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The Value of Global Health

A study preview on the economic dimension of global health engagement

Michael Bayerlein, Marco Alves, Nora Anton, Lars Eddelbüttel, Branwen J. Hennig, Rebecca Ingenhoff, Beate Kampmann

- Global health engagement generates multidimensional and reciprocal value, extending far beyond short-term financial returns and encompasses health security, economic stability, innovation, societal resilience, and international partnerships.
- Health-related development assistance supports trade and export growth, by reducing transaction costs, building trust, and fostering long-term economic relationships that also benefit the German economy.
- Global health research and development acts as a powerful engine for domestic innovation, with high in-country retention of funding translating into jobs, GDP growth, patents, and competitiveness of Germany's health industry.
- Recognising the full value of global health requires a reframing of the policy narrative, positioning global health as a strategic investment integral to economic, innovation, and foreign policy objectives.

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Global Health Budgets Under Scrutiny

Over the past two decades, Germany has become a key supporter, funder, and champion of global health. Through financial contributions, long-term bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and technical expertise, Germany has helped strengthen health systems worldwide and shape the global health architecture. Today, however, this architecture is undergoing a profound transformation. Across countries, political debates increasingly challenge international cooperation, multilateral institutions, and shared responsibilities for human rights as well as the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the context of geopolitical rivalries and the era of the “polycrisis”, policy choices are assessed through the narrow lens of national interest. As a result, international engagement is often deemed dispensable unless it serves immediate domestic objectives. In this discursive shift, global cooperation is not deemed secondary but often outright delegitimised with immediate budgetary implications (Franz & Bozorgmehr, 2025). In Germany, as in many other countries, public spending has increasingly been redirected towards defence, crisis response, as well as infrastructure and economic resilience (Apeagyei et al., 2025). Therefore, global health financing is now increasingly subject to heightened scrutiny and reprioritisation.

Against this backdrop, calls to sustain global health engagement face pressure to articulate their reciprocal value. Our study, commissioned by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), finds that the value generated by global health engagement is multidimensional and should not be confined to financial returns. Rather, global health investments contribute to population health, better living conditions, enhanced human capabilities, equity, societal stability, innovation, sustainable development and long-term prosperity, which are all pillars of liberal and democratic societies.

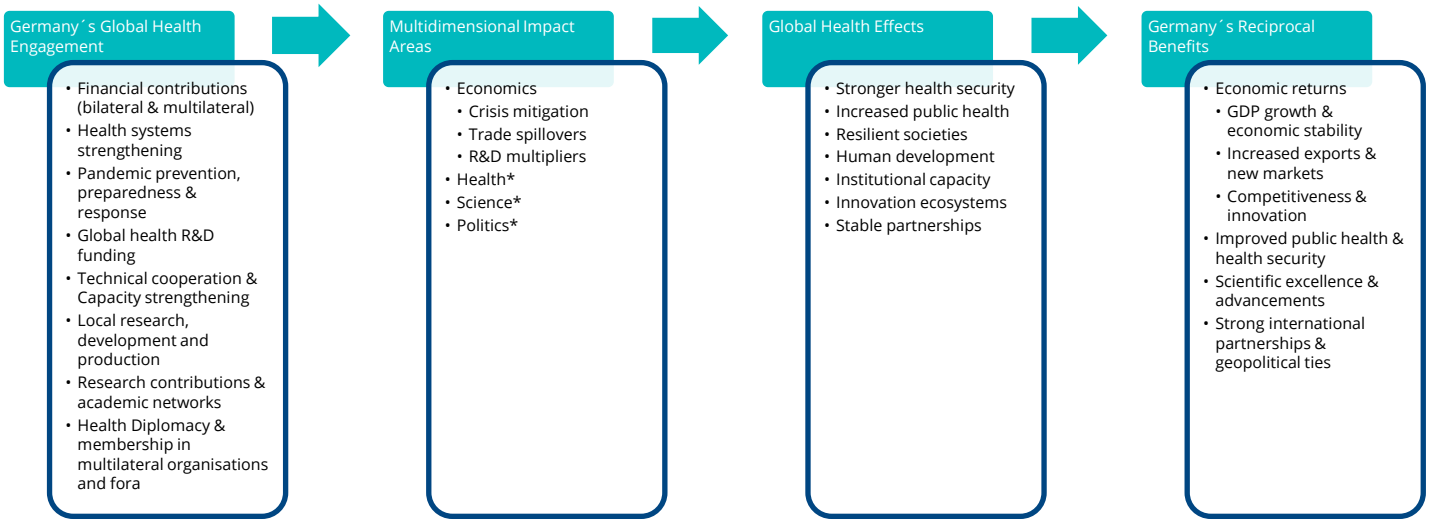
The study systematically examines how Germany and its partners derive reciprocal benefit from global health engagement. Many of these benefits materialise over longer time horizons and through indirect pathways not fully captured by standard economic metrics. While the study addresses this issue through a multidimensional perspective that encompasses the areas health and society, science and research, as well as international relations, this preview focuses on the economic dimension of global health engagement. This focus on the economic dimension reflects both the prominence of economic considerations in current budgetary debates and the well-developed evidence base in this area. While budgetary considerations usually have a narrow concept of economic value, our approach utilises a broad understanding, where 'economic value' includes not only sectoral or firm-level outcomes alone, but also innovation capacity, economic stability, and societal prosperity.

