India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector - NATHEALTH

Private Equity Deals increase from 94 million USD in 2011 to 1,275 million USD in 2016—a jump of 13.5 times

New Delhi, 24 March, 2017: To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC
The private sector has been involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI investments, the Paper says innovative modes of funding are needed to meet the requirements of the healthcare sector which has also been highlighted in recently unveiled New Health Policy 2017 by the government. The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH) witnessed the release of the Report on “Funding Indian healthcare; Catalyzing the next wave of growth” by NATHEALTH in association with PwC. The Report was released in the presence of Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

The Report recommends four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include Fund of funds such as Pension funds, Investment route through PPP, long – term debt. Report bats for financing through pension funds which may provide access to a large pool of money. It also suggested funding through business trust entity like Real Estate Investment Trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

On the occasion, Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any
country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian’s head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country.”

Commenting on the findings of the Report, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH expressed that, “While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector.”

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector, says NATHEALTH-PwC report

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While underlining the need of huge funding requirements, the Report says the FDI in the sector has been significantly increased in the last three years.

However, healthcare expenditure's share in GDP remains around 1.6 percent in FY 16 and innovative funding modes would support the target of taking to 2.5 percent 2030. It also highlights the fact that Private Equity Deals are supporting the funding in the sector and value of transactions has increased from 94 million USD in 2011 to 1,275 million USD in 2016 a jump of 13.5 times.

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(This story has not been edited by Business Standard staff and is auto-generated from a syndicated feed.)

INDIA NEEDS MORE PVT PLAYERS TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE: REPORT

Saturday, 25 March 2017 | Staff Reporter | New Delhi

To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of health care funding, it will need to be aided by innovative modes to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a Nathealth-PwC report.

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NATHEALTH – PwC Report throws light on innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector

Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with the dignitaries

The Report “Funding Indian healthcare; Catalyzing the next wave of growth” by NATHEALTH in association with PwC was released in the presence of Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, in New Delhi.

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Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian’s head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country.”

Commenting on the findings of the Report, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH said, “While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector.”

The Report sees four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare, as follows:

Fund of funds –
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REIMAGINING INDIAN HEALTHCARE

28 MARCH 2017

http://indiamedtoday.com

- Healthcare investment and improvement fund with a multi billion dollar corpus to accelerate the overall pace of development – similar to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)
- Management body appointed by the government to handle the portfolio, allocation and management of fund
- Sources of funding – pension funds, others
- Investment route – PPP, long-term debt, social impact bonds

Financing through pension funds –

- Have access to a large pool of money
- Intervention by the government required to use this pool based on redefined risk assessment criteria
- Can be channeled through fund of funds

REITs/business trust entity –

- Dividing the asset operations and medical operations will trigger faster actions
- Help in overcoming real estate costs
- Insulated from instability of stock and bond markets

Bilateral investment treaties –

- As an attractive investment destination, India already has 74 bilateral investment treaties
- Has a low cost of financing, e.g. India offers much higher returns compared to countries like Japan
- Potential for huge capital inflow

Long-term debt instruments –

- Tax-saving and tax-free bonds for financing healthcare infrastructure
- Source for long-term debt financing
- Potential for huge capital flow via participation from retail investors

To bridge the huge infrastructure gap in the healthcare sector, India needs much more participation from the private sector and innovative modes of funding, a report today said.

"The healthcare sector needs huge funding and the Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the best solution as the private sector can support the government in building capacities to improve service delivery," the NATHEALTH - PwC report said.

Private sector is involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI, it said.

Innovative modes of funding such as pension funds, investment through PPP and longterm debt should be used, it said, adding that financing through the pension funds will provide access to a large pool of money.

With a 22 per cent shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32 per cent shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50 per cent of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care, it said.
India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 population, compared to the global average of 2.7. Further, most physicians are located in urban areas, the report noted.

Ensuring healthcare delivery through traditional methods will require additional investment of USD 245 billion by 2034. This can be reduced by USD 90 billion by focusing on preventive care, leveraging technology to deliver care and shifting care from hospitals to homes, the report said.

"If we get this right, 340 million more people will have access to quality healthcare, 4.3 million additional employment opportunities will be generated, and Rs 141 billion will be saved for the country by preventing daily loss due to heart disease, stroke and diabetes in the next 5 years," the report said.

"Access to capital has been one of the biggest hurdle to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the government spends only about 1.5 per cent of GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally," PwC India Partner and Leader, Healthcare, Rana Mehta said.

