



Joint Briefing

INITIAL ADVICE ON THE DOMESTIC USE OF COVID-19 VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

To: Hon Chris Hipkins
Minister for COVID-19 Response

CC: Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern
Prime Minister

Date	17/09/2021	Priority	High
Deadline	24/09/2021	Briefing Number	DPMC-2021/22-324

Purpose

This paper provides initial advice on the ways that proof of COVID-19 vaccination could and should be used domestically by both the government and the private sector to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on public health. We propose that further advice is developed on what the government's role should be and public health advice is provided on a measure for access to high-risk events and venues, particularly over the upcoming summer season.

Recommendations

1. s9(2)(h)
[Redacted]
2. **Note** that the options provided in this initial paper on what the government could do are subject to further public health analysis, including the effectiveness of this measure in preventing outbreaks
3. **Note** that an initial assessment indicates that targeting further work on a vaccination certificate to high-risk events could provide sufficient public health benefits while balancing human rights, equity, social licence and cohesion and operational considerations

4. **Direct** officials to develop further advice on whether requiring proof of a COVID-19 vaccination would provide sufficient public health benefit for requirement of admission to particular high-risk events and venues

YES/NO


5. **Agree to** DPMC and MoH consulting with Treaty partners, communities and business stakeholders on the domestic use of vaccination certificates


YES/NO

6. **Indicate** if you would like advice on the wider application of vaccination certificates to lower-risk settings

YES/NO


Ruth Fairhall Head of Strategy and Policy COVID-19 Policy, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
17/09/2021


Hon Chris Hipkins Minister for COVID-19 Response
...../...../2021


Dr Ashley Bloomfield Te Tumu Whakararae mō te Hauora Director-General of Health
17/09/2021

Contact for telephone discussion if required:

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Ruth Fairhall	Head of Strategy & Policy, COVID-19 Response (DPMC)	s9(2)(a) █	s9(2)(a) █ ✓

Minister's office comments:

- Noted
- Seen
- Approved
- Needs change
- Withdrawn
- Not seen by Minister
- Overtaken by events
- Referred to

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INITIAL ADVICE ON THE DOMESTIC USE OF COVID-19 VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

Executive Summary

1. This paper provides initial advice on the ways that proof of COVID-19 vaccination could and should be used domestically by both the government and private sector to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on public health. We propose that the next stage of further advice is developed on this measure for access to high-risk events and venues, particularly over the upcoming summer season. Subsequent advice would consider possible wider uses of vaccination certificates and whether this measure has an ongoing or temporary role to play in reducing the risk of outbreaks and community spread, both at higher risk events and more broadly
2. s9(2)(h)
[REDACTED]
3. Given the private sector could implement vaccination requirements without government intervention, the government has a decision to make on what role it should take on these measures. It could take an active approach in setting requirements enabling and/or preventing the use of a CVC in certain settings. Government could also choose to monitor the private sector's requirements to provide guidance or introduce no requirements.
4. We have summarised three high-level options to demonstrate what government requirements could look like in New Zealand, using international examples to inform these. These are:
 - A. **Wide application of the vaccination certificate:** this could be for customers and/or workers of bars, restaurants, cafes and other venues/events.
 - B. **Targeted application to high-risk events and venues:** this could be for settings that are determined to be high-risk for transmission, such as large gatherings/events held outdoors and indoors, particularly during the summer season.
 - C. **No government requirements and the private sector determines use in relation to access to their premises:** the government could have a role in providing verification and clarity on exempt circumstances (e.g. ensuring access to services such as supermarkets and pharmacies).
5. Officials initially consider that the targeted application of vaccine certificates to high-risk events and venues (**Option B**) provides the best balance of risk mitigation, public acceptability and feasibility to implement as a priority step. This option would be dependent on public health advice, consideration of wider societal factors such as inclusiveness, social licence and equity, and a government decision to take an active role in setting vaccination status requirements. The initial issues for further consideration on the government's role include the purpose of domestic vaccine certificates alongside other public health measures, equity impacts, the impact on social license and cohesion,

and operational factors. Experience with Option B could help to inform any wider application, as in Option C.

