



ICAO

CAPSCA  
Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and  
Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation



NO COUNTRY  
LEFT BEHIND

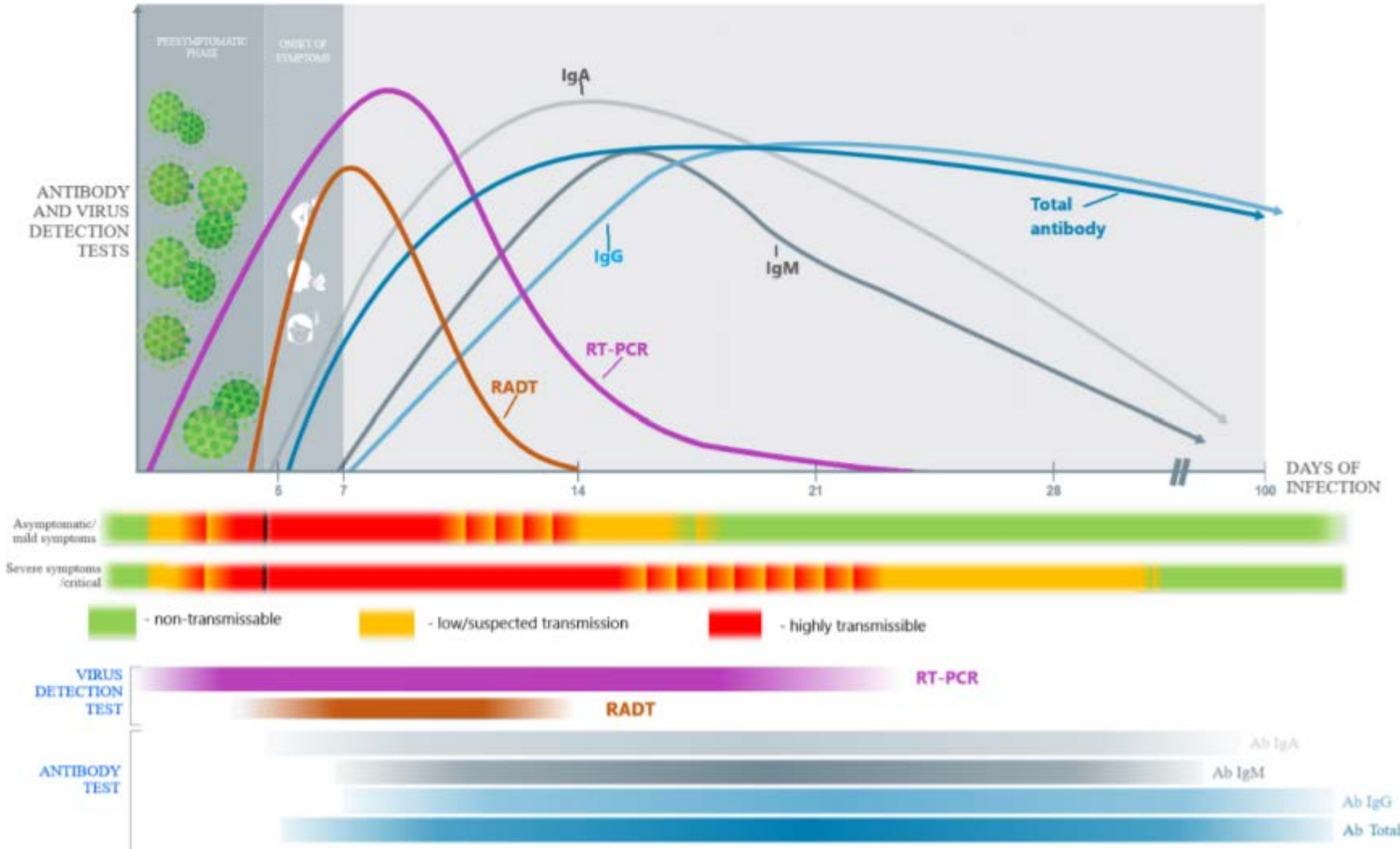


# Update to Testing and vaccinations





Consideration	Mitigation
Testing in aviation only if:	<p>Sufficient resources for public health purposes</p> <p>Evidence-based risk assessment</p> <p>Recommended by public health authority</p> <p>In accordance with state policies and procedures</p>
Crew and passengers	<p>Different risk assessment frameworks</p> <p>Crew exemption considerations in the Take Off Guidance document</p> <p>Full compliance with other measures</p>
Mutual recognition	<p>Epidemiology assessment</p> <p>Implementation of public health risk measures</p> <p>Public Health Corridor Arrangements</p>
Situation and science	Regular review



