

# Funding opportunities for EFA members

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# Financial instruments

Current comprehensive source of EU financing:  
Multiannual Financial Framework 2007-2013

Limited investments in research (Competitiveness for growth and employment: 9%) and public health (Citizenship: 0,5%)



➔ Commission proposal (June 2011) for the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 current under discussion at the EP

- Health and consumer: 2,75 billion EUR
- Research and innovation: 80 billion EUR

# Health funding – I

**Second Programme of Community Action in the Field of Health (2008-2013): 321 million EUR → managed by the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EHAC)**

Three broad objectives of “Together for Health”:

- Improve citizens’ health security
- Promote health
- Generate and disseminate health information and knowledge

Main priority underlined in the *2012 Work Programme* linked to EFA’s fields of interest: preventing chronic diseases → indicative budget: 1,4 million EUR



# Health funding – II

➔ Towards the Third Multi-Annual Programme of EU Action in the Field of Health (2014-2020): 446 million EUR (Commission proposal, November 2011, currently under discussion at the EP)

Four overall objectives of “Health for Growth”:

- Contribute to innovative and sustainable health systems
- Increase access to better and safer healthcare for EU citizens
- Prevent diseases and promote good health
- Protect citizens from cross-border health threats

# Health funding – III

## What can be financed?

- Projects that have an innovative character and provide added value at EU-level on health
- Core-funding of independent non-profit organisations that have members in at least half of the Member States and pursue as their primary goal one or more objectives of the Health Programme
- Conferences that have European Union-wide dimension
- Joint actions EU/Member States (MSs) and/or EU/competent authorities
- Tenders

## Who can ask for funding?

European Economic Area (EEA) countries: 27 EU MSs + Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein



# Research funding – I

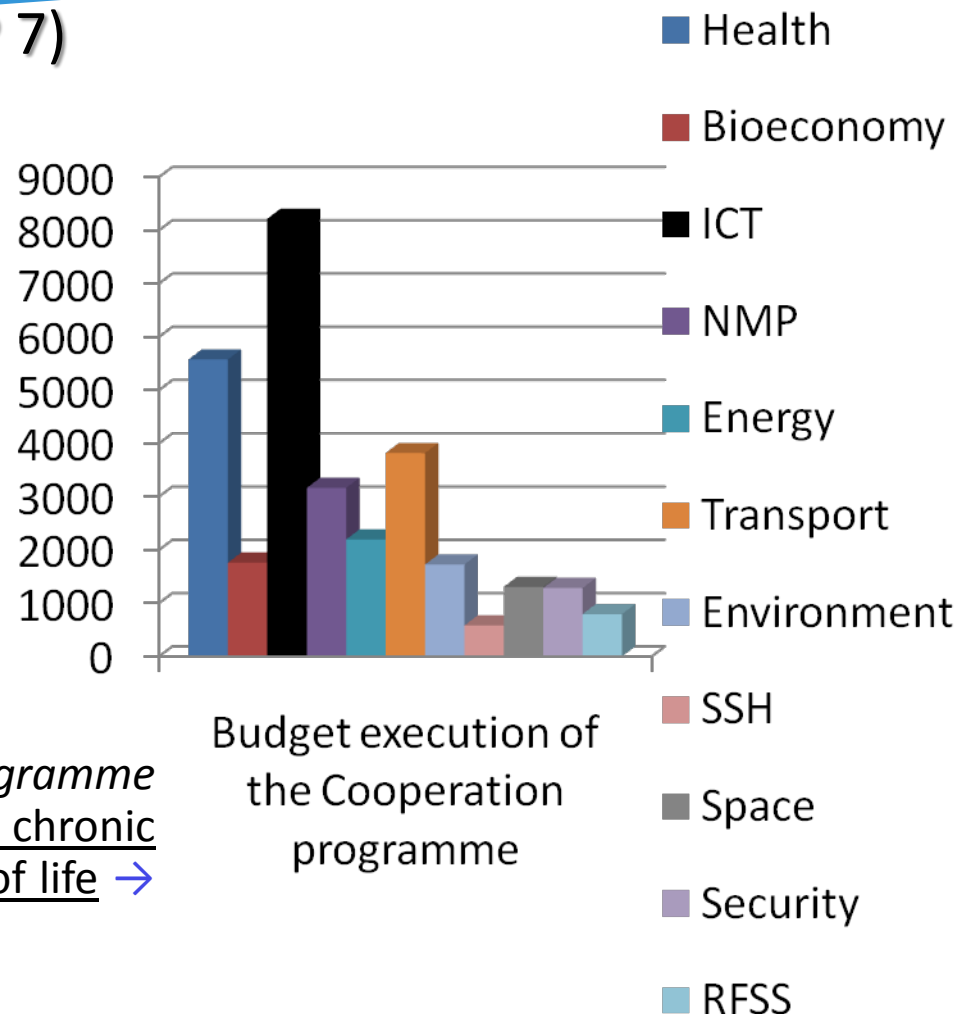
## Seventh Framework Programme (FP 7) 2007-2013: 50 billion EUR

