

## Country Profile New Zealand

Johanna Hildegard Käthe Talecker (jhk.talecker@gmail.com), student at University of Groningen, the Netherlands (LL.B International & European Law)

Dr Brigit Toebes, Associate Professor and Rosalind Franklin Fellow, Faculty of Law, University of Groningen, the Netherlands

Prof Dr Hans V. Hogerzeil, Professor of Global Health and the Right to Health, University of Groningen, the Netherlands

### Legal System

New Zealand is a unitary parliamentary democracy and a constitutional democracy with Queen Elizabeth II. operating as its head of state. There are no states, indicating that there is a central government with a unicameral parliament and local governments. Notably, the central government is responsible for providing health care. New Zealand is a common law system.<sup>i</sup>

New Zealand has 4.49 million inhabitants, which consist to 68% of New Zealand European ethnicity. Other ethnic groups are also significant with Maori representing 15%, Pacific Islanders 7% and Asians 9% of the population. Despite the high health status enjoyed by New Zealanders, the disparities between the health status of Maori and Pacific Islands peoples' and New Zealanders of European origin present challenges.<sup>ii</sup>

### Health Care System

New Zealand funds its health and disability system with general taxation. Vote Health, which is where most funding originates, allocates the resources. Additional funding comes also from other government agencies, insurances and local government. The allocation of the resources is as follows:

- ✓ Twenty so-called District Health Boards are responsible for planning and funding health services at the local level. They are given three quarters of the available funding and must guarantee that all health services are being provided, that public hospitals in the respective district are functioning etc. The members of the District Health Boards are appointed and elected and accountable to the Minister of Health.
- ✓ Approximately 19% of the remaining funds help to finance national services such as disability support services, public health services, specific screening programs, mental health services, elective services, Well Child and primary maternity services, Māori health services and postgraduate clinical education and training.
- ✓ The remaining 1.3% is required for the maintenance of the Ministry of Health.<sup>iii</sup>

The Minister of Health develops general policies with regard to health and disability, in which he is assisted by both his cabinet and the government. Besides, the Minister is supported by the Ministry of Health and its business units. Furthermore, several bodies act as advisory groups: Examples are the Ministry, the National Health Board, Health

Workforce New Zealand, the National Health Committee, and other ministerial advisory committees.<sup>iv</sup>

The legislative framework consists of several statutes. The most relevant ones are the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000, the Health Act 1956 and the Crown Entities Act 2004.<sup>v</sup>

With regard to decisions about medicines, it must be observed that the Pharmaceutical Management Agency (PHARMAC) is supported by Pharmacology and Therapeutics Advisory Committee (PTAC). This committee was established in accordance with article 50(1)(a) of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000. Furthermore, the members of this committee are appointed by the Director of Health and must be senior health practitioners.<sup>vi</sup> The PTAC meets four times annually to discuss propositions from consumers, health professionals and pharmaceutical suppliers. Overall, PTAC makes suggestions to PHARMAC with regard to amendments to the Pharmaceutical Schedule.<sup>vii</sup> PHARMAC then takes the final decision. The exact decision-making process is made available on the website of PHARMAC.<sup>viii</sup>

For eligible people, most health and disability services in New Zealand are publicly funded. In other words, inpatient and outpatient hospital services are free and prescription items are subsidized. Other persons can obtain the same medical services, but are fully charged, which is why health insurance is recommended.

If an individual does not match any of the prerequisites to be considered eligible, he may still be eligible for a limited range of publicly funded health services.<sup>ix</sup>

Since 2001, Primary Health Organizations receive capitation funding for their enrolled population. Patients can choose a general practitioner according to their preference. That general practitioner chooses the Primary Health Organization he would like to join. It is possible that patients have to pay a small fee for the service of their general practitioner, but children under 6 years are usually exempted from this.

