



PRECISEU

WORK PACKAGE 3

D3.1 (*Personalised Medicine*) Initiatives Mapping

IA Lithuania

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Contributors	All partners
Reviewed by	Montse Daban
E-mail Contact for queries	r.kavaliauskaite@innovationagency.lt ; v.butrimaite@innovationagency.lt
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CONSORTIUM PARTNERS

	Name of the Entity	Acronym	Role	Country
1	BIOCAT LA FUNDACIO BIOREGIO DE CATALUNYA	BIOCAT	COO	ES
2	DEPARTAMENT DE SALUT- GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA	SALUT	BEN	ES
3	BARCELONA SUPERCOMPUTING CENTER CENTRO NACIONAL DE SUPERCOMPUTACION	BSC-CNS	BEN	ES
4	BIORN CLUSTER MANAGEMENT GMBH	BIORN	BEN	DE
5	BIOPRO BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG GMBH	BIOPRO	BEN	DE
6	AGENTIA PENTRU DEZVOLTARE REGIONALA NORD-EST	NE RDA	BEN	RO
7	ASOCIATIA DIGITAL INNOVATION ZONE ZONA DE INOVARE DIGITALA	DIZNE	BEN	RO
8	CLUSTERUL REGIONAL INOVATIV DE IMAGISTICA MOLECULARA SI STRUCTURALA NORD-EST (IMAGO-MOL)	IMAGO-MOL	BEN	RO
9	BIOTEHNOLOGICHEN I ZDRAVEN KLASTER	HLSCB	BEN	BG
10	STOLICHNA OBSHTINSKA AGENTSIA ZA PRIVATIZATSIA I INVESTITSII	SIA	BEN	BG
11	CLUSTER INDUSTRIE DELLA SALUTE E DEL BENESSERE	CLUSTER	BEN	IT
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20	AGENCIA PER A LA COMPETITIVITAT DE LA EMPRESA	ACCIO	BEN	ES
21	IDRYMA TECHNOLOGIAS KAI EREVNAS	FORTH-ICS	BEN	EL
22	REGION OF CRETE	CRETE	BEN	EL
23	SAHLGRENSKA SCIENCE PARK AB	SSP	BEN	SE
24	RIVNE INTERREGIONAL MEDICAL CLUSTER	RIVNE	BEN	UA
25	ASTRAZENECA FARMACEUTICA SPAIN S.A.	ASTRAZENECA	BEN	ES

Tab. 1 The PRECISEU'S Consortium

WORK PACKAGES AND LEADERS

Work Packages Name		WP Leader
WP 1	Project Management and Coordination	Biocat
WP 2	Communication and Dissemination	NE RDA
WP 3	Interregional Collaboration and Partnership Bridging	IA Lithuania
WP 4	Use of Health Data	ART-ER
WP 5	Multistakeholder infrastructure to enable access to ATMP on large scale	BIO PRO
WP 6	Market and Patient Access	SSP
WP 7	Training and Cultural Change	HLSCB
WP 8	Adoption of PM innovations in the HealthCare System	SALUT
WP 9	Innovation Support Program	Biocat

Tab. 2 The PRECISEU'S Work Packages

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ATMP	Advanced Therapy Medicinal Product
BfArM	Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices
cryo-EM	Cryo-electron microscopy
DKFZ	German Cancer Research Center
EAPM	The European Alliance for Personalised Medicine
EISMEA	European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency
EPMA	European Association for Predictive, Preventive and Personalised Medicine
EU	European Union
FORTH	Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas – Greece
GCT	Gene and Cell-Based Therapies
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GSCN	The German Stem Cell Network
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
PADRIIS	Data Analytics Program for Health Research and Innovation an Agency of the German Federal Ministry of Health
PEI	Personalised Medicine
PM	Personalised Medicine
PPPM	Predictive, Preventive, and Personalised medicine paradigm
PRECISEU	Project “PeRsonalised medicine Empowerment Connecting Innovation ecoSystems across Europe”
PRECISION	The Personalised Medicine Research Institute
S3	Smart Specialisation Strategy
SciLifeLab	Swedish national Science for Life Laboratory
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
ULPM	Ukrainian League of Personalised Medicine
UMCG	University Medical Center Groningen
RIV	Regional Innovation Valley
WP	Work Package

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Personalised Medicine (PM) is reshaping the future of healthcare across Europe, offering targeted, efficient, and patient-centred solutions to some of the most pressing medical challenges. In this context, the PRECISEU project brings together a dynamic network of regions and stakeholders actively advancing PM through a diverse landscape of initiatives designed to support innovation, equity, and sustainability in health systems.

Across the PRECISEU partner regions, numerous ongoing or finished initiatives — including research projects, scientific publications, institutional programmes, public-private partnerships, and permanent infrastructures — are driving forward the integration of PM. To better understand and amplify these efforts, the initiatives have been categorised into four key thematic areas: **research and innovation**, **patient perspective**, **policy and regulation**, and **ecosystem**. This structure highlights the comprehensive, multidimensional approach required to scale PM across regional and national contexts.

Aligned with the goals of the Regional Innovation Valleys (RIVs), these initiatives foster interregional collaboration, bridge innovation gaps, and create pathways for translating deep-tech solutions into accessible healthcare outcomes. PRECISEU plays a pivotal role in enhancing the secondary use of health data, supporting the development of advanced therapies, and facilitating the uptake of PM technologies in line with the European Health Union and broader EU strategies.

By connecting diverse stakeholders and strengthening regional innovation ecosystems, PRECISEU is accelerating the transition toward a more personalised, inclusive, and resilient healthcare landscape — ensuring that the benefits of PM reach citizens across all European regions.

INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT

This report summarises the structured documentation of personalised medicine initiatives across European Union and Ukraine, based exclusively on data collected through a targeted survey questionnaire. The identified initiatives were organised into four main domains: Research and Innovation, Patient Perspective, Policy and Regulation, and Ecosystem.

Within each domain, subcategories were defined based on the nature and operational structure of the initiatives, including ongoing projects, permanent institutions, partnerships, and studies/publications. This categorisation reflects the structure of the collected data and provides a factual overview of the current landscape.

1. Methodology

To gather relevant data on ongoing efforts supporting the implementation of Personalised Medicine (PM), an internal survey was conducted among the partners of the project consortium. The objective was to collect examples of initiatives that are considered impactful or relevant in accelerating PM adoption across various geographical levels.

The survey was administered using Microsoft Forms and was open from **November 2024 to January 2025**. Each participating region, as represented within the consortium, was requested to submit a **single consolidated response**, ensuring regional coordination and avoiding duplication.

Respondents were asked to provide **between five and ten examples** of initiatives relevant to the promotion or implementation of PM at the **regional, national, or international level**. For each initiative, the following information was requested:

- **Name of the initiative**
- **Brief description of its objectives**
- **Link to the official website** (if available)
- **Geographical scope** (regional, national, international)
- **Operational status** (active, closed, or planned/to be launched)
- **Information on funding sources**, where applicable

The information collected through this exercise has been synthesised and analysed to identify key patterns, trends, and gaps in current efforts related to PM implementation.

2. Research & Innovation

2.1. KEY INSIGHTS

As part of this mapping, we identified over 40 R&I-focused initiatives across PRECISEU 10 Member States and Ukraine. This mapping was based on surveys conducted with PRECISEU partners, with data collection completed by January 2025. The identified initiatives include those currently ongoing, embedded within permanent institutions, recently launched (pre-January 2025), or scheduled to begin in the near future. The selection focused on projects and institutions that generate, validate, or translate scientific knowledge relevant to the field of personalised medicine.

What we considered “research and innovation”:¹

Initiatives primarily aimed at developing new knowledge or tools, including high-throughput screening, platform and infrastructure creation, biomarker discovery, database development, or clinical/bench

¹ Research is defined as creative and systematic work to increase the stock of knowledge, while innovation involves the practical application of this knowledge to create new products, services, and solutions (https://commission.europa.eu/topics/research-and-innovation_en)

research. Descriptions that centered on **technological, methodological, or biological innovation** (not regulatory or stakeholder governance) were selected for this category.

Geographical spread & structure:

- **35 initiatives** were identified as primarily R&I focused.
- These span national and regional scopes, with Catalonia, Gothenburg, and Rivne showing high densities of layered initiatives.
- Most initiatives are publicly funded by National governments, the European Commission, and Regional authorities, with some co-funded by clusters or private actors.

