**European Union Child Guarantee – challenges raised by the welcome promise of free healthcare for marginalised children**

**Abstract**

Background

Children are dependent on the way in which society provides healthcare, with primary and preventive care being initial components. They also have a generally acclaimed right to health, and to lack of impediment to access to healthcare. In a major initiative the European Parliament has proposed a Child Guarantee to include free access to healthcare for marginalised children, and a Feasibility Study has been completed with positive results. However, there has been little analysis of national policies toward free access to healthcare for children, including longer term treatment, mental health, or adolescent health services, or of charges and indirect financial barriers to access

Methods

Data on policies for children’s access to healthcare from two recent European Community wide studies were re-analysed and matched. Primary care, immunisation, surveillance screening, minor illness, a more significant medium-term condition, and reproductive health were included. Additionally, data from a European survey of children reported as having unmet medical needs, were revisited. Composite summaries relating to all 28 EU countries as of 2019 were produced.

Results

Only three EU-28 countries provided totally free services, though 26 countries provide free primary and preventive services. There is evidence of some children having unmet medical needs in 21 countries, with Expense being the main quoted factor.

Conclusion

There is widespread variation across Europe in free access for children to healthcare; little comparative study of policies and their effects on enabling or hindering access, and minimal data collection. This compromises achievement of the Guarantee and initiatives are needed.

249 /250 words

**Key words:** child health; access; affordability; primary care; immunisation; reproductive health; penalties

**Introduction**

Within the European Union (EU), healthcare is a national competence and each country controls its own health policy. Eurostat produces comparative statistics, and the Commission itself undertakes focussed inter-state activities in specific fields such as reference networks for rare diseases, and aspects of public health planning.

The Commission has facilitated a major initiative in the health and healthcare of the elderly, focussed on health rather than just health systems [1]. In contrast, comparatively little attention has been paid to healthcare for children, other than some single topic actions such as in support of immunisation. However, there is known to be considerable variety in children’s healthcare provision across the EU, including differences in funding models, delivery structures, and professional roles [2,3,4,5].

A New Recognition of Children including their Health

All EU member states are signatories to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) [6], and there is active monitoring by the EU of member states’ compliance. More recently, EU bodies have realised that children are important as the forthcoming adult population as well as citizens in their own right. In 2013 the Commission issued a Recommendation on Investing in Children – Breaking the Cycle of Deprivation [7] which emphasised the importance of investing in infrastructure and services in order to reduce economic and other circumstances adversely affecting children - though this guidance was holistic and not specific to health. Recognising the importance of vaccination and concerned about declining rates, the Council of Europe produced initiatives, though outside the context of overall integrated child health preventive programmes [8,9]. Most recently, the EU Expert Panel on Effective Ways of Investing in Health has considered immunisation, including looking at barriers to uptake [10].

Proposed EU ‘Child Guarantee’

The new significant development in supporting marginalised children came from the European Parliament, which in 2017 asked the Commission to examine the concept of a European Child Guarantee for marginalised children of “free healthcare, free education, free early childhood education and care, decent housing and adequate nutrition” [11,12]. This makes the promise of a free healthcare service for marginalised children central, but without defining either ‘healthcare’ or ‘free’. This impedes intentions to fulfil the Guarantee, as healthcare and financial barriers are complex and inadequately understood and therefore guaranteeing them is compromised.

In order to introduce factual evidence to the discussion, this paper uses data from two recent EU-wide studies, and other material including survey statistics, to assess the situation regarding free child healthcare policy in EU member states. It also highlights the minimal data on healthcare need or delivery to children. Addressing these knowledge gaps will be essential to progressing the healthcare promise which leads the Child Guarantee.

**Methods**

Two recent EU-wide studies, key reports, and recent databases were analysed to highlight the current inadequate knowledge of ‘free’ children’s healthcare, financial barriers, and unmet need. The Models of Child Health Appraised (MOCHA) project assessed primary healthcare systems for children in the then 28 EU Member States and two European Economic Area (EEA) countries (13,14) The project retained a national expert in each country (15, 16), and considered aspects of service access including charges. Shortly afterwards the EU-commissioned Feasibility Study of the Child Guarantee [12] was undertaken by a non-governmental consortium which commissioned a children’s services expert in each country to obtain policy data for the five service areas of the proposed Guarantee; while not necessarily a health expert, at minimum they could give an informed lay view of child health provision.

