

**Question for written answer E-004101/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Biljana Borzan (S&D)

Subject: Shortages affecting certain GLP-1 medicines

Type 2 diabetes and obesity pose significant public health challenges in the EU. GLP-1 and dual GIP/GLP¹-1 receptor agonists offer treatment options for eligible patients within their authorised indications.

Shortages affecting certain GLP-1 medicines have highlighted the importance of reliable supply and continuity of treatment. Switching to another medicine may not be clinically appropriate for every patient, particularly where contraindications, intolerances or inadequate therapeutic responses limit the available alternatives. Affordability also matters for effective access.

Against this background and respecting Member States' responsibilities for healthcare provision, pricing and reimbursement:

1. What action is the Commission taking in cooperation with the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and competent national authorities to prevent renewed shortages of these medicines, to improve demand forecasting and to support adequate manufacturing capacities and supply across Member States?
2. Will the Commission work with the EMA and Member States to assess whether relevant active substances meet the criteria to be part of the EU list of critical medicines, taking into account the therapeutic importance and availability of clinically suitable alternatives, including for patients with limited treatment options?
3. How will the Commission support voluntary cooperation between Member States on the question of procurement and affordability, in view of improving equitable access to these treatments and what concrete measures and timetable does it envisage?

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¹ GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide-1), dual GIP/GLP-1 receptor agonists (glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide and glucagon-like peptide-1).