients FHC
This item comprises the establishments that operate in behalf of the health and which deputize the interests of one of the disease group and they mainly do such work that assist cure.

27071 Voluntary and mutual insurance funds FHC
The voluntary and mutual insurance funds contains 2 parts: Voluntary health funds and Voluntary pension funds. Their tasks are to ensure the health services within the frame of the social security or substitute services for the members at a charge of the dues.

27073 Households FHC
The households are actors of the economy, a group who live together in a common flat or in a part of the flat, they bear together the whole costs or part of the costs and they eat together in one or more day of a week.
Iceland

12009  The Ministry of health and Social

The Ministry of health and Social

12027  Local government (municipalities)

A municipality is a unit of local government with defined geographical boundaries. It finances its activities through municipal taxes and service charges as well as contributions from the state. (1998: 124 municipalities).

12033  State Social Security Institute

The State Social Security Institute is responsible for implementing the Icelandic Social Security scheme, which covers pension insurance, sickness insurance and accident insurance.
Ireland

11009 Dental hospital
A teaching institution and hospital dealing with public and private dental patients financed primarily by government via the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Health and Children. The hospitals may generate some of their own funds.

11010 Department of Health and Children
A government ministry whose statutory role is to support the Minister for health in the formulation and evaluation of policies for the health services. It also has a role in the strategic planning of health services. This is carried out in conjunction with health boards, voluntary service providers, Government Departments and other interests.

11017 General medical services (payments board)
Organisation which makes payments to pharmacists and General Practitioners under various schemes and also reimburses 'out of pocket' drug expenditures above a specified limit or within agreed schemes for individuals or families.

11020 Health boards/health authorities
Health boards and authorities both administer and provide various elements of health care via other agencies returned in this database. In Ireland they provide ranges of social work and child care services which probably go beyond the definition of health.

11025 Households
Private households providing care, transport and financing of healthcare

11025 Households
Households share in the Financing of health care

11042 Private health insurance company
Private health insurance providers, providing insurance under health insurance legislative framework. (This is not compulsory and about 48% of the population currently have private health insurance). Currently there are three main providers operating in the country, with another group providing 'restricted membership' schemes to members of certain vocational groups, such as the police and ESB workers.

11042 Private health insurance company
Provides private health insurance under health insurance legislative framework to the population (This is not compulsory and about 44% of the population currently have private health insurance)

11053 Social welfare office
Office of the Department for Social Community and Family Affairs which works with health care staff to provide some health related allowances

11055 Vocational private health insurance body
A private health insurance body set up to administer private health insurance for specific vocational groups (e.g. police, prison officers)

11064 Department of Social Welfare
A government ministry administering the social insurance fund. (The health contribution of 2% of all income collected from all employees is not held in the social insurance fund and goes instead direct to the department of Health and Children). The social insurance fund covers a number of health related benefits including, disability benefit, maternity benefit, health and safety benefit, invalidity pension, old age pension, occupational injuries benefit, carer's benefit and the treatment benefits constituting contributions by the fund to the cost of dental, optical and aural treatments.

11065 Employers
Private and state employers, who as part of their activities, provide occupational healthcare to employees.

11068 General Medical Services (Payments) Board
Provides payment services on behalf of the Health Boards in relation to services provided by health professionals to the general public. Provides payments in regard to the General Medical Services Scheme (medical card for those on low income or over 70 years of age), Drugs Payment Scheme (those who do not hold a medical card pay a maximum of €78 per family/individual per month for approved drugs and appliances), Long Term Illness Scheme (those with certain long term illnesses, are entitled regardless of income, to free drugs and appliances), Dental Treatment Scheme (for those with a medical card), Primary Childhood
Immunisation Scheme, the High Tech Drugs scheme, the Methadone Treatment Scheme and the Health Board Community Ophthalmic Services Scheme

11069 Government agencies
FHC PHCR
A large group of agencies working with and/or on behalf of the government, in the development of strategy, the management of various aspects of specific and general population health and the provision of health information. Such agencies include, but are not limited to, bodies such as the Food Safety Authority, advisory bodies on various aspects of health or various caregroups, hospital advisory bodies, groups with a specific remit vis-a-vis the management of the structures of the health services and agencies such as the Health Research Board and the National Cancer

11071 Health boards/health authorities
PHC FHC PHCR
Health boards are responsible for administering health services and for the provision of health and social services in its area. Health services may be provided directly or in partnership with professionals or voluntary organisations. This entry describes the administrative function of this organisation, with the actual functions being described elsewhere as

11073 Hospice Organisations
PHC PHCR FHC
Voluntary (charity) organisations, often working in partnership with health boards, providing hospice care to the terminally ill. Hospice care is the total, active care of patient and family at that stage of very serious illness when the focus has shifted from treatment aimed at cure to ensuring quality of life. Hospice care seeks to relieve the physical symptoms of illness, while equally addressing the person’s emotional, psychosocial and spiritual needs.