- 6. Depending on your decision, an update on public health advice can be provided next week on whether targeted requirements for high-risk events and venues should be introduced, and for what public health objectives, such as helping to reduce virus-spread and community outbreaks. Subject to your direction, consultation would occur with stakeholders after public health analysis and a decision on what the government's role should be with CVCs.

Background

- 7. With the announcement that a digital COVID-19 vaccination certificate to support international travel for New Zealanders (the international certificate) will be available by December 2021, there is growing public and industry interest in the government's position on the domestic use of a CVC¹. Interest has included whether the government will introduce domestic entry requirements to venues, if it will regulate the private sector's use of entry requirements, the risks of potential discrimination to certain groups, and how to manage data and privacy concerns.
- 8. A CVC is a personal health record. It can be used to provide proof to a third party that a person has been vaccinated in order to manage and minimise the impact of infectious disease outbreaks. Such records can only document that a vaccination event has occurred and do not demonstrate immunity. While proof of COVID-19 vaccination is becoming an increasingly common measure for international travel, the use of CVCs domestically is a newer concept and raises different issues for governments to consider.

s9(2)(h)

Crown Law Office advice (legally privileged)

- 9. s9(2)(h)

- 10. s9(2)(h)

¹ There are a number of different terms used internationally and domestically for these, including 'vaccine passports' and 'green passes'. In this context we are using vaccine certificates to be clear they are not an international document.

- s9(2)(h) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

11. s9(2)(h) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

12. s9(2)(h) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

s9(2)(h) [redacted]

13. s9(2)(h) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

14. s9(2)(h) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

15. s9(2)(h) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

The government will need to consider what role it should take in the domestic use of CVCs

16. Given that the private sector and other non-government organisations could, with relevant considerations, introduce vaccination status as a requirement for entry to their premises, the government should decide what position it will take on CVCs domestically to provide clarity and consistency. Some businesses have already indicated that they are looking to require the international certificate that New Zealand is due to introduce in December from customers².

A more comprehensive analysis of Te Tiriti o Waitangi considerations will need to occur in determining what role the government should take

17. An initial assessment of introducing requirements domestically indicates a risk of being inconsistent with the principles of tino rangatiratanga (removing the collective rights of self-determination in different contexts), partnership (top-down requirement) and equity (due to vaccination rates for Māori currently being lower than non-Māori). On active protection, if CVCs focus on reducing the risk of COVID-19 harm within the community, it could uphold the principle of active protection of equitable health outcomes for Māori, given on average,

² Headquarters bar owner in Auckland to require vaccine passports, reported in [Stuff](#) on 24 August 2021.

the higher risk for Māori of severe health outcomes from COVID-19 and disproportionate low rates of vaccinations. It should be noted that Māori communities have been very proactive in adopting measures to prevent virus spread during the pandemic.

18. Undertaking a more comprehensive analysis of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and consulting with iwi and Māori on the development and potential use of CVCs would be required on any introduction of CVCs as a domestic public health measure.

In addition to purpose and Te Tiriti o Waitangi considerations, there are several issues that will need to be considered

19. We have identified an initial set of issues that would need to be considered when assessing the government's role and any introduction of CVCs. The government could take an active approach in setting requirements enabling/preventing the use of CVCs in certain settings. Government could also choose to monitor private sector's requirements to provide guidance or introduce no requirements. This list is non-exhaustive and includes the:
 - **Equity impact** on different population groups in New Zealand, including exemptions
 - **Impact on social licence and cohesion** - how would the government's approach impact social cohesion, would it be socially acceptable, could it create public concern and impact the vaccination programme?
 - **Operational considerations**, such as data and privacy-protective measures, technology requirements for domestic development of a CVC, compliance and enforcement measures, the variations in domestic and international vaccines and proof of overseas vaccination.
20. Other relevant legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Health legislation³, has not been assessed for this paper and will be considered in follow up advice.

