TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)
CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBAL EFFORT

COVID-FREE INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY INITIATIVE

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General issues around process

WHO -	• Consultation and alignment with ICAO (CART, CAPSCA); WHO; UNWTO. Consistency with other arrangements (especially EU)
WHAT -	• Not trying to be a global system • Recognise need for flexibility • But giving more certainty without compromising on security
WHEN -	• Not 'now', but when countries are ready • Mechanism ready for a window between (1) the reduction of recent peak of cases and (2) widespread vaccination coverage is achieved

Blueprint framework: Principles that underpin the system

- Risk-based approach
- Consideration of the epidemiological situation
- Appropriate use of self-isolation and quarantine
- Reliance on national verification regimes
- Simplicity and reliance on existing systems
- Interoperability, security and privacy protection by design

First round of the blueprint: Possible travel protocol

Level	Colour code	Epidemiological context within the previous 14 days:	Description of testing and isolation requirements
1	Green	Less than 4% positive tests over the previous week and fewer than 25 cases in 100,000 people.	Antigen test up to 72 hrs prior to departure
2	Orange	4% or more positive tests over the previous week but fewer than 50 cases in 100,000 people OR Less than 4% positive tests over the previous week but between 25 and 150 cases in 100,000 people	RT-PCR test up to 72 hrs prior to departure
3	Red	4% or more positive tests in the previous week and 50 or more cases in 100,000 people OR More than 150 cases per 100,000 people	RT-PCR test up to 72 hrs prior to departure + antigen test prior to boarding
4		Lockdown in place/ Exceptional circumstances	Same as level 3, plus quarantine or self-isolation.

First round of the blueprint: Information on the results of testing

- Common set of information under common nomenclature (increase interoperability and enable automation):

    - *Option 1*: ICAO specifications (include 10-12 data points)

    - *Option 2*: Simplified set of information based on ICAO (4-5 data points)

    - *Option 3*: Hybrid model (7-9 data points)

- Information relayed at testing stage in:

    - 'Eye readable' and 'machine readable', including QR or bar code following common nomenclature, order and format.

    - Else, results to have unique identifier to enable linking traveller to test

First round of the blueprint: Possible data fields and nomenclature

Type	Example	Coding	format
Travel document number	(Passport)	(AAA1234567)	String
Type of test undertaken	(PCR, antigen,..)	(1,2, 3..)	numeric
Result of test	(positive, negative)	(0,1)	numeric
Date and time of test	(2021012115:00)	(YYYYMMDDHHMM)	numeric

Data :

[travel document, type of test, result of test, data and time of test]

[AAA1234567,1,1,212101211500]

First round of the blueprint: Mechanisms for proof

- Minimise information requested from travellers (to agreed set).

- Protect and secure data in accordance with relevant domestic regulations.

- Limit as much as possible international transfers.

- Mechanisms:

  - *Option 1*: QR/bar codes carried by traveller

  - *Option 2*: information integrated into ticketing system

  - *Option 3*: information integrated into self-declaration systems (IATA Travel Pass, ICC AoK pass, WEF Common Pass…)

  - *Option 4*: Combination of methods

Feedback from Members: Testing protocol

Broad agreement

More reliance on testing before travel

Use of a traffic light system to grade risk

Flexibility Requested/ Questions

Post-travel testing

Requiring RT-PCR instead of antigen tests

Self-isolation or quarantine

Modes of travel

How to change traffic lights

Feedback from Members: Implementation

Broad agreement

Build on existing efforts

Common data requirements

Privacy protection

Travellers carry QR codes

Flexibility Requested/ Questions

Liability and refunds

Costs of testing

Connecting flights

Fraud

Contact tracing

Possible incorporation of vaccines

- The WHO does not yet endorse proof of vaccination for COVID-19 as a requirement for international travel, but has launched a "Smart Vaccination Certificate Working Group" for possible future implementation

- The OECD blueprint could be adapted for a gradual transition towards vaccine certificates <u>for those countries that want to take vaccination into account</u>:

On testing protocol	On proof of certification
- Option 1: vaccinated travellers are exempted from tests and quarantine requirements - Option 2: vaccinated travellers are eligible for a one-step reduction in stringency level of requirements	- A second QR-code (or similar) attesting vaccination status is required from vaccinated travellers

Thank you