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On 25 January 2018, the CPME Executive Committee adopted the 'CPME response to the Stakeholders consultation on strengthened cooperation against vaccine preventable diseases.' (CPME 2018/004 FINAL)

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CPME response to the Stakeholders consultation on strengthened cooperation against vaccine preventable diseases

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

# 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

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

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

The Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME)

\* Postal address of the organisation

Rue Guimard 15, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

\* Type of organisation

professional association

\* Please enter the country where your organisation/association/administration is based

Belgium

\* 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

9276943405-41

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

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Please provide the following data:

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

Jacques de Haller

\* Country of residence

Switzerland

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

mail@jdehaller.ch

\* 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

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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?

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

*Parents, family members	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Patient groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Religious leaders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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?

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)

\* 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)

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

	No impact	Low impact	Medium impact	Medium to high impact	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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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1.5. Which other more specific factors do you think have a big influence on vaccine hesitancy?

	No impact	Low impact	Medium impact	Medium to high impact	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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Difficulties on access to vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Distrust of science	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Diversity of vaccination schedules/calendars across countries (e.g each country has own rules on when, who and how often to vaccinate)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Funding issues (e.g. out-of-pocket expenses)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of (or too much) availability of vaccines	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* Unreliable news on social media and the internet



\* 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

The communication could be though clearer and better reach the professionals. CPME could help to reach doctors.

\* 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
- Providing Scientific materials
- Providing online information/training materials (e.g. e-learning)
- Providing support/training to improve communication on immunisation
- Others

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:

	Not helpful	Slightly Helpful	Helpful	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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* g) Member States share media campaigns on vaccination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

\* 1.12 What actions are necessary to better support health care professionals to advocate vaccination?

*200 character(s) maximum*

Doctors and other health care professionals should ensure they themselves are vaccinated. Their education and training should be carried out to empower them to address vaccine hesitancy issues.

\* 1.13 How can civil society contribute to overcome vaccine hesitancy?

*200 character(s) maximum*

Civil society has an essential role to stop the spreading of false information and to promote evidence-based facts.

\* 1.14 What role can the industry play in reducing vaccine hesitancy?

*200 character(s) maximum*

no opinion

## PILLAR II: SUSTAINABLE VACCINE POLICIES IN THE EU

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

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

\* f) Pharmaceutical industry

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

National level action plans

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

Training of healthcare professionals should be ensured. CME/CPD activities are necessary actions to help as some of the current healthcare professionals have not been taught about vaccine hesitancy and how to address it effectively.

\* 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*

Joint procurements

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

By forecasting made by ECDC and other relevant actors

\* 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*

By using (EU level) alert mechanisms

\* 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*

Estimation of vaccine shortages and short-term and long-term needs

\* 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*

Buffer stocks could be created and their cross-border exchange could be enabled.

\* 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*

National vaccination plans forecasting the needs

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

	No impact	Low impact	Medium impact	Medium to high impact	High impact	Don't know / No opinion
* Regulatory clarifications	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Vaccine forecasting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Prioritisation of vaccine Research and Development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Stakeholder dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of individual vaccines (not only combined vaccines)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

500 character(s) maximum

Europe-wide campaigns, e.g. by ECDC

\* 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

ECDC should be also able to care of the vaccination impact monitoring

\* 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

Grassroots level organisations can help to reach vulnerable groups, such as Roma populations.

\* 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

Vaccines can be subject to new HTA mechanism or EUnetHTA.

\* 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

However, this should be done under consideration of different settings in different Member States.

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

500 character(s) maximum

Europe-wide electronic immunisation records, phone applications reminding individuals about their vaccination schedules

\* 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:

	Least important	Important	Most important	Don't know / No opinion
* Setting up effective electronic vaccination reminder systems	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving linkage with patient summaries and electronic health records, including access to patient immunisation history.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Facilitating cross-border sharing of information on vaccination status and interoperability across different points of care at national/EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 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

Comprehensive EU-wide forecasting mechanisms, Europe-wide immunisation records

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

	Not important	Less important	Important	Very important	Don't know / No opinion
* Funding via EU framework Programme Horizon 2020 grant scheme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* SME instrument under Horizon 2020	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

* Loan-based instruments like InnovFin Infectious Diseases provided jointly by the EC and the European Investment Bank (EIB)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Inducement Prizes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* R&D funding provided by the EC's public-private partnership Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* R&D funding provided by the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* R&D provided entirely by the budget of the EU (public-public partnership)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

\* 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:

	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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Member States collaborate to investigate public perception on the pharmaceutical industry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Member States collaborate to develop a crisis management plan with industry to	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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:

	Not helpful	Less Helpful	Helpful	Very helpful	Don't know / No opinion
* a) Member States collaborate to identify common stages and criteria for priority-setting of vaccine R&D needs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) Member States collaborate to develop a concept and prototype for a vaccine research & development priority-setting framework.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	No efforts	Low efforts	Medium efforts	High efforts	Very 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* b) European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* c) EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* d) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*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*

Some kind of expert networks or platforms

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*

## Contact

SANTE-CONSULT-VACCINATION-TASK-FORCE@ec.europa.eu

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