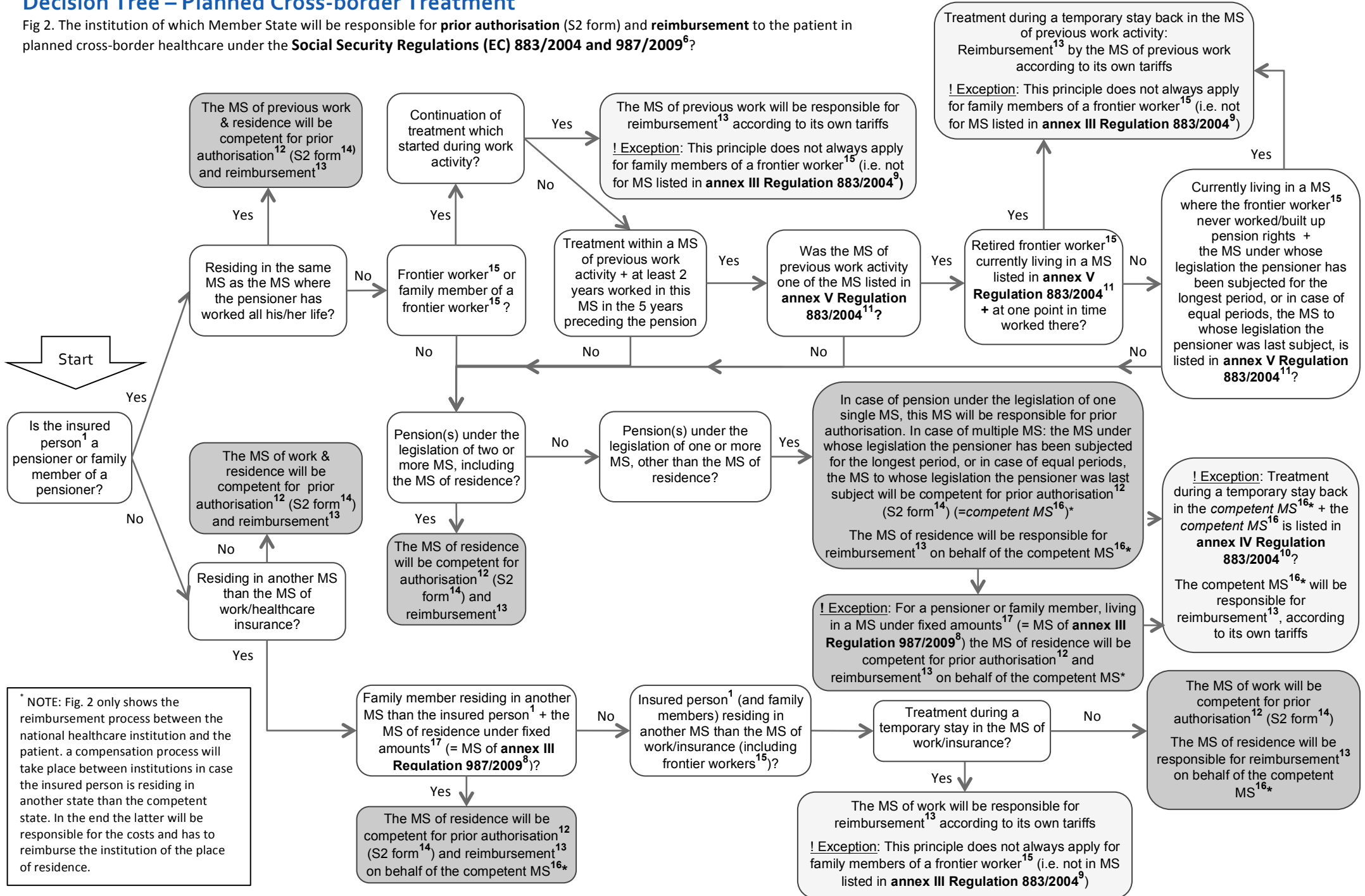


Decision Tree – Planned Cross-border Treatment

Fig 2. The institution of which Member State will be responsible for **prior authorisation** (S2 form) and **reimbursement** to the patient in planned cross-border healthcare under the **Social Security Regulations (EC) 883/2004 and 987/2009**⁶?



* NOTE: Fig. 2 only shows the reimbursement process between the national healthcare institution and the patient. a compensation process will take place between institutions in case the insured person is residing in another state than the competent state. In the end the latter will be responsible for the costs and has to reimburse the institution of the place of residence.