11079 National Treatment Purchase Fund
FHC
Set up in , the fund an initiative put in place to reduce long term waiting lists. The NTPF sources treatment for qualifying patients in hospitals in Ireland, Northern Ireland and the UK, with patients opting for this scheme receiving treatment free of charge.

11097 Residential centre for people with learning disabilities
PHC FHC
A group of residential institutions, often operated by religious orders, and co-funded by the state, that diagnose and rehabilitate people with learning disabilities (mental handicap). These centres also care for those who, due to the severity of their condition, are unable to live at home, and provide day care and respite care.

11101 Voluntary bodies
PHC PHCR FHC
A large group of voluntary or charitable organisations involved in the provision of health and social care. These organisations can range from large, highly structured national organisations to smaller more locally based groups. In many instances these organisation work in co-operation with the state.
### Italy

1. **Regional public health agencies**  
   PHCR  FHC  
   Regional agencies providing health programmes such as health promotion and protection programmes.

2. **Private health insurance companies**  
   FHC  
   Private insurance companies covering expenses for health care and professional accidents. They are not compulsory.

3. **Local Health Units**  
   PHC  FHC  PHCR  
   Local units responsible for public health programmes

4. **Private Households**  
   FHC  
   Families and people living together

5. **Social security institutes**  
   FHC  
   Institutes providing social benefits to people with reduction or loss of income because of health problems (invalidity, inability to work, professional sickness, work accidents, etc.).

6. **Ministry of Health**  
   OA  FHC  PHCR  
   Technical Departments of the Ministry of Health, National Health Institute and Agency for regional health services.
Latvia

29047 Ministry of Health FHC
Leading public administration body in the health sector. The Health Ministry develops the health policy, organise and coordinate implementation of the health policy.

29048 Public Health Agency PHCR FHC
Public Health Agency is a public agency, which ensures surveillance, investigation and assessment of the health of the population and health risk factors; coordinates implementation of the public health strategy; establishes effective methodologies and standards of public health practice, as well as to facilitates their implementation.

29049 Food and Veterinary Service PHCR FHC
State administrative institution, that ensures unified state surveillance and control over the food circulation and the sector of veterinary medicine.

29050 State Labour inspectorate PHCR FHC PHC
The main task of State Labour inspectorate is to take measures to ensure effective implementation of State policy in the field of labour legal relations, labour protection and the technical supervision of dangerous equipment.

29051 State Pharmaceutics inspectorate OA FHC
State Pharmaceutics inspectorate is State administrative institution, which performs supervision and monitoring of pharmacy, to ensure production, import and distribution of qualitative, safe and effective medicines, and to prevent possible risk factors of pharmacy.

29052 Health Compulsory Insurance State Agency FHC
The main target of the Agency is to implement state policy for availability of health care services and administrate the state compulsory health insurance resources.

29053 Health statistics and medical technologies state agency OA FHC
Main function of the agency, on the ground of information technology and scientific evidences, is to ensure obtaining, processing and analysis of health care information and statistical data.

29054 Health promotion state agency FHC
Main aim of the Agency is promotion of public health. The main objectives of the Health Promotion State Agency is management, implementation and co-ordination of the National Health Promotion programme at local, regional and national level; organisation and co-ordination of the health education work at regional and national level by attracting the local government, non-government organisation and international organisation resources; provide general education of the society on factors affecting health and provide information on a healthy lifestyle; organisation and co-ordination of health promotion activities at national and regional level in accordance with international health programmes; working out and publishing of literature on prophylaxis of illnesses, etc.

29055 State Agency of Medicines FHC PHCR
The aim and main tasks of the Agency is evaluation, registration, supervision and control of medicinal and pharmaceutical products and regulation of their distribution in the country.

29056 Non-governmental organisations PHC PHCR FHC OA
Different non-governmental institutions, which provides services related with health care.