This paper also links results on charges for children’s health services from these two studies with other evidence of economic barriers to children accessing healthcare. This identifies essential prerequisites to enabling progress with the ‘free healthcare’ aspect of the Child Guarantee.

**Results**

Access Costs for Children’s Primary Care

The meta-analyses of aspects of health service provision for children are discussed sequentially, then summarised in Figure 1.

The first topic was whether basic primary care for children is free. The MOCHA study found that 25 of 26 countries had no registration or enrolment charge. In Cyprus, with an insurance-funded health system, each insurance company charges an insurance premium.

Basic childhood immunisation was studied as a core service, and data obtained for 25 countries. Though each country has its own immunisation schedule, all had a free core service. In Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and the Netherlands the publicly funded free service was for the main childhood immunisations only; in Poland the free service was for provision by single antigen while there was a charge for seeking a combined vaccine.

Screening and routine examinations are also a key part of children’s preventive healthcare, and the MOCHA project obtained policy data for 25 EU Member States – all had defined screening programmes. Though the countries’ schedules were very different, none of them charged a fee (though some had a private fee-based option as an alternative to the free public service).

However, primary care is clearly not restricted to planned preventive care. Childhood illness happens, and except for more serious accidents primary care should be the first source of advice and treatment. However, every health situation is a different personal story. The MOCHA study therefore assessed policy and pattern of provision, charging, and funding in each EU country for several scenarios.

First was short-term illness of a well child, with assessment of whether there was a cost for consultation, and for prescribed pharmaceuticals. The scenario postulated was of a 2 year old child quickly developing a mild fever, and rash, on a weekday afternoon, being clearly uncomfortable; the parents decide they want their child to be seen by a health professional within 24 hours. Service responses were obtained for 25 countries – all countries would be able to offer an urgent appointment with the primary care provider, and except in Cyprus there would be no fee. All countries except the Netherlands could offer either an urgent referral centre appointment or a hospital Emergency Department service, and there was no charge for the hospital service except in Cyprus, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Ireland. In the first three of these the charge was modest; in Ireland there was no charge if the child was already registered for a Medical Card as a result of chronic illness or low family income. Thus in all countries a primary care response was not charged, and urgent attendance hospital costs were absent or minimal except for healthy children in Ireland not from poor families.

Prescribing Charges

However, countries’ systems were not all as financially amenable for dispensing costs for pharmaceuticals prescribed for the child. Table 1 shows the situation with prescribing fees in 25 EU countries. Only nine countries (36%) supply free medication for primary care consultations (and in the case of Portugal this is only for children under 12 years); in most of these countries there is a national list of approved pharmaceuticals for free or nominal fee dispensing. Three more countries reimburse on a sliding scale according to the pharmaceutical product – this may be up to 100% reimbursement, while Latvia discounts according to diagnosis. Two more countries provide free dispensing in hospital, but not for primary care. Only Malta and Ireland have no fee, or a nominal fee, specifically for poorer families; only Hungary and Ireland have no or a nominal fee for children with a chronic condition. In other countries there is either a nominal or percentage payment, but with only Malta and Ireland having the full cost as the normal charge unless the family has a low income. Thus for most children in Europe there is no free medication provision for minor childhood illness, though for most there is a subsidy.

Consumables Charges in Children’s Healthcare

A second case represented more complex conditions with sudden onset and ongoing health-care costs. The scenario was a baby born with a cleft palate, but otherwise healthy, requiring naso-gastric feeding, and airways suctioning through an in-dwelling tube. After three weeks in hospital, she is well enough to be discharged home for six months, pending surgical correction. The question posed concerned payment for the consumables necessary for naso-gastric feeding, and the pump needed to suction her airways.

Table 2 shows that in 16 of 25 reporting countries the consumables are provided free; in nine the parents meet a full or partial cost. Regarding the suction pump, in 16 countries this is provided free, leaving nine countries where the parents make some financial contribution – arrangements are often local, discretionary, and complex. In summary, in one-third of countries this is not free, and parents face sudden health costs, usually partial costs but in some countries full costs. In a few countries these charges could be catastrophic, and are an added trauma on top of the sudden health condition.

