

WP8 – 28th Rapid Exchange Forum, 31.1.2022

Main TOPIC: Overview of current national / international duration of “vaccination passes” / “recovered passes”

Moderation and facilitation:

Gesundheit Österreich GmbH (GÖG) - Austrian Public Health Institute (AT)

Moderation: 5.1.2e, Support 5.1.2e

Attendees:

5.1.2e (BE), 5.1.2e (BG), 5.1.2e (CZ), 5.1.2e (ECDC), 5.1.2e (BE), 5.1.2e (HU), 5.1.2e (IE), 5.1.2e (IT), 5.1.2e (MT), 5.1.2e (NL), 5.1.2e (FI), 5.1.2e (PL), 5.1.2e (PT), 5.1.2e (SI), 5.1.2e (SK), 5.1.2e (UK)

Number of participating countries: 16

International organizations: 1 (ECDC)

All documents will be available on the PHIRI SharePoint as soon as possible following the update and are additionally circulated by email, see point below.

Organizational Issues:

The REF format includes **one pre-selected question (A – Part 1)** by the participants and the remaining time will be used for **discussion and ad-hoc questions (B – Part 2)**.

Participants who cannot attend the meeting **are asked to send their input to the pre-selected question (Part 1) by email to** 5.1.2e @goeg.at. The aim is to have a comprehensive overview of country responses for the FAQ section on the pre-selected questions.

New team composition WP8

There is a **personnel change in the WP8 REF secretariat**: Lydia Fenz leaves the team for a new department and the team. For that Cara Pries, formerly Programme Lead of the European Health Forum Gastein (EHFG), is joining the team and supports PHIRI WP8.

Report: 1st PHIRI WP8 Webinar

Announced on the [PHIRI website](#) and Twitter the first WP8 Webinar “**Medical therapies for COVID-19**” discussed the impact of COVID-19 therapy developments on population health, patients, payers, and policy with 59 registered participants and international experts. Speakers from international organizations were Joël Daems (RIZIV/INAMI, TaskForce Vaccination and HTA TaskForce for COVID Medicines, BE) on “**Covid-19 medicines – from a payers’ perspective**”, 5.1.2e (Columbia University, University of Sao Paulo and Science Question Institute, BR) on “**Covid-19 therapies vs. vaccination: The false debate. Impact of medicinal therapies on COVID-19 vaccination**” (recorded) and 5.1.2e (EUNetHTA, Austrian Institute for HTA, AT) on “**Covid-19 medicines: Hype and hope. Added value of therapies / potential impact on population health**”.

The presentations were recorded and can be found uploaded on the [PHIRI website](#) under the following link: <https://www.phiri.eu/events/medicinal-therapies-covid-19-and-its-impact-population-health>



Upcoming events

Next REF Meeting: 14 February 2022

Please share with us **specific topics or questions** you would like to include in the voting for discussion in the course of the upcoming meetings by email them to 5.1.2e@goeg.at. **The pipeline for topic voting is almost empty.**

The agenda of each meeting including the pre-selected question will be shared five days before the meeting, allowing participants to consult or involve the appropriate experts from their countries to answer the question. Further participants are warmly welcome, but the secretariat needs to be informed in advance to allow for a smooth organization.

Next Special Edition REF: 28 March 2022

The proposed topic for the next Special REF is **"On the way from pandemic to endemic situation"**.

Aviso: 2nd WP8 Webinar: 20 May 2022

The next WP8 Webinar as part of the European Public Health Week (EPHW) is intended for 20.5.2022 on the topic **"Sustainable systems: living with the hyper-endemic or future pandemic preparedness"**.

EHMA 2022 Annual Conference 15-17 June 2022, Brussels: Call to join with an abstract

The **EHMA 2022 Annual conference** will take place under the heading **'From people to systems: leadership for a sustainable future'**. [5.1.2e](#) discussed the opportunity to submit abstracts for the conference on PHIRI topics and [5.1.2e](#) as well as [5.1.2e](#), ECDC, expressed interest to liaise further on this point. [5.1.2e](#) also expressed her interest after the meeting. Comment: Deadline for proposal is postponed to end of February 2022.