Evidence Preview on Economic Benefits

For our study, we analysed 90 literature contributions and conducted 12 interviews with global health experts including researchers, policymakers, business representatives, policy advisors, and diplomats in early 2026.[1] In this evidence preview, we highlight three main areas of our results with evidence across multiple studies and interviews on how global health engagement generates reciprocal economic benefits:

1. economic growth through health crises aversion and mitigation,
2. trade and export effects from development assistance, and
3. R&D funding as engine of innovation and the domestic health industry.

Across these areas, the evidence suggests that benefits are not one-directional but materialise through reciprocal pathways that link global improvements to domestic economic and societal gains. These multidimensional pathways of reciprocal benefits arising from Germany's global health engagement are illustrated in the following figure:



*The study discusses the multidimensional impact areas "Health", "Science", and "Politics".
Source: Own illustration

Economic Growth Through Health Crises Aversion and Mitigation

The first area focuses on how global health engagement contributes to preventing and mitigating global health crises. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, global GDP growth declined by 2.9 percent in 2020, corresponding to an estimated loss of USD 2.48 trillion (World Bank, 2026a & 2026b), marking the strongest downturn in global economic growth since the Great Depression (Gagnon et al., 2023). Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, Fan et al. (2018) estimate expected annual global losses in case of a global pandemic at around USD 500 billion, or approximately 0.6 percent of global income. Empirical evidence suggests that investments in pandemic prevention and preparedness substantially mitigate such losses. Sevilla et al. (2024) model that the COVID-19 vaccine roll-out generated a total societal value of around USD 5.2 trillion by averting a further global GDP decline and reducing health-related costs. Interviewees also consistently emphasised that health improvement and economic prosperity are mutually reinforcing. Investments in prevention and preparedness were described not merely as health-sector measures, but as strategies to avoid macroeconomic disruption.

A similar macroeconomic risk is presented by antibiotic resistance (ABR), part of the broader challenge of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). For 2019, Naylor et al. (2025) estimate global health-care system costs at USD 693 billion, alongside USD 194 billion in productivity losses. Interviewees explicitly drew parallels between pandemics and ARM, describing it as a structurally similar economic risk. By 2050, McDonnell et al. (2024) project that AMR-related GDP losses could reach 0.83 percent annually across low-, middle, and high-income countries, while interventions could yield a return-on-investment of 28:1. Both studies emphasise that mitigating a substantial share of these losses requires a comprehensive approach, including strengthened health systems, achieving universal coverage, sanitation and hygiene, effective prevention and control, improved treatment and vaccination.

