We would like to share ideas on the published article “Public Preferences for Policies to Promote COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake: A Discrete Choice Experiment in The Netherlands.” This study gives tangible guidance for governments aiming to improve vaccination uptake using methods that are supported by the public, according to Mouter et al. The findings, according to Mouter et al, could urge policy makers to focus on policy choices that make vaccination easier and reward people who get vaccinated, as vaccination passports were particularly well received. In fact, a variety of factors influence vaccine uptake in general. A single cross-sectional study may not be able to provide sufficient evidence. If the situation with the COVID-19 pandemic changes, there may be a risk of recurrence, which is why an evaluation of the COVID-19 epidemic situation in the setting is required. Furthermore, the intention to receive vaccinations may change with time. A recent report from Hong Kong indicated that people’s intents changed when the situation of the COVID-19 outbreak and vaccination data changed. Therefore, a long-term follow-up study should be explored to get a firm conclusion.