



Structural Funds and health investments Challenges and future objectives

***From Rhetoric to Action Tackling
Child Poverty and Promoting Children's Health and Wellbeing
in the EU
4 December, 2012***

***European Commission, Directorate General for Regional Policy
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/regional_policy***

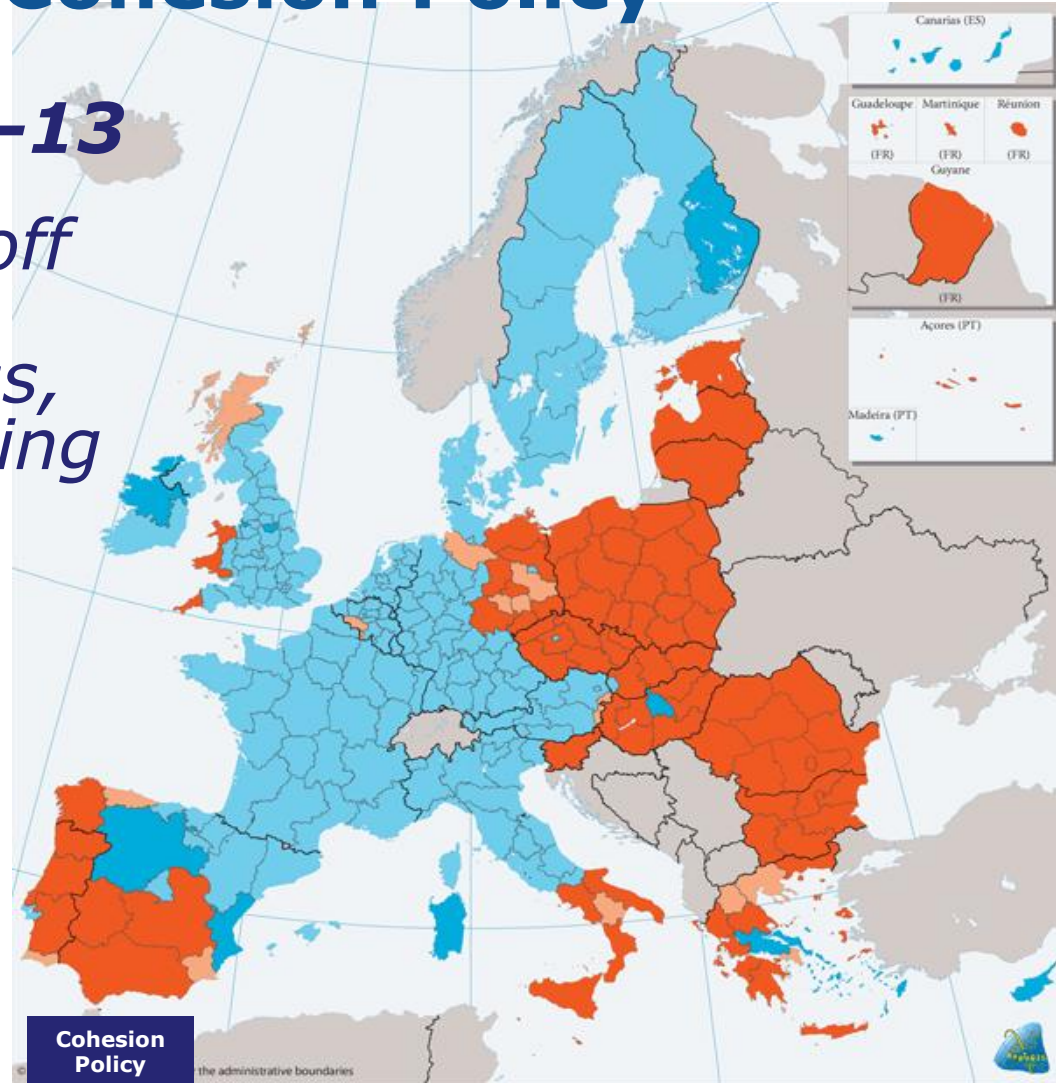
Basics on current Cohesion Policy

€347 billion in 2007-13

invested for less well-off regions or citizens in infrastructure, business, environment and training of worker

 **Convergence objective:**
 regions with GDP per capita under 75% of the EU average. 81.5% of the funds are spent on this objective.