Notable patterns:

- In Spain, the “Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health” is funded by the Spanish Government but lead from Catalonia. It encompasses six major ongoing sub-projects, each focusing on a unique element of personalised medicine: cryo-EM, databases, organoids, nanodrugs, surgical modelling, and advanced therapies. Another relevant initiative is CGI-Clinics, led by IRB Barcelona and with CNAG (National Center for Genomic Analysis) as partner.
- Sweden (SciLifeLab, Clinical Studies Sweden) and Germany (DKFZ, GSCN) host long-standing research infrastructures, functioning as national nodes for translational and high-level scientific research.
- Lithuania’s Biobank Initiative and Romania’s TRANSCEND centre highlight emerging research infrastructure efforts in Northern-Eastern Europe.
- Ukraine stands out for its research ambition despite limited funding — with a national cell bank, simulation training efforts, and a strong focus on knowledge cataloguing and publication platforms.

These initiatives reflect varying maturity levels: some act as national infrastructures (e.g., DKFZ, UMCG-PRECISION), while others operate as thematic project clusters under broader regional strategies.

2.2. STUDIES / JOURNALS / PUBLICATIONS

Definition and Scope

This subsection refers to initiatives whose primary output is scientific dissemination—such as peer-reviewed journals or national publication platforms—focused on advancing the knowledge base and institutional visibility in personalised medicine. These initiatives contribute to consolidating knowledge, disseminating good practices, and supporting paradigm shifts toward more predictive and evidence-based care models.

They do not necessarily produce new research themselves but are instrumental in curating, sharing, and promoting the scientific results generated across regional or national ecosystems.

Key Findings

We identified **2 initiatives** in this category. Their thematic focus lies in personalised medicine and the predictive, preventive, and personalised medicine (PPPM) paradigm.

These cases illustrate the ambition to elevate Eastern European voices in the European health research discourse, while also revealing systemic limitations—particularly around sustained financing for scientific communication infrastructures.

Examples of Identified Study/Publication Initiatives:

- **Journal of Personalised Medicine – National (Ukraine)**
Established by the Ukrainian League of Personalised Medicine (ULPM), this initiative aims to provide a dedicated platform for publishing regional scientific work in the field of personalised medicine. The journal has been founded but remains unpublished.
- **The EPMA Journal – International**
Coordinated by the European Association for Predictive, Preventive and Personalised Medicine, this internationally recognised journal promotes an integrated, evidence-based healthcare model. While it operates on a broader European scale, Ukraine remains actively involved in its development and mission.
- **BMC Personalized Medicine**
Open access, peer-reviewed journal that considers articles on all aspects of personalized approaches to the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease. It's published by BioMed Central (BMC), which is part of the larger academic publisher Springer Nature. This journal was launched in July 2025 and joins other BMC series journals focused on specific research areas.

2.3. ONGOING PROJECTS

Definition and Scope

This subsection focuses on “ongoing” initiatives—research or CSA/policy-related projects currently being implemented to address specific thematic priorities in personalised medicine. Though time-limited, these initiatives often reflect strategic investment decisions by regional or national authorities and can signal long-term commitment to specific research domains.

“Ongoing” serves as a transitional category in this mapping: these are not yet institutionalised structures, but they represent active, funded efforts responding to regional needs, scientific gaps, or policy objectives. Their funding typically comes from national and regional programmes, often complemented by EU-level support, including Recovery and Resilience plans.

In total, **13 such projects were identified across Catalonia, the Netherlands, Italy and Ukraine**, illustrating how temporary initiatives can shape future research infrastructure and signal evolving priorities in personalised healthcare.

Key Findings

The identified projects reflect a wide spectrum of scientific activity—from foundational research in structural biology and molecular screening to the development of clinical tools, preclinical models, and advanced therapeutic platforms. Catalonia stands out for its comprehensive strategy under the Spanish Complementary Plan of Biotechnology Applied to Health, which consolidates multiple action lines into a coherent regional effort. Each line addresses a distinct research frontier, including cryo-electron

microscopy, multi-omics data integration, organoid development, nanomedicine, and GMP-based therapeutic production.

The Netherlands contributes with a targeted project in diabetes remission (2DIAREM), linking digital tools and minimally invasive diagnostics. Italy's project focuses on genomics, biomarker discovery, and therapeutic development to improve personalised healthcare. Ukraine's projects showcase efforts in simulation-based medical education, omics-driven biology, and cancer innovation—often without stable financial support but grounded in national academic ecosystems.

These cases demonstrate that “ongoing” projects, although not permanent, serve as dynamic entry points for innovation. They create opportunities for institutional learning, infrastructure testing, and cross-regional collaboration, while also making visible the policy and funding priorities shaping personalised medicine across Europe.

Examples of Identified Ongoing Research Projects:

- **Complementary Plan of Biotechnology Applied to Health – Spain (Catalonia)**

A multi-year, multi-institutional programme spanning six thematic action lines:

- LA1 – Cryo-EM Platform: Structural analysis of drug–target complexes.
- LA2 – Omics Databases: Population and disease-oriented cohorts, AI integration (e.g., IA4DT2 for T2D prediction).
- LA3 – Drug Discovery: High-throughput screening for rare and resistant diseases.
- LA4 – Biological Models: Development of organoids, organ-on-chip, and digital twins.
- LA5 – Nanomedicine: Targeted drug delivery and BBB-penetrating therapies.
- LA6 – Advanced Therapies: 3D printing, surgical robotics, and GMP viral vector production.

- **CGI-Clinics Spain (Catalonia):**

EU funded project that optimises interpretation of tumour genomes (Cancer Genome Interpreter) for clinical decision-making; includes patient-facing eduCGI.

- **2DIAREM – Netherlands (Noord Nederland)**

A national project developing “DIAbotyping” tools and evaluating a blended lifestyle intervention for type 2 diabetes remission, combining clinical insight and digital therapeutics.

- **HEAL Italia – National (Italy)**

A national initiative involving nine regions funded by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan to boost personalised medicine. It brings together research, healthcare, and industry to advance innovation in life sciences.

- **Important Project of Common European Interest Med4Cure – International**

The first approved IPCEI in the health ecosystem, it supports early biological studies, sustainable production and digital tools to deliver innovative therapies and personalised treatments.

- **Hellenic Network for Molecular Oncology – National (Greece)**

- **A national network established on May 30, 2022, to advance diagnostic methods in molecular oncology and promote precision medicine in Greece (edimo.gr).**

- **Multi-sectoral Research – National (Ukraine)**

Activities include:

- Simulation-based training in 13 medical universities.

- Cancer research innovation at the Kavetsky Institute.
- Structural genomics and molecular biology activities at national research centres.
- Mapping of PM-related institutions and platforms, aiming to consolidate fragmented efforts.

2.4. PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS

Definition and Scope

This subsection focuses on research-oriented institutions with a stable, long-term mandate, such as national infrastructures, competence centres, networks, and biobanks. These entities are not structured as time-limited projects, but rather as permanent capabilities supporting the development, implementation, and translation of personalised medicine through sustained scientific activity and ecosystem engagement.

Such institutions play a central role in the research landscape by maintaining knowledge, infrastructure, and talent beyond project cycles. Their functions range from enabling data access and technology development to coordinating multi-stakeholder networks and delivering specialised services (e.g., molecular diagnostics, stem cell platforms, or translational biomarker discovery).

In this mapping, “permanent” refers to their institutional or infrastructural character, typically funded through national or regional governments, and in some cases complemented by European structural funds, public-private partnerships, or academic consortia.

Key Findings

We identified a diverse set of **18 permanent institutions** across **twelve countries**, covering a broad thematic range—molecular biosciences, genomics, oncology, advanced therapies, health data analytics, biobanking, and digital health. These institutions serve as foundational components of national or regional research strategies in personalised medicine, often acting as coordinating hubs or platforms for wider collaboration.

Several cases (e.g., SciLifeLab in Sweden, DKFZ in Germany, or the UMCG PRECISION institute in the Netherlands) are integrated into broader national infrastructures, while others (e.g., PADRI in Catalonia or TRANSCEND in Romania) reflect targeted regional efforts. Notably, North, Eastern and Southern Europe are also represented through biobanks, cell-line repositories, and molecular oncology networks, indicating growing institutional capacity in traditionally underrepresented areas.

Permanent institutions not only support the continuity of research efforts, but also enable scale and interoperability, often serving as connection points between clinical, academic, and technological domains.