29069 Private health insurance FHC
Private health insurance.
Lithuania

28005 University hospitals PHC PHCR FHC OA
Health care institution licensed to provide (as a main activity) specialised and very specialised multi-profile (surgical and non-surgical) inpatient health care services. All activities performed by medical professionals in the institution are supervised and controlled by physicians, which has to be available on 24-hour basis. Additionally hospital provides research activities and basic and specialized teaching. If licensed (as secondary activity), institution may provide ambulatory, day care, nursing, day surgery or other health related services.28015Clinical Infectious diseases hospitalPHCPHCRFHC Infectious diseases hospital licensed to provide also very specialized health care services. Additionally hospital provides research activities and basic and specialized teaching.

28020 University Oncology hospital PHC PHCR FHC OA
Oncology hospital licensed to provide also very specialised health care services. Additionally hospital provides research activities and basic and specialized teaching.

28058 Blood centres PHC PHCR FHC OA
Institution promote voluntary blood donation and provide health care institutions with blood and its components.

28065 Centres of public health and public health education PHC PHCR OA FHC
Establishments engaged in providing various kinds of public health services: prevention and control of diseases, public health monitoring and expertise, health promotion, provision of information and education for health, monitoring of the efficiency of the public health administration.

28068 Ministry of Health FHC PHCR OA
Ministry of Health and other institutions which under MoH engaged in the general health administration (excluding social security): Centre of Health Information, Accreditation agency, Department of Pharmacy by the Ministry of Health, State Medicines Control agency, Inspectorate of Medical Audit, Committee of Bioethics, Commissions of medical expertise, National transplantation bureau.

28069 State Patients fund under Ministry of Health FHC OA
The State Patients’ Fund is a main body administering Compulsory Health Insurance Fund budget that is separate from both central and local budgets. The State Patient Fund coordinates the activities of five territorial units. The main function of the Territorial Patients’ Funds’ is to cover (fully or partly) personal health care services provided to Lithuanian residents by health care establishments having contracts with the Patients’ Funds’, and to compensate (fully or partly) the cost of medicines prescribed to a patient (according to the list approved by the Minister of Health).’

28070 Private insurance companies FHC
Provide various forms of health-related insurance coverage. As nearly the whole population in Lithuania is included in the social health insurance, private health insurance companies cover a higher comfort in the hospitals, or to finance health care institutions which have no contracts with statutory health insurance institutions.

28071 State social insurance Fund Board under Ministry of Health FHC OA PHCR
The State Social Insurance Fund Board (SODRA) is the main body administering State Social Insurance Fund budget and responsible for the provision and administration of social insurance benefits (according to the Law on Social

28074 Households FHC OA PHCR PHC
One person or group or persons sharing a flat (house), having common budget or common expenditures. Private households provide nursing care, support and patient transport services with their own cars. Furthermore, they participate in financing full or part of provided health care services and medicines.

28077 National Health Council under Lithuanian Seimas (Parliament) FHC OA
National Health Council is founded by Seimas (Parliament) of Lithuanian Republic and is responsible for coordination of health policy.

28078 County physician institution FHC OA
County physician supervise implementation of Lithuanian Health program and state health programs in county and supports health care activities of the municipalities in the region.

28079 Municipality health department OA FHC

SST / CYSTAT / SM / BASYS 24
Luxembourg

13015  Directorate of Health  FHC  PHCR  PHC
The Directorate of Health’s mission is to study public health related problems, to give advice to the Government and public entities, to ensure the correct execution of laws and regulations concerning public health, to ensure the control of the country’s health situation, to take urgent measures essential to health protection, to collaborate, at national and international level, on the implementation and enforcement of health policy.

13028  Ministry of Health  FHC  PHCR
The Ministry of Health is responsible for: - medical professions and health professions; - the Medical College and the Superior Council of Health Professions; - the Directorate of Health; - reeducation and home care services, for people who suffer from mental disorders: homes, workshops and government-regulated services; - the service for physical war damages; - prevention and treatment of drug dependency; - the Red Cross and the League for medical and social prevention and action, the Centre Hospitalier in Luxembourg, the Mental Health Hospital in Ettelbruck, the National Laboratory of Health and the Spa and Health Centre in Mondorf.

