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From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations

Subject: AOB for the meeting of the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council on 26 June 2026
Follow-up to the Council Conclusions on the Security of Supply of Radioisotopes for Medical Use
- Information from Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovenia

**Follow up to the Council Conclusions on the Security of Supply of Radioisotopes
for Medical Use**

On 17 June 2024 , the Council unanimously adopted Conclusions on the Security of Supply of Radioisotopes for Medical Use (ST 9912/24).

In these conclusions, the Council recalled the commitment of the European Union, the Euratom Community and the Member States to provide citizens with a high level of healthcare and underlined the essential role that radioisotopes play in medical diagnostics and therapy.

The Council also recognized the steadily increasing need for diagnostic and, in particular, therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals, as well as the important contribution of European nuclear research reactors and other nuclear facilities able to produce medical radioisotopes at the levels required for the long-term needs of the Union. The Conclusions further stressed the importance of maintaining Europe's autonomy and global leadership in this strategic field.

Furthermore, the Council supported the continued monitoring of the supply chain of medical radioisotopes and highlighted the importance of developing appropriate mechanisms to monitor and forecast demand and supply for all relevant medical radioisotopes, thereby contributing to a secure and reliable supply for European patients. The long-term resilience of this supply chain also requires secure and reliable access to the nuclear source materials necessary for research reactor fuel and radioisotope production.

In this context, we Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Romania & Slovenia, underline that maintaining security of supply over the long term also requires economically sustainable market conditions across the value chain, enabling operators to recover the investments and operational costs necessary to maintain, modernise and renew production capacity, including costs related to radioactive waste management and decommissioning. Regardless of whether a Member State hosts production facilities, all European healthcare systems depend on a sustainable and competitive isotope supply chain. A sustainable, competitive and resilient supply chain is vital for the diagnosis and treatment of millions of patients across Europe and plays a key role in unlocking innovative therapies that will shape the future of nuclear medicine. It is therefore of great importance that the preservation of full cost recovery remains under review. We also like to point out that efforts aimed at improving resource efficiency and circularity across the medical radioisotope value chain, including through the recovery, reuse and valorisation of materials from existing industrial processes, may further contribute to the sustainability, resilience and strategic autonomy of the sector.

In its Conclusions, the Council urged the Commission to take forward a number of key actions, notably to:

- seek to maintain Europe's global leadership role in the supply of medical radioisotopes and make tangible and swift progress on developing ambitious 'building blocks' for specific actions when implementing the European Radioisotopes Valley Initiative (ERVI);
- develop a mechanism, based on the experience of the European Observatory on the Supply of Medical Radioisotopes, to monitor and forecast demand and supply for all relevant medical radioisotopes;

- Support research and facilitate innovation related to medical radioisotopes and other medical radiological technologies as well as to promote the innovation of new technical methods for medical radioisotope production;
- foster joint efforts in the assessment and development of critical skills necessary to enable a safe and secure production and use of medical radioisotopes;
- Assess the framework for transporting radioisotopes for medical use in view of the specific needs of the sector and the half-life of different radioisotopes, as well as available production sites and methods.

Two years after the adoption of these Conclusions, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Romania & Slovenia would welcome an update from the Commission on the implementation of these actions and on the progress made in delivering on the Council's requests.

Given the strategic importance of medical radioisotopes for European healthcare, industrial competitiveness, resilience of supply chains and Europe's strategic autonomy, we encourage the Commission to continue making tangible and swift progress on the actions identified in the Council Conclusions.