



The Role, Position and Funding of Laboratory Diagnostics in the German Health Care System

Warsaw, 18. May 2007



Dr. med. Lothar Krimmel
Bioscientia Institute for
Medical Diagnostics
Ingelheim, Germany

Key Elements of the German Health Care System

- **82 million citizens**
 - 70 million in 200 SHI sickness funds (“Big Five”: > 65 %)
 - 8 million in 50 private health insurance companies (“Big Five”: > 50 %)
 - 4 million in special systems (e.g. army, civil service, policemen)
- **Statutory Health Insurance (SHI = GKV)**
 - Solidarity between rich and poor, healthy and sick, young and old
 - easy access, big benefit package, small co-payment, free choice of doctor
- **Ambulatory care primarily by office based physicians**
- **Rules for ambulatory care primarily by “self government” of physicians (KBV) and sickness funds**

Number of Lab-service Providers in Germany

- **900 Lab-specialists**
 - 700 Lab-physicians
 - 150 Microbiologists
 - 50 Human Geneticists
- **5.000 Non-lab-specialists**
 - 2.000 gynecologists
 - 1.000 urologists
 - 1.000 dermatologists
 - 1.000 internists and others
- **80.000 physicians in 400 lab-communities (80 routine tests)**

Total Market for Lab-Services (Germany, 2005)

- Statutory Health Insurance (GKV = SHI) 3.300 Mio €
- Private Health Insurance (PKV = PHI) 1.400 Mio €
- Patient direct (IGeL) 100 Mio €
- Public Health Services 200 Mio €
- Company Health Services 200 Mio €
- Clinical Studies 200 Mio €
- Veterinarian Medicine 100 Mio €

Total Market for Lab-Services in 2005: 5.500 Mio €

Markt für laboratoriumsmedizinische Leistungen in Deutschland im Jahr 2005

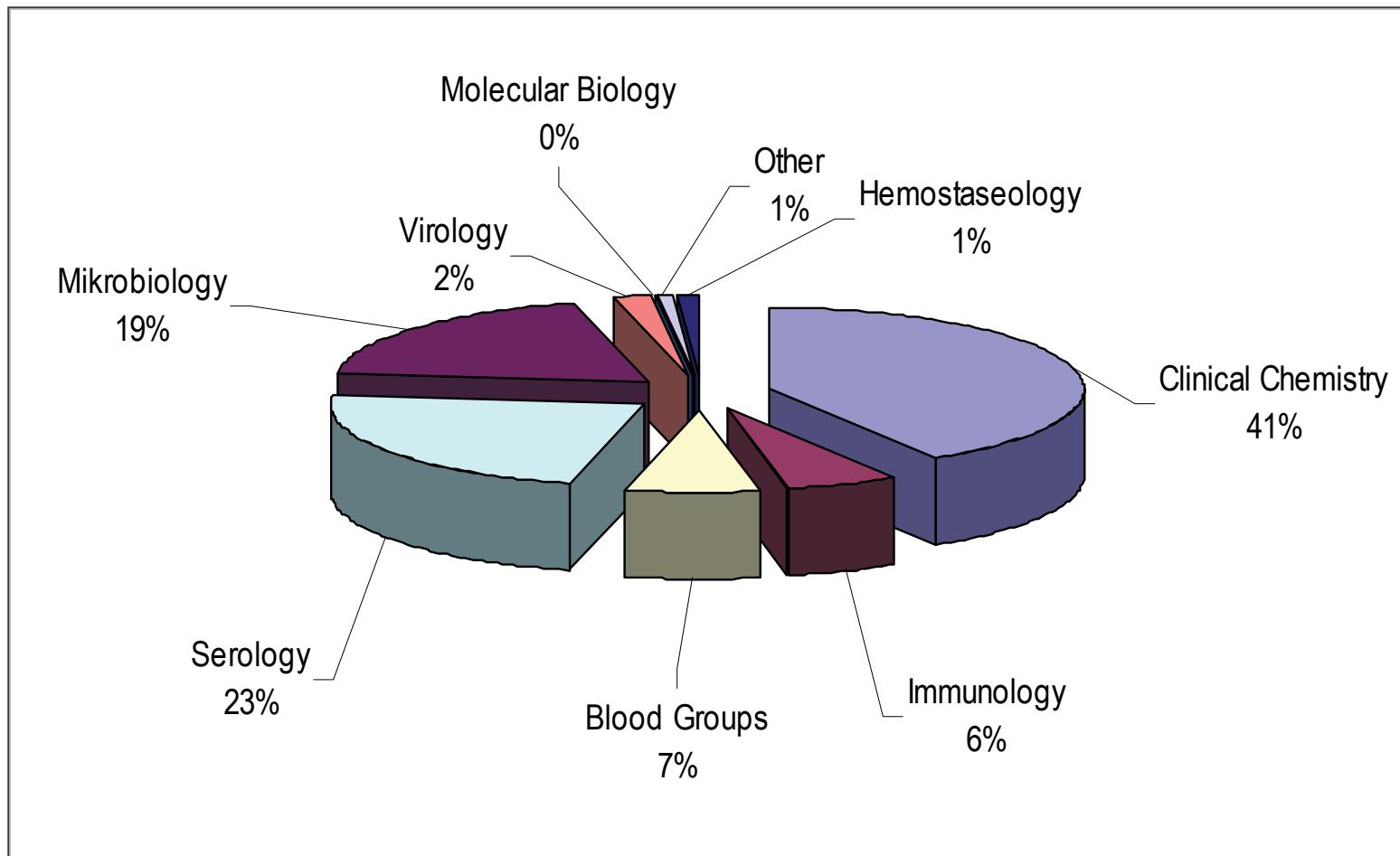
	GKV	PKV	Selbstzahler	Sonstige	Gesamt
Praxis	1.670 ¹ (58)	615 (20)	240 (3)	400 (2)	2.925 (83)
Krankenhaus	2.320 ² (12)	400 (5)	80 (-)	255 (1)	3.055 (18)
gesamt	3.990 (70)	1.015 (25)	320 (3)	655 (3)	5.980 (101)