13029  Ministry of social security  FHC  OA
The attributions of the ministry of social security are: - health insurance managed by the Union of Sickness Funds; - long-term care insurance managed by the Union of Sickness Funds; - the General Inspectorate of Social Security which develops social security policy and assesses its impact; - the Medical Control of social security; - the Arbitral Counsel which arbitrated disputes in the context of social security between insured persons and other entities; - the Superior Counsel of Social Insurance charged with cases assessed by the Arbitral Counsel in the first instance; - the health offices; - the pension offices of private employees, craftsmen, commercial entities and industrials; - the Office of social insurances; - the Common Centre of Social Security which is the information, affiliation and receipt of contributions centre; - the evaluation and orientation cell; - the societies of mutual help.

13043  Union of sickness funds  FHC  PHCR
The Union of Sickness funds manages health and long-term care insurance. It specifies the patients’ rights and obligations, negotiates between health providers (hospitals, physicians), establishes the contribution rate and ensures the financial reimbursement of providers.

13050  Accident insurance  FHC  PHCR
The compulsory accident insurance scheme is organised as a form of mutual insurance system and covers employers (and farming companies) established in Luxembourg. The accident insurance consists of an industrial and an agricultural section. Both sections are public establishments, with both a legal and a civic dimension and are controlled by the Government. The scheme awards benefits in case of labor accidents, accidents occurring during the routine journey to work and occupational illness.
Malta

31001 Ministry of Health, the Elderly and Community Care

The aim of the Ministry is to promote and provide for the health care needs of the Maltese people and to deliver appropriate services. The main objective of the Ministry is to promote and ensure a healthy lifestyle for the citizens of the Maltese Islands. This is to be achieved through the provision of health care services and the necessary monitoring and control mechanisms. The Ministry incorporates all departments involved in the administration of health care.

31002 Central Government

Main funder of health and social services

31012 Directorate Primary Health Care

This directorate is concerned with the administration and provision of services falling under the 'umbrella' of Primary Health Care. These services include: 1) Health Centres, 2) State General Practitioner service, 3) Community Nursing & Midwifery services, 4) Immunisation services, 5) District dispensaries, 6) School dental services, 7) School health services, 8) Other specialised services which include glaucoma screening, Medical Consultant Clinic, podology services and Speech Therapy. These specialised services are available at Health Centres.

31013 Government Pharmaceutical Services - Health care Procurement and Supplies Services (HPSS)

The aim of HPSS within the Ministry of Health, the Elderly and Community care is the provision of good quality medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and medical devices which are safe and effective, in a timely, quality - approved and cost-effective manner, with the aim of achieving optimal and effective pharmaceutical care in relation to cost. The main functions of the HPSS target the purchase, storage and distribution of pharmaceutical supplies in line with E.U. legislation concerning good storage and distribution practise and wholesale dealing. The HPSS currently procures and distributes about 10,000 different healthcare-related products. HPSS provides services to state hospitals, the Primary Health Care division and Public Health and University of Malta laboratories.

31014 Medicines Authority

The aim of the Medicines Authority is to contribute to the protection of public health in Malta through the regulation of the safety, quality and efficacy of medicines for sale or supply on the Maltese market. The Authority is committed to providing high quality licensing, monitoring and inspection service to customers, amongst whom are Ministries, the pharmaceutical industry and general public. As part of this commitment the Medicines Authority has implemented a system designed to manage quality in its operations and in its service to customers.

31049 The Church

The contribution of the Church to society in present day Malta includes the services the NGO 'Caritas' has been offering for a long time for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, services provided by charitable institutions such as the Church’s Homes for the Elderly, Girls’ hostels, Children's homes, Homes for persons in distress, and Homes for persons with disabilities such as Dar tal - Providenzia. Furthermore the Church is giving shelter and/or assistance to many ‘refugees’.

31054 Private Medical Insurances

SST / CYSTAT / SM / BASYS
Netherlands

15024 Municipality OA FHC PHCR
The municipality as local government is responsible for collective public health. Local government

15058 Private health care insurer FHC
Privately owned insurance company concerning health care expenses

15062 Province OA PHCR FHC
The province as regional authority develops planning proposals for health care provisions and fulfills tasks in the field of environmental hygiene

15069 State FHC PHCR
Central government charged with the overall responsibility for policy and financing of public health and health care. First responsible in this field is the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports.