Legend

- = Treatment during a temporary stay back in the competent Member State
- = Institution competent for Prior authorisation/reimbursement in case of cross-border healthcare

Glossary & Clarifications:

Personal scope	
¹ Insured person	The decision trees are only applicable for (active or retired) employees or self-employed workers and their family member, who are residing in an EU/EEA Member State* or Switzerland* and who are subjected to the social security legislation of one or more of these states. The same applies for third country nationals and their family members, legally residing in an EU/EEA Member State* or Switzerland*. (! In the case of third country nationals residing in Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland only fig. 3 applies)
² European Union (EU)	The following 28 countries are member of the European Union (EU): <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus*, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.</i>
³ European Economic Area (EEA)	The European Economic Area (EEA) includes, besides the 28 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
⁴ Switzerland	As the Directive 2011/24/EU* route excludes Switzerland, under EU law Swiss nationals/third country nationals (non-EU/EEA nationals) residing in Switzerland are only able to enjoy cross-border healthcare under the Social Security Regulations (EC) 883/2004 and 987/2009. The same applies for EU/EEA nationals/third country nationals wishing to receive cross-border treatment in Switzerland. (! In the case of Switzerland, only fig. 2 applies).
⁵ Third country nationals	Third country nationals (non EU/EEA nationals) residing in Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland, are excluded from the Social Security Regulations (EC) 883/2004 and 987/2009* (! In the case of third country nationals in Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland, only fig. 3 applies)
EU law	
⁶ Social Security Regulations (EC) 883/2004 and 987/2009	- Regulation (EC) NO 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems
⁷ Directive 2011/24/EU	Directive 2011/24/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare
⁸ Annex III (EC) 987/2009, consolidated version of 11 April 2017	Member States under reimbursement of sickness benefits between Member States on the basis of fixed amounts* are: <i>Ireland, Spain, Cyprus, the Netherlands*, Portugal, Finland*, Sweden, and the United Kingdom</i> (! Sections "the Netherlands" and "Finland" will be deleted as from 1 January 2018: Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/492 of 21 March 2017) *the annexes of the Regulations are revised on a regular basis, please always consult the latest consolidated version

⁹ Annex III Regulation (EC) 883/2004, consolidated version of 11 April 2017	Member States restricting rights for family members of a frontier worker are: <i>Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom</i> *the annexes of the Regulations are revised on a regular basis, please always consult the latest consolidated version
¹⁰ Annex IV Regulation (EC) 883/2004, consolidated version of 11 April 2017	Member States granting more beneficial rights to pensioners returning to the competent MS for healthcare are: <i>Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Slovenia and Sweden</i> *the annexes of the Regulations are revised on a regular basis, please always consult the latest consolidated version
¹¹ Annex V Regulation (EC) 883/2004, consolidated version of 11 April 2017	Member States granting more beneficial rights to frontier workers returning to the MS of previous work activity for healthcare are: <i>Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal</i> (applicable only if the competent Member State responsible for the costs of the sickness benefits provided to the retired frontier worker in his/her Member State of residence is also included in this list) *the annexes of the Regulations are revised on a regular basis, please always consult the latest consolidated version
Glossary	
¹² Prior authorisation	Authorisation patients need from their national health service authority/ national health insurance fund in prior to their travel abroad in order to be guaranteed reimbursement for the cross-border treatment
¹³ Reimbursement	Repayment of a patient by the national health service/ national health insurance system for health services covered by the social security scheme
¹⁴ S2 form	Proof of receipt of prior authorisation from the patient's national health service authority / national health insurance institute to have planned cross-border treatment, according to the Social Security Regulations (EC) 883/2004 and 987/2009 (old E112 form)
¹⁵ Frontier worker	A frontier worker is a person pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person in a Member State and who resides in another Member State to which s/he returns on a daily basis or at least once a week (art. 1 (f) Regulation (EC) No. 833/2004)
¹⁶ Competent Member State (MS)	Member State under whose social security system the patient concerned is insured at the time of the cross-border treatment, or on behalf of whose social security system the patient concerned is insured at the time of cross-border treatment
¹⁷ Member State under a compensation mechanism between Member States based on fixed amounts (MS under fixed amounts)	The Social Security Regulations also deal with the financial consequences for the Member State which provide health services to a person who is entitled to sickness benefits on behalf of another Member State (e.g. the Member State of previous work activity). The costs incurred by the Member State of stay or residence has to be refunded by the institution of the State where the person is insured. The reimbursements are determined on the basis of actual expenditures (actual costs) or on the basis of fixed amounts.