The Health Care system provides a broad set of services, but about 38% of adults hold additional private insurances.<sup>x</sup>

## Treaty Ratifications

	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1968	1978	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1980	1985	
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990	1993	
ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal People Convention) <sup>xi</sup>	Not signed	Not ratified	Not acceded

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	Not signed	Not ratified	Not acceded
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control <sup>xii</sup>	2003	2004	
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2007	2008	
Other			

<sup>xiii</sup>

## Constitution

New Zealand does not possess a written constitution. <sup>xiv</sup> Rather, its constitution consists of several documents such as New Zealand statutes, UK statutes, powers considered to be retained by the ‘Crown’, constitutional principles, case law clarifying the mentioned authorities, international norms and the Treaty of Waitangi.

The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 presents one of those constitutional documents. Even though it does not possess the status of a supreme law, it mentions the right not to be deprived of life which is health-related (article 8), the right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation (article 10) and the right to refuse to undergo medical treatment (article 11). <sup>xv</sup>

**Article 8:** *“No one shall be deprived of life except on such grounds as are established by law and are consistent with the principles of fundamental justice.”*

**Article 10:** *“Every person has the right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation without that person’s consent.”*

**Article 11:** *“Everyone has the right to refuse to undergo any medical treatment.”*

## Overview of Relevant Provisions

Indicator	National Legislation	National Regulation
<b>Government Commitment</b> Mandatory language	It is the objective to improve and protect the health of New Zealanders, to promote inclusion and independence of persons with disabilities and to reduce health disparities by improving the health outcomes of Maori and other groups. Furthermore, the access to	

	health services and programs shall be facilitated. <sup>xvi</sup>	
<p><b>Sustainable Financing</b> State reimbursement scheme <i>What kind of insurance (privat/ public), who is covered, what is covered?</i></p>	<p><u>The Health and Disability Services Eligibility Direction 2011</u> specifies <b>persons who are eligible for publicly funded health care</b> under the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand citizens</li> <li>• Certain holders of residence class visas</li> <li>• Interim visa holders</li> <li>• Holders of work visa</li> <li>• Australian resident or permanent citizen who has lived, or intends to live, in NZ for two years or more</li> <li>• Persons covered by reciprocal health agreement with UK</li> <li>• Refugees, protected persons, applicants and appellants for refugee and protection status, victims of trafficking in people offence</li> <li>• New Zealand Aid Program student and certain partners</li> <li>• Commonwealth scholarship student</li> <li>• Foreign language teaching assistant</li> <li>• Certain children</li> <li>• Certain pregnant women<sup>xvii</sup></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Sustainable Financing</b> State subsidy <i>Laws on providing subsidies to the poor?</i></p>		<p>A Community Service Card was introduced in 1992 to support persons with low or middle incomes by providing health care subsidies. A High Use Health Card exists as well.<sup>xviii</sup></p>
<p><b>Rational Selection</b> Essential medicines framework <i>Is there any list by law? What is on it?</i></p>	<p>The Pharmaceutical Management Agency (PHARMAC) has various tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Managing New Zealand Pharmaceutical Schedule</li> </ul>	

<p><i>Who determines the list?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Negotiating purchase of drugs from suppliers</li> <li>✓ Controlling supply-side expenditure<sup>xix</sup></li> </ul> <p>The Pharmaceutical Schedule lists all medicines that are partly or fully subsidized.</p>	
<p><b>Affordable Prices</b> Availability of generics</p>		<p>Since 1996 the affordability of generics has increased in New Zealand due to the fact that PHARMAC introduced tendering.<sup>xx</sup> Medsafe is responsible for the regulation of generics in New Zealand. Generics must comply with the same standards as innovator medicines.<sup>xxi</sup></p> <p>NB: Laws or policies on production, public procurement and prescription were searched for but not encountered under the websites of New Zealand legislation, PHARMAC, Medsafe, Better Medicines New Zealand, New Zealand formulary or the Health and Disability Commissioner New Zealand.</p>

## Observations

- The right to health or, more specifically, the right to essential medicines, is not explicitly mentioned in the laws accepted as New Zealand's unwritten constitution.
- New Zealand has signed and ratified almost all relevant international conventions, the only exception being the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and ILO 169.
- Special efforts are made to minimize the health disparities between Maori and the rest of the population.
- The New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 mentions 'New Zealanders' but does not specify who that includes.  
NB: I assume it means 'New Zealand citizen' according to Part 1 of the Citizenship Act 1977.
- New Zealand has a publicly funded health care system for clearly defined groups. This health care system comprises access to medicines.