Examples of Identified Permanent Research Institutions:

- **SciLifeLab – Sweden (West- Gothenburg)**

A national infrastructure platform for molecular biosciences and precision medicine, enabling access to advanced technologies and coordinating with stakeholders across Sweden’s health research system.

- **PADRIS – Spain (Catalonia)**
A regional data analytics programme offering secure, regulated access to health data for research and innovation, aiming to embed Catalonia within the European health data reuse ecosystem.
- **Health/AI Observatory**
Promoted by the TIC Salut Social Foundation, under the mandate of the Artificial Intelligence in Health Program (Salut/IA Program) of the Department of Health of the Government of Catalonia.
- **UMCG Research Institute PRECISION – Netherlands (Noord Nederland)**
An interdisciplinary hub advancing digital diagnostics, immunomodulatory therapies, and personalised care through biomedical, clinical, and technological integration.
- **TRANSCEND – Romania (North-East Region)**
A translational research centre focused on biomarker discovery for personalised oncology, based within the Regional Institute of Oncology in Iasi.
- **BBMRI – Italy (Emilia-Romagna)**
BBMRI is a national research infrastructure supporting personalised medicine through biobanking and biomolecular resources. In Emilia-Romagna, five organisations provide high-quality samples and associated data for biomedical research.
- **PERIMED Competence Centre – Bulgaria (South West- Sofia)**
An advanced infrastructure initiative supporting personalised diagnostics, onco-therapies, biosensors, and cross-border knowledge exchange under the Operational Programme for Smart Growth.
- **German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) – Germany (Baden-Württemberg - Heidelberg)**
A leading national centre for cancer research, combining fundamental, translational, and clinical activities, and hosting multiple thematic platforms in precision oncology.
- **Lithuanian Biobank Initiative – Lithuania**
A national-level biobank aimed at supporting genomics-driven research and clinical collaboration through internationally harmonised protocols and sample access.
- **Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas – Greece**
FORTH, founded in 1983 and headquartered in Heraklion, Crete, is one of Greece’s largest and most prestigious research institutions. It comprises multiple research institutes across Greece, operating in disciplines like computer science, molecular biology, biomedical engineering, and medical genomics, among others. It has played a leading role in the the Hellenic Network of Precision Medicine, coordinating the National Precision Medicine Network for Neurodegenerative Diseases and the Hellenic Network for Molecular Oncology.
- **Cell Bank of Human and Animal Tissue Lines – Ukraine (Rivne)**
A longstanding infrastructure for storing and distributing diverse cellular materials, with accredited in vitro and in vivo testing capabilities supporting oncology and virology research.

2.5. PARTNERSHIPS

Definition and Scope

This subsection includes collaborative initiatives that bring together multiple actors, typically across healthcare, academia, government, and industry—with the aim of facilitating or scaling research in personalised medicine. These partnerships do not operate as stand-alone institutions or finite projects

but function as coordinating mechanisms, support networks, or joint initiatives structured around shared strategic goals.

What defines this category is the emphasis on collaboration as the primary mode of operation—whether through facilitating clinical trials, coordinating data flows, or aligning stakeholders around emerging research paradigms such as predictive and participatory healthcare. These partnerships often act as enablers, creating the conditions under which research, innovation, and implementation can more effectively take place.

Key Findings

We identified **two active partnerships in this mapping exercise**. Although different in scope, both initiatives reflect a national or regional intent to strengthen the systemic foundations for personalised medicine research. Sweden's Clinical Studies Sweden operates as a unified support structure for clinical research across the country, while Bulgaria's InnoMedCatalyst project mobilises regional innovation potential through a focus on the 5P model of healthcare.

These partnerships illustrate how research facilitation increasingly depends on cross-institutional collaboration, network governance, and shared platforms, particularly in areas where fragmentation or lack of coordination would otherwise hinder progress.

Examples of Identified Partnership Initiatives:

- **Clinical Studies Sweden – National (Sweden)**

A national collaboration between Sweden's six healthcare regions, supported by the Swedish Research Council. It provides coordinated support for conducting clinical studies on medicinal products, devices, and other treatments—targeting healthcare providers, academic institutions, and life science companies alike.

- **InnoMedCatalyst – International**

A multi-stakeholder initiative aiming to strengthen regional innovation capacity in precision medicine through the development of 5P healthcare solutions—predictive, preventive, personalised, participatory, and precise. Co-funded by European, national, and cluster-level resources.

- **EP PerMed**

EP PerMed stands for the European Partnership for Personalised Medicine, a €375 million, 10-year initiative launched under the Horizon Europe program. Its goal is to fund research and implement personalized medicine approaches to improve health outcomes across Europe. EP PerMed unites ministries, funding organizations, and research institutes across 24 countries and 10 European regions.

3. Patient Perspective

3.1. KEY INSIGHTS

As part of this mapping, we identified 9 initiatives across 4 European regions/countries — Sweden, The Netherlands, Catalonia, Belgium, and Ukraine — that place the patient perspective at the centre of personalised medicine development. The selected cases demonstrate clear, documented efforts to meaningfully engage patients or their representatives in the co-creation of tools, services, workflows, or strategies — shifting from passive consultation to active, shared influence in shaping healthcare innovation.

What we considered “patient perspective”:

Initiatives were included in this category if they integrated patients in **co-design, decision-making, strategic priority-setting, or evaluation processes**. Projects that merely recruited patients as data subjects or trial participants without visible involvement in design or governance were excluded.

Nature and role of patient involvement:

Patient involvement in the mapped initiatives ranged from governance-level collaboration to technical co-development. This includes:

- Development of monitoring tools based on patient-identified needs (ENGAGE, NL),
- Design and implementation of patient-centred care pathways (Testbed Sweden: Zero Vision Cancer),
- Strategic research agenda setting guided by patient organisations (RegMed XB, BE),
- Studies tailored around personalised care preferences and genomic markers (UA oncology study).

Geographical spread & structure:

All initiatives are currently ongoing, with most operating at national or regional level, and in several cases with European funding or interregional partnership components.

- Catalonia developed strategies to empower patients in the decision-making process.
- Sweden and Belgium reflect integrated ecosystems where patients are engaged through testbeds or strategic platforms.
- The Netherlands highlights digitally enabled, patient-led technology development.
- Ukraine contributes with clinically focused studies that reflect the growing importance of patient-centred approaches in oncology.

Notable patterns:

- Most initiatives involve multi-stakeholder collaboration including research institutions, public health agencies, patient organisations, and private actors.

- While the number of identified initiatives is limited, they represent emerging models of structural patient engagement.

3.2. ONGOING PROJECTS

Definition and Scope

This subsection includes initiatives that are currently being implemented and actively involve patients in the design or delivery of personalised medicine services. These projects go beyond patient participation in trials, positioning patients as co-creators of clinical pathways, tools, or decision-support systems.

Key Findings

We identified **4 main ongoing initiatives in Sweden, the Netherlands, Catalonia and Belgium**. All embed patient input structurally—whether in the form of workflow design, digital tool development, or long-term innovation planning. Funding models vary and include national and regional public sources, with additional contributions from private investors and cross-border partnerships.

Examples of Identified Ongoing Initiatives:

- **Testbed Sweden: Zero Vision Cancer – National (Sweden)**
Pilots oncology-focused precision health workflows through a national testbed with active involvement of patients in service design and implementation.
- **ENGAGE – National (Netherlands)**
Uses wearable technologies and AI to develop digital biomarkers for type 2 diabetes, shaped by patient-defined health monitoring needs.
- **RegMed XB – International**
A cross-border regenerative medicine partnership aligning research “Moonshots” with priorities set by patient organisations and health foundations.
- **Decisions Compartides (Shared Decisions)**
Shared-decision-making resources and courses for patients to choose care aligned with preferences. It’s a project receiving regional funding and having as main institutions AQuAS and the Health Department.

3.3. STUDY / PUBLICATION

Definition and Scope

This subsection refers to scientific studies that explore personalised medicine through a patient-specific lens—focusing on biological variability, molecular profiling, or therapy selection based on individual characteristics. Patient needs are central to research design, rather than secondary.

Key Findings

We identified **one initiative in Ukraine** focused on cancer treatment personalisation through genetic markers. The study reflects growing interest in stratified oncology care and is supported by regional government resources, showing targeted investment in personalised research.

