

**Question for written answer E-004337/2026
to the Commission**

Rule 144

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Subject: How long it will take for daraxonrasib to be authorised and made available to patients in the EU

Metastatic pancreatic cancer is one of the most dangerous ailments of its kind, as the patients affected have a low chance of survival and limited treatment options.

A drug that has been authorised in the United States, daraxonrasib (Rasonque), has significantly improved the prospects of patients undergoing systemic therapy, a Phase 3 study showing that those taking this medication had an overall median survival period of 12.4 months, almost double the 6.7 months of chemotherapy patients.

On 15 October 2026, the European Medicines Agency's (EMA) Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use came out in support of authorising daraxonrasib, adding that the Commission has the final word.

However, the drug has yet to be authorised in the EU and patient access in Europe remains limited.

Given how dangerous metastatic pancreatic cancer is and the urgent need to provide additional treatment options to patients, it is vital that the EU avoids bureaucratic delays while upholding its safety and effectiveness standards.

We therefore ask:

1. In the light of the favourable opinion issued by the EMA on 15 October 2026, will the Commission work with all possible haste to place daraxonrasib on the market?
2. Does the Commission agree that it should, in cooperation with the Member States, make it easier for eligible patients to obtain early access to this drug, potentially by means of the compassionate use tools that are already on the EU statute books?

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