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Ceeable Digital Health to Participate in the 4th NATHEALTH 2017 Annual Event in India

Ceeable technology will deliver rapid, accurate and low-cost visual testing for glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy and macular degeneration

BOSTON, MA, March 24, 2017 /24-7PressRelease/ -- Ceeable, Inc. will participate in the NATHEALTH healthcare conference, NATHEALTHv2017 in India. Ceeable will demonstrate and exhibit its digital health technology to conference participants. The conference will take place on March 24, 2017 at the Eros Palace Hotel in New Delhi, India NATHEALTH2017.

About Ceeable
Ceeable, Inc. is a leader in digital mobile health for ophthalmology. The Ceeable Visual Field Analyzer (CVFA) is cloud-based digital platform used to detect and diagnose retinal disease. There are more that 300 million people worldwide that suffer from retinal disease. The Ceeable technology has the ability to reach more people worldwide than any currently available retinal diagnostic technology. Better patient management of eye disease will reduce healthcare systems costs and help to prevent blindness.

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector, says NATHEALTH-PwC report

Updated: Mar 25, 2017 14:39 IST

New Delhi [India], Mar 25 (ANI): To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report which was released here today at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH).

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The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

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However, healthcare expenditure’s share in GDP remains around 1.6 percent in FY 16 and innovative funding modes would support the target of taking to 2.5 percent 2030. It also highlights the fact that Private Equity Deals are supporting the funding in the sector and value of transactions has increased from 94 million USD in 2011 to 1,275 million USD in 2016 a jump of 13.5 times.

The Report also examines the key challenges the healthcare industry is facing and the opportunities with which Indian Health Care system can overcome these challenges. "With a 22 percent shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32 percent shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50 percent of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care. India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 populations in India compared to the world average of 2.7. Most physicians are located in urban areas, resulting in significant access issues in the rural regions."

On the occasion, Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said "Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5 percent of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian's head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country."

"While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector," said secretary general NATHEALTH, Anjan Bose. (ANI)

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New Delhi: With a 22% shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32% shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50% of beneficiaries travel more than 100 kms to access quality care, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report on 'Funding Indian Healthcare – Catalysing the Next Wave of Growth'.

The report, which was released here on Friday at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organised by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH), further states that India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 populations compared to the world average of 2.7.

Most physicians are located in urban areas, resulting in significant access issues in the rural regions, according to the report which examines the key challenges the Indian healthcare industry is facing and the opportunities with which the country's healthcare system can overcome these challenges.

Commenting on the findings of the report, Anjan Bose, secretary general, NATHEALTH, said, “While the opportunity for improvement of health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it.”

Dr Rana Mehta, partner and leader, Healthcare PwC India, said, “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country.”

While underlining the need for huge funding requirements, the report says the FDI (foreign direct investment) in the sector has been significantly increased in the last three years. However, healthcare
expenditure’s share in GDP (gross domestic product) remained around 1.6% in the financial year 2015-16 and innovative funding modes would support the target of taking it to 2.5% by 2030.

It also highlights the fact that private equity deals are supporting the funding in the sector and value of transactions has increased from $94 million in 2011 to $1,275 million in 2016 — a jump of 13.5 times.

The report recommends four scaling innovative modes, which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include fund of funds such as pension funds, investment route through PPP, long-term debt. It also suggested funding through business trust entity like real estate investment trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

According to the report, ensuring healthcare delivery through traditional methods will require additional investments of $245 billion by the year 2034. This amount can be reduced by $90 billion by focusing on preventive care, leveraging technology (mHealth) to deliver care and shifting care from hospitals to homes.

“If we get this right, 340 million more people will have access to quality healthcare, 4.3 million additional employment opportunities will be generated, and Rs 141 billion will be saved for the country by preventing daily loss due to heart disease, stroke and diabetes in the next five years,” the report states.

According to the report, while the success of four key IPOs (initial public offerings) over the last 18 months — Dr Lal PathLabs, HCG, Narayana Hrudayalaya and Thyrocare (all these four IPOs were oversubscribed) — reinforced investor confidence in the healthcare sector, the price control on stents could impact investor sentiments.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) recently capped the price of coronary stents, which is inclusive of a maximum of 8% of trading charges and hospital handling charges, if any. The prices of bare metal stents and drug-eluting stents have been capped at Rs 7,260 and Rs 29,600 respectively excluding local taxes.

The report also highlights the following points:

- India still accounts for 16% of the global share of maternal deaths and 27% of global newborn deaths.
- Deaths continue to occur due to communicable diseases, with 22% of global TB incidence in India.
- India’s non-communicable disease (NCD) burden continues to expand and is responsible for around 60% of deaths in India.
• Every fourth individual in India aged above 18 years has hypertension.
• Age standardised obesity prevalence increased by 22% in the past 4 years.
• India has the world’s second highest number of diabetic patients.
• Cardiovascular diseases (coronary heart disease, stroke and hypertension) account for 45% of all NCD deaths.
• The probability of dying from NCDs between ages 30 and 70 years is 26%.
• Out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) constitutes more than 60% of all health expenses.
• Approximately 63 million people fall into poverty each year due to lack of financial protection for their healthcare needs.
• About 70% of India’s healthcare infrastructure is in the top 20 cities.