If you are interested to participate please email to 5.1.2e@goeg.at.

Please save the dates!

Reminder 1: Webinar 15 February 2022: "Digital and Innovative Tools: The Challenges of Contact Tracing in Public health"

The **next PHIRI webinar** was announced. In order to register, please access [this link](#). Once registered, you will receive a calendar invitation including your link to join the digital seminar via WebEx. You will receive the calendar invitation directly via the WebEx messenger service.

Sharepoint Update

Belgian Coordination informs that between **Monday 31st of January and Monday 7th of February** the PHIRI SharePoint is updated. It will switch to a similar version of the PHIRI SharePoint which will allow to create accounts for people who are not PHIRI partners and limit their rights on SharePoint to certain pages or actions (e.g. only be able the read or download material).

During the coming week, users of the Sharepoint will receive an automated email from PHIRI coordination at Sciensano asking you to create a new password for your account. **Please click on the link within 48 hours** of receiving it, or contact 5.1.2e@sciensano.be in case of any technical difficulties with accessing the new Sharepoint location.



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Reminder 2: COVID-19 Policy Measures on Health Information Portal

As the relaunch of the [Health Information Portal](#) (HIP) that will feature the new “Corona Corner” is planned soon colleagues are kindly asked to fill in or update their countries policy measures as soon and as regularly as possible.

Please check out the video for explanations on the new SharePoint.

Presentation Task 8.4 Guidelines (5.1.2e, OFKO, HU)

5.1.2e presented the new binding acceptance period of 9 months for EU Digital COVID Certificate for purposes of travel effective with 01.02.2022 as per [COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION \(EU\) 2021/2288](#) of 21.12.2021.

Please find the presentation attached to the minutes.

Presentation Task 8.5 Policy & impact measures (5.1.2e IHMT, PT)

5.1.2e presented three identified online publications concerned with the question of COVID-19 passports/certificates:

- (1) [Multi-country collaboration in responding to global infectious disease threats: lessons for Europe from the COVID-19 pandemic - The Lancet Regional Health – Europe](#)
- (2) [Conflicting attitudes: Analyzing social media data to understand the early discourse on COVID-19 passports - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)
- (3) [Frontiers | Acceptability of COVID-19 Certificates: A Qualitative Study in Geneva, Switzerland, in 2020 | Public Health \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

Please find the presentation attached to the minutes.

Update Task 8.3 Expert Address book (5.1.2e MoH, MT)

The idea is to have a list of experts to contact rapidly with questions in very specific fields. All delegates are invited to add internationally recognized experts for specific areas of interest or core members of national crisis response teams who act as experts as well as functional mailboxes of National Public Health Institutes or Task Forces. However, please consider that personal e-mail addresses are always preferred. Discussion shows that functional mailboxes might be a less suitable option as they are not very specific, and teams are overloaded (despite there would be no need for consent).

Please enter renowned experts under the following link and promote the fast and easy possibility to get in touch from expert to expert: <https://forms.office.com/r/HBxPWZTgTS> The contact details will be not published.

Disclaimer: Please make sure that you got consent to share contact details of individuals although the list will only be used internally and put on the SharePoint, i.e. not be made public.

Q&A for countries:

All responses collected during the meeting on 31/01 and information that has reached the secretariat by 02/02 noon are included in the overview table below. Information is provided for 21 European countries.

Disclaimer: We kindly ask all participants to acknowledge that due to the diverse and heterogeneous nature of the questions and the dynamic pandemic situation some of the information might be incomplete or only correct for the time being. Please send corrections if necessary or correct the document at the SharePoint.

Reminder: The relaunch of <http://www.healthinformationportal.eu> has taken place. Please let us know swiftly in case you prefer the information collected in the REFs not to be published.



