Question for written answer E-003662/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Piotr Müller (ECR)

Subject: Recreational genetic testing and the protection of EU citizens' genetic data

Recreational genetic tests sold directly to consumers are becoming increasingly popular in the Member States. Companies offering such services often describe them as 'anonymous' and 'secure', but genetic data constitute a unique identifier of a person and cannot be fully anonymised, only pseudonymised, which creates a risk of re-identification.

There is therefore a risk that consumers are not fully aware of how their genetic data are collected, stored, shared or sold, including to entities outside the European Union. The lack of clear and uniform regulations in this area poses a threat to people's privacy and, in the future, could also lead to genetic discrimination.

I would therefore ask the Commission to answer the following questions:

1. Is the Commission looking into the practices of companies offering recreational genetic testing that claim to process data in a way that prevents the identification of individuals, when in fact the data remain pseudonymised and require further enhanced protection measures?

2. What steps is the Commission taking to ensure the effective protection of EU citizens' genetic data and to counter misleading commercial practices?

3. Does the Commission plan to introduce additional information requirements to ensure that consumers are clearly informed about what happens to their genetic data, including who can use them and for how long?

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