

# The Federal Joint Committee

Who we are and  
what we do for your health



**Gemeinsamer  
Bundesausschuss**



Foyer of the G-BA  
office in Berlin.

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## Good health for everyone

# How do we keep German healthcare safe and affordable?

74 million<sup>1</sup> people in Germany are covered by statutory health insurance. By law, they are entitled to healthcare that is adequate, appropriate, and cost-effective. In fact, statutory health insurance (SHI) funds must be used in such a way as to provide real benefits for people who are ill, while also ensuring that health insurance premiums remain affordable for everyone. Given the fast pace of medical advancement – which is also an important economic factor – this is a difficult yet important task. The Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) plays a vital role in fulfilling this task, and legislators have entrusted the G-BA with a number of responsibilities.

The G-BA specifies in detail what adequate, appropriate, and cost-effective healthcare means as defined by German law. In doing this, it determines which benefits persons insured under statutory health insurance are legally entitled to. It also ensures that patients are

<sup>1</sup> Source: National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds, December 2023 (74.56 million)

examined and treated according to the state of the art in medical knowledge and expertise. The G-BA bases its decisions on previously conducted scientific assessments.



The G-BA was established on 1 January 2004 through the Statutory Health Insurance Modernisation Act, but its predecessor institutions<sup>2</sup> are much older. It is a body consisting of representatives from those financing healthcare (statutory health insurance funds) and those providing healthcare services (hospitals, licensed doctors, psychotherapists, and dentists). It also includes patient representatives in an advisory capacity.

<sup>2</sup> The predecessors of the G-BA were the former federal committees of physicians, dentists, and statutory health insurance providers, the hospitals committee, and the coordination committee.

Legislators have empowered the G-BA with a wide range of tasks and responsibilities. The G-BA has the authority to issue directives and guidelines that are binding for healthcare providers, statutory health insurance funds, and patients in Germany. The legal basis for its work is Book V of the German Social Code (SGB V), which defines how the G-BA is composed, how it conducts its work, and what its duties are.

The G-BA makes important decisions on healthcare independently of the powers influencing daily politics. As a self-governing organisation made up of physicians, statutory health insurance funds, and hospitals, it is structured in such a way that it blocks political power moves by individual interest groups during voting, while ensuring that results are reached even when decision-making processes seem to reach an impasse. This is achieved using a system of majority consensus. During the consultation process, it is often possible for opposing interests to reach a consensus, or at least the best possible compromise. In doing so, the G-BA purposefully draws on the expertise of independent scientific institutes and involves them in the development of healthcare solutions.







# Examples of the G-BA's work

On the following pages, we provide an insight into the work done by the G-BA. Using examples, we explain some of its decisions and describe the underlying tasks and responsibilities. In order to keep things understandable, we have refrained from presenting all of the G-BA's tasks and responsibilities. A complete overview is provided on our website: ↗ [www.g-ba.de](http://www.g-ba.de)





## Reference price groups

# Lowering the cost of medicines

Last Monday it happened again – **Elena Matković (44)** had another horrible migraine attack. When the dreaded pain starts on one side of her head, it doesn't take long until she is completely incapacitated. She is a shift supervisor at a transport company, but when a migraine comes on, she is no longer able to work. Then she can't tolerate light or noise, and the pain and nausea are almost unbearable. Right now, she is sitting in her family doctor's office. Her doctor wants to prescribe her a triptan for the next time she has a migraine attack. Elena hasn't tried a drug from this active ingredient group yet. The doctor issues a prescription and tells her the name of the medicine. Elena has heard of it before. 'I'll have to make a co-payment, won't I? My cousin got it once and had to pay extra at the pharmacy', she says to her doctor. 'No, don't worry', the doctor replies, 'that hasn't been the case for a long time'. Elena is surprised and asks herself, why did her cousin have to pay more back then, but she doesn't now?





## The G-BA's contribution

Many pharmaceuticals in Germany are subject to reference pricing. A reference price is a cap on a group of therapeutically equivalent medications. It is the maximum price a statutory health insurance fund will pay for one of these medicines. Currently, statutory health insurance funds save an average of € 3.5 billion euros<sup>3</sup> every year through reference pricing alone. That's money that can be spent on other necessary treatments. The G-BA has an important responsibility in this regard. It examines which medicinal products can be grouped into reference price groups.

Back in 2004, the G-BA established a reference price group for triptans (selective serotonin 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonists), which it updated in 2016. The company that makes the medication that Elena Matković's doctor wants to prescribe had not originally reduced its price to the reference price. To avoid co-payments, patients can switch to a different medication that is just as suitable for the treatment they need, but which doesn't require additional payment.

<sup>3</sup> Source: National Association of Health Insurance Funds, September 2021 (annual average over the last 10 years)



## Our task: Determine reference price groups

The G-BA can form reference price groups only if several therapeutically comparable medications have approval to treat the same disease or condition. Within a reference price group, doctors can always choose from a number of different treatment alternatives, which they can prescribe at the expense of the statutory health insurance funds. Around 80%<sup>4</sup> of all prescriptions for pharmaceuticals in Germany are for reference price drugs.

The value of reference prices is regularly revised using market data. The G-BA defines comparative values which are later used to calculate actual reference prices. For example, if the patent on an active ingredient expires, other companies soon begin producing cheaper generics. This results in the value of the reference price group dropping.

Reference prices are calculated by the National Association of Health Insurance Funds (GKV-Spitzenverband). It sets a reference price for each group the G-BA forms in accordance with legal criteria, and forwards that information to the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices ([www.bfarm.de](http://www.bfarm.de)) for online publication. Both steps – forming a group and setting a reference price – result in the cheapest medicines in the reference price group creating downward price pressure. Pharmaceutical manufacturers often align themselves with the reference price but do not have to lower their prices. If they maintain a higher price, patients can only avoid co-payments by switching to an equivalent product that is fully reimbursable. If doctors want to prescribe a medicine that is more expensive than the reference price, they are required to give this information to their patients and discuss alternatives with them.