Topic: Overview of current national / international duration of “vaccination passes” / “recovered passes”

- a) What is the duration of your digital certificates / vaccination passes on a national or international level (in case there is a difference)?
- b) Please explain:
- if there is any difference between the vaccine given (i.e. AZ/ Pfizer/ Moderna/ J&J/ other)
 - if there is any difference when persons are boosted or not?

In the scope of discussion during the meeting and written submissions to this question, most of the participating countries had implemented (or were planning to implement by February 1st, as well as in individual cases by February 15, 2022), an adoption of a limited period of validity for vaccination certificates, in line with rules for the EU Digital COVID Certificate as per [COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION \(EU\) 2021/2288](#) of 21 December 2021, limiting vaccine pass acceptance period to 9 months (270 days). Of the 21 responding countries, 4 had not, or not yet, set a date and plan to implement this rule at time of the meeting and two are planning to implement by 15 February 2022.

5.1.2e raised the question whether the new EU certificate rules fully take in account the [ECDC guidance](#).

Group members also discussed differences in applicability of vaccination- and other ‘green pass’ certificates for international travel on one hand, and for domestic use (such as access to events, stores, and hospitality venues) on the other hand. Differences were noted for several participating countries, ranging from stricter measures regarding vaccine certificates (i.e. a shorter validity than the EU-stipulated 270 days) applicable for domestic use versus international travel, to countries who indicated no current domestic use of vaccination certificates at all at the time of the meeting, with certificates used mainly or solely in international travel.

A summary of country responses can be found in Table 1: Country response: Overview of current national / international duration of “vaccination passes” / “recovered passes”.



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Table 1: Country response: Overview of current national / international duration of "vaccination passes" / "recovered passes"

Country	"Overview of current national / international duration of "vaccination passes" / "recovered passes" a) What is the duration of your digital certificates / vaccination passes on a national or international level (in case there is a difference)? b) Please explain • if there is any difference between the vaccine given (i.e., AZ/ Pfizer/ Moderna/ J&J/ other) • if there is any difference when persons are boosted or not"	Difference between vaccines?	Difference when boosted?	Country in line with adopted rules relating to the EU Digital COVID Certificate by 1/2/22
Albania	a) No time duration is specified for digital certificates. However, citizens are strongly suggested to get a booster dose after 6 months of the second jab. b) No difference about the vaccine brand. No differences for those who had the booster or not.	No	No	No
Austria	Green pass for access to non-essential businesses: - all EMA approved vaccines (J&J vaccine is valid only in combination with second dose) - second vaccine dose valid for 6 months (180 days) --> meaning 320.000 Austrian certificates will become invalid as of 1/2/2022 because these persons did not receive a 3rd dose yet. - second vaccine dose valid for 7 months (210 days) for people under 18 - third vaccine dose valid for 9 months (270 days) - a previous infection substitutes for one vaccine dose - confirmed infection valid for 6 months (180 days) - depending on the venue and number of people, a negative test (PCR or antigen) might be required in addition to vaccination or recovery certificate Green pass for entry into Austria: - all WHO approved vaccines - first vaccine dose with J&J valid for 9 months (270 days) in combination with PCR-test - second vaccine dose valid for 9 months (270 days) in combination with PCR-test - third vaccine dose valid for 9 months (270 days), no PCR-test needed - a previous infection substitutes for one vaccine dose - confirmed infection valid for 6 months (180 days) in combination with PCR-test"	Yes	Yes	Yes (in case of booster dose received, otherwise shorter)
Belgium	a) Validity duration of vaccine certificates will be limited to 270 days effective as of February 1 (as per EU stipulation; validity used to be a year). Recovery certificate validity will be extended from 90 to 150 days effective from March 1. From March 1, validity of the vaccine certificates will be reduced from 270 to 150 days (for those with primary vaccination, having received 2 doses or 1 dose respectively but no booster yet). b) No limitation in validity duration has been determined yet for those who have received booster shots.	No	Yes	Yes (shorter from March onwards)
Bulgaria	Green certificates for tests are valid in duration according to EU rules. Green certificates for vaccination are currently unlimited in validity duration for primary vaccination AND for those who have received a booster. Recovery certificate is valid for 1 year after positive test; antibody test above 150 BAU certificate is valid for 3 months. Restaurants, malls, shops need a valid certificate to enter. Travel: If entering the country from a 'red	No	No	No



