

*Disclaimer: We kindly ask to acknowledge that due to the diverse and heterogeneous nature of the questions and dynamic situations some of the information might be incomplete or only correct for the time being. Thus, please consider the date with the below information. All available information was provided by a country representative from the PHIRI network during or in connection to the respective meeting.*

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Table 1: Overview of country responses

Country	Validity of vaccination certificates
<b>Austria</b>	<p>As of 19.05.2021, individuals from EU/EFTA and some other countries (follow URL for list) may enter Austria without quarantine requirements if they are vaccinated. The detailed regulations are available here: <a href="https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=20011303">https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&amp;Gesetzesnummer=20011303</a>.</p> <p>The vaccinated individual must present either a vaccination certificate or a certificate issued by an MD (<a href="https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40233821/II_220_2021_Anlage_D.pdf">https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40233821/II_220_2021_Anlage_D.pdf</a>) in German or English language.</p> <p>Accepted vaccines are those approved by EMA, as well as the Sinopharm vaccine and Covishield. Vaccination certificates are valid starting from the 22<sup>nd</sup> day after administration of the first dose of any of the vaccines. For vaccines that require only one dose, the certificates are valid for 9 months. For vaccines that require a second dose, the certificates are valid for 3 months after the first dose and after administration of the second dose, the validity is extended to 9 months after the first dose. If an individual has been tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 by NAT at least 21 days before administration of the first vaccine dose or if they tested positive for neutralising antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 before the administration of the first vaccine dose, the vaccination certificate is valid for 9 months, irrespective of the type of vaccine.</p> <p>The Digital Green Certificate gateway has been tested successfully in Austria and should be implemented until next week.</p>
<b>Belgium</b>	No vaccination certificates are used yet in BE. Also, green certificates are not operational in BE.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	The Ministry of Health ordered that fully vaccinated people (vaccination completed; all doses received) are allowed to enter BG. The vaccination certificate is valid after 14th day of the second dose. The Bulgarian vaccination certificate is following European rules and is secured with a QR code.
<b>Croatia</b>	Certificates are already used in HR without time limits. All vaccines are valid with a completed vaccination. Vaccines not recognized by the EU (e.g. Sputnik V) are also accepted in the certificate. The certificate document should be translated in English or Croatian, if written in another language.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Vaccination certificates are planned to be accepted after completing all doses of vaccination. Full vaccination is defined by 2 weeks after the last dose of vaccination. The certificate will be including a QR code. Further information on the vaccination certificates in CZ is available at the following link: <a href="https://covid.gov.cz/en/situations/register-vaccination/certificate-vaccination">https://covid.gov.cz/en/situations/register-vaccination/certificate-vaccination</a>
<b>Finland</b>	In Finland, vaccination information is recorded to their electronic health record in so called KANTA service. From 26th May onwards, everyone can obtain their vaccination certificate through that service. Information will be available through the service 5 days after vaccination. Finland is also waiting for further instructions related to EU green certificate and how the certificate could be used to support opening of the boarders is still under discussion.
<b>Germany</b>	Currently, the WHO vaccination certificate is valid as proof (with the 4 vaccines approved in DE/EU), a digital one is in progress. Full vaccination protection is achieved with (usually) 2 vaccine doses + 14 days. Those who are fully vaccinated no longer have to go into quarantine if they come from a risk area (does not apply to high incidence areas or VOC - here the quarantine obligation still applies).
<b>Ireland</b>	Valid vaccination certificates can be used to exempt incoming passengers, including their dependents e.g. children, from mandatory hotel quarantine on arrival into Ireland. The current criteria are as follows: passengers must be fully vaccinated, they must have documents to prove this, and only vaccines approved by the EMA are valid. In addition, passengers are only considered to be fully vaccinated approximately one week after their second dose of Pfizer, 2 weeks after their second dose of Moderna or AstraZeneca, and 2 weeks after their single dose of Janssen. Even if incoming passengers are fully vaccinated, they must still have a negative PCR test taken 72 hours before their arrival and they must complete a period of self-quarantine at the place specified in their passenger locator form. There are no formal bilateral agreements or specific requirements for outgoing travelers in place yet. Ireland is planning on following the Digital Green Certificate framework so they should have an update on this soon. More information is available here: <a href="https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/3b8e1-mandatory-hotel-quarantine-your-questions-answered/#exemptions-from-mandatory-hotel-quarantine">https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/3b8e1-mandatory-hotel-quarantine-your-questions-answered/#exemptions-from-mandatory-hotel-quarantine</a>
<b>Italy</b>	There is no more quarantine for Italians returning from abroad and for foreign tourists, starting from the EU countries but also from Great Britain and Israel, where vaccinations are very advanced. It will be possible to return to travel throughout Italy with a "national green pass", pending the entry into force of the European green pass scheduled for mid-June. The quarantine obligation for those entering Italy is therefore anticipated to fall on May 15 because the current ordinance on quarantine will be not renewed.



