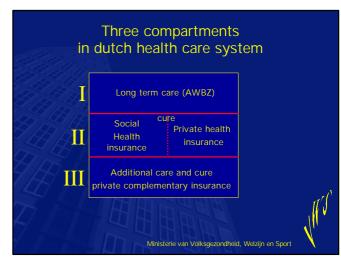
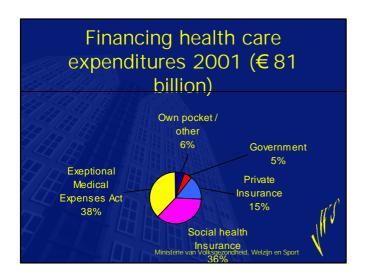


Three characteristics of Dutch health care • The mix of public and private finance • The predominantly private character of supply • Sharing of responsibilities between government, health insurers and providers of care (pluralism)













Reforms in social health insurance in the nineties

- Reintroduction of competition in social health insurance
- Freedom of choice of the insured
- Abolition of the obligation of sickness funds to contract all suppliers
- Growing role of competition law in social health insurance

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Tensions/frictions

- Tensions between legal right to benefits and measures of cost containment
- Waitings lists
- Borderline bureaucracy between public and private insurance

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Reforms on their way

- Less central steering; more local responsibilities
- More private out patient clinics
- Radical reform of hospital financing: from budget financing towards payment for diagnosis treatment combination ("DRG's")

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Big reform on health insurance; drivers:

- Desire to have a stronger demand focus
- Desire to have less government interference (in planning and tarification)
- Renewed definition of responsibilities
- Dual system has led to a complicated steering mechanism
- Ongoing borderline and solidarity issues

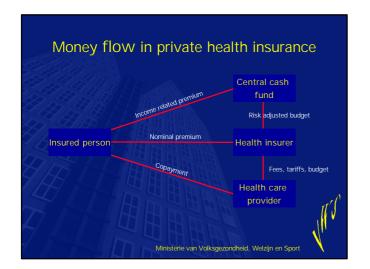
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New basic insurance for curative care (2006)

- New private insurance for all
- Obligation for citizens to buy health insurance
- Obligation for insurers to accept insured without risk selection
- Legal description of entitlements
- Free choise of insurer; choise of policy (benefits in kind or reimbursement; different deductibles)
- Fixed nominal premiums
- Employer contribution
- · A legal system of risk adjustment
- State compensation for low income people
- No claim refund

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Compatibility with European insurance directives? Social security systems out scope of insurance directives Commission-Belgium judgement of EC Court of Justice; Article 54 of third insurance directive; European Commission: Member State can adopt specific legal measures to protect the general interest;

- Duty to accept; basic minimum cover; solidarity based premiums (non discrimination); equalisation of risks: measures that can be justified under art. 54.

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Adapting the European nonlife insurance directives?

- Complementary insurance in France
- Rocard resolution
- A directive for health insurances?
- Balancing internal market principles and the European social model
- New Dutch health insurance opens up market of health insurance.

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