The Identified Study Initiative:

- **Modern Paradigms of Personalised Therapy in Oncology – Ukraine (Rivne)**

A national study led by the Kavetsky Institute exploring how genetic stratification can guide cancer treatment, aiming to align therapeutic strategies with individual patient profiles.

These initiatives indicate a shift in the ecosystem: from patients as passive recipients of care to active contributors to personalised innovation pathways, particularly in areas requiring sustained behaviour change, complex treatment choices, or ethically sensitive technologies.

4. Policy and Regulation

4.1. KEY INSIGHTS

In this section, we identified **multiple initiatives** (over 30) across PRECISEU **countries and regions**, reflecting the diverse ways in which personalised medicine is being institutionalised through policy strategies, legal frameworks, regulatory support structures, and governance models. The initiatives include national laws, regional master plans, EU-aligned strategies, permanent regulatory agencies, and multi-stakeholder advocacy platforms.

What we considered “policy/regulation”:

Initiatives that directly influence or structure the **governance, access, safety, coordination, or legal status** of personalised medicine in each region. This includes **formal strategies, policy roadmaps, laws and regulations, public agency mandates, and stakeholder frameworks**. Initiatives focused solely on research or clinical implementation without a governance component were excluded.

Geographical Spread & Structural Diversity

The identified initiatives span national, regional, and EU-wide levels. Countries and regions such as Germany, Italy, and Catalonia demonstrate layered policy activity, combining legislation, strategy, and institutional infrastructure.

Some initiatives, such as the European Alliance for Personalized Medicine, operate beyond national boundaries, coordinating advocacy across the EU. Others, such as Lithuania’s participation in the EU4Health “Cancer Diagnostic and Treatment for All” initiative, integrate policy with clinical innovation.

Notable Patterns

- Germany presents one of the most comprehensive cases, with permanent regulatory bodies (e.g., BfArM, PEI), a national gene and cell therapy strategy, and cancer-specific frameworks. These are driven primarily by the Federal Ministry of Health and supported through multi-level public funding.
- Catalonia offers a regionally coordinated digital health policy landscape with dedicated programs (e.g., Salut IA, EHR Master Plan), showing how health data, infrastructure, and equity are being aligned through policy.
- Romania is taking major steps to anchor personalised medicine in law, through recent amendments that legally recognize patients' rights to personalised treatment and national plans tied to EU missions and funding (e.g., National Plan for Beating Cancer).
- Italy leads with policy think tanks and regulatory working groups focused on advanced therapies, engaging both private actors and national bodies to shape clinical and commercial access.
- The Netherlands demonstrates a highly integrated approach, with mission-driven policy frameworks (Dutch Research Agenda – Route *Personalised Medicine*, Topsector LSH / Health~Holland), enabling legislation (Wegiz, WMO), and adaptive regulatory bodies (CBG/MEB, Zorginstituut Nederland). This is reinforced by national infrastructures for data and ELSI (Health-RI, MedMij, ELSI Servicedesk), nationwide pharmacogenomics implementation (DPWG guidelines in G-Standaard), and strong public–private partnerships such as OncoCode Accelerator. These efforts are coordinated at the national level and supported through sustained multi-stakeholder and Growth Fund investments.

Initiatives in Bulgaria and Ukraine showcase policy experimentation and strategic intent, despite more limited resources—often driven by EU support or multi-country consortia.

Funding and Governance Models

Most initiatives are **publicly funded**, either by national or regional governments, or under EU frameworks such as Horizon Europe and EU4Health. In some cases, funding also involves industry actors or public-private partnerships, particularly in advanced therapy policy platforms. Permanent institutions like BfArM and PEI are funded via their respective ministries.

Role in System Transformation

Policy and regulation efforts serve as structural enablers for personalised medicine by:

- Formalising access and rights (e.g., legislation)
- Harmonising infrastructure and data systems
- Supporting evidence-informed planning (e.g., foresight labs, roadmaps)
- Ensuring safety and transparency (e.g., regulatory agencies)
- Bridging research, industry, and clinical deployment

These initiatives often signal national or regional commitment, shape long-term funding pathways, and pave the way for system-wide alignment in personalised medicine across care, data, and innovation ecosystems.

4.2. PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS

Definition and Scope

This subsection includes regulatory bodies, agencies, alliances, and associations that have a permanent mandate to oversee, facilitate, or advocate for policy related to personalised medicine. Unlike time-bound projects, these institutions provide **ongoing governance**, **regulatory support**, and **systemic direction** for integrating personalised approaches into health systems.

Key Insights

We identified **6 permanent institutions** across Catalonia, Germany, and the broader European landscape. These entities represent a blend of regulatory authorities, advocacy alliances, and strategic platforms:

- **Catalonia Health and Technology Assessment Agency AQuAS** is a public legal entity attached to the Department of Health of the Generalitat de Catalunya that acts in the service of public policies. The Ministry of Health of Spain commissioned AQuAS to develop a new specific methodological framework for the assessment of health technologies that use AI.
- **Germany** hosts two major national regulators—**BfArM** and **PEI**—tasked with the oversight of medicinal products, medical devices, vaccines, and biomedicines. Both institutions operate under the Federal Ministry of Health and are essential pillars of the regulatory infrastructure for advanced therapies.
- **The Alliance for Regenerative Medicine** functions as an international advocacy hub, focused on shaping effective policies that support regenerative therapies.
- **The European Alliance for Personalised Medicine (EAPM)** acts as a policy-shaping network engaging stakeholders through congresses, roundtables, and strategic publications to influence EU-wide regulation and standards.
- **Germany's DAG-HSZT** supports regulatory advancement and coordination in haematopoietic stem cell transplantation and cell therapy, reflecting specialised institutionalisation within the field.

All institutions are funded through national ministries, EU programmes, or private/public partnerships, indicating stable financial bases and long-term policy engagement. These bodies form the backbone of systemic policy support, enabling safe, ethical, and scalable implementation of personalised medicine across healthcare systems.

4.3. ONGOING PROJECTS

Definition and Scope

This subsection includes policy-driven initiatives currently in implementation and facilitation. These projects aim to operationalise personalised medicine goals through laws, strategic plans, or coordinated systems change. The focus is on embedding policy into real-world application—whether via pilot actions, governance testing, or cross-sectoral implementation frameworks.

Key Insights

We identified **7 initiatives** in this category, highlighting how policy is actively being used to implement personalised-medicine strategies.

- Most initiatives operate at national or regional levels, with the EU often acting as a co-founder or coordination platform.
- Cancer care, advanced therapies, ethical AI, and systemic resilience emerge as core themes.
- Several cases combine regulation with facilitation, using participatory or multi-stakeholder approaches to translate strategic intent into action.
- Funding is typically public, with support from regional or national authorities and, in many cases, EU programmes such as EU4Health or Horizon Europe.

Examples of Identified Initiatives

- **FutuREsilience Lab Healthcare – National (Bulgaria)**
A stakeholder collaboration platform creating policy recommendations for health system resilience, centred on prevention.
- **Salut IA – Regional (Spain, Catalonia)**
A regional programme to embed ethical and person-centred artificial intelligence in healthcare, aligning innovation with EU values and reducing inequalities.
- **Cancer Diagnostic and Treatment for All – International**
A flagship EU4Health initiative supporting access to personalised cancer diagnosis and treatment through shared sequencing infrastructure.
- **Nationale Dekade gegen Krebs – National (Germany)**
A national initiative promoting personalised cancer research and targeted therapies via long-term strategic planning and public coordination.
- **Program for Advanced and Emerging Therapies – Regional (Spain, Catalonia)**
A cross-ministerial programme to scale up clinical trials, access, and industrial development for advanced therapies.
- **Memorandum with Academy of Medical Sciences – National (Ukraine)**
A formal commitment to develop a national personalised medicine group and embed PM in future national health policy.
- **Comprehensive Cancer Infrastructures 4 Europe – International**
A Horizon Europe coordination project involving 54 partners to strengthen cancer infrastructure, with Ukraine as a consortium member.

4.4. STUDIES / STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS / PUBLICATIONS

Definition and Scope

This subsection captures national or regional strategic documents, legal acts, and plans that set a policy or regulatory basis for personalised medicine. These publications are typically foundational and signal institutional commitment, often preceding concrete implementation.

Key Insights

We identified **9 initiatives** that reflect a growing trend toward embedding personalised medicine in regional/national health policy frameworks and legislative systems.