Different tests for  
different purposes

Done at different times  
for best results





Aspect	Considerations	Challenges
Reason for testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-board transmission</li> <li>Virus import/export</li> <li>Reducing isolation/quarantine</li> <li>To identify new variants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing is not 100% correct</li> <li>There is still a risk to be infectious</li> </ul>
Type of test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depends on reason for test</li> <li>Diagnose acute infection</li> <li>Document previous exposure</li> <li>Rapid antigen test - ? Need confirmation</li> <li>Cannot confirm if person is infectious</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different sensitivities</li> <li>Different advantages &amp; disadvantages</li> <li>Different interpretations of results</li> <li>PCR can remain positive for a long period</li> <li>Cannot guarantee if immune or how long</li> </ul>
Time of test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depends on type of test</li> <li>Influences accuracy of result</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practical implementation</li> </ul>
Test result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>False positive result</li> <li>Recording of results</li> <li>Verification of certificates - prevent fraud</li> <li>Sharing of results</li> <li>Reporting to PHA and WHO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs strategy for managing these results</li> <li>Minimum dataset recommended by ICAO</li> <li>Resources and costs</li> <li>Medical confidentiality</li> <li>Implementation of systems</li> </ul>



## The knowns

- Reduce the number and severity of cases
- Protective effect for individuals
- Plays a role in bringing the pandemic under control
- May also play an important role in aviation recovery as the vaccinated proportion of the global population increases over time.
- Aviation workers: to be vaccinated when moderate vaccine availability and 21% - 50% of the national population has been vaccinated (WHO SAGE).
- Manual: guidance on considerations for vaccination and post vaccination protocols for aviation personnel
- Evidence of vaccination to be provided in accordance with national guidelines

<b>4. Have you had a positive COVID-19 test during the past 3 days?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Attach report if available
<b>5. Have you received a COVID-19 vaccine?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of most recent vaccination: Have you completed the full vaccination protocol? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Crew member Identification:</b> Name: Airline/ aircraft operator: Nationality and Passport No: Signature: Date:

Public health corridor (PHC) Form 1

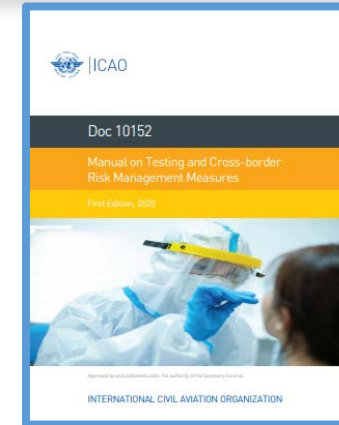


## The problems

- Inequity of global access to vaccines
- Vaccination should not be mandatory
- Vaccination should not be a condition for travel
- Evidence of vaccination can be issued, but it does not imply evidence of immunity therefore cannot currently issue immunity passports/ certificates

## The unknowns

- Effectiveness of vaccines against transmission of the virus
- Degree of protection provided to individuals
- The duration of protection provided by vaccination



## Current ICAO activities

- Developing vaccination checklists and tools
- Ongoing monitoring of evidence
- Update multilayer risk mitigation framework and other ICAO tools
- Publish additional guidance material



## PHC Objectives

- Ensure continued flight operations with minimal restrictions on aircraft operations
- Mitigate the spread of COVID-19 through air travel
- Protect the health and safety of crew and passengers
- **Encourage harmonized procedures and requirements**
- Open travel within and between States to resume normal travel



## Testing and vaccination in iPack

- Manual includes elements of risk assessment, including the role of testing and vaccination
- Included in PHC Arrangement between States
- Tools and checklists on website
- PHC APP template on testing, quarantine and vaccination status on CRRIC
- SME assistance on the role of testing and vaccine in the aviation risk management framework and implementing a PHC arrangement during the practical workshop
- First roll-out to States 3 May

[www.icao.int/secretariat/TechnicalCooperation/Pages/establishing-a-public-health-corridor](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/TechnicalCooperation/Pages/establishing-a-public-health-corridor)



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THANK YOU