There is a mixed approach and response internationally on requirements for proof of vaccination in certain domestic settings

21. An increasing number of countries have introduced a form of CVC for customers to enter domestic venues and events, including concerts, sports events and restaurants. The CVCs have been introduced for to a variety of purposes, to manage the pandemic by reducing transmission, provide personal protection against severe disease, reduce the impact of COVID-19 on the health system and/or to incentivise vaccination. Singapore and Norway are examples of countries which focus CVCs on events only (sporting events and concerts).
22. New South Wales is planning to pilot a vaccine certification domestically in October, integrating a CVC with existing state check-in apps to allow Australians to demonstrate their vaccination status for participation in hospitality venues and events. The CVC demonstrates an individual's vaccination status at a high level of either fully vaccinated; not fully vaccinated or; exempt from vaccination. Ministers have framed this in the context of meeting vaccination targets and unvaccinated people posing a greater public

³ Including the Health Act, Health Information Privacy Act, Health Information Privacy Code, Health and Disability Commissioner (Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights) Regulations 1996.

risk to themselves and the community⁴. Vaccination certification domestically could help to incentivise vaccination in New Zealand also.

23. As disease rates have fallen in some countries, CVC requirements have been removed. It was announced this week that England will not introduce CVCs for access into nightclubs and large events. This is reported as due to a high vaccine uptake, regular testing and availability of new treatments for COVID-19. In this circumstance, disease prevalence and high level of immunity is relevant, which is derived from the high rate of infection and natural immunity. The modelling would be different for New Zealand, given the extremely low levels of infection in the population. Denmark has also removed the requirement to have a CVC to visit restaurants, sports centres and hairdressers due to its high vaccination rate. From these examples, New Zealand may opt to consider vaccination certificates as a temporary requirement for entry to high-risk events or venues, to be reviewed as vaccination targets are met.
24. There are also examples of governments introducing vaccination status as a requirement to enter workplaces. France's CVC is required for customers to enter cultural and leisure venues, as well as requiring it for employees in contact with the public. This has resulted in large protests, however it has significantly increased vaccination rates. The US has recently announced it will mandate COVID-19 vaccines for federal employees in companies with more than 100 staff and federal staff, which covers around 100 million workers.
25. Further detail is provided on the use of domestic certificates in other jurisdictions and the public reactions, including on Canada and Singapore in **Attachment A**.

Initial advice on timing, exceptions and equity

26. This section provides initial advice on the timing of CVCs in New Zealand, relevant exceptions for those who cannot be vaccinated, and equity considerations.

Timeline of introduction related to the New Zealand digital vaccination certificate

27. The earliest New Zealand's international certificate could be introduced is December 2021. This certificate is being designed principally for international travel purposes to support New Zealanders have their vaccination status recognised in other countries. Dependent on your decision, an update will be provided next week on the technological possibility and timing of introducing a CVC for domestic use.

Exceptions for those who cannot be vaccinated

28. The main limiting factor in introducing CVCs would be the availability of reasonable alternatives. s9(2)(h)

Further advice will be provided on who should be exempted from providing vaccination status proof and how this could be verified.

⁴ Reported in the [The Australian September 8, 2021](#).

Equity impact considerations

29. With the vaccination uptake varying across groups and some groups not being eligible (e.g. children under 12 and those for health reasons) for the vaccine, any access based on vaccination status could result in social, economic and cultural inequities for affected groups. This includes for young people who are the last eligible group to receive the vaccine and marginalised groups that are traditionally harder to reach (e.g. homeless people and those less likely to have identification material), who are all eligible to be vaccinated in New Zealand. There will also need to be consideration for New Zealanders vaccinated outside of New Zealand.
30. Vaccination rates for Māori and Pacific peoples are not on par with non-Māori and non-Pacific. There has been an increase in vaccine uptake by Pacific communities since the current outbreak and significant work is required to ensure this increase is sustained. For Māori, especially young people, this group is receiving a lower proportion of doses than would be expected if equity were being achieved. There should also be a consideration for people with a disability, who may be unable to receive the vaccine for health reasons.
31. Dependent on the settings captured by any requirements, the introduction of CVCs will have an impact on social cohesion that will need mitigation. This includes if churches, marae and other religious/cultural settings are required to use CVCs and the impact this could have on communities. There is also a risk that restrictions on where unvaccinated people may go could negatively impact the trust that has been built around the COVID-19 vaccination rollout and to address vaccine hesitancy that is linked to a wider mistrust of the health system⁵. Targeted funding, programmes, communication and education could be important in mitigating this risk.
32. A multi-platform approach (i.e. a digital and paper option) for international travel is currently being developed to protect against digital discrimination for individuals who have reduced access to technology. A similar approach would be needed for any introduction of a digital CVC. This is relevant for older people and disabled people.

