

**Question for written answer E-002952/2024
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Virginie Joron (Pfe)

Subject: When did the Commission learn that the efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines had never been tested against contagion?

The US House of Representatives report on the coronavirus pandemic published on 4 December 2024, states that: ‘The COVID-19 vaccines are arguably more akin to treatments than the traditional vaccines ... The mRNA vaccines for COVID-19 did not prevent human-to-human transmission nor prevent COVID-19 infection in the way that traditional vaccines have been able to do’¹.

Any marginal advantage against transmission essentially disappeared with the advent of the Delta variant, around July 2021. This variant was already spreading widely among those vaccinated by August 2021. It then became clear that whatever slight protection the vaccine might have offered against infection and transmission had been considerably reduced. The aforementioned report adds that: ‘exaggeration of the COVID-19 vaccine’s ability to prevent infection and transmission of COVID-19 may have contributed to Americans’ waning trust in vaccines overall’².

1. When and how did the Commission learn that the efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines had never been tested against contagion?
2. When and how did the Commission learn that the COVID-19 vaccines did not provide lasting immunity, in other words that they did not protect against infection by the COVID-19 virus in the same way as traditional vaccines?
3. Why did the Commission not contractually require the product to provide a minimum duration for immunisation?

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¹ Final Report of the elect Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic Committee on Oversight and Accountability, US House of Representatives, p. 220, <https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/2024.12.04-SSCP-FINAL-REPORT-ANS.pdf>

² Ibid., p. 299.