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	zone' country, travellers must present a COVID vaccination certificate; OR evidence of prior COVID infection; OR a negative COVID test. Either a PCR test taken no more than 72 hours or Rapid Antigen Test taken no more than 48 hours before entering Bulgaria, or else must self-isolate for 10 days. This 10-day quarantine period can be shortened if they perform a PCR test no earlier than 72 hours after their arrival in Bulgaria.			
Croatia	a) Duration of digital certificate in Croatia after primary vaccination (2 doses of a 2 dose vaccine or 1 dose of 1 dose vaccine) is 270 days starting February 1 st 2022 (prior to February 1 st 2022 the duration was 365 days). Duration of digital certificate in Croatia after a negative PCR test is 72 hours. Duration of digital certificate in Croatia after a negative antigen test is 24 hours starting February 1 st 2022 (prior to February 1 st 2022 the duration was 48 hours) b) Duration of digital certificate in Croatia after a booster dose is 365 days. There are no differences in the duration between given vaccines (duration is the same for AZ/Pfizer/Moderna/ J&J/ other)"	No	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	a) Limitation of vaccine certificate validity for primary vaccination (2 doses or respectively 1 for J&J) to 270 days in line with EU rule. 180 days recovery certificate validity. Certificate for international travel and domestic activities is the same. b) Currently no limitation in validity duration for vaccine certificate with booster.	No	Yes	Yes
Finland	Certificates not used domestically at the moment, only for international travel. Likely will not be widely used domestically. EU vaccine certificate rules apply for international travel (270 day validity; no duration regarding boosters yet).	No	Yes	Yes (but not used domestically)
Germany	a) The digital vaccination certificate for people with basic immunization is currently valid for twelve months. From February 1, the validity will be reduced to 270 days (nine months). The duration of the recovered status has been reduced from 6 months to 90 days. The date of acceptance of the positive test must be at least 28 days ago, and the date of acceptance of the positive test must be no more than 90 days ago. b) The certificates of people who have already received a third vaccination (booster) are currently valid for an unlimited period from the day of the booster vaccination.	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	a) The protection/immunity certificate will be transformed into a vaccination card from February 15 2022 and the quarantine period will be shortened to seven days according to the decision of the government. The card is valid for six months after the second vaccination, after which it will only be extended after the third vaccination, after which it will be valid indefinitely - for those who have been vaccinated with a single dose of vaccine, this will apply after the second vaccine. The third vaccination could be taken after four months, but within six months, for the card to remain valid, everyone would have to take it. b) Those who received the third vaccine against the coronavirus and those who received two vaccinations and the second within six months are considered vaccinated (there is no difference between authorized vaccines except single or nonsingle dose). For those under the age of 18, two vaccinations are enough. The third vaccination could be taken after four months, but within six months, for the card to remain valid, everyone would have to take it. Participation in sports events, music and dance events, and other events held indoors or outdoors for more than 500 people is only possible with an immunity certificate. Even under-18s can only attend these events with a security clearance or under the supervision of a	No (except for onset of validity)	Yes	No (will by 15/2)



