

# Public 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
- The [mid-term review of the Digital single Market](#) (potential of big data high performance computing for infectious diseases outbreaks, May 2017)

## 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 37000 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 immunization information systems, better demand and supply forecasting, enhanced prioritization of vaccine research and development, and tackling vaccine hesitancy.

## REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

We invite the general public and all interested people to take part in this consultation.

A targeted consultation aimed at stakeholders (for example, health administrators, associations, health professionals, civil society, industry) will address members of the Health Policy Platform

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

As answers to the entire questionnaire are mandatory, we have reserved the option 'I do not know' / Not applicable (NA)' for such cases.

The questionnaire should take about 15 minutes to complete.

You may also upload a document after you have completed all the questions.

[1] For the purpose of this survey, administrations refer to both public administrations and private administrations with public service obligations.

[2] For the purpose of this survey, associations and other organisations refer to trade associations, professional associations, academia and scientific societies and organisations representing the interests of specific stakeholders.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESPONDENT

---

\* Please indicate if you are answering the questionnaire as an individual citizen or as a representative of an organisation/association/administration:

- a) Citizen
- b) Organisation/association/administration/industry/private enterprise

If you answer a), please go to the next section

If you answer b), please continue

\* 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
- Burundi
- Côte D'Ivoire
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea

- Guinea Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- 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
- 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 indicate whether your organisation/association/administration is listed in the Transparency Register

- Yes
- No

if, yes, 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.

Please, continue on section 2

## 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
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad



- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- 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
- 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

\* Are you a healthcare professional?

- Yes
- No

## 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?

(Please specify for each option, score from 1 (not important) to 5 (most important))

	1 – Not important	2 - Somewhat important	3 - Important	4 - Very important	5 – Most important	Don't know / No opinion
* Civil society	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* European Parliament or other EU institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Famous people Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Friends, peer groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Healthcare providers (e.g. doctors, nurses)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* International organizations (e.g. WHO)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Other public services (school programmes, health campaigns, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Parents, family members	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Patient groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Pharmacists	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Religious leaders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 1.2 How can health authorities better communicate with the public on the safe use and effectiveness of vaccines? (multiple answers possible)

- 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
- I 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? More than one answer possible

- European campaigns
- National campaigns
- Newsletter
- Specific training during the University studies
- Specific training in the workplace (including e-training)
- I 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? Please score your choice from 1 (no impact) to 5 (high impact)

	1 – No impact	2 - Low impact	3 - Medium impact	4 - Medium to high impact	5 – High impact	Don't know /no opinion
* complacency (perceived risks of vaccine-preventable diseases are low and vaccination is not deemed necessary)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



* 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 policy-makers who decide on the needed vaccines)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* convenience (extent to which physical availability, affordability and willingness-to-pay, geographical accessibility, ability to understand and appeal of immunisation services affect uptake)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

1.5. Which other more specific factors do you think have a big influence on vaccine hesitancy? Please score from 1 to 5

	1 - No impact	2 - Low impact	3 - Medium impact	4 - Medium to high impact	5 - High impact	Don't know / No opinion
* Activity of anti-vaccination groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Attitude (negative or neutral) of general practitioners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Different and sometimes contradictory recommendations from healthcare providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Difficulties on access to vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Distrust of science	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Diversity of vaccination schedules/calendars across countries (e.g each countries has own rules on when, who and how often to vaccinate)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Fear of possible side effects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Funding issues (e.g. out-of-pocket expenses)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Lack of (or too much) availability of vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of information about impact and side effects of vaccination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Introduction of compulsory vaccination for some vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* One size fit all vials (e.g. same dosage used for different age groups)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The belief that individual decisions do not impact the community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Unreliable news on social media and the internet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

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

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

\* 1.7. Does the EU provide 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
- Don't know

1.8. In order to reduce vaccine hesitancy and help EU 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 each of the following EU facilitated activities:

	1- Not helpful	2 - Slightly Helpful	3 - Helpful	4 - Very helpful	Don't know / No opinion
* a) Member States establish a shared EU mapping on vaccine coverage, vaccine safety and vaccine effectiveness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* b) Member States and health professional associations develop and provide together in-service training for health professionals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) Member States and health professional associations develop and provide together information sessions with parent on vaccination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* f) Member States evaluate together the impact of intervention strategies to address vaccine hesitancy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* g) Member States share media campaigns on vaccination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* h) Member States establish a common approach towards a recommended EU vaccination schedule and an EU vaccination card and registries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* i) Member States exchange best practices in the field of vaccine injury compensation programmes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

1.9 Who do you think should make efforts in providing scientific arguments in favour of vaccination programmes? Please rate.