- These initiatives are all public-sector-led and signal top-down commitment.
- They cover a mix of strategy, legislation, and digital health infrastructure plans.
- Most are either recently adopted or in the early stages of implementation, with significant relevance for EU-level coordination.
- Funding is predominantly public and embedded within national or EU recovery programmes.

Examples of Identified Initiatives

- **Roadmap to Implementation of Precision Medicine – National (Sweden)**
A forthcoming national strategy aiming to coordinate precision medicine investments and improve access to advanced diagnostics and care.
- **The Catalan Information System Master Plan – Regional (Spain, Catalonia)**
A regional strategic plan to implement a shared, openEHR-based digital infrastructure enabling data-driven care delivery and longitudinal patient records.
- **National Health Data Ecosystem – National (Italy)**
A Ministerial Decree (December 2024) announced a forthcoming national health data ecosystem to enable the secure, integrated use of health data for personalised care, clinical services, and research, while ensuring compliance with privacy regulations.
- **National Strategy for Gene and Cell-Based Therapies (GCT) – National (Germany)**
A national roadmap to consolidate Germany's leadership in cell and gene therapies across the entire value chain.
- **National Plan for Innovation of the Health System Based on Omics Sciences – National (Italy)**
A national plan (2018) for health system innovation based on omics sciences to enable personalised, genomics-driven care by integrating omics into prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and research, while promoting sustainability and ethical governance.
- **National Plan for Beating Cancer – National (Romania)**
Adopted under Law 292/2022, this plan integrates personalised medicine into cancer prevention, diagnosis, and treatment through data use, biomarker access, and digital infrastructure.
- **Law for Personalised Medicine – National (Romania)**
Legal amendment to the Patient Rights Law (46/2003), guaranteeing individual rights to personalised medicine services.
- **Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3) – Regional (Italy, Emilia-Romagna)**
A regional strategy that places personalised medicine at the core of its innovation agenda, promoting individualised care through advanced technologies that integrate AI, IoT, and big data and support the development of precision therapies tailored to each patient's unique profile.
- **Dutch Research Agenda – Route “Personalised Medicine” (NWA) – National (The Netherlands)**
National multi-stakeholder route with a Knowledge Agenda (17 themes) guiding funders and implementers. Managed with NFU involvement.

4.5. PARTNERSHIPS

Definition and Scope

This subsection captures policy-relevant initiatives formed through formal collaboration between multiple stakeholders—such as industry associations, public entities, and advocacy groups—that aim to shape the personalised medicine policy landscape. These partnerships focus on alignment, advocacy, access facilitation, and public–private dialogue.

Key Insights

We identified 3 **partnerships**, all from Italy, focused on advanced therapy medicinal products (ATMPs), radiopharmaceuticals and molecular diagnostics. These initiatives demonstrate how cross-sector collaboration is being used as a policy tool to foster regulatory progress, harmonize practices, and influence regional and national positioning in personalised medicine.

- These initiatives operate as platforms for strategic dialogue and evidence-based advocacy.
- Outputs include regular publications (e.g. ATMP Report), stakeholder alignment on regulation and access, and input into regional or national policy roadmaps.
- The national initiatives are coordinated by industry associations or federations and reflect growing reliance on multistakeholder governance in fast-evolving medical fields like ATMPs.

Examples of Identified Partnerships

- **ATMP Forum – National (Italy)**
A national think tank working to position Italy as a leader in advanced therapies by facilitating public-private dialogue and publishing the annual ATMP Report that monitors regulatory and access trends.
- **Working Group Advanced Therapies, Assobiotec Federchimica – National (Italy)**
An industry-led working group promoting regulatory support and access for advanced therapies, facilitating trial authorizations, and contributing to commercialisation readiness.
- **Regional oncology and haemato-oncology network - Regional (Italy, Emilia-Romagna)**
A regional clinical network of multidisciplinary teams to drive clinical and organisational innovation, support governance to ensure fair patient access to advanced treatments, and maintain healthcare sustainability.

5. Ecosystem

5.1. KEY INSIGHTS

This section maps **around 35 initiatives** across **11 European regions and Ukraine** that focus on building the collaborative infrastructure for personalised medicine. These include alliances, clusters, meta-clusters, competence centres, innovation hubs, public-private partnerships, and smart health

ecosystems. They bring together academia, healthcare providers, policymakers, industry actors, and patient representatives to implement personalised approaches in healthcare delivery, infrastructure, and regulation.

What we considered “ecosystem”:

We included initiatives that aim to **connect stakeholders** and build or coordinate the environments needed for personalised medicine to thrive. These initiatives explicitly focused on **cross-sector engagement, governance alignment, clinical translation, or system integration**, and went beyond single-sector or single-actor interventions.

Geographical spread & structure:

28 initiatives were identified in this category. While some operate nationally, others function as European or interregional consortia. **Sweden, Catalonia, Belgium and Emilia-Romagna** regions showed high density and layering of both permanent infrastructures and dynamic working groups.

Initiatives are supported by national ministries, Horizon Europe, regional innovation systems, and private sector actors. Public-private and academic-clinical-industry collaborations dominate this landscape.

Notable patterns:

- In Sweden, precision medicine is structurally embedded through Genomic Medicine Sweden, CAMP, and the System Demonstrator for omics-data integration, coordinated across seven regions.
- Emilia-Romagna hosts layered regional working groups, national networks, and cross-European partnerships like Vanguard Smart Health and S3 MedTech, targeting ATMP deployment and smart health value chains.
- Catalonia combines structured public-private ATMP collaboration (ATMP Network, Join4ATMP) with broader innovation infrastructure (DIH4CAT). Recently launched ATMP Catalonia includes over 70 companies and entities.
- Germany is building a comprehensive infrastructure through the DNPM, ZPMs, DKTK, and NCT, focusing on cancer precision care integration into routine clinical settings.
- Netherlands' Health-RI partnership exemplifies national coordination of data, infrastructure, and policy to support a learning healthcare system.
- Romania is leveraging cluster-based regional innovation in digital precision medicine through MEDIC-NEST and InnoMedCatalyst, focusing on interregional investment readiness.
- Lithuania is part of European-level partnerships such as EP PerMed and ERDERA, positioning itself in collaborative platforms for rare diseases and personalised medicine.
- Belgium is consolidating its advanced therapy ecosystem through initiatives like at.las, ATMP Flanders, and ATMP XB, fostering infrastructure and cross-border quality assurance.
- Ukraine, despite the war context, contributes through professional societies (ULPM), service-oriented partnerships (Oncotheranostics), and strategic alliances (OECl).

These initiatives range from permanent national infrastructures to emerging interregional pilots, showing the growing need for systemic, coordinated approaches to implement personalised medicine in healthcare systems.

5.2. ONGOING PROJECTS

Definition and Scope

This subsection captures initiatives currently in execution that are focused on building or transforming ecosystems for personalised medicine. These projects actively implement strategic goals—such as infrastructure deployment, collaborative frameworks, or clinical integration—through hands-on action across healthcare, research, and innovation systems. They do not develop new policy or conduct core research but rather facilitate system-wide readiness and application.

Key Insights

We identified **12 ongoing initiatives** across 8 regions that are shaping the ecosystem foundations for personalised medicine.

- Most initiatives are nationally or regionally led, with a strong presence of European-level coordination and funding mechanisms, including Horizon Europe and Interreg.
- Common areas of focus include advanced therapies (ATMPs), data infrastructure, digital health coordination, and interregional ecosystem development.
- Emerging models emphasise integration: combining digital innovation, patient services, and regulatory adaptation in a coordinated, collaborative approach.

Examples of Identified Initiatives

- **System Demonstrator for Omics Data – National (Sweden)**
National initiative using a shared data lake to accelerate the implementation of precision medicine across seven healthcare regions.
- **ATMP2030 – National (Sweden)**
A long-term innovation programme building the systems required to deliver gene and cell therapies (ATMPs) nationwide.
- **ATMP Catalonia – Regional**
The Advanced Therapies Hub of Catalonia, coordinated by Biocat, seeks to tackle challenges and promote research, manufacturing and development of these therapies in order to make them accessible to the people quickly, efficiently and sustainably. It is made up of companies and research organizations that work, provide services and/or have experience in research and development of these therapies.
- **VELES – International**
EU-funded regional data infrastructure project creating a smart health data space for South-East Europe, connecting Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Cyprus.