	protected person.			
Ireland	<p>a) EU Digital COVID Cert is used on both national and international levels (i.e., we only have one type of cert). However, we no longer require vaccine passes to enter hospitality, indoor events etc. This restriction was lifted on the 22nd January. At the moment, therefore, EU DCC is only used for travel. For this, Ireland is aligning with the EU regulations in that from 1st February there is a maximum validity period of 270 days (9 months) on vaccination certificates based on completion of a primary regime. The 270 days begins on the day of the administration of the final dose of the primary regime. Recovery certificates are accepted in Ireland 11 days after a positive PCR test and are subject to a maximum validity of 180 days, again in line with the EU regulation.</p> <p>b) We do not differentiate between vaccine products, and all are subject to the same maximum validity. There is currently no maximum validity period on vaccination certificates based on additional/booster doses, but we will likely align with any EU regulations on this.</p>	No	Yes	Yes
Italy	<p>From February 2022, any Covid Green Certification already issued will be valid up to 180 days after the date of the second or third dose (6 months).</p> <p>The no-limit duration of the Green Pass for those who have completed the vaccination cycle, included the third or 'booster' dose, is under discussion.</p> <p>Covid decree 221/2021 establishes the new duration of the Green Pass for vaccinated people at six months. The difficulty in making the calculation is due to the fact that, since you completed the vaccination cycle, the validity of the Green Pass (now Super Green Pass) has changed twice. When you got vaccinated (in September 2021) it was valid for 12 months, then there was a first reduction to 9 months taken last December 2021, finally the aforementioned decree intervened which further lowered the validity to 6 months.</p> <p>Conventionally, the date from which the six-month validity applies is February 1, 2022, but the law is retroactive, so all vaccine green passes from February 1 will be valid for six months from the end of the first vaccination cycle, or from the booster .</p> <p>The same decree also reduced the minimum interval between the second and third dose, bringing it to 4 months, so you can immediately carry out the third booster dose to get a Green Pass 2G (the strengthened one, issued to recovered or vaccinated people) valid for further 6 six months from the day of the new administration.</p> <p>From 1 February 2022, the duration of the Super Green Pass is 6 months, applied retroactively (automatically) to all Certifications issued after the second or third dose (even those already issued, which were valid for 9 months).</p> <p>The duration of the Green Pass issued after the Covid-19 vaccination is unified. The duration is the same (6 months) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who has completed the first vaccination course (second dose); - who receives the third booster dose; - who is healed. <p>In cases of negative buffer, the certification will be generated in a few hours and will be valid for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 hours from the time of collection in the case of a rapid antigen test; - 72 hours from the time of collection in the case of a molecular test. <p>No more travel restrictions in the EU based on the country of origin: the European Council has approved a new regulation according to which the personal Green Pass will allow you to travel freely, with the duration of the Green Certification issued after the vaccine set at 9 months from February the 1st (while</p>	No	No	Yes (for inter-national travel; and even shorter for domestic purposes)