There are issues relating to employees of venues/events captured that will need to be considered in a decision on whether the government should introduce CVCs

33. When considering the use of CVCs, in addition to the issues mentioned above, it would be relevant to consider how this links with any requirements, government or employer provided, for work to be completed by a vaccinated worker (e.g. workers at high-risk events and venues). The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has provided advice to Minister Wood on vaccination requirements in workplaces. Currently, an employer or Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU) may determine that vaccination is required for certain work for health and safety reasons (justified by a COVID-19 exposure risk assessment), or because work is covered by the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Vaccinations) Order 2021.
34. MBIE also advised that subject to several considerations, including public health, the risk of outbreak/spread of COVID-19 and human rights, the Government may introduce legislation to change what work requires vaccination (e.g. to reduce reliance on

⁵ s9(2)(g)(i)

companies' risk assessments) or standardise infection prevention and control measures in the absence of vaccination for higher-risk work (e.g. regular testing).

35. We understand that the high-level options we have suggested in **Table 1** are consistent with MBIE's advice. All options would involve exemptions for those who cannot be vaccinated and their introduction would be dependent on a public health imperative.

Initial assessment of high-level options

36. We have summarised three high-level options to demonstrate what government requirements could look like in New Zealand, using international examples to inform these. These are subject to public health analysis and a decision on what the government's role will be on CVCs.

Table 1: High Level Options – Preliminary Assessment

High Level Options	Where would it apply?	Pros and Cons
<p>A – Wide Application</p> <p>1a. Preventative: Access to services requires a vaccine certificate to minimise the risk of an outbreak</p> <p>1b. Reactive: Access to services requires a vaccine certificate in response to an existing outbreak</p>	<p>Workplaces, hospitality, public facing services and venues and events to refuse entry to individuals that have elected not to be vaccinated.</p> <p>Supermarkets, pharmacies, educational institutions and other basic human need providers could be exempt.</p> <p>Similar to Australia's proposed pilot, and CVCs in Canada and France, which all capture a wide range of locations.</p>	<p>Impact on social licence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Likely to generate the most public concern due to large impact on day-to-day life + More likely to have social licence during an outbreak <p>Impact on equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Greater issues of equitable access for different population groups given mixed vaccination uptake and the wide range of areas captured (potentially including workplaces) <p>Operational feasibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater difficulty than other scenarios (e.g. for enforcement by Police), as relies on a high level of compliance due to breadth of places captured.
<p>B – Targeted to High Risk Events and Venues</p> <p>Introduce requirements for the use of vaccine passports for high-risk events and venues</p> <p>Would need to determine 'high-risk' events.</p>	<p>This could include indoor and outdoor events of a certain size, for example live music events in summer 2021/22.</p> <p>Could apply to different gathering sizes depending on the vaccination status of attendees and whether Alert Level 1 or 2 is in place.</p> <p>Similar to Singapore and Norway's focus on events, and many other countries' CVCs include live music and sporting events (not large private events, such as weddings).</p>	<p>Impact on social licence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + More acceptable in an outbreak which has shown uptake in vaccines + Supports 'future proofing' of events going ahead to provide certainty for businesses and customers - May generate public concern but limited to particular high-risk events <p>Impact on equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues of equitable access for different population groups given mixed vaccination uptake, likely to be more manageable than option 1 due to specificity <p>Operational feasibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Limited to events so likely to have the means to enforce

<p>C – No Government requirements</p> <p>Private sector would stipulate their own vaccination status requirements for entry to their premises.</p> <p>Government role could be to provide proof of exemptions.</p>	<p>Private sector may prevent unvaccinated patrons from entering premises</p> <p>Private sector may look to require customer facing roles or workers in large offices to be vaccinated</p> <p>Similar to the United Kingdom, which has decided not to implement a CVC.</p>	<p>Impact on social licence</p> <p>- Limited clarity for businesses and inconsistent approach for the public</p> <p>Impact on equity</p> <p>+ Government could provide guidance on proof of exemptions</p> <p>- Risks access to supermarkets and pharmacies (could explore options to mitigate this)</p> <p>Operational feasibility</p> <p>+ Government could provide verification method for businesses</p> <p>- Inconsistent application could lead to confusion and compliance from customers/employees</p>
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37. Officials will provide advice on what the government’s role should be, based on the initial set of issues we have mentioned in this paper. Officials also recommend developing further policy advice on **Option B**, based on the initial potential to manage equity concerns, public licence due to it being focused on specific events and operational feasibility due to the limited circumstances of application. This is subject to public health analysis on its effectiveness in benefiting public health, as well as legal considerations. Option B would not preclude subsequent wider application or requirements by private businesses in specific contexts, and these would be informed by initial experience, community acceptance and underpinning public health developments, such as the vaccination uptake.

