

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-003982/25
to the Commission
Lina Gálvez (S&D)
(10 October 2025)**

Subject: Statement on the scandalous case of inconclusive mammograms in Andalusia

Parliament has just approved the declaration of principles for a gender-equal society, part of the roadmap for women's rights presented by the Commission, which in turn establishes 'the highest standards of health' for women through a commitment to gender-sensitive medical research, clinical trials, diagnostics and treatments.

A scandalous case has recently come to light that is currently affecting some 2 000 women in Andalusia, who have been left in limbo regarding the diagnosis of their mammograms owing to a failure by the Andalusian Health Service to communicate about 'questionable' results. As denounced by the Association of Women with Breast Cancer in Seville (AMAMA), the deterioration of the public health system in Andalusia is the underlying cause of this silence, a silence which has persisted for months — years, even- and has seriously jeopardised the treatment and possible cure of the disease these women are suffering from.

In view of the above:

1. Does the Commission believe that, in breach of Article 35 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, this case is detrimental to women's health?
2. What can the Commission do to take action on this matter and guarantee the health and rights of these women?

Submitted: 10.10.2025

**Answer given by Mr Várhelyi on behalf of the European Commission
(17 December 2025)**

The right of everyone to access preventive healthcare and to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices is enshrined in Article 35 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

According to Article 35 of the Charter a high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities.

The Roadmap for women's rights ⁽¹⁾ adopted in March 2025 states that every woman has a right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health.

In accordance with Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, the Union supports and complements Member States' action on public health, and respects Member States' competences to define their health policy, including concerning bioethical questions, and for the organisation of their health services and medical care.

The updated 2022 Council Recommendation on cancer screening ⁽²⁾ contains recommendations that Member States are encouraged to take into account when implementing and organising their screening programmes.

The recommendation states that quality screening includes an analysis of the process and outcome of the screening and rapid reporting of these results to the population and screening providers ⁽³⁾.

The European guidelines on breast cancer screening and care ⁽⁴⁾ contain detailed recommendations, including on how to invite women and informing them about their results.

The Commission provides funding to Member States, regions and further stakeholders such as through the Joint Action EUCanScreen ⁽⁵⁾ to implement the Council Recommendation helping to optimise sustainable cancer screening programmes.

⁽¹⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/document/0c3fe55d-9e4f-4377-9d14-93d03398b434_en.

⁽²⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2022.473.01.0001.01.ENG.

⁽³⁾ Recital 18 of the Council Recommendation.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://cancer-screening-and-care.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/ecibc/european-breast-cancer-guidelines>.

⁽⁵⁾ https://health.ec.europa.eu/non-communicable-diseases/cancer/europes-beating-cancer-plan-eu4health-financed-projects/projects/eucanscreen_en.