- **Regional Healthcare ATMP Working Group – Regional (Italy, Emilia-Romagna)**
Initiative to coordinate ATMP follow-up, stakeholder mobilisation, and treatment implementation at regional level.
- **Join4ATMP – International**
European-level effort to accelerate and de-risk ATMP development through barrier mapping and solution audits.
- **ERDERA – International**
Horizon Europe partnership transforming rare-disease diagnosis and treatment through coordinated European effort.
- **MEDIC-NEST Meta-Cluster – International**
European cluster alliance promoting cross-border collaboration and ecosystem growth in precision medicine, involving several regions from PRECISEU.
- **ATMP Flanders – Regional (Belgium, Flanders)**
Regional coordination body centralising ATMP infrastructure and efforts under a unified ecosystem framework.
- **ATMP XB – International**
Interreg cross-border project improving quality assurance infrastructure for ATMPs between Flanders and the Netherlands.
- **Oncotheranostics – National (Ukraine)**
Public-private partnership developing personalised cancer care services in close cooperation with local clinical centres.

5.3. PARTNERSHIPS

Definition and Scope

This subsection includes ongoing ecosystem partnerships, alliances, and working groups aimed at strengthening personalised medicine through collaboration. These are typically cross-regional or multistakeholder initiatives that facilitate knowledge exchange, roadmap alignment, joint initiatives, or shared infrastructure. Unlike time-bound projects, these partnerships often serve as coordination mechanisms that support the long-term maturation of ecosystems.

Key Insights

We identified **5 active partnerships** across 2 regions—primarily Italy (Emilia-Romagna) and Catalonia—demonstrating the growing importance of collaborative governance and ecosystem-building platforms.

- Most partnerships operate at regional or European levels, and many are embedded in Smart Specialisation Strategies or linked to national agencies such as AIFA.
- Advanced therapy medicinal products (ATMPs), medtech, and industry–science integration are common focal points, alongside co-creation platforms that enable real-time adaptation to emerging needs.
- While most initiatives are publicly coordinated, many rely on voluntary networks or member-driven alliances, showing high levels of stakeholder buy-in.

Examples of Identified Initiatives

- **Vanguard Initiative Smart Health/Personalised Medicine – International**
A co-creation platform under the Vanguard Initiative that supports cross-regional joint demonstration cases in smart health and personalised medicine.
- **S3 Platform Medtech – International**
A smart specialisation partnership aiming to strengthen European medtech value chains by fostering cost-effective, collaborative innovation.
- **Network Officine Terapie Avanzate – National (Italy)**
A national network uniting Italian actors involved in advanced therapies to accelerate research, information sharing, and regulatory collaboration.
- **Clust-ER Health Working Group on ATMPs – Regional (Italy, Emilia-Romagna)**
A new regional working group linking research and industrial stakeholders to identify common challenges and launch collaborative initiatives.
- **Catalonia ATMP Network – Regional (Spain, Catalonia)**
A regional platform coordinated by Biocat to promote ATMP development through public-private partnerships and ecosystem integration.

5.4. PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS

Definition and Scope

This subsection covers permanent, formalised structures established to support the long-term development, implementation, or governance of personalised medicine. These include national centres, public-private partnerships, competence networks, and NGO-led platforms. Unlike time-bound projects, these institutions serve as stable enablers of sustained innovation, research translation, ecosystem coordination, or service delivery.

Key Insights

We identified **11 permanent institutions across 6 regions** that anchor personalised medicine ecosystems through infrastructure, policy implementation, and translational research.

- Several institutions operate as part of national strategies or are embedded within healthcare or research systems (e.g. GMS in Sweden, Health-RI in the Netherlands).
- Germany demonstrates a particularly dense institutional network, especially in Baden-Württemberg, with multiple cancer-focused centres working in tandem.
- Other regions such as Catalonia, Rivne (Ukraine), and Flanders (Belgium) are increasingly leveraging hubs, NGOs, and networks to coordinate digital transformation or ATMP pathways.
- These entities frequently combine service delivery with research and policy functions, reflecting the integrative nature of ecosystem institutions in personalised medicine.

Examples of Identified Initiatives

- **Genomic Medicine Sweden – National (Sweden)**
A national initiative integrating genomics into clinical care and building a sustainable infrastructure for precision medicine via multi-stakeholder collaboration and co-funding.
- **CAMP – National (Sweden)**
A national competence centre supporting ATMP development through bioprocessing, GMP production, and translational collaboration.
- **Digital Innovation Hub of Catalonia – Regional (Spain, Catalonia)**
A regional non-profit hub promoting digital transformation in SMEs, startups, and public institutions, including healthcare actors.
- **Health-RI – National (Netherlands)**
A public–private partnership providing integrated health data infrastructure to enable personalised healthcare and a learning health system.
- **Deutsches Netzwerk für Personalisierte Medizin – National (Germany)**
A national network coordinating 26 university hospitals to ensure equitable access to personalised oncology care.
- **ZPM (Centers for Personalized Medicine) – National (Germany)**
A network of regional centres coordinating diagnostics, molecular tumour boards, and innovation in clinical practice.
- **DKTK – National (Germany)**
A national consortium translating cancer research into clinical application through multi-site collaboration.
- **NCT Heidelberg – National (Germany)**
A leading precision oncology centre translating research into diagnostics and therapy across multiple sites.
- **at.las – Regional (Belgium, Flanders)**
A regional ecosystem of researcher–entrepreneurs supporting ATMP innovation and market readiness.
- **ULPM – Ukrainian League of Personalised Medicine – National (Ukraine)**
An NGO uniting professional in personalised medicine, fostering international exchange and launching a dedicated journal.
- **OECI – Organisation of European Cancer Institutes – International**
A pan-European association coordinating cancer research institutions via working groups, accreditation standards, and collaborative networks.
- **DARE-NL Infrastructure – National (The Netherlands)**
DARE-NL, funded by the Dutch Cancer Society (KWF), provides a coordinated national infrastructure for cancer-focused ATMP research. It centralizes protocols, raw materials, manufacturing resources, and expert knowledge, while facilitating collaboration with regulators and patientsdare-nl.nl.

6. Conclusions

This mapping documented a broad and diverse landscape of personalised medicine initiatives across Europe and Ukraine, structured into four main domains: Research, Patient Perspective, Policy & Regulation, and Ecosystem. A total of 34 research-focused initiatives were identified, alongside 4 patient perspective initiatives, 23 policy and regulation initiatives, and 28 ecosystem initiatives. These were further categorised as ongoing projects, permanent institutions, partnerships, or studies/publications, reflecting their operational models and structural roles within their respective domains.

The results demonstrate that while significant efforts are underway to advance personalised medicine through national infrastructures, targeted research projects, policy frameworks, and ecosystem-building measures, the distribution of initiatives remains uneven across regions. Research and ecosystem initiatives show high concentration in countries with established infrastructures, whereas patient involvement initiatives are fewer but indicate emerging structural engagement models. Policy initiatives highlight a strong drive toward integration of personalised medicine into health systems, with varied maturity levels in regulatory, strategic, and implementation frameworks.

Overall, this mapping provides a comprehensive factual baseline of current activities in personalised medicine across Europe and Ukraine. It offers valuable insights into the thematic focus areas, institutional maturity, and collaborative structures shaping the field today, serving as a critical input for future analyses, strategic planning, and policy development under Horizon Europe objectives.

7. Appendix

The following table presents a comprehensive list of initiatives related to personalised medicine that were collected through the survey conducted by PRECISEU partners. These include planned, ongoing, recently completed, and permanent initiatives across various thematic areas — research and innovation, patient perspective, policy and regulation, and ecosystem. Each entry reflects regional efforts to advance personalised medicine through diverse approaches, stakeholders, and implementation stages, offering a snapshot of the evolving landscape across participating regions as of January 2025.