Trade and Export Benefits from Development Assistance

A second strain of literature examines how official development assistance (ODA) contributes to trade and export growth by reducing transaction costs, enhancing market access, and facilitating long-term economic cooperation. Germany provides around EUR 33–35 billion in ODA annually. In 2021, USD 5.3 billion or roughly 10 to 15 percent were estimated to be health-related ODA (Rüppel & Rüppel, 2025). Global health thus constitutes a significant component of Germany's ODA portfolio.

Empirical analyses by Martínez-Zarzoso et al. (2016) find that every USD of German ODA is associated with an increase of USD 0.83 in German exports across sectors, which in turn are linked to substantial employment effects in Germany. Similar patterns are observed by Ayele et al. (2025) at the EU-level. Their calculations indicate that USD 27.4 billion in EU aid is associated with USD 27.6 billion in additional exports. Insights from the interviews help to contextualise these aggregate trade effects. Experts repeatedly emphasised that global health engagement fosters long-term economic relationships by building trust, institutional familiarity, and durable partnerships. Bilateral health cooperation was described as a central mechanism through which economic collaboration extends beyond the health sector, supporting the development of stronger markets and new economic partners, especially in regions of strategic importance.

R&D Funding as Engine of Innovation and the Domestic Health Industry

The health industry is a key pillar of the German economy, accounting for 12.7 percent of the gross value added, 17.7 percent of employment, and 9.8 percent of exports in 2022 (BMWK, 2023). Impact Global Health suggests that investments in health research and development (R&D) generate measurable economic returns: an investment of USD 1 million is associated with an

average of 2.7 direct jobs and up to around 10 indirect jobs across the wider economy (Impact Global Health, 2025).

Thus, global health R&D funding produces substantial domestic spillovers, as innovations developed for global health needs frequently create broader economic and technological benefits. Impact Global Health (2025) shows that 76 % of global health R&D funding is spent in the funding country itself. Across 44 high-income countries USD 71 billion in public funding was associated with USD 511 billion in GDP growth, 643,000 jobs and 20,000 patents. Germany-specific analyses by ONE (2025) estimate that more than 20 percent of Germany's contribution to the Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria return to the domestic economy through procurement. Interviewees broadly confirmed these findings. At the same time, several experts emphasised that economic returns are currently not fully utilised, pointing to unrealised potential in terms of investment opportunities and market development rather than an absence of economic benefits.

These findings align with GLOHRA's "double dividend" concept, which highlights how global health research strengthens global health outcomes and domestic innovation capacity (GLOHRA, 2026). Research on neglected tropical diseases, for example, has contributed to diagnostic platforms applicable within Germany, reinforcing national testing and pathogen detection infrastructure. These innovation effects also extend to efforts to strengthen regional production capacities in partner countries. Recent initiatives to establish mRNA vaccine technology hubs and local production platforms not only enhance preparedness for future pandemics by enabling faster regional vaccine production, but also foster long-term research collaboration and industrial partnerships, and the necessary diversification of German and European supply chains (Bayerlein et al., 2026). In this way, global health R&D investments help build innovation ecosystems that generate reciprocal benefits for Germany through sustained scientific cooperation, standard-setting, and participation in health technology and pharmaceutical markets.

Robustness of Evidence

The presented evidence draws on a combination of epidemiological modelling, macroeconomic simulations, cross-country econometric analyses, and case-based evaluations. Across the three economic areas examined, the strength and nature of evidence naturally varies. Irrespective of these differences, the existing evidence points to consistent patterns across methodologies and sectors: global health engagement generates measurable economic value while revealing unrealised potentials and scope for more systematic evaluation.