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	<p>The pass that the government will introduce in the coming weeks will in fact be identical to the 'green certificate', that is to say the documents that Italians must already use to travel for tourism between orange and red regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the certificate of vaccination, which is valid six months from the date of completion of the vaccination cycle (therefore 15 days after the 2nd dose or, in the case of Johnson &amp; Johnson, after the only one);</li> <li>- the certificate of healing, also valid for six months and issued either by the hospital where you were admitted or by your GP;</li> <li>- a molecular or antigenic swab with negative results carried out in the 48 hours prior to entry into our country.</li> </ul> <p>To standardize the procedures and duration of the certifications of the various countries there will be a meeting of the ministers of health at the EU level but on May 15 Italy started with the paper documents and then will move on to the use of the European technological platform and the green pass.</p> <p>For citizens who come from non-EU countries, only the duration of the quarantine changes, which goes from 5 to 10 days. While from Brazil, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka it is forbidden to enter Italy regardless of the reason.</p> <p>From the Italian Ministry of Health website (in English language):  <a href="https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=english&amp;id=5412&amp;area=nuovoCoronavirus&amp;menu=vuoto">https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=english&amp;id=5412&amp;area=nuovoCoronavirus&amp;menu=vuoto</a></p> <p>Covid-19 measures for entry to Italy have changed; please refer to the following Ordinances:  Ordinance of May 14, 2021 (<a href="https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/dettaglioAtto?id=80402">https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/dettaglioAtto?id=80402</a>) and Ordinance of May 14, 2021 Covid-Tested flights</p> <p>India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka:  With the order of 6 May 2021, the Minister of Health extended to 30 May 2021 the measures in force for entry to Italy for people coming from India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, or who have been in the countries in the preceding fourteen days. The new order prohibits entry to Italy for people coming from India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka or who have stayed in the countries in the preceding fourteen days.</p> <p>The entry ban does not apply to the following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Italian citizens registered as residents in Italy before April 29, 2021 and who do not develop any symptoms of COVID-19, and the persons referred to in Art. 51, paragraph, 7 letter n) of the Prime Ministerial Decree of 2 March 2021.</li> <li>- Italian citizens registered on the Registry of Italians Resident Abroad (AIRE);</li> </ul> <p>People may also enter/re-enter Italy from these countries for humanitarian or health reasons that cannot be deferred, subject to express authorization from the Ministry of Health and in compliance with a specific procedure (see the section dedicated to India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka).</p>
Lithuania	<p>The data must be in the e-health system.</p> <p><u>Opportunity passport</u> is available to all Lithuanian citizens from 16 years of age. This document will be linked to the eHealth system. This means that a passport can only be held in cases where data on vaccination, relapse or test results are available in the e-health system, i.e. y. they were brought together by Lithuanian health care professionals. For persons under 16 years of age who wish to benefit from mild quarantine conditions, it will be sufficient to present an identity document.</p> <p>There are different algorithms for vaccines Comirnaty (manufactured by BioNTech and Pfizer) and Moderna (manufactured by Moderna) require 2 doses of vaccine. Once these vaccines have been given, the Opportunity Passport will be available for 1 week after the second dose of the vaccine. For those who have received Janssen (manufactured by Janssen Pharmaceutica NV) and Vaxzevria (manufactured by AstraZeneca), the Opportunity Passport is available for 4 weeks after the vaccine has been given. Important: Vaxzevria vaccines still require a second vaccination, which should be given no later than 12 weeks after the first dose.</p> <p><u>Conditions for COVID-19 survivors</u></p> <p>In COVID-19 survivors, the diagnosis of coronavirus will need to be confirmed by a positive PCR test or antigen test. To be eligible for the Opportunity Passport, no more than 180 days must have elapsed since this positive test result, and the period of self-isolation must have expired. If a person has relapsed COVID-19 but has not consulted a GP, the fact of relapse will not be recorded in his or her medical history in the e-health system. In this case, the person should contact their family doctor to enter the disease data into the e-health system.</p> <p>Opportunity passport status will need to be renewed every 7 days Both vaccinated and relapsed patients will need to have their Opportunity Passport status (QR code) renewed every 7 days, as the risk remains both after coronavirus vaccination and after vaccination. Vaccinated or diseased persons will need to enter their personal authentication data every 7 days on a specially designed website through the electronic government gateway and save the QR code provided on their phone or computer each time.</p> <p>The tests are valid for 24 hours</p>