15085 Sickness Funds FHC PHCR
Sickness funds pay providers of care on behalf of their insured according to the legal regulations for the social health Insurance
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Poland

3  general hospitals  PHC  PHCR  OA  FHC
Stationary care. Is a stationary health plant authorized by law institution which health care, diagnostics, therapy and rehabilitation provided instantary mode. The first referral level –poviat includes hospitals particularly offering services of the essential medical specialties: internal medicine, general surgery, obstetrics & gynaecology, paediatrics and anaesthesiology well as intensive care and admission room/emergency ward.

32004  Psychiatric hospitals  PHC  PHCR  FHC  OA
1. Psychiatric hospitals - it in psychiatric hospitals of provincial rungs as well as in hospitals of medical academies or institutes (psychiatric clinic). They include beds for children as well as youth people. Psychiatric hospitals sometimes also have neurology beds. 2. Words general hospitals on psychiatric addicted from : somatic –psychiatry, geriatric -psychiatry, judicial psychiatry and addicts alcohol and drug depend patients(rehabilitation and detoxication) . Psychiatric care are destined for patientswith mental disorder (including treatment of addictions), but excluding bedsfor patients with mental deficiency, unless indications for hospitalization from result from clinical causes. Besides general hospitals, these beds are present in psychiatric hospitals, institutes and units treating addictions,units for addicted people, for chronically insane, in rehabilitation centersfor drug users and in centers of forensic psychiatric.

32005  Specialist hospital  PHC  PHCR  FHC  OA
1.Hospitals of medical academies includes mainuniversity/medical school teaching hospitals (called medical academies hospitals) and health research institutes’ hospitals. University/medical schoolteaching hospitals provide services of the third stationary health care/referral level covering more than one voivodship (a region) and the healthresearch institutes’ hospitals provide their services for whole country. Have wards: internal medicine, cardiology, neurology, gynaecology & obstetrics, intensive medical care, hematology, rehabilitative, urological, nephrology, orthopedic-trauma surgery, ophthalmology, general surgery, ophthalmology, paediatric, TB and pulmonary diseases, rheumatology, communicable diseases, endocrinology, urology, neuro-surgery, somatic-psychiatry, hospice - palliative care, paediatric surgery and oncology surgery, hospital emergency ward / admissionroom, diabetes care, transplant-logy, dental surgery, chemotherapies, radiotherapy, hematology, toxicology, 2.Hospitals, among others, minister of health is defined organ for which in Polandbeside hospitals of medical academies institutes : Institute of Cardiology in Warsaw, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw, Institute of Rheumatology in Warsaw, Institute for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (Departments in Instytut - Allergology and Pulmonology, Thoracic Surgery, Cystitis Fibrosis and Lung Diseases, Laryngology, Pathophysiology of Respiratory System, Rehabilitation, Laboratory Diagnostics) in Warsaw Institute of Center of health of Child in Warsaw, Institute of Mothers and Child in Lodz, Institute of Occupational Medicine in Lodz , Institute of Occupational Medicine and Environment in Sosnowiec; Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine in Gdynia; Institute of Oncology in Warsaw; Instituteof Hematology in Warsaw; Institute of Agricultural Medicine;

32006 specialist other then mental health and substance abuse hospitals  PHCR  FHC  OA
Specialist hospitals The second referral level includes formervovodship hospitals offering services of the four essential specialities, supplemented with at least four specialist wards of the following medical fields: internal medicine, cardiology, neurology, dermatology, gynaecology & obstetrics, intensive medical care, hematology, rehabilitative, urological, nephrology, orthopedic-trauma surgery, ophthalmology, general surgery, ophthalmology, paediatric, TB and pulmonary diseases, rheumatology, communicable diseases, endocrinology, urology, neuro-surgery, somatic-psychiatry, hospice - palliative care, paediatricsurgery and oncology

32010  Offices of physicians  PHC  PHCR  FHC
Medical personnel means people practicingsmedical professions, who are entitled, on a base of separate regulations, to render medical services, holding qualifications to provide services in aspecific scope or area of medicine. The law on a medical doctor’s profession(refers always to dental surgeon and since May 2004 to dentists) conditionsrecord in a register of individual medical practices, after having compliwd with requirement determined by separate regulations. Medical practices are organizational forms of outpatient services mainly. They may be individual,collective and specialist. Persons who have a right to execute medical doctor’sproffesion (including specialist doctor) provide medical consultations, treatment and prophylaxis.