Quellen: - Statistisches Bundesamt
- Kassenärztliche Bundesvereinigung
- KJ1-Statistik der gesetzlichen Krankenkassen

¹ einschl. € 550 Mio. als Honorar ohne Laborleistung (Laborgrundgebühr und Wirtschaftlichkeitsbonus)

² einschl. € 115 Mio. für ambulante Behandlung im Krankenhaus

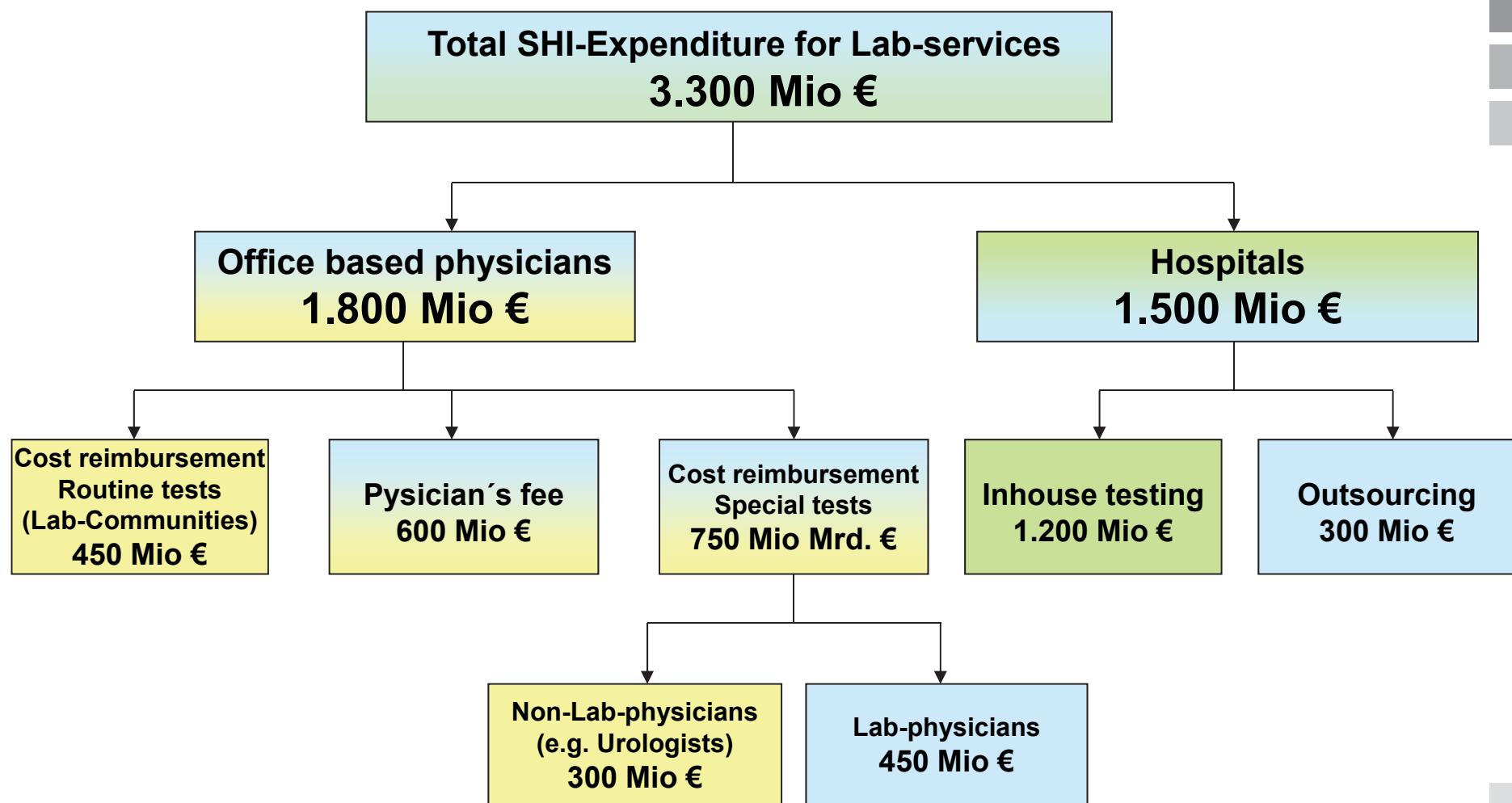
Functional Distribution of the Expenditure for Lab-services in the German Statutory Health Insurance (SHI)



Development of Total Expenditure and Expenditure for Lab-services in the German Statutory Health Insurance (SHI) since 1993



Provider-based Distribution of the Expenditure for Lab-services in the German Statutory Health Insurance (SHI) in 2005



Price Difference between Private and Statutory (SHI) Health Insurance

- Legal Framework:
 - Private fee schedule GOÄ: Federal government
 - SHI – fee schedule EBM: Self government
- Private fee schedule: 10 % of patients but 25 % of turnover
- Example Cholesterol:
 - Private fee schedule GOÄ: 2,68 €
 - SHI – fee schedule EBM 0,25 €

 - Costs for physician in lab-community 0,15 €

Actual Reform Acts in the German Health Care System

- Liberalization of physician's professional law since 1.1.2007
- Health care reform act (WSG) since 1.4.2007
- Reform of SHI fee schedule (EBM) 2007 – 2009
- Reform of private fee schedule (GOÄ) 2009
- Reform of laboratory service providing 2007 – 2009

Key Issues of the 2007 Health Care Reform Act (WSG)

- Reform of SHI financing (Health Care Fund)
- Flexibilization of benefit packages and contracting with service providers
- Centralization and consolidation of sickness funds (SHI)
- Massive intervention against private health insurance (PHI)
- Improvement of SHI physician's remuneration



SHI-Lab-Reform 2006 – 2009

- New calculation of lab-prices
- Direct billing of routine tests by lab-communities
- No more special lab-services by non-specialists
- Incentives for acute parameters in doctor's office
- Simplified accreditation process for new tests
- Installation of Lab-Competence-Centre by KBV

Actual Conditions of Lab-Service Providing in Germany

- Low prices (stable since 1999), but high volume
- High degree of automatization
- Average EBITDA > 20 %
- Concentration and consolidation process under way
- Expectation of major reform acts in 2009
- Single contracting to replace collective contracting
- Lab-service providing by employed physicians