 **Regional competitiveness and employment objective.**



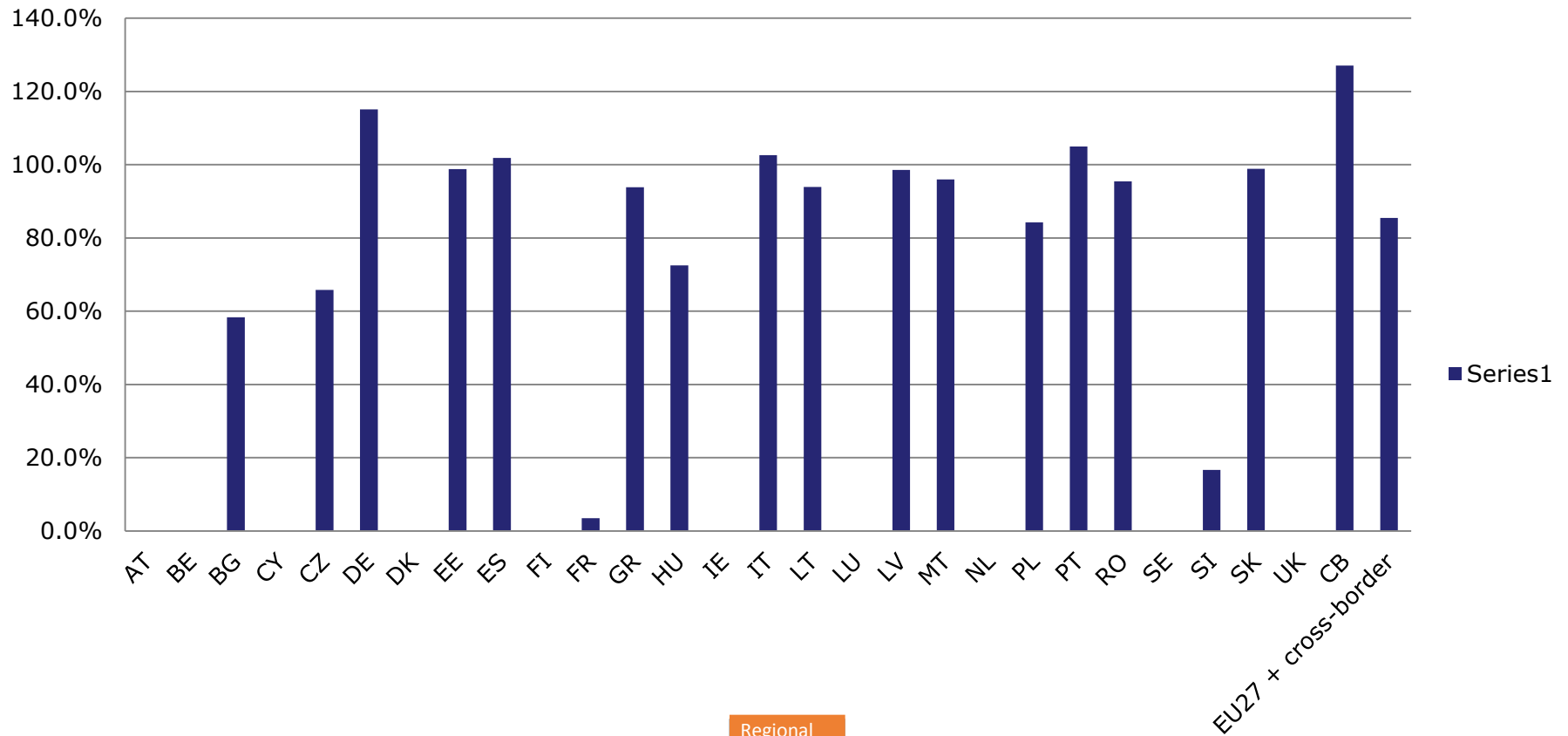
Health investments – ERDF 2007-2013

Services and applications for citizens (e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, etc.)		
	Euro	% of total SF
Belgium	124 700	0,01%
Latvia	3 628 323	0,10%
Bulgaria	16 673 273	0,20%
Germany	67 748 900	0,30%
UK	29 002 616	0,30%
Sweden	9 574 439	0,60%
Netherlands	10 847 000	0,70%
Romania	153 268 047	0,80%
Hungary	241 421 983	1%
Italy	306 571 794	1,10%
Portugal	235 960 805	1,10%
Slovenia	47 585 267	1,20%
France	178 239 382	1,30%
Lithuania	100 836 487	1,50%
Poland	958 857 239	1,50%
Estonia	62 633 416	1,80%
EU cross-border operations	138 804 155	1,80%
Czech Republic	511 036 651	1,90%
Spain	740 950 447	2,10%
Cyprus	15 300 000	2,50%
Finland	43 726 759	2,70%
Malta	25 000 000	3%
Greece	752 700 000	3,70%
Slovakia	568 173 823	5%

Health infrastructure		
	Euro	% of total SF
Germany	17 550 000	0,1 %
France	18 000 000	0,1 %
Slovenia	15 486 066	0,4 %
Romania	147 550 460	0,8 %
Italy	222 129 708	0,8 %
Spain	310 681 155	0,9 %
Bulgaria	70 163 857	1,1 %
EU cross-border operations	93 126 341	1,2 %
Poland	947 554 977	1,5 %
Portugal	321 985 695	1,5 %
Czech Republic	432 273 569	1,6 %
Greece	413 199 565	2,0 %
Slovakia	242 175 000	2,1 %
Lithuania	228 212 454	3,4 %
Malta	28 900 000	3,4 %
Estonia	145 716 641	4,3 %
Latvia	207 272 580	4,6 %
Hungary	1 323 384 965	5,3 %

Health investments 2007-2013

Health infrastructure-allocation in % (2011)



