

Question for written answer E-004385/2021
to the Commission
Rule 138
Joanna Kopcińska (ECR)

Subject: Vaccination and non-vaccination in virus transmission

According to official EMA information, it is currently unknown how long immunity against COVID-19 persists after vaccination. It is believed that receiving the full vaccination series is necessary to ensure the highest level of protection against the virus. As more data are collected from the vaccination campaign and research is still ongoing, there will be an opportunity to better understand how long the protection lasts. One question that often arises is whether vaccinated people are able to spread COVID-19 to the same degree as unvaccinated people. This question is particularly relevant not only in terms of the fight against the pandemic itself, but also from the perspective of whether it is appropriate to conduct a campaign to encourage and persuade people who are hesitant to receive the vaccine. Currently more than 70% of the EU's adult population is fully vaccinated, but the scale and rate is beginning to decline.

1. In this context, how can the Commission/executive agencies make wider use of information showing that the contribution and impact of vaccinated and non-vaccinated people to the transmission of the virus is different, due to the fact that in order to spread COVID-19, people first need to be infected with the virus, while those who have been vaccinated are much less likely to be infected?
2. What new actions and measures is the Commission proposing as part of the campaign against delayed vaccination and vaccine hesitancy?