Stakeholders consultation on strengthened cooperation against vaccine preventable diseases

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

General Context

This questionnaire is a working document prepared by the European Commission. This consultation collects the views from administrations, associations and other organisations, and EU citizens on ‘Strengthened cooperation against vaccine preventable diseases’. The outcome of this public consultation will provide input to a proposal for a Council Recommendation. It is without prejudice to the final position of the European Commission.

The consultation builds on several EU actions and policies related to vaccination including:

- The Council recommendation on seasonal influenza vaccination (2009)
- The Council conclusion on childhood immunisation (2011)
- The Council conclusions on vaccination as an effective tool in public health (2014)
- The report of the high-level hearing on the implementation of the Council recommendation on seasonal influenza vaccination (2015)
- The final report of the SANTE high level workshop "Seeking new partnerships for EU action on vaccination" (May 2017)
- The objectives of the joint action on vaccination (start 2018), co-funded by the Health Programme.
- The report on the implementation of Decision 1082/2013 on serious cross-border threats to health (2015)
- The European Court of Auditors Special report 28/2016 Dealing with serious cross-border threats to health in the EU (2016)
- The public consultation on a roadmap for a 'Commission communication on a One Health action plan to support Member States in the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR)', published on October 2016
- The Commission communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the action plan against the rising threats from antimicrobial resistance (AMR) (COM (2011) 748), published on November 2011

A Short Introduction On Strengthened Cooperation Against Vaccine Preventable Diseases
Vaccination is one of the most powerful and cost-effective public health measures developed in the 20th Century and the main tool for primary prevention of disease. Currently, Europe is facing avoidable large measles outbreaks in a number of countries. Even worse, Europe is exporting measles to other parts of the world. In addition, the risk of poliovirus re-introduction or importation to the EU remains a possibility, putting the current EU polio-free status at risk and undermining the global polio eradication initiative.

Seasonal influenza vaccination currently prevents up to 37,000 deaths each year in the EU. Yet, seasonal influenza vaccination coverage rates in the majority of EU countries are significantly below the agreed objective of 75% for elderly (Council Recommendation on seasonal influenza vaccination, 2009).

Current challenges related to low and declining coverage, supply shortages and vaccine hesitancy require an urgent response. Council conclusions on vaccination as an effective tool in public health call on Member States and the Commission to develop joint actions in order to share best practices on vaccination policies. Furthermore the Council conclusions call on the Commission to identify synergies between vaccination and other EU policies and legislation, in particular as regards crisis management and preparedness.

In May 2017 the Commission organised the workshop "Seeking new partnerships for EU action on vaccination" to explore how cooperation at EU level can increase vaccine coverage, address shortages and strengthen routine immunisation programmes, taking into account possible synergies between vaccination and the use of antibiotics.

To this end, a joint action on vaccination, co-funded by the Union’s Health Programme, will start in 2018, focusing on strengthened interaction of immunisation information systems, fostering of vaccine supply management, enhanced prioritisation of vaccine research and development, and tackling vaccine hesitancy.

Replies To The Questionnaire

We invite administrations, associations and other organisations members of the Health Policy Platform to take part in this consultation. A separate consultation has been launched for citizens.

This consultation includes questions on vaccine hesitancy, sustainable vaccine policies in the EU and EU coordination on vaccination.

This questionnaire will be available only in English and only answers in English will be taken into account.

As answers to the entire questionnaire are mandatory, we have reserved the option 'Don't know / No opinion' for such cases.

The questionnaire should take about 30 minutes to complete and there are several open questions where you can add your own comments/recommendations.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESPONDENT

Please provide the following data on your organisation/association/administration:

* Please indicate the name of your organisation/association/administration

* Postal address of the organisation
**Type of organisation**
- health administration
- health service provider
- trade association
- private enterprise
- professional consultancy
- professional association
- non-governmental organisation
- research and academia
- churches and religious communities
- regional or local authority
- international organisation
- other

* If "other", please specify

**Please enter the country where your organisation/association/administration is based**
- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei Darussalam
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
North Korea
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Korea
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
* Are you an umbrella organisation/association representing the interests of the stakeholders you indicated above?
  - Yes
  - No

* Please specify the geographic coverage of your organisation/association/administration:
  - International
  - European
  - National
  - Subnational/local

* Please indicate whether your organisation/association/administration is listed in the Transparency Register:
  - Yes
  - No

* Please specify identification number
In the interest of transparency, organisations and associations have been invited to provide the public with relevant information about themselves by registering in Transparency Register and subscribing to its Code of Conduct.

IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENT

Please provide the following data:

*Name, Surname (please note that you can still opt for your answers to remain anonymous when results are published)

*Country of residence

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei Darussalam
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Côte D'Ivoire
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Korea
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

* Please enter your e-mail address (this data will not be made public)

* Do you consent to the Commission publishing your replies?
  ○ Yes (I consent to the publication of all my replies and any other information I provide, and declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication)
  ○ Yes, only anonymously (My replies can be published, but not any information identifying me as respondent)

Please indicate if you have work experience in any of these areas (more than one answer possible)

☐ Vaccination
☐ Pharmaceutical industry
☐ Healthcare sector
☐ Social care sector
☐ Education sector
☐ Health/social insurance sector
☐ Public administration
PILLAR I: TACKLING VACCINE HESITANCY

Vaccine hesitancy refers to delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of vaccination services. Vaccine hesitancy is complex and context specific varying across time, place and vaccines. It includes factors such as complacency, convenience and confidence.
1.1 Who do you believe are the most important actors in promoting the use of recommended vaccination?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not important</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Most important</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Civil society</td>
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<td>* European Commission</td>
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<td>* European Parliament or other EU institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Famous people</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Friends, peer groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Healthcare providers (e.g. doctors, nurses)</td>
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<td>* International organisations (e.g. WHO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Media</td>
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<td>* Member States</td>
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<td>* Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Other public services (school programmes, health campaigns, etc)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Parents, family members</td>
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<td>*Patient groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Pharmaceutical industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Pharmacists</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Religious leaders</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1.2 How can health authorities better communicate with the public on the safe use and effectiveness of vaccines?
Please select all that apply
- Articles in newspapers
- European campaigns
- National campaigns
- Provision of relevant user friendly information online
- Social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc)
- Special programmes on radio/TV
- None of the above
- Don’t know / No opinion
- Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

1.3. How can health authorities better communicate with healthcare workers on the safe use and effectiveness of vaccines?
Please select all that apply
- European campaigns
- National campaigns
- Newsletter
- Specific training during the University studies
- Specific training in the workplace (including e-training)
- Don’t know / No opinion
- Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

1.4. Based on your experience, how much impact do these factors have on vaccine hesitancy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No impact</th>
<th>Low impact</th>
<th>Medium impact</th>
<th>Medium to high impact</th>
<th>High impact</th>
<th>Don’t know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>complacency</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(perceived risks</td>
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</table>
| of vaccine-
| preventable      |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| diseases are     |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| low and         |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| vaccination is    |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| not deemed       |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| necessary)       |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| *confidence in   |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| effectiveness    |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| of vaccines      |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| (trust issues in |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| the effectiveness|           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| and safety of    |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| vaccines; the    |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| system that      |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |
| delivers)        |           |            |               |                       |             |                        |

* *complacency (perceived risks of vaccine-preventable diseases are low and vaccination is not deemed necessary)

* *confidence in effectiveness of vaccines (trust issues in the effectiveness and safety of vaccines; the system that delivers
them, including the reliability and competence of the health services and health professionals; and the motivations of the policymakers who decide on the needed vaccines)

* Conveniences (extent to which physical availability, affordability and willingness-to-pay, geographical accessibility, ability to understand and appeal of immunisation services affect uptake)

1.5. Which other more specific factors do you think have a big influence on vaccine hesitancy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>No impact</th>
<th>Low impact</th>
<th>Medium impact</th>
<th>Medium to high impact</th>
<th>High impact</th>
<th>Don’t know / No opinion</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Activity of anti-vaccination groups</td>
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<td>* Attitude (negative or neutral) of general practitioners</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Different and sometimes contradictory recommendations from healthcare providers</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Difficulties on access to vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Distrust of science</td>
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<td>* Diversity of vaccination schedules/calendars across countries (e.g. each country has own rules on when, who and how often to vaccinate)</td>
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<td>* Fear of possible side effects</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Funding issues (e.g. out-of-pocket expenses)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Lack of (or too much) availability of vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Lack of information about impact and side effects of vaccination</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Introduction of compulsory vaccination for some vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>One size fit all vials (e.g. same dosage used for different age groups)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>The belief that individual decisions do not impact the community</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Unreliable news on social media and the internet</em></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.6.** Does the EU provide adequate communication to healthcare professionals on the benefits of authorised vaccines to maintain or increase trust?

- Yes
- No

Please specify

*500 character(s) maximum*

**1.7.** Does the EU ensure adequate communication to citizens on the benefits of authorised vaccines to maintain or increase trust?