Health investments 2007-2013

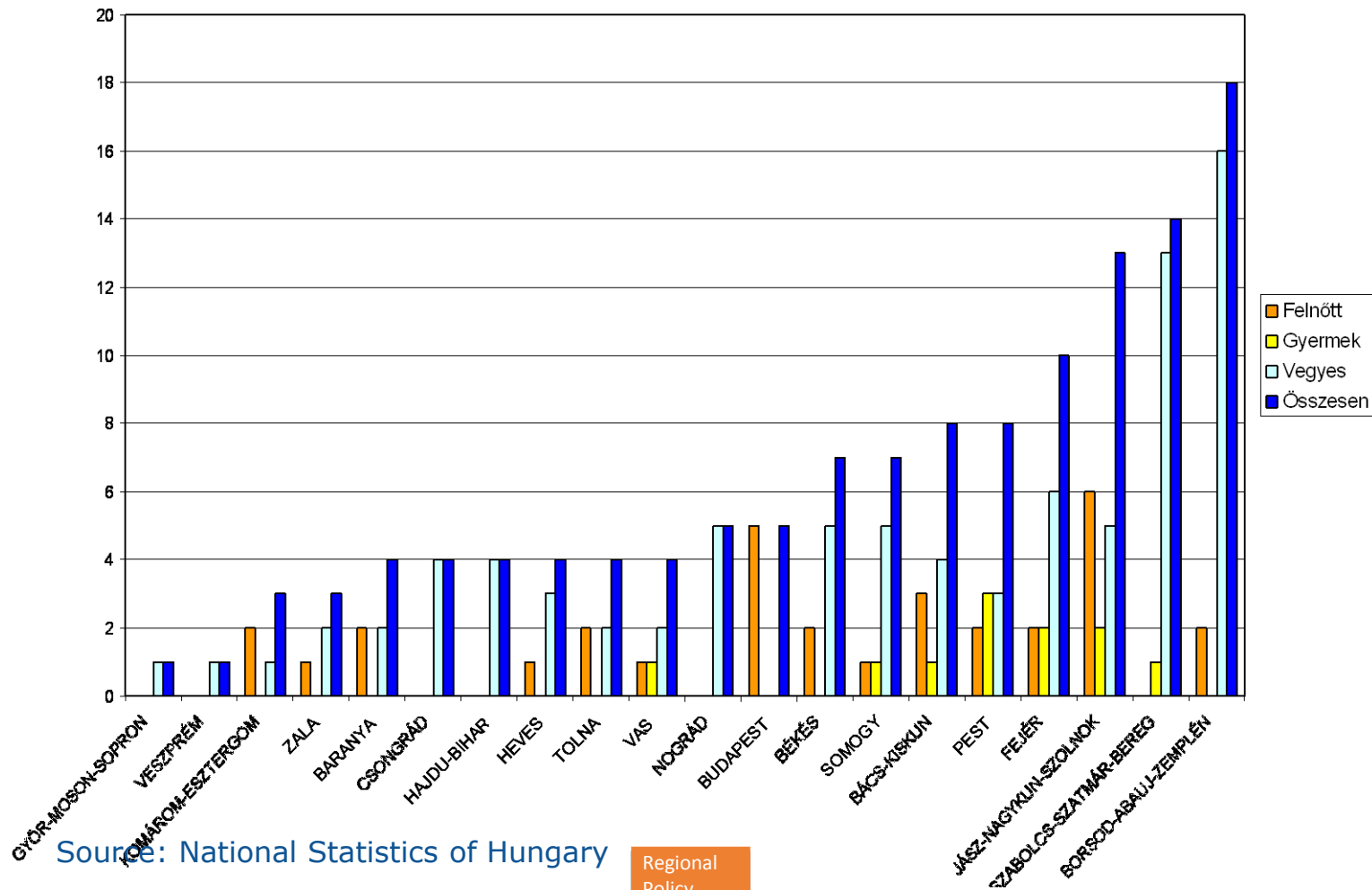
Challenges

(reports from HU, BG, SK)

Main challenges

- Long list of priorities, no focus
- Lack of clear strategy
- No link to social inclusion policies
- Social and territorial inequalities are not targeted
- Risk of further investments in non-reformed, ineffective, not affordable health system