## **Government Commitment Overview [Original Legal Text]:**

### **New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000**

#### **3 Purpose**

(1) The purpose of this Act is to provide for the public funding and provision of personal health services, public health services, and disability support services, and to establish new publicly owned health and disability organisations, in order to pursue the following objectives:

(a) to achieve for New Zealanders—

(i) the improvement, promotion, and protection of their health:

(ii) the promotion of the inclusion and participation in society and independence of people with disabilities:

(iii) the best care or support for those in need of services:

(b) to reduce health disparities by improving the health outcomes of Maori and other population groups:

(c) to provide a community voice in matters relating to personal health services, public health services, and disability support services—

(i) by providing for elected board members of DHBs:

(ii) by providing for board meetings and certain committee meetings to be open to the public:

(iii) by providing for consultation on strategic planning:

(d) to facilitate access to, and the dissemination of information to deliver, appropriate, effective, and timely health services, public health services and programmes, both for the protection and the promotion of public health, and disability support services.

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## **Sustainable Financing State Reimbursement Scheme Overview [Original Legal Text]:**

### **Health and Disability Services Eligibility Direction 2011**

#### **A5 Purpose of this direction**

The purpose of this direction is to specify the persons who are eligible to receive services funded under the Act.

#### **B2 New Zealand citizen**

A New Zealand citizen is eligible to receive services funded under the Act.

#### **Certain holders of residence class visas**

(1) A person who holds a residence class visa is eligible to receive services funded under the Act.

#### **B4 Holder of interim visa**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

- (a) the person is the holder of an interim visa; and
- (b) immediately before the person became the holder of an interim visa, the person was eligible to receive services funded under the Act.

**B5 Holder of work visa**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

- (a) the person is the holder of a work visa; and
- (b) either—
  - (i) the person is entitled to work in New Zealand for a period that equals or exceeds 2 years commencing on the person's first day in New Zealand as a holder of the work visa; or
  - (ii) the person is entitled to work in New Zealand for a specified period of time that, together with the period of time the person has already been lawfully in New Zealand immediately before obtaining the work visa, equals or exceeds 2 years.

**B6 Australian citizen**

(1) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is—

- (a) an Australian citizen; and
- (b) has been in New Zealand or intends to stay in New Zealand for at least 2 consecutive years.

(2) The 2-year period referred to in subclause (1)(b) starts on the first day that the person arrives in New Zealand.

**B7 Holder of current permanent residence visa (including resident return visa) issued by Government of Australia**

(1) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person—

- (a) holds a current permanent residence visa (including a resident return visa) issued by the Government of Australia;

and

- (b) has been in New Zealand or intends to stay in New Zealand for at least 2 consecutive years.

(2) The 2-year period referred to in subclause (1)(b) starts on the first day that the person arrives in New Zealand.

**B8 Person covered by reciprocal health agreement with Australia**

(1) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

- (a) the person is a resident of Australia; and
- (b) the person has not been in New Zealand and does not intend to stay in New Zealand for at least 2 consecutive years; and

(c) the services are required to be provided under the agreement referred to in the Schedule of the Health Benefits (Reciprocity with Australia) Act 1999.

(2) The 2-year period referred to in subclause (1)(b) starts on the first day that the person arrives in New Zealand.

**B9 Person covered by reciprocal health agreement with United Kingdom**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

- (a) the person is recognised by the Government of the United Kingdom as a national; and

- (b) the person is ordinarily resident in the territory of the United Kingdom as defined in the agreement set out in the Schedule of the Health Benefits (Reciprocity with the United Kingdom) Act 1982; and
- (c) the person is in New Zealand on a temporary basis; and
- (d) the services are required to be provided under the agreement referred to in paragraph (b).