	<p>in Italy the duration is 6 months), which drops to 6 months after Covid recovery, to 72 hours after a molecular test, and to 24 hours after a quick test:</p> <p>- Vaccine Green Pass: allows you to travel from the 14th day following administration and for 270 days (nine months) from the last dose received (while in Italy it is valid for 6 months). For entries into individual countries, local measures remain valid, with the freedom to decide on further restrictions with respect to the common framework outlined in EU. For example, for an Italian domestic flight the duration of six months and the buffer ban applies, while for a flight abroad the duration of nine months applies, but if you depart from Italy the restriction prevents you from taking a plane after a simple swab.</p> <p>- Green Pass for healing: lasts 180 days, so six months as in Italy but starting from the first positive test (while in Italy it is calculated from the certificate of healing)</p> <p>At the moment there is no difference for the duration of vaccine certification in relation to the used vaccines, as well as between persons with or without the booster dose.</p>			
Latvia	<p>There are difference between the vaccine given (e.g. 270 days validity period for primary immunisation with 2-dose vaccine, 150 for primary immunisation with single dose vaccine). The booster vaccination certificate does not currently have an expiry date.</p> <p>https://www.vmnvd.gov.lv/en/digital-covid-certificate https://www.vmnvd.gov.lv/en/validity-vaccination-certificate</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes (or less for primary immunisation with single dose vaccine)
Malta	<p>Certificates by the Maltese government are valid for 90 days from primary vaccination (2 doses or single dose respectively), 270 days for booster doses; applies for travel and domestic purposes. In terms of travellers with certificates issued in other countries, Malta applies the validity periods issued by that country, both for domestic activity access and travel to and in Malta.</p>	No	Yes	Yes (when boosted, even shorter for primary immunisation)
Netherlands	<p>Currently, there is no limit on vaccine certificate validity duration. The Dutch cabinet is planning to adjust validity to 270 days after full vaccination (2 jabs of BioNTech/Pfizer, Moderna of AstraZeneca, 1 jab of J&J); combination of Corona infection and 1 jab; paper version lasts 1 year but can be renewed); this was planned for 1 February, but was postponed.</p> <p>Validity starts after 14 days for BioNTech/Pfizer, Moderna of AstraZeneca and after 28 days for J&J. Use of Digital COVID Certificate to travel and participate in activities within the country is the same for national residents and EU visitors.</p> <p>Entering NL https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/visiting-the-netherlands-from-abroad/requirements-for-proof-of-vaccination https://www.njksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/coronavirus-covid-19/nederland-in-reizen/eisen-herstelbewijs https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/visiting-the-netherlands-from-abroad/mandatory-negative-test-results-and-declaration/mandatory-when-travelling-from-a-high-risk-country</p> <p>Participating in NL: https://www.njksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/coronavirus-coronabewijs-en-coronatogangsbewijs/ https://www.njksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/coronavirus-coronabewijs-en-coronatogangsbewijs/vaccinatiebewijs/eisen-en-geldigheid</p>	No (except for onset of validity)	No (but planned)	No

Norway	a) In Norway the rules for validity of the COVID-19 certificate are following:	No	Yes	Yes
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	<p>Each time you open your COVID-19 certificate, its technical validity (expiry date) will be stated, which is 90 days into the future. This date is sliding, so the next time you go in and view the certificate, it will be valid for another 90 days. The reason why the COVID-19 certificate is only technically valid for 90 days is to avoid misuse.</p> <p>There is a difference between how long the certificate is technically valid for and the requirements that must be met for a valid certificate. Medical rules determine whether or not your certificate is valid based on the test and vaccination information that has been registered about you.</p> <p>https://www.helsenorge.no/en/covid-19-certificate/about-covid-19-certificate/#how-long-is-the-certificate-valid-for</p> <p>The COVID-19 certificate shows whether the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have been vaccinated - have recently had a negative test result - are immune after having had COVID-19 disease <p>https://www.helsenorge.no/en/covid-19-certificate/about-covid-19-certificate/#what-information-does-the-covid19-certificate-contain</p> <p>b) People who have the status of fully vaccinated (with either ""2 of 2"" or ""1 of 1"" on their certificate) will have a limited validity period of 270 days after their most recent registered vaccine dose. If the validity period on the certificate is about to expire, a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine will be required in order to extend its validity.</p> <p>There is no difference in type of vaccine given.</p>			
Poland	Duration of validity used to be one year, will now be shortened to 270 days effective February 1, 2022, counted from last day of vaccination. 180 days recovery certificate validity from positive result.	No	No	Yes
Portugal	Certificates are valid for 270 days in line with EU recommendations in all cases, no difference in use of certificate domestically or for international travel.	No	No	Yes
Slovakia	<p>a) From February 15, vaccination certificates without a booster will be valid for 9 months (270 days).</p> <p>b) Validity of booster vaccination certificates is currently not limited. No difference between vaccines given except for the period of onset: J&J Vaccine period of onset 21 days after vaccination, while Pfizer and Astra have full onset after 14 days.</p>	No (except for onset of validity)	Yes	No (will by 15/2)
Slovenia	<p>Vaccine certificate validity duration is unlimited at the moment in those who have received a booster dose; without a booster dose, certificate duration is limited to at maximum the 270 days as per the newly adopted rules for the EU Digital COVID Certificate. Different durations for certificates exist in regards to different vaccines combinations, as well as taking into account recovery status, a full overview below:</p> <p>Validity durations for certificates:</p> <p>Vaccinated three times (booster dose Pfizer or Moderna): unlimited</p> <p>Recovered and then vaccinated (in 180 days; till 14/09/2021 in 240 days) and booster dose of Pfizer or Moderna (anytime later): unlimited</p> <p>Vaccinated by Janssen and booster dose with Pfizer or Moderna: unlimited</p> <p>Vaccinated with Janssen (one dose): 270 days from vaccination date</p> <p>Recovered and then vaccinated (in 180 days; till 14/09/2021 in 240 days): 270 days from vaccination date</p> <p>Vaccinated with two doses (Pfizer, Moderna, Astra Zeneca): 270 days from the last vaccination date</p> <p>Vaccinated with Janssen and vaccinated with Astra Zeneca: 270 days from the last vaccination date</p> <p>Vaccinated with Janssen and vaccinated with Janssen: 270 days from the last vaccination date</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes



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	<p>Vaccinated, then recovered, then vaccinated: 270 days from the last vaccination date Vaccinated, then vaccinated, then recovered: 270 days from the last vaccination date or 180 days after positive PCR Recovered: 180 after positive PCR https://www.gov.si/en/topics/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/border-crossing/</p>			
Sweden	<p>The Swedish eHealth Agency ("E-hälsomyndigheten") is responsible for the Digital Covid Certificate e-service in Sweden. With the EU Digital Covid Certificate you will be able to show that you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - been vaccinated against Covid-19 - been tested with a negative result - recovered from Covid-19 <p>A vaccination certificate or certificate of recovery is valid for 180 days. For more information see https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/smittskydd-beredskap/utbrott/aktuella-utbrott/covid-19/vaccination-mot-covid-19/om-vaccinerna-mot-covid-19/om-vaccinerna/%20 https://www.krisinformation.se/en/hazards-and-risks/disasters-and-incidents/2020/official-information-on-the-new-coronavirus/covid-certificate updated 12 Jan 2022</p> <p>The mRNA vaccines Comirnaty from Pfizer / BioNTech and Spikevax from Moderna are the vaccines currently used in Sweden. See also https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/smittskydd-beredskap/utbrott/aktuella-utbrott/covid-19/vaccination-mot-covid-19/om-vaccinerna-mot-covid-19/om-vaccinerna/ updated 20 Jan 2022</p> <p>The vaccination certificate includes information of the name of the vaccine, date of last vaccination and if you have taken dose 1 of 2, dose 2 of 2 or dose 3 of 3. If it says dose 2 of 2, you are fully vaccinated. For more information about the certificates see: https://www.ehalsomyndigheten.se/tjanster/covidbevis/svar-pa-vanliga-fragor-om-covidbevis https://www.ehalsomyndigheten.se/tjanster/covidbevis/bevis-pa-tillfrisknande-for-att-resa/sa-laser-du-ditt-fillfrisknandebevis/ https://www.ehalsomyndigheten.se/tjanster/covidbevis/bevis-pa-vaccination-for-att-resa/sa-laser-du-ditt-vaccinationsbevis/</p>	No	No	Yes
United Kingdom	<p>a) COVID passes in the UK do not have a duration attached. The printed versions last 30 days but then can be renewed. They list the vaccines (1st, 2nd, Booster). Booster information is included in the passes but recently the UK has moved away from using passes to undergo activities. They are now really only used for foreign travel and depends on the country being visited.</p> <p>b) No difference between the given vaccines. The COVID Tracker Ireland works very well and picks up all the vaccinations in the UK (presumably as part of the Common Travel Area) and so I can show an EU Compatible Digital COVID Certificate despite living in the UK</p>	No	Yes	No





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