The number of hospitals accredited to the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) has increased from five in 2012 to over 150 in 2016.

The report was released in the presence of Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare: Report

NEW DELHI: Conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes of funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report which was released in New Delhi on March 24, 2017, at an annual seminar organized by the National Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH).

The private sector has been involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI investments, the Paper says. Innovative modes of funding are needed to meet the requirements of the healthcare sector, which has also been highlighted in recently unveiled New Health Policy-2017 by the government.

The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

The Report on “Funding Indian healthcare; Catalyzing the next wave of growth” was released in the presence of Faggan Singh Kulaste, Union Minister of State for Health.

The Report recommends four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include Fund of funds such as Pension funds, Investment route through PPP and long-term debt. The Report bats for financing through pension funds which may provide access to a large pool of money. It also suggested funding through business trust entities like Real Estate Investment Trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

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On the occasion, Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare, PwC India, said “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian’s head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country.”

Commenting on the findings of the Report, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH, told DTMT, “While the opportunity for improvement of health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector."

Nathealth Conference: India's healthcare aspirations

In the 4th Annual Nathealth Event, Shereen Bhan caught up with a panel of health experts and corporates and spoke to them about the health aspirations of India and the private sector's role in all of it.

यह जानकारी राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा मंडल (नैटहेल्थ) द्वारा आयोजित वार्षिक समिटार 'नैटईवी2017' में जारी की गई नैटहेल्थ-पीडब्ल्यूसी रपट में दी गई है।

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स्वास्थ्य सेवा में निवेश के लिए अभिनव तरीकों की जरूरत: रिपोर्ट

by गाँव कनेक्शन on Mar 26th 2017, 09.27 AM

नई दिल्ली (आईएएनएस)। पूंजी की उपलब्धता भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की वृद्धि में सबसे बड़ी बाधाओं में से एक है। सरकार स्वास्थ्यसेवा पर जीडीपी का महज 1.5 प्रतिशती खर्च करती है, जो दुनिया में किसी भी देश के मुकाबले सबसे कम है। देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र में भारी अवसरचालनक कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, निजी क्षेत्र से ज्यादा सहभागिता और स्वास्थ्य सेवा में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने का जरूरत है। यह जानकारी राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा मंडल (नैटहेल्थ) द्वारा आयोजित वार्षिक समिटार 'नैटईवी2017' में जारी की गई नैटहेल्थ-पीडब्ल्यूसी रपट में दी गई है।

'भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा में कोष' नाम की इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए कोष के अभिनव तरीकों की जरूरत है, जिसे सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रदर्शित की गई नई स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017 में भी प्रमुखता से दर्शाया गया है। इस नई स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017 का लक्ष्य वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज और सभी के लिए वहीनीय गुणवत्तायुक्त स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्राप्त करना है।
इस बारे में हेल्थकेयर पीडब्ल्यूसी इंडिया के पार्टनर और लीडर डॉ. राणा मेहता ने बताया, "पूंजी की उपलब्धता भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की वृद्धि में सबसे बड़ी बाधाओं में से एक है। सरकार स्वास्थ्यसेवा पर जीडीपी का महज 1.5 फीसदी खर्च करती है, जो दुनिया में किसी भी देश के मुकाबले सबसे कम है। राजमार्गों का निर्माण करने, हमारे ऊर्जा संयंत्रों को बढ़ाने और प्रत्येक भारतीय के लिए आवास की जरूरत पूरा करने के साथ ही, स्वास्थ्यसेवा की जरूरत पर ध्यान देने की भी जरूरत है।"

नैटहेल्थ के महासचालक अंजन बोस ने बताया, "भले ही, भारत के साथ ही दुनिया भर में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को बेहतर करने के अवसर ज्यादा है, लेकिन इसे सही स्थापना में लाने के लिए, सरकार और पूरे स्वास्थ्यसेवा इकोसिस्टम को एक साथ काम करना होगा। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति और पर्याप्त नियामक व्यवस्था जैसे प्रचारात्मक सरकारी नीतियाँ स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की पहुंच बढ़ाने में सहयोग देगी।"

यह रिपोर्ट उन चुनौतियों को भी परखती है जिनका सामना स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र कर रहा है और उन अवसरों की पहचान करती है जिससे इन चुनौतियों से पार पाया जा सकता है। इसमें बताया गया है कि देश में 22 फीसदी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र (पीएचसी) और 32 फीसदी सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र (सीएचसी) की कमी है। इसमें अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 50 फीसदी लाभार्थियों को गुणवत्तायुक्त उपचार प्राप्त करने के लिए 100 कि.मी. से ज्यादा जाय जाता है।

