



IL-KUMMISSJONI TAL-KOMUNITAJIET EWROPEJ

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**KOMUNIKAZZJONI MILL-KUMMISSJONI LILL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW,
LILL-KUNSILL, LILL-KUMITAT EKONOMIKU U SOĊJALI EWROPEW U LILL-
KUMITAT TAR-REĠJUNI**

**Ċittadini aktar b'saħħithom, aktar siguri u aktar kunfidenti: Strategija għall-harsien
tas-Sahha u tal-Konsumaturi**

Proposta għal

DEĊIŻJONI TAL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW U TAL-KUNSILL

**li tistabbilixxi Programm għall-azzjoni Komunitarja fil-qasam tal-harsien tas-Sahha u
tal-Konsumatur 2007-2013**

{SEC(2005)425}

(ipprezentata mill-Kummissjoni)

1. DAHLA

1.1. X'iridu è-ċittadini tagħna?

Iè-ċittadini ta' l-UE jridu jgħixu fi stat ta' saħħa tajba u b'mod sigur kull fejn ikunu u huma min huma u li jafdaw il-prodotti u s-servizzi li jikkunsmaw. Iridu wkoll jieħdu sehem fit-teħid tad-deċiżjonijiet li jaffetwawilhom saħħithom u l-interessi tagħhom bħala konsumaturi. L-UE, awtoritajiet nazzjonali u reġjonali, impriži u s-soċjeta ċivili għandhom jieħdu sehem attiv sabiex dan it-tħassib jiġi indirizzat, iżda jeżistu wkoll sfidi komuni fil-politika tas-saħħa u fil-politika tal-konsumatur li azzjoni fuq il-livell ta' l-UE biss tista' tindirizzahom.

Din il-Komunikazzjoni turi kif l-UE bihsiebha ttejjeb is-saħħa u l-fiduċja tal-konsumaturi permezz tad-dispożizzjonijiet tat-Trattat¹. B'dan se tgħin biex tqarreb lill-Ewropa lejn iè-ċittadini tagħha u tagħti kontribut fit-titjib tal-kompetittività tagħha. Saħħa aħjar tagħti kontribut lill-produttività ta' l-Ewropa, il-partecipazzjoni tal-haddiema u t-tkabbir sostenibbli. Stat ħażin ta' saħħa jgħolli l-ispejjeż u huwa ta' piż fuq l-ekonomija. Bl-istess mod, il-kisba ta' Suq Intern tal-prodotti u s-servizzi li jindirizza l-ħtiġijiet u d-domandi tal-konsumaturi se jtejjeb il-kompetittività.

1.2. Għaliex strateġija kongunta

Din il-Komunikazzjoni u l-proposta tal-programm mehmuża jżewġu l-politika u l-programmi tas-Saħħa Pubblika ma' dawk tal-ħarsien tal-Konsumatur taht qafas wiehed sabiex il-politika ta' l-UE tkun tista' taħdem aħjar għaè-ċittadini. Ħafna **għanijiet** ta' l-azzjonijiet tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi taht l-Artikoli 152 u 153 tat-Trattat huma komuni: il-promozzjoni tal-ħarsien tas-saħħa, it-tagħrif u l-edukazzjoni, is-sigurtà u l-integrazzjoni ta' kwistjonijiet dwar is-saħħa u dwar il-konsumaturi fit-tipi ta' politika kollha. L-oqsma ta' politika dwar is-saħħa u dwar il-konsumaturi wkoll jużaw ħafna **tipi ta' azzjoni** simili sabiex jilħqu l-għanijiet tagħhom: eż. tagħrif liè-ċittadini, konsultazzjoni ma' partijiet interessati, attivitajiet ġenerali, evalwazzjonijiet tar-riskji. L-għaqda bejn dawn iż-żewġ oqsma sejra għalhekk twassal għal koerenza politika akbar, ekonomiji fil-kobor u viżibbiltà mtejba.

Fl-aħħarnett, il-programm kongunt se joffri tfaddil u sinerġiji f'termini ta' proċeduri amministrattivi u baġitarji aktar effiċjenti, għodod komuni u aġenzija eżekuttiva komuni.

Filwaqt li jisfrutta s-sinerġiji, il-programm se jzomm u jiżviluppa l-partikolaritajiet ewlenin ta' azzjonijiet fil-qasam tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumatur sabiex jindirizza t-tħassib tal-partijiet interessati.

¹ Il-Kostituzzjoni l-ġdida ssahħah il-mandat tat-Trattat billi tistqarr li "*l-għan ta' l-Unjoni huwa li tippromwovi l-paċi (...) u l-benessri ta' niesha*" (art.1-3). Testendi wkoll is-setgħat tal-Komunità fil-qasam tas-saħħa (art. III-278). Il-Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tistqarr ukoll li "*kulhadd għandu d-dritt għall-aċċess għal kura tas-saħħa preventiva u d-dritt li jibbenefika mit-trattament mediku (...). Livell għoli ta' ħarsien tas-saħħa umana għandu jkun assigurat fid-definizzjoni u l-implimentazzjoni ta' l-istrateġiji u l-attivitajiet kollha ta' l-Unjoni*" (art. II-95).

2. Iċ-ċittadini Ewropej jibbenefikaw minn livell oghla ta' saħħa, aktar sigurtà u kunfidenza oghla

L-ghan tal-Politika ta' l-UE dwar is-Saħħa u l-Konsumaturi huwa li titjeb il-kwalità ta' l-ghajxien fir-rigward ta' l-interessi tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi tagħhom. Għas-saħħa, il-progress se jkun evalwat permezz ta' l-Indikatur Strutturali ta' Snin ta' Hajja fis-Saħħa (*Healthy Life Years Structural Indicator, HLY*) (jew in-numru ta' snin li persuna hija mistennija tgħix fi stat tajjeb ta' saħħa) u l-Indikatur ta' Saħħa tal-KE. Għall-politika tal-konsumaturi, medda ta' indikatur qed tiġi żviluppata.

2.1. Għanijiet Kongunti tas-Saħħa u tal-Harsien tal-Konsumaturi

<p>L-oqsma ta' politika ta' l-UE fir-rigward tas-Saħħa u tal-Konsumaturi għandhom tliet għanijiet ewlenin kongunti</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Il-harsien taċ-ċittadini mir-riskji u t-theddid li mhumiex fil-kontroll ta' l-individwu u li ma jistgħux jiġu indirizzati effettivament minn Stati Membri individwali waħedhom (eż. theddid tas-saħħa, prodotti mhux siguri, prassi kummerċjali iġusti).2. Iż-żieda tal-kapaċità taċ-ċittadini li jieħdu deċiżjonijiet aħjar fir-rigward ta' saħħithom u ta' l-interessi tagħhom bħala konsumaturi.3. L-armonizzazzjoni ta' l-għanijiet ta' l-oqsma ta' politika tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi ma' l-oqsma kollha l-oħra ta' politika Komunitarja sabiex kwistjonijiet ta' saħħa u tal-konsumaturi jitqiegħdu fil-qalba tat-tfassil tal-politika.

2.2. Azzjonijiet komuni

Jeżistu diversi oqsma ta' sinerġija bejn il-politika ta' l-UE dwar is-saħħa u dik dwar il-Konsumaturi u għalhekk hemm bosta opportunitajiet għal azzjoni komplimentari, kif ġej:

- Titjib tal-komunikazzjoni maċ-ċittadini sabiex tiġi pprovduta lillhom l-informazzjoni li jeħtieġu għall-interessi tas-saħħa tagħhom u dawk li jolqtuhom bħala konsumaturi, u li l-interessi tagħhom jintużaw aħjar fit-tfassil tal-politika, eż. permezz ta' l-iżvilupp tal-portali web, kampanji ta' titjib ta' l-għarfien, servejs, konferenzi u punti ta' informazzjoni.
- Żieda fil-partecipazzjoni ta' organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi u tas-saħħa fit-tfassil tal-politika ta' l-UE, eż. billi jiġi promoss in-netwerking tagħhom, konsultazzjonijiet pubbliċi usa' u rappreżentazzjoni aħjar fil-korpi konsultattivi. L-organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi u tas-saħħa jeħtieġu ilhna attivi, esperti u li jinstemgħu ċar. Għad hemm in-nuqqas ta' għaqda kredibbli ta' konsumaturi ta' l-UE kif ukoll il-ħtieġa li jissahhu n-netwerks tas-saħħa.
- L-iżvilupp ta' strateġija tal-Kummissjoni sabiex l-interessi tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi jiġu integrati f'oqsma ta' politika oħra u sabiex l-aħjar prassi tinqasam ma' l-Istati Membri. Fil-qasam tas-saħħa, Evalwazzjoni

ta' l-Impatt fuq is-Saħħa se tiġi żviluppata u se jinbnew sinerġiji ma' oqsma oħra ta' politika bħalma huma s-sikurezza ta' l-ikel, il-politika soċjali, l-ambjent, id-dwana, ir-riċerka u l-politika reġjonali. Fil-qasam tal-konsumaturi, l-oqsma ta' politika li jirregolaw is-swieq jew id-drittijiet taċ-ċittadini (eż. id-drittijiet ta' l-awtur, l-aċċess għall-ġustizzja), il-kompetizzjoni, is-servizzi ta' interess ġenerali, l-istandardizzazzjoni u s-soċjetà ta' l-informazzjoni huma ta' importanza ċentrali.

- Titjib tal-konsultazzjoni xjentifika u l-evalwazzjoni esperta tar-riskji, eż. permezz tal-promozzjoni ta' l-identifikazzjoni minn kmieni tar-riskji; l-analizi ta' l-impatt potenzjali tagħhom; skambju ta' tagħrif dwar il-perikli u l-esponiment; trawwim ta' strateġiji armonizzati fir-rigward ta' l-evalwazzjoni tar-riskji u l-promozzjoni tat-taħriġ għall-evalwaturi.
- Il-promozzjoni tas-sikurezza tal-prodotti u s-sustanzi li joriġinaw mill-bniedem (demm, tessuti u ċelloli) eż. permezz ta' l-iskambju ta' l-aħjar prassi, kampanji ta' għarfien, linji ta' gwida ta' l-implimentazzjoni, taħriġ u networking, sorveljanza u żvilupp ta' l-istandards.
- Il-promozzjoni tal-kooperazzjoni internazzjonali ma' l-organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali u pajjiżi terzi fl-oqsma tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi. L-UE għandha jkollha rwol akbar fil-qasam tas-saħħa internazzjonali, eż. billi ssahħah il-kooperazzjoni mad-WHO u l-OECD u billi tappoġġja pajjiżi terzi fi kwistjonijiet ewlenin ta' saħħa, partikolarment pajjiżi kandidati u ġirien u l-Balkani tal-Punent. Fir-rigward ta' l-affarijiet tal-konsumatur, hija maħtieġa l-kooperazzjoni regolatorja internazzjonali, eż. għas-sigurtà tal-prodotti, u fit-trattament ta' kummerċjanti illegali.

Il-baġit propost tal-programm huwa ta' €1203 miljun, li jirrapprezenta zieda sostanzjali meta mqabbel man-nefqa kurrenti. L-**aġenzija eżekuttiva** mwaqqfa għall-Programm tas-Saħħa Pubblika² se tkun estiża sabiex tappoġġja l-programm ġdid (ara l-anness 1).

3. Iċ-ċittadini Ewropej jibbenefikaw minn livell oġhla ta' saħħa

3.1. Fejn ninsabu

Is-saħħa hija dritt bażiku tal-bniedem. Li ċ-ċittadini Ewropej isiru aktar b' saħħithom huwa l-għan aħhari ta' l-attivitajiet kollha tas-saħħa li qed jiġu segwiti taħt it-Trattat.

Iċ-ċittadini ta' l-UE qed jgħixu għal tul ta' żmien itwal u fqagħda ta' saħħa aħjar minn qatt qabel. Madankollu, l-Ewropa qed tiffaċċja sfidi serji fir-rigward tas-saħħa li jeħtieġu r-reazzjoni ta' l-UE.

² Id-Deciżjoni 2004/858/KE.

Il-konsultazzjoni miftuħa dwar is-saħħa identifikat il-htieġa li tittejjeb l-azzjoni ta' l-UE³, eż. fl-armonizzazzjoni tal-miżuri tas-saħħa, fit-trattament tad-determinanti, fil-harsien mill-mard, fl-investiment fir-riċerka dwar is-saħħa, fit-titjib ta' l-informazzjoni, fl-indirizzar ta' problemi ta' nuqqas ta' ugwəljanza, fit-titjib tal-kooperazzjoni internazzjonali, fl-involviment tal-partijiet interessati fit-tfassil tal-politika u l-htieġa għal aktar riżorsi. L-evalwazzjoni tal-programmi tas-saħħa 1996-2002⁴ irrakkomandat ukoll li tiġi ċċentrata aktar attenzjoni fuq il-prevenzjoni, kif ukoll fuq it-tixrid ta' l-informazzjoni u l-iskambju ta' l-għarfien.

L-ewwelnett, hemm **inugwaljanzi** kbar fi hdan u bejn l-Stati Membri fir-rigward tat-tul mistenni ta' hajjet il-bniedem, l-istatus tas-saħħa u l-aċċess għas-servizzi tas-saħħa. Dan jirriżulta f'nuqqasijiet ta' ugwəljanza fit-tkabbir ekonomiku u l-kompetittività. Is-saħħa tikkontribwixxi għall-produttività, il-partecipazzjoni tal-haddiema u t-tkabbir ekonomiku. Azzjonijiet effiċjenti fir-rigward tan-nefqa u l-investiment fil-prevenzjoni huma għalhekk meħtieġa sabiex jittejjbu kemm is-saħħa kif ukoll l-ekonomija. Dan gie konkluz fil-proċess ta' Lizbona, li saħaq ukoll li "*sfida ewlenija se tkun li jitnaqqsu d-differenzi ewlenin bejn l-Istati Membri f'dak li jirrigwarda t-tul mistenni ta' hajjet il-bniedem, l-okkorrenza ta' mard serju u l-kapaċità tas-saħħa. L-immodernizzar tas-settur tas-saħħa (...) jista' jagħti kontribut sostanzjali bħala sostenn għall-provvista tal-haddiema*"⁵. L-UE tista' ggħib valur miżjud billi tgħin fil-hidma biex tiġi indirizzata l-qabza fl-istandards tas-saħħa u fl-istabbiliment tas-saħħa bħala fattur tal-kompetittività eż. permezz ta' kampanji ta' tagħrif, il-għbir u t-tixrid ta' l-evidenza u l-iskambju ta' l-aħjar prassi.

Ir-Rapport għall-Kunsill tar-Rebbiegħa jishaq li ż-żieda fis-Snin ta' Hajja fis-Saħħa (HLY) hija kruċjali sabiex aktar nies jinteressaw rwieħhom fl-impjegi⁶. Iż-żieda fl-HLY permezz tal-harsien mill-mard u permezz tal-promozzjoni **tax-xjuhija attiva** hija importanti għas-sostenibbiltà tal-finanzi pubbliċi li huma taħt pressjoni minn spejjeż joġhlew tas-servizzi tas-saħħa u tas-sigurtà soċjali, pressjoni li qed tikber hekk kif il-popolazzjoni tixjieħ u l-proporzjoni tal-popolazzjoni fl-età ta' xogħol.

L-ilqugħ ta' l-isfidi li jirriżultaw mill-iżbilanċi fis-saħħa u mix-xjuhija jeħtieġ medda ta' azzjonijiet mifruxa fuq diversi setturi. Ukoll, iż-żieda fil-mard tat-tfulija li huwa marbut ma', per eżempju l-obeżità, teħtieġ konċentrazzjoni speċjali fuq id-dimensjoni tat-tfulija tal-promozzjoni tas-saħħa.

L-inugwaljanzi tas-saħħa, ix-xjuhija u s-saħħa tat-tfal huma għalhekk temi fl-isfond ta' dawn l-attivitajiet kollha ta' saħħa taħt il-programm kurrenti.

It-tieninett, lezzjonijiet minn **theddud tas-saħħa** globali bħalma hi l-influenza tat-tjur juru l-htieġa għal kapaċità miżjuda ta' l-UE li thares iċ-ċittadini minn theddidiet li jeħtieġu reazzjoni kkoordinata, inkluż il-bijoterrorizmu. Fi qbil

³ Proċess ta' riflessjoni dwar is-saħħa mniedi f'Lulju 2004 iġġenera kwazi 200 kontribuzzjoni.

⁴ Evalwazzjoni mid-Deloitte, 2004.

⁵ SEC(2005)160 tat-28.1.2005.

⁶ Komunikazzjoni lill-Kunsill Ewropew tar-Rebbiegħa COM(2005) 24 tat-2.2.2005.

ma' l-għanijiet Strateġiċi għall-2005-2009⁷, li jenfasizzaw l-importanza ta' azzjoni ta' rimedju għat-theddid tas-saħħa u s-sikurezza taċ-ċittadini fuq il-livell ta' l-UE, il-Kummissjoni tipproponi li l-programm ikollu fergħa ġdida dwar ir-reazzjoni għat-theddid.

It-tieletnett, l-Istati Membri jiffaċċaw sfidi komuni li jeħtieġu **l-promozzjoni tas-saħħa u l-prevenzjoni tal-mard**. Il-piż li qed jikber ta' mard li jista' jiġi evitat u li hu marbut ma' l-istil ta' ħajja u l-vizzji (eż. t-tabakk, l-alkoħol, l-abbuż mid-drogi, in-nutrimenti), mard bħall-HIV u l-mard mentali, jeħtieġu azzjoni fuq livell ta' l-UE. Sabiex tingħata għajnuna lill-ilqugħ ta' dawn l-isfidi, il-fergħa ta' fatturi li jiddeterminaw is-saħħa se tissaħħa u tiġi kkumplimentata permezz ta' fergħa ġdida dwar il-prevenzjoni tal-mard.

Ir-rabanett, l-UE tista' tgħin lis-**sistemi tas-saħħa** sabiex jirrispondu għall-isfidi li jiffaċċaw. Il-proċess ta' Liżbona kkonkluda li l-appoġġ ta' l-UE għas-sistemi ta' servizzi tas-saħħa jista' jipprovdi valur miżjud importanti. Fergħa ġdida dwar il-kooperazzjoni tas-sistemi tas-saħħa hija għalhekk proposta.

Il-hamesnett, il-politika dwar is-saħħa trid tkun imsejsa fuq **tagħrif** sod. Il-fergħa eżistenti ta' tagħrif dwar is-saħħa se titkabbar, b'konċentrazzjoni akbar fuq l-analiżi u t-tixrid liċ-ċittadni.

Fl-aħħarnett, il-politika dwar is-saħħa se tkun iffurmata bi sħubija eqreb maċ-ċittadini u mal-partijiet interessati, eż. permezz tal-provvista ta' appoġġ sabiex jiġu żviluppati għaqdiet li jirrapprezentaw l-interessi tal-pazjenti jew li jmexxu l-aġenda tas-saħħa 'l quddiem.

