

**Question for written answer E-002193/2023  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Right to be forgotten: a fundamental right for European citizens

According to Commission estimates, 12 million people in Europe have survived cancer, including 300 000 children. Given the progress made in medicine, that figure is set to grow.

In Europe, people who have had tumours continue to be denied access to financial credit services and insurance products. For that reason, some Member States, including France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Romania, have introduced legislation on the 'right to be forgotten', the purpose of which is to deny banks and insurance agencies the ability to collect information on their customers' tumours once a certain number of years has passed since their onset. Work has even begun in Italy on legislation that also safeguards employment contracts and adoptions.

In Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, the Commission has taken those practices a step further, proposing that a code of conduct for financial intermediaries be developed, to be expected in 2024.

Taking the above into account, can the Commission, within the limits of its powers, answer the following questions:

1. When the code of conduct takes proper effect, it will enable former cancer patients to access financial services free of discrimination throughout Europe. When does the Commission expect that to happen?
2. What practical steps does it plan to take to make the 'right to be forgotten' for cancer patients a fundamental right for all European citizens?

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