देश में अवकाश 1,000 व्यक्ति पर 2.7 बिस्तर के बैचिक औसत कई तुलना में महज 1.1 बिस्तर ही उपलब्ध है। देश में ज्यादातर विकल्प स्वास्थ्य नगरों में रहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकल्पों की उपलब्धता की गंभीर समस्या हो जाती है।

इस रिपोर्ट में भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा में कोश के लिए निधियों की निधि, पैशन निधि से वित्तीयकरण, आरईआईटी/व्यापारिक ट्रस्ट के निकाय का गठन, दुविविध निवेश अनुबन्ध और दृष्टिकोण ऋण उपकरण आदि के गठन का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है।

India needs more pvt players to improve health care: Report

New Delhi, March 25 -- To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a Nathealth-PwC report.

The paper says innovative modes of funding are needed to meet the requirements of the healthcare sector which has also been highlighted in recently unveiled New Health Policy 2017 by the Government. The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

Dr Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said "Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the gro...

स्वास्थ्य सेवा में निवेश के लिए अभिनव तरीकों की जरूरत : रिपोर्ट (23:03)

नई दिल्ली, 25 मार्च (आईएएनएस) सरकार स्वास्थ्यसेवा पर जोड़ीये का महज 1.5 फीसदी खर्च करती है, जो दुनिया में किसी भी देश के मुकाबले सबसे कम है। देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र में भारी अवसरभन्नता कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, निजी क्षेत्र से ज्यादा सहभागिता और स्वास्थ्य सेवा में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है।

http://ianshindi.com/
Nathealth Conference: India's healthcare aspirations

In the 4th Annual Nathealth Event, Shereen Bhan caught up with a panel of health experts and corporates and spoke to them about the health aspirations of India and the private sector’s role in all of it.

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http://in.shafaqna.com/EN/04372201
'Ind needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector'

Press Trust of India | Mumbai March 28, 2017 Last Updated at 18:22 IST

To bridge the huge infrastructure gap in the healthcare sector, India needs much more participation from the private sector and innovative modes of funding, a report today said.

"The healthcare sector needs huge funding and the Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the best solution as the private sector can support the government in building capacities to improve service delivery," the NATHEALTH - PwC report said.

Private sector is involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI, it said.

Innovative modes of funding such as pension funds, investment through PPP and longterm debt should be used, it said, adding that financing through the pension funds will provide access to a large pool of money.

With a 22 per cent shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32 per cent shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50 per cent of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care, it said.
India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 population, compared to the global average of 2.7. Further, most physicians are located in urban areas, the report noted.

Ensuring healthcare delivery through traditional methods will require additional investment of USD 245 billion by 2034. This can be reduced by USD 90 billion by focusing on preventive care, leveraging technology to deliver care and shifting care from hospitals to homes, the report said.

"If we get this right, 340 million more people will have access to quality healthcare, 4.3 million additional employment opportunities will be generated, and Rs 141 billion will be saved for the country by preventing daily loss due to heart disease, stroke and diabetes in the next 5 years," the report said.

"Access to capital has been one of the biggest hurdle to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the government spends only about 1.5 per cent of GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally," PwC India Partner and Leader, Healthcare, Rana Mehta said.

(This story has not been edited by Business Standard staff and is auto-generated from a syndicated feed.)

http://in.shafaqna.com/EN/04396067
India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector - NATHEALTH

Private Equity Deals increase from 94 million USD in 2011 to 1,275 million USD in 2016—a jump of 13.5 times

ETHealthWorld | March 25, 2017, 06:52 IST

New Delhi, 24 March, 2017: To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding.
to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report which was released here today at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH).

The private sector has been involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI investments, the Paper says innovative modes of funding are needed to meet the requirements of the healthcare sector which has also been highlighted in recently unveiled New Health Policy 2017 by the government. The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH) witnessed the release of the Report on “Funding Indian healthcare; Catalyzing the next wave of growth”by NATHEALTH in association with PwC. The Report was released in the presence of Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

The Report recommends four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include Fund of funds such as Pension funds, Investment route through PPP, long – term debt. Report bats for financing through pension funds which may provide access to a large pool of money. It also suggested funding through business trust entity like Real Estate Investment Trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

On the occasion, Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of
the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian’s head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country.”

Commenting on the findings of the Report, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH expressed that, “While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector.”

