







Which vision for a progressive European Health Union? A European Health Union: A Blueprint for Generations

Presentation of Vytenis Andriukaitis in co-operation with Gediminas Cerniauskas during the launch of the book on an EHU

Brussels, 19th of October 2023



EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Acknowledgement

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A EUROPEAN HEALTH UNION: A BLUEPRINT FOR GENERATIONS

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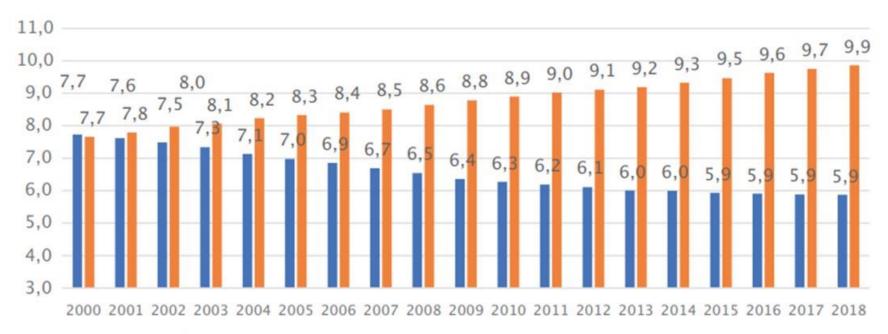


The health sector: impossible to ignore



Figure 5. Employment in Eurozone¹⁴

National accounts employment data by industry, million persons, Eurozone



Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining and quarrying; Manufacture of basic metals Human health activities

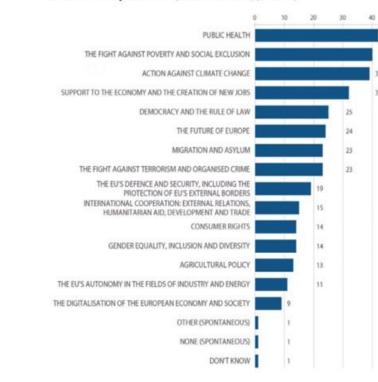
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Figure 9. Topics that should prioritised by the European Parliament, Autumn 2021²⁵

QA4ab Which of the following topics would you like to see addressed in priority by the European Parliament? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU27)

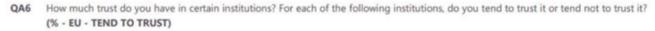


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One prominent issue that concerns Europeans is health. They strongly desire the EU to address public health matters and effectively respond to future health threats through a unifi ed European policy. Recognising the magnitude of this task, Europeans understand that achieving such a policy would necessitate amending the Treaties of the EU.

Figure 11. Trust in national and EU institutions – a trend over time.²⁸



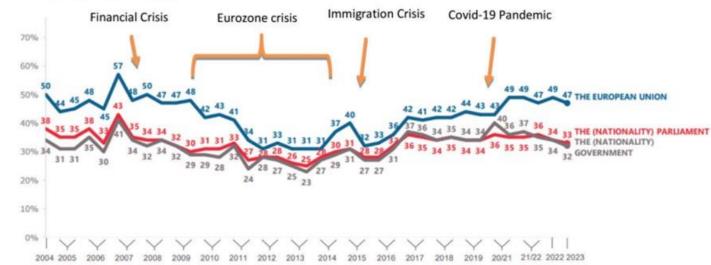


Figure 2: The Sustainable Development Goals and Targets 2030 and their synergies with SDG3 – Good Health and Wellbeing⁴¹





Conclusion: an opportunity for far-sighted policymaking

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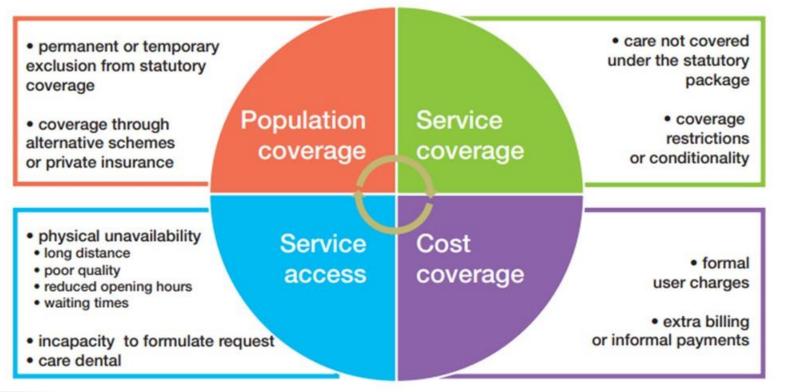
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Figure 4 - Coverage dimensions: adding "service access"



If better data are a prerequisite to inform policies, the ultimate goal is to fulfi I the commitment to ensure access to healthcare, expressed in principle 16 of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Enhancing solidary and equity of health coverage in the EU should be the overarching objective of a European Health Union. It is an ongoing challenge, requiring strong involvement and coordination of all member states.



