GUIDELINES FOR WTTC'S SAFE & SEAMLESS TRAVELLER JOURNEY
TESTING, TRACING AND HEALTH CERTIFICATES

#SSTJ
JUNE 2020
Barriers to post-COVID-19 travel can lead to significant economic losses. In a recent Oliver Wyman Traveller survey, 60% of travellers indicated they are waiting for the World Health Organization (WHO) and governments to lift restrictions before they travel post-COVID-19. These barriers include inadequate testing & tracing, quarantine measures, blanket anti-travel advisories, limited adoption of global health and safety protocols, limited coordination across governments and between public & private sectors.

**CORE WTTC APPROACH**

1. Provide governments who require testing, tracing, receipt of a traveller test/vaccine certificate with principles and recommendations from the private sector.

2. Create a consistent message across the Travel & Tourism sector through coordinated, collaborative, and transparent partnerships. Our foundation is supported