- Sustainability of investments is not ensured
- Political influences (planning or implementation phase)
- Non-transparent procedures
- Lobbying

Vacant GPs' positions by counties Hungary



Source: National Statistics of Hungary



European Commission

Future Cohesion Policy: **Less budget!**

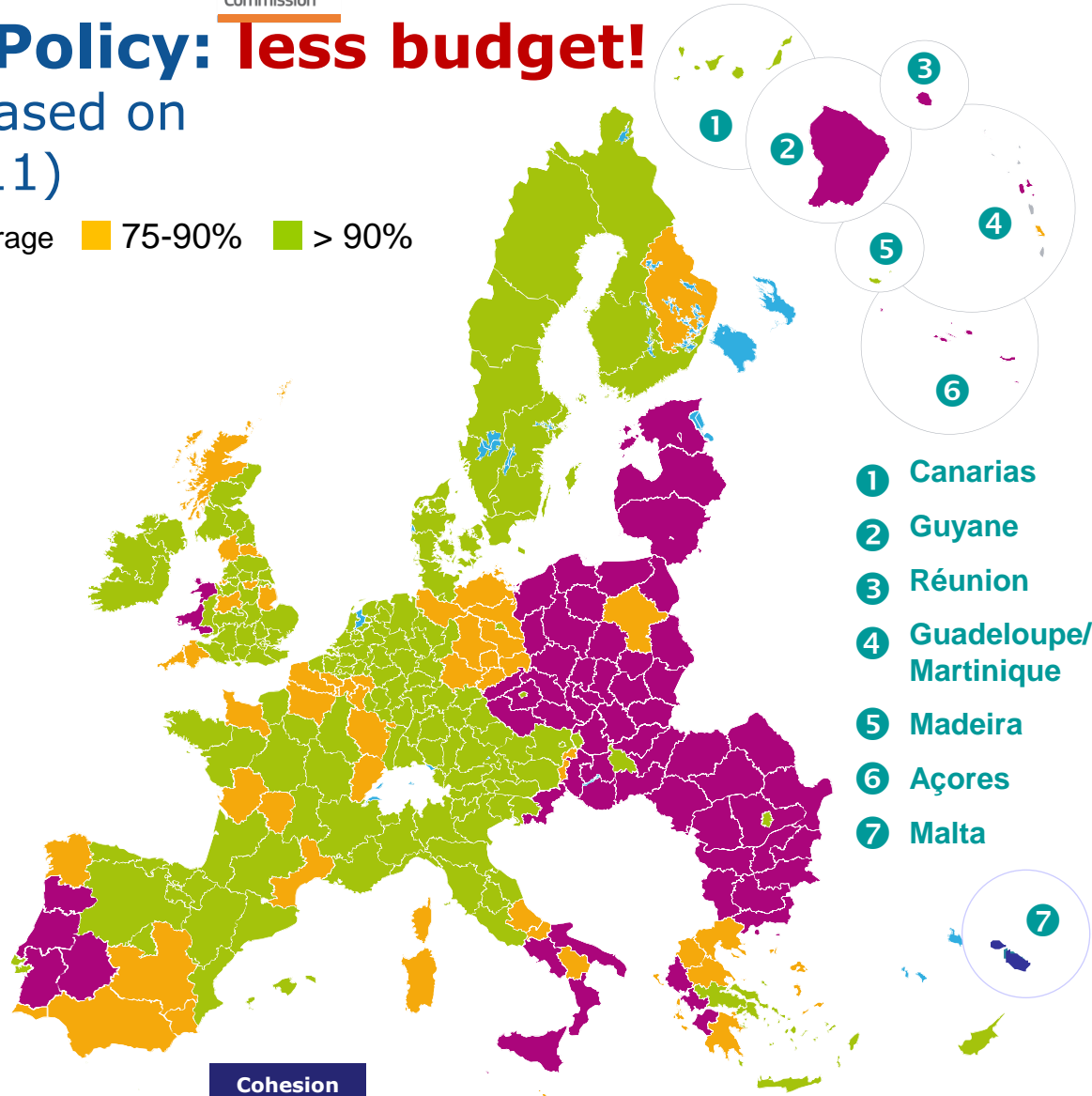
(eligibility simulation based on data available until 2011)