In detail, estimates of the macroeconomic costs of health crises are largely based on epidemiological and macroeconomic modelling. While such approaches do not establish causal effects, they consistently point to substantial economic risks and demonstrate the scale of potential losses investments can avert. The convergence of ex-ante modelling and ex-post evidence from COVID-19 strengthens these findings. For trade effects, studies provide robust evidence that aggregated ODA is associated with export growth and income effects. However, isolating the specific macroeconomic returns of health-related aid remains methodologically challenging due to data limitations and the difficulty of disentangling sector-specific flows within ODA reporting. Greater transparency and granularity in expenditure data would allow for more precise identification of health-specific spillovers. Evidence on innovation effects is also dominated by modelling approaches that estimate GDP, employment, and patent impacts. While these findings provide strong indicative evidence of multiplier and crowding-in effects, long-run and granular case studies would strengthen causal attribution.

Insights from Other Dimensions

While this Evidence Preview focuses on the economic dimension, the underlying study finds that global health engagement generates value across at least three additional dimensions: health and society, science and innovation, and international relations. The illustrative findings outlined in this section are indicative rather than exhaustive and are analysed in greater detail in the full study.

First and foremost, global health engagement is about saving lives and protecting health. Existing evidence suggests that investments in prevention and health system strengthening yield substantial benefits. These include reductions in disease burden, gains in life expectancy, and the development of more resilient health systems. Beyond the immediate humanitarian value, avoided mortality and improved human health both contribute strongly to global economic and political stability. Moreover, stronger health systems enhance early outbreak prevention, detection and response capacities, thereby reducing the likelihood and speed of cross-border disease spread and contributing to a more secure environment for Germany's own health system. A recent retrospective study by Cavalcanti et al. (2025) find that USAID-supported programmes were associated with more than 91 million averted deaths globally between 2001 to 2021, nearly a third of them representing children under five. Using a forecasting model, the authors estimate that recent reductions in USAID funding could result in more than 14 million additional deaths by 2030. Such projected losses illustrate not only the human cost of inaction, but also the systemic consequences of weakened health systems, including increased vulnerability to cross-border health threats and long-term development setbacks.

Global health engagement also produces significant scientific and academic returns, particularly through research collaboration, and knowledge production. As with every other area, we can identify strong spillover effects into other fields like economics, where scientific evidence provides the foundation for technical innovation and the health industry. Focusing on the immediate scientific benefits, Kunaratnam et al. (2021) analysed 133 research capacity strengthening (RCS) programs funded by the United Kingdom. Approximately, half of the programs focused on SDG 3 (Health and Well-being), and not only supported research capacity in partner countries but also generated benefits for funding countries by integrating domestic research institutions into global research network. The programs facilitated access to international data and strengthened long-term collaboration opportunities. Furthermore, these partnerships frequently generate spillover effects that back donor countries' positioning for future research consortia and the larger innovation ecosystem, reinforcing the role of global health engagement as a driver of scientific capability and innovation.

Finally, global health engagement generates political benefits by strengthening international standing and contributing to foreign policy objectives. Franz et al. (2024) discuss Germany's role in global health politics and outline how sustained engagement can strengthen international leadership, geopolitical positioning, and commitment to multilateralism. From this perspective, global health functions not only as a standalone policy field, but also as an instrument of health diplomacy that complements broader foreign policy capacities. Findings by Jakubowski et al. (2019) further suggest that global health engagement can translate into reputational gains. Their analysis of public opinion survey data from 45 U.S. health aid recipient countries between 2002 and 2016 indicates that global health engagement can contribute to soft power and international reputation. Therefore, particularly in times of global fragmentation, geopolitical rivalry, and intense contestation of multilateralism, sustained global health engagement and cooperation can serve as an anchor of long-term partnerships rooted in trust, reliability, and cooperative leadership. In this

context, global health engagement is not merely a choice, but an asset of considerable and often underappreciated strategic value.