Il-programm b'hekk isaħħa it-tliet fergħat tal-Programm għas-Saħħa Pubblika (tagħrif, theddid u determinanti), u johloq tlieta godda: reazzjoni għat-theddid, prevenzjoni tal-mard u kooperazzjoni bejn is-sistemi tas-saħħa.

3.2. X'imiss naghmlu

L-UE se tfittex li ttejjeb saħħet iċ-ċittadini matul ħajjithom kollha, li tippromwovi s-saħħa bħala dritt tal-bniedem u li tinkoraġġixxi l-investiment fis-saħħa billi ssegwi l-għanijiet li ġejjin.

L-ewwelnett, li tħares liċ-ċittadini kontra t-theddid għas-saħħa.

It-tieninett li tippromwovi politika li twassal għal stil ta' ħajja f'qagħda ta' saħħa aħjar.

It-tieletnett, li tikkontribwixxi għat-tnaqqis ta' l-okkorrenza tal-mard ewlieni fl-UE.

Ir-rabanett, li tikkontribwixxi għall-iżvilupp ta' sistemi tas-saħħa aktar effettivi u effiċjenti.

⁷ Għanijiet strateġiċi 2005-2009, "Ewropa 2010", 2005.

Il-hamesnett li tappoġġja l-għanijiet imsemmija hawn fuq billi tipprovdi taġġir u analiżi dwar is-saħħa.

Il-fergħat ta' azzjoni li ġejjin huma previsti. L-Anness II għall-proposta mehmuża għal Deciżjoni jipprovdi lista shiħa ta' l-azzjonijiet ipplanati taħt kull fergħa.

3.2.1. *Titjib tas-sorveljanza u kontroll tat-theddid għas-saħħa*

Il-harsien taċ-ċittadini ta' l-UE minn theddidiet għas-saħħa huwa obbligu taħt it-Trattati. Il-holqien ta' Ċentru Ewropew għall-Prevenzjoni u l-Kontroll tal-Mard (ECDC)⁸ huwa pass ewlieni. Se janalizza, jevalwa u jagħti pariri dwar ir-riskji ta' mard li jittiehed, u jtejjeb il-kapaċità. L-azzjoni taħt il-programm u l-attivitajiet ta' l-ECDC se jkunu kumplimentari u se jgħinu lill-isforzi ta' l-Istati Membri. Se jappoġġja wkoll ix-xogħol ta' l-organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali dwar il-kontroll tal-mard li jittiehed.

Il-programm se jkopri l-monitoraġġ u s-sorveljanza ta' theddid li ma jaqax taħt il-kompetenza ta' l-ECDC, fir-rigward tal-"fergħa tat-taġġir", b'mod partikolari dwar aġenti fiżiċi u kimiċi; japplika r-riċerka għal metodoloġiji prattiċi; u jimplimenta d-deciżjoni li tohloq netwerk ta' sorveljanza ta' l-UE⁹, id-Direttivi dwar id-demm, it-tessuti u ċ-ċelloli, kif ukoll il-politika dwar it-tilqim. L-iżvilupp ta' kapaċitajiet dijanjostiċi ta' l-UE għall-patoġeni jeħtieġ struttura ta' laboratorji ta' referenza Ewropej għal patoġeni rari jew ta' riskju għoli. Kriterji għall-evalwazzjoni tar-rendiment ta' dawn il-laboratorji se jiġu stabbiliti. Fl-aħħarnett, l-azzjoni se timmira biex tgħin lill-Istati Membri u l-pajjiżi kandidati sabiex jimplimentaw ir-Regolamenti Internazzjonali dwar is-Saħħa.

3.2.2. *Twassil ta' reazzjoni għat-theddid għas-saħħa (fergħa ġdida)*

Sabiex iċ-ċittadini jitharsu effettivament, l-UE teħtieġ kapaċità teknika u operattiva sabiex thejji ruħha u tirreagġixxi għat-theddid għas-saħħa. Hija meħtieġa l-kapaċità għar-reazzjoni għar-riskji għas-saħħa minn avveniment (barra jew ġewwa l-UE) sabiex jitnaqqas kemm jista' jkun l-impatt potenzjali fuq l-UE.

Xogħol taħt din il-fergħa tal-programm se jtejjeb l-effettività ta' l-istrutturi u r-rizorsi nazzjonali b'azzjoni sabiex tittejjeb il-ġestjoni tar-riskji u jsiru pjanijiet għall-emerġenzi tas-saħħa; Jiffaċilita t-twissija u l-komunikazzjoni u l-koordinazzjoni ta' segwitu ta' azzjonijiet f'emerġenzi tas-saħħa; Itejjeb il-kapaċitajiet ta' thejjiġa u intervenzjoni għal emerġenzi tas-saħħa li jiċċentraw fuq mekkaniżmi konkreti u l-provvista ta' assi tas-saħħa; jiffaċilita n-netwerking u l-iskambju ta' l-esperjenza u l-aħħjar prassi.

⁸ Regolament (KE) Nru 851/2004.

⁹ Id-Deciżjoni 2119/98/KE.

B'hekk se tgħin lill-Istati Membri jiżviluppaw l-infrastruttura tagħhom, l-arrangamenti ta' kapacità u koordinazzjoni meħtieġa sabiex jirreaġixxu għat-theddid, eż. it-twaqqif tan-netwerks, it-tharriġ ta' l-esperti u l-iżvilupp ta' l-ippjanar ta' kontingenza tas-saħħa. Ukoll, diżastri naturali jew ikkagunati mill-bniedem li għandhom konsegwenzi fuq is-saħħa jeħtieġu p.eż. il-mobilizzazzjoni ta' esperti tas-saħħa u tagħmir mediku. Dan jinvolvi mekkaniżmi ta' ppjanar u koordinazzjoni sabiex jiġu mmobilizzati u użati r-rizorsi tas-saħħa f'emergenzi u krizijiet tas-saħħa.

3.2.3. *Il-promozzjoni tas-saħħa billi jiġu trattati l-fatturi determinanti*

Il-promozzjoni ta' qagħda tajba tas-saħħa teħtieġ li jiġu ttrattati kemm il-fatturi ta' l-istil tal-ħajja kif ukoll il-vizzji li jipperikolaw is-saħħa (eż. it-tipjip, l-alkoħol, dieti ħziena) u l-fatturi soċjoekonomiċi u ambjentali usa' li jaffettwaw is-saħħa. L-istrategija kumplessiva sabiex dan il-għan jiġi segwit tikkonsisti f'serje ta' strategiji tal-Komunità sabiex jiġu ttrattati l-aktar fatturi importanti, bħalma huma n-nutrimenti u l-obezità, l-abbuż ta' l-alkoħol, it-tipjip tat-tabakk u d-drogi¹⁰ kif ukoll l-HIV/AIDS¹¹.

Fatturi soċjoekonomiċi bħalma huma l-faqar u l-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol se jkunu indirizzati permezz ta' azzjonijiet sabiex tinxtered l-aħjar prassi u sabiex kwistjonijiet dwar l-inugwaljanzi tas-saħħa jiġu integrati f'oqsma oħra ta' politika. Azzjonijiet ambjentali se jibnu fuq il-pjan ta' azzjoni għall-ambjent u s-saħħa għall-2004-2010, u se jiffukaw fuq il-kwalità ta' l-arja ġewwa l-bini, id-duħħan tat-tabakk u l-effetti tiegħu fuq l-ambjent u kif l-ambjent jaffettwa s-saħħa.

Minhabba li ħafna problemi jibdew mit-tfulija, strategija li tqis iċ-ċiklu kollu tal-ħajja se tintuża biex saħħet iż-żgħażaġħ issir punt fokali. Minbarra dan, azzjonijiet fuq l-impatt taż-żieda fl-eta fuq id-domanda għas-saħħa u l-kura tas-saħħa se jkunu proposti.

Fl-aħħarnett, il-Kummissjoni se tiżviluppa pjattaformi tematiċi li jgħaqqdu flimkien Stati Membri u partijiet interessati u azzjonijiet differenti fuq fatturi speċifiċi.

3.2.4. *Il-prevenzjoni tal-mard u tal-korrimenti (fergħa ġdida)*

Ċertu mard, inkluż il-mard mentali, il-kanċer u l-mard kardjo-vaskulari, jirrappreżentaw sehem ewlieni tal-piż tal-mard ta' l-UE. Azzjoni fuq il-fatturi determinanti trid tkun appoġġjata minn azzjoni sabiex jiġi ttratat dan il-mard, meta dan jipprovdi valur miżjud jew meta azzjoni f'aktar minn pajjiż wieħed hija ġġustifikata f'termini ta' effiċjenza, bħalma huwa l-każ b'mard rari. Azzjonijiet jinkludu appoġġ għall-prevenzjoni sekondarja, eż. skringing u identifikazzjoni minn kmieni permezz ta' l-iskambju ta' l-aħjar prassi, pjattaformi, studji u netwerking. Sinergiji huma maħsuba bis-7 Programm ta' Qafas għar-Riċerka.

¹⁰ F'kooperazzjoni ma' l-Istrategija ta' l-UE għad-Drogi 2005-2012.

¹¹ F'kooperazzjoni ma' l-Azzjoni għal "Politika koerenti għall-azzjoni esterna kontra l-HIV, l-Aids, malarja u tuberkolosi" – COM (2004)726

B'għajnuna għat-tnaqqis ta' l-aċċidenti u l-korrimenti, azzjonijiet ta' prevenzjoni, kampanji u strateġija li tiffoka fuq gruppi u sitwazzjonijiet ta' riskju partikolari se jiġu proposti.

3.2.5. Jinkisbu sinerġiji bejn sistemi nazzjonali tas-saħħa (fergħa ġdida)

Is-servizzi tas-saħħa huma primarjament ir-responsabbiltà ta' l-Istati Membri iżda kooperazzjoni fuq livell ta' l-UE tista' tkun ta' benefiċċju għall-pazjenti u s-sistemi tas-saħħa li jiffaċċaw sfidi komuni, eż. avvanzi mediċi, xjuħija, il-mobilità tal-pazjenti u tal-professjonisti. Il-Kummissjoni qed tiffaċilita l-kooperazzjoni permezz ta' laqgħat tal-Grupp ta' Livell Għoli dwar is-Servizzi tas-Saħħa u l-Kura Medika u l-metodu miftuħ ta' koordinazzjoni¹². Kooperazzjoni effettiva teħtieġ ir-riżorsi eż. biex jitwaqqfu u jiġu mħaddma networks u jitwettqu l-analizi.

Appoġġ Komunitarju jinkludi l-faċilitazzjoni tal-provvista tas-servizzi tas-saħħa minn pajjiż għall-iehor, l-iskambju ta' l-informazzjoni, il-promozzjoni tas-sikurezza tal-pazjenti, l-appoġġ għat-twaqqif ta' sistema ta' l-UE għal-ċentri ta' referenza u l-provvista ta' informazzjoni dwar is-servizzi tas-saħħa. Se jkun hemm punti ta' appoġġ reċiproku mas-7 Programm ta' Qafas għar-Riċerka u l-pjan ta' azzjoni għas-Saħħa-E (eHealth).

3.2.6. Il-ġenerazzjoni u t-tixrid ta' aktar informazzjoni ta' kwalità aħjar dwar is-saħħa għaċ-ċittadini, l-esperti tas-saħħa u l-persuni li jfasslu l-politika.

Baži ta' għarfien mifruxa ma' l-UE kollha hija meħtieġa għall-ġbir, l-analizi u t-tixrid ta' tagħrif komparabbli u ta' min joqgħod fuqu dwar is-saħħa għaċ-ċittadini u l-persuni li jfasslu l-politika. Li tiġi ġġenerata u mxerrda informazzjoni aħjar tfisser li x-xogħol eżistenti jespandi sabiex tiġi żviluppata sistema ta' monitoraġġ tas-saħħa fl-UE li tagħti kontribut għall-attivitajiet kollha tas-saħħa, permezz ta' l-użu tal-Programm Statistiku tal-Komunità kif meħtieġ.

Li jiġi implimentat dan il-ghan ifisser li jiġu żviluppati indikaturi eżistenti u għodod ġodda għall-ġbir tad-data, servej tas-saħħa Ewropew, aktar disseminazzjoni għaċ-ċittadini permezz ta' portal tas-saħħa ta' l-UE, kampanji li jqiegħdu liż-żgħażaġh fil-mira, netwerking u informazzjoni dwar mard rari. Jinkludi wkoll it-tisħiħ ta' l-analizi tas-saħħa u l-appoġġ ta' l-għodod tas-Saħħa-e.

4. LEJN SUQ EWROPEW GHALL-KONSUMATURI EWROPEJ

4.1. Fejn ninsabu

Il-kunfidenza tal-konsumaturi bħala rekwizit bażiku tas-swieq hija mifhuma aħjar; iżda ma ġietx riflessa biżżejjed fl-oqsma kollha ta' politika.

¹² COM(2004)301 u COM(2004)304.

L-Istati Membri issa jagħtu aktar prijorità lill-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi. In-negozju jagħraf il-valur tal-leġizlazzjoni Ewropea għall-ħarsien tal-konsumatur għall-iżvilupp tas-suq intern, għat-tiġid tal-kunfidenza tal-konsumatur u għall-esklużjoni ta' kummerċjanti illegali. L-importanza ta' rappreżentazzjoni b'saħħitha u kredibbli tal-konsumaturi hija wkoll magħrufa.

Kif turi l-evalwazzjoni ta' impatt, neħtieġu aktar progress f'dawk l-oqsma magħrufa bħala prijoritajiet għall-politika tal-konsumatur. L-għanijiet kurrenti tagħna: livell għoli komuni ta' ħarsien tal-konsumatur, infurzar tal-liġi kif suppost u lehen aktar b'saħħtu għall-konsumaturi fit-tfassil tal-politika, għalhekk jibqgħu jgħoddu, kif jibqa' jgħodd ukoll il-għan li l-interessi tal-konsumaturi jiġu integrati f'oqsma oħra ta' politika. B'mod simili, l-iżvilupp tad-data sabiex wieħed jifhem il-problemi u l-ħtiġijiet tal-konsumaturi jibqa' sfida, minkejja l-progress reċenti.

L-integrazzjoni tas-swieq tirriżulta f'benefiċċji ekonomiċi għall-konsumaturi (għażla akbar ta' prodotti u servizzi, kompetizzjoni fuq mertu; prezzijiet aktar baxxi; livelli ta' għajxien għola). Il-politika dwar is-suq intern għandha tiżgura li dawn il-benefiċċji jsiru realtà, ukoll fir-rigward tal-kwalità tal-prodotti u s-servizzi, u l-aċċessibilità u l-inklussività tagħhom. Is-Suq Intern ma jistax jaħdem sewwa mingħajr il-kunfidenza tal-konsumatur. Ħarsien adegwat tal-konsumaturi huwa meħtieġ għat-tkabbir u l-kompetittività.

4.2. X'imiss naghmlu

Il-politika dwar il-konsumatur trid, madankollu, tkompli tlaħħaq ma' l-iżviluppi.

Sfidi li tiffaċċa l-politika dwar il-konsumatur....

Bħalma huma:

- popolazzjoni li qed tixjieh, kif ukoll il-ħtieġa għall-inklussività (partikolarment fil-kuntest tas-soċjetà ta' l-informazzjoni) fir-rigward tal-ħtiġijiet speċjali. Dawn jinkludu problemi fir-rigward tas-sikurezza tal-prodotti u s-servizzi, il-vulnerabbiltà għan-nasbiet kummerċjali u l-kummerċjanti illegali; aċċess faċli għal prodotti u servizzi essenzjali.
- flimkien ma' l-isfidi li jirriżultaw għall-konsumaturi kollha permezz ta' swieq moderni aktar kumplessi u sofistikati, li jippermettu għażla akbar, iżda jgħibu wkoll riskji oġġli, inkluża l-kriminalità.
- it-twettiq tal-potenzjal għal xiri minn pajjiż għall-iehor billi jiġi eliminat ix-xkiel li għad fadal għat-tlestija tad-dimensjoni tax-xiri bl-imnut tas-suq intern.
- l-isfida kkombinata li jittejjbu l-applikazzjoni u l-infurzar tal-leġizlazzjoni, partikolarment minn fruntiera għall-oħra.

....jeħtieġu aktar sforzi u ideat ġodda, li se jiġu ttrattati permezz ta' azzjoni f'dawn iż-żewġ oqsma ta' prijorità:

- żgurar ta' livell għoli komuni ta' ħarsien għall-konsumaturi kollha ta' l-UE, jgħixu, jivvjaġġaw lejn jew jixtru minn kwalunkwe post li jkun fl-UE, mir-riskji u t-theddid għas-sikurezza u l-interessi ekonomiċi tagħhom.
- titjib tal-kapaċità tal-konsumaturi li jippromwovu l-interessi proprji tagħhom, i.e. għajjnuna għall-konsumaturi sabiex jgħinu rwieħhom.

Minbarra dan, Istitut Ewropew tal-Konsumaturi maħluq fi ħdan l-aġenzija eżekuttiva unika tal-programm se tkun is-sies għall-implimentazzjoni ta' dawn l-azzjonijiet (ara l-anness 1).

Erba' fergħat ta' azzjoni huma previsti.

4.2.1. Għarfien aħjar dwar il-konsumaturi u s-swieq

Dan jinkludi:

- L-iżvilupp u l-aġġornar tal-bażi xjentifika ta' tagħrif u għodda ta' evalwazzjoni fuq l-esponent tal-konsumaturi għall-aġenti kimiċi, inkluż fir-rigward tas-sikurezza tal-prodotti in ġenerali, u l-kontribuzzjoni għall-applikazzjoni ta' REACH.
- L-iżvilupp ta' indikaturi li jistgħu jitqabblu dwar il-politika tal-konsumaturi u punti ta' riferiment: il-kejl tas-suċċess tas-suq fit-twassil tar-riżultati għall-konsumaturi, eż. fuq prezziżiet il-livelli ta' bejgħ B2C minn pajjiż għall-ieħor, marketing minn pajjiż għall-ieħor, frodi tal-konsumaturi, aċċidenti u korrimenti, lmenti tal-konsumaturi – b'enfażi partikolari fuq Servizzi ta' Interess Ġenerali.
- Tkabbir ta' l-għarfien tad-domanda u kif iġib ruħu l-konsumatur u l-interazzjoni ma' l-intrapriżi, u impatti tar-regolamentazzjoni fuq is-swieq eż. permezz ta' xogħol fuq tagħrif ipprovdut lill-konsumaturi u s-sodisfazzjoni tal-konsumaturi permezz tal-Programm Statistiku tal-Komunità, kif meħtieġ.

Xi ftit minn dan ix-xogħol jista' jiġi akkomodat taħt is-7 Programm ta' Qafas għar-Riċerka.