<sup>4</sup> Source: National Association of Health Insurance Funds

# FYI: Medicinal products



For persons covered by statutory health insurance in Germany, prescription medications are available as SHI benefits immediately upon market authorisation. However, because insurance premiums should be spent on medications that are most beneficial for patients – at a fair price – legislators have given the G-BA the mandate to act as a regulatory body in the pharmaceuticals market.

In addition to the reference price grouping mentioned above, the G-BA has other means to ensure that healthcare is safe and affordable. For example, it can limit the ability of drugs that are ineffective or uneconomical to be prescribed. It can also issue therapy guidelines which doctors should follow. It can also assess whether drugs can be prescribed outside their authorised indications in exceptional cases ('off-label use'). It also puts newly authorised active pharmaceutical ingredients through an early benefit assessment (see the following example).





## Additional benefit assessment

# Better active substance or pseudo innovation?

With one hand, **Leo Ammann (14)** holds his inhaler, with the other he scrolls through his school's list of cancelled lessons on his smartphone. He's in luck, first double lesson cancelled! Leo takes a few deep breaths to move the mucus that is constantly forming in his lungs towards his mouth and then coughs it up. He manages to do it quickly today. Since he started taking his new medication, there's hardly any more mucus. The inhaler, the respiratory therapy exercises to clear his lungs, and more than 10 medications are all part of his everyday life. Leo has cystic fibrosis – a congenital gene mutation causes his body's secretions to be sticky and thick. The mucus interferes with his breathing, causes inflammation, and strains his internal organs. Since he started taking the new medication, he's doing better. Leo has gained weight, he has more energy and is more resilient. Unfortunately, he now gets headaches more often, but that doesn't really matter. In the kitchen, he grabs his medicine box and washes down the orange tablet with a glass of milk. He cleans his inhaler. More time for breakfast – he can use that.



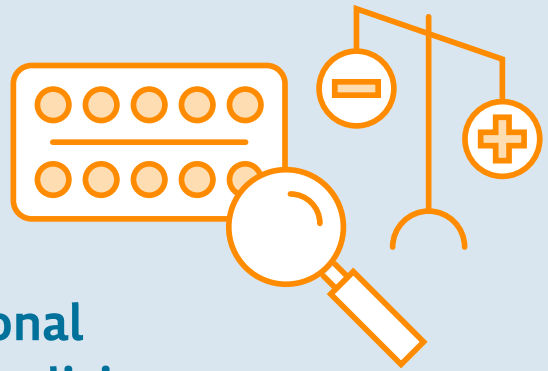




## The G-BA's contribution

Leo Ammann's new drug is a fixed combination of three active ingredients: ivacaftor, tezacaftor, and elexacaftor. Two of them, ivacaftor and tezacaftor, have been around for a while, also in combination with other active ingredients. The compound that Leo takes came onto the German market in August 2020. It's used to treat cystic fibrosis patients aged 12 and older who have certain mutations on the gene that causes the disease. This results in defects in building blocks (chloride channels) of mucus-forming glands. The drug can compensate for some of these defects and thus improve the function of defective proteins. Mucus and digestive juices become thinner, and complaints are reduced.

In February 2021, following an elaborate assessment procedure, the G-BA found indications that the new drug combination has a significant additional benefit over comparative therapies. However, the drug is only effective for certain gene alterations. This has to be confirmed beforehand with a test. And unfortunately, it also has side effects. But the benefits clearly outweigh these effects.



## Our task: Assess the additional benefits of new medicines

In Germany, newly authorised active pharmaceutical ingredients can be prescribed immediately upon market launch, and are thus available to patients right away. Such newly developed active ingredients under patent are usually very expensive. Until a few years ago, pharmaceutical companies were allowed to charge any price they wanted for such drugs, and the statutory health insurance system – in other words, the people who pay insurance premiums – paid. Legislation put an end to that practice at the beginning of 2011. Since then, a testing procedure is initiated as soon as a drug is approved to find out if it is better than others that are already available. This makes it possible to distinguish real innovations from pseudo innovations. This is the case when an already-known active ingredient is only slightly modified without showing a new active principle or any additional benefit.

The G-BA plays an important role in this. It must put every new active pharmaceutical ingredient through an early benefit assessment within six months after it is launched on the German market. During this assessment, the G-BA examines whether the drug is really something new, which patient groups can benefit from it, and how significant the additional benefit is compared with similar treatments that are already available. An example of an additional benefit can also be if the drug has fewer side effects.

The G-BA's assessment is the basis for the reimbursement amount that the statutory health insurance funds negotiate with the manufacturer – the amount they end up paying. If the G-BA establishes that the medicinal product does not offer patients any additional benefit, it can assign the drug to a reference price group. However, if the new medication is a genuine improvement with demonstrable added benefit, the manufacturer negotiates the future reimbursable amount with the National Association of Health Insurance Funds based on the G-BA's benefit assessment.



## Treatment methods

# Telecare for heart failure

Climbing stairs is the hardest part. Panting heavily, **Lina Spallek (69)** puts down her shopping bags. Everything goes black. Her granddaughter is almost at the top but then comes back down. 'Grandma, give me the keys and I'll open the door'. Lina Spallek is breathing heavily and has to sit down on the stairs. 'Just a moment ... I'll be ... right there!' she gasps. Lina Spallek suffers from heart failure (cardiac insufficiency). Her heart doesn't work evenly and its pumping capacity is weak. As a result, she can hardly take any strain. Her legs are swollen, she often has water in her lungs, and every little effort pushes her to her limits. But recently she has started to feel more confident and secure because she now uses digital telecare. Her vital signs are closely monitored, and her doctor can intervene early on if her condition worsens. In the evening, she shows her granddaughter how it all works on her tablet. Together they put on Lina's blood pressure cuff and enter the reading. Then they go to the electronic scales and her tablet asks if there were any irregularities or problems. Yes, there were – the stairs!