Charges for Reproductive Health Services for older Children

The MOCHA study also examined charges for an important issue for older children - reproductive health. For children starting to act autonomously, financial barriers to service access may have significantly adverse consequences. Table 3 shows the findings for 27 countries. Eleven countries make condoms available free of charge, and a twelfth in a targeted way related mainly to HIV prevention. Another ten countries felt that widespread access through general retail outlets was an accessible and affordable service. By contrast, oral contraceptives were only available free of charge in nine countries, and at a token charge in another two. On reproductive health services, particularly availability of ‘morning after’ emergency contraception, the table shows that only seven countries provide a free service, in one it is covered by health insurance, in two countries the charge is nominal, and some charge only for the contraceptive. Poland reports that though the service is free, delays in getting an appointment may necessitate seeking a full-cost private appointment.

Finally, fees and charges for a termination of unplanned pregnancy vary, and in eleven countries this provision is not available. In twelve countries this procedure was covered by the normal insurance or national service funding without a fee. One country had a co=payment, and three charged up to full cost.

Feasibility Study Validation of MOCHA Study Data

The MOCHA data were obtained by structured enquiries to a child health expert in each country. The later Feasibility Study for a Child Guarantee (FSCG) used generic children’s services experts to give a largely narrative report of children’s access to health services. The country and healthcare narrative reports are unpublished working documents, but a high level summary and the list of informants appear in the Intermediate Report (12). These FSCG narratives have no discordance with the MOCHA data, and enabled completion of data gaps, enabling the composite summary in Figure 1.

Penalties and Incentives targeted at Parents

Some countries have policies which seek to influence parents towards ensuring that children attend preventive health programmes, effectively giving a cash cost to not availing of the free services. Those identified are:

**Austria** – child benefit reduced if the parent cannot provide a fully completed MutterKindPass (the Austrian parent-held record [17])

**Croatia** – rules exist for reduction in welfare payments if there is non-compliance with the immunisation schedule (though this is seldom applied)

**Czech Republic** – authority to impose fines for non- compliance with the immunisation schedule (though this is seldom applied)

**France** – authority for child welfare cuts, and for criminal fines, for non-compliance with immunisation

**Slovakia** – potential for financial penalties for non-immunisation (poor families exempted); also for halving of welfare payments if parents do not follow the preventive health programme

Meanwhile, two countries have financial Incentives policies:

**Czech Republic** – financial incentives for immunisations outside core free service, and for participation in specific health and mental health lifestyle programmes prescribed for those with particular needs

**Portugal** – grant system for one parent to look after a child’s illness or accident-based needs if both parents work

Summary of Free Access and Charging policies

The MOCHA project and the Feasibility Study for the Child Guarantee produced congruent results, and these free provision and charging policies are summed up in Figure 1. Only Croatia, Portugal and the United Kingdom have totally free services. All countries except Belgium and Cyprus provide free primary care, and all countries provide free basic immunisation and routine screening, though Belgium and Slovakia limit financial coverage. Ireland and Malta have fee waivers for economically marginalised children.

For minor illness most countries enable free consultation, but only nine have totally free medicines. For a significant sudden onset condition such as a neonate with a cleft palate, this would present parents with some degree of financial burden in nearly all countries. By contrast, for an unplanned teenage pregnancy in sixteen countries where a termination could be available there is no charge in twelve, though only ten countries make oral contraceptives available without charge.

Other Costs and Financial Barriers

However, charges for services are not the only costs incurred by parents in availing of children’s healthcare, and two recent papers looking at childhood immunisation have highlighted these [18,19].

Out-of-pocket costs which may be incurred include:

**Transport**: Fares or fuel, and parking fees. Moreover, working parents may have to travel from work to the child’s school or day-care location, then to the medical appointment, then back. Parking charges may also be incurred.

**Loss of Earnings**: In many marginalised families both parents, or single parents, are in employment, and this may be a social welfare requirement. To take a child for even a five minute appointment will require longer time off work; employers may require a full half-day to be forfeited.

**Extra Childcare**: If the appointment time means that the parent is not able to collect other children from school or pre-school at the normal time, there may be a further child minder or after-school fee.

**Food and incidentals**: Particularly for longer appointments or travel, there may be necessity to purchase food.

These are not health system fees, but they are unavoidable out-of-pocket costs of ensuring a child receives health care. Families with insecure housing or in emergency accommodation may be housed away from their normal locality, and have longer journeys and higher costs to keep continuity of healthcare service. Families in precarious situations are also most likely to be in employments with least flexibility for short absences.

