





FORESIGHT AND MODELLING FOR EUROPEAN HEALTH POLICY AND REGULATION

FINAL CONFERENCE – BRUSSELS – DECEMBER 2017

POLICY DISCUSSION

-  Should existing public health policies be applied more strictly and widely or do we need a different set of policies to tackle the burden of NCDs?
-  What is preventing governments from applying public health policies on a larger scale?



POSITIONING FRESHER MESSAGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH AGENDA



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H2020 SOCIETAL CHALLENGES

- 🌳 1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing
- 🌳 2. Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the Bioeconomy
- 🌳 3. Secure, clean and efficient energy
- 🌳 4. Smart, green and integrated transport;
- 🌳 5. Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials
- 🌳 6. Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies;
- 🌳 7. Secure societies - protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens.

PRELIMINARY KEY POINTS EMERGING FROM MID-TERM EVALUATION OF HORIZON 2020 (DG RTD)

- Continuity with Horizon 2020: "an evolution and not a revolution"
- Support both research and innovation
- Continue with simplification
- **Continue with the societal challenge-based approach**
- **Address global challenges**
- Maintain Grant structure- Grants more than loans

→ Next Work Programme: **Towards a more integrated approach? E.g. research at interface of challenges 1 & 5**



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TOWARDS FP9: FORESIGHT / BOHEMIA PROJECT

(FORESIGHT IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION OF THE EU'S FUTURE POLICY IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION)

Phases

- 🌳 Phase 1: extensive review of available foresight to produce meta-scenarios relevant for Europe and deeper insights in topical fields (2016)
- 🌳 Phase 2: Delphi survey to gain insights on future technologies, societal issues, and R&I practices based on the scenarios (2017)
- 🌳 Phase 3: Analysis and Policy Recommendations

**Commission FP9 proposal in
April 2018**

Context

Analytical: global megatrends

Normative: SDGs and the need for a strong Europe

Two types of scenarios to illustrate the transitions:

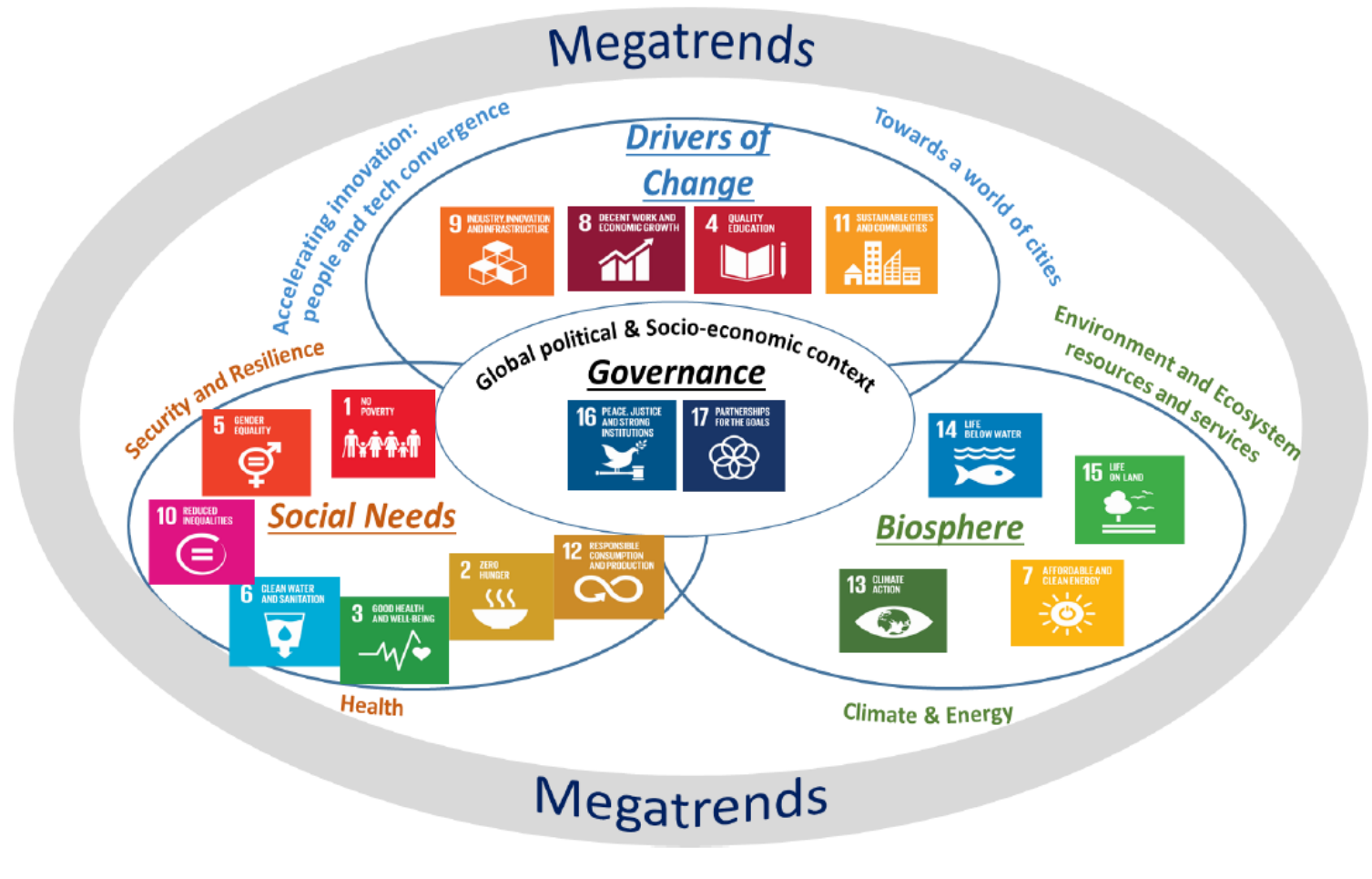
- 'perseverance scenarios', current trends persevere leading to crises
- 'change scenarios', in which Europe leads the transition to the 'future we want'



