

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004191/25
to the Commission
Leire Pajín (S&D), Sandra Gómez López (S&D)
(24 October 2025)**

Subject: Infringement of the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of nationality and migratory status

The Valencian Parliament's economic committee has adopted a resolution ⁽¹⁾ urging the regional government to produce differentiating comparative studies and statistics for the national and migrant populations as regards health and social matters, such as blood donations, use of medical emergency services, receipt of public aid, contribution to the welfare state and absenteeism at work.

The resolution and its preparatory work reveal the stigmatising nature of the measure, which runs counter to EU Treaties, principles and values in the area of equal treatment and non-discrimination. It calls for an assessment of the net contribution to the welfare state by groups based on their nationality, without making any distinction in terms of their legal and social situations, thereby making it impossible to make any objective assessment or constructive use of the data.

Does the Commission believe that the production of statistics differentiated solely on the basis of origin or migratory status constitutes indirect discrimination or institutional stigmatisation contrary to EU law (Articles 2 and 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union, Articles 18 and 19 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights)?

Submitted: 24.10.2025

**Answer given by Mr McGrath on behalf of the European Commission
(15 December 2025)**

The Commission is committed to building a Union of Equality; to combating all forms of discrimination in line with Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights; and in action taken on the basis of Article 19 TFEU as regards the grounds of discrimination enumerated therein.

According to Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union, 'The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities'.

Equality data are crucial for monitoring the realisation of these values effectively. In the EU, the equality data collection and processing, as well as use of equality data is regulated by anti-discrimination and data protection legislation.

Data protection legislation requires that when personal data is being processed, it is done so lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner.

It also requires that the collection of such data is necessary and proportionate to the purpose pursued (aim). Those aims must also be valid and legitimate.

Data collection should be conducted following the human rights principle of 'doing no harm', which means that no data collection activity should create or reinforce existing discrimination, bias or stereotypes and that the data collected should be used for the benefit of the groups they describe and society as a whole.

¹ Draft Valencian statistical plan 2025-2028, RE number 43.907, BOCV number 139.