Stakeholder and Treaty Partner Engagement

- 38. Officials propose to engage with Treaty partners, Pasifika representatives and representatives of people with disabilities via the DPMC Community Panel and business stakeholders via the Business Leaders Forum to test the appetite, concerns and options for the introduction of CVCs. It would also be important to engage with the hospitality and arts sectors.
- 39. We could test out the scenario of targeting requirements for high-risk events and venues and consider additional options as part of this engagement.

Financial Implications

40. There are no financial implications to advise on at this stage. However, it will be important in future advice to consider potential costs of introducing a CVC and work with the Treasury to analyse the possible impacts of CVCs on economic activity and/or economic support measures.

Next Steps

41. If you agree to our recommendation to develop policy on a targeted approach to high-risk events and venues, we can provide Ministers with an update on public health advice on this option next week.

42. Officials will also, pending your approval, conduct stakeholder consultation on the use of CVCs at high-risk venues and events once public health advice has been provided. We will also work with the Office of the Privacy Commissioner on privacy implications in developing further advice on CVC options.

Attachments

Attachments:

Attachment A: Summary of International Use of Domestic Vaccine Certificates

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ATTACHMENT A

Summary of International Use of Domestic Vaccine Certificates

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International Comparison - Domestic Vaccine Passport Policy

While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of information, COVID policy often changes at short notice. We intend for the main use of this data to be comparing across multiple jurisdictions, and advise verification before relying on any individual data point.

UNCLASSIFIED

Jurisdiction	Domestic Vaccine Passport in use (Yes/No)	Name of Vaccine Passport	Locations where Vaccine Passport is used	When is Vaccine Passport used	Who is included	Type of proof required	Form of proof	Public Reaction & Compliance	Legal Challenges	Private Companies	Other Comments
Canada	Yes, in Quebec		Sports and physical activities, outdoor events and festivals, performance venues, cinemas, sports venues, bars and restaurants, arcades, theme parks, amusement parks and centres, recreation centres, and water parks.		Individuals over the age of 13. Exceptions of people with medical conditions.	Individuals are 'adequately protected' if fully vaccinated or recovered from Covid with 1 vaccine dose.	QR code on paper, PDF or app with photo ID for all over 16s.	Large protests in Montreal			
China	Yes	Various local "health apps"	Registration for some conferences and large events. Reports used in restaurants and public venues at local level. No national policy.	Conference and event registrations	Attendees and Patrons	Proof of vaccination in app. Beijing health app includes date, the vaccine used and how many doses received.	Status shown on app with ability to export a printable digital copy of the certificate.	High compliance.	No	Some SOEs have been encouraging employees to be vaccinated and some companies are requiring their employees to be vaccinated.	No mechanism to recognise vaccines administered overseas.
Colombia	Yes	Mi Vacuna	Stadiums, restaurants, shopping malls, hospitals, public transport. Music festivals will undertake a pilot requesting a vaccination certificate as condition of entry	Launched on 31 August 2021. Not yet mandatory.	Everyone fully vaccinated incl. children over 12.	Certificate recognising immunity to COVID-19 after two doses.	PDF or QR code format, and available in English or Spanish.	Some criticism from NGOs that system was introduced under a "trial and error" approach and there are inequity concerns. Protests from anti-vaxx and conspiracy theory groups.		Private companies providing free vaccination shots to employees, but cannot require vaccination.	
Denmark	Yes (Retired 1 Oct)	Coronapas or 'Corona Passport'	Indoor dining and cultural attractions like museums and sports games.	Used from 1 July 2021 to 1 October 2021.	Danish residents. People outside region can use other forms of proof in place of Coronapas. Exemptions for under 15 and persons unable to have vaccines.		App with QR code and paper certificates.		Some criticism from European Disability groups in March 2021 (i.e. pre-implementation).		Compatible with other EU/Schengen systems. Due to high vaccination rates, no longer using vaccine passport.
France	Yes	Pass Sanitaire (EU Digital Covid certificate)	Cultural and leisure venues, cafes, restaurants and bars, shopping centres (at discretion of local governments, and guaranteeing access to essential goods and services hospitals (except emergency services), trade fairs, trains or buses for long-distance journeys, and domestic flights.	In use since 9 August 2021	Children under the age of 12 are exempt. Children aged 12-17 years are exempt until 30 September, but required to use it after that date.	Fully vaccinated, negative test (48 hours) or recovered from COVID-19 (last 6 months).	Digital or paper forms with a QR code.	Large protests, with some still continuing. However has achieved a huge increase in vaccination rates.	Legislation largely backed by Constitutional Court. Minor amendments.	Private companies are required to implement the pass for visitors and employees. Employees risk suspension of employment contract, if they fail to meet an obligation to obtain a passe sanitaire and no other solution can be found.	
Germany	Yes, some variety of implement	CovPass /EU Digital	Restaurants, bars, pubs, cinemas, theatres, opera houses, hairdressers, beauty salons,	Digital Certificate launched on 14 January.	All those who are vaccinated, recovered	Proof of vaccination or recovery.	Digital form via an app or a printed document.	Generally welcomed. Some criticism of the 3G rule and certificate and	Ongoing discussion on whether	Private business owners or event organisers are free to impose the 3G rule as they	Proposals to change the rule so only proof of full