Five programmes:

- Ideas
- Cooperation
- People
- Euratom
- Capacities

Health as the first theme of the Cooperation programme

Main priority underlined in the *2012 Work Programme* linked to EFA's fields of interest: tackling chronic diseases with a high impact on the quality of life → indicative budget: 12 million EUR



Budget execution of  
the Cooperation  
programme

# Research funding – II

➔ Towards Horizon 2020 (2014-2020): 8 million EUR for health (Commission proposal, November 2011, currently under discussion at the EP)

Three key objectives:

- Excellent science
- Competitive industry
- Better society

Longer and healthier lives as a way to tackle societal challenges

# Research funding – III

## What can be financed?

- Collaborative projects with clearly defined scientific and technological objectives and specific expected results
- Networks of excellence for research institutions willing to create a European “virtual research centre” in a given field
- Coordination and support actions
- Individual projects
- Support for training and career development of researchers
- Research for the benefit of specific groups, in particular SMEs

## Who can ask for funding?

FP 7 is open to participation from any country in the world



# Other ways for funding

## 1. Innovative Medicine Initiative (IMI)

➡ 2 billion EUR, Joint Technology Initiative, equally co-funded by FP 7 and European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industry (EFPIA)

## 2. Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) → ICT Policy Support Programme

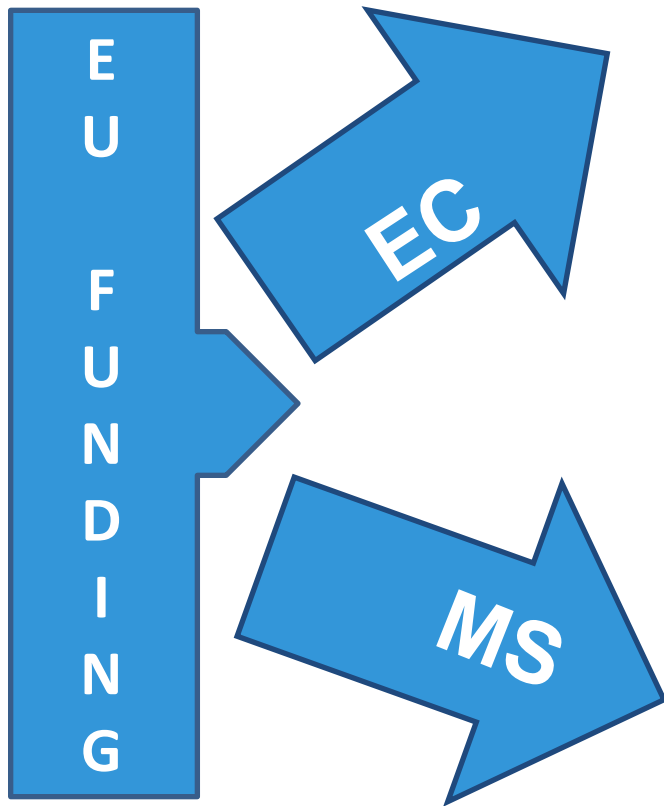
➡ 3,6 billion EUR over the period 2007-2013

## 3. PROGRESS - Community Programme for Employment and Social Solidarity

➡ 743 million EUR over the period 2007-2013

## 4. Former Justice and Home Affairs funds

# Two types of funding



Programmes managed directly by the **European Commission** and/or its **Executive Agencies**:

- Public Health Programme
- IMI
- FP 7

Programmes managed directly by the **Member States**:

- Structural Funds
- Rural Development Programmes

# Cohesion policy and the Structural Funds

- **Cohesion policy** is the EU strategy that aims to support and promote the “overall harmonious development” of the EU Member States and their regions
- **Structural Funds** are the key financial instruments for social, economic and territorial cohesion policy



2 types of Structural Funds:

1. European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
2. European Social Fund (ESF)

3 objectives of the cohesion policy:

- I. Convergence
- II. Competitiveness and employment
- III. Regional/territorial cooperation

# How does cohesion policy work? – I

## 1. EU level (Brussels)

Strategic Guidelines on cohesion

Commission proposal, Council of the EU approval and European Parliament assessment



## 2. National level

National Strategic Reference Framework

Proposed by Member States with a layout for a national strategy and ultimately approved by the Commission

# How Does Cohesion Policy Work? – II

## 3. Regional and national level

Operational Programmes (proposals)  
Submitted by Member States and adopted by Commission, as part of the strategic reference framework with one programme per fund



## 4. Regional and national level

Programme implementation  
Implementation of operational programmes is responsibility of Member States with “shared management” with Commission

# Health and Structural Funds – I

## What can be financed?

Health listed as a priority for the Structural Funds in 2007 for the first time

➔ 308 billion EUR over the period 2007-2013, direct health allocations 5 billion EUR

### 1. To prevent health risks

- Education and awareness raising campaigns , generic health information campaigns
- Transfer of knowledge and technology, developing necessary skills for health services
- Funding products and equipment to prevent risks and minimise potential damages

### 2. To improve health infrastructures

- Improving screening, diagnostics, treatment, creating centres of excellence
  - Creating regional and national networks to share knowledge between different specialities
  - Access to primary care centres information technology, promoting optimum level of health services
- Appropriate technology, such as telemedicine and the cost-saving potential of e-health services



# Health and Structural Funds – II

## Who can ask for funding?

The restrictions on availability of structural funds are limited and applications are country-specific procedures

- Public, Private, NGOs, voluntary organisations can all apply for structural funding
- It is possible for national authorities to narrow down the availability of funds to certain stakeholders or entities (e.g.: health centres)

## Where to apply?

Applications for Structural Funds **does not** occur at the EU level

➔ EFA is unable to apply for this funding

- National authorities are the **only** decision-making actor in determining whom receives Structural Funds at the national or regional levels

# Reference points

## European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

DG Regional Policy (DG REGIO)

- [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/atlas2007/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/atlas2007/index_en.htm)

## European Social Fund (ESF)

DG Employment and Social Affairs (DG EMPL)

- <http://ec.europa.eu/esf/home.jsp?langId=en>



# Patient organisations and EU projects – I

## Patient organisations are newcomers in EU projects management

In the past they were not as interested in EU funding because:

- **Co-financing:** necessity to have funds of your own (or a third party) to match EU funding
- **Non-retroactivity:** eligibility for co-funding is only available for costs incurred after project start date
- **Time and resources:** complex administrative and financial requirements and no compensation for preparations

# Patient organisations and EU projects – II

At present, there are many projects appropriate for patient associations to apply to participate in:

- Health information campaigns
- Health literacy programmes
- Improving access to healthcare services
- Antidiscrimination measures for patients with disability and/or chronic conditions

# Patient organisations and EU projects – III

To determine whether or not a patient association can receive funding, it is important to consider where the organisation can provide added value:

- Implementation of a project: project management or participation as a partner
- Delivery of services under an existing project
- Beneficiary of a project set up to support capacity-building
- Influence investment priorities

# Patient organisations and EU projects – IV

## Conclusion:

To apply for a project under the research and/or health programmes, it is necessary to be part of a bigger consortium (generally including academics, healthcare professionals and sometimes industry) → Patients organisations will then have a contract with the Commission and should respect the rules applying to the programmes, particularly the co-financing rule

→ They should find the remaining 40% when the programme finances only 60% of the budget

EFA cannot apply for EU funding and then distribute it to the members

# Thank You!

## European Federation of Allergy and Airways Diseases Patients' Associations (EFA)



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