GDP/capita* ■ < 75% of EU average ■ 75-90% ■ > 90%

*index EU27=100

3 categories of regions

- Less developed regions
- Transition regions
- More developed regions



- 1 Canarias
- 2 Guyane
- 3 Réunion
- 4 Guadeloupe/Martinique
- 5 Madeira
- 6 Açores
- 7 Malta

Regional GDP figures: 2006-07-08
GNI figures: 2007-08-09

© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries



Future of Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

Consequences:

- 1. Common Strategic Framework** for coherence across funds (ERDF, ESF, CF, EAFRD, EMFF) + clarify synergies with Horizon 2020, COSME etc.
- 2. Thematic concentration** to maximise the impact of investments
- 3. Conditionalities** to ensure effective implementation

Regulatory package 2014-2020

Ex-ante conditionality - health

- **Realistic starting points** - taking into consideration the peculiarities of socialised, non-reformed health systems especially in the EU10
- **Commitment to transformational change** – prioritising the shift away from a hospital-centric model of care to more pluralistic community-based and integrated models of care contributing to sustainable health systems
- **Affordable investment priorities** – how ERDF spending can contribute to structural changes in the delivery of health services. This is likely to include e-health, infrastructure and equipment
- **Address health inequalities** - from an ERDF perspective this will include access to basic health services (GP, outpatient clinic, polyclinic, community based care) by poor and marginalised communities – the unequal distribution of poverty, population, and health infrastructure (NUTS3 targeting and allocation of ERDF, as it is requested in conditionalities, thematic objective 10)

Regulatory package 2014-2020

ERDF Investment priorities

Thematic objective: Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty:

➤ Investment priorities:

(a) **investing in health and social infrastructure** which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services;

Common Strategic Framework Health investments

Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty

- **General implementation principles:**
 - ❑ CSF funds cannot be used to for actions contributing to any form of segregation and discrimination (!)
 - ❑ Member States are invited to make use of poverty maps
- **Complementarity and coordination:** Regeneration activities supported by the ERDF should go hand in hand with ESF actions promoting inclusion. EAFRD may also promote social inclusion through community-led development (LEADER)



For more information

InfoRegio:

ec.europa.eu/infoforegio

RegioNetwork:

www.regionetwork2020.eu