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Health as Investment Expenditure



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1. Health as investment

Key point of my speech: an increasing proportion **of health expenditure has an obvious inve** component: it **produces multi-year benefits** that last **more than one year:** e.g., the cases of vand ATMPs.

COVID-19 has highlighted that **healthcare** is a fundamental investment for any coun determines the economic and social sustainability of any nation

the **value** of human life and life in **good health** are key for **growth potential**: vaccines solve, less permanently, pandemics. In the same way, ATMPs permanently treat different serious lo pathologies



1 Health as investment

Vaccines and ATMPs clearly enrich the physical, human and technological capital stock of a cou

The problem is then: how can they be economically/accounted for?

What is the correct method of accounting health expenditures as investment?



2 Definition of investment

distinction between current and capital expenditure is an old issue in Public Economics d essentially is based on the assessment of the "different duration of the effect produced by go services"

Expenditure is current if it is related to the purchase of goods and services whose "benefits are exin the accounting year in which the expenditure takes place';

Expenditure is an investment (capital account) when it 'affects several years'

EU rules and Italian Public accounting rules (RGS, 2019): Investment expenses identify all expenditures that 'directly or indirectly affect the formation of national, physical and human capital'.

public investment is the "volume of expenditure that the State and other public administrations bear with the aim of increasing the stock of physical and technological capital"



3 Are ATMP investments under an economic point of view?

I will briefly make the case of ATMPs: ATMPs expenditure in principle can be considered investment (may be included in gross fixed capital formation)

ATMPs therapies have in fact very special characteristics:

- a. they show a high timing asymmetry between the emergence of costs which are almost all
 and that of benefits
- b. they produce direct and indirect benefits over time:
 - In terms of healthcare costs savings, drug consumption, reduction of health services of different kir
 - In terms of value: the increase in life expectancy, the improvement of the qualities of human life; in productivity, higher tax revenues; and so on..



4 Revisions of national accounts: recent experience

In the last 30 years, we have had many innovations in European System of National Accounts (Eurosta

in the 1993 SNA, the scope of investment was expanded to include **software**, **mining exploration originals**, and valuables expenses

In the SNA 2008, the scope of investment was expanded to include R&D and military defense spe bomb or a bullet are considered as an investment...) (a bullet is fully consumed and destroyed in the of shooting...)

The **2010 ESA** expressly acknowledges that: "research and development expenditure" and expenditure" are investment in nature, so they are recorded as gross fixed capital formation and no locurrent expenditure. (SEC 2010).

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5 Conclusion: to consider and qualify ATMPs as investment expenditure

The time has come to review and update the current European accounting conventions in extensive way

An increasing share of current expenditure (health, environment, education, etc.) is necess to increase a nation's capital economic stock and assets (and therefore can be considered least in part, as an investment expenditure)

The accounting criteria are the result of a compromise and are essentially an account convention.....

It can and must be updated in the course of technological conditions, according to the deg of economic and social development, and the common feeling of nations and peoples.

Accounting criteria are not 'holy Tablets of the law'

