

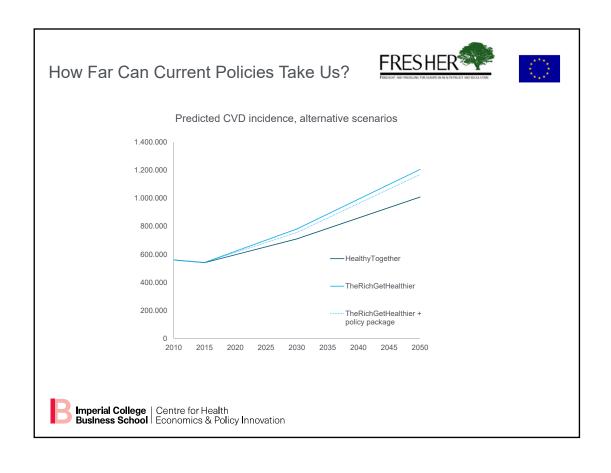
The Future of Health in Europe

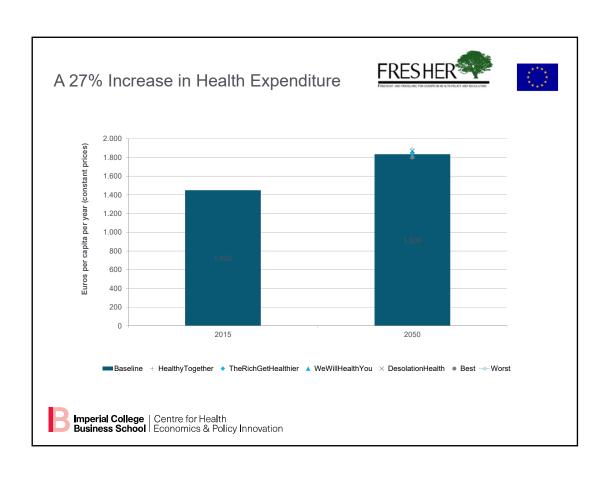




- · Inequalities
- · Productivity and economic growth
- · Innovation in medicine and public health
- Citizen empowerment
- · Climate change and decarbonisation
- Demographic trends and migration
- Urbanisation
- · Agriculture and global food chains







What Policy Options?

- Increasing choice
- Information, education, influencing established preferences (nudging)
- Raising prices on unhealthy choices
- Banning unhealthy behaviours



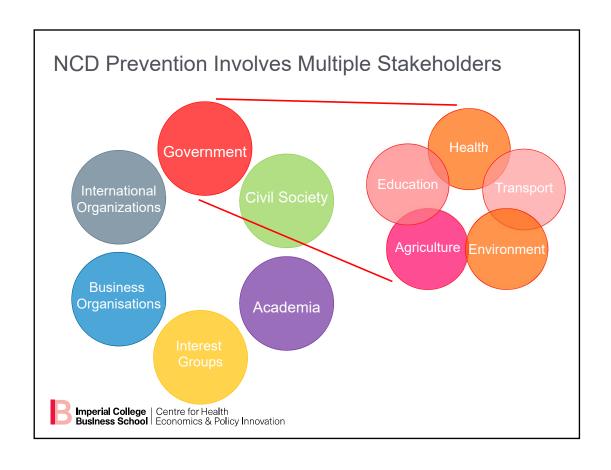


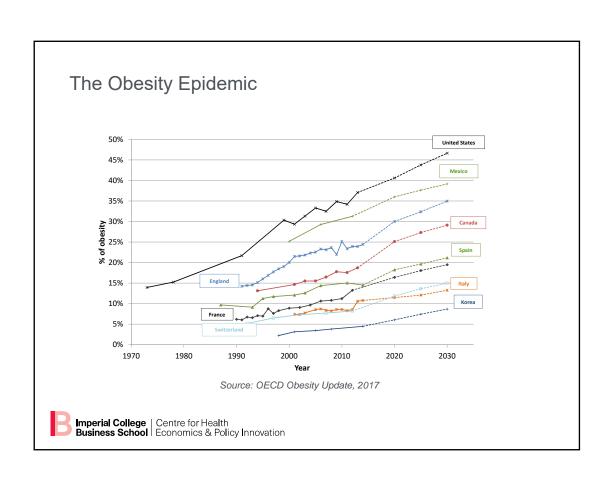
Alternative Policy Approaches

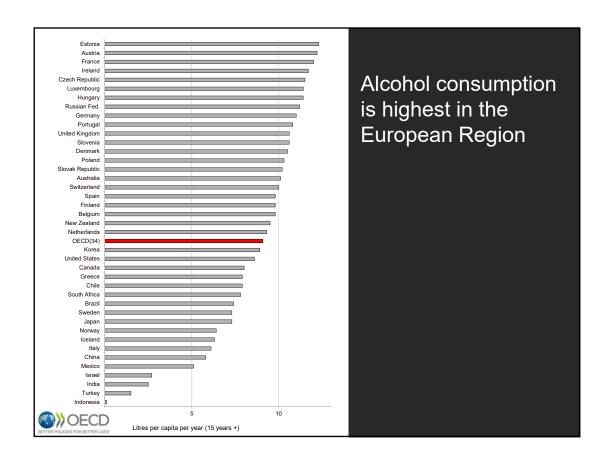
An Example on Food Product Reformulation

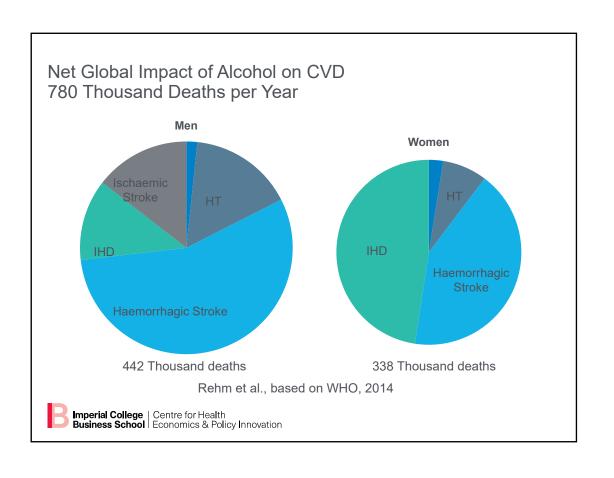
- Fiscal policies: taxes and subsidies (e.g. SSBs)
- Bans on specific ingredients (e.g. industrial trans-fat)
- Voluntary targets and initiatives (e.g. salt)
- Multi-stakeholder approaches











Conclusions

- In all plausible future scenarios, CVD cases (both new and prevalent) will increase further in the coming decades
- This will lead to increase morbidity, production losses and health care expenditures
- · Risk factors for CVD are still widespread, some are expanding
- The health policy response in Europe has been weak at best
- Multi-stakeholder approaches can help, when government leadership is strong and results are rigorously monitored

