



# **Setting the scene: UN CRPD & Funding of Services**

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# CONTEXT



- **Social Services support millions** to be socially and economically active:
  - Persons with support needs
  - Their families and social network
  - Social Services workforce
  - Overall economy
- **UN CRPD: changing** the way care & support services are delivered
  - From segregating services towards more inclusive services
  - Multi-faceted challenges: Increase in demand, user involvement, continuity, job creation, workforce development, infrastructure, technology, urban/rural divide, etc
- This **cannot be done without**
  - More public and private **investment**
  - The development of funding models, which empower and enable social services to make the necessary changes, without undermining continuity of the services and sustainability of public spending

## **Reserved Markets:**

**A system where Authorities can reserve access to specific public markets for organisations responding to certain characteristics.**

### **Strengths:**

- Continuity and financial stability, with impact on workforce development, infrastructure development, etc
- Partnership approach between authorities and provider
- Guarantees min. quality standards (especially when a licencing mechanism is in place)

### **But, to which extent and how can reserved markets**

- enable the service beneficiaries with support needs to be in control of the type of service they want and need?
- Can the model help drive innovation, performance and quality of the service forward?
- Does this model provide best value for money for taxpayers?
- Help new more innovative organisations enter the market?

## **Personal Budgets:**

**A system where Authorities allocate an amount of funding to an individual so that she/he can make their own arrangements to meet specified support needs.**

### **Strengths:**

- Persons with support needs have more choice and control over the services and supports they access
- Forces service providers to innovate and provide more person-centred services

### **But, to which extent and how can personal budgets**

- help to create quality jobs for social care and support professionals?
- Provide best value for money for taxpayers?
- Help meet the different needs in urban and rural areas?
- Help service providers to build the right physical infrastructure (buildings, equipment, technology, energy efficiency) needed to provide person-centred services?

# **Public Procurement:**

**A system where Public Authorities purchase goods, works and services on the market.**

## **Strengths:**

- Provides fair competition and transparency to the procedures, creating a level playing field among providers
- Can lower the cost for authorities

## **But, to which extent and how can public procurement**

- Help providers to meet the increasing running costs and investment needs (including infrastructure)?
- Help the service beneficiaries to be in control of the type of service they want?
- Help to create quality jobs for social care and support providers?
- Help to meet the needs in urban and rural areas?

# **Private investment:** **All investment made by players other than conventional public sector bodies into social services.**

## **Strengths:**

- Helps to share the investment risk between public and private investors
- Can accelerate access to finance and investment
- Can help to test innovative projects, where public authorities are less willing to invest in.

## **But, to which extent and how can private investment**

- Help providers to meet the increasing running costs and investment needs?
- Enable service beneficiaries to be in control of the type of service they want and need?
- Help to create quality jobs for social care and support providers?
- Help services reach persons with more complex support needs?

# What role for the EU in 2019-2024 in the funding of social services?

- What role should the next EU budget have in the funding of social services?
- What should be the priority for the next EU budget in the funding of social services?
- Should the EU focus more on quality standards in social services by linking funding to these standards?
- Should the next European Disability Strategy include a focus on the funding of social services?
- Should the EU support more research and testing of the different funding models in Europe?