

EU Country-Specific Recommendations on Fiscal sustainability of health systems

European Commission Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs

> SGGP meeting Brussels, 7 June 2019



Outline

- Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) on the fiscal sustainability of health systems
- What is fiscal sustainability and how is it assessed?
- What relevance do fiscal sustainability CSRs have for Ministries of health?
- Conclusions



Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

"Union action shall respect the responsibilities of the Member States for the definition of their health policy and for the organisation and delivery of health services and medical care"



Health Care in the European Semester

Health systems analysis in the European Semester:

- 1. **Sustainability of public finances** additional public spending on health care due to the ageing of the population as contingent liability in future countries' budgets.
- 2. **Social protection & employment** equal access to quality health care reduces social inequalities, increases employability and labour productivity.
- 3. **Investment** linked to the above.

Health Care in the European Semester - CSRs

European

European Semester 2019:

- 16 CSRs on health care
 - CZ, IE, MT, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI on fiscal sustainability grounds
 - BG, CY, LV, LT, HU, RO, PL on social protection (access) or investment grounds
 - EL post programme country

Member States									
/ Health Care									
CSRs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2012-19
Belgium	x								1
Bulgaria	Х	Χ	Х	X	Х	Х	X	Х	8
Czech Republic		X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	7
Germany	Х	Х	Х						3
Greece								Х	1
Ireland			Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	5
Spain		Х	Х	Х					3
France		Х	Х						2
Croatia			Х	Х					2
Hungary								X	1
Italy					Х				1
Cyprus					X		X	X	3
Latvia			X	X	X	X	X	X	6
Lithuania				X	Х	Х	X	Х	5
Malta		X	X		Х	Х	Х	X	6
Austria	X	X	X		Х	X	Х	X	7
Poland		Х	Х					Х	3
Portugal			Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	5
Romania		X	X	X	Х	X	Х	X	7
Slovenia			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	6
Slovakia		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	7
Finland		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	7
Total each year	4	11	16	11	14	11	13	15	
Legend	X	X CSR on fiscal sustainability grounds							
	Х	X CSR on social protection grounds							
	Χ	X Post Programme country							

So, what is fiscal sustainability?

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There are various sustainability concepts

fiscal sustainability of HC and LTC systems



financial sustainability of HC and LTC systems

overall sustainability of HC and LTC systems

HC and LTC workforce sustainability



The concept of fiscal sustainability

Ability of a government to assume the financial burden of its debt in the future.

EU specific: fiscal sustainability assessment in the context of the principles enshrined in the Treaties and the Stability and Growth Pact fiscal rules

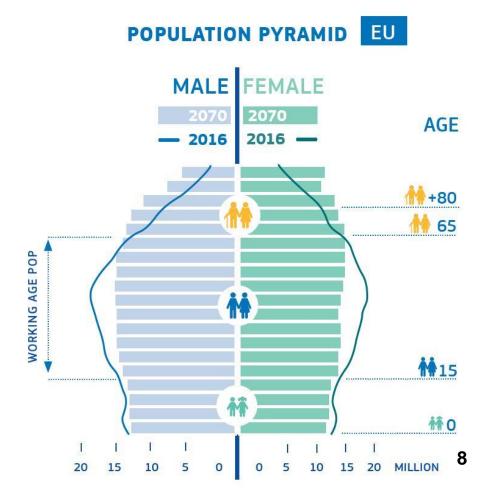
> European Commission > ··· > Economic and fiscal policy coordination > EU Economic governance: monitoring, prevention, correction > **Stability and Growth Pact** (SGP) is a set of rules designed to ensure that countries in the European Union pursue sound public finances and coordinate their fiscal policies.



The ageing challenge

BETWEEN 2016 AND 2070...

- The total population of the EU is set to grow by 9 million
- The number of people aged 65 + will increase by over 50 million
- The working age population will shrink by over 40 million
- The fertility rate will increase slightly but remain low



The 2018 **Ageing Report**



- **Commission (ECFIN) & EPC (AWG)**
- Published in 2018 together with Council Conclusions
- 6th update
- **Provides comparable** economic and budgetary projections for 2016-2070
- **Projects public** expenditure on pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment benefits





Health care projections

incl. non-demographic determinants

Baseline scenario:

An increase of 0.9 pps. of GDP *Risk scenario:*

An increase of 1.6 pps. of GDP

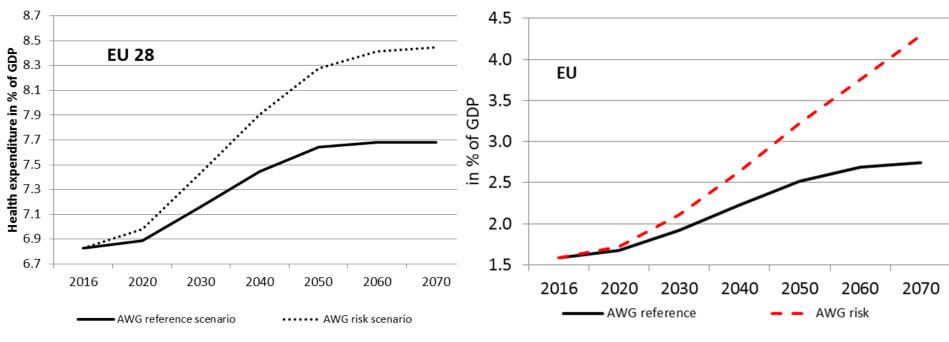
Long-term care projections

incl.convergence to EU average in cost and coverage

Baseline scenario:

An increase of 1.2 pps. of GDP Risk scenario:

An increase of 2.7 pps. of GDP



Source: 2018 Ageing Report



Fiscal sustainability analysis of the European Commission (indicators S0, S1 and S2)

Long-term fiscal sustainability (S2 indicator)

S2 shows if the future stream of public revenue will be sufficient to cover the initial debt and future additional ageing costs (discounted), while ensuring that the debt-to-GDP ratio is not on an ever-increasing path.