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Mumbai, Mar 28 (PTI) To bridge the huge infrastructure gap in the healthcare sector, India needs much more participation from the private sector and innovative modes of funding, a report today said. ”The healthcare sector needs huge funding and the Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the best solution as the private sector can support the government in building capacities to improve service delivery,” the NATHEALTH ? PwC report said. Private sector is involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI, it said. Innovative modes of funding such as pension funds, investment through PPP and longterm debt should be used, it said, adding that financing through the pension funds will provide access to a large pool of money. With a 22 per cent shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32 per cent shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50 per cent of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care, it said. India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 population, compared to the global average of 2.7. Further, most physicians are located in urban areas, the report noted. Ensuring healthcare delivery through traditional methods will require additional investment of USD 245 billion by 2034. This can be reduced by USD 90 billion by focusing on preventive care, leveraging technology to deliver care and shifting care from hospitals to homes, the report said. ”If we get this right, 340 million more people will have access to quality healthcare, 4.3 million additional employment opportunities will be generated, and Rs 141 billion will be saved for the country by preventing daily loss due to heart disease, stroke and diabetes in the next 5 years,” the
report said. "Access to capital has been one of the biggest hurdle to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the government spends only about 1.5 per cent of GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally," PwC India Partner and Leader, Healthcare, Rana Mehta said. PTI SM KRK

http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/%60ind-needs-innovative-modes-of-funding-for-healthcare-sector/1/914848.html
स्वास्थ्य सेवा में निवेश के लिए अभिनव तरीकों
की जरूरत ' रिपोर्ट 

नई दिल्ली: 26 अगस्त (आईएएनएस)। पूंजी की उपलब्धता भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की वृद्धि में सबसे बड़ी बाधाओं में से एक है। सरकार स्वास्थ्यसेवा पर जीडीपी का महज 1.5 फीसदी खर्च करती है। जो दुनिया में किसी भी देश के मुकाबले सबसे कम है। देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र में भारी अवसरचनान्तरक कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, निजी क्षेत्र से ज्यादा सहभागिता और स्वास्थ्य सेवा में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है।

यह जानकारी राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा मंडल (नैटहेल्थ) द्वारा आयोजित वार्षिक सेमिनार 'नैटईवी2017' में जारी की गई नैटहेल्थ' पीडब्ल्यूसी रपट में दी गई है।

'भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा में कोष' नाम की इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए कोष के अभिनव तरीकों की जरूरत है। जिसे सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रदर्शित की गई नई स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017 में भी प्रमुखता से दर्शाया गया है। इस नई स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017 का लक्ष्य वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज और सभी के लिए वहनीय गुणवत्तायुक्त स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्राप्त करना है।

इस बारे में हेल्थकेयर पीडब्ल्यूसी इंडिया के पार्टनर और लीडर डॉ. राणा मेहता ने बताया, "पूंजी की उपलब्धता भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की वृद्धि में सबसे बड़ी बाधाओं में से एक है। सरकार स्वास्थ्यसेवा पर जीडीपी का महज 1.5 फीसदी खर्च करती है। जो दुनिया में किसी भी देश के मुकाबले सबसे कम है। राजमार्गों का निर्माण करने\nहमारे ऊँचे संपत्तियों को बढ़ाने और प्रत्येक भारतीय के लिए आवास की जरूरत पूरा करने के साथ ही स्वास्थ्यसेवा की जरूरतों पर ध्यान देने की भी जरूरत है।"

नैटहेल्थ के महासचिव अंजन बोस ने बताया, "भले ही भारत के साथ ही दुनिया भर में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को बेहतर
करने के अवसर ज्यादा हैं: लेकिन इसे सही स्थान में लाने के लिए सरकार और पूरे स्वास्थ्यसेवा इकोसिस्टम को एक साथ काम करना होगा। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति और पर्याप्त नियामक व्यवस्था जैसी प्रचारात्मक सरकारी नीतियां स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र की पहुँच बढ़ाने में सहयोग देगी।

यह रिपोर्ट उन चुनौतियों को भी परखती है जिनका सामना स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र कर रहा है और उन अवसरों की पहचान करती है जिसमें इन चुनौतियों से पार पाया जा सकता है। इसमें बताया गया है कि देश में 22 फीसदी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र (पीएचसी) और 32 फीसदी सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र (सीएचसी) की कमी है। इसमें अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 50 फीसदी लाभार्थियों को गुणवत्तायुक्त उपचार प्राप्त करने के लिए 100 किमी० से ज्यादा का सफर करना पड़ता है।

देश में प्रति 1,000 व्यक्ति पर 2.7 बिस्तर के वैशिष्ट्य औसत की तुलना में महज 1.1 बिस्तर ही उपलब्ध है। देश में ज्यादातर चिकित्सक नगरीय क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं; जिसकी वजह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सकों की उपलब्धता की गंभीर समस्या हो जाती है।