## The G-BA's contribution

The fact that people with a heart condition such as Lina Spallek have a better chance of survival thanks to additional digital monitoring is due to a decision made by the G-BA. In December 2020, the G-BA made telemedical care for patients with advanced heart failure an outpatient health insurance benefit. Important metrics, such as blood pressure, heart rate, and weight, are measured and recorded daily by the patients themselves. They take part in a training course to learn how to use the measuring and input devices provided by their health insurance fund.

The data entered is transmitted to a telemedical centre where it is evaluated. Data from pacemakers that are already implanted can even be read directly by appropriate devices. In the event of any irregularities, the centre immediately informs the attending physician. This allows the therapy to be adjusted immediately. After examining current studies, the G-BA found that there are significantly fewer deaths among those affected by heart failure who also participate in telemonitoring.



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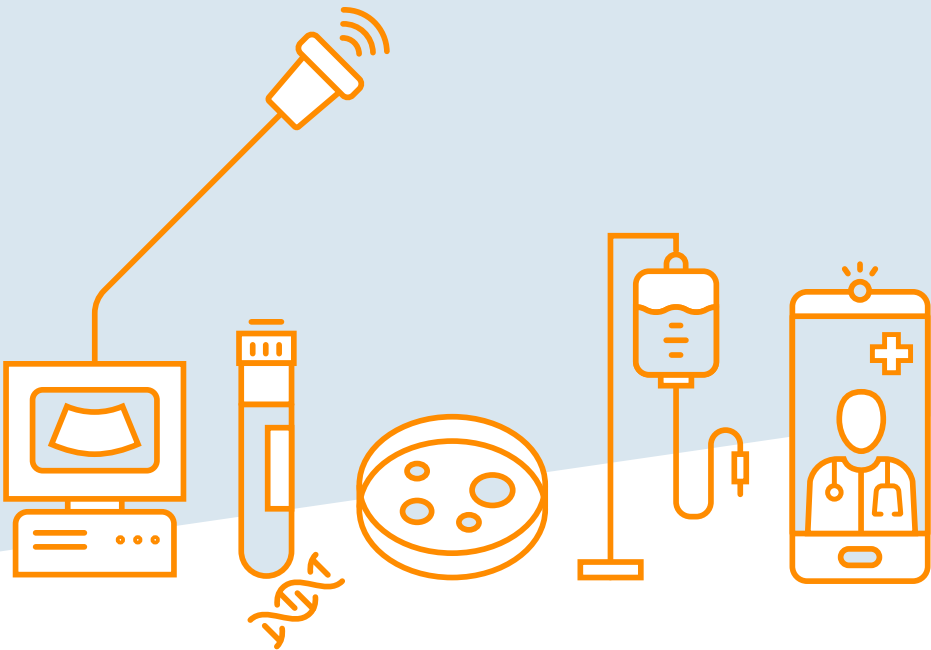
Our task:

## Review new treatment methods

The G-BA assesses new examination and treatment methods to determine whether they benefit patients and if they are necessary and cost-effective. The G-BA looks closely at the current standard of medical research and takes into consideration every relevant study of the method in question.

For example, it also examines whether the examination or treatment method can cure patients, what side effects or complications it might cause, and what impact it has on quality of life. The G-BA must always identify the patient groups for whom the method is particularly effective, and under which circumstances.

# FYI: Examinations and treatments





Hospitals and doctors' practices are subject to different regulations regarding examination and treatment methods under statutory health insurance. Doctors in private practice can only offer new methods as SHI benefits after the G-BA has assessed those methods for outpatient care and concluded that they are beneficial, necessary, and cost-effective for patients (right of authorisation).

But by law, hospitals can offer new examinations and treatments without this preliminary assessment. However, upon request<sup>5</sup>, the G-BA does examine whether the method is adequate, appropriate, and cost-effective in an inpatient setting. If it becomes apparent that a method used in hospitals cannot be proved beneficial and does not show potential as a necessary treatment alternative (e.g. because it is ineffective or even harmful), the G-BA can remove it from the list of benefits financed by SHI funds (right to prohibit).

<sup>5</sup> Requests for assessments of outpatient examination and treatment methods can be submitted by the impartial members of the G-BA, the National Associations of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians and Dentists, the National Association of Health Insurance Funds, and the patient representatives. Requests for assessments of inpatient examination and treatment methods can be submitted by the German Hospital Federation, the federal associations of hospital funding providers, the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds, and the patient representatives.



## Early detection methods

# Bowel cancer screening programme

First you have to manage to drink two to three litres of liquid in two hours. **Klaus Ellert (50)** has a colonoscopy tomorrow, his first. It won't be fun. But Klaus Ellert's grandfather died of bowel cancer in the 70s. Reason enough for him to go in for a closer look. When he recently received an invitation from his health insurance fund for colon cancer screening, he immediately made an appointment with a gastroenterologist. If he finds anything, it will most likely be in the early stages. And a lot of it can probably be removed right away during the examination – throughout which he will thankfully be asleep. Klaus Ellert has just started drinking a special laxative solution with a thick straw, always alternating with water. To distract himself, he keeps going back and forth to his laptop and checks out family-friendly hotels for the next summer holiday. Tomorrow morning, he has to repeat the whole thing again; his appointment is at 1.00 pm.





## The G-BA's contribution

The colonoscopy that Klaus Ellert will undergo tomorrow is part of a bowel cancer screening programme. The G-BA made nationwide screening a health insurance benefit in 2018. All persons with statutory health insurance between the ages of 50 and 65 are now invited to participate every five years by their health insurance fund. There is a choice between an annual – later biennial – test for blood in the stool or two colonoscopies at intervals of 10 years. Men can start colonoscopies five years earlier than women because of their slightly higher risk of bowel cancer.