32012  Offices of dentists  PHC  PHCR  FHC  OA
Dental practices are forms of outpatient services. They may be individual, collective and specialist. Persons who have aright to execute medical doctor’s profession (including specialist doctor) provide medical consultations on

32013 out patients care centers  PHC  PHCR  FHC  OA
Outpatientcare centers Outpatient treatment is provided in units of the following types: Clinic, health center, outpatient clinic, which can be a part of a complex of health care institutes or functionindependently, individually. It covers basic and specialist services, inambulatory or home environment, in a place of living or stay of a person that needs these services. 1.Ambulatory care In ambulatorycare working GP, (general medicine first degree specialization), internal diseases or pediatrics or it own title of specialist in sphere of GP, internal diseases or pediatrics, gynecological and by nurse, midways, point vaccinations etc. 2. Specialist health care – consultation provided of which of patients provided clinics: internal diseases, surgical, gynecological, pediatric, tubercular and pulmonary, dermatological, otolaryngology, ophthalmologic, neurological, psychic, stomatology, metabolic disease, allergology, endocrinology, gastrology, geriatrics, hematology, craniological, dermatological, venerology, genetic, oncology, chemotherapytuberculosis and diseases of lungs, genetic and prenatal, rehabilitative, neurological rehabilitation as well as craniological, rehabilitation, diseases infection – AIDS, hepatitis and TB, H. A., C., D., E., G., diseases zoonoses (chorey odzwierzeci), sports medicine, surgery oncology, ophthalmologic, otolaryngologic surgery face, urologic, children’s autism, treatment of addiction, promotion of health, dental specialist (dental surgery, maxillary surgery, orthodontics, parodontics, dentistryprosthetics, children’s dentists and restorative dentistry )
education cycle is based on 3-year education as BA studies in Medical Academies, on a base of 4-year general secondary school. Higher education – masters of nursery (after 5-year studies at the Academy of Medicines) work together. Currently, since, the practices will be conducted. Nurses with secondary education (nursery vocational lyceum, medical vocational studium) and midwives (entities) depended on, among other things, indication of rooms equipped with medical apparatus and equipment, where it work in dental rooms, psychologist, rehabilitates, physiotherapy and physiotherapists. They may be individual, collective and specialist. In these practices only persons who have a right to execute a profession of nurse, midwife, can work, after being registered in a register conducted by Chambers of nurses and midwives. Practicing a nurse’s profession means rendering health care services  within prophylactics and health promotion, and for midwife – care of women in physiological pregnancy period, and medical air resource and health – care services rendered by emergency medical services and medical air rescue in emergency medical services situations with risk to life or health. This item establishes in providing nursing services in the home – medical personal services - it visit of home GP, nurses. Patient rehabilitation and home dialysis

These are services from a border of healthcare and social care. These services are realized under agreement with a city/social care center, on commission of a social worker or privately commissioned by patients or their guardians. They include, among other things, assistance in satisfying biological needs and hygiene care, psychomotor of patients, cooperation and assistance to nurses in some of their activities. This item establishments in providing nursing services in the home – medical personal services - it visit of home GP, nurses. Patient rehabilitation and home dialysis

According to the Law on state Emergency medical services (2001 with later amendments-since concern emergency medical services and first aid include units reported to the rescue system (among others: emergency medical services, hospital emergency wards, admission rooms, medical air resource and health – care services rendered by emergency medical services and medical air rescue in emergency medical services situations with risk to life or health). 1. Sanitary transport – providing ambulatory healthcare services - offices physicians, nurse e.g. out patient care centers, medical laboratories, bank blood, home health care, dialysis 2. Ambulance services - This item includes medical emergency rescue team of which accident, reanimation. Services 24 hours a day, 7 day a week, it lends

Organization of service of public blood and blood products and distributing human body organs 1. Blood providers: 1) Hematology and Transfusiology Institute 2) Regional centers of blood 3) Centers blood Ministry of national defense and Ministry of the Interior and Administration. 2. POLTRANSPLANT – establishment Coordinating center organizationally in questions of transplantation. Polish (coordination collect and transplantation) of cell tissues and in the area of country organ; conduct central register objection tissues organs. 2019

Public health - Ministry of health, National Health Funds and Goverment adnimistration of health - important phenomenon epidemiological; other important problem sanitary and accustom new procedure medical