In summary, even where there is a ‘free’ service, there may be considerable parental expense to obtain it. Paradoxically, marginalised families may face the highest out-of-pocket costs.

How important is a Free Service for Children?

It may seem that the need for free health services for children is unnecessary, but this lack of understanding is due to the unacceptably limited data about children’s health needs and services [20]. The one European data source on unmet needs and financial barriers, perforce used by the FSCG, is an ad hoc module in 2017 within the Eurostat Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) [21]. The approach is flawed, but even so results indicate that possibly one million EU children have unmet medical needs; in seven countries this comprised 2% or more of children [22].

Reported reasons are presented for 12 countries; in seven ‘Expense’ is the biggest reason; in three countries ‘Too Far’ and ‘No Time’ are together important causes. Belgium and Cyprus, the two countries without free primary care, have significant economic barriers to children receiving treatment. Thus, though imperfect, the SILC data confirm financial barriers to access.

**Discussion**

‘Free healthcare’ is the lead promise of the Child Guarantee. This meta-analysis shows that it only exists in two EU countries post-Brexit, though Malta and Ireland have cost waivers for economically marginalised children. Thus considerable work is needed within the health sector, and the health services of Member States, to enable progression of this concept and its achievement. Disappointingly, neither the Health nor Research Directorates of the European Commission were included in the sponsorship of the Feasibility Study or its follow-on, underscoring the need for health sector stimulus of action

What is Realistic Free Healthcare Provision?

A key objective of the World Health Organisation (WHO) is Universal Health Coverage, whereby “all people have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship” [23]. Meanwhile, the European Regional Office of WHO has consistently emphasised a strategic approach to child health [24,25]. The UNCRC specifies: “States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.” [5] Thus the free healthcare aspect of the Child Guarantee could considered overdue, and rather than being innovative is in fact doing no more than promoting established basic principles. But what has been shown is not only the lack of children’s unimpeded healthcare access, but lack of measures, knowledge, or means.

The Feasibility Study indicated the range of services necessary to achieve ‘healthcare’, including mental health, dental health, and stronger prevention services including health literacy. To be able to assess effective free access is necessary to test against a representative package of example core services - this was hypothesised during the Feasibility Study and the respondents for Cyprus, Hungary and Slovenia found it workable as a reporting frame [12]. A concerted move to improve data on child health in Europe, including frameworks for defining necessary healthcare and free access for marginalised children (and lack of barriers for any children), is urgently needed [12, 20, 22, 26].

Improving Knowledge

As well as data improvement, knowledge of better service delivery methods, including identification of marginalised and other at risk children, and how to get services to them without economic (or organisational) barriers, is crucial. There is much scope for evidence exchange, and supported research. The analysed studies underscore how limited is knowledge of children’s access to health care, and the economic and practical barriers experienced by marginalised children. Even facts on why children do not keep appointments are not systematically recorded though this could be key to facilitating access [27]. Individual FSCG country representatives also indicated how each country could improve accessible free services for marginalised children, summated in an Appendix [12]. More recently some national initiatives are progressive, such as [28].

**Conclusion**

The Child Guarantee makes a bold promise about marginalised children’s access to free healthcare. Analysis indicates that this is much overdue according to established polices, yet most countries in Europe need to take to action to ensure that all children have practical universal access to healthcare without financial or other barriers. Children in low income, homeless, and other marginalised families are most at risk. Only two EU-27 countries promise a free healthcare service, and another two report systems to address economic barriers for low income families or children with chronic conditions. However, the issues are not just of healthcare provision, and of ensuring there are no direct health system costs, but also that other supports are available including social welfare support to cover travel and other indirect costs.

When young, children need to have access to preventive and primary healthcare without their parents being put off by direct or out-of-pocket expenses. Resolving some of the latter is likely to require cross-sectoral collaboration, including social welfare funding; also timing and location of service access. Additionally, not all countries shield parents from the economic shock of sudden ongoing healthcare costs for a more serious condition.

As children grow older and start to act autonomously, free access to services such as mental health and reproductive health are very important [24], but the individual child is unlikely to have personal means to pay. Involving parents in payment would in many cases result in failure to access – the adverse outcomes of this can include self-harm and suicide, unsafe sexual practices, and unplanned pregnancy. Yet countries have very different approaches to these services, and there are policy paradoxes even within country, such as abortion being free but contraception not so.