Both examination methods increase the survival chances of insured persons because they find tumours well before the onset of symptoms. Out of 100 tumours, a stool test detects about 70 and a colonoscopy about 95. In addition, precancerous lesions can be found and immediately removed and examined. The G-BA has developed a brochure that explains all this in detail to insured persons. It is enclosed with the invitations to the screening and can also be accessed online in easy-to-understand language.



Our task:

## Develop early detection methods

The G-BA also assesses early detection methods (screenings) for their benefit, necessity, and cost-effectiveness. In terms of this, there is more to consider than just assessing the examination methods described earlier. That's because screening is a medical examination for children, adolescents, and adults who show no symptoms of a disease. The costs and effort must be reasonable compared to the patient benefit if a disease is detected and treated early on.

The G-BA is responsible for determining whether a specific disease can be detected accurately through screening. It must also know whether good treatment methods are available. If these exist, the G-BA then investigates whether the success of the treatment really depends on how early the disease is discovered. If this does play a role, the G-BA then examines screening methods in depth. Good screening methods must detect diseases reliably without triggering false alarms, because this creates stress in people who are actually healthy. They must never be dangerous or harmful to those being screened.

Many screenings have successfully met the evaluation criteria set by the G-BA. Examples of screenings available today include skin cancer, hepatitis B and C, chlamydia, and gestational diabetes. Organised screening programmes offered nationwide include the early detection of colorectal cancer, breast cancer, and cervical cancer. In addition, the G-BA ensures that hearing disorders, heart defects, cystic fibrosis, or spinal muscular atrophy can be detected in newborns and treated early.



## Prescribed services

# Long-term care for burn injuries

**Huyen Pham Minh (32)** will never forget that day. All it took was a tiny moment of carelessness, and everything changed. There were four of them in the kitchen preparing food for Tết<sup>6</sup>. Then someone stumbled next to her and knocked a huge pot of boiling fat off the cooker. Five litres of frying oil poured over her wrist, her trousers, her shoes. Her hand was the worst affected, with third-degree burns. Weeks in a special ward for burn injuries, several operations, and rehabilitation are now behind her. Since then, the wounds have healed, but the skin is scarred, twisted, and has a tendency to tighten. Huyen can hardly feel anything in her fingers and still cannot grip properly with her injured hand. She now attends occupational therapy and physiotherapy several times a week. The aim is to regain mobility in her hand again through specific gripping and everyday exercises. There are also massages to prevent scarring, as well as lymph drainage and manual therapy.

<sup>6</sup> Vietnamese New Year



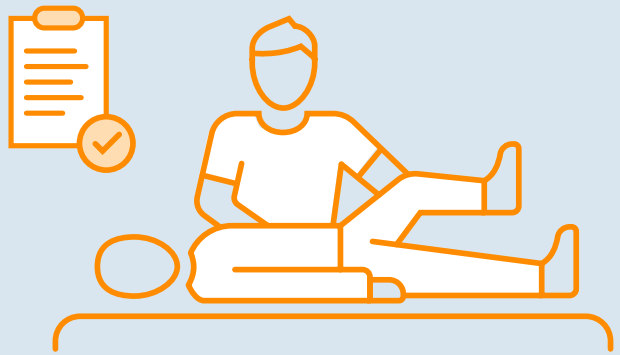


## The G-BA's contribution

Huyen will need occupational therapy and physiotherapy for a long time to regain mobility in her hand. The G-BA has made it possible for this to be straightforward. Since March 2021, third-degree burns and chemical burns have been recognised as requiring long-term treatment. Thus, patients such as Huyen are entitled to ongoing treatment without pre-examinations. Her attending doctor can authorise the necessary remedial treatment for 12 weeks at a time.

Remedial treatments includes medical services such as physiotherapy, swallowing therapy, or occupational therapy which are provided by trained therapists. They are only covered by health insurance if they are prescribed. Generally speaking, remedial therapy is required for weeks or months, but sometimes for much longer. This can require long-term remedial therapeutic services. In 2016, the G-BA defined a list of diagnoses to which this applies because they are associated with severe injuries.





## Our task: Update the schedule of benefits

The G-BA determines which therapies can be prescribed as health insurance benefits and what has to be taken into account. In its guidelines, it determines the conditions under which doctors, dentists, and psychotherapists can prescribe therapies. The guidelines also specify which therapies can be prescribed for which diseases and in what quantity and frequency. Combinations of different therapies are also possible. In the case of severe burn injuries, for example, a special combination of occupational therapy, physiotherapy, voice therapy, speech therapy, and swallowing therapy are possible.

A specific therapy goal can usually be achieved with the amount of treatment specified in the remedial therapy guidelines. Further therapy can be prescribed if there is appropriate medical justification.



## Dental treatment

# Periodontal therapy

**Markus Roth (42)** patiently opens his mouth. To distract himself, he is carefully studying the stucco ornaments on the ceiling above the dentist's chair. He's glad that it's finally getting done. Recently, his dentist made it clear to him in no uncertain terms that he needed to take action. Deep pockets have formed in his teeth, and lately he's had repeated infections as a result. So, it was high time for a periodontal treatment. Over two sessions, the plaque on Markus's teeth and the necks of his teeth will be thoroughly removed. This is done under a mild local anaesthetic. Today is the first appointment, in three weeks the other side of his mouth will be treated. Prior to the appointment, his dentist explained to him in detail what he needs to do in the future in terms of oral care. It's important that he uses an interdental brush to get into the small spaces between his teeth, something he hasn't done at all in the past. The dentist has promised him that it will be worth the effort. If he does a good job, he'll keep his teeth for a long time.





