



GERMANY

Germany is performing well in providing services and funding for diabetes treatment. There is no national diabetes plan as the Government is discussing the utility of such plans and considering other approaches. Preventive nutrition policies need strengthening and monitoring and surveillance should be incorporated into a formal framework and carried out regularly.

A large proportion (41.8%) of diabetes-related deaths have been prevented due to the relatively high level of investment in diabetes-related health expenditures.



Germany does not have a national diabetes or NCD plan although there is some cross-Ministerial discussion around introducing NCD policies. A policy to limit or eliminate trans fat is in development; however, there are no other nutrition or physical activity promotion policies in place.



The health system provides services for diabetes treatment and prevention of secondary complications (such as a foot screening programme) covering more than 80% of costs. No services are provided for prevention or early diagnosis. Self-management education programmes are available. The Member Association reports no regular financing for test strips for people with type 2 diabetes or oral hypoglycaemic.



While there is no formal framework for monitoring and surveillance, there are several single measures. These include incidence/prevalence of diabetes, obesity, salt intake, tobacco and prevention of heart attack and strokes.



Specific funding is allocated for diabetes treatment. People with NCDs are protected from paying more than 1% of their income for treatment.



The Member Association reports the Government is not receptive to engaging it in policy-making. A common law for patients' rights exists that protects people with diabetes.



Global Monitoring Framework: Adopted.

GERMANY at a glance (IDF Diabetes Atlas, 2013)

Adult population (20-79) in 1000s	63,281.33	Diabetes expenditure / person with diabetes (USD)	4,718
Diabetes cases (20-79) in 1000s	7,559.78	Diabetes related deaths (20-79)	62,460
Diabetes raw national prevalence (%)	11.95	Number of people with undiagnosed diabetes (20-79) in 1000s	2,766.12

THE GLOBAL DIABETES SCORECARD TRACKING PROGRESS FOR ACTION

- 🎯 IDF's Global Diabetes Scorecard is designed as a powerful tool for advocacy on behalf of people with diabetes – to highlight areas of good practice and identify areas for more effective action.
- 🎯 It measures governments' response to diabetes in key areas: national plans and policies, health systems, monitoring and funding for diabetes as well as rights and engagement.
- 🎯 It tracks government progress on international commitments to reduce premature deaths from diabetes and other NCDs.
- 🎯 IDF Member Associations have used their knowledge and views to provide the data to score countries from red, through amber and yellow, to green.
- 🎯 It identifies that internationally more efforts must be put into preventive policies, financing for diabetes and rights for people with diabetes.

EUR EUROPE

Across the Europe Region (EUR) approximately 56 million people have diabetes – a prevalence of 8.5%. In the next two decades, the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase by more than 20%. The challenge for governments across Europe is to maintain their health systems and increase preventive policies in the context of an ageing population.

According to the data from IDF Member Associations in the Region, the majority of countries in Europe are making progress in responding to diabetes achieving a moderate score. In general, the Member Associations throughout the Region expect a high level of official response to the epidemic and are of the opinion that their governments could take stronger action on diabetes. The scores reflect this.

It appears from the analysis that many European countries need to take a stronger strategic approach to diabetes. Approximately a third of the countries do not have a national diabetes plan and only one country reports a plan that is fully implemented.

Prevention policies are mixed, with most countries having policies that are partially implemented or in development. Policies regulating marketing to children are less common and, while physical activity policies are more prevalent, they are often only partially implemented. Diabetes self-management education is limited in half of the countries.

Health system policies are the strongest performing area in the EUR countries, with the overwhelming majority of governments achieving high scores within this area. Monitoring and surveillance systems are also an area of strength, with five countries in the highest level of performance.

The majority of countries also achieve high scores for their budgeting and finance policies. However, the sixth edition of the *IDF Diabetes Atlas* reports wide variation in Europe in the amount of healthcare spending on diabetes.

Nine of the countries in the Region have so far adopted the Global Monitoring Framework for NCDs.

24

countries provided their input to this survey

42%

report having a national diabetes plan (full or partial implementation)

5

countries report integrated diabetes self-management education

29%

have no preventive nutrition policies