No	Name and/or acronym	Domain	Link to information (website)	Geographical scope	Status (Jan-2025)
1	GMS (Genomic Medicine Sweden)	Ecosystem	https://genomicmedicine.se/en/	National	Ongoing
2	SciLifelab	R&I	https://www.scilifelab.se/capabilities/precision-medicine/	National	Ongoing
3	System demonstrator for national collection and sharing of omics data for healthcare,	Ecosystem	https://www.gu.se/en/news/new-project-accelerates-precision-medicine-in-healthcare	National	Ongoing

	research, and innovation.				
4	Testbed Sweden Zero Vision Cancer	Patient perspective	https://www.testbedswedenphc.se/	National	Ongoing
5	ATMP2030	Ecosystem	https://atmpsweden.se/about-atmp-sweden/current-initiatives/about-innovation-milleu/	National	Ongoing
6	CAMP	Ecosystem	N/A	National	Ongoing
7	Roadmap to implementation of precision medicine in Swedish health care	Policy&Regulation	Not available yet.	National	To be launched
8	Clinical Studies Sweden	R&I	https://kliniskastudier.se/english	National	Permanent institution
9	Лаборатория за бъдеща устойчивост „Здравеопазване“ (FutuREsilience Lab Healthcare)	Policy&Regulation	https://bapemed.org/st-artira-laboratoriyata-za-badeshta-ustojchivost-zdraveopazvane/	European; National	Ongoing
10	White Paper on Personalized Medicine in Bulgaria – Roadmap for Integrating 21st Century Medical Innovations	Policy&Regulation	N/A	National; European	Closed
11	VELES	Ecosystem	https://veleshub.eu/mission-and-objectives/	Regional; National; European	Ongoing
12	Competence Center: “Personalized Innovative Medicine (PERIMED)”	R&I	https://mu-plovdiv.bg/perimed/za-proekta/	Local; Regional; National; European	Ongoing
13	Vanguard Initiative Smart Health/Personalised Medicine	Ecosystem	https://www.s3vanguardinitiative.eu/pilots/smart-health-personalised-medicine	European	Ongoing
14	S3 platform Medtech	Ecosystem	https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/communities-and-networks/s3-community-of-practice/im_medical_technologies_en	European	Ongoing
15	ATMP Forum	Policy&Regulation	https://www.atmpforum.com	National	Ongoing
16	Working Group Advanced Therapies Assobiotech Federchimica	Policy&Regulation	https://assobiotech.federchimica.it/assobiotech/gruppi-di-lavoro/biotechnologie-per-la-saluteex	National	Ongoing

17	retreAT	Policy&Regulation	https://www.osservatorioterapieavanzate.it/progetti/retreat	National	Closed
18	Italian Society of Gene and Cellular Therapy	Policy&Regulation	https://www.sitgec.it/	National	Ongoing
19	Network Officine Terapie Avanzate	Ecosystem	https://nota-aps.org/	National	Ongoing
20	Alliance for Regenerative Medicines	Policy&Regulation	https://alliancerm.org/	International (wider than EU)	Ongoing
21	Regional Healthcare Working Group on ATMPs	Ecosystem	N/A	Regional	To be launched
22	Clust-ER Health Working Group on ATMPs	Ecosystem	N/A	Regional	To be launched
23	Biobanking and Biomolecular Resources Research Infrastructure of Italy	R&I	https://www.bbmri.it/en/	National	Ongoing
24	HEAL Italia	R&I	https://www.healitalia.eu/	National	Ongoing
25	Technopole DAMA	R&I	https://www.damatecnopolo.it/	Regional; National; European	Ongoing
26	Regional oncology and haemato-oncology network	Policy&Regulation	https://salute.regione.emilia-romagna.it/rete-oncologica-regionale	Regional	Ongoing
27	Smart Specialisation Strategy	Policy&Regulation	https://fesr.regione.emilia-romagna.it/s3	Regional	Ongoing
28	Plan for Innovation of the Health System Based on Omics Sciences	Policy&Regulation	https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/detttaglioAtto?id=62800	National	Ongoing
29	Health Data Ecosystem	Policy&Regulation	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2025/03/05/25A01321/SG	National	Ongoing
30	Med4Cure	R&I	https://www.entreprises.gouv.fr/priorites-et-actions/autonomie-strategique/developper-les-secteurs-strategiques-lechelle-1	European	Ongoing
31	ATMP Catalonia	Ecosystem	https://www.biocat.cat/ca/acceleracio/la-xarxa-de-terapies-avancades-de-catalunya	Regional	Ongoing
32	Join4ATMP	Ecosystem	https://www.join4atmp.eu/	European	Ongoing
33	Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health. Action Line 1	R&I	https://planescomplementariosalud.es/en/action-lines/	Local; Regional; National	Ongoing

	(LA1): BREM platform for cryo-electron microscopy applied to personalized medicine.				
34	Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health. Action Line 2 (LA2): "Implementation and analysis of databases in precision medicine"	R&I	https://planescomplementariosalud.es/en/action-lines/	Local; Regional; National; European	Ongoing
35	Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health. Action Line 3 (LA3): "Platform for drug screening and analysis of drug-target interactions"	R&I	https://planescomplementariosalud.es/en/action-lines/	Local; Regional; National; European	Ongoing
36	Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health. Action Line 4 (LA4): "Development of biological models to screen and study therapeutic molecular activity"	R&I	https://planescomplementariosalud.es/en/action-lines/	Local; Regional; European; National	Ongoing
37	Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health. Action Line 5 (LA5): "Development of nanodrugs, distribution, toxicity and therapeutic actions on pathology models"	R&I	https://planescomplementariosalud.es/en/action-lines/	Local; Regional; National	Ongoing
38	Complementary Plan of Biotechnology applied to Health. Action Line 6 (LA6): Techniques and processes for targeted and advanced therapy, surgical training and robot-assisted surgery.	R&I	https://planescomplementariosalud.es/en/action-lines/	Local; Regional; National; European	Ongoing
39	Salut IA	Policy&Regulation	https://iasalut.cat/en/	Regional	Ongoing
40	The Catalan Information System Master Plan	Policy&Regulation	https://www.openehr.org/community/organization_partners_detail/catalan-health-service	Regional	Ongoing
41	Data analytics program for health research and innovation (PADRIS)	R&I	https://aquas.gencat.cat/ca/fem/intelligencia-analitica/padris/index.html#googtrans(ca en)	Regional	Ongoing
42	Digital Innovation Hub of Catalonia	Ecosystem	https://dih4cat.cat/en/dih4cat/	Regional	Ongoing

43	HealthRI	Ecosystem	https://www.health-ri.nl/en/health-ri	National	Ongoing
44	ENGAGE: Patient-driven technology for better insight into disease	Patient perspective	https://www.tno.nl/en/newsroom/insights/2023/09/engage-patient-driven-technology/	National	Ongoing
45	2DIAREM (DIAbotyping for Diabetes type 2 REMission)	R&I	https://www.health-holland.com/project/2023/2022/2diarem-diabotyping-diabetes-type-2-remission	National	Ongoing
46	Personalised Health research programme	R&I	https://www.tno.nl/en/healthy/health-lifestyle/personalised-lifestyle-resilience/	Regional	Ongoing
47	Personalised Medicine Research Program at Amsterdam vUMC	R&I	https://www.amsterdamumc.org/en/research/institutes/amsterdam-public-health/programs/personalized-medicine.htm	National	Ongoing
48	UMCG research institute PRECISION	R&I	https://umcgresearch.org/w/precision#our-research-programmes	Regional; National	Ongoing
49	The European Partnership for Personalised Medicine (EP PerMed)	Ecosystem	https://www.eppermed.eu/	European	Ongoing
50	Biobank initiative	R&I	https://www.nvi.lt/biobankas/	National	Ongoing
51	Cancer Diagnostic and Treatment for All (under EU4Health)	Policy&Regulation	https://health.ec.europa.eu/non-communicable-diseases/cancer/flagship-initiatives_en	European	Ongoing
52	European Initiative to UNDERstand CANcer (UNCAN)	Ecosystem	https://uncan.eu/	European	Closed
53	European Partnership on Rare Diseases (ERDERA)	Ecosystem	https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/news/all-research-and-innovation-news/erdera-partnership-eu380-million-effort-transform-rare-disease-research-under-horizon-europe-2024-09-12_en	European	Ongoing
54	Deutsches Netzwerk für Personalisierte Medizin	Ecosystem	https://dnpm.de/	National	Ongoing
55	Nationale Dekade gegen Krebs	Policy&Regulation	https://www.dekade-gegen-krebs.de/de/wir-	National	Ongoing