## The G-BA's contribution

Periodontitis is an inflammation of the gums caused by bacteria. Without treatment, it spreads over time, causing damage to teeth, roots, and jaw bones, and can eventually lead to tooth loss. The G-BA made it possible for Markus to avoid this and for gingivitis to now be treated from its onset. In December 2020, it added systematic periodontitis therapy as a new health insurance benefit.

Periodontitis therapy combines diagnostics, education, and comprehensive care instructions with anti-infective therapy. This involves removing plaque from the tooth surfaces above and below the gum line. In severe cases, surgery or antibiotics may also be used. To ensure the success of the treatment, regular follow-up appointments take place over a period of two years. These consist of a check-up, teeth cleaning, and further care instructions.



## Our task: Define dental services

Keeping your own teeth for as long as possible is the most important goal of dental care for SHI-insured persons. The range of services provided by statutory health insurance includes regular early detection examinations and a lot of educational work. Treating dental diseases is also part of this, always with the aim of 'saving' a person's own teeth. The G-BA determines when and to what extent the health insurance funds pay for dental fillings, pain therapy, orthodontic treatment, or root canal treatment. In doing so, it focuses on ensuring that dental care is adequate, appropriate, and cost-effective. As such, the G-BA specifies the standards that dentists must observe when carrying out these treatments.

Tooth replacements, such as crowns, bridges, dentures, or implants, usually have to be paid for by the patients themselves. The health insurance funds only cover a portion of the costs, which is known as the fixed allowance. The amount of the fixed allowance is determined annually<sup>7</sup> and published by the G-BA. The G-BA specifies what is considered as standard care for the various diagnoses. Patients must then pay the difference between the dental practice's schedule of fees and the fixed allowance paid by the health insurance fund (or take out additional insurance). The G-BA regularly adapts the description of standard care to reflect medical advancements.

<sup>7</sup> Negotiations on the amount of the fixed allowance are conducted between the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds and the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Dentists (KZBV) (for dental services) or the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds and the Association of German Dental Technicians' Guilds (VDZI) (for dental technician services).



## Developing quality standards

# Paediatric cardiac surgery

**Paul (8)** is the youngest child in the Krüger family and seems perfectly healthy. But unfortunately, he's not. Paul has a congenital heart defect. His illness has completely changed the way his family lives, because Paul doesn't have much physical stamina; he is often tired and doesn't eat very well. He is on regular medication and often has to see a paediatric cardiologist or spend time in hospital. But all that might change in four days, when Paul undergoes surgery. His mother, Laura, is packing suitcases for her and her husband. She's also giving her sister instructions, because she will be looking after their other children for the next two weeks. The hospital where the operation will take place is 200 kilometres away and has large departments for cardiac surgery and paediatric cardiology. The Krügers will accompany their son and be with him as much as possible. Laura Krüger is trying not to show how worried she is.



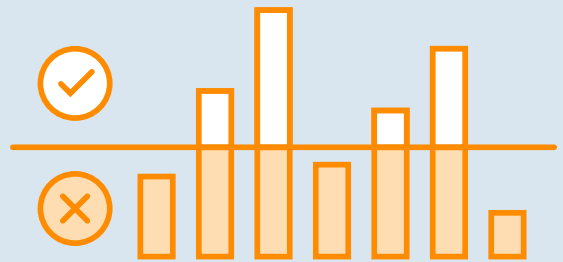


## The G-BA's contribution

Paul's parents can rest assured that the hospital where their son will have his surgery meets strict quality standards and has the appropriate equipment it needs to perform this operation. In February 2010, the G-BA passed guidelines on paediatric cardiac surgery. They set the standards clinics must meet if they want to perform such highly delicate heart operations on children. The guidelines have been updated several times since then, most recently in July 2021.

Following the introduction of the guidelines, only those hospitals or heart centres which have the necessary equipment are allowed to perform certain procedures on children and adolescents with heart problems. In addition, doctors and nursing staff in these facilities must meet strict standards for training and experience. These criteria greatly influence the success of the surgery and treatment, and thus the quality of life for children who receive it. Each year, these clinics must prove to the statutory health insurance funds that they meet the defined quality criteria.





## Our task: Set quality standards

One of the G-BA's responsibilities is to set quality standards for certain medical interventions, for example, for exceptionally difficult procedures. To do so, it first investigates which criteria influence quality, using study results already available and by requesting expert opinions. The G-BA specifies how many doctors and nursing staff with the necessary additional qualifications and training are required. It takes into account the qualifications of the staff in the relevant intensive care units. Continuing with our example of paediatric heart surgery, more than half of all operations for congenital heart defects are performed on infants under the age of one. Therefore, in paediatric cardiac intensive care units, a certain proportion of the intensive care nurses on each shift must have further training specifically in paediatric intensive care or be able to demonstrate appropriate professional experience.

However, it is not only structures, but also the hospital's processes, facilities, and technical equipment which can have an impact on the success of operations and treatment. One example of this is good discharge management. For example, since 2019, hospitals must prepare further paediatric cardiological treatment after a patient is discharged following paediatric heart surgery. This includes establishing contact with a specialised practice, helping parents to get an appointment for their child there quickly, and providing a discharge letter with specific recommendations for further treatment.