4.2.2. Regolamentazzjoni aħjar dwar il-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi

Dan jinkludi:

- Tlestija ta' l-evalwazzjoni tad-direttivi tal-liġi dwar il-konsumaturi, żvilupp ta' Qafas Komuni ta' Referenza għal-liġi Ewropea tal-Kuntratti.
- Analizi ta' l-aspetti ta' sikurezza tas-suq fis-servizzi li hu mifruq fuq diversi pajjiżi u li qed jikber, analizi sħiħa tad-direttiva dwar is-Sikurezza Ġenerali tal-Prodotti, u użu aktar sistematiku ta' l-istandards.

- Għarfien imtejjeb tal-politiki nazzjonali tal-konsumaturi: l-identifikazzjoni u l-promozzjoni ta' l-aħjar prassi; l-iffissar ta' punti ta' riferiment u rakkomandazzjonijiet; tharriġ ta' min ifassal u jinforza l-politika.
- Studju ta' kif l-interessi tal-konsumaturi jitqiesu fl-istandardizzazzjoni, u identifikazzjoni tal-ħtiġijiet għat-titjib.
- Żgurar li l-konsumaturi jinstemgħu fit-tfassil tal-politika ta' l-UE, appoġġ għal għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi effettivi fuq il-livell ta' l-UE u s-sehem tagħhom fil-korpi konsultattivi, gruppi ta' forum, u bordijiet speċjalisti.

4.2.3. Infurzar, monitoraġġ u rimedjar aħjar

Dan jinkludi:

- Tishih ta' l-infurzar minn pajjiż għall-iehor: implimentazzjoni ta' leġiżlazzjoni rilevanti u koordinazzjoni tax-xogħol ta' l-atturi kollha, b'mod partikolari d-dwana, inklużi fir-rigward tas-Sikurezza Ġenerali tal-Prodotti, RAPEX, u b'konsiderazzjoni tad-dimensjoni internazzjonali.
- Titjib tat-traspożizzjoni u l-implimentazzjoni tad-direttivi ta' l-UE, b'koncentrazzjoni ta' aktar riżorsi fuq il-monitoraġġ tat-traspożizzjoni u l-implimentazzjoni, sabiex tkun żgurata interpretazzjoni konsistenti.
- Titjib tal-kapaċità ta' l-għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi li jgħinu lill-konsumaturi, li jaġixxu bħala sistema ta' twissija minn kmieni għall-identifikazzjoni ta' kummerċjanti illegali, u li jissorveljaw il-politika nazzjonali.
- Titjib tal-mezzi li għandhom il-konsumaturi għar-rimedju, notevolment fuq każijiet mifruxa fuq iktar minn pajjiż wieħed, inkluż aċċess għas-Soluzzjoni Alternattiva tat-Tilwim; żvilupp tan-netwerk ta' Ċentri Ewropej tal-Konsumaturi.

4.2.4. Konsumaturi aktar infurmati u edukati

Dan jinkludi:

- L-infurmar tal-konsumaturi, flimkien ma' l-Istati Membri, eż. dwar id-drittijiet u l-mezzi ta' rimedju. Dan jinkludi ttestjar komparattiv, tqabbil tal-prezzijiet u għarfien aħjar ta' l-offerti disponibbli madwar l-UE.
- Żvilupp ta' l-edukazzjoni tal-konsumaturi, imsejjes fuq ix-xogħol ta' studju preliminari li sar s'issa fuq l-edukazzjoni; b'awtoritajiet nazzjonali, appoġġ għall-attivitajiet ta' edukazzjoni tal-konsumaturi

li jinkorporaw dimensjoni ta' l-UE, azzjonijiet li jqiegħdu lill-konsumaturi żaġġżagħ fil-mira.

- Żgurar li l-konsumaturi, permezz ta' informazzjoni aħjar huma kapaci jagħmlu għażliet infurmati, li huma ambjentalment u soċjalment responsabbli dwar l-ikel, l-aktar prodotti u servizzi vantaġġjużi, u dawk li l-aktar huma rilevanti għall-għanijiet ta' l-istil ta' ħajja tagħhom, biex b'hekk jinbnew il-fiduċja u l-kunfidenza.
- Tkabbir tal-kapaċità ta' l-organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi: taħriġ għall-iżvilupp tal-kapaċitajiet, l-għarfien, in-netwerking u l-għaqda ta' l-isforzi.

L-evalwazzjoni ta' impatt turi l-ħtieġa għal azzjoni aktar intensiva u kostanti f'dawn l-oqsma kollha. Dan jeħtieġ aktar riżorsi milli huma disponibbli bħalissa.

L-iżvilupp ta' bażi ta' taġġrif eż. fuq id-detriment tal-konsumatur, is-sikurezza tas-servizzi, is-sodisfazzjoni u l-kunfidenza tal-konsumaturi fuq is-suq, fuq servizzi ta' interess ġenerali, jew is-soċjetà ta' l-informazzjoni, teħtieġ zieda drammatika fir-riċerka minn dak li sar s'issa.

It-taħriġ ta' għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi u l-infurmar taċ-ċittadini jeħtieġu sforzi sostnuti li jmorru lil hinn minn dak li jippermettu r-riżorsi kurrenti. Il-kooperazzjoni fl-infurzar, inkluż l-iżvilupp ta' networks, it-tħarriġ ta' min jinforza, l-iżgurar l-aqwa implimentazzjoni u infurzar Prattiku bejn pajjiż u iehor hija meħtieġa, iżda ma tigix b'xejn. Sforzi sostnuti b'appoġġ għall-għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi jeħtieġu mezzi addizzjonali f'UE mkabbra. B'hekk huma meħtieġa riżorsi finanzjarji ferm oghla milli hemm bħalissa biex tissegwa l-Istrateġija 2002-2007, u biex l-isfidi li ssemew jistgħu jintlaqgħu.

L-implimentazzjoni tal-programm u l-ġestjoni ta' dawn ir-riżorsi addizzjonali jfisser organizzazzjoni effiċjenti u strutturata. L-estensjoni ta' l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva dwar is-Saħħa sabiex tinkludi dipartiment tal-konsumaturi hija l-iktar mod effiċjenti f'termini ta' nfiq ta' kif wieħed jipproċedi.

5. KONKLUŻJONI

Il-proposti msemmija jirrapprezentaw qabza kbira għall-UE. Jibnu fuq ix-xogħol żviluppat fl-oqsma tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi u jippermettu li jissawwru holoq godda biex b'hekk isehħu s-sinergiji. Dan se jtejjeb l-effiċjenza u l-effettività ta' l-azzjonijiet ta' l-UE u jagħmilhom aktar vizibbli. Aktar fundamentalment, l-interessi tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi qiegħdin fil-qalba tal-ħajja ta' kuljum. Billi jagħti importanza lil dawn il-kwistjonijiet u jipproponi azzjoni konkreta sabiex il-ħtiġijiet u t-tħassib taċ-ċittadini jiġu indirizzati, il-programm se jgħin biex iċ-ċittadinanza titqiegħed fiċ-ċentru tat-tfassil tal-politika u se jgħin biex l-UE tergħha tingħaqad maċ-ċittadini tagħha.

Annex 1: The Executive agency of the joint Health and Consumer Programme

To implement the joint Health and Consumer programme, the Commission will be assisted by one single executive agency, which will consist of an extended version of the existing Public Health Programme's executive agency encompassing the "Consumer Institute".

To this end, the Commission will propose a modification to Commission Decision 2004/858 of 15 December 2004 creating the Executive agency for the Public Health Programme in order to enlarge its scope of action to supporting the operation of the whole new joint programme.

Without prejudice to this future Decision, it is envisaged that the agency would be organised in two "departments": the "Health Department" and the "Consumer Institute". Common actions would be managed jointly by the "two departments".

The **scope of action of the Public Health Programme executive agency** created by Decision 2004/858 is limited to *"implementing tasks concerning Community aid under the programme, except for programme evaluation, monitoring of legislation or any other actions which could come under the exclusive competence of the Commission"*. In particular, the agency manages specific projects, deals with procedures linked to the award of contracts and grants and provides *"logistic, scientific and technical support in particular by organising meetings, preparatory studies, seminars and conferences"*.

The **"Consumer Institute" part of the agency** is intended to support the Commission in carrying out the financial and administrative work on all consumer policy actions envisaged in the Health and Consumer protection Strategy. This would include the organisation of calls for tender and data collection and related work to bolster research and data collection; organisation and practical day-to-day running of programmes to educate and train Member State experts, consumer organisations and their experts; and the dissemination of data and information. The Consumer Institute should actively seek co-operation with other Community bodies and programmes, and notably the Joint Research Centre and the Statistical Office of the European Communities with a view to reinforce synergies in all relevant areas of consumer protection (e.g. exposure, consumer safety, method validation).

As is the case with all executive agencies, the Commission will remain in charge of all policy decisions related to defining and managing policy priorities and action, including the definition of the annual work plan (following the procedure specified in the draft Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a programme of Community action in the field of health and consumer protection (2007-2013)). This would enable the Commission services to focus on policy-related tasks.

Annex 2: Examples of Policy areas and issues where synergies with health and consumer policies can be developed further

Policies	Issues and programmes where synergies should be developed further
Safety of the food chain	Labelling, alert mechanisms, inspection and control Synergies with Research, Transport, Environment, Agriculture, Education, action on nutrition
Social policy	Social policy agenda Social security benefits: Regulation 1408/71 and related regulations; European Health Insurance Card Social protection: Open Method of Co-ordination in Health care and long-term care services (within OMC for Social Inclusion and Protection) European Social Fund (ESF) projects to train health professionals Social and health services of general interest Health and safety at work
Research	Health and consumer research in the 7 th framework programme for Research (theme Health research of FP7) Closer co-operation to be built with the Research programme, in particular as regards the following strands of the Health and Consumer programme: “Promote health by tackling determinants”, “Prevent diseases and injuries” (including research on infectious diseases); “Synergies between national health systems”.
Environment	Environment and Health action plan 2004-2010
Information society and Media	eHealth Action Plan (eHealth applications, eHealth conferences) e-communication and consumer rights (Services of General Interest) e-Inclusion and citizenship i2010 – A European Information Society for growth and employment eAccessibility (Policy and Research activities)
Regional policy	Solidarity Fund Health under the Structural Funds’ new convergence objective 2007-13 Health as a driver of regional development/health infrastructure projects
Economic policy	Work on long-term budgetary projections of healthcare costs Work with OECD on health studies Macro-economic trends affecting consumer confidence Health and consumer policies as drivers of competitiveness

Enterprise Policy	<p>Follow-up to the G10 medicines process and implementing the G10 recommendations</p> <p>Joint action on pharmaceuticals and medical devices</p> <p>REACH</p> <p>Pedestrian safety</p> <p>Cosmetics</p> <p>Consumer interests in standardisation</p>
Internal Market	<p>Services in the Internal Market</p> <p>Recognition of professional qualifications</p> <p>Health insurance</p> <p>Retail financial services</p> <p>Postal services and Services of General Interest</p> <p>Data on consumers in the Internal Market</p> <p>Consumer detriment</p> <p>E-commerce directive</p>
Transport	<p>European Road Safety Action Programme</p> <p>Transport of dangerous goods</p> <p>Passenger Rights</p>
Energy	<p>Radiation protection Policy</p> <p>Liberalisation, consumer rights and safety</p>
Competition	<p>Health services markets</p> <p>Consumer benefits and detriment</p>
Trade	<p>Position of health services within trade negotiations</p> <p>TRIPS, anti-retroviral drugs, trade in tobacco products</p> <p>Integration of consumer views in the WTO, including the GATS</p> <p>Regulatory dialogues</p>
External policy	<p>Co-operation with neighbourhood countries</p>
Development and Aid policies	<p>Action to confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (external action).</p> <p>Shortages of health personnel in developing countries</p> <p>Promotion of civil society input</p>
Enlargement	<p>Promotion of convergence with the EU acquis on Health and Consumer protection</p> <p>Promotion of economic and social cohesion</p> <p>Strengthening public administrations and institutions in the fields of Health and Consumer protection</p>

Taxation and Customs Union	Taxes and duties on specific products relevant to health and consumers Custom policies (ensuring provisions on health and safety for third countries' products entering the EU)
Agriculture	Quality policy Cross compliance rural development programmes
Education / Culture	Youth programme, sports/promotion of physical activity Life-long learning, consumer education
Statistical Programme	Statistics on health, health determinants, health services and food safety Statistics on consumer protection including buying patterns, price comparisons and price convergence for goods and services
Justice, Freedom and Security	Access to Justice International private law and mediation Action on Drugs abuse: EU Drugs Strategy (2005-2012) and the EU Action Plan on Drugs (2005-2008). Enhancing consumer awareness of crime risks associated with products and services (“crime proofing”) Bioterrorism Trafficking in Human Organs Data protection

Horizontal policies

Better regulation EU communication Strategy Services of General Interest	Full involvement of health and consumer representatives in the EU policy process Communication strategy includes health and consumer interests Consumer rights in SGIs
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Proposta għal

DEĊIŻJONI TAL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW U TAL-KUNSILL

li tistabbilixxi programm ta' azzjoni Komunitarja fil-qasam tal-harsien tas-saħħa u tal-konsumatur (2007-2013)

Test b'rilevanza għaż-ŻEE

IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW U L-KUNSILL TA' L-UNJONI EWROPEA,

Wara li kkunsidraw it-Trattat li jstabbilixxi l-Komunità Ewropea, u b'mod partikolari l-Artikoli 152 u 153 tiegħu,

Wara li kkunsidraw il-proposta mill-Kummissjoni¹,

Wara li kkunsidraw l-opinjoni tal-Kumitat Ekonomiku u Soċjali²,

Wara li kunsidraw l-opinjoni tal-Kumitat tar-Regjuni³,

Filwaqt li jaġixxu bi qbil mal-proċedura stipulata fl-Artikolu 251 tat-Trattat⁴,

Billi:

- (1) Il-Komunità tista' tikkontribwixxi għall-harsien tas-saħħa, is-sikurezza u l-interessi ekonomiċi taċ-ċittadini permezz ta' azzjonijiet fl-oqsma tas-saħħa pubblika u l-harsien tal-konsumaturi.
- (2) Huwa għalhekk xieraq li jiġi stabbilit programm ta' azzjoni Komunitarja dwar is-saħħa u l-harsien tal-konsumatur, li jidhol minflok id-Deciżjoni 1786/2002/KE tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill tat-23 ta' Settembru 2002 li tadotta programm ta' azzjoni Komunitarja fil-qasam tas-saħħa pubblika (2003-2008)⁵ u d-Deciżjoni 20/2004/KE tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill tat-8 ta' Diċembru 2003 li tistabbilixxi qafas ġenerali sabiex jiġu ffinanzjati azzjonijiet Komunitarji b'appoġġ għall-politika dwar il-konsumaturi għas-snin 2004-2007⁶. Dawn id-Deciżjonijiet għandhom għalhekk jiġu rrevokati.

¹ ĠU C [...], [...], p. [...].

² ĠU C [...], [...], p. [...].

³ ĠU C [...], [...], p. [...].

⁴ ĠU C [...], [...], p. [...].

⁵ ĠU L 271, tad-9.10.2002, p. 1. Deciżjoni kif emendata bid-Deciżjoni 786/2004/KE (ĠU L 138, tat-30.4.2004, p. 7).

⁶ ĠU L 5, tad-9.1.2004, p. 1. Deciżjoni kif emendata bid-Deciżjoni 786/2004/KE.

- (3) Filwaqt li jzomm l-elementi ewlenin u l-ispeċifitàjiet ta' azzjonijiet fis-saħħa u l-ħarsien tal-konsumatur, programm integrat uniku għandu jgħin sabiex jiġu sfruttati għal kollox is-sinergiji fl-għanijiet u l-effiċjenza fl-amministrazzjoni ta' azzjonijiet f' dawn l-oqsma. L-għaqda ta' attivitajiet tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi fi programm wiehed għandha tgħin sabiex jintlaħqu għanijiet kongunti dwar il-ħarsien taċ-ċittadini minn riskji u theddid, iż-zieda fil-kapaċità taċ-ċittadini sabiex ikollhom l-għarfien u l-opportunità li jagħmlu deċiżjonijiet fl-interess tagħhom u l-appoġġ għall-inkluzjoni ta' għanijiet ta' saħħa u tal-konsumaturi fil-politika u l-attivitajiet kollha tal-Komunità. L-għaqda ta' strutturi amministrattivi u sistemi għanda tippermetti implimentazzjoni aktar effiċjenti tal-programm u tgħin sabiex isir l-aħjar użu tar-rizorsi Komunitarji disponibbli għas-saħħa u l-ħarsien tal-konsumatur.
- (4) Il-politika dwar is-saħħa u dik dwar il-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi jaqsmu għanijiet komuni marbuta mal-ħarsien mir-riskji, titjib tad-deċiżjonijiet taċ-ċittadini u l-integrazzjoni ta' l-interessi tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi fl-oqsma kollha ta' politika Komunitarja, kif ukoll strumenti komuni bħalma huma l-komunikazzjoni, l-iżvilupp ta' kapaċità għas-soċjetà ċivili fir-rigward ta' kwistjonijiet ta' saħħa u ta' ħarsien tal-konsumaturi, u l-promozzjoni tal-kooperazzjoni internazzjonali fuq dawn il-kwistjonijiet. Kwistjonijiet bħalma huma d-dieta u l-obeziżà, it-tabakk u għazliet oħra marbuta mal-konsum li għandhom x'jaqsmu mas-saħħa huma eżempji ta' kwistjonijiet multi-settorjali li jaffettwaw kemm is-saħħa kif ukoll il-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi. Strategija kongunta għal dawn l-għanijiet u strumenti komuni se tippermetti attivitajiet komuni kemm għas-saħħa kif ukoll għall-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi sabiex jiġu eżegwiti b'mod aktar effiċjenti u effettiv. Hemm ukoll għanijiet separati marbuta għal kull wiehed miż-żewġ oqsma ta' saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumatur li għandhom jiġu indirizzati permezz ta' azzjonijiet u strumenti speċifiċi għal kull wiehed minn dawn iż-żewġ oqsma.
- (5) Il-koordinazzjoni ma' oqsma oħra ta' politika u programmi Komunitarji hija parti ewlenija ta' l-għan kongunt ta' l-inkluzjoni tal-politika tas-saħħa u dik dwar il-konsumatur f'oqsma oħra ta' politika. Sabiex jiġu promossi sinergiji u tiġi evitata d-duplikazzjoni, se jsir użu xieraq ta' fondi u programmi oħra Komunitarji inklużi l-programmi ta' qafas tal-Komunità għar-riċerka u r-rizultati tagħhom, il-Fondi Strutturali, u l-Programm Komunitarju ta' Statistika.
- (6) Huwa ta' interess ġenerali Ewropew li l-interessi tas-saħħa, tas-sikurezza u ekonomiċi taċ-ċittadini, kif ukoll l-interessi tal-konsumaturi fl-iżvilupp ta' standards għall-prodotti u s-servizzi jkunu rappreżentati fuq livell Komunitarju. Għanijiet ewlenin tal-programm jistgħu jiddependu wkoll fuq l-eżistenza ta' netwerks speċjalizzati li jeħtieġu wkoll kontributi Komunitarji sabiex ikunu jistgħu jiżviluppaw u joperaw. Minħabba n-natura partikolari ta' l-għaqdiet ikkonċernati u f'każijiet ta' utilità eċċezzjonali, it-tiġdid ta' l-appoġġ Komunitarju għall-operat ta' dawn l-organizzazzjonijiet m'għandux jiddependi fuq il-prinċipju ta' tnaqqis sistematiku tal-livell ta' appoġġ Komunitarju.

