



### Overall <u>updated timeline</u>

- Adoption of Europe's Beating Cancer Plan in Q4, 2020
- expected in Q4, most likely November
- Possible discussion at EPSCO Council on 2<sup>nd</sup> December
- Stakeholder consultation ongoing until mid-September
- Internal Commission decision-making process October November



### Upcoming meetings of the SGPP and SLWP

- Steering Group on Promotion and Prevention
- 2 July
- 27 July
- first half of September

- Meeting of the Council Senior Level Working Party
- last week of September



### Next steps

 Only about half Member States sent us the feedback so far, the final deadline for any input (questionnaire or position paper or other supporting documents) is 10 August

To feed discussions at forthcoming SGPP meetings



#### **EU Cancer Mission**

- Cancer Mission Board will function as an scientific advisory group for the Cancer Plan.
- Mission outline with 13 recommendations of the Board published
- Ongoing consultation in progress, the board play the role of the Ambassadors in the Member States
- 4 September: last meeting of Mission Board with sub-group on cancer of the Horizon Europe Shadow Programme Committee
- 22 September: The final report of the Mission Board will be published





#### Cancer in the EU Parliament

- The European Parliament's Cancer Committee established, to be chaired by the EPP's Polish MEP Bartosz Arłukowicz (votes early Sept.)
- Launch of the EP Challenge Cancer Intergroup, chaired by MEP Cristian Buşoi, and co-chaired by MEPs Alessandra Moretti, Aldo Patriciello, Frédérique Ries, with the European Cancer Patient Coalition (ECPC) providing the Secretariat.
- New Cancer Report published by ENVI Committee: "Strengthening Europe in the fight against cancer; Going further, faster" (Circulated)



#### **COVID-19** and Cancer

- All areas of cancer care have been seriously delayed during the pandemic
- Shortages in medicine supplies
- Negative effects on vulnerable, commonly underserved populations with lower health literacy, financial resources and access to care
- Cancer patients felt particularly isolated during confinement, frightened of going to healthcare facilities and had an extra need for psychosocial support

#### **Positive outcomes**

- O Willingness to embrace new technologies such as the use of telemedicine
- The improvement of access to better quality data, linking to initiatives such as the European Health Data Space

# Thank you



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