Perspectives of Consolidation for the German Lab-Market

• Australia	TOP 3	80 %
• USA	TOP 2	60 %
• Germany	TOP 5	15 %

Turnover of the „Big Five“ of the German Lab-Market

- Limbach-Group > 300 Mio €
- Bioscientia > 100 Mio €
- Schottdorf (Sonic) > 100 Mio €
- Kramer > 100 Mio €
- Synlab-Group > 100 Mio €

Process of Consolidation - Strategic Options

- **Mergers and Acquisitions**
 - merger of equals vs. acquisition
 - European perspective
- **Sale to the strategic investor**
 - direct sector exposure (e.g. Sonic)
 - indirect sector exposure (e.g. Celesio)
- **Sale to the financial investor**
 - with majority stake
 - with minority stake
- **Alternative: Stand alone with further organic growth**

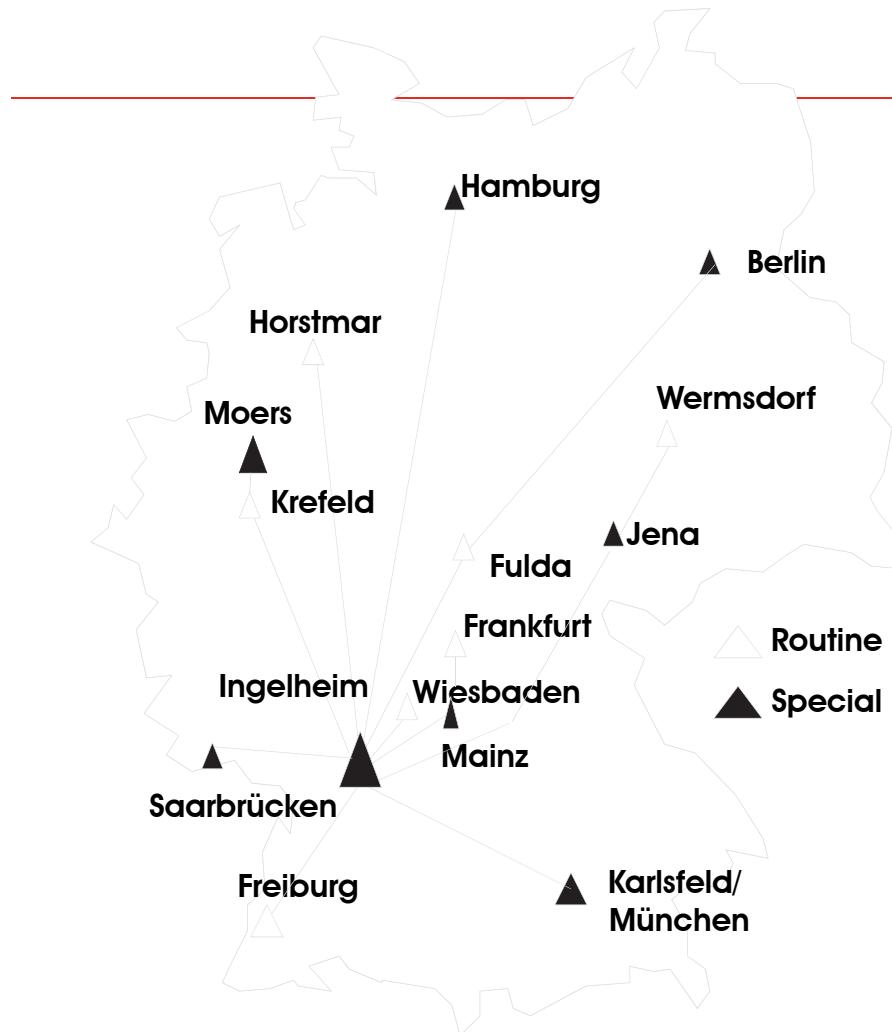
Key European Markets

- France **6.200 Mio €**
- Germany **5.500 Mio €**
- Italy **3.200 Mio €**
- United Kingdom **3.000 Mio €**
- Spain **1.800 Mio €**