- (7) L-implimentazzjoni tal-programm għandha ssejjes fuq u testendi azzjonijiet eżistenti u arrangamenti strutturali fl-oqsma tas-saħħa pubblika u l-harsien tal-konsumaturi, inkluża l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva għall-Programm tas-Saħħa Pubblika mwaqqfa mid-Deciżjoni tal-Kummissjoni 2004/858/KE⁷ L-implimentazzjoni għandha ssir b'kooperazzjoni mill-qrib ma' l-għaqdiet u l-aġenziji rilevanti, b'mod partikolari maċ-Ċentru Ewropew għall-Prevenzjoni u l-Kontroll tal-Mard⁸ stabbilit bir-Regolament (KE) 851/2004 tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill.
- (8) Il-miżuri meħtieġa għall-implimentazzjoni ta' din id-Deciżjoni għandhom jiġu adottati skond id-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill 1999/468/KE tat-28 ta' Ġunju 1999 li tistipula l-proċeduri għall-eżerċizzju tas-setgħat ta' implimentazzjoni mogħtija lill-Kummissjoni⁹, filwaqt li tiġi rrispettata l-ħtieġa għat-trasparenza, kif ukoll bilanċ raġjonevoli bejn l-għanijiet differenti tal-programm.
- (9) Il-Ftehim dwar iż-Żona Ekonomika Ewropea (minn hawn 'il quddiem il-Ftehim ŻEE) jipprevedi l-kooperazzjoni fl-oqsma tas-saħħa u tal-harsien tal-konsumaturi bejn il-Komunità Ewropea u l-Istati Membri tagħha minn naħa u l-pajjiżi ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni Ewropea għall-Kummerċ Hieles li jipparteċipaw fiż-Żona Ekonomika Ewropea (minn hawn 'il quddiem il-pajjiżi EFTA/ŻEE), min-naħa l-oħra. Għandu wkoll jiġi previst li l-programm jinfetaħ għall-partecipazzjoni minn pajjiżi oħra, partikolarment il-pajjiżi ġirien tal-Komunità, pajjiżi li qed japplikaw għal, kandidati għal jew li deħlin għall-adeżjoni mal-Komunità, filwaqt li jitqies partikolarment il-potenzjal għat-theddid għas-saħħa li jirriżulta f'pajjiżi oħra li jkollu impatt fil-Komunità.
- (10) Relazzjonijiet xierqa ma' pajjiżi terzi li mhux qed jipparteċipaw fil-programm għandhom jiġu ffaċilitati b'għajnuna għall-kisba ta' l-għanijiet tal-programm, filwaqt li jitqies kull ftehim rilevanti bejn dawk il-pajjiżi u l-Komunità. Dan jista' jinvolvi pajjiżi terzi li jmexxu 'l quddiem attivitajiet komplementari għal dawk iffinanzjati permezz ta' dan il-programm f'oqsma ta' interess reċiproku, iżda li ma jinvolvux kontribut finanzjarju taħt dan il-programm.
- (11) Huwa xieraq li tiġi żviluppata kooperazzjoni ma' organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali rilevanti bħalma huma n-Nazzjonijiet Uniti u l-aġenziji speċjalizzati tagħha inkluża l-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tas-Saħħa, kif ukoll mal-Kunsill ta' l-Ewropa u l-Organizzazzjoni għall-Kooperazzjoni u l-Iżvilupp Ekonomiku bil-ħsieb li jiġi implimentat il-programm permezz tal-massimizzazzjoni ta' l-effettività u l-effiċjenza ta' azzjonijiet marbuta mas-saħħa u l-harsien tal-konsumatur fuq livell Komunitarju u internazzjonali, filwaqt li jitqiesu l-kapaċitajiet u r-rwoli partikolari ta' l-organizzazzjonijiet differenti.
- (12) Sabiex jiżdied il-valur u l-impatt tal-programm għandu jkun hemm monitoraġġ u evalwazzjoni regolari, inklużi evalwazzjonijiet indipendenti esterni, tal-miżuri meħuda.

⁷ ĠU L 369, tas-16.12.2004, p. 73.

⁸ ĠU L 142, tat-30.4.2004, p. 1.

⁹ ĠU L 184, tas-17.7.1999, p. 23.

- (13) Peress li l-għanijiet ta' l-azzjoni li għandha tittiehed fuq is-saħħa u l-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi ma jistgħux jinkisbu effettivament mill-Istati Membri minhabba n-natura tranżnazzjonali tal-kwistjonijiet involuti, u għalhekk jistgħu, minhabba l-potenzjal għal azzjoni Komunitarja li jkunu aktar effiċjenti u effettiva min azzjoni nazzjonali waħedha fil-ħarsien tas-saħħa tas-sikurezza u ta' l-interessi ekonomiċi taċ-ċittadini, jinkisbu aħjar fuq livell Komunitarju, il-Komunità tista' tadotta miżuri, fi qbil mal-prinċipju tas-sussidjarjetà definit fl-Artikolu 5 tat-Trattat. Skond il-prinċipju tal-proporzjonalità, kif iddikjarat f'dan l-Artikolu, din id-Deciżjoni ma tmurx lil hemm minn dak li hu meħtieġ sabiex jinkisbu dawn il-għanijiet,
- (14) Il-Kummissjoni għandha tiżgura tranżizzjoni xierqa bejn il-programm u ż-żewġ programmi li jidhol minflokhom, partikolarment fir-rigward tal-kontinwità ta' miżuri multi-annwali u strutturi ta' appoġġ amministrattiv bħalma hija l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva għall-Programm ta' Saħħa Pubblika.

ADOTTAW DIN ID-DEĊIŻJONI:

Artikolu 1

L-istabbiliment tal-programm

Programm ta' azzjoni Komunitarja fil-qasam tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi li jkopri l-perjodu mill-1 ta' Jannar 2007 sal-31 ta' Diċembru 2013, minn issa 'l quddiem "il-programm" huwa b'dan stabbilit.

Artikolu 2

Għan u miri

1. Il-programm se jikkomplementa u jappoġġja l-politika ta' l-Istati Membri u se jikkontribwixxi għall-ħarsien tas-saħħa, is-sikurezza u l-interessi ekonomiċi taċ-ċittadini.
2. Il-għan imsemmi fil-paragrafu 1 se jissewja permezz ta' miri komuni flimkien ma' miri speċifiċi fl-oqsma tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumatur.
 - (a) Il-miri komuni għas-saħħa u l-ħarsien tal-konsumatur li għandhom jissewew permezz ta' l-azzjonijiet u l-istrumenti msemmija fl-Anness 1 ta' din id-Deciżjoni se jkunu:
 - li ċ-ċittadini jitharsu mir-riskji u t-theddid li m'humiex fil-kontroll ta' individwi;
 - li tiżdied il-kapaċità taċ-ċittadini li jieħdu deciżjonijiet aħjar fir-rigward ta' saħħithom u ta' l-interessi tagħhom bħala konsumaturi.
 - li l-għanijiet ta' saħħa u tal-politika tal-konsumatur jiġu ppopolarizzati.

- (b) Il-miri speċifiċi għas-saħħa li għandhom jissewew permezz ta' l-azzjonijiet u l-istrumenti msemmija fl-Anness 2 ta' din id-Deċiżjoni se jkunu:
- li ċ-ċittadini jitharsu minn theddid għas-saħħa;
 - li tiġi promossa politika li twassal għal stil ta' hajja f'qagħda ta' saħħa aħjar.
 - li jingħata kontribut għat-tnaqqis ta' l-okkorrenza tal-mard ewlieni;
 - u li tittejjeb l-effiċjenza u l-effettività fis-sistemi tas-saħħa.
- (c) Il-miri speċifiċi għall-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi li għandhom jissewew permezz ta' azzjonijiet u strumenti msemmija fl-Anness 3 ta' din id-Deċiżjoni se jkunu:
- għarfien aħjar dwar il-konsumaturi u s-swieq;
 - regolamentazzjoni aħjar dwar il-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi;
 - infurzar, monitoraġġ u rimedjar aħjar;
 - u konsumaturi aktar infurmati, edukati u responsabbli.

Artikolu 3

Metodi ta' implimentazzjoni

1. Azzjonijiet b'segwitu għall-għanijiet u l-miri stipulati fl-Artikolu 2 se jużaw bis-shiħ il-metodi xierqa disponibbli ta' l-implimentazzjoni, inklużi partikolarment:
 - (a) implimentazzjoni diretta jew indiretta mill-Kummissjoni fuq bażi ċentralizzata;
 - (b) u għestjoni kongunta ma' għaqdiet internazzjonali.
2. Għall-iskop tal-paragrafu 1(a) hawn fuq, kontributi finanzjarji mill-Komunità mhux se jeċċedu l-livelli segwenti:
 - (a) 60% għal azzjoni maħsuba tgħin sabiex tintlaħaq mira li tagħmel parti mill-politika Komunitarja fi hdan il-qasam tas-saħħa u tal-ħarsien tal-konsumatur, minbarra fl-każi ta' utilità eċċezzjonali fejn il-kontribut Komunitarju mhux se jaqbeż it-80%; kif ukoll,
 - (b) 60% tan-nefqa għall-operat ta' korp li jsegwi għan ta' interess ġenerali Ewropew fejn appoġġ bħal dan huwa meħtieġ sabiex jiżgura rappreżentazzjoni ta' l-interessi tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi fuq livell Komunitarju jew sabiex jiġu implimentati miri ewlenin tal-programm, minbarra fil-każijiet ta' utilità eċċezzjonali fejn il-kontribut Komunitarju mhux se jaqbeż il-95%. It-tiġdid ta' kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji bħal dawn jista' jiġi eżentat mill-prinċipju ta' tnaqqis sistematiku.

3. Għall-iskop tal-paragrafu 1(a) hawn fuq, kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji mill-Komunità jistgħu, fejn jixraq, minhabba n-natura ta' l-għan li għandu jinkiseb, jinkludu finanzjament kongunt mill-Komunità u Stat Membru wiehed jew aktar jew mill-Komunità u l-awtoritajiet kompetenti tal-pajjiżi parteċipanti l-oħra. F' dan il-każ, il-kontribut Komunitarju mhux se jaqbeż il-50%, hlief f'każijiet ta' utilità eċċezjonali, fejn il-kontribut Komunitarju mhux se jaqbeż is-70%. Dawn il-Kontribuzzjonijiet Komunitarji jistgħu jingħataw lil korp pubbliku jew korp li ma joperax bi qligħ magħzula mill-Istat Memru jew l-awtorità kompetenti kkonċernata u bil-qbil tal-Kummissjoni.
4. Għall-iskop tal-paragrafu 1(a) hawn fuq, kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji mill-Komunità jistgħu ukoll jingħataw fil-forma ta' finanzjament b'rata fissa fejn dan jaqbel għan-natura ta' l-azzjonijiet ikkonċernati. Għal kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji bħal dawn il-limiti perċentwali stipulati fil-paragrafi 2 u 3 hawn fuq mhumiex se japplikaw. Il-kriterji li bihom jintgħazlu, jiġu mmonitorjati u evalwati azzjonijiet bħal dawn jiġu adattati kif meħtieġ.

Artikolu 4

Implimentazzjoni tal-programm

Il-Kummissjoni se tiżgura li l-programm jiġi implimentat skond id-dispożizzjonijiet ta' l-Artikolu 7.

Artikolu 5

Finanzjament

1. Il-qafas finanzjarju għall-implimentazzjoni tal-programm għall-perjodu speċifikat fl-Artikolu 1 huwa ta' 1203 miljun EUR.
2. L-appropriazzjonijiet annwali se jkunu awtorizzati mill-awtorità baġitarja fil-limiti tal-perspettiva finanzjarja.

Artikolu 6

Kumitat

1. Il-Kummissjoni se tkun meġhuna minn Kumitat ("il-Kumitat").
2. Fejn issir referenza għal dan il-paragrafu, japplikaw l-Artikoli 4 u 7 tad-Deciżjoni 1999/468/KE, filwaqt li jitqiesu d-dispożizzjonijiet ta' l-Artikolu 8 tagħha. Il-perjodu stabbilit fl-Artikolu 4(3) tad-Deciżjoni 1999/468/KE se jiġi ffixxat għal xahrejn.
3. Fejn issir referenza għal dan il-paragrafu, japplikaw l-Artikoli 3 u 7 tad-Deciżjoni 1999/468/KE, filwaqt li jitqiesu d-dispożizzjonijiet ta' l-Artikolu 8 tagħha.
4. Il-Kumitat se jadotta r-regoli ta' proċedura tiegħu.

Artikolu 7

Miżuri ta' implimentazzjoni

1. Il-miżuri meħtieġa għall-implimentazzjoni ta' din id-Deċiżjoni li għandhom x'jaqsmu mal-kwistjonijiet t'hawn taħt jiġu adottati skond il-proċedura manigerjali msemmija fl-Artikolu 6(2):
 - (a) il-pjan ta' ħidma annwali għall-implimentazzjoni tal-programm, li jistipula l-prijoritajiet u l-azzjonijiet li għandhom jitwettqu, inkluża l-allokkazzjoni ta' riżorsi u kriterji rilevanti;
 - (b) l-arranġamenti għall-evalwazzjoni tal-programm imsemmija fl-Artikolu 10.
2. Il-Kummissjoni tadotta kull miżura oħra meħtieġa għat-twettiq ta' din id-Deċiżjoni. Il-Kummissjoni għandha tiġi mgħarrfa bihom.

Artikolu 8

Parteċipazzjoni ta' pajjiżi terzi

Il-programm se jkun miftuħ għall-parteċipazzjoni ta':

- (a) il-pajjiżi EFTA/ŻEE skond il-kundizzjonijiet stabbiliti fil-Ftehim taż-ŻEE;
- (b) u pajjiżi terzi, partikolarment pajjiżi fil-viceinat Ewropew, pajjiżi applikanti, kandidati jew li se jissieħbu fl-Unjoni, u l-pajjiżi Balkani tal-punent inklużi fil-proċess ta' stabilizzazzjoni u assoċjazzjoni, skond il-kundizzjonijiet stipulati fil-ftehimiet bilaterali jew multilateral rispettivi li jstabbilixxu l-prinċipji ġenerali għall-parteċipazzjoni tagħhom fi programmi Komunitarji.

Artikolu 9

Kooperazzjoni internazzjonali

Matul l-implimentazzjoni tal-programm, relazzjonijiet ma' pajjiżi terzi li mhumiex jieħdu sehem fil-programm u organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali rilevanti se jkunu mhegga.

Artikolu 10

Monitoraġġ, evalwazzjoni u tixrid tar-riżultati

1. Il-Kummissjoni, f'kooperazzjoni mill-qrib ma' l-Istati Membri, se tissorvelja l-implimentazzjoni ta' l-azzjonijiet tal-programm fid-dawl ta' l-għanijiet tiegħu. Se tirrapporta lill-Kumitat, u se tinforma lill-Kunsill u lill-Parlament.

2. Fuq it-talba tal-Kummissjoni, l-Istati Membri jibagħtu informazzjoni dwar l-implimentazzjoni u l-impatt ta' dan il-programm.
3. Il-Kummissjoni se tiżgura li l-programm jiġi evalwat tliet snin wara l-bidu tiegħu u wara tmiem il-programm. Il-Kummissjoni tikkomunika l-konklużjonijiet tiegħu, flimkien mal-kummenti tagħha, lill-Parlament Ewropew, lill-Kunsill, lill-Kumitat Ekonomiku u Soċjali u lill-Kumitat tar-Reġjuni.
4. Il-Kummissjoni se tqiegħed għad-dispożizzjoni ta' kulhadd ir-riżultati ta' l-azzjoni eżegwiti skond din id-Deciżjoni u se tiżgura li dawn jixterdu.

Artikolu 11

Revoka

Id-Deciżjonijiet Nru 1786/2002/KE u Nru 20/2004/KE huma revokati

Artikolu 12

Miżuri tranżitorji

Il-Kummissjoni se tadotta kull miżura meħtieġa sabiex tiġi żgurata tranżizzjoni bejn il-miżuri adottati taħt id-Deciżjonijiet 1786/2002/KE u 20/2004/KE u daww li għandhom jiġu implimentati taħt dan il-programm.

Artikolu 13

Dispożizzjoni finali

Din id-Deciżjoni tidhol fis-seħħ l-għada tal-pubblikazzjoni tagħha fil-*Ġurnal Uffiċjali ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea*.

Magħmula fi Brussell,

Għall-Parlament Ewropew
Il-President

Għall-Kunsill
Il-President

ANNEX 1- Tishih tas-sinergiji permezz ta' azzjonijiet u strumenti komuni

Ghanijiet

- 1. Il-harsien taċ-ċittadini mir-riskji u t-theddid li mhumiex fil-kontroll ta' l-individwu** (eż. theddid għas-saħħa li jaffettwaw lis-soċjetà kollha kemm hi, prodotti mhux siguri, prassi kummerċjali ingusti).
- 2. li tiżdied il-kapaċità taċ-ċittadini li jiehdu deċiżjonijiet aħjar dwar saħħithom u dwar l-interessi tagħhom bħala konsumaturi.**
- 3. Li l-ghanijiet ta' saħħa u tal-politika tal-konsumatur jiġu ppopolarizzati.**

Azzjonijiet u strumenti

- 1. TITJIB TAL-KOMUNIKAZZJONI MAĊ-ĊITTADINI TA' L-UE DWAR KWISTJONIJIET TA' SAHHA U DWAR IL-KONSUMATORI**
 - 1.1. Kampanji ta' għarfien.
 - 1.2. Servejs.
 - 1.3. Konferenzi, seminars, laqgħat ta' esperti u ta' partijiet interessati.
 - 1.4. Publikazzjonijiet dwar kwistjonijiet ta' interess għall-politika tas-saħħa u tal-konsumatur.
 - 1.5. Provvista ta' informazzjoni onlajn.
 - 1.6. Żvilupp u użu ta' punti ta' tagħrif.
- 2. ŻIEDA FIL-PARTEĊIPAZZJONI TAS-SOĊJETÀ ĊIVILI U TAL-PARTIJIET INTERESSATI FIT-TFASSIL TAL-POLITIKA MARBUTA MAS-SAHHA U L-HARSIEN TAL-KONSUMATORI**
 - 2.1. Il-promozzjoni u t-tishih ta' għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi u tas-saħħa fuq livell Komunitarju.
 - 2.2. It-taħriġ u l-bini tal-kapaċità ta' għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi u tas-saħħa.
 - 2.3. Netwerking ta' għaqdiet mhux governattivi dwar il-konsumatur u s-saħħa u partijiet interessati oħra.
 - 2.4. Tishih tal-korpi konsultattivi u l-mekkanizmi fuq livell Komunitarju.
- 3. ŻVILUPP TA' STRATEĠIJA KOMUNI GHALL-INTEGRAZZJONI TAT-THASSIB DWAR IS-SAHHA U L-KONSUMATORI F'OQSMA OHRA TA' POLITIKA KOMUNITARJA**
 - 3.1. Żvilupp u applikazzjoni ta' metodi għall-evalwazzjoni ta' l-impatt tal-politika u attivitajiet Komunitarji fuq is-saħħa u l-interessi tal-konsumaturi.
 - 3.2. Skambju ta' l-aħjar prassi ma' l-Istati Membri dwar il-politika nazzjonali.