#### **B10 Refugee**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is—

- (a) recognised as a refugee under the Immigration Act 2009; or
- (b) in the process of having a claim for recognition as a refugee determined by a refugee and protection officer; or
- (c) in the process of having an appeal for recognition as a refugee determined by the Immigration and Protection Tribunal.

#### **B11 Protected person**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is—

- (a) recognised as a protected person under the Immigration Act 2009; or
- (b) in the process of having a claim for recognition as a protected person determined by a refugee and protection officer; or
- (c) in the process of having an appeal for recognition as a protected person determined by the Immigration and Protection Tribunal.

#### **B12 Victim of trafficking in people offence**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

- (a) the person is a victim of an offence against section 98D of the Crimes Act 1961 (which relates to trafficking in people by means of coercion or deception); or
- (b) the New Zealand Police suspects that the person is a victim of an offence against the section referred to in paragraph (a).

#### **B13 New Zealand Aid Programme student**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is a New Zealand Aid Programme student studying in New Zealand and receiving Official Development Assistance funding.

#### **B14 Commonwealth Scholarship student**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is—

- (a) a Commonwealth Scholarship student studying in New Zealand; and
- (b) receiving funding from a New Zealand university under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Fund.

#### **B15 Participant in Foreign Language Teaching Assistantship Scheme**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is a participant in the Ministry of Education's Foreign Language Teaching Assistantship Scheme.

#### **B16 Child in care and control of certain persons**

A child is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the child is—



- (a) not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act; and
- (b) for the time being, in the care and control of—
- (i) a parent or guardian who meets the eligibility criteria specified in any of the following clauses:
- (A) clause B2 (New Zealand citizen);
  - (B) clause B3 (Certain holders of residence class visas);
  - (C) clause B4 (Holder of interim visa);
  - (D) clause B5 (Holder of work visa);
  - (E) clause B6 (Australian citizen);
  - (F) clause B7 (Holder of current permanent residence visa (including resident return visa) issued by Government of Australia);
  - (G) clause B10 (Refugee);
  - (H) clause B11 (Protected person);
  - (I) clause B12 (Victim of trafficking in people offence);
  - (J) clause B13 (New Zealand Aid Programme student); or
- (ii) a person who is in the process of legally adopting the child and who meets the eligibility criteria specified in any of the clauses referred to in subparagraph (i)(A) to (J); or
- (iii) a person who has applied under sections 19, 27, 31, or 110 of the Care of Children Act 2004 to a court to be appointed as a guardian of the child and who meets the eligibility criteria specified in any of the clauses referred to in subparagraph (i)(A) to (J); or
- (iv) the chief executive of the Ministry of Social Development.

**B17 Child requiring certain vaccinations**

- (1) A child is eligible to receive vaccinations listed on the New Zealand Immunisation Schedule.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies whether or not the child is otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

**B18 Child requiring Well Child/Tamariki Ora services**

- (1) A child is eligible to receive Well Child/Tamariki Ora services.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies whether or not the child is otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

**B19 Certain persons who were previously eligible**

- A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act until the person turns 20 years of age if, immediately before the commencement of this direction,—
- (a) the person was 18 or 19 years of age; and
- (b) the person was eligible to receive services funded under the Act because either or both of the person's parents or guardians—
- (i) held a work visa; and
  - (ii) were eligible to receive services funded under the Act immediately before the commencement of this direction.

**B20 Partners of New Zealand Aid Programme students**

- A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the person is—
- (a) not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act; and

(b) the partner of a person who is eligible under clause B13 (New Zealand Aid Programme student).

**B21 Pregnant woman who requires maternity-related services**

A pregnant woman is eligible to receive maternity-related services funded under the Act if—

(a) the pregnant woman is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act; and

(b) either—

(i) the pregnant woman's partner is eligible under any of clauses B2 to B7, B10 to B12, and B16 to receive services funded under the Act; or

(ii) the pregnant woman's unborn child (when it is born) will be eligible under clause B2 to receive services funded under the Act.