European Players with International Perspective

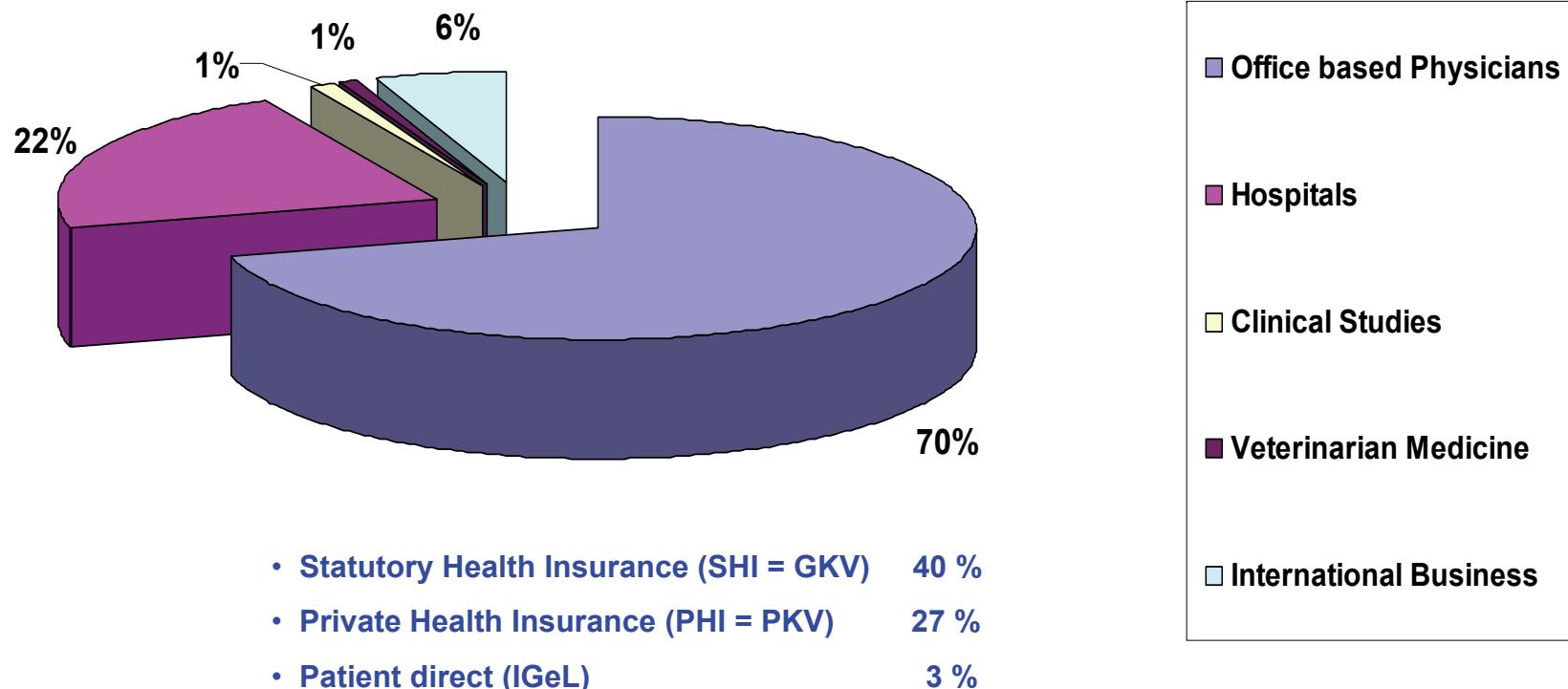
- Unilabs
 - Sonic
 - Bioscientia
 - Synlab
 - LMM
 - Labco
 - FutureLab
- Switzerland
 - Australia
 - Germany
 - Germany
 - France
 - Belgium
 - Austria