3.3. Studji fuq l-impatt ta' oqsma ta' politika oħrajn fuq is-saħħa u l-ħarsien tal-konsumatur.

4. PROMOZZJONI TAL-KOOPERAZZJONI INTERNAZZJONALI MARBUTA MAS-SAĦĦA U L-HARSIEN TAL-KONSUMATUR.

4.1. Miżuri ta' kooperazzjoni ma' għaqdiet internazzjonali.

4.2. Miżuri ta' kooperazzjoni ma' pajjiżi terzi li mhumiex jieħdu sehem fil-programm.

4.3. Inkoraġġiment tad-djalogu mill-għaqdiet tas-saħħa u tal-konsumaturi.

5. TITJIB TAS-SEJBA MINN KMIENI, L-EVALWAZZJONI TA' U L-KOMUNIKAZZJONI TAR-RISKJI PERMEZZ TA':

5.1. Appoġġ għall-parir xjentifiku u l-evalwazzjoni tar-riskji, inklużi r-responsabbiltajiet ta' kumitati xjentifiċi indipendenti stabbiliti mid-Deciżjoni tal-Kummissjoni 2004/210/KE¹

5.2. Il-ġbir u l-eżaminar ta' l-informazzjoni u l-istabbiliment ta' netwerks ta' speċjalisti u istituti.

5.3. Il-promozzjoni ta' l-iżvilupp u l-armonizzazzjoni tal-metodoloġiji għall-evalwazzjoni tar-riskji.

5.4. Azzjonijiet għall-ġbir u l-evalwazzjoni ta' informazzjoni dwar l-esponiment ta' popolazzjonijiet u partijiet minnhom għall-perikli kimiċi, bijoloġiċi u fiżiċi għas-saħħa.

5.5. L-istabbiliment ta' mekkaniżmi fir-rigward tas-sejba minn kmieni ta' riskji li għadhom fil-bidu tagħhom u tittieħed azzjoni dwar riskji li għadhom kemm ġew identifikati.

5.6. Strategiji għat-titjib tal-komunikazzjoni tar-riskji.

5.7. Tahriġ fl-evalwazzjoni tar-riskji.

6. PROMOZZJONI TAS-SIKUREZZA TAL-PRODOTTI U TA' SUSTANZI LI JORIĠINAW MILL-BNIEDEM

6.1. Analizi tad-data dwar il-korrimenti u l-iżvilupp ta' linji ta' gwida dwar l-aħjar prassi fir-rigward tas-sikurezza ta' prodotti tal-konsumaturi u servizzi.

6.2. L-iżvilupp ta' metodoloġiji u manutenzjoni tal-baži tad-data għall-iskop ta' ġbir ta' data dwar korrimenti fir-rigward tas-sikurezza ta' prodotti tal-konsumaturi.

6.3. Attivitajiet li jgħinu fit-titjib tas-sikurezza u l-kwalità ta' l-organi u tas-sustanzi li joriġinaw mill-bniedem, inklużi d-demm, komponenti tad-demm u prekursori tad-demm.

¹ ĠU L 66, ta' 1-4.3.2004, p. 45.

- 6.4. Il-promozzjoni tad-disponibilità u l-aċċessibilità mal-Komunità kollha ta' organi u sustanzi li joriġinaw mill-bniedem li huma ta' kwalità u sikurezza għolja għal trattamenti mediċi.
- 6.5. Għajnuna teknika għall-analiżi ta' kwistjonijiet marbuta ma' l-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' politika u legiżlazzjoni.

ANNEX 2 - SAHHA

AZZJONIJIET U MIŻURI TA' APPOĠĠ

L-ewwel ghan: il-harsien tač-čittadini mit-theddid ghas-sahha

- 1. TITJIB TAS-SORVELJANZA U KONTROLL TAT-THEDDID GHAS-SAHHA PERMEZZ TA'**
 - 1.1. Titjib tal-kapačità li jiġi indirizzat il-mard li jittiehed billi tiġi appoġġata aktar l-implimentazzjoni tad-Dečizjoni 2119/98/KE dwar in-network tal-Komunità ghas-sorveljanza epidemjoloġika u l-kontroll tal-mard li jittiehed;
 - 1.2. L-iżvilupp ta' strateġiji u mekkaniżmi għall-ħarsien minn, l-iskambju ta' informazzjoni dwar u l-indirizzar ta' theddid minn mard li ma jittiehidx;
 - 1.3. L-iskambju ta' tagħrif dwar strateġiji u l-iżvilupp ta' strateġiji kongunti ghas-sejba u l-kisba ta' tagħrif sod dwar riskji ghas-sahha minn sorsi fiżiċi, kimiċi jew bijoloġiċi, inklużi dawk marbuta ma' atti ta' tixrid malizzjuż, u l-iżvilupp u l-użu, fejn jixraq, ta' strateġiji u mekkaniżmi Komunitarji;
 - 1.4. Titjib tal-kooperazzjoni tal-laboratorji sabiex jiġu żgurati kapačitajiet dijanjostiċi ta' kwalità għolja għall-patoġeni mal-Komunità kollha, inkluża struttura ta' laboratorji ta' referenza tal-Komunità għall-patoġeni li jeħtieġu l-kollaborazzjoni mtejbja tal-Komunità;
 - 1.5. L-iżvilupp ta' politika, sħubiji u għodod godda u mtejbja fir-rigward tal-ħarsien, tat-tilqim u ta' l-immunizzazzjoni, u l-monitoraġġ ta' l-istatus ta' immunizzazzjoni;
 - 1.6. L-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' netwerks ta' għassa u sistemi ta' rappurtar għal avvenimenti avversivi meta jkun qed jintużaw miżuri ta' saħha preventiva u sustanzi li joriġinaw mill-bniedem;
 - 1.7. Għajjnuna teknika għall-analiżi ta' kwistjonijiet marbuta ma' l-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' politika u legiżlazzjoni.
- 2. TWASSIL TA' REAZZJONI GHAT-THEDDID GHAS-SAHHA PERMEZZ TA'**
 - 2.1. L-elaborazzjoni ta' proċeduri għal ġestjoni tar-riskji għall-emerġenzi tas-sahha u t-titjib tal-kapačità għal reazzjonijiet ikkoordinati għall-emerġenzi tas-sahha;
 - 2.2. L-iżvilupp u ž-żamma ta' kapačità għall-evalwazzjoni u l-indirizzar tal-htigijiet u nuqqasijiet fit-thejjija u r-rispons u għall-komunikazzjonijiet u konsultazzjonijiet mgħaġġla u affidabbli dwar il-kontro-miżuri;
 - 2.3. L-iżvilupp ta' strateġiji għall-komunikazzjoni tar-riskji u għodod għall-informazzjoni u ggwidar tal-pubbliku, u professjonisti fil-qasam tas-sahha, u t-titjib ta' l-ġharfien u l-interazzjoni fost l-atturi;

- 2.4. L-iżvilupp ta' strateġiji u proċeduri għat-tfassil, l-ittestjar, l-evalwazzjoni u r-reviżjoni ta' pjanijiet ta' kontinġenza ġenerali u ta' emerġenzi tas-saħħa u l-interoperabbiltà bejn l-Istati Membri u l-esekuzzjoni ta' eżerċizzji u testijiet;
- 2.5. L-iżvilupp ta' strateġiji u mekkaniżmi għall-evalwazzjoni u t-titjib tad-disponibbiltà u l-adekwatezza ta', u l-aċċess għal faċilitajiet (eż. laboratorji) u tagħmir (detektors eċċ), kif ukoll il-prontezza, *is-surge capacity* u l-infrastruttura tas-settur tas-saħħa sabiex jirreaġixxi malajr;
- 2.6. L-iżvilupp ta' strateġiji u mekkaniżmi sabiex tiġi evalwata l-htieġa għal u l-promozzjoni ta' l-istabbiliment ta' assi tas-saħħa pubblika li jistgħu jiġu mmobilizzati f'emerġenzi u t-twaqqif ta' mekkaniżmi u proċeduri għat-trasferiment ta' assi tas-saħħa lil-stati u organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali li jitolbuhom;
- 2.7. L-istabbiliment u ż-żamma ta' grupp nukleu mħarreġ ta' esperti dwar is-saħħa pubblika u li huwa dejjem disponibbli għall-mobilizzazzjoni globali rapida lejn postijiet ta' kriżi tas-saħħa maġġuri flimkien ma' laboratorji mobbli, tagħmir protettiv u faċilitajiet għall-izolament.

It-tieni għan: il-promozzjoni ta' politika li twassal għal stil ta' hajja f'qagħda ta' saħħa ahjar

3. IL-PROMOZZJONI TAS-SAHHA BILLI JIĠU TRATTATI L-FATTURI DETERMINANTI

Azzjonijiet se jappoġġaw it-tnejn, l-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' attivitajiet, strateġiji u mizuri fuq il-fatturi li jiddeterminaw is-saħħa billi jiġu indirizzati:

- 3.1. Il-fatturi determinanti tas-saħħa li huma marbuta mal-vizzji, notevolment it-tabakk, l-alkoħol u d-drogi u sustanzi vizzjużi oħra;
- 3.2. Il-fatturi determinanti tas-saħħa li huma marbuta ma' l-istil tal-hajja, notevolment in-nutrimient u l-attività fiżika, is-saħħa sesswali u s-saħħa riproduttiva;
- 3.3. Il-fatturi determinanti tas-saħħa li huma ta' natura soċjali u ekonomika, b'koncentrazzjoni partikolari fuq l-inugwaljanzi fis-saħħa u fuq l-impatt ta' fatturi soċjali u ekonomiċi fuq is-saħħa;
- 3.4. Il-fatturi determinanti tas-saħħa li huma ta' natura ambjentali, b'enfazi partikolari fuq l-impatt ta' fatturi ambjentali fuq is-saħħa;
- 3.5. Il-kwalità, l-effiċjenza u l-effettività ta' l-infiq fuq interventi marbuta mas-saħħa pubblika;
- 3.6. Appoġġ għal attivitajiet ta' għarfien pubbliku, taħriġ u azzjonijiet ta' l-iżvilupp ta' kapacità marbuta mal-prijoritajiet stabbiliti fil-paragrafi preċedenti;
- 3.7. Għajnuna teknika għall-analizi ta' kwistjonijiet marbuta ma' l-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' politika u leġiżlazzjoni.

It-tielet ghan: li jinghata kontribut ghat-tnaqgis ta' l-okkorrenza tal-mard ewlieni

4. IL-PREVENZJONI TAL-MARD U TAL-KORRIMENTI

B'koordinazzjoni mal-hidma fuq il-fatturi li jiddeterminaw is-sahha, il-programm jappogga:

- 4.1. L-izvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' azzjonijiet fuq il-mard ewlieni ta' importanza partikolari minhabba il-piz kumplessiv tal-mard fil-Komunita fejn azzjoni Komunitarja tista' tipprova valur mizjud sinifikanti lill-isforzi nazzjonali;
- 4.2. It-tnejn u l-implimentazzjoni ta' strategiji u mizuri fuq il-prevenzjoni tal-mard, partikolarment permezz ta' l-identifikazzjoni ta' l-ahjar prassi u l-izvilupp ta' linji gwida u rakkomandazzjonijiet, inkluzi fuq prevenzjoni sekondarja, skrining u s-sejba minn kmieni;
- 4.3. L-iskambju ta' l-ahjar prassi u gharfien kif ukoll il-koordinazzjoni ta' strategiji ghall-promozzjoni tas-sahha tal-mohh u ghall-prevenzjoni tal-mard tal-mohh;
- 4.4. It-tnejn u l-implimentazzjoni ta' strategiji u mizuri marbuta mal-prevenzjoni tal-korrimenti;
- 4.5. L-appogg ghall-iskambju ta' gharfien, it-tahrig u azzjonijiet ghall-bini tal-kapacita li huma marbuta mal-mard indirizzat u l-prevenzjoni tal-korrimenti.

Ir-raba ghan: it-titjib ta' l-efficjenza u l-effettivita fis-sistemi tas-sahha.

5. JINKISBU SINERGIJI BEJN SISTEMI NAZZJONALI TAS-SAHHA PERMEZZ TA'

- 5.1. Il-facilitazzjoni tax-xiri u l-provvista tas-servizzi tal-kura tas-sahha minn pajjiz ghall-iehor, inkluz il-gbir u l-iskambju ta' informazzjoni u sabiex il-kapacita u l-uzu ta' kura jkunu jistghu jinqasmu bejn entitajiet differenti u bejn pajjiz u iehor;
- 5.2. Il-qsim ta' informazzjoni dwar u l-gestjoni tal-konsegwenzi tal-mobilita ta' professjonisti fil-qasam tas-sahha;
- 5.3. L-istabbiliment ta' sistema Komunitarja ghall-kooperazzjoni dwar centri ta' referenza u strutturi kollaborattivi ohra bejn sistemi tas-sahha ta' aktar minn Stat Membru wiehed;
- 5.4. L-izvilupp ta' netwerk ghat-tishih tal-kapacita ghall-izvilupp u l-qsim ta' l-informazzjoni u l-evalwazzjonijiet fir-rigward tat-teknologiji tas-sahha u t-teknika (evalwazzjoni tat-teknologija tas-sahha);
- 5.5. Il-provvista ta' informazzjoni ghall-pazjenti, professjonisti u persuni li jfasslu l-politika, fuq is-sistemi tas-sahha u l-kura medika bi rbit ma' l-azzjonijiet kumplessivi ta' informazzjoni dwar is-sahha u inkluzi mekkaniżmi ghall-qsim u t-tixrid ta' informazzjoni bil-pjan ta' azzjoni ghal zona Ewropea ta' Sahha-e;

- 5.6. L-iżvilupp ta' strumenti għall-evalwazzjoni ta' l-impatt tal-politika Komunitarja fir-rigward tas-sistemi tas-saħħa;
- 5.7. L-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni ta' azzjonijiet għall-promozzjoni tas-sikurezza tal-pazjenti u kura ta' kwalità għolja;
- 5.8. L-appoġġ għall-iżvilupp tal-politika dwar is-sistemi tas-saħħa, partikolarment marbuta mal-metodu miftuħ ta' koordinament dwar il-kura tas-saħħa u l-kura fit-tul.

Azzjonijiet li jikkontribwixxu għall-għanijiet kollha msemmija hawn fuq:

6. BIEX TITTEJJEK L-INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IS-SAHHA U L-GHARFIEN GHALL-IŻVILUPP TAS-SAHHA PUBBLIKA BILLI:

- 6.1. Tkompli tiżviluppa aktar sistema sostenibbli għall-monitoraġġ tas-saħħa, b'għoti ta' attenzjoni speċjali għall-inugwaljanzi tas-saħħa u billi tiġi koperta data fuq l-istatus ta' saħħa, determinanti tas-saħħa, sistemi tas-saħħa u korrimenti; l-element statistiku ta' din is-sistema se jkun żviluppat aktar, bl-użu kif mehtieg tal-Programm Statistiku Komunitarju.
- 6.2. Jiġi pprovdut tagħrif rilevanti ieħor marbut mas-saħħa;
- 6.3. Jiġu ddefiniti indikaturi oħra;
- 6.4. Jiġu żviluppati mekkaniżmi ta' rappurtar xierqa;
- 6.5. Jsiru arrangamenti għall-għbir regolari ta' informazzjoni bħal din, flimkien mal-Programm Statistiku, għaqdiet internazzjonali, aġenziji u permezz ta' proġetti;
- 6.6. Jingħata appoġġ għall-analizi ta' kwistjonijiet dwar is-saħħa fil-Komunità permezz ta' rapporti dwar is-saħħa fil-Komunità, iż-żamma ta' mekkaniżmi ta' tixrid bħalma huwa l-Portal dwar is-Saħħa, appoġġ għal konferenzi ta' konsensus u kampanji ta' informazzjoni speċifika kkoordinati bejn partijiet ikkonċernati;
- 6.7. Issir koncentrazzjoni fuq il-provvista ta' sors regolari u ta' min joqgħod fuqu ta' informazzjoni liċ-ċittadini, lil min jieħu d-deċiżjonijiet, lill-pazjenti, min jaħdem fi u min hu professjonist fil-qasam tas-saħħa u partijiet interessati oħra;
- 6.8. Jiġu żviluppati strateġiji u mekkaniżmi għall-ħarsien minn, l-iskambju ta' informazzjoni dwar u r-reazzjoni għal mard rari.

ANNEX 3: Politika tal-Konsumaturi – Azzjonijiet u Miżuri ta' Appoġġ

L-ewwel għan - Għarfien aħjar dwar il-konsumaturi u s-swieq;

Azzjoni 1: Il-monitoraġġ u l-evalwazzjoni ta' żviluppi fis-swieq b'impatt fuq l-interessi ekonomiċi u oħra tal-konsumaturi, inklużi servejs dwar il-prezzijiet, inventarji u analiżi ta' l-ilmenti tal-konsumaturi, l-analiżi ta' marketing minn pajjiż għall-ieħor u bejgħ minn imprizi għall-konsumaturi, u servejs dwar bidliet fl-istruttura tas-swieq.

Azzjoni 2: Il-ġbir u l-iskambju ta' data u informazzjoni li jipprovdu bażi ta' evidenza għall-iżvilupp tal-politika dwar il-konsumaturi u għall-integrazzjoni ta' l-interessi tal-konsumaturi fil-politika l-oħra tal-Komunità, li jinkludu, servejż dwar ix-xejriet tal-konsum u tal-kummerċ, riċerka marbuta mal-konsumaturi u dwar is-swieq fil-qasam tas-servizzi finanzjarji, il-ġbir u l-analiżi ta' statistika u data rilevanti oħra, li l-element statistiku tagħhom se jiġi żviluppat permezz ta' l-użu kif meħtieġ tal-Programm Statistiku tal-Komunità.

