Basic information

1995/2189(INL) INL - Legislative initiative procedure	Procedure completed
European health card **Subject** 4.20 Public health	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	LEOPARDI Giacomo (FE)	27/06/1995

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
TRAN Transport and Tourism		

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
25/01/1995	Non-legislative basic document published	B4-0007/1995	
27/06/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/03/1996	Vote in committee		Summary
20/03/1996	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0091/1996	
16/04/1996	Debate in Parliament		Summary
17/04/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		
13/05/1996	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1995/2189(INL)
Procedure type	INL - Legislative initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Request for legislative proposal
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 47
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/4/06775

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	**Committee**	**Reference**	**Date**	**Summary**
Non-legislative basic document		B4-0007/1995	25/01/1995	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0091/1996 OJ C 141 13.05.1996, p. 0005	20/03/1996	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0173/1996 OJ C 141 13.05.1996, p. 0086-0104	17/04/1996	Summary

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

European health card

1995/2189(INL) - 17/04/1996 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

Adopting the report by Mr Giacomo LEOPARDI (UPE, I) on a European health card, the European Parliament called on the Commission to submit, by 1 January 1997, a proposal for a Council and European Parliament decision based on Article 129 of the EC Treaty, setting up a compulsory European health card in all Member States, to be issued to every European citizen on a voluntary and optional basis. The object of the card would be to facilitate the free movement of persons within the Union by providing them with appropriate access to the health care and treatment required by their state of health and would contain information on the bearer's civil status, medical data (blood group, known allergies, chronic diseases, an indication of any refusal on religious grounds to be given blood transfusions or transfusions of derived products, willingness to be an organ donor etc.) and information regarding social insurance cover and reimbursement for treatment. This card would be introduced gradually, with priority being given to persons with chronic or serious illnesses needing ongoing or urgent treatment. Provisions regarding the form, content and conditions for access to the data contained in the European health card would be drawn up with the Member States, associations of healthcare professionals and consumer organizations. Member States were also called on to take the necessary steps to ensure that the validity of this card was recognized within their territory, that it was easily obtainable by any citizen wishing to acquire it and that it was in widespread use throughout the healthcare systems. They were also called on to appoint the authorities responsible for issuing and distributing the card and for compliance with the rules on confidentiality of data and medical secrecy. The Commission was called on to run information campaigns aimed at making citizens and healthcare professionals aware of the existence of the European health card and to standardize the technical aspects of the card with the European Committee for Standardization (ECS) on the basis of a numerical indication of the main diseases.