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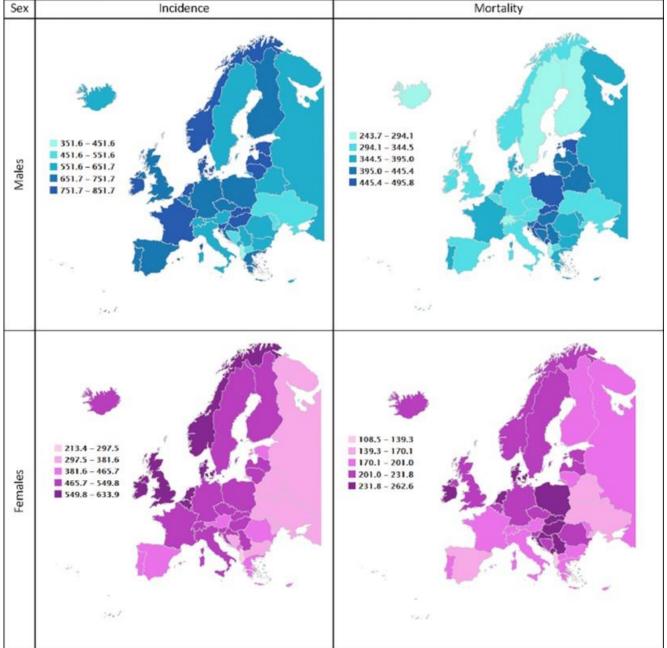
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Age-standardised rates* (per 100,000) for all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancers by country and sex in Europe for 2020.

*European standard population 2013, based on estimated number of new cases or deaths.

Source: Dyba T, Randi G, Bray F, Martos C, Giusti F, Nicholson N, Gavin A, Flego M, Neamtiu L, Dimitrova N, Negrão Carvalho R, Ferlay J, Bettio M. The European cancer burden in 2020: Incidence and mortality estimates for 40 countries and 25 major cancers. Eur J Cancer. 2021 Nov;157:308-347. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2021.07.039. Epub 2021 Sep 21. PMID: 34560371; PMCID: PMC8568058.









Conclusion - no one left behind

Much work has been done to tackle rare diseases, but even greater challenges lie ahead for Europe. Only when patients no longer have to wait for five or six years to get an accurate diagnosis (and sometimes pass away before reaching it), when high-quality, effective, integrated and coordinated treatments are given to at least 95% of patients (rather than a mere 5%), when patients and their families become happy and fully integrated members of our societies – only then will we have a right to say that we did not leave the most vulnerable behind.

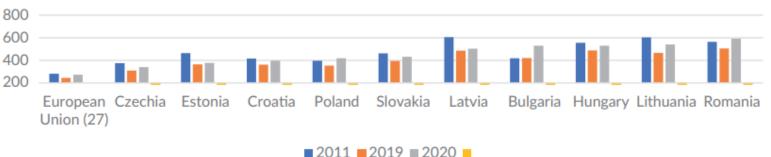




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Edited by: Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis and Gediminas Cerniauskas Figure 2. Treatable and preventable mortality of residents, per 100 000 in EU countries with public health results below the EU average²⁵

Treatable and preventable mortality of residents, per 100 000



European statistics on treatable and preventable mortality reveal important findings:

- The divide in health status between the western and eastern parts of the EU is far from being closed. All countries with figures below the EU average are from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE).
- Health status improved across CEE countries from 2011-2019, but it was not sustained during the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020 an increase of treatable and preventable mortality in comparison to 2011 was recorded in Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania.
- The reduction of treatable and preventable mortality in CEE countries to the level of the EU average would save up to 150,000 lives annually.



The new EU4Health budget for the years 2021-2027 is €5.3 billion, and therefore marks a considerable increase in comparison to budgets of previous periods. Nevertheless, proponents of a strong European health policy believe much more could be done. Even after this substantial increase, the budget will not exceed 1% of total annual public health expenditure of the EU member states.

Source: European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, Greer, Scott L., Rozenblum, Sarah, Fahy, Nick, Brooks, Eleanor. et al. (2022). Everything you always wanted to know about European Union health policies but were afraid to ask, third, revised edition. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. <u>https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/354182</u>

Fig. 1.4b Gatecrashing EU health policies



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Scenarios "a", "b", and "c" were listed:

- a) Measures to make progress in health concentrate on what can be done with existing legal, financial, and managerial instruments, upgrading already functioning institutions, and improving implementation of already agreed policies.
- b) Development of secondary legislation and establishment of new institutions that are supposed to create European added value in parallel to the fine tuning of existing instruments of health policy. The scenario does not foresee amendments to the European Treaties.
- c) The status of health policy in the European Treaties is strengthened, with provisions for a European Health Union incorporated into the Treaty on European Union, giving the European Union some shared competences in health policy in very concrete areas, while preserving the principle of subsidiarity as a core.

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2.3. Progress towards an EHU with Treaty changes.

The current official EHU-related initiatives are based on the existing legal framework. However, Treaty changes would be needed to harness the full potential of an EHU. The main proposals regarding a stronger representation of health policies in the EU's constitution are as follows:

- The EU needs to speak explicitly about health as an aim of the EU and its commitment to build an EHU as a tool to assure good health and longevity of Europeans. The Health and Wellbeing Union should appear in paragraph 10 or the Preamble of the TEU in parallel to the internal market and an economic and monetary union by inserting the words "Health" and "Social". Part 3 of article 3 of the TEU should be amended with one last sentence: "It shall promote universal health coverage by establishing a health union".
- Indication of heartras an aim of the EU in TEU should be followed by the amendments of the TFEU. Shared competencies between the EU and MS in the area of health and healthcare of patients with rare diseases and rare cancers should be stated in part 2 of article 4 of the TFEU. Article 6 para (a) and the article 168 of the TFEU should be redesigned to promote health by supporting MS in reducing inequalities in access to medicines and unmet health needs, by strengthening interoperability of their health systems, as well as building capacity for tackling future threats and cross border health challenges. Finally, article 222 of the TFEU should be amended by a health solidarity clause that works in similar way as the EU civil protection clause.

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Thank You

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