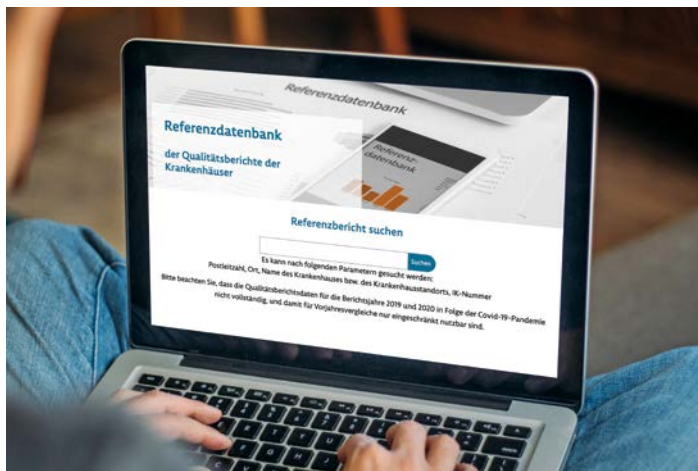


## Quality measurement

# Finding the right hospital

**Kerim Güler (46)** is sitting at his PC making notes. His father, who is 70 years old, is soon to undergo hip replacement surgery, and Kerim wants to find out which hospitals in his area are experienced in this type of surgery and what their quality standards are. He enters his postcode into the hospital search engine provided by his SHI fund and types in how far he is willing to travel. Then it asks what type of operation he is looking for. The search results show that four hospitals in his area have treated a very high number of cases, so they are experienced. It also shows a traffic-light icon to indicate which hospitals have had above-average numbers of unplanned follow-up surgery, thromboses (blood clots), or surgical complications. According to the system, the ratings of the four clinics he has chosen are quite varied. Then Kerim come across another hospital. It's a bit farther away, but it apparently has good success rates. He makes a note of three hospitals. Next week he's going to accompany his father to the doctor with whom they want to discuss the list.

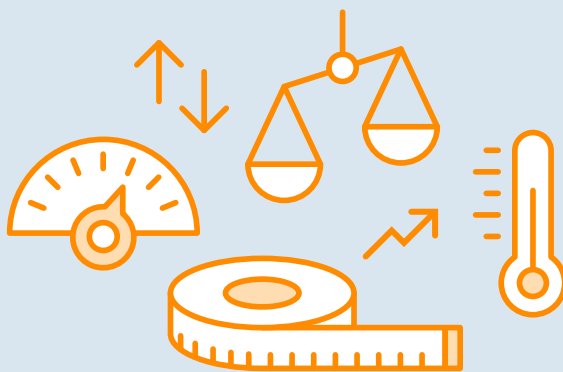




## The G-BA's contribution

The hospital search engine Kerim Güler found on his SHI fund's website is the work not only of programmers, but also of the G-BA. The information that is regularly 'fed' into the search engine is based on hospital quality reports. They contain information the G-BA is legally required to stipulate.

Since 2005, all hospitals in Germany are required by law to compile an annual quality report covering a wide range of information and publish this report via the state associations of the German statutory health insurance funds. The purpose is to provide insured persons and doctors with objective information on hospitals so that they can make fact-based comparisons. To make such comparisons as fast as possible, access is provided to hospital search engines via the websites of SHI funds and of the German Hospital Federation. These search engines allow users to define searches according to structured data (e.g. departments, staff qualifications, case numbers) and a number of quality indicators.



## Our task: Measure quality

The responsibilities of the G-BA in the area of quality assurance are very broad. As our example shows, the G-BA helps patients and referring doctors find better information on hospitals.

Another legal mandate of the G-BA relates to quality assurance for certain procedures. The G-BA develops measurement procedures that allow comparisons between treatment quality to be made. Hospitals in Germany are legally required to record the quality of their treatments and results, and to provide that information for the purpose of nationwide comparison. If any peculiarities become apparent, a specially appointed panel of experts investigates whether they are merely statistical outliers or if there are actual quality problems. If the latter, professional consultations are scheduled to look into causes and possible solutions. The G-BA defines what details hospitals are required to document and how the data are to be processed, compared, evaluated, and published nationwide. For some years now, follow-up treatments in the same or in other facilities have also been documented. Treatment effects or problems that only occur after a certain amount of time are thus also taken into account. This detailed procedure helps hospitals provide the best possible care for their patients and to continually improve.

To achieve the same goal, the G-BA also sets quality standards for contracted medical and dental practices.



## Disease management programmes

# Help for asthma patients

**Tina Glaumann** is a 23-year-old student who has just moved to a new city. Getting ill was the last thing she needed. But her grass allergy has worsened since she moved. The antihistamines she has been taking have suddenly stopped working, and now she is experiencing a strange shortness of breath and a dry cough during some of her allergy attacks. She's concerned that it might be asthma. Last week, during an attack, she felt like she was almost suffocating. The GP specialised in allergies she consulted today has just finished thoroughly examining her and testing her lung function. After a look through the results, she undergoes a multi-phase allergy test. Then comes the diagnosis – bronchial asthma. Her doctor advises Tina to take part in a structured treatment programme. She will then receive systematic care, if needed, in cooperation with other specialists.





## The G-BA's contribution

Patients with certain chronic diseases can sign up for structured treatment programmes with their SHI fund. These programmes mean that treatment is coordinated across various facilities and ensure that it is based on scientifically proven findings. The aim is to prevent complications, subsequent harm, and hospital stays. These structured treatment programmes, also called disease management programmes (DMPs), are developed by the G-BA.

The DMP for asthma was introduced in 2005. It specifies which steps doctors must take for a diagnosis and which results actually confirm the presence of the condition. Patients receive training on how to manage the disease. The DMP also prescribes which substance groups are to be used for pharmaceutical treatment as part of a customised step-by-step approach. In addition, the DMP defines the qualifications doctors and therapists involved in the treatment are required to have.





## Our task: Develop DMPs

Legislators have mandated the G-BA to identify diseases suited to DMPs and to define the requirements for structured treatment processes. In developing DMPs, the G-BA looks into all evidence-based<sup>8</sup> guidelines available for that particular disease and then evaluates their recommendations according to previously defined categories. It must carefully compare the scientific sources these treatment guidelines are based on, which are often quite numerous. The recommendations the G-BA then filters from the existing guidelines must be built on the most robust scientific foundation possible and have the widest possible support of the scientific community.

So far, the G-BA has developed DMPs for twelve chronic conditions: asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD); diabetes mellitus types 1 and 2; coronary heart diseases and chronic heart failure; breast cancer; depression; chronic back pain; obesity; osteoporosis; and rheumatoid arthritis. They are updated regularly to reflect the latest scientific research.