Jurisdiction	Domestic Vaccine Passport in use (Yes/No)	Name of Vaccine Passport	Locations where Vaccine Passport is used	When is Vaccine Passport used	Who is included	Type of proof required	Form of proof	Public Reaction & Compliance	Legal Challenges	Private Companies	Other Comments
	ation between states.	COVID Certificate	massage parlours, tattoo studios, gyms, swimming pools, sports halls, zoos, amusement parks, casinos, events, sporting events and concerts, hospitals and nursing homes (for visitors only). Does not cover private gatherings or office arrangements, public transport or supermarkets.	3G rule implemented nationwide on 23 August.	or test negative (3G rule).			consider it a violation of their basic rights.	employees have the right to know the vaccination status of their staff and when they are allowed/required to enforce the 3G rules at the workplace.	see fit, some especially large concert and sport events, or restaurants are already only accepting "2Gs" = only fully vaccinated or recovered.	vaccination and recovery are accepted (2G rule).
Iceland	No										
Indonesia	Yes	Peduli Lindungi app	Nightclubs, discos, domestic travel and entering public places.		Vaccinated, above the age of 12.		Digital QR code scanned through use of the peduli lindungi app.	Most public places enforcing the use of the app. Some frustration with difficulties in registering for the app.			
Ireland	Yes	Health Service Executive card or EU Digital COVID Certificate	Cinemas, theatres, opera houses, restaurants		Adults above 18. Children under 18 who are dining do not need proof of vaccination or recovery.	Proof of vaccination (via the two types of passes) or certificate of recovery. ID required as well.	Either digital or paper format.	Study showed one third of inside cafes, pubs and restaurants say their Covid-19 certificate was not checked.			From 22 October 2021, vaccination or recovery certificates will no longer be needed to go to an indoor restaurant, pub or other venue.
Italy	Yes	Certificazione verde ("Green pass")	Indoor tables of bars, pubs, restaurants, cinemas, theaters, museums, and indoor concerts, gyms or indoor swimming pools fairs, festivals, and conventions, attending parties and receptions, participation in public competitions		For everyone including children starting from age 12. Exception certificates can be granted by doctors.	Fully vaccinated, negative test (48 hours) or recovered from COVID-19 (last 180 days).	Free and in paper or digital format (that can be download on your phone) with a QR code.	Regualr protests in major cities. €400 to 1,000 fines for individuals for non-compliance. Health sector workers and school staff can be suspended without pay or fired.	None that we are aware of, though other vaccinations are compulsory in Italy	Some private companies have imposed further restrictions, incl. making the green pass mandatory for employees or showing regular negative tests.	Government reportedly considering making the green pass compulsory for all workers in all sectors.
Israel	Yes	Green pass	Business covered are included in Ministry of Health guidance in Hebrew. Example given is a restaurant or movie theatre.	Currently in place, but will be reviewed for use after 1 October 2021.	Green pass for those fully vaccinated and/or recovered. Children under 3 years are exempt.	Green pass or negative test result	Digital or paper forms with a QR code.				
Norway	Yes	Digital health portal helsenorge.	For use at major events.	Launched 11 June 2021.	Requires national identification number and ID. Practically impossible for tourists and non-residents to access.	QR will glow green if vaccinated, recently returned a negative coronavirus test, or have had COVID-19 in the previous six months. It will glow red if these are not met.	The certificate is presented as a QR code on the app. Screenshots do not work.	Protests when measures were announced.			It is an important principle for the Government that the COVID-19 certificate offers benefits – also for people who are unprotected.
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Tawakalna app or Sehaty app	Entry to most public facilities and businesses, including supermarkets, malls, restaurants, cinemas, gyms. Notably, not mosques. Proof vaccination for over 12 to return to school. Domestic flights do not require the app, but it is required for entry to the airport.	Currently in use.	Every adult is checked. No specied age but all over 12 are eligible. Exemption can be granted through the Ministry of Health.	Proof of at least one nationally recognised vaccine dose, a negative PCR test, or recovery.	A person displays as 'immune' on the app. Downloadable vaccine certificate with scannable QR code that can be used for international travel and domestic proof of vaccination.	Compliance is high. Anecdotal reports of screenshots used with older versions, but new version shows photo ID and has animated features.	None		Note that the app does not exclusively show proof of vaccination, but a variety of 'immune' statuses.