This analysis shows the importance of addressing European standards and criteria for children’s access to healthcare, and for ensuring a lack of economic or practical barriers. The Child Guarantee is not revolutionary – rather, Europe has hitherto failed to define actions or monitoring of agreed rights. As indicated in the Feasibility Study there is considerable scope to use European Commission tools and policy levers to facilitate moves in this direction and to support countries with problems or lack of expertise, but there is also a need within the healthcare sector to promote focussed research, knowledge sharing, and innovation, using mechanisms within the Statistical, Public Health, Research and DG Connect e-health fields.

This call for action is in line with the concern on children’s rights to health of the Lancet-UNICEF Commission on a Future for the World’s Children [29]. Furthermore, in post-Covid times. health system recovery will result in a major focus on strengthening adult services, meaning that children’s services will have to fight hard to keep their existing resources. To protect Europe’s children It is vital for the EU and Member States to identify barriers to children’s healthcare provision, and to focus on actions to facilitate children’s access, and the initiatives necessary within healthcare and other sectors to achieve the Child Guarantee’s objective of free healthcare for all marginalised children of all ages.

 3500 / 3500 words

29 / 40 references

**Funding**

No funding was received for this meta-analysis.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The author has no conflicts of interest.

**Key Points**

* The European Child Guarantee initiative proposes free healthcare for marginalised children, but without defining ‘free’ or ‘healthcare’.
* There is very little analysis of children’s healthcare costs and charges across the EU.
* Looking from birth to adolescence, only two EU-27 countries offered totally free healthcare, and two more address financial barriers.
* Disadvantaged families may also face other economic barriers to accessing healthcare, including travel and loss of earnings.
* Better data gathering, knowledge sharing, and innovation in initiatives to address barriers to healthcare access by marginalised children, are needed.

**References**

[1] EIP Home Page; https://ec.europa.eu/eip/ageing/home\_en (Accessed 16 September 2020).

{2] van Esso, D. del Torso S, Hadjipanayis A et al., 2010. Paediatric primary care in Europe: variation between countries. Archives of disease in childhood, 95 (10), pp.791–5.

[3] Wolfe I, McKee M (eds.). European Child Health Services and System – Lessons without borders; Open University Press, Maidenhead, 2013

[4] Wolfe I, Thompson M, Gill P, Tamburlini G, et al. Health services for children in western Europe; The Lancet, Vol 381 April 6, 2013.

[5] Ehrich J, Namazova-Baranova L, Pettoello-Mantovani M. Introduction to diversity of child health care in Europe. A study of European Pediatric Association / Union of National European Pediatric Societies and Associations. Journal of Pediatrics 2016; 177: S1-S10

[6] United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, (1989). Available from https://downloads.unicef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/UNCRC\_united\_nations\_convention\_on\_the\_rights\_of\_the\_child.pdf?\_ga=2.209651665.274437633.1540996300-199092997.1540996300

[7] European Commission. Investing in children: breaking the cycle of disadvantage (2013/112/EU); available at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32013H0112

[8] Council of the European Union. Council conclusions on childhood immunisation: successes and challenges of European childhood immunisation and the way forward (2011/C 202/02); Official Journal of the European Union, 2011, available at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011XG0708(02)&from=EN

[9] Council of the European Union. Council Recommendation on Strengthened Cooperation against Vaccine Preventable Diseases 2018/0115 (NLE), available at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0244&from=en

[10] Expert Panel on Effective Ways of Investing in Health. Vaccination Programmes and Health Systems in The European Union; Brussels, 2018 (available at https://ec.europa.eu/health/expert\_panel/sites/expertpanel/files/020\_vaccinationpgms\_en.pdf)

[11] European Commission Directorate for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion. Child guarantee for vulnerable children (https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1428&langId=en) (accessed 16 September 2020)

[12] H. Frazer, A.-C. Guio and E. Marlier (editors). Feasibility Study for a Child Guarantee - Intermediate Report; Directorate for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Brussels, 2020, available at https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1428&langId=en

[13] MOCHA Project. Home Page, http://www.childhealthservicemodels.eu/

[14] Mitch Blair, Michael Rigby, Denise Alexander (Editors). Issues and Opportunities in Primary Health Care for Children in Europe: The Final Summarised Results of the Models of Child Health Appraised (MOCHA) Project; Emerald Publishing, Bingley, 2019; 432 pp; Open Access at https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/book/10.1108/9781789733518

[15] MOCHA Project; Country Agents https://www.childhealthservicemodels.eu/partnerlisting/country-agents/ (accessed 31 March 2020).