<sup>8</sup> See chapter 'The G-BA – Procedures and structure', p. 51

## The Innovation Fund

# Ideas for better healthcare

The German healthcare system is considered one of the best in the world. However, there are still some deficits in the German system. These can be caused by long travelling distances, ambiguous structures, inappropriate incentives, or expert knowledge that is not immediately available. In order to identify such issues and find suitable solutions, legislators launched the Innovation Fund in 2016. It promotes new forms of healthcare and research projects that help to make the healthcare system better.

The Innovation Committee, which is part of the G-BA, is responsible for allocating monies from this fund. The Innovation Committee uses calls for proposals (funding announcements) to decide which topics and projects will be funded for a certain period of time. On conclusion, it reviews the results on the basis of scientific evaluations: Do the results of the projects bring measurable improvements for patients? Can they be applied well on a broad scale? If the answers are yes, the Innovation Committee recommends them to be used in standard healthcare. By December 2023, the Innovation Committee had supported 230 projects on new forms of healthcare and 413 on healthcare research. It has already recommended some results be transferred to standard healthcare or for other use. Here are two examples:



## Telemedical support for emergency rescue

Bavaria and North Rhine-Westphalia are introducing remote telemedical support for emergency rescue services in rural areas. The pilot project (➤ *Telenotarzt Bayern*) was funded by the Innovation Committee and recommended to the health ministries of the federal states for standard healthcare. Non-medical rescue teams can be supported remotely by an emergency 'tele-doctor' if necessary. In the case of difficult decisions, audio-visual data and metrics are transmitted in real time from the rescue vehicle. Based on this, the telemedicine specialist advises the teams at the scene on initial treatment and helps to find suitable clinics for further treatment.



## Better palliative care

For many years, specialised outpatient palliative care has been a health insurance benefit that has been provided at the end of a person's life. Outpatient teams assist with the care of terminally ill people at home, in hospices, and in nursing homes in their final days of life. They are on call around the clock and advise relatives on site on all issues. Three research projects funded by the Innovation Committee looked at the use of this service and surveyed ways to improve it: ➤ *APVEL* (North Rhine region), ➤ *SAVOIR* and ➤ *ELSAH* (State of Hesse). The G-BA is using the results to improve its guidelines for this form of care.



➤ [www.innovationsfonds.g-ba.de](http://www.innovationsfonds.g-ba.de)

All results of the projects and the decisions of the Innovation Committee are published on this site.



# The G-BA – Procedures and structure

The Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) is the highest decision-making body in the German healthcare system. It consists of representatives from healthcare service providers and the statutory health insurance funds working together. Its core decision-making body is the ↗ *plenum*, which has 13 voting members.



## Procedures



The G-BA bases all of its decisions on the generally recognised state of medical knowledge. In doing so, it is committed to the standards of evidence-based medicine (EBM). All available studies worldwide on a specific issue are systematically researched, weighted according to their significance, and analysed.

The key assessment criterion for the G-BA is always the benefit to the patient. This means results such as healing/recovery, relief from pain and other complaints, improvements in quality of life, the prevention of death, or the reduction of side effects. The G-BA compares the results with those of existing alternative therapies. To determine the current state of research, the G-BA is supported by two independent scientific institutions: the Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care (IQWiG) in Cologne ([↗ www.iqwig.de/en/](http://www.iqwig.de/en/)) and, in matters of quality assurance, the Institute for Quality Assurance and Transparency in Health Care (IQTIG) in Berlin ([↗ www.iqtig.org](http://www.iqtig.org)). Both institutes are supported by independent foundations established by the G-BA according to requirements stipulated by legislators.<sup>9</sup>

Prior to making a decision, the G-BA conducts extensive public consultation procedures which ensure that external expertise is involved from a variety of sources. In its consideration and decision-making process, the G-BA also takes into account the entire healthcare situation, for example, the severity of the disease and available therapy alternatives. All the steps taken by the G-BA to reach its decisions are detailed in its Rules of Procedure.

The German Federal Ministry of Health is responsible for the legal supervision of the G-BA. It examines whether G-BA resolutions meet legal requirements and if the Rules of Procedure have been followed. Many G-BA resolutions must be reviewed by the Federal Ministry of Health and published in the Federal Gazette before they take effect.

<sup>9</sup> The legal foundation for the establishment, responsibilities, and workflows of the IQWiG is Section 139a–c of Book V of the German Social Code, and Section 137a for the IQTIG.

A total of ten subcommittees are responsible for preparing all decisions taken in the plenum. Like the plenum, they too are made up of SHI representatives, service providers, and patient representatives in the same ratio. The subcommittees are chaired by one of the impartial members. To address specific issues, the subcommittees appoint working groups with additional experts.

Representatives of the following organisations may take part in the plenum and subcommittees in an advisory capacity if this is provided for by law: the German Medical Association, the Federation of Private Health Insurance Providers, the German Nursing Council, the German Psychotherapy Association, the German Dental Association, and the Conference of Health Ministers of the German Federal States.