इस रिपोर्ट में भारतीय स्वास्थ्यसेवा में कोष के लिए निधियों की निधि- पेशेवर निधि से वित्तोत्तरण, आरईआईटी/व्यापारिक ट्रस्ट के निकाय का गठन, दूरविद्यालय निवेश अनुबंध और दीर्घविध ऋण उपकरण आदि के गठन का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है।

http://kharinews.in/national/%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%B6-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%8F-%E0%A4%85%E0%A4%AD%E0%A4%8F-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%8D%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%9F
Need to build capacities with pvt participation: Health Secy

Stressing on the need of public-private partnership for capacity building in health, Health Secretary CK Mishra said that healthcare sector needs huge funding and public-private partnership (PPP) is the best solution as the private sector can support the government in building capacities to improve service delivery.
"It is not correct to say that the government failed to deliver in last mile health services. What we need now is to build capacities. Infrastructure is not a problem. Main challenge is how to build capacities to meet the growing demand," Mishra said, while speaking at NATHEALTH annual event on Tuesday.

The Health Secretary further said that the New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality health care services for all. "It envisages private sector collaboration and financial and non-financial incentives to encourage participation," he added. While admitting that there are gaps on both sides (government and industry), Mishra clearly mentioned that there was no consensus among industry people themselves on several issues. "There is a price mechanism based on well established practices and deliberations. It is also very transparent. It makes sense to have a proper price mechanism so that nobody is exploited," he added.

http://www.millenniumpost.in/nation/need-to-build-capacities-with-pvt-participation-health-secy-222441
Nathealth Conference: India's healthcare aspirations

In the 4th Annual Nathealth Event, Shereen Bhan caught up with a panel of health experts and corporates and spoke to them about the health aspirations of India and the private sector’s role in all of it.

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector: NATHEALTH – PwC Report

Posted on March 28, 2017 nai india in City News, Health

New Delhi, 24 March, 2017
To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report which was released here today at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH).
The private sector has been involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI investments, the Paper says innovative modes of funding are needed to meet the requirements of the healthcare sector which has also been highlighted in recently unveiled New Health Policy 2017 by the government. The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH) witnessed the release of the Report on “Funding Indian healthcare; Catalyzing the next wave of growth” by NATHEALTH in association with PwC. The Report was released in the presence of Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.
The Report recommends four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include Fund of funds such as Pension funds, Investment route through PPP, long – term debt. Report bats for financing through pension funds which may provide access to a large pool of money. It also suggested funding through business trust entity like Real Estate Investment Trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

While underlining the need of huge funding requirements, the Report says the FDI in the sector has been significantly increased in the last three years. However, healthcare
expenditure’s share in GDP remains around 1.6% in FY 16 and innovative funding modes would support the target of taking to 2.5% 2030. It also highlights the fact that Private Equity Deals are supporting the funding in the sector and value of transactions has increased from 94 million USD in 2011 to 1,275 million USD in 2016—a jump of 13.5 times.

The Report also examines the key challenges the healthcare industry is facing and the opportunities with which Indian Health Care system can overcome these challenges “With a 22% shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32% shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50% of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care. India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 populations in India compared to the world average of 2.7. Most physicians are located in urban areas, resulting in significant access issues in the rural regions.”

On the occasion, Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian’s head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country.”

Commenting on the findings of the Report, Mr. Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH expressed that, “While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector.”

The Report sees four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare, as follows:

Fund of funds –
Healthcare investment and improvement fund with a multi billion dollar corpus to accelerate the overall pace of development – similar to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

Management body appointed by the government to handle the portfolio, allocation and management of fund

Sources of funding – pension funds, others

Investment route – PPP, long-term debt, social impact bonds

Financing through pension funds –

- Have access to a large pool of money
- Intervention by the government required to use this pool based on redefined risk assessment criteria
- Can be channeled through fund of funds

REITs/business trust entity –

- Dividing the asset operations and medical operations will trigger faster actions
- Help in overcoming real estate costs
- Insulated from instability of stock and bond markets

Bilateral investment treaties –

- As an attractive investment destination, India already has 74 bilateral investment treaties
- Has a low cost of financing, e.g. India offers much higher returns compared to countries like Japan
- Potential for huge capital inflow

Long-term debt instruments –
NATIONAL

29 MARCH 2017 http://www.nainews.in

- Tax-saving and tax-free bonds for financing healthcare infrastructure
- Source for long-term debt financing
- Potential for huge capital flow via participation from retail investors

About NATHEALTH

NATHEALTH has been created with the Vision to “Be the credible and unified voice in improving access and quality of healthcare”. Leading Healthcare Service Providers, Medical Technology Providers (Devices & Equipment), Diagnostic Service Providers, Health Insurance companies, Health Education Institutions, Healthcare Publishers and other stakeholders have come together to build NATHEALTH as a common platform to power the next wave of progress in Indian Healthcare. NATHEALTH is an inclusive Institution that has representation of small & medium hospitals and nursing homes. NATHEALTH is committed to work on its Mission to encourage innovation, help bridge the skill and capacity gap, help shape policy & regulations and enable the environment to fund long term growth. NATHEALTH aims to help build a better and healthier future for both rural and urban India.