			ueber-uns/die-mission/die-mission_node.html		
56	Deutsches Konsortium für Translationale Krebsforschung (DKTK)	Ecosystem	dktk.dkfz.de	National	Ongoing
57	European Alliance for Personalized Medicine	Policy&Regulation	https://euapm.eu/	European	Ongoing
58	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gentherapie e.V. (DG-GT)	R&I	dg-gt.de	National	Ongoing
59	Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Hämatopoetische Stammzelltransplantation und Zelltherapie e.V.	Policy&Regulation	https://dag-hszt.de/Start.html	National	Ongoing
60	German Stem Cell Network (GSCN)	R&I	gs-cn.de	National	Ongoing
61	Nationale Strategie für Gen- und Zelltherapien (GCT)	Policy&Regulation	https://www.bihealth.org/de/translation/nationales-netzwerkbuerofuer-gen-und-zelltherapien	National	Ongoing
62	ZPM (Centers for Personalized Medicine) in Tübingen, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Ulm (Baden-Württemberg).	Ecosystem	https://zpm-verbund.de/en	National; Regional	Ongoing
63	DKFZ (Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum/German Cancer Research Centre) in Heidelberg	R&I	https://www.dkfz.de/en/index.html	Regional; National	Ongoing
64	NCT (NATIONAL CENTER FOR TUMOR DISEASES HEIDELBERG) in Heidelberg	Ecosystem	https://www.nct-heidelberg.de/en/index.html	Regional; National	Ongoing
65	BfArM (Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte/Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices) in Bonn and Cologne	Policy&Regulation	https://www.bfarm.de/EN/Home/_node.html	National	Ongoing
66	PEI (Paul-Ehrlich-Institute Federal Institute for Vaccines and Biomedical Drugs) in Langen	Policy&Regulation	https://www.pei.de/EN/home/home-node.html	National	Ongoing
67	Precision MEDicine Clusters integrating Digital Technologies for New EcoSystems in	Ecosystem	https://medicnest.eu/	European	Closed

	HealthCare - MEDIC-NEST				
68	MEDIC-NEST metacluster	Ecosystem	https://medicnest.eu/	European	Ongoing
69	Catalysing the regional innovation capacity of the MEDIC NEST Digital Precision Medicine ecosystem - InnoMedCatalyst	Ecosystem		European	Ongoing
70	Regional Center of Excellence for Personalized Diagnosis and Artificial Intelligence in Medicine and Imaging (MEDIMAG-IA)	Ecosystem	https://www.imago-mol.ro/centrul-regional-de-excelenta-pentru-diagnostic-personalizat-si-inteligenta-artificiala-in-medicina-si-imagistica-medimagia/?lang=en	Regional	Closed
71	ROGEN - the first national network of genomic research centers in Romania	R&I	https://rogen.umfcd.ro/	National	Ongoing
72	TRANSCEND	R&I	https://www.transcend.ro/iroiasi.ro/	Regional	Ongoing
73	The National Plan for Beating Cancer	Policy&Regulation	https://eurohealthobservatory.who.int/monitors/health-systems-monitor/analyses/hspm/romania-2016/the-national-plan-for-beating-cancer-is-officially-approved	National	Ongoing
74	Law for Personalized Medicine	Policy&Regulation	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38752922/	National	Ongoing
75	Hellenic Network of Precision Medicine on Cancer	Ecosystem	https://oncopmnet.gr/	National	Closed
76	Greek National Network of Precision Medicine in Cardiology and the Prevention of Sudden Death in the Young	Ecosystem	https://icardiacnet.gr/en/home/	National	Closed
77	National Network for Research of Neurodegenerative Diseases on the basis of Medical Precision	Ecosystem	https://neuopmnet.gr/	National	Closed
78	Hellenic Molecular Oncology Network	R&I	https://edimo.gr/	National	Ongoing

79	Program for Advanced and Emerging Therapies	Policy&Regulation	<p>About ATMPs in Catalonia: https://salutweb.gencat.cat/ca/departament/projectes/terapies-avancades/</p> <p>Link in Catalan to the press note about the Program approval: https://govern.cat/sala-premsa/notes-premsa/605862/govern-aprova-creacio-del-programa-terapies-avancades-emergents-salut-catalunya</p>	Regional	Approved on May 2024, currently under assessment after the Government change in summer 2024
80	at.las	Ecosystem	https://advancedtherapies.world/	European	Ongoing
81	ATMP Flanders	Ecosystem	https://medvia.be/initiatives/	Regional; National	To be launched
82	GATE	R&I	https://www.gatehealth.be/	Local	Ongoing
83	ATMP XB	Ecosystem	No website yet.	Regional; European	To be launched
84	Regmed XB	Patient Perspective	https://regmedxb.com/	Regional; National; European	Ongoing
85	NGO 'Ukrainian League of Personalised Medicine' (ULPM)	Ecosystem	https://ulpm.org.ua/	National	To be launched
86	Memorandum signed with the Academy of Medical Sciences to establish a Personalised Medicine group	Policy&Regulation	https://ulpm.org.ua/partners/	National	To be launched
87	Education	R&I	https://ulpm.org.ua/partners/	National	To be launched
88	Journal of personalised medicine	R&I	https://ulpm.org.ua/journal-pm/	National	To be launched
89	Mapping	R&I	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1TK4rf4w6Qz-69wUsogRuN1VLjlgptgJC7S6FeZeT3s/edit?gid=0#gid=0	National	Ongoing
89	Modern Paradigms of Personalised Therapy in Oncology	Patient Perspective	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=254	National	Ongoing
90	Oncotheranostics	Ecosystem	https://oncotheranostics.com.ua/	National	Ongoing

91	Centre for Collective Use of Scientific Instruments	R&I	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=157	National	Ongoing
92	Cell bank of human and animal tissue lines	R&I	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=155	National	Ongoing
93	Innovation	R&I	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=254	National;	Ongoing
94	OESI	Ecosystem	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=219	Europea	Ongoing
95	Proposal №734641, Acronym «NanoMed» (2017-2020) «Nanoporous and Nanostructured Materials for radiation injuries treatment» /	R&I	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=3825	European	Closed
96	VACTRAIN TWINNING	R&I	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=3803	European	Closed
97	“Comprehensive Cancer Infrastructures 4 Europe”	Policy&Regulation	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=3811	European	Ongoing
98	NUKRSFPP984702 (2014 – 2018).	Policy&Regulation	https://www.iepor.site/?page_id=221	European	Closed
99	Programme Multi-Year Project Application (2020-2023) «Novel composites based on cerium oxide nanoparticles and carbon enterosorbents for acute radiation sickness therapy»	R&I	N/A		
100	HEcoPerMed		https://www.dec.gov.ua/applicant/main	European	
101	The EPMA Journal	R&I	https://epmanet.eu/mission/epma-mission	National	Ongoing
102	activity	R&I	https://www.imbg.org.ua/uk/sci/	National	Ongoing
103	Ukrainica Bioorganica Acta	R&I	https://www.imbg.org.ua/uk/journals/uba/	Regional	Closed
104	CGI-Clinics	R&I	https://cgiclinics.eu	International	Ongoing
105	IMPACT (National network for genomic sequencing/analysis and data infrastructure; CNAG-CRG central node for genomics)	R&I	https://www.cnag.eu/participation-cnag-crg-impact	National (Spain)	Ongoing
106	EuCanImage	R&I	https://eucanimage.eu	International	Closed

107	eduCGI	Patient Perspective	https://cgiclinics.eu/project	International	Ongoing
108	EUPATI (Spain)	Patient Perspective	https://www.eupati.eu	International	Ongoing
109	Decisions Compartides	Patient Perspective	https://canalsalut.gencat.cat	Regional	Ongoing
110	Advance Care Planning (Model PDA – Catalonia)	Patient Perspective	https://canalsalut.gencat.cat	Regional	Ongoing
111	Share4Rare	Patient Perspective	https://www.share4rare.org	International	Ongoing
112	TEHDAS / TEHDAS2	Policy&Regulation	https://tehdas.eu	International	Ongoing
113	HealthData@EU / EHDS2Pilot	Policy&Regulation	https://health.ec.europa.eu	International	Ongoing
114	AQuAS Digital Health AI Evaluation Guide	Policy&Regulation	https://iasalut.cat	Regional	Ongoing
115	EDiHTA	Policy&Regulation	https://edihta-project.eu	International	Ongoing
116	EGA (European Genome-phenome Archive)	Ecosystem	https://ega-archive.org	International	Ongoing
117	ELIXIR-ES / INB	Ecosystem	https://inb-elixir.es	International /National	Ongoing
118	XBTC – Xarxa de Bancs de Tumors de Catalunya	Ecosystem	https://xbtc.cat	Regional	Ongoing