Policy Recommendations

The results outlined in this Evidence Preview and preliminary findings from the study suggest that global health engagement should not be assessed through a narrow, short-term economic return lens. Rather, it generates multidimensional and reciprocal value across public health and health security, human development, societal gains, civil protection, economic and commerce resilience, innovation capacity, societal stability, scientific advancements, reputational benefits, and international partnerships. Capturing this value requires a reframing of the policy narrative and institutional mechanisms that allow cross-sectoral benefits to be systematically recognised, leveraged and fed into the public and political debate. Against this background, we derive the following policy recommendations:

1. **Reframe global health engagement as a multidimensional investment**. Global health engagement should be understood, communicated, and evaluated as a multidimensional asset. Looking beyond a financial cost/benefit perspective across government portfolios would reflect the reciprocal and long-term nature of its mutual long-term benefits and bring to light that engagement in global health is already a fundamental cornerstone of German policy.

2. **Acknowledge the national global health industry as a key national asset.** Besides the economic returns, the health industry, including care and research and development, can help build international partnerships of fundamental value, particularly of geostrategic, diplomatic, economic and political importance.

3. **Global health should be implemented as a cornerstone of German foreign policy.** The high strategic importance, regarding a revitalisation of the idea of multilateralism particularly regarding the existing geopolitical tension should receive respective acknowledgement.

4. **A Global Health Ambassador, appointed at the Federal Chancellery,** would be in an excellent position to streamline global health policy within all government entities. Creating such a position would be especially useful in the absence of the global health subcommittee, which should be re-established in future parliamentary terms of the Bundestag. The ambassador would be an important anchor to promote Health in all Policies as a baseline for a healthy, decent and prosperous life for all.

5. **Germany should increase its cooperations with LMIC partners**, which lead to mutual economic and scientific gains while reinforcing Germany's international positioning. Although multilateral initiatives provide scale and joint action, bilateral partnerships are uniquely fit to build relationships that underpin long-term economic, scientific, and political cooperation.

6. **Leverage and strengthen Germany's global health R&D landscape strategically**. Given the high domestic retention, global health research should be more strongly embedded within Germany's innovation, industrial, and science strategies. This includes strengthening research institutions, national public health institutes, and the WHO Hub as core pillars of Germany's global health ecosystem. Supporting translational pathways from academia to industry and consolidating Germany's research capacity would

reinforce both domestic innovation and Germany's position as a leading actor in global health cooperation.

7. **Develop an evaluation framework that captures reciprocal returns**. Short-term financial metrics do not reflect the multidimensional value of global health. Germany should fund and contribute to improved evaluation approaches to back arguments on the value of global health in political and public debates with reliable figures. Improved government reporting on health ODA spending and research funding would support this effort.

[1] Methodologically, we conducted a narrative literature review, which provides a comprehensive-overview of a topic by summarising and interpreting literature, drawing on the expertise of the researchers to identify key evidence gaps, without following a fully guided and pre-defined search and selection process (Ferrari, 2015). For the interviews, we conducted semi-structured interviews, which are a qualitative method of data collection that uses a predefined set of standardised open-ended and closed questions. The open-ended questions allow the interview to evolve while new information emerges during the conversation (Ahlin, 2019).

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Imprint

The Authors

The Evidence Preview brief and the underlying study were conducted at the Charité Center for Global Health. The study was led and authored by **Dr. Michael Bayerlein** (Global Health Policy Lab, Charité Center for Global Health). Additional authors are **Marco Alves** (Charité Center for Global Health), **Nora Anton** (Charité Center for Global Health), **Lars Eddelbüttel** (Charité Center for Global Health), **Dr. Branwen J. Hennig** (Global Health Policy Lab, Virchow Foundation), **Dr. Rebecca Ingenhoff** (Charité Center for Global Health), and **Prof. Dr. Beate Kampmann** (Charité Center for Global Health).

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e. V.

Lukas Lingenthal
Policy Advisor Global Health, Agriculture and Consumer Protection
Division Analysis and Consulting

T +49 30 / 26 996-3689
lukas.lingenthal@kas.de

Coordination of the publications series:
Gisela Elsner
Policy Advisor Environmental, Climate and Sustainability
Division Analysis and Consulting

T +49 30 / 26 996-3759
gisela.elsner@kas.de

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