- Yes
- No

Please specify

*500 character(s) maximum*

**1.8.** Does the EU ensure adequate communication to other relevant stakeholders (e.g. patients’ organisations, civil society) on the benefits of authorised vaccines to maintain or increase trust?

- Yes
- No

Please specify

*500 character(s) maximum*

**1.9.** What activities should the EU undertake in order to better support healthcare professionals in advising citizens on their vaccination needs and in strengthening confidence in vaccines?

Please select all that apply

- EU campaigns on vaccination
- Propose common EU wide vaccination schedules
- Proposing an EU vaccination day for awareness on vaccination
1.10 In order to reduce vaccine hesitancy and help Member States’ efforts to increase vaccine coverage rates, a number of activities to cooperate at EU level are listed in the table below. Please rate the helpfulness of the following EU facilitated activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not helpful</th>
<th>Slightly Helpful</th>
<th>Helpful</th>
<th>Very helpful</th>
<th>Don’t know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Member States establish a shared EU mapping on vaccine coverage, vaccine safety and vaccine effectiveness</td>
<td></td>
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<td>b)</td>
<td>Member States and health professional associations develop and provide together in-service training for health professionals</td>
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<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Member States and health professional associations develop and provide together information sessions with parent on vaccination</td>
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<td>d)</td>
<td>Member States set-up of an information website with user friendly, evidence based, up to date and factual information on safety and effectiveness of vaccines for the population and health professionals</td>
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<td>e)</td>
<td>Member States have common tools to follow what is published on social and online media, to monitor, in real time, the public confidence in vaccines, in view of understanding and appropriately addressing public concerns</td>
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<td>f)</td>
<td>Member States evaluate together the impact of intervention strategies to address vaccine hesitancy</td>
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<td>g)</td>
<td>Member States share media campaigns on vaccination</td>
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<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>Member States establish a common approach towards a recommended EU</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
vaccination schedule and an EU vaccination card and registries

1.11 Who do you think should make efforts in providing scientific arguments in favour of vaccination programmes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low efforts</th>
<th>Medium efforts</th>
<th>High efforts</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, Global Health Security Initiative)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*b) European Commission and EU agencies (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Medicines Agency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*c) Member States</td>
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<tr>
<td>*d) Pharmaceutical industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>*e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*f) Non-Governmental Organisations.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1.12 What actions are necessary to better support health care professionals to advocate vaccination?  
200 character(s) maximum

1.13 How can civil society contribute to overcome vaccine hesitancy?  
200 character(s) maximum

1.14 What role can the industry play in reducing vaccine hesitancy?  
200 character(s) maximum

PILLAR II: SUSTAINABLE VACCINE POLICIES IN THE EU

2.1 Which organisations do you think are responsible for ensuring that vaccination programmes are successful?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

20
2.2 What actions are necessary to better integrate vaccination programmes in national health systems?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.3 What actions are necessary to promote vaccination as a central part of prevention policies?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.4 What kind of incentive(s) do you consider most helpful to establish and/or maintain a sufficient production capacity for vaccines in the EU?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.5 How can coordination be improved at EU level to better address vaccines shortages?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.6 How can public health and regulatory authorities better communicate with vaccine industry to better balance vaccine supply and demand?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.7 What are the most important issues (both short-term and long-term) to be addressed in a dialogue between public health authorities and industry?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.8 What kind of actions could be taken to increase vaccine manufacturing capacities and reduce long production lead times in the European Union?

* 500 character(s) maximum

---

**a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, Global Health Security Initiative)**

**b) European Commission and EU agencies (ECDC, EMA)**

**c) EU Member States**

**d) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, pharmacists)**

**e) Non-Governmental Organisations.**

**f) Pharmaceutical industry**
2.9 What kind of actions could be taken to bolster and speed up the R&D for innovative vaccines against unmet medical needs and increase vaccine and R&D capacities in the EU? 

500 character(s) maximum

2.10 Which policy interventions would have the biggest impact on mitigating vaccine shortages at EU level?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No impact</th>
<th>Low impact</th>
<th>Medium impact</th>
<th>Medium to high impact</th>
<th>High impact</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory clarifications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutual assistance among Member States, sharing vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccine forecasting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prioritisation of vaccine Research and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint Vaccine procurement between countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stakeholder dialogue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Availability of individual vaccines (not only combined vaccines)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stockpile of key vaccines at EU level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alignment and simplification of vaccination schedules</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.11 What actions could the EU undertake to establish independent and sustainable information on vaccine effectiveness at EU level? 