	Low efforts	Medium efforts	High efforts	Don't know / No opinion
* a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, Global Health Security Initiative)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) European Commission and EU agencies (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Medicines Agency)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* d) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* f) Non-Governmental Organisations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 1.10. What actions can be helpful to better support health care professionals to advocate vaccination? (multiple answers possible)

- Establishing routine check of vaccination status of all patients consulting for whatever reason
- Identifying and expanding opportunities for catch-up vaccinations
- Offering material to explain the benefits and risks of vaccination
- Providing healthcare professionals with regular training courses on vaccination
- Allowing vaccination to be administered by general practitioners
- Allowing vaccination to be administered by nurses in community settings/healthcare centres
- Allowing vaccination to be administered by pharmacists

\* 1.11. How can civil society contribute to overcome vaccine hesitancy? (multiple answers possible)

- Using famous people to promote vaccination
- Responding to fake news
- Establishing parent groups or peer groups on vaccination
- Establishing information sessions for teachers and staff in childcare and schools
- Promoting routine check of vaccination status of pupils in schools
- Messages reminding vaccination in airports and other places of mass gathering
- Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

## PILLAR II: SUSTAINABLE VACCINE POLICIES IN THE EU

---

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

	Yes	No	Don't know / No opinion
* a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, Global Health Security Initiative)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) European Commission and EU agencies (ECDC, EMA)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, pharmacists)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Non-Governmental Organisations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*f) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

\*2.2 What actions are necessary to better integrate vaccination programmes in national health systems? (multiple answers possible)

- Dedicated funding
- Vaccination to be provided as part of the routine health care visits
- Establish vaccination programmes linked to health care activities for different age groups
- Increase awareness of health professionals about vaccination
- No action (they are well integrated)
- I don't know

\*2.3 How can public health and regulatory authorities help to better balance vaccine supply and demand, both at national and EU level? (multiple answers possible)

- mapping vaccine demand at European and national level
- establish systematic forecasts of vaccines in each country for each vaccine
- establish joint procurement
- change financing mechanism to ensure sustainable purchase and stock
- oblige industries established in EU to produce and supply the required vaccines
- develop incentives to EU established vaccine manufacturing capacities
- develop stockpiles of vaccines at EU level
- I don't know / no opinion

2.4 Which policy interventions would have the biggest impact on mitigating vaccine shortages at EU level? Please rank from 1 to 5

	1 - No impact	2 - Low impact	3 - Medium impact	4 - Medium to high impact	5 - High impact	Don't know / No opinion
* Regulatory clarifications	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Mutual assistance among Member States, sharing vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Vaccine forecasting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Prioritisation of vaccine Research and Development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Joint Vaccine procurement between countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Stakeholder dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of individual vaccines (not only combined vaccines)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Stockpile of key vaccines at EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Alignment and simplification of vaccination schedules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2.5 How could grassroots level organisations, particularly NGOs, patient groups and civil society be better engaged in supporting sustainable vaccination policies? (200 characters)

*200 character(s) maximum*

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

---

3.1 How important is it for these organisations to engage in research and development in vaccines?

	Not important	Less important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	Don't know / No opinion
* a) International Organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Pharmaceutical Industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Academia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* f) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 3.2 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 (one answer possible)

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

3.3 In order to increase the contribution of vaccination to public health preparedness and help EU 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

	Not helpful	Less Helpful	Helpful	Very helpful	Don't know / No opinion
* a) Member States collaborate to assess vaccination needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) Member States collaborate to build a European virtual repository on vaccine management needs and stocks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) Member States collaborate to evaluate financing mechanisms for the procurement of vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Member States collaborate to investigate public perception on the pharmaceutical industry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* f) Member States collaborate to establish a stakeholder communication platform to better balance vaccine demand and supply.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.4 Which organisation should make efforts in ensuring vaccine supply and addressing vaccine shortages? Please rate on a scale from "No efforts" to "Very high efforts".

	No efforts	Low efforts	Medium efforts	High efforts	Very high efforts	I do not know /No opinion



* a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, Global Health Security Initiative)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* f) Non-Governmental Organisations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.5 Who do you think should make greater efforts in funding vaccine research and development including research on the implementation of vaccination programmes? Please rate on a scale from "High efforts" to "Low efforts".

	No efforts	Low efforts	Medium efforts	High efforts	Very high efforts	I do not know /No opinion
* a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, Global Health Security Initiative)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* f) Non-Governmental Organisations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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*