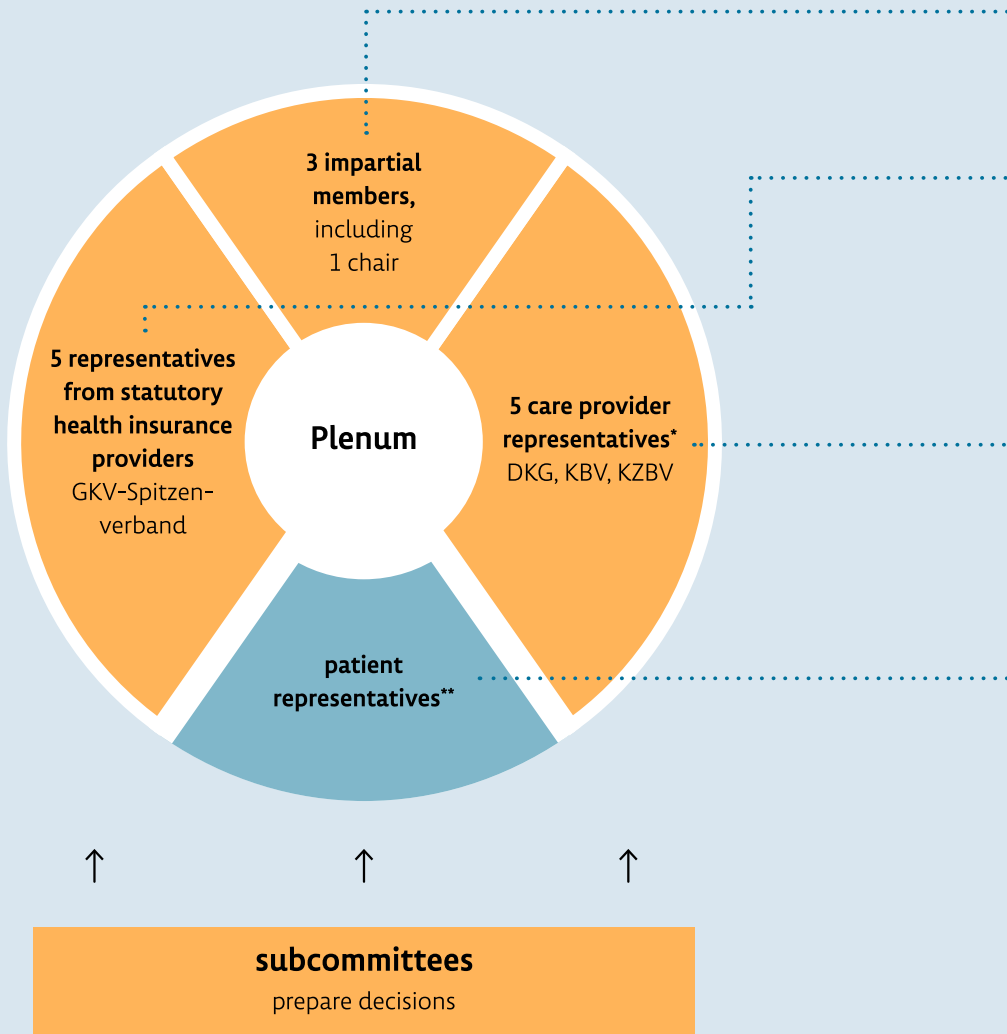
## Financing



The G-BA is financed by a ↗ **system surcharge**, which is revised annually. It is a fixed sum that is invoiced for each eligible inpatient or outpatient treatment case. Its legal basis is specified in Book V of the German Social Code, Section 91, Paragraph 3 in combination with Section 139c.

In 2024, the system surcharge amounted to €2.94 per inpatient case and 7.4210664 cents per case in a contracted medical or dental practice. This system surcharge finances the budgets of the G-BA, the IQWiG, and the IQTIG. The G-BA budget also includes costs for commissioning scientific institutes.

## The plenum



\* Care providers are entitled to vote only on issues affecting their area of expertise. Otherwise these votes are allocated proportionally in accordance with the bylaws, section 14a, paragraph 3.

\*\* Entitled to take part in discussions and submit petitions, but not to vote



## Structure of the plenum

### **Impartial members**

One of the impartial members is appointed chair of the G-BA. He or she conducts the plenary sessions and works with the other two impartial members to prepare the meetings.

### **National Association of Health Insurance Funds (GKV)**

represents all statutory health insurance funds

### **German Hospital Federation (DKG)**

the interest group representing hospitals

### **National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians (KBV)**

represents all licensed physicians and psychotherapists who invoice SHI funds

### **National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Dentists (KZBV)**

represents all licensed dentists who invoice SHI funds

### **Patient representatives**

Patient representatives take part in all plenary sessions, subcommittee meetings, and working group meetings. They have the right to take part in discussions and file motions, but not to vote.

## Appointment of members

All plenary members – except for the three impartial members – serve in the G-BA on an unpaid basis. They are appointed by their respective organisations. The positions of the impartial members are filled by mutual agreement between the member organisations of the G-BA (GKV-Spitzenverband, KBV, DKG, KZBV) and with the approval of the Health Committee of the German Bundestag. The three impartial members hold full-time office for six years and are salaried.

## The plenary sessions are open to the public



The plenum usually meets on the first and third Thursday of every month at the G-BA staff office in Berlin. The sessions have been available as a livestream since 2020. The video recordings can also be viewed later in the media library. Interested persons can also register for the meetings as guests. More information on the public sessions can be found on the G-BA ↗ *website* ([www.g-ba.de](http://www.g-ba.de)).

## You can find the decisions online



Resolutions passed by the plenum are published on the G-BA ↗ *website* regularly. This extensive database is updated daily. All G-BA guidelines are available, including all annexes and historical versions. A free ↗ *e-mail information service* provides all decisions that have come into force and other information from the G-BA, updated daily.

## The G-BA in four minutes



You can find a short ↗ *explanatory video* about the G-BA in German and ↗ *English* on the G-BA website. It provides an initial overview of the G-BA. The video illustrates the G-BA's tasks and working methods using three examples from the areas of medicinal products, medical examination methods, and quality standards in hospitals.

## The staff office in Berlin

The G-BA staff office in Berlin supports the G-BA committees in their work. The team in Berlin prepares these meetings, ensures that meetings run smoothly and according to the rules, and makes sure the wording of resolutions is legally sound. They provide legal and methodological advice to the committees, maintain a specialised library, organise events, and provide information to the general public. A dedicated staff unit assists the patient representatives with exercising their participation rights.



# Legal information

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