500 character(s) maximum

2.12 What actions could the EU undertake to establish independent and sustainable information on vaccination impact monitoring at EU level? 

500 character(s) maximum
2.13 How could grassroots level organisations, particularly NGOs, patient groups and civil society be better engaged in supporting sustainable vaccination policies?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.14 How can the EU better support scientific evaluations for the introduction of new vaccines in the EU, in respect of national competences in the decision-making process?

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.15 Should the EU develop a common approach to vaccination schedules across the European Union?

- Yes
- No

Please explain and indicate reasons for your response (e.g. spelling out the advantages / disadvantages)

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.16 List two or three priority areas of investment in eHealth to strengthen the monitoring of vaccination programmes.

* 500 character(s) maximum

2.17 Do you consider that each EU citizen should have a record of their vaccination history available electronically to vaccination providers?

- Yes
- No

2.18 Of the following actions please indicate the importance you would assign to each to improve coverage rates in the interest of public health:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Least important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Most important</th>
<th>Don’t know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Setting up effective electronic vaccination reminder systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Improving linkage with patient summaries and electronic health records, including access to patient immunisation history.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Facilitating cross-border sharing of information on vaccination status and interoperability across different points of care at national/EU level**

**2.19 In which areas would it be important to support new EU actions to address sustainability of vaccination programmes?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

**PILLAR III: EU COORDINATION, INCLUDING THE PROMOTION OF STAKEHOLDERS’ DIALOGUE AND CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL HEALTH**

**3.1 Should the EU propose initiatives to facilitate the exchange of vaccine medicinal products across countries to respond to situations of shortages?**

- Yes
- No

Please explain

*500 character(s) maximum*

**3.2 Do you consider that the EU system should further support and facilitate the exchange of best practices in vaccination policies among Member States?**

- Yes
- No

Please explain

*500 character(s) maximum*

**3.3 What kind of EU cooperation is missing in the area of vaccination?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

**3.4 In your view, which funding instruments could be important to support vaccines R&D?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not important</th>
<th>Less important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 3.5 Regarding vaccine research for fighting infectious diseases, should the efforts of the European Union focus on actions in the EU region alone or also focus on worldwide actions?

- **Actions in the EU region**
- **Worldwide actions**
- **Both are equally important**
- **Don't know / No opinion**

### 3.6 In order to increase the contribution of vaccination to public health preparedness and help Member States’ efforts to ensure vaccine supply, a number of activities to cooperate at EU level are listed in the table below. Please rate the helpfulness of the following EU facilitated activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>Not helpful</th>
<th>Less helpful</th>
<th>Helpful</th>
<th>Very helpful</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Member States collaborate to assess vaccination needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Member States collaborate to build a European virtual repository on vaccine management needs and stocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Member States collaborate to evaluate financing mechanisms for the procurement of vaccines</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- d) Member States collaborate to investigate public perception on the pharmaceutical industry.  

- e) Member States collaborate to develop a crisis management plan with industry to anticipate and reduce risks during vaccine manufacturing able to decrease vaccine shortages.  

- f) Member States collaborate to establish a stakeholder communication platform to better balance vaccine demand and supply.  

3.7 In order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of EU funding of vaccine R&D and Research and Development, a number of activities to cooperate at EU level are listed in the table below. Please rate the helpfulness of the following EU facilitated activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Not helpful</th>
<th>Less helpful</th>
<th>Helpful</th>
<th>Very helpful</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* a) Member States collaborate to identify common stages and criteria for priority-setting of vaccine R&amp;D needs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* b) Member States collaborate to develop a concept and prototype for a vaccine research &amp; development priority-setting framework.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* c) Member States collaborate to develop a roadmap of unmet population needs in terms of vaccination that can be used to inform all future vaccine funding programmes.</td>
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</table>

3.8 Which organisation should make efforts in ensuring vaccine supply and addressing vaccine shortages?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>No efforts</th>
<th>Low efforts</th>
<th>Medium efforts</th>
<th>High efforts</th>
<th>Very high efforts</th>
<th>Don't know / No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, Global Health Security Initiative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* b) European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>* c) EU Member States</td>
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<tr>
<td>* d) Pharmaceutical industry</td>
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</table>
*e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, etc.)

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* f) Non-Governmental Organisations.

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</table>

3.9 What would the most appropriate framework be for the collaboration of Public Health Authorities and civil society with the vaccine industry on issues related to implementation research?

500 character(s) maximum

Thank you for replying to the questionnaire.

Is there any other policy intervention that you would like to add which was not addressed in the questionnaire?

1500 character(s) maximum