Offices of other health practitioners. 1. Nursing practices and midwives in the form of individual practices – or group. Persons practice of profession work after receiving of registration for register led by houses of nurses and midwives. 2. Among others, it executes other person’s profession medical (paramedics – diagnostician, audiologists, techniciandentist, dental hygienist, dieticians, - it work in dental rooms, psychologist, rehabilitates, physiotherapy and physiotherapists. They may be individual, collective and specialist. In these practices only persons who have a right to execute a profession of nurse, midwife, can work, after being registered in a register conducted by Chambers of nurses and midwives. Practicing a nurse’s profession means rendering health care services, specified in the law on professions of nurse and midwife, medical laboratories, bank blood, home health care, dialysis 2. Ambulance services - This item includes medical emergency rescue team of which accident, reanimation. Services 24 hours a day, 7 day a week, it lends
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>OA</th>
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<tr>
<td>17001</td>
<td>Central Government (Financing)</td>
<td>OA</td>
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<td>Major form of medical care financing of National</td>
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<td>Health Service, where government bodies are</td>
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<td>Out-of-pocket payments and cost sharing</td>
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<td>17050</td>
<td>Other Public Institutions of Financing</td>
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<td>Financing of health care, where there are</td>
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<td>compulsory contributions by employees. The</td>
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<td>17051</td>
<td>Other private financing agents</td>
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<td>Insurance.</td>
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<td>17056</td>
<td>Private Social Insurance Schemes</td>
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<td>Health care financing schemes, normally belonging</td>
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Romania

33033 Ministry of Health FHC
Ministry of Health determines the health care policy of the country - general planning, co-ordination and supervision of the statutory health care services, as well as pharmaceutical policy. The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice the Ministry of Transports and other ministries and public institutions furnish the health services in own hospitals.

33061 National House of Health Insurance FHC
National House of Health Insurance is a public institution at national level that administrate and manage the health insurance system. National House of Health Insurance co-ordinate all the counties units of health insurance system, including the Health Insurance of Bucharest municipality.

33078 Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family FHC PHC
Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family, trough the National Authority for Disabled Persons is responsible for elderly homes and nursing homes. Residents, who must be over the age of 50 years and able to care for themselves, are admitted after a social interview at the claimants’ residence. They offer some leisure and work activities, as well as social and health care. Nursing homes are not only intended for the elderly, although in practice, they are mostly used by older people. Residents pay a fee, which is deducted from their pension and passed to the state budget; the local council then pays the nursing homes. Admission to a nursing home follows the same procedure as entry to an elderly home. Care for those without any income is funded from the local council budget. A number of nongovernmental organizations provide medical and social care.
Slovenia

34029 health insurance institute

The Institute conducts its business as a public institute, bound by statute to provide compulsory health insurance. In the field of compulsory health insurance, the Institute's principal task is to provide effective collection (mobilisation) and distribution (allocation) of public funds, in order to ensure the insured persons quality rights arising from the said funds. The rights arising from compulsory health insurance, furnished by the funds collected by means of compulsory insurance contributions, comprise the rights to health care services and rights to several financial benefits (sick leave pay, reimbursement of travel costs and funeral costs, and insurance money paid in case of death).

34030 other social insurance

The main objective is to look after the interests of its subscribers who are also its members, and to provide them with long-term and stable personal healthcare security. The largest source of private financing is voluntary insurance.

34031 other private insurance

34032 all other health administration

The Ministry of Health deals with matters relating to healthcare and health insurance. These include: healthcare activities at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels; monitoring of the nation's state of health and the preparation and implementation of health improvement programmes; economic relations in healthcare and tasks relating to the founding of public healthcare institutions in line with the law; health measures to be taken in the event of natural and other disasters; protection of the population against addiction-related health problems; protection of the population against infectious diseases and HIV infection; food safety and the nutritional quality and hygiene of food and drinking water with a view to preventing chemical, biological and radiological pollution and conducting a general policy on nutrition; the production of, trade in and supply of medicines and medical products; the production of and trade in poisonous substances and drugs; the safety of products intended for general use; health and ecological issues relating to the environment, wherea direct impact on human beings is involved; problems related to drinking water, bathing waters, air, soil and vibrations; waste management from the health protection aspect; protection against ionising and non-ionising radiation in residential and work environments; conditions relating to the removal and transplantation of human organs; the formulation and implementation of international agreements on social security.
Spain

6001 Central State

The health system draws on the input of other Ministries: Education, is responsible for undergraduate training and in association with the Ministry of Health for postgraduate training and human resources planning. Social Affairs, is responsible for community care, including ownership and operation of most nursing and elderly homes. Justice, is responsible of prison health services. Economy is responsible of the state budget of the health care.