**B22 Pregnant woman who requires services to prevent transmission of HIV**

A pregnant woman is eligible to receive services funded under the Act that relate only to preventing the transmission of HIV from the pregnant woman to her unborn child if the pregnant woman—

(a) is infected with HIV; and

(b) is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

**B23 Person who requires services relating to infectious diseases or quarantinable diseases**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

(a) the person has, or is suspected of having, an infectious disease or a quarantinable disease; and

(b) the services relate only to all or any of the following, to the extent appropriate in the circumstances to address risks to other persons:

(i) the surveillance of a person with an infectious disease:

(ii) the surveillance of a person who is liable to quarantine under the Health Act 1956:

(iii) the diagnosis of the person's infectious disease or quarantinable disease:

(iv) the treatment of the person's infectious disease or quarantinable disease:

(v) follow-up services for the person's infectious disease or quarantinable disease:

(vi) contact tracing services for the person's infectious disease or quarantinable disease;

and

(c) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

**B24 Person who requires certain services in emergency**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

(a) the services required arise as a result of an emergency; and

(b) the services are necessary to address immediate risks to the person or other persons; and

(c) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

**B25 Ineligible persons who require services under certain legislation**

(1) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

(a) the services relate only to compulsory services that the person receives, under any of the following Acts (or any regulations made under those Acts):

(i) Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act 1966:

(ii) Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003:

(iii) Intellectual Disability (Compulsory Care and Rehabilitation) Act 2003:

(iv) Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992; and

(b) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

(2) To avoid doubt, a person is eligible for assessments that are made to determine whether compulsory services should be received under any of the Acts specified, or regulations referred to, in subclause (1).

### **B26 Persons who receive services related to personal injury**

(1) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if the services relate only to public health acute services that are—

(a) covered by a Crown funding agreement; and

(b) required by the person for the treatment of a personal injury for which the person has an entitlement under the Accident Compensation Act 2001; and

(c) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

(2) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

(a) the services relate only to disability support services that are required by the person for the treatment of a personal injury for which the person has an entitlement under the Accident Compensation Act 2001; but has been disentitled under any of sections 118 to 122A of that Act; and

(b) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

(3) A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

(a) the services relate only to primary-referred pharmaceutical and laboratory services that are required by the person for the treatment of a personal injury for which the person has an entitlement under the Accident Compensation Act 2001; and

(b) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

### **B27 Prisoner who requires services not available through prison health services**

A person is eligible to receive services funded under the Act if—

(a) the person is a prisoner; and

(b) the services are not available through the prison health services; and

(c) the person is not otherwise eligible under this direction to receive those services funded under the Act.

### **Sustainable Financing State Subsidy Overview [Original Legal Text]:**

Original legal text not found. The Ministry of Health explains the Community Service Card and High Use Health Card on its website <http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/primary-health-care/primary-health-care-subsidies-and-services/community-services-card-and->

[high-use-health-card accessed 10 April 2015](#). In addition, it recommends to visit the Work and Income website for further information  
<http://www.workandincome.govt.nz/individuals/a-z-benefits/community-services-card.html>  
accessed 10 April 2015.

#### **Rational Selection Overview [Original Legal Text]:**

### **New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000**

#### **48 Functions of Pharmac**

- The functions of Pharmac are to perform the following within the amount of funding provided to it and in accordance with its statement of intent (including the statement of forecast service performance) and (subject to [section 65](#)) any directions given under the [Crown Entities Act 2004](#):
  - (a) to maintain and manage a pharmaceutical schedule that applies consistently throughout New Zealand, including determining eligibility and criteria for the provision of subsidies:
  - (b) to manage incidental matters arising out of paragraph (a), including in exceptional circumstances providing for subsidies for the supply of pharmaceuticals not on the pharmaceutical schedule:
  - (c) to engage as it sees fit, but within its operational budget, in research to meet the objectives set out in [section 47\(a\)](#):
  - (d) to promote the responsible use of pharmaceuticals:
  - (e) any other functions it is for the time being given by or under any enactment, or authorised to perform by the Minister by written notice to the board of Pharmac after consultation with it.

