

# EUROPEAN HEALTH POLICY



# EU Health Policy

The European Union (EU) implements a range of health policies to safeguard public health and well-being.



These policies address diverse aspects, including disease prevention, healthcare access, and research.

Various health policies within the EU wield both direct and indirect influence on our food system.

# EU policies aim to

- Protect and improve the health of EU citizens
- Support the modernisation and digitalisation of health systems and infrastructure
- Improve the resilience of Europe's health systems
- Equip EU countries to better prevent and address future pandemics



# European Commission's role

Each EU member states is responsible for organising and delivering their own health services and medical care.

EU's role in health policy is therefore complementary to national policies.

This is done through various means:

- proposing legislation
- providing financial support
- coordinating and facilitating the exchange of best practices between EU countries and health experts
- health promotion activities



# Funding the EU4Health

The EU4Health programme invests €5.3 billion, providing funding to eligible entities, health organisations and NGOs from EU countries, or non-EU countries, for the period 2021-2027.

The objectives of the programme are:

- improve and **foster health** in the EU
- **protect** people from serious cross-border threats to health
- **make medicines available** and affordable
- **strengthen health systems**, their resilience and resource efficiency



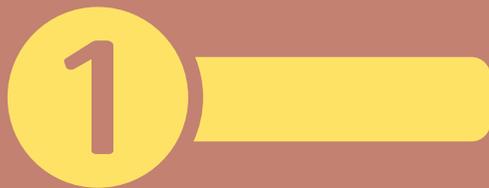
## 2021-2027 priorities

The European Health Union will focus on both urgent and long-term health priorities:

From the response to the COVID-19 crisis and **resilience to cross-border health threats**, to

Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, the

Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe and digital health.



The EU will continue to pursue **international cooperation on global health threats and challenges such as antimicrobial-resistant infections and vaccination.**

# Is the EU health policy efficient?

The EU focuses on a high level of human health protection, prevention, and cooperation with member states. The health policy remains somewhat overshadowed by consumer protection, with only a small portion of resources dedicated to public health.



The lack of incentives for nutritional and preventative strategies imposes a substantial burden on the healthcare system, leading to increased expenses...

# Health Policy key focus areas

## Nutrition & Dietary Guidelines

They promote the consumption of specific foods that can positively impact health and act as preventive measures.

## Food Safety

Regulations on food production, processing, labeling, and distribution aim to protect public health and maintain the safety of the food system.

## Obesity Prevention Programs

Involve interventions related to diet and physical activity. These programs impact food marketing, school nutrition, and public spaces.

## Cross-Border Health Threats

Address public health emergencies and cross-border health threats, such as pandemics.

We are on a mission to reshape the healthcare and farming system in Europe based on the connection between **soil and human health.**

**Join us in our mission!**