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Megatrends (analytical context) have been identified for next research framework programme based on SDGs and EU values (normative context). For each mega trend, the study looks at 2 potential scenarios for FP9: a positive (adoption of SDGs) and a negative one (perseverance of current challenges)



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EUROPE AT 60 – WHICH WAYS FORWARD?

EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESENTS SCENARIOS FOR THE FUTURE OF EUROPE (WHITE PAPER)

 **Scenario 1: Carrying On** - The EU27 focuses on delivering its positive reform agenda in the spirit of the Commission's [New Start for Europe](#) from 2014 and of the [Bratislava Declaration](#) agreed by all 27 Member States in 2016

 **Scenario 2: Nothing but the Single Market** – The EU27 is gradually re-centred on the single market as the 27 Member States are not able to find common ground on an increasing number of policy areas.

 **Scenario 3: Those Who Want More Do More** – The EU27 proceeds as today but allows willing Member States to do more together in specific areas such as defence, internal security or social matters. One or several "coalitions of the willing" emerge.

 **Scenario 4: Doing Less More Efficiently** - The EU27 focuses on delivering more and faster in selected policy areas, while doing less where it is perceived not to have an added value. Attention and limited resources are focused on selected policy areas. ← THIS Scenarios scraps action on regional policy, public health, parts of employment and social policy not directly related to the single market!

 **Scenario 5: Doing Much More Together** – Member States decide to share more power, resources and decision-making across the board. Decisions are agreed faster at European level and rapidly enforced.




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TOWARDS 2018 –2020 WORK PROGRAMME

HEALTH DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND WELLBEING

 We need a more holistic, truly multidisciplinary approach to provide comprehensive answers to the multiple causes and drivers of NCDs.

- H2020 Advisory Group for Health,
Demographic Change and Well-being (2016)






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HORIZON 2020 ADVISORY GROUP MAIN CHALLENGES/RESEARCH QUESTIONS IDENTIFIED FOR NCDs

-  **1. Intervention studies that will bend the curve of morbidity and mortality in noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).** We need a concerted effort to develop preventive/therapeutic approaches, including lifestyle interventions that examine behavioural sciences' role in tailoring interventions to change risk profiles/risk behaviour, (including obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, dietary habits). There is strong synergy here with personalised medicine strategic thematic advice to pilot and implement the PM approach to tackle NCDs.
-  **2. Understanding the pivotal role of co-morbidities in NCDs.** Few diseases occur in isolation, in particular in the elderly, and the effects on a person's health may be multiplicative. To develop better therapeutic strategies, one needs better understanding of the synergistic effects of disparate pathobiology, host immune system and metabolism, lifestyle, and environment. We strongly recommend adopting a systems approach to identify the risk factors of NCDs and associated co-morbidities.
-  **3. Resilience in NCDs.** Why do some people not develop disease despite being at risk (e.g. based on their genetic, phenotypic or environment profiles)? We need a strategic approach to identify resilience among individuals at high risk of specific NCDs and/or their co-morbidities to determine and study individuals' unique profiles based on multi-omics, environmental and other health-related data, with the ultimate aim of identifying new approaches for disease prevention based on this knowledge.



CHALLENGES RAISED AT PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH DAY (DG RTD) IN THEMATIC AREA POPULATION HEALTH

-  How can we better understand the current and future impact of major societal challenges on population health? (e.g. globalisation, climate change, environment, exposures, economic crisis, population ageing and the rapid diffusion of information technologies).
-  How can we better identify long-term trends and impacts?
-  How can we mitigate against negative health impacts of societal trends, reduce chronic diseases and support the shift from cure/care to cost-effective health promotion and disease prevention?
-  What are the most important barriers for the adoption of healthy lifestyles? What are the specific measures to address the change of behaviour?



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