Report 2018

Volume 1

Commission

INSTITUTIONAL PAPER 094 | JANUARY 2019

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How fiscal sustainability of HC and LTC systems is asses

Commission

Ageing Report projects future public expenditure on HC and LTC increase due to ageing and non-demographic factors

Fiscal sustainability report combines expenditure projections with income projections and public debt projections to assess whether there is fiscal risk and whether health care or longterm care expenditure contribute decisively to it

This therefore provides us with an **assessment** of the **medium and long-term fiscal sustainability of health and longterm care systems** of EU Member States



What to do when a health system is assessed to be fiscally unsustainable?

Should we cut costs or improve efficiency?

Focus on structural reforms to improve efficiency / cost-effectiveness

Policy Challenges



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& Policy Options



The Joint Report 2016

Joint Report on Health Care and Long-Term Care Systems & Fiscal Sustainability

Volume 1





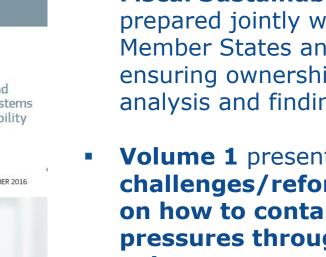
Joint Report on Health Care and Long-Term Care Systems & Fiscal Sustainability

Volume 2 Country Documents

INSTITUTIONAL PAPER 037 | OCTOBER 2016

EUROPEAN ECONOMY

2019 UPDATE of | the country documents



In October 2016, EC (ECFIN)-EPC published the **'Joint Report on Health Care and Long-term Care systems & Fiscal Sustainability'**, prepared jointly with the Member States and thereby ensuring ownership of the analysis and findings.

- Volume 1 presents policy challenges/reform options on how to contain spending pressures through efficiency gains
- Volume 2 presents specific chapters on each Member ¹⁴ State's HC and LTC systems

Examples of structural reforms on health care systems to improve fixeal sustainability

- Rebalancing from hospital towards primary care
- Prioritising prevention and health behaviours
- Integrated care (across HC but also with LTC)
- Cost-effective purchasing of pharmaceuticals and supplies (use of generics and biosimilars, regulation of prices, etc.)
- Increasing efficiency of hospital care (use of day care where appropriate, etc)
- Benchmarking performance
- Workforce planning
- Effective budgeting governance and control

CSRs on the fiscal sustainability of health care systems 2019

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MS	2019 CSR - Health Care - Fiscal Sustainability
CZ	Improve long-term fiscal sustainability of the pension and health-care systems.
IE	Address the expected increase in age-related expenditure by making the healthcare system more cost-effective.
МТ	Ensure the fiscal sustainability of the healthcare and the pension systems
SK	Safeguard the long-term sustainability of public finance, notably that by the healthcare and pension systems.
FI	Improve the cost-effectiveness of and equal access to social and healthcare services.
AT	Ensure the [fiscal] sustainability of the health, long-term care, and pension systems
РТ	Improve the quality of public finances by prioritising growth- enhancing spending while strengthening overall expenditure control, greater efficiency and adequate budgeting, with a focus in particular on a durable reduction of arrears in hospitals.
SI	Adopt and implement reforms in healthcare and long-term care that ensure quality, accessibility and long-term fiscal sustainability.

> CSR recitals and Country Report analysis give additional insights in the challenges to be addressed by structural reforms.



Common challenges addressed by 2019 Fiscal sustainability CSRs (non-exhaustive)

- Hospital financing: Portugal, Slovakia, Ireland
- Implementing overall system reforms: Slovenia and Finland
- Re-balancing between hospital and primary care: Ireland, Malta, Austria

Conclusions



- Ageing and non-demographic factors are projected to lead to long-term risk to fiscal sustainability of health and long-term care systems of several EU Member States
- In those cases it is necessary to increase the efficiency of health care systems to improve their fiscal sustainability while improving or maintaining accessibility and quality of care
- The EU contributes to this through the European Semester and a number of publications: Ageing Report, Fiscal sustainability Report, Joint Report, Country Reports and Country-Specific Recommendations
- Ministries of health are key to identifying and implementing the correct reforms for each system
- Other EU publications relevant to health systems are: State of health report and Country Profiles (SANTE) and JAF (EMPL)

Useful links



- <u>European Semester Country Reports and Country Specific</u>
 <u>Recommendations</u>
- 2018 Ageing Report: Economic and budgetary projections
- 2018 Fiscal Sustainability Report
- <u>2016 Joint Report on Health Care Systems and Long-Term</u>
 <u>Care Systems</u>
- Joint Report on Health Care and Long-term Care Systems & Fiscal Sustainability (Volume 1)
- <u>Healthcare and LTC country documents</u> (Volume 2)
- State of Health in the EU cycle
- <u>SPC annual report 2018 (Annex 3 JAF Health country profiles)</u>