

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004156/25
to the Commission
Ton Diepeveen (PvE)
(22 October 2025)**

Subject: Strategy for European life sciences

The strategy for life sciences states that various initiatives, including the EU startup and scaleup strategy ⁽¹⁾, the upcoming EU Biotech Act and the medical countermeasures strategy ⁽²⁾, will contribute to reaching the aims set out in the strategy for European life sciences. ⁽³⁾

1. Why has the Commission launched a new strategy when the various European initiatives mentioned above are still in the preparation phase?
2. Following on from the previous question: on what basis has the Commission reached the conclusion that both investment and new regulations are necessary, when no concrete results are yet available for the other European initiatives?

Submitted: 22.10.2025

**Answer given by Ms Zaharieva on behalf of the European Commission
(28 November 2025)**

1. The strategy for European Life Sciences (LSS) was announced by the Commission President in her political guidelines for the term 2024-2029 ⁽¹⁾. The LSS is an umbrella strategy, which announces a number of actions and initiatives that will be rolled out over the coming months and years ⁽²⁾ in order to deliver on the aims of the LSS and strengthen the position of the EU on the global scene for life sciences. The LSS is therefore also pointing to efforts that will be delivered through other means than the LSS itself, to provide a comprehensive picture of initiatives relevant to life sciences without duplicating efforts while increasing coherence and coordination.
2. To develop the LSS, the Commission capitalised on available information, including reports (such as the Draghi report ⁽³⁾) and studies (e.g. those underpinning the interim evaluation of Horizon Europe ⁽⁴⁾). A dedicated public call for evidence ⁽⁵⁾ also sought the views of stakeholders and the general public regarding challenges and opportunities for life sciences, to speed up the safe development, deployment and uptake of life sciences-based innovation. The feedback received confirmed the need for innovation-responsive regulation, as well as for unlocking and better mobilising public and private investments.

¹ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/2f76a0df-b09b-47c2-949c-800c30e4c530_en

² https://health.ec.europa.eu/health-emergency-preparedness-and-response-hera/preparedness/medical-countermeasures-strategy_en

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0525>

⁽¹⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/e6cd4328-673c-4e7a-8683-f63ffb2cf648_en.

⁽²⁾ See the actions summary table in the communication 'Choose Europe for life sciences' (COM(2025) 525 final): <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0525>.

⁽³⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/draghi-report_en.

⁽⁴⁾ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/support-policy-making/shaping-eu-research-and-innovation-policy/evaluation-impact-assessment-and-monitoring/horizon-europe-programme-analysis_en.

⁽⁵⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14592-EU-Life-sciences-strategy_en.