	<p>The opportunity passport will also be available after the test. The test is valid for 24 hours from the moment of sampling, i.e. y. from performing the test, but not from entering the test results into the e-health system. Therefore, for example, people who want to go to a concert in the evening should plan their time properly so that testing is not delayed at the last minute. It is recommended to use rapid antigen tests to obtain a passport, as their results are obtained most quickly. You will need to register for the test by phone 1808 or online at 1808.lt. The Ministry of Economy and Innovation estimates that at the beginning of June, almost 1.5 million. Residents will already be able to use the Opportunity Passport without testing.</p> <p><u>Testing - in municipal mobile points</u></p> <p>The COVID-19 test will be available at municipal mobile points or other municipal designated testing sites, such as special points and elsewhere. The test there will be free. Residents will also be able to take tests in private personal health care institutions at their own expense.</p> <p>The antibody test does not yet provide access to the Opportunity Passport At present, the result of an antibody test does not allow access to the Opportunity Passport benefits, as there are no defined criteria for which antibody indicators should be considered sufficient. This is planned to be done in the future.</p> <p>The Opportunity Passport is for domestic use The Opportunity Passport does not open up the possibility of travel - it is intended to liberalize economic activities within the country. The EU Green Certificate for travel between EU countries is currently being developed at EU level. The terms of these two documents are different: the terms of validity and the criteria for receipt are different.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>MT has defined local vaccination certificates by law (Vaccination Certificate legislation available at the following link: <a href="https://legislation.mt/eli/in/2021/203/eng">https://legislation.mt/eli/in/2021/203/eng</a>). The validity would be a completed vaccination + 14 days for travelling to MT. The documents have to be submitted pre-border. Discussions on bilateral agreements are ongoing.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>At the moment there is no official vaccination certificate for corona in the Netherlands. You don't have to show anywhere that you have been vaccinated. The Netherlands has not yet taken a decision on a vaccination certificate for travel abroad. The Netherlands intends to quickly comply with the European legislation governing the Digital Green Certificate once it enters into force.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>There is available information in Norwegian on the vaccination certificates at the following link: <a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/forenklet-utgave-av-koronasertifikat-i-mai/id2845048/">https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/forenklet-utgave-av-koronasertifikat-i-mai/id2845048/</a> The most likely scenario is that Norway is going to be in line with EU regulations.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>PL is recognizing full doses vaccinations of all vaccine products authorized in EU. The vaccination certificate allows to enter the country and it must be provided in Polish or English language. There are no specific rules for outgoing travelers.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>At the moment only travelers from the UK are allowed to enter PT. They are allowed to enter the country with a negative PCT test result at the time of boarding taken max 72 hours before. There are additional screenings at the arrival. In case of recovered people (within 90 days) or fully vaccinated plus 15 days, these travelers can be exempted from PCR tests. PT government is trying to implement EU Green Certificate</p>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>SK so far does not have a policy or acceptance rules in terms of vaccinations for travel purposes. No certificates are accepted in the country yet, however, there are differences in incoming and outgoing travelers. Bilateral agreements are already in place with neighbor states (e.g. AT, PL, CZ).</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>There are no regulations for outgoing travelers, only for incoming people with strict rules. They must provide a negative PCR test result of 48 hours before. Vaccine certificates are also recognized. However, it depends on the doses received (e.g. 7 days after second dose of Pfizer). For AstraZeneca vaccines, the certificate is valid with the proof of only one dose, and it is recognized 3 weeks after the first dose. There are bilateral agreements with HU and negotiations with HR but they have not been finished yet.</p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>Details about vaccination certificates are yet to be fully decided. For international travel there is a green/amber/red light system for countries in place, e.g. travelers from countries on the amber list have to isolate themselves. Rules for travelling are rapidly changing at the moment.</p>