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector, says NATHEALTH-PwC report

New Delhi, Mar 25: To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report which was released here today at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH).

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The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

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"While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector," said secretary general NATHEALTH, Anjan Bose.

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector, says NATHEALTH-PwC report

Source: ANI
Last Updated: Sat, Mar 25, 2017 16:04 hrs

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http://www.newsr.in/n/Business/75e5dr192/India-needs-innovative-modes-of-funding-for-healthcare.htm
National

29 March 2017

http://www.outlookindia.com

`Ind needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector'

"Access to capital has been one of the biggest hurdles to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the government spends only about 15 per cent of GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally," PwC India Partner and Leader, Healthcare, Rana Mehta said.

Mumbai, Mar 28 To bridge the huge infrastructure gap in the healthcare sector, India needs much more participation from the private sector and innovative modes of funding, a report today said.

"The healthcare sector needs huge funding and the Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the best solution as the private sector can support the government in building capacities to improve service delivery," the NATHEALTH – PwC report said.

Private sector is involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI, it said.

Innovative modes of funding such as pension funds, investment through PPP and long-term debt should be used, it said, adding that financing through the pension funds will provide access to a large pool of money.

With a 22 per cent shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32 per cent shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50 per cent of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care, it said.

India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 population, compared to the global average of 2.7. Further, most physicians are located in urban areas, the report noted.
Ensuring healthcare delivery through traditional methods will require additional investment of USD 245 billion by 2034. This can be reduced by USD 90 billion by focusing on preventive care, leveraging technology to deliver care and shifting care from hospitals to homes, the report said.

"If we get this right, 340 million more people will have access to quality healthcare, 4.3 million additional employment opportunities will be generated, and Rs 141 billion will be saved for the country by preventing daily loss due to heart disease, stroke and diabetes in the next 5 years," the report said.

"Access to capital has been one of the biggest hurdle to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the government spends only about 1.5 per cent of GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally," PwC India Partner and Leader, Healthcare, Rana Mehta said.

Nathealth, PwC release report on funding Indian healthcare

Our Bureau, Mumbai
Monday, March 27, 2017, 17:45 Hrs [IST]

To bridge the huge infrastructure gap, India will need much more participation from the private sector and for these conventional modes of healthcare funding will need to be aided by innovative modes funding to improve healthcare investments in India, reveals a Nathealth-PwC Report released at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India (Nathealth) in Delhi.

The private sector has been involved in building the healthcare infrastructure in the country with active participation from private equity players and increase in FDI investments, the Paper says innovative modes of funding are needed to meet the requirements of the healthcare sector which has also been highlighted in recently unveiled New Health Policy 2017 by the government. The New Health Policy 2017 aims at universal health coverage and affordable quality healthcare services to all.

NATEv2017, an annual seminar organized by the Healthcare Federation of India witnessed the release of the Report on “Funding Indian healthcare; Catalyzing the next wave of growth” by Nathealth in association with PwC. The Report was released in the presence of Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

The Report recommends four scaling innovative modes which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include Fund of funds such as Pension funds, Investment route through PPP, long – term debt. Report bats for financing through pension funds which may provide access to a large pool of money. It also suggested funding through business trust entity like Real Estate Investment Trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

While underlining the need of huge funding requirements, the Report says the FDI in the sector has been significantly increased in the last three years. However, healthcare expenditure’s share in GDP remains around 1.6 % in FY 16 and innovative funding modes would support the target of taking to 2.5% 2030. It also highlights the fact that Private Equity Deals are supporting the funding in the sector and value of transactions has increased from 94 million USD in 2011 to 1,275 million USD in 2016—a jump of 13.5
The Report also examines the key challenges the healthcare industry is facing and the opportunities with which Indian Health Care system can overcome these challenges “With a 22% shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32% shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50% of beneficiaries travel more than 100 km to access quality care. India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 populations in India compared to the world average of 2.7. Most physicians are located in urban areas, resulting in significant access issues in the rural regions.”

On the occasion, Dr. Rana Mehta, Partner and Leader, Healthcare PwC India, said “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country. Along with building highways, firing up our power plants and ensuring there is a roof over every Indian’s head, there is a need to focus on the healthcare needs of the country.”