Azzjoni 3: Il-ġbir, skambju u analiżi ta' data u l-iżvilupp ta' għodod ta' evalwazzjoni li jipprovdu bażi ta' evidenza xjentifika dwar l-esponiment tal-konsumaturi għal aġenti kimiċi rilaxxati mill-prodotti.

It-tieni għan - Regolamentazzjoni aħjar dwar il-harsien tal-konsumaturi

Azzjoni 4: It-tnejn ta' inizjattivi leġislattivi u inizjattivi regolatorji oħra u l-promozzjoni ta' inizjattivi li jirregolaw irwieħhom, li tinkludi:

- 4.1. L-analiżi komparattiva tas-swieq u tas-sistemi regolatorji
- 4.2. Esperjenza legali u teknika għat-tfassil tal-politika dwar is-sikurezza tas-servizzi
- 4.3. Esperjenza teknika fir-rigward ta' l-evalwazzjoni tal-ħtieġa għal standards ta' sikurezza tal-prodotti u t-tfassil ta' mandati ta' standardizzazzjoni CEN għall-prodotti u s-servizzi
- 4.4. Esperjenza legali u teknika għall-iżvilupp tal-politika dwar l-interessi ekonomiċi tal-konsumaturi
- 4.5. "Workshops" ma' partijiet interessati u esperti.

It-tielet għan - Infurzar, monitoraġġ u rimedjar aħjar

Azzjoni 5: Il-koordinazzjoni ta' azzjonijiet ta' sorveljanza u infurzar marbuta ma' l-applikazzjoni tal-leġislazzjoni għall-harsien tal-konsumaturi, inklużi:

- 5.1. L-iżvilupp u l-manutenzjoni ta' għodod ta' l-IT (eż. bażi tad-data, sistemi ta' informazzjoni u komunikazzjoni)
- 5.2. Taħriġ, seminars, konferenzi fuq l-infurzar
- 5.3. Pjanar u żvilupp ta' azzjonijiet kongunti ta' infurzar
- 5.4. Azzjonijiet kongunti pilota ta' l-infurzar

5.5. Analizi ta' problemi u soluzzjonijiet ta' infurzar

Azzjoni 6: Kontributi finanzjarji għal azzjonijiet speċifiċi kongunti ta' sorveljanza u infurzar għat-titjib tal-kooperazzjoni amministrattiva u ta' infurzar fuq il-leġiżlazzjoni Komunitarja għall-ħarsien tal-konsumatur, inkluża d-Direttiva għas-Sikurezza Ġenerali tal-Prodotti, u azzjonijiet oħra fil-kuntest tal-kooperazzjoni amministrattiva.

Azzjoni 7: Monitoraġġ u evalwazzjoni tas-sikurezza ta' prodotti u servizzi mhux ta' l-ikel, inklużi:

- 7.1. It-tishiġ u l-estensjoni ta' l-ambitu u l-operat tas-sistema tat-twissija RAPEX, filwaqt li jitqiesu żviluppi fl-iskambju ta' l-informazzjoni dwar is-sorveljanza tas-swieq
- 7.2. L-analizi teknika ta' notifiki ta' twissija
- 7.3. Il-ġbir u l-evalwazzjoni tad-data dwar ir-riskji li jirrizultaw minn prodotti u servizzi speċifiċi għall-konsumaturi
- 7.4. Żviluppi oħra tan-netwerk tas-sikurezza tal-prodotti tal-konsumaturi kif previsti fid-Direttiva 2001/95/KE tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill¹

Azzjoni 8: Il-monitoraġġ tal-hidma u l-evalwazzjoni ta' l-impatt ta' skemi alternattivi għas-soluzzjoni tat-tilwim fuq il-konsumaturi.

Azzjoni 9: Il-monitoraġġ tat-traspożizzjoni u l-implimentazzjoni tal-leġiżlazzjoni dwar il-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi mill-Istati Membri, notevolment id-Direttiva dwar il-Prassi Kummerċjali Ingusti, u ta' politika nazzjonali dwar il-konsumaturi.

Azzjoni 10: Il-provvista ta' esperjenza speċifika teknika u legali għal għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi b'appoġġ għall-kontribut tagħhom lejn l-azzjonijiet ta' infurzar u sorveljanza.

Ir-raba' għan: Konsumaturi aktar infurmati, edukati u responsabbli.

Azzjoni 11: L-iżvilupp u l-manutenzjoni ta' bażijiet tad-data li huma aċċessibbli faċilment u pubblikament u li jkopru l-applikazzjoni u l-każistika dwar il-leġiżlazzjoni Komunitarja dwar il-ħarsien tal-konsumaturi.

Azzjoni 12: Azzjonijiet ta' informazzjoni dwar miżuri ta' ħarsien tal-konsumaturi, partikolarment fl-Istati Membri l-ġodda, f'kooperazzjoni ma' l-għaqdiet tal-konsumatur tagħhom.

Azzjoni 13: L-edukazzjoni tal-konsumaturi, inklużi l-azzjonijiet immirati lejn konsumaturi żgħar, u l-iżvilupp ta' għodod interattivi għall-edukazzjoni tal-konsumaturi.

Azzjoni 14: Rappreżentazzjoni ta' l-interessi tal-konsumaturi tal-Komunità f'fora internazzjonali, inklużi korpi internazzjonali għall-istandardizzazzjoni internazzjonali u organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali tal-kummerċ.

¹ ĠU L 11, tal-15.1.2002, p. 4.

Azzjoni 15: Taħriġ għall-membri ta' l-istaff ta' għaqdiet reġjonali, nazzjonali u Komunitarji tal-konsumaturi u azzjonijiet oħra għall-iżvilupp tal-kapaċità.

Azzjoni 16: Kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji għal azzjonijiet kongunti ma' korpi pubbliċi jew li ma joperawx bi qligh li jikkostitwixxu n-netwerks Komunitarji li jipprovdu l-informazzjoni u l-assistenza lill-konsumaturi biex jgħinuhom jeżerċitaw id-drittijiet tagħhom u jiksbu aċċess għal mezzi ta' riżoluzzjoni tat-tilwim xierqa (in-Netzwerk Ewropew ta' Ċentri tal-Konsumaturi).

Azzjoni 17: Kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji għat-tħaddim ta' għaqdiet Komunitarji tal-konsumaturi li jirrappreżentaw l-interessi tal-konsumaturi fl-iżvilupp ta' standards għall-prodotti u s-servizzi fuq livell Komunitarju.

Azzjoni 18: Kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji għat-tħaddim ta' għaqdiet Komunitarji tal-konsumaturi.

Azzjoni 19: Provvista' ta' esperjenza speċifika teknika u legali għal għaqdiet tal-konsumaturi b'appoġġ għas-sehem tagħhom fi, u l-kontribut lejn, proċessi ta' konsultazzjoni fuq inizjattivi Komunitarji ta' politika legiżlattivi u mhux legiżlattivi, f'oqsma ta' politika rilevanti bħalma huma l-politika dwar is-suq intern, servizzi ta' interess ġenerali u l-programm ta' qafas ta' għaxar snin fuq il-produzzjoni u l-konsum sostenibbli.

Komuni għall-għanijiet kollha

Azzjoni 20: Kontribuzzjonijiet finanzjarji għal proġetti speċifiċi fuq livell Komunitarju jew nazzjonali b'appoġġ għal għanijiet oħra tal-politika dwar il-konsumaturi.

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. NAME OF THE PROPOSAL :

Health and consumer protection programme 2007-2013

2. ABM / ABB FRAMEWORK

Policy area: Health and Consumer Protection (SANCO, Title 17)

Activities: Public health / Consumer protection:

3. BUDGET LINES

3.1. Budget lines (operational lines and related technical and administrative assistance lines (ex- B..A lines)) including headings :

Current budget lines:

ABB 17 03 01 01 Public health (2003-2008)

ABB 17 01 04 02 : Public Health – Expenditure for Administrative management

ABB 17 01 04 30 : Public health –Operating subsidy to the Executive Agency for the Public Health Programme. This line should to be renamed and should receive appropriations from the lines ABB 17 01 04 02 : Public Health – Expenditure for Administrative management and ABB 17 01 04 03 : Community activities in favour of consumers – Expenditure for Administrative management.

ABB 17 02 01 : Community activities in favour of consumers

ABB 17 01 04 03 : Community activities in favour of consumers – Expenditure for Administrative management

A new budget structure will be defined after approval of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Financial Perspective 2007-2013.

3.2. Duration of the action and of the financial impact:

Total allocation for action : 1203 € million for commitment

Period of application: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2013

3.3. Budgetary characteristics:

Budget lines	Type of expenditure		New	EFTA contribution	Contributions from associated countries	Heading in financial perspectives
17 03 01 01	Non-comp	diff	NO	YES	YES	No 3
17 01 04 02	Non-comp	Non-diff	NO	YES	YES	No 3
17 01 04 30	Non-comp	Non-diff ¹	YES	YES	YES	No 3
17 02 01	Non-comp	diff ²	NO	YES	YES	No 3
17 01 04 03	Non-comp	Non-diff ³	NO	YES	YES	No 3

4. SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

4.1. Financial Resources

4.1.1. Summary of commitment appropriations (CA) and payment appropriations (PA)

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Expenditure type	Section no.		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 and later	Total
Operational expenditure ^[1]										
Commitment Appropriations (CA)	8.1	a	76,055	95,319	111,457	138,898	187,668	241,465	258,954	1109,815
Payment Appropriations (PA)		b	22,817	59,018	94,381	114,848	145,296	189,176	484,279	1109,815

1 Non-differentiated appropriations hereafter referred to as NDA.

2 Non-differentiated appropriations hereafter referred to as NDA.

3 Non-differentiated appropriations hereafter referred to as NDA.

Administrative expenditure within reference amount[2]

Technical & administrative assistance (NDA)	8.2.4	c	8,945	10,681	12,543	14,102	15,332	15,535	16,046	93,185
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TOTAL REFERENCE AMOUNT

Commitment Appropriations		a+c	85	106	124	153	203	257	275	1203
Payment Appropriations		b+c	31,8	69,7	106,92	129	160,63	204,7	500,33	1203

Administrative expenditure not included in reference amount[3]

Human resources and associated expenditure (NDA)	8.2.5	d	8,532	8,964	9,396	9,828	10,26	10,26	10,26	67,5
Administrative costs, other than human resources and associated costs, not included in reference amount (NDA)	8.2.6	e	4,100	4,121	4,141	4,162	4,183	4,204	4,225	20,748

[1] Expenditure that does not fall under Chapter xx 01 of the Title xx concerned.

[2] Expenditure within article xx 01 04 of Title xx.

[3] Expenditure within chapter xx 01 other than articles xx 01 04 or xx 01 05.

Total indicative financial cost of intervention

total

TOTAL CA including cost of Human Resources		a+c+d+e	97,63	119,08	137,54	166,99	217,443	271,46	289,485	1299,6
TOTAL PA including cost of Human Resources		b+c+d+e	44,39	82,783	120,46	142,94	175,071	219,17	514,81	1299,6

Co-financing details

Not applicable

4.1.2. Compatibility with Financial Programming

- X Proposal is compatible with Financial perspective 2007-2013 as proposed by the Commission (COM (2004) 101 of 26 February 2004).

4.1.3. Financial impact on Revenue

- X Proposal has no financial implications on revenue

4.2. Human Resources FTE (including officials, temporary and external staff) – see detail under point 8.2.1.

Annual requirements	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total number of human resources*	79	83	87	91	95	95	95

* of which 20 new posts with a breakdown of 4 new posts each year from 2007 to 2011

5. CHARACTERISTICS AND OBJECTIVES:

5.1. Need to be met in the short or long term

The Communication and the programme proposal bring together Public Health and Consumer protection policies and programmes under one framework to make EU policy work better for citizens. Many **objectives** of health and consumer actions under Treaty articles 152 and 153 are shared: promoting health protection, information and education, safety and integration of health and consumer concerns into all policies. Health and consumer policies also use many similar **types of actions** to pursue their objectives e.g. information to citizens, consultation of stakeholders, mainstreaming activities, risk assessment. Bringing the two areas together will thus lead to greater policy coherence, economies of scale and increased visibility.

5.2. **Value added** of Community involvement and coherence of the proposal with other financial instruments and possible **synergy**

The EU, national and regional authorities, citizens, businesses and civil society have a role to play in improving the health, wellbeing and welfare of European citizens. There are however several shared health and consumer policy challenges that only action at EU level can tackle. Greater mobility and more communication have benefited citizens. But they have also increased the risk of spreading health threats such as SARS and other communicable diseases (which cannot be addressed by individual Member States alone) and scams e.g. from bogus lotteries. The complexity of modern life has brought more choice for citizens. But it has also made it harder for them to make the best choices.

The proposed strategy and programme aim to implement articles 152 and 153 of the Treaty as regards Community action on health and consumer protection, by **complementing national action with value-added measures which cannot be taken at national level.**

Bringing health and consumer protection under a common framework will lead to important **synergies** in terms of objectives and actions, and enhance **policy coherence**. Merging the two programmes will also **streamline administrative procedures** (with a common set of tools and a unified budget) and increase visibility of policy actions vis-à-vis European citizens and within the EU institutions.

The joint Health and Consumer programme builds on the two existing programmes and maintains their core elements. It also expands health and consumer protection activities and builds bridges between the two in order to respond to stakeholders' concerns.

Clearly, EU action on food safety also has an important contribution to making citizens healthier, safer and more confident. The Commission will build synergies with food safety policy which is not explicitly covered in this strategy, for example when working on nutrition.

Synergies will be ensured with other major instruments. One of the common objectives of the proposed health and consumer programme is to mainstream health and consumer interests in other policies to reflect the obligations of articles 152 and 153 of the Treaty. Actions will be developed building on and extending current activities.

For example health has been more closely associated to the Structural Funds and the research programme when designing the new legal bases. Particular attention has also been given to ensure synergies with the Solidarity Fund. Similarly, consumer interests have to be integrated into areas of policy such as the development of the internal market, competition or services of general interest.

5.3. Objectives and expected results of the proposal in the context of the ABM framework

The overall goal of the EU Health and Consumer Policy is **to improve** the quality of life **for EU citizens**, in terms of their **health** and their **consumer interests**. This will contribute to making Europe's citizens healthier, safer and more confident, providing the means for economic and social inclusion, and thus giving substance to EU citizenship. As regards health, progress towards meeting this goal will be assessed with the **Healthy Life Years Structural Indicator**.

Protection and promotion of health and consumer interests depends on many factors. Citizens themselves, through their own choices, can improve their health and protect their interests as consumers. But much depends on external factors that public policy needs to address.

5.3.1. Core joint objectives

•EU Health and Consumer policies have **three core joint objectives**:

1. **Protect citizens from risks and threats which are beyond the control of individuals** and that cannot be effectively and completely tackled by individual Member States alone.
2. **Increase the ability of citizens to take better decisions about their health and consumer interests.** This means increasing the opportunities they have to exercise real choice and also equipping them with the knowledge they need.
3. **Mainstream health and consumer policy objectives** across all Community policies in order to put health and consumer issues at the centre of policy-making. The EU Treaty recognises this by requiring that all policies take health and consumer interests into account⁴.

5.3.2. Areas of synergy

There are a number of **areas of synergy** between EU Health and Consumer policies. There is therefore much scope for complementary actions with **common objectives** to be undertaken as outlined below.

- **Improve communication with EU citizens.** The aim is to improve the delivery of information citizens need to manage their health and consumer interests and to listen better to their concerns and feed this into policy-making.
- **Increase civil society and stakeholders' participation in EU policy-making.** The aim is to improve consultation to ensure their close participation in policy-making. Activities would include promoting civil society networking, wider public consultations and better representation in consultation bodies. Civil society needs active, expert and articulate voices for health and consumer interests at EU level. There is still a lack of a stable and credible EU consumer movement with grassroots, resources and voice, and this cannot be ignored in the Member States. Similarly, on health there is a need to increase stakeholders' input into policy-making.

⁴ Articles 95, 152 and 153 of the Treaty of the Union.

- **Develop a common approach for integrating health and consumer concerns into other EU policies**, i.e., to deliver within the Commission the integration of health concerns and consumer interests into other policies and to develop ideas and share best practice with Member States on how to develop this at national level. In the **health area**, there is a need to develop Health Impact Assessment as an evaluation tool. There is also much scope for achieving synergies with other policies, including social policy (Health Insurance card, health and safety at work); Information society (eHealth applications); Environment (Environment and health action plan); Research (health research in the framework programmes); Development (HIV/AIDS); Regional policy (health in the Structural Funds) and many others.

In the **consumer** area, most EU policies that regulate or intervene in markets or which affect citizens' rights (data protection, copyright, access to justice) have a profound effect on consumer outcomes. The main current areas are competition policy, information society and essential services (or services of general interest), where core universal services need be established and maintained. Issues related to standardisation and developing of information society are also of key importance to consumers.

- **Enhance scientific advice and risk assessment.** Tackling problems that might impact on health and safety requires good independent scientific advice and thorough risk assessment. Risk assessment is therefore a fundamental element of the joint programme. Proactive risk management measures will be taken by encouraging the early identification of emerging risks; analysing their potential impact; promoting information exchange on hazards and exposure; fostering harmonised approaches to risk assessment across different sectors; promoting training and exchange schemes for assessors; and improving communication between risk assessors and stakeholders.
- **Promote the safety of products and substances of human origin.** Activities would include best practice exchange, awareness raising, implementation guidelines, training and networking, joint surveillance and enforcement projects and systematic development of product safety standards, as regards the following two categories:
 - General product safety, which is a common thread running through consumer actions.

- Safety of products that impact directly on health, including those derived from substances of human origin (such as blood, tissues and cells) that are not tradable for profit. The aim is to support Member States' implementation of Community legislation and to promote the accessibility of these products.
- To **promote** international cooperation, including co-operation with international organisations and third countries in the areas of health and consumer protection.

The EU must take a bigger role in **international** health and tackle global health issues more. Measures foreseen include taking steps to strengthen co-operation with the WHO and with the OECD. The EU must also support candidate countries as well as neighbouring countries on key public health issues and in developing their health systems. Measures foreseen include bilateral initiatives with enlargement and neighbouring countries, exchange of good practices and assistance in tackling health crises.

On **consumer affairs**, international regulatory cooperation is increasingly necessary in areas such as product safety and in dealing with rogue traders. At the multilateral level, the relationship between trade and consumer interests is growing. International Regulatory cooperation also needs to be complemented by dialogue between civil society and their involvement (e.g. in standardisation).

5.3.3. Public health objectives

First, to **protect citizens against health threats**.

Second, to **promote policies that lead to a healthier way of life**.

