

**Question for written answer E-002772/2020
to the Commission**

Rule 138

Tomislav Sokol (PPE)

Subject: Diabetes

In Europe, 66 million adults aged 18 to 99 suffer from diabetes, and the number of deaths each year exceeds 700 000. The cost of providing treatment and healthcare for this disease is around EUR 190 billion annually, and according to some estimates, if harmonised procedures are not implemented to treat the disease, by 2035 the number of adults with diabetes in Europe could increase by 22%. If Europe is to cope with the growing burden represented by this disease, urgent and appropriate measures are needed, as is stronger support for national healthcare providers.

1. Does the Commission plan to allocate more funds from the MFF to fund research, prevention and early diagnosis of diabetes? It should be noted that the International Diabetes Federation's assessments suggest that delays in diagnosis and lack of treatment may ultimately increase healthcare costs in the future. Chronic diseases such as diabetes can reduce household income, which can lead to poverty, and in the long run this can have a negative impact on GDP.
2. Is the Commission taking preventive steps to curb the rise in diabetes? If so, what are these steps?
3. Does the Commission plan to adopt a European Action Plan on Diabetes Prevention and Control?