Commenting on the findings of the Report, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, Nathealth expressed that, “While the opportunity for improvement of Health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it. Promotional government policies such as New Health Policy and adequate regulatory regimes would support scaling up the healthcare sector.”

India needs innovative modes of funding for healthcare sector: Report
25 March 2017
Author: RM Bureau
Section: Industry
Category: Healthcare

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http://www.ruralmarketing.in/industry/healthcare/india-needs-innovative-modes-of-funding-for-healthcare-sector-report
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Nathealth Conference: India's healthcare aspirations

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http://www.traderscockpit.com/?pageView=realtime-indian-stock-market-news&id=371840&news=Nathealth+Conference%3A+India%2339%3Bs+healthcare+aspirations
50% of healthcare beneficiaries travel over 100 kms to access quality care: Report

With a 22% shortage of primary health centres (PHCs) and 32% shortage of community health centres (CHCs), it is estimated that 50% of beneficiaries travel more than 100 kms to access quality care, reveals a NATHEALTH-PwC Report on ‘Funding Indian Healthcare – Catalysing the Next Wave of Growth’.

The report, which was released here on Friday at NATEv2017, an annual seminar organised by...
the Healthcare Federation of India (NATHEALTH), further states that India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 populations compared to the world average of 2.7.

Most physicians are located in urban areas, resulting in significant access issues in the rural regions, according to the report which examines the key challenges the Indian healthcare industry is facing and the opportunities with which the country’s healthcare system can overcome these challenges.

Commenting on the findings of the report, Anjan Bose, secretary general, NATHEALTH, said, “While the opportunity for improvement of health services in India as well as globally is huge, for it to fall into the right place the government and the entire healthcare ecosystem will have to work together even as they compete on other fronts so that the benefits percolate to the segment which most requires it.”

Dr Rana Mehta, partner and leader, Healthcare PwC India, said, “Access to capital has been one of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of the Indian healthcare sector. Today, the Indian government spends only about 1.5% of its GDP on healthcare, which is among the lowest globally for any country.”

While underlining the need for huge funding requirements, the report says the FDI (foreign direct investment) in the sector has been significantly increased in the last three years.

However, healthcare expenditure’s share in GDP (gross domestic product) remained around 1.6% in the financial year 2015-16 and innovative funding modes would support the target of taking it to 2.5% by 2030.

It also highlights the fact that private equity deals are supporting the funding in the sector and value of transactions has increased from $94 million in 2011 to $1,275 million in 2016 — a jump
The report recommends four scaling innovative modes, which should be introduced for funding Indian healthcare. These include fund of funds such as pension funds, investment route through PPP, long-term debt. It also suggested funding through business trust entity like real estate investment trusts along with bilateral investment treaties.

According to the report, ensuring healthcare delivery through traditional methods will require additional investments of $245 billion by the year 2034. This amount can be reduced by $90 billion by focusing on preventive care, leveraging technology (mHealth) to deliver care and shifting care from hospitals to homes.

“If we get this right, 340 million more people will have access to quality healthcare, 4.3 million additional employment opportunities will be generated, and Rs 141 billion will be saved for the country by preventing daily loss due to heart disease, stroke and diabetes in the next five years,” the report states.

According to the report, while the success of four key IPOs (initial public offerings) over the last 18 months — Dr Lal PathLabs, HCG, Narayana Hrudayalaya and Thyrocare (all these four IPOs were oversubscribed) — reinforced investor confidence in the healthcare sector, the price control on stents could impact investor sentiments.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) recently capped the price of coronary stents, which is inclusive of a maximum of 8% of trading charges and hospital handling charges, if any. The prices of bare metal stents and drug-eluting stents have been capped at Rs 7,260 and Rs 29,600 respectively excluding local taxes.

The report also highlights the following points:
India still accounts for 16% of the global share of maternal deaths and 27% of global newborn deaths.

Deaths continue to occur due to communicable diseases, with 22% of global TB incidence in India.

India’s non-communicable disease (NCD) burden continues to expand and is responsible for around 60% of deaths in India.

Every fourth individual in India aged above 18 years has hypertension.

Age standardised obesity prevalence increased by 22% in the past 4 years.

India has the world’s second highest number of diabetic patients.

Cardiovascular diseases (coronary heart disease, stroke and hypertension) account for 45% of all NCD deaths.

The probability of dying from NCDs between ages 30 and 70 years is 26%.

Out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) constitutes more than 60% of all health expenses.

Approximately 63 million people fall into poverty each year due to lack of financial protection for their healthcare needs.

About 70% of India’s healthcare infrastructure is in the top 20 cities.

The number of hospitals accredited to the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) has increased from five in 2012 to over 150 in 2016.

The report was released in the presence of Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

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