Third, to **contribute to reducing the incidence of major diseases in the EU**.

Fourth, to contribute to the **development of more effective and efficient health systems**.

Fifth, to support the objectives above by providing **health information and analysis**.

Progress towards these objectives will lead to enabling **European citizens across the EU to enjoy healthier and longer lives** and will contribute to reducing the gap in life expectancy and health status between Member States. Improvements will be monitored through the short list of Community health indicators⁵ and the “healthy life years” structural indicator.

5.3.4. Consumer policy priority areas:

- Better understanding of consumers and markets,
- Better consumer protection regulation
- Better enforcement, monitoring and redress,
- Better informed and educated consumers

Actions will contribute to ensure an **equally high level of protection** for all EU consumers, wherever they live, travel to or buy from in the EU, from risks and threats to their interests. Action covers the safety of goods and services; the fairness of commercial practices and contractual rights for consumers; affordable access to essential services, protection from rogue traders and access to effective means of redress. This should result in reducing the lack of **confidence of consumers in the internal market** and enabling them to make **free and informed choices** from an appropriate range of products. This, in turn, will boost competition and make a significant contribution to the **competitiveness** of EU businesses.

Actions will also contribute to increase the capacity of consumers to promote their own interests, as individuals or through consumer organisations, i.e., helping consumers help themselves. This means **equipping consumers with the tools they need** to take better and more rational decisions in the internal market. This includes the provision of information to consumers about their rights, means of redress but also products and the opportunities of the internal market. This also implies a clear role for the **representatives of consumers**, properly resourced and with sufficient expertise.

⁵ http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_information/indicators/indicators_en.htm.

5.4. Method of Implementation (indicative)

Show below the method(s)⁶ chosen for the implementation of the action.

- X ***Centralised Management***
 - X Directly by the Commission
 - Indirectly by delegation to:
 - X Executive Agency
 - Bodies set up by the Communities as referred to in art. 185 of the Financial Regulation
 - National public-sector bodies/bodies with public-service mission
- Shared or decentralised management***
 - With Member states
 - With Third countries
- X ***Joint management with international organisations (relevant organisations in the areas of health and consumers)***

⁶ If more than one method is indicated please provide additional details in the "Relevant comments" section of this point.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Monitoring system

The Commission monitors the most pertinent indicators throughout the implementation of the new joint programme. The indicators hereunder listed are related to the objectives described under part 5.3 .

Objectives	Indicators
Strengthening synergies for policy delivery	
Improve communication with EU citizens	number of campaigns number of conferences & participants number of publications satisfaction with portal, n. of users number information points' users
Increase civil society and stakeholders' participation in EU policy-making	number of public consultations, meetings, number of conferences and participants number of responses to open consultations number of members of consultation bodies, number and regularity o meetings
Develop a common approach for integrating health and consumer concerns into other EU policies	Number of joint measures with other DGs Number of ISC on which DG SANCO is consulted/Number of SANCO responses to other DGs Health Impact assessments undertaken Explicit references to health policy objectives in other policies
Enhance scientific advice and risk assessment	Number of scientific opinions given Community guidelines or decisions embodying the scientific opinions
Promote the safety of products and substances of human origin	Number of product safety standards developed
Promote international cooperation	Number of initiatives with International organisations Number of initiatives with third countries
Health	
protect citizens against health threats	ECDC becomes operational European co-ordination capacity for responding rapidly to threats is in place Number of projects in this area

promote policies that lead to a healthier way of life	<p>Number of new measures proposed and carried out in new strategies</p> <p>Number of projects in this area</p> <p>Number of events</p> <p>Number of thematic platforms created</p> <p>Number of information/awareness raising publications and target audience reached</p>
contribute to reducing the incidence of major diseases	<p>Number of new measures proposed and carried out in new strategies</p> <p>Number of projects in this area</p> <p>Number of information/awareness raising publications and events and target audience reached</p>
improving effectiveness and efficiency in European health systems	<p>Number of centres of reference identified</p> <p>Number of countries participating in HTA network</p> <p>Number of assessment reports</p>
For all health objectives : Health information and knowledge	<p>Number of projects in this area</p> <p>Number of information/awareness raising publications and events and target audience reached</p> <p>Number of hits in health portal</p> <p>Number of Health reports</p>
Consumer policy	
A better understanding of consumers and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Level of knowledge-base activity (number of reports and data analysis) – integration of the data and analyses into consumer-related Commission initiatives
Better consumer protection regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Level of consumer satisfaction on legislation, opinions on infringements. – Businesses' opinions on the impact of legislation
Better enforcement, monitoring and redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Measure of consumers' satisfaction – evaluation of the efficiency of the different tools, instruments and networks
Better informed and educated consumers	Measure of knowledge and satisfaction of consumers on consumer policy and consumer protection

The implementation of the Community programme entrusted to the executive agency is subject to the control of the Commission and this control is exerted according to the methods, the conditions, the criteria and the parameters which it lays down in the act of delegation defined by Council Regulation (EC) N° 58/2003 laying down the statute for executive agencies to be entrusted with certain tasks in the management of Community programmes⁷, Article 6 (3).

6.2. Evaluation

6.2.1. Ex-ante evaluation

This programme proposal is built on a series of existing Community programmes and measures, some of which have been operational for many years, and which have been the subject of a comprehensive sequence of evaluations, as well as a substantial corpus of experience of administering and implementing the programmes in the Commission (and a former technical assistance office) and within the Member States and other participating countries (particularly the candidate countries).

The new programme was designed taking into account in particular the experience gained through implementing the programmes on public health 2003-2008 and the Consumer Policy Strategy 2002-2006.

The hypothesis of taking no action was considered:

- No action means failure to meet the provisions of articles 152 and 153 of the Treaty.
- No action means that the Commission would not meet the requirement of having a proper legal basis for consumer protection and for health actions during the period 2007-2013 as imposed by the new financial perspectives. (The Health Programme expires at the end of 2008; the consumer programme at the end of 2007). This would make it very difficult to fulfil various legal obligations.
- No action would mean that it would not be possible to take action to increase consumers' confidence in goods and services from other Member States with consequent implications for the effectiveness of the single market. This would cause problems for business which would continue to be confronted with a fragmented market.

⁷ OJ L 11, 16.1.2003, p. 1.

- No action would mean that the Commission would not fulfil its commitment to present a health strategy, following an open consultation in 2004, intended to help prepare the ground for a new strategy. In terms of effects on health, some serious negative impact would arise following the expiry of the current health programme. Health protection in Europe would be undermined as essential health threat surveillance systems and alert mechanisms would find it difficult to operate. There would be inadequate information about important health trends and developments as mechanisms to collect and analyse the data would not function effectively. This would make it harder for health authorities to plan and develop policies and for citizens to take decisions. There would also be a great reduction in actions against trans-frontier health threats eg HIV/AIDS and bioterrorism.
- No action would also mean that the Commission stopped work in areas of central concern to its citizens daily lives and thus lost the possibility to increase visibility and to demonstrate the relevance of its action to them.

Building a joint programme will:

- help bring citizens' issues to the forefront of the EU agenda by providing a joint framework for two policies that impact on citizens' day-to-day life.
- generate **synergies**, exploiting the common objectives of articles 152 (public health) and 153 (consumer protection) of the Treaty (e.g. health protection, citizens' information and education, mainstreaming) and common elements of work under health and consumer policies (e.g. co-operation with Member States, contacts with civil society, risk assessment, international dimension).
- **enhance the coherence of EU policies**, in response to Treaty articles 152 and 153, which require the integration of health and consumer interests in other policy areas.
- **streamline and simplify administrative and budgetary procedures** making Community action more visible, transparent, operational, effective and also flexible (one single programme, one set of procedures, common set of tools, one budget line).

In addition the existing executive agency for the public health programme could have its current mandate adapted to be able to ensure the management tasks of the new programme, including budgetary tasks, which would constitute the best management instrument at the disposal of the Commission⁸. This will in particular ensure :

- Multiplier effect (leverage) enabling the Commission to concentrate on its core competencies;
- Effectiveness and flexibility in the implementation of outsourced tasks;
- Simplification of the procedures used;
- Proximity of the outsourced action to the final beneficiaries.

(a) In the public health area

The public health programme 2003-2008, adopted in September 2002,⁹ represents a major step forward for the implementation of the provisions of Article 152 of the EC Treaty. It provides for the integrated development of a strategy aimed on the one hand at ensuring a high level of health protection in all Community policies and actions and, on the other, at supplementing and coordinating policies and actions carried out by the Member States in the field of health surveillance and information systems, combating transmissible diseases and disease prevention.

In designing the new joint programme proposal, special attention was given to building upon the experience acquired during the first years of operation of the 2003-2008 programme, as well as to integrating the work carried out in various consultations, fora and groups.

⁸ See also the study "Cost-effectiveness assessment of externalisation of European Community' s public health action programme" by Eureval-C3E, of 21.6.2002.

⁹ Decision No 1786/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002 adopting a programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008), OJ L 271, 9/10/2002.

Preparatory work on the health strategy

An open consultation on the future Health Strategy was launched in July 2004. The consultation was carried out on the basis of a public consultation document published on the web-site. All interested parties from the public health area, **public bodies, interest groups and individual citizens**, were invited to participate in the consultation, by means of a written contribution. Almost 200 contributions from national and regional authorities, NGOs, universities, individual citizens and companies have reached the Commission. Following the analysis of the results, a number of policy priority areas have been identified making it necessary to re-orient existing work in order to refine the policy priorities. The result is available in the Commission website¹⁰.

Approximately 1/4 of all respondents including Ireland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, the UK, Lithuania Malta and Poland urged the EU to **pro-actively promote health and prevent illness**. Measures proposed include the need to focus on children and teenagers, to implement a nutrition/obesity strategy, to tackle smoking and alcohol, to address a wide range of issues affecting health and to act on important diseases including cancer, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases.

Approximately 1/5 of all respondents including France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Lithuania asked the EU to **mainstream health**. Respondents urged the Commission to implement a **comprehensive and coherent EU approach to health, encompassing policies as diverse** as Education, Trade, Internal Market, Social, Environment, Agriculture, External, Transport and Regional development. Several respondents including France, Ireland, Sweden and Finland raised the need for a Health Impact Assessment system.

The need to position health as a **driver of economic growth** and to disseminate evidence was raised by Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Malta and the UK. Some NGOs and Germany, Ireland and Sweden asked for health to become part of the **Lisbon agenda**.

Many stressed the need to **address health inequalities** by increasing funding for health. Respondents also urged the EU to **involve stakeholders more closely in policy-making**, to support the civil society, to take a stronger role on **international health** and to step up efforts **in the analysis and dissemination of data**.

¹⁰ http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_overview/strategy/reflection_process_en.htm.

Finally, many respondents also urged the EU to **increase resources allocated to health**, for the Public Health Programme to better serve policy priorities, to improve dissemination of project results, to cover neighbouring countries and to increase co-funding.

Respondents raise a large number of additional specific issues including the need to focus more on mental health, the challenges posed by an ageing population, the need to increase quality in healthcare, to secure patients' rights and safety, to set clear rules for patient and professional mobility, for health technology assessment and research.

Health systems

In 2003, a high level reflection process on patient mobility and healthcare developments in the EU was launched at ministerial level. Working groups composed of Member State health ministers or senior representatives, and stakeholders met throughout the year. In December 2003, a ministerial level meeting including ministers from acceding countries, adopted a report containing 19 recommendations for action at EU level. The Commission responded in presenting three Communications¹¹ in April 2004. To take forward these recommendations, a High Level Group on health services and medical care was established with working groups on the following areas : cross-border healthcare purchasing and provision, health professionals, centres of reference, health technology assessment, information and e-health, health impact assessment and health systems, patient safety. A report setting out progress at this stage and orientations for future work was endorsed by the Council in December 2004. The need to take forward work on the cooperation of health systems justifies the creation of a new action strand under the selected option.

Involvement of stakeholders

Health policy making must respond to the needs and concerns of citizens. It is necessary to build up the organisations representing patients and those developing the public health agenda so that civil society is able to make the constructive contribution needed to public health policy.

¹¹ COM (2004) 301 final, COM (2004) 304., COM (2004) 356.

Currently, patient groups and non governmental organisations in the health field can find it difficult to develop initiatives at EU level and to stabilise their organisations because they have inadequate resources.

For example active participation in the EU Health policy forum, which brings stakeholders together to discuss policy issues, requires a level of organisational capacity and resources that many NGOs lack. Associations are not funded for their core work as such, because the legal basis of the Public Health Programme 2003-2008 does not allow such direct funding. The Commission is therefore proposing operational grants as well as project grants to provide core funding to certain NGOs, including patient groups, in order to help them develop their organisational capacity and put themselves on a sound basis.

Need for additional budget and added-value

The programme proposal reinforces the existing three strands of the Public Health Programme (Information, Health threats and promoting health through addressing health determinants). The programme also includes three new action areas which are essential to respond to the needs identified: response to health threats, prevention of diseases and co-operation between health systems. Below are the main reasons why an additional budget is needed and the added value of Community action:

First, the current health budget is **too limited to fully comply with Treaty provisions**. For example, the Community has a Treaty obligation to protect citizens against health **threats**. Threats such as SARS show the need for increased EU capacity to help Member States react to such threats and to co-ordinate a response in order to minimise the risk of spread of infection within the EU. The current budget does not enable the Community to effectively pursue this obligation. The Treaty also foresees Community action to **encourage Members States' co-operation** on health. However, so far, co-operation has been limited to the High Level Group on health services which has no operational budget.

Second, the three new strands also reflect existing Commission engagements and policy developments. The Commission strategic objectives for 2005-2009 stress the importance of countering threats to citizens' health and safety at EU level: hence a new **strand on reaction to threats** which requires substantial resources. The new strand on **health systems co-operation** responds to Member States' requests and the Lisbon process conclusion that European support to improve health systems is "*envisaged and can provide important added value*". The strand on **preventing specific diseases** responds to repeated requests and to the outcome of the open consultation on health. In addition, the first two strands (reaction to threats and **health systems co-operation**) also correspond to two areas where the Community Health mandate would be expanded in the Constitution.

Third, **as underlined in the Lisbon process**, there is a need to reduce the major differences between Member States in terms of life expectancy, health status and health systems capability. Following enlargement, supporting in particular the new Member States to develop their health systems requires additional resources. In addition to infrastructure investment to which the Community Structural Funds can contribute, there is a need for the Community to help these countries in terms of training, expertise, capacity building, preparedness, prevention and promotion, as well as a need for analysis on their health investment needs.

Finally, **the EU population ageing** and its potential impact on the sustainability of public finances, not least from the relative decline in the working population, requires EU action to help Member States cope with this challenge.

Cost-effectiveness

Improving cost-efficiency is one of the main reasons for bringing together the existing Health and Consumer programmes into a single framework. The overall programme will benefit from economies of scale and from the streamlining of administrative and budgetary procedures, including common tools. Using the same tools and procedures on common actions will lead to savings in terms of organisation and management tasks and will therefore translate into a cost/input reduction. The extension of the existing Public Health Programme executive agency to support the whole of the proposed programme will also lead to savings in terms of input as regards tasks related with tendering and organisation of meetings. The outsourcing of such administrative tasks to the executive agency will also enable the Commission to focus on policy making and conception tasks, including developing significant links with other policies.

In the health part, more emphasis will be put on highly visible large-scale projects, which should result in a better cost-efficiency ratio (small scale projects are more labour intensive and necessarily with more limited results). In addition, the programme foresees improving the way projects results are exploited and disseminated, which will increase projects' impact and visibility. The outsourcing of administrative tasks will enable the Commission to focus on ensuring that health crises and emergencies are better handled, that project results are better disseminated, to expand work with stakeholders and to develop policy work on e.g. health inequalities, ageing and children's health, which are not limited to a specific programme strand.

(b) Consumer protection

- Relevance of the consumer policy part of the new Programme

The Consumer Policy Strategy which was initiated in 2002 brought several major improvements to the functioning of European Consumer policy, in particular with:

- putting into place a mid-term programme (5 years were foreseen from 2002 to 2006);
- being flexible: a rolling plan of actions, revised every 18 months is annexed to the programme;
- putting emphasis on a need for a knowledge-based consumer policy;
- developing capacity building actions in favour of consumer associations;
- developing education actions, in particular towards young consumers;

In addition, the new joint programme tackles issues mentioned in previous evaluations (see 6.2.2.b)):

- combine the consumer policy programme or strategy and its related financial framework;
- increase the budget devoted to consumer policy;
- better match the implementation of the consumer programme or strategy with available human resources with the use of a new "Consumer Institute" department within the existing executive agency;

- improve enforcement: this is one of the major consumer policy objectives of the new programme.

- Added value

For consumer policy in particular, the increase in budget will allow a better implementation of its main objectives. Indeed, there will be no major changes in these objectives compared to the Consumer Policy Strategy 2002-2006. However, the new budget allocation will provide means to put a clear emphasis on three major areas / objectives, namely:

- Knowledge base (“a better understanding of consumers and markets”)
- Enforcement (“better enforcement, monitoring and redress”)
- Empowerment of consumers (“better informed and educated consumers”)

These three major objectives will receive the large majority of funds available under the operational budget.

Better added value will also be reached with the leverage effect made possible with the existence of the “Consumer Institute” department of the executive agency. It will increase both the operational capacities for consumer policy and the policy and analysis capacities of the Commission services.

- Cost-effectiveness

Therefore, cost-effectiveness of the consumer policy part of the new joint programme benefits from the leverage effect provided with the existence of the “Consumer Institute” department of the executive agency. There is no dispersion. As we mentioned, priority areas remain broadly comparable to the ones of the Consumer Policy Strategy. Now that several pilot actions tested under the Consumer Policy Strategy have proven their interest, it is time to amplify this effort. This is what should allow an extended operational budget and the administrative capacity of the executive agency’s “Consumer Institute” department.

6.2.2. Measures taken following an intermediate/ex-post evaluation (lessons learned from similar experiences in the past)

(a) Ex post evaluation of the former 8 public health programmes

The role of the European Community in the field of public health, as defined by the Treaty, is to complement Member States' action by promoting research, providing health information and education, encouraging cooperation and fostering policy coordination among Member States through incentive measures. An evaluation of the 8 Community programmes of 1996-2002 was carried out in 2004¹². The main objective was to assess whether the goals were achieved in the EU through these action programmes and to locate the genuine added value of European intervention in the field of public health.

The evaluation shows that the Programmes had an overall positive added value and calls for further investment by the EU in Public Health. It gives a number of recommendations : some of the issues raised have already been addressed when building the Public health programme 2003-2008. However room for improvement remains for the following areas:

- develop a complete and coherent theory of action for the general public health framework;
- clarify the priorities the programme seeks to meet and the levels targeted;
- be structured and research synergies and complementarities between the policy instruments and the research areas;
- in the area of health determinants, redirect a substantial part of the new programme towards the aspects of these diseases which have not been fully researched and towards tackling the issue of diseases from a preventive point of view;
- to allow more room, in cases regarding the share of responsibilities between the EU and the Member States, for a re-orientation of the EU priorities towards emerging issues and innovative approaches;

¹² Deloitte report of 2004 : "Final Evaluation of the eight Community Action Programmes on Public Health (1996-2002) – web link : http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_programme/evaluation_en.htm.

