

**Question for written answer E-004254/2025/rev.1
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Gerald Hauser (PfE)

Subject: Dramatic increase in the incidence of cancer following COVID-19 vaccinations

More and more physicians in Europe are reporting a significant increase in cancer, with young people increasingly being affected and cases becoming more and more aggressive. One of the largest cohort studies ever carried out was recently published in South Korea. The study divided 8 407 849 South Koreans into two groups: those vaccinated and those unvaccinated¹. The findings of this study are therefore highly significant.

Within just one year, there was a statistically significant increase in cancer among vaccinated people, especially in thyroid cancer (+ 35 %), stomach cancer (+ 33.5 %), colorectal cancer (+ 28 %), lung cancer (+ 53 %), breast cancer (+ 20 %) and prostate cancer (+ 69 %). DNA vaccinations were associated in particular with an increased risk of thyroid, stomach, colon and prostate cancer. In the case of mRNA vaccinations, the risk of thyroid, colorectal, lung and breast cancer was increased. Publications have even begun to refer to COVID-19 vaccinations as a ‘booster’ for cancer².

1. How does the Commission explain these appalling increases over such a short period?
2. Is the Commission planning and recommending specific cancer prevention programmes for COVID-19 vaccine recipients as a high-risk cancer group?

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¹ <https://biomarkerres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40364-025-00831-w>

² <https://report24.news/booster-fuer-den-krebs-suedkoreas-mega-studie-zerlegt-das-impf-narrativ/>