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#### **Affordable Prices Overview [Original Legal Text]:**

i

<<https://www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/living-in-nz/history-government/central-government>>  
accessed on 23 February 2015.

ii

<[http://www.wpro.who.int/asia\\_pacific\\_observatory/hits/series/Nez\\_Health\\_Systems\\_Review.pdf](http://www.wpro.who.int/asia_pacific_observatory/hits/series/Nez_Health_Systems_Review.pdf)> p 27

iii

<<http://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/overview-health-system/funding>>  
accessed on 23 February 2015.

iv

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<<http://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/overview-health-system>> accessed on 23 February 2015.

v

<<http://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/overview-health-system/statutory-framework>> accessed on 23 February 2015.

vi

Protocol for the Appointment of Pharmacology and Therapeutics Advisory Committee (PTAC) Members by the Director-General of Health  
<<https://www.pharmac.health.nz/assets/ptac-appt-protocol.pdf>> accessed 19 May 2015.

vii

<<https://www.pharmac.health.nz/about/committees/ptac>> accessed 19 May 2015.

viii

<<http://pharmac.govt.nz/2009/09/01/DecisionMakingGraph.pdf>> accessed 19 May 2015.

ix

<<http://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/eligibility-publicly-funded-health-services/guide-eligibility-publicly-funded-health-services-0/eligibility-limited-range-publicly-funded-health-services>> accessed 23 February 2015.

x

<[http://www.wpro.who.int/asia\\_pacific\\_observatory/hits/series/Nez\\_Health\\_Systems\\_Review.pdf](http://www.wpro.who.int/asia_pacific_observatory/hits/series/Nez_Health_Systems_Review.pdf)> accessed 9 April 2015 p xv.

xi

<<http://www.survivalinternational.org/law>> accessed on 19 May 2015.

xii

<[https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IX4&chapter=9&lang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IX4&chapter=9&lang=en)> accessed 9 April 2015.

xiii

<<http://indicators.ohchr.org/>> accessed on 23 February 2015.

xiv

<<http://www.justice.govt.nz/publications/global-publications/n/the-new-zealand-legal-system>> accessed on 23 February 2015.

xv

<<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1990/0109/latest/DLM224792.html>> accessed 24 February 2015.

xvi

<<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0091/latest/DLM80051.html>> accessed 24 February 2015.

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Health and Disability Services Eligibility Direction 2011

<<https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/eligibility-direction-2011.pdf>>  
accessed 9 April 2015.

xviii

<[http://www.wpro.who.int/asia\\_pacific\\_observatory/hits/series/Nez\\_Health\\_Systems\\_Review.pdf](http://www.wpro.who.int/asia_pacific_observatory/hits/series/Nez_Health_Systems_Review.pdf)> accessed 10 April 2015;

<<http://www.workandincome.govt.nz/individuals/a-z-benefits/community-services-card.html>>  
accessed 10 April 2015.

xix

New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 para 48

<<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0091/latest/DLM80879.html>> accessed 10  
April 2015.

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<[http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/Browsable/DH\\_4917890](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/Browsable/DH_4917890)> accessed 19 May 2015.

xxi

<[http://www.bpac.org.nz/BPJ/2009/generics/docs/bpjse\\_generics\\_regs\\_pages\\_9-11.pdf](http://www.bpac.org.nz/BPJ/2009/generics/docs/bpjse_generics_regs_pages_9-11.pdf)>  
accessed 19 May 2015.

xxii

New Zealand Public Health and Disability act 2000 para 3

<<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0091/latest/DLM80057.html>> accessed 10  
April 2015.

xxiii

New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 para 48

<<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0091/latest/DLM80879.html>> accessed 10  
April 2015.