- to maximise the possibilities to exchange information and knowledge between Member States, notably to allow bridging the gap between countries lagging behind the most advanced states, specially considering the recent enlargement;
- to set up a systematic internal and external communication policy;
- to enhance training activities, as it is the most valuable way of disseminating methods and best practices;
- to reserve financing in the new programme for the effective and large networks, i.e. which are representative in terms of partners involved and coverage of the EU as a whole, so to ensure their sustainability.

These recommendations will be reflected as far as possible in the construction of the new programme.

(b) Consumer protection

Consumer protection policy can build on the lessons taken from former programmes, in particular the Consumer policy action plan 1999-2001¹³ and the Consumer policy Strategy 2002-2006¹⁴. Some measures which were recommended in the ex-post evaluation of the Consumer Policy action plan had already been integrated in the Consumer Policy Strategy. Some specific evaluations have been carried out and were taken into account.¹⁵

An ex-post evaluation¹⁶ of the Consumer policy action plan draws the following recommendations (abstract):

¹³ http://europa.eu.int/comm/consumers/cons_int/serv_gen/links/action_plan/ap01_en.pdf.

¹⁴ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/c_137/c_13720020608en00020023.pdf.

¹⁵ *Evaluation of 1995-199 subventions to consumer organisations operating at European level*, final report, The evaluation partnership, 16 November 2001; *Ex-ante budgetary evaluation of a possible merger of EEJ-Net and the ECC network and assessment of the pilot phase of the EEJ-Net*, final report, EPEC, July 2004; *Evaluation of the financial support for specific projects article 2c) of Decision 283/1999/EC*, Yellow Window, final report, 13 October 2004; *Intermediate evaluation of European consumer centres' network (Euroguichets)*, CIVIC, final report, 10 November 2004.

¹⁶ *Ex-post evaluation of the Consumer Policy action plan 1999-2001*, final report, Bureau Van Dijk Management Consultants – 16 December 2004.

“Definition of the action plan

1. Develop **more flexible action plans**, capable of reacting to new situations but stable enough to ensure the continuity of the Commission policy strategy.
2. **Combine the consumer policy action plan or strategy and its related financial framework into one document**, with the objective that they should be of equal duration and that there is good coherence of the planned actions.

Generation of broader impact

3. Make a **very clear distinction between a policy document like the action plan** - being a sort of declaration of intent - **and a management plan** - providing information on the progress of outputs and impacts.
4. **Better match the implementation of the Commission consumer policy** (that has ambitious objectives) **with DG SANCO (limited) human and financial resources**. For the Commission, this means:
 - Define priorities.
 - *Be clear to consumer organisations* on what is the role and what are the priorities of the Commission on consumer policy, in particular regarding the funding of and assistance to consumer organisations.
 - *Strengthen co-operation with Member States* in particular within co-operation on administrative enforcement.
 - *Build on existing infrastructures and networks* created either by other DGs or by Member States.
 - *Make the other DGs more aware of consumer interests* and encourage direct contacts between them and the consumer organisations.
 - *Increase the budget of DG SANCO*.
5. **Optimise the complementarities and synergies between the different networks or entities** contributing to the implementation of the Commission consumer policy.
6. **Reinforce the partnership with field organisations** through:
 - *Reinforced participation of the consumer organisations in the policy-making process*.
 - *More transparent communication to consumer organisations*.
 - *The increased role of the Euroguichets, the EEJ-Net, the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN), consumer associations, etc.*

7. **Reinforce communication** with Member States and consumer organisations and between Member States and consumer organisations through exchanges on:
 - *priorities and consumer needs* at European and national/regional level.
 - *Commission actions and the progress* made by the Member States and consumer organisations on the implementation, use and enforcement of the Commission actions and possibly on related best practices.
8. **Improve enforcement** through:
 - Continuing the work initiated during the action plan on co-operation in enforcement.
 - Sustaining the development of consumer organisations in the countries lacking effective enforcement, such as in the new Member States.
9. **Wherever possible, repeat the well-structured approach used during the revision of the General Product Safety Directive**, which was based on the preliminary study of the needs for improvement, good co-operation with the Member States and the consultation of stakeholders.
10. **Continue to base the development of actions on informed judgement** through the use of the knowledge-base and the making of impact assessments and evaluations (*ex-ante* and *ex-post*).

Impact assessment framework

11. **Regularly assess the impact assessment framework**, for instance every two years, in order that it reflects changing consumer policy objectives, the emergence of new key issues (to be measured to know whether the Commission consumer policy is successful in supporting its objectives) or improvements in data availability.

In its concluding remarks, the Report on the implementation and evaluation of Community activities 2002-2003 in favour of consumers under the general framework as established by Decision 283/1999/EC¹⁷ underlined the following elements:

¹⁷ To be adopted by the Commission.

"With respect to the previous years, expenditure commitments in 2002 and 2003 were generally more policy-driven than was the case in 1999-2001. This is in large part the result of the Consumer Policy Strategy 2002-2006, which defined clear objectives and a more coherent approach to consumer policy. In particular, actions to build up a knowledge-base for consumer policy have increased in importance with respect to previous years. As they become available, the results feed into policy development and financial programming. This trend was further strengthened with the entry into force of Decision 20/2004/EC that substitutes Decision 283/1999/EC. The new framework provides support only for actions that support EU consumer policy.

Efforts to rationalize and improve the efficiency of the European Consumer Centers and Extra-Judicial networks have led to a decision to merge the two into a single structure. The results of evaluations are also prompting efforts to better focus the activities of the network on assistance with cross-border consumer problems. A planned review of the function of the networks within the larger framework of consumer redress instruments, including small claims and injunctions/class actions by consumer organizations, will help to better define consumer needs to which the networks aim to respond.

With respect to European level consumer associations, the experience with AEC has proved that, in spite of the financial support provided from the Community budget, the feasibility of an effective second general consumer organization at EU level is low and that the national consumer associations that are not part of BEUC do not have the means to manage an effective EU-level organization.

Evaluations and critical assessments have provided the basis for a substantial reorientation of information and education actions. The pilots of the new actions will be subject of interim evaluations to measure if they deliver improved impact.

With respect to specific projects, this instrument appears to be more effective as a means of supporting national consumer organizations and other NGO's than as a policy tool, and its concrete impact on the level of consumer protection in the EU is found to be scarce. In that light, new instruments to support the work of consumer associations, in particular the capacity building actions as introduced by Decision 20/2004/EC, deserve to be given a higher priority."

6.2.3. Terms and frequency of future evaluation

Details and frequency of planned evaluation:

The Commission will draw up two successive evaluation reports based on an external independent evaluation, which will be communicated to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

Mid-term report: the first evaluation will be undertaken after the mid-point of the programme. The object of this report is to provide an initial assessment of the impact and effectiveness of the programme on the basis of the results obtained. Any changes or adjustments that are deemed necessary will be proposed by the Commission for the second half of the programme.

Final Report: An external evaluation report covering the entire period of operation of the Programme will be carried out, to assess the implementation of the Programme.

Furthermore, the Commission plans to audit beneficiaries in order to check that Community funds are being used properly. The results of audits will form the subject of a written report.

Evaluation of the results obtained:

Information providing a measure of the performance, results and impact of the Programme will be taken from the following sources:

- statistical data compiled on the basis of the information from application dossiers and the monitoring of beneficiaries' contracts;
- audit reports on a sample of programme beneficiaries ;
- use of the results of the executive agency's evaluations and audits.

7. Anti-fraud measures

All the contracts, conventions and legal undertakings concluded between the Commission and the beneficiaries under the programme foresee the possibility of an audit at the premises of the beneficiary by the Commission's services or by the Court of Auditors, as well as the possibility of requiring the beneficiaries to provide all relevant documents and data concerning expenses relating to such contracts, conventions or legal undertakings up to 5 years after the contractual period. Beneficiaries are subject to the requirement to provide reports and financial accounts, which are analysed as to the eligibility of the costs and the content, in line with the rules on Community financing and taking account of contractual obligations, economic principles and good financial management.

8. DETAILS OF RESOURCES

8.1. Objectives of the proposal in terms of their financial cost

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

(Headings of Objectives, actions and outputs should be provided)	Type of output	Av. cost	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013 and later		TOTAL	
			No. outputs	Total cost	No. outputs	Total cost	No. outputs	Total costs	No. out-puts	Total cost	No. out-puts	Total cost	No. out-puts	Total cost	No. out-puts	Total cost	No. outputs	Total cost
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE No.1 actions with common objectives																		
Action 1 : Improve communication with EU citizens	Projects, conferences, studies, meetings	1,000	1	1,315	2	1,668	2	1,959	2	2,460	3	3,384	4	4,453	5	4,802	20	20,043
Action 2 Increase civil society and stakeholders' participation in policy-making	Projects, conferences, studies, meetings	1,000	1	1,363	2	1,716	2	2,010	3	2,512	3	3,418	4	4,438	5	4,769	20	20,225
Action 3 : Develop a common approach for integrating health and consumer concerns into other EU policies	Projects, conferences, studies, meetings	1,000	1	1,299	2	1,620	2	1,891	2	2,349	3	3,151	4	4,014	4	4,294	19	18,619

Action 4 : promote international cooperation	Pro- jects, confe- rences, studies, net- works, mee- tings	1,000	1	0,927	1	1,168	1	1,368	2	1,710	2	2,329	3	3,026	3	3,253	14	13,781
Action 5 : detection, evaluation and communication of risks																		
scientific committees *	Opi- nions, mee- tings		80	0,362	80	0,362	80	0,398	80	0,438	80	0,482	80	0,530	80	0,584	560	3,156
other	Pro- jects, confe- rences, studies, mee- tings	1,000	1	0,834	1	1,139	1	1,358	2	1,753	2	2,484	3	3,296	4	3,522	14	14,386
Action 6 : Promote the safety of goods and of substances of human origin	Pro- jects, confe- rences, studies, net- works, mee- tings	1,000	2	1,505	2	1,859	2	2,161	3	2,667	4	3,520	4	4,390	5	4,671	21	20,772
Sub-total Objective 1			87	7,606	89	9,532	91	11,146	93	13,890	98	18,767	104	24,146	105	25,895	668	110,981

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE No.2 health.....																		
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Sub objective 1 : protect citizens against health threats

Action 1 : surveillance and control of health threats	Projects, networks, conferences, meetings	1,000	12	12,482	14	13,940	15	15,208	18	18,211	25	24,864	32	31,602	33	33,193	150	149,501
Action 2 : deliver response to health threats	Projects, networks, conferences, meetings	1,000	4	4,438	8	7,864	10	10,139	14	13,926	20	20,343	30	29,563	33	33,193	119	119,466
Sub objective 2: promote policies that lead to a healthier way of life																		
Action 3 : health determinants	Projects, networks, conferences, meetings	1,000	14	13,869	15	15,370	16	16,053	19	18,747	25	25,466	32	32,010	33	33,193	155	154,708
Sub objective 3: contribute to reducing the incidence of major diseases																		
Action 4 : prevention of diseases	Projects, networks, conferences, meetings	1,000	3	2,774	6	6,077	9	9,294	13	13,390	20	19,740	29	29,155	33	33,193	114	113,624

Sub objective 4: contribute to development of more effective and efficient health systems																		
Action 5 : health systems cooperation	Pro-jects, net-works, confe-rences, mee-tings	1,000	2	2,496	5	5,362	10	10,139	13	13,390	20	19,740	29	29,155	33	33,193	113	113,476
All sub objectives																		
Action 6: health information and knowledge	Pro-jects, net-works, confe-rences, mee-tings, reports, web portal	1,000	14	13,869	16	15,728	15	15,208	19	18,747	25	25,466	32	32,010	33	33,193	154	154,221
Sub-total Objective 2			50	49,928	64	64,340	76	76,042	96	96,411	136	135,620	183	183,495	199	199,159	805	804,995
OPERATIO-NAL OBJECTIVE No.3 Consumer protection ¹																		
Action 1: a better understanding of consumers and markets		1,000	4	3,745	5	5,314	6	6,202	7	7,308	9	8,505	9	8,644	9	8,663	48	48,382
Action 2: better consumer protection regulation		1,000	1	0,926	1	1,430	2	1,618	2	1,906	2	2,219	2	2,255	2	2,260	13	12,614
Action 3: better enforcement, monitoring and redress		1,000	6	5,762	6	6,434	7	7,281	9	8,579	10	9,984	10	10,147	10	10,170	58	58,357

Action 4: better informed and educated consumers		1,000	6	5,556	6	5,719	6	6,472	8	7,626	9	8,875	9	9,020	9	9,040	52	52,308
Action 5: specific projects		1,000	3	2,531	3	2,550	3	2,697	3	3,177	4	3,698	4	3,758	4	3,767	22	22,178
Sub-total Objective n			19	18,522	21	21,447	24	24,269	29	28,597	33	33,281	34	33,824	34	33,899	194	193,838
TOTAL COST				76,055		95,319		111,457		138,898		187,668		241,465		258,954		1109,815

* Based on an indemnity of 300 Euros for participating in a full day's meeting and an indemnity of 400 Euros for the scientific opinion made by the rapporteur

8.2. Administrative Expenditure

8.2.1. Number and type of human resources

Types of post		Staff to be assigned to management of the action using existing and/or additional resources (number of posts/FTEs)						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Officials or temporary staff[1] (17 01 01)	A*/AD	34	36	38	40	42	42	42
	B*, C*/AST	22	24	26	28	30	30	30
Staff financed[2] by art. 17 01 02		23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Other staff [3] financed by art. 17 01 04/05								
TOTAL		79	83	87	91	95	95	95

The calculation includes the existing resources devoted to the two current programmes, and the new requested staff, subject to agreement under the annual procedure of resources allocation (APS/PDB). The increase in the Commission staff is needed to undertake the conceptual and strategic preparatory work, specially during the first years of the programme, and to exploit the results coming from the programme and proposals. Moreover, the work on developing enforcement cooperation with Member States, as well as the intensification of capacity-building activities aimed at consumer organisations will require strengthening of Commission resources

It does not include the executive agency's staff.

8.2.2. Description of tasks deriving from the action

The **joint programme** will build on the two existing programmes (and maintain their core elements), put forward new action strands and expand on existing activities respectively on health and on consumer protection.

As regards **Health**, the joint programme reinforces the existing three strands of the Public Health Programme (Information, Health threats and promoting health through addressing health determinants). It also proposes three new action areas: rapid response to health threats, prevention of diseases and co-operation between health systems.

As regards **consumer** protection, the joint programme reinforces and re-focuses the themes of the current programme (high common level of consumer protection; effective enforcement and the proper involvement of consumer organisations). A higher priority is given to information and

education and improving the understanding of how markets function to the benefit of business and consumers.

The current executive agency will also be extended to deal with Consumer issues. An extension of the executive agency, to be called “**Consumer Institute**”, will enable the Commission to carry out projects which had so far only be done at the pilot project level (e.g. education tools) and to be the necessary scale and visibility to actions meant to strengthen the “knowledge base” for consumer policy making (e.g. price surveys, quality of products) or to develop capacity building actions (training of consumers’ organisations staff, of enforcers from the Member States).

The existence of the “Consumer Institute” will enable an increase in the visibility and the impact of such actions, and it will free resources in the Commission to make use of these actions, in particular the knowledge base ones, for policy development..

8.2.3. Sources of human resources (statutory)

(When more than one source is stated, please indicate the number of posts originating from each of the sources)

- X Posts currently allocated to the management of the programme to be replaced or extended
- Posts pre-allocated within the APS/PDB exercise for year n
- X Posts to be requested in the next APS/PDB procedure
- Posts to be redeployed using existing resources within the managing service (internal redeployment)
- Posts required for year n although not foreseen in the APS/PDB exercise of the year in question

8.2.4. Other Administrative expenditure included in reference amount (XX 01 04/05
– Expenditure on administrative management)

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Budget line (number and heading)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 and later	TOTAL
1. Technical and administrative assistance (including related staff costs)								
Executive agency	6,795	8,481	9,860	11,729	12,655	12,755	12,755	75,029
Other technical and administrative assistance								
– intra muros	1,650	1,680	1,743	1,810	2,091	2,170	2,255	13,399
– extra muros	0,500	0,520	0,941	0,563	0,586	0,611	1,036	4,757
Total Technical and administrative assistance	8,945	10,681	12,543	14,102	15,332	15,535	16,046	93,185

These costs include the programme's contribution to the operating costs of the Health and Consumer Executive agency, and notably the personnel costs to the agency for this programme. These costs correspond to an estimation of 44 people (statutory personnel at the agency and contractual agents) in 2007 and 98 people in 2013; the increase of personnel over the period results from the increase in the volume of activity entrusted to the agency, stemming from the increase in the budget allocated for the different activities which it will be responsible for managing.

8.2.5. Financial cost of human resources and associated costs not included in the reference amount

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Type of human resources	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 and later
Officials and temporary staff (17 01 01)	6,048	6,48	6,912	7,344	7,776	7,776	7,776
Staff financed by Art 17 01 02 (auxiliary, END, contract staff, etc.) (specify budget line)	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484
Total cost of Human Resources and associated costs (NOT in reference amount)	8,532	8,964	9,396	9,828	10,26	10,26	10,26

Calculation – Officials and Temporary agents

Calculation includes overheads expenses and is based on the average cost in the Commission

Calculation– *Staff financed under art. XX 01 02*

Calculation includes overheads expenses and is based on the average cost in the Commission

8.2.6 Other administrative expenditure not included in reference amount

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
17 01 02 11 01 – Missions	0,750	0,754	0,758	0,761	0,765	0,769	0,773	3,795
17 01 02 11 02 – Meetings & Conferences; and Committees	2,000	2,010	2,020	2,030	2,040	2,051	2,061	10,121
17 01 02 11 04 – Studies & consultations	0,600	0,603	0,606	0,609	0,612	0,615	0,618	3,036
17 01 02 11 05 – Information systems	0,750	0,754	0,758	0,761	0,765	0,769	0,773	3,795
2. Total Other Management Expenditure (XX 01 02 11)	4,100	4,121	4,141	4,162	4,183	4,204	4,225	20,748
3. Other expenditure of an administrative nature (specify including reference to budget line)								
Total Administrative expenditure, other than human resources and associated costs (NOT included in reference amount)	4,100	4,121	4,141	4,162	4,183	4,204	4,225	20,748

Calculation - *Other administrative expenditure not included in reference amount*

The needs for human and administrative resources shall be covered within the allocation granted to the managing Directorate-General in the framework of the annual allocation procedure.