Jurisdiction	Domestic Vaccine Passport in use (Yes/No)	Name of Vaccine Passport	Locations where Vaccine Passport is used	When is Vaccine Passport used	Who is included	Type of proof required	Form of proof	Public Reaction & Compliance	Legal Challenges	Private Companies	Other Comments
Singapore	Yes	TraceTogether	Events, sporting events and concerts	Currently in use.	People who are fully vaccinated. Access allowed for children under 12 from same household.	Fully vaccinated	Through an app or physical vaccination certificate.	High public compliance. Fines for non-compliance	None	All private companies must comply	Has developed a system to integrate short to long term visitors who have been fully vaccinated in another country.
Spain	No	EU Green pass	Pass is not used domestically for entry to locations. Only used for to visit relatives at care facilities in the Balearic Islands.			Proof of vaccination.	QR code or hard copy vaccine certificate	Spanish population generally is highly compliant.	Governments of the autonomous communities requested the use of the pass domestically, but the High Court declined the application.		
Sweden	No	EU Green pass	Pass is not used domestically for entry to locations.								
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Al Hosn (app)	In Abu Dhabi, for entry to shopping centres, gyms, hotels, theme parks, restaurants, cafes and all other retail outlets (i.e. most public spaces). In Dubai, for entry to bars, nightclubs and live music and sporting events	Currently in use.	Everyone recommended to use.	Vaccinated or have a negative test result.	Green pass on the app	High vaccines has created positive culture and high compliance rates. Movement can be restricted in Abu Dhabi.	N/a	Emirates Airlines and Etihad Airlines require vaccinations.	
United Kingdom	No										Proposed scheme no suspended
United States	No, but some federal mandates announced									Disney, Fox News, United Airlines and Walmart have implemented vaccine requirements. Employers with 100+ employees will need to make sure they are vaccinated or negative tests.	Vaccines required for federal workers and federal contractors. Vaccines required for medicare and medicade health care workers.
	Yes , local version in Hawaii		Restaurants and bars, gyms & fitness facilities, bowling alleys, arcades, movie theaters, museums, indoor portions of botanical gardens, zoos, or other Oahu attractions	In effect on O'ahu for at least 60 days, until mid-November 2021.	All employees, contractors, and volunteers of businesses and customers. Children under 12 years old are exempt.	Proof of vaccination or negative test (48 hours for patrons and weekly for employees)	Various physical and digital copies accepted				