Question for written answer E-000811/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: National right-to-die laws and differences in patient treatment across Europe

On 11 February 2025, Tuscany became the first region in Italy to approve a bill regulating the right to die, establishing that the regional health service must, subject to specific conditions and time frames, grant patients the freedom to choose to end their life.

Tuscany was acting on a motion for a citizens' initiative bill and in a persistent legislative vacuum, as highlighted by the Constitutional Court which, in judgment No 242 of 2019, decriminalised assisted suicide and laid down the prerequisites for patient access to the procedure. Some European countries have already regulated assisted dying, while others have not enshrined the right to choose, making for an extremely fragmented landscape in which the people are the ones to suffer from the stark differences.

In light of the above:

1. Does the Commission believe that, on this point, the Member States are in violation of the principles laid down in Article 35 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('Health care')?

2. Will it take steps to limit the regulatory fragmentation and ensure legal uniformity in the recognition and protection of the right to die for EU citizens?

Supporter[1]

Submitted: 21.2.2025

[1] This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Alessandro Zan (S&D)