6002 Local Government

Play a role in ensuring a healthy environment and in collaborating in the management and financing of health services.

6003 Regional Government

The Autonomous Communities assumes responsibilities in: public health, health planning, administration and management of health care. Governance of the devolved health systems is by the Health Department of the regional government, which exerts authority in the health domain and is responsible for the formulation and implementation of health policy. Management is by the associated Regional Health Service, which plays a hand on role in the delivery of health care. Public health is one of the areas of responsibility, which have been passed over, in a large part to the autonomous communities. The Regional Government also contributes through own income, to the financing of the

6006 Private households’ out-of-pocket payment

Finance of health by private household’s contributions. There not co-payments in the Public National Health System, except in the case of pharmaceuticals and some ortho-prosthetic products.

6045 Other Social Insurance

Comprises the funding and administration of complementary Social Insurance (Civil servant's Mutual Companies). These companies are mainly financed by the State (through taxation), and by contributions from the civil servants to their own Mutual Company.

6057 Social Security System

Compulsory Social Security Programmes contributions (employers and employees) to the financing of the health care. The reform of the National Health System has led to a qualitative change in health care financing, with a preponderance of funds coming from the State Budget through taxes.
Sweden

18001 The local insurance administration PHCR FHC

The local insurance administrations one in each county are responsible for local administration of the social insurance schemes. See also Riksförsäkringsverket (The National Social Insurance Board) Each local insurance administration has several local offices.

18024 County council FHC OA

A county council is an organisation, which in a geographical area is responsible for the provision of health care in accordance with law. Currently ( ) there are 21 different county councils.

18047 The National Social Insurance Board PHCR FHC

The National Social Insurance Board and the social insurance offices together administer the social insurance schemes and are responsible for the greater part of society's financial safety net. Together they are called the social insurance administration. The National Social Insurance Board is responsible for the central direction and supervision of activities. The individual offices, one to each county, process individual cases at regional and local level. Together they are to: a) Administer and support a national social insurance scheme which provides financial security in disease, disability and old age and for care of children. Insurance benefits of this kind include sickness insurance, parental insurance, basic retirement pension and supplementary pension. Other social insurance benefits are child allowance, maintenance support and housing allowance. b) Work to prevent and reduce ill health by taking positive action to facilitate and co-ordinate rehabilitation with a view to enabling sick and functionally impaired persons to return to work. The National Social Insurance Board has to ensure uniformity and quality in the processing of insurance and benefit cases. For this purpose the Board supervises the activities of the social insurance offices and issues general advice. Social insurance statistics and evaluation are other areas for which the National Social Insurance Board is responsible. The National Social Insurance Board is responsible for the extensive social insurance data systems. The goals for the Board's activities are set by the Government and Parliament. They are grouped in three areas of activity: Processing and payment of benefits, Action against ill health and Analysis and quality assurance.

18055 Ministry of health and social affairs FHC

Within the government, the ministry deals with health and medical care, dental care, pharmaceuticals, doping, alcohol and drugs issues, care of the elderly and the disabled, social services, pensions, health, parental and work injury insurance, child allowance, housing allowance, and maintenance support, children and their living conditions. Among government authorities working under the ministry are the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Social Insurance Board, the National Institute of Public Health, the Medical products agency and the National Food
United Kingdom

8003 Department of Health  FHC  PHCR  OA
Government Department for Health and Social services. Provides funding to Health authorities for health expenditure and to Local authorities (local government) for personal social services. Provides policy for the health and social services via the development of new legislation for parliament and by the Secretary of State's powers to direct the

8005 Health Authority  FHC  PHCR  OA
Public body responsible for Public health and health services on behalf of an area of between 100,000 and 2,000,000 people. Receives funding from Department of Health. Administers primary care from primary care groups and commissions secondary health services largely from NHS Trusts but also from private hospitals and private nursing homes. Where primary care groups have become primary care trusts this secondary care role is devolved to the primary care trust. An important part of the role of a health authority is in developing the "Health Improvement Plan" and implementing it via "Service agreements" with health care providers.

8006 Individuals and Families  FHC  PHCR  OA
Individuals and Families responsible for their own, and their family members' health

8018 Private health insurance company  FHC
Company providing insurance against health care and purchasing health care from private hospitals