



How does EU money flow into recovery: lessons learned from national recovery plans

Jakob Wegener FRIIS, Deputy Head of Cabinet of Paolo Gentiloni,
Commissioner for Economy (European Commission)



From crisis management to recovery support



**2020:
Crisis management**

Enabling a strong fiscal response

Organising sourcing of medical equipment

Providing access to vaccines for all

Coordinating management of lockdowns



**From 2021 onwards:
Recovery support**

A Recovery Plan for Europe:

The Recovery & Resilience Facility

Recovery and Resilience Facility

up to EUR 723.8 bn (current prices)

Grants

up to EUR 338 bn

Loans

up to EUR 385.8 bn

Reforms and Investments

27
Plans

- Lasting impact
- Addressing country-specific recommendations
- Contribution to the 6 pillars of the RRF

min. 37% Green

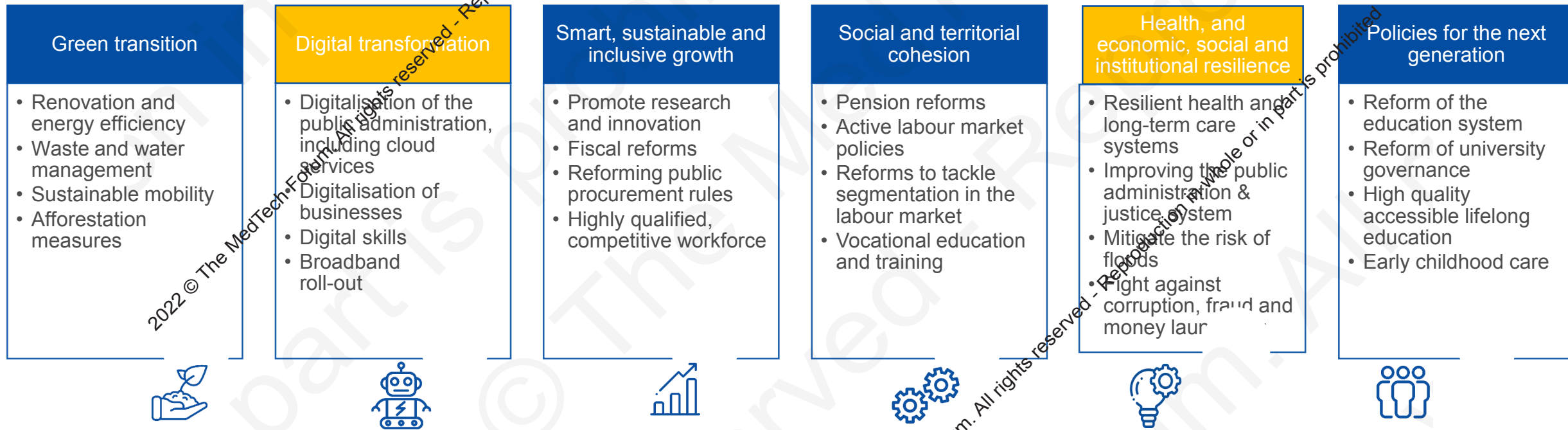
min. 20% Digital

for all:
do-no-significant-harm principle

2022 © The MedTech Forum. All rights reserved - Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited

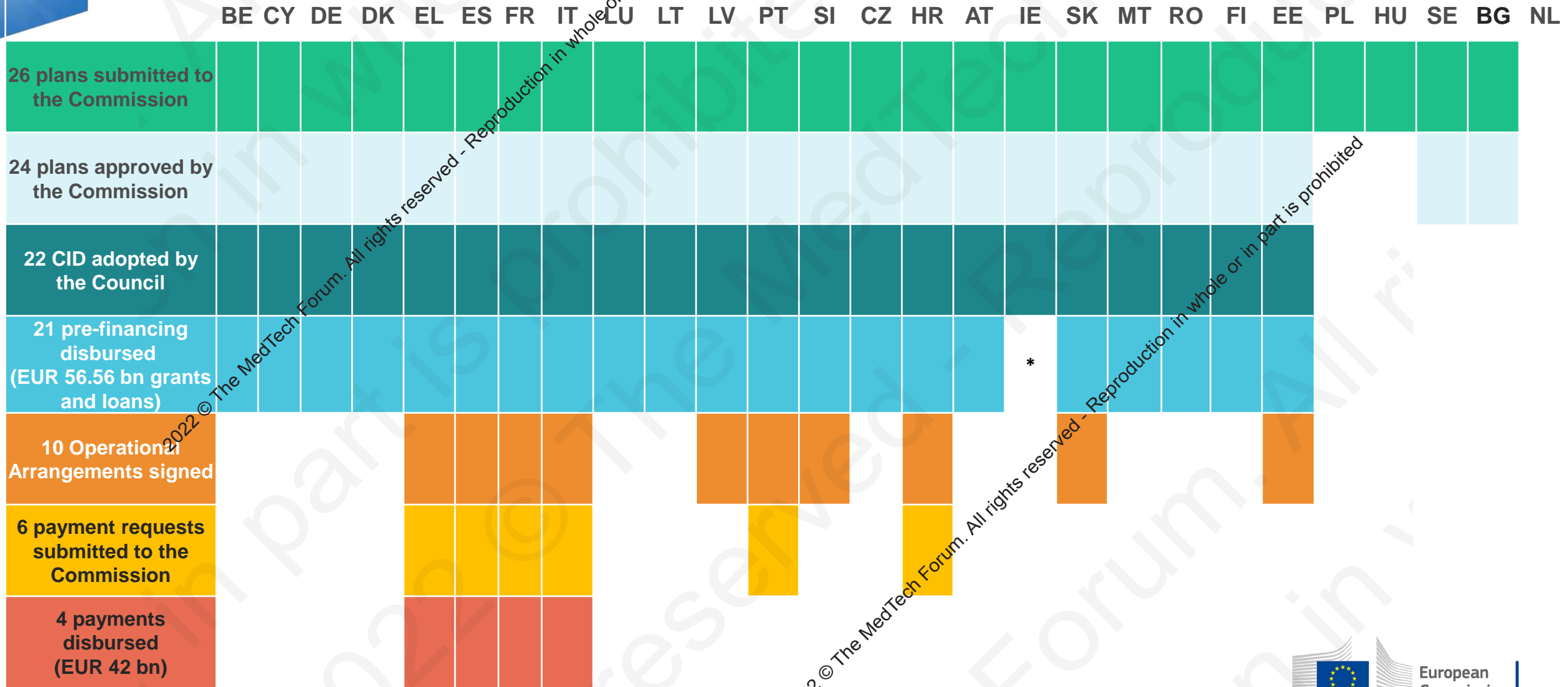
2022 © The MedTech Forum. All rights reserved - Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited

Recovery and Resilience Plans: Six pillars



2022 © The MedTech Forum. All rights reserved - Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited

State of play on implementation



* No pre-financing requested

2022 © The MedTech Forum. All rights reserved - Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited

Wide array of health initiatives in Recovery and Resilience Plans

Health and digital investments in RRP

- **construction of new, or upgrade of existing, health and digital infrastructures** such as hospitals, centres for prevention, mental health facilities and laboratories as well as investments in digital infrastructure and solutions
- **modern medical equipment**, such as medical devices for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients, e-health
- **primary care and prevention**: opening of new primary care outpatient clinics in deprived areas, introducing mobile pharmacies.

Health reforms in RRP

- **human resources** in the healthcare sector: address shortages of health professionals, mechanism to attract and retain professionals
- **access to healthcare**: re-organization of health systems to strengthen their capacity, adoption national public health programmes, setting up and rolling out national preventive screening programmes, developing centres of excellence, rebalancing from hospital-centric models to primary care and prevention
- **digital transformation of health** to improve the accessibility and promote new digital health services; telemedicine and digitalised medical records.
- **access to medicinal products** and to providing **incentives for R&D** investments by pharmaceutical companies.
- **fiscal sustainability of health care systems**: sustainability of healthcare services, governance of health systems, optimising benefits packages and cost-sharing schemes