Bioscientia Institute for Medical Diagnostics

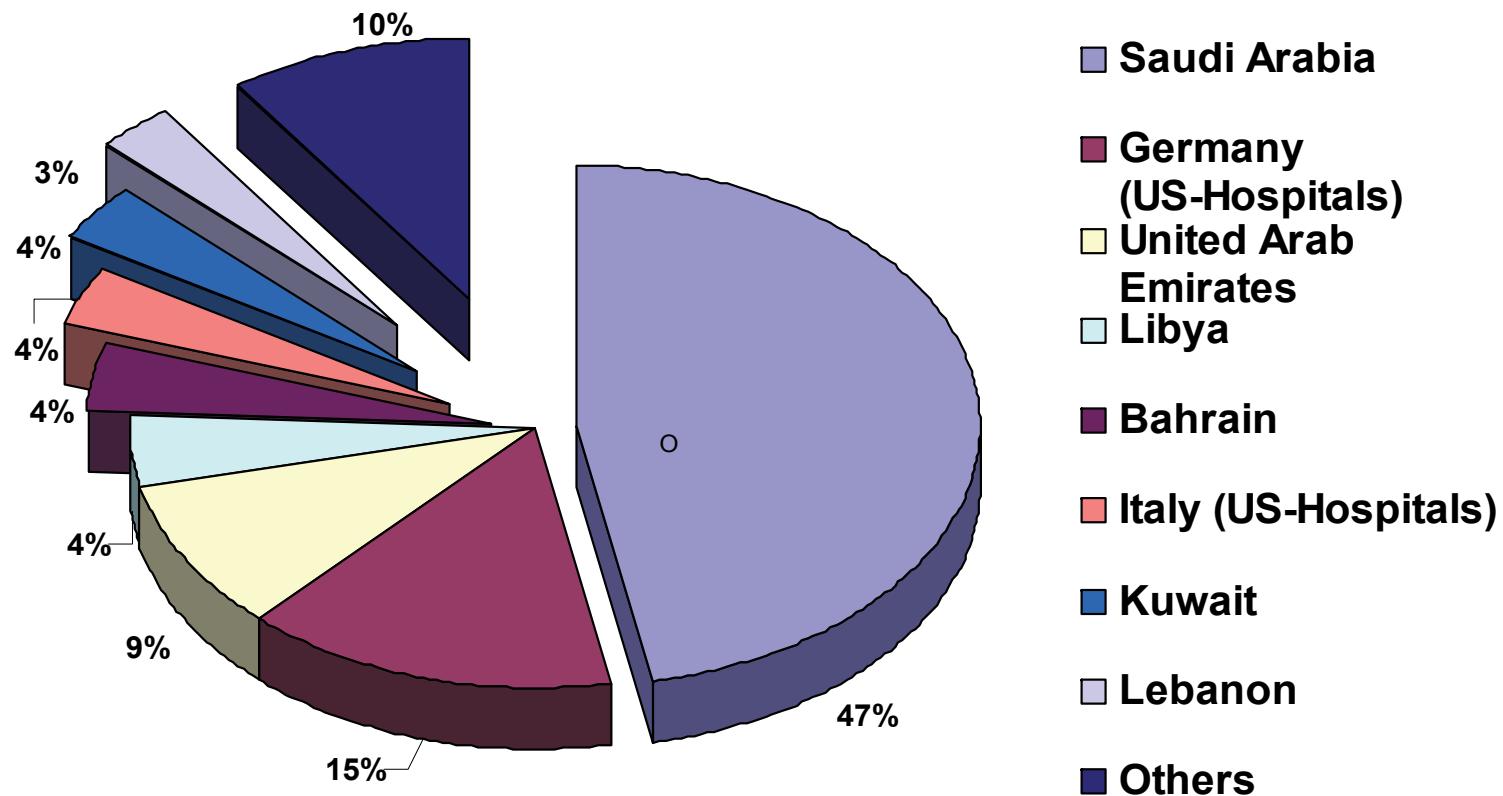


1970	Founding (Boehringer)
1995	Management Buy Out (MBO)
1.000	employees (at 15 locations)
500	in Ingelheim (headquarter)
70	academics
35	specialist physicians
	for laboratory medicine, mikro- biology, human genetics, hygiene and nuclear medicine
8.000	referring physicians
400	referring hospitals
200.000	analyses per day
440	driving tours (92.000 km) per day
>300	quality controls per year

Distribution of Bioscientia Turnover 2006 on Different Client Groups



Bioscientia Turnover 2006 in TOP 8 MENA – Countries (Middle East and North Africa)



Structure of Bioscientia

(May 2007)