[16] Mitch Blair, Denise Alexander, Michael Rigby. The MOCHA Project: Origins, Approach and Methods; in Mitch Blair, Michael Rigby, Denise Alexander. Issues and Opportunities in Primary Health Care for Children in Europe: The Final Summarised Results of the Models of Child Health Appraised (MOCHA) Project; Emerald Publishing, Bingley, 2019; Open Access at https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/book/10.1108/9781789733518

[17] Shalmali Deshpande, Michael Rigby, Denise Alexander, Mitch Blair. Home Based Records; available at https://www.childhealthservicemodels.eu/wp-content/uploads/R15-Home-Based-Records-Report.pdf

[18] Helen Bedford, Katie Attwell, Margie Danchin, Helen Marshall, Paul Corben, Julie Leask. Vaccine hesitancy, refusal and access barriers: The need for clarity in terminology; Vaccine 36 (2018) 6556–6558.

[19] Expert Panel on Effective Ways of Investing in Health. Vaccination Programmes and Health Systems in The European Union; Brussels, 2018 (available at https://ec.europa.eu/health/expert\_panel/sites/expertpanel/files/020\_vaccinationpgms\_en.pdf)

[20] Michael Rigby, Shalmali Deshpande, Daniela Luzi, Fabrizio Pecoraro, Oscar Tamburis, Ilaria Rocco, Barbara Corso, Nadia Minicuci, Harshana Liyanage, Uy Hoang, Filipa Ferreira, Simon de Lusignan, Ekelechi MacPepple, Heather Gage. The Invisibility of Children in Data Systems; in Mitch Blair, Michael Rigby, Denise Alexander. Issues and Opportunities in Primary Health Care for Children in Europe: The Final Summarised Results of the Models of Child Health Appraised (MOCHA) Project; Emerald Publishing, Bingley, 2019; Open Access at https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/978-1-78973-351-820191011/full/html

[21] Eurostat. Your guide to European statistics; Income and Living Conditions; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database?node\_code=ilc\_hch (accessed 8 April 2020).

[22] Michael J Rigby. Potentially over 3 million children in EU Europe believed not to be receiving needed medical and dental treatment—and parents' reasons why. Child Care Health Dev. 2020;1–7. https://doi.org/10.1111/cch. 12757

[23] World Health Organization. Universal Health Coverage; https://www.who.int/health-topics/universal-health-coverage#tab=tab\_1 (accessed 8 April 2020.

[24] World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe. European strategy for child and adolescent health and development. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; WHO, Copenhagen, 2005 (available at www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0020/79400/E87710.pdf)

[25] World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe, Investing in children: the European child and adolescent health strategy 2015–2020; WHO, Copenhagen, 2015 (available at [www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0010/253729/64wd12e\_InvestCAHstrategy\_140440.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/253729/64wd12e_InvestCAHstrategy_140440.pdf))

[26] Daniela Luzi et al. Variability in the assessment of children’s primary healthcare in 30 European countries; International Journal of Quality in Healthcare, 2021, in press.

[27] Michael J Rigby, Catherine E Chronaki, Shalmali S Deshpande, Peter Altorjai, Maria Brenner, Mitch E Blair. European Union initiatives in child immunization—the need for child centricity, e-health and holistic delivery; European Journal of Public Health, 2020, Vol. 30, No. 3, 449–455

[28] Health Information and Quality Authority and Mental Health Commission. Evidence review to inform the development of Draft Overarching National Standards for the Care and Support of Children Using Health and Social Care Services; Health Information and Quality Authority, Dublin, 2021 (available at https://www.hiqa.ie/sites/default/files/2021-01/Final\_-Evidence-review-to-inform-the-development-of-Overarching-Children.pdf)

[29] Helen Clark et al. A future for the world’s children? A WHO–UNICEF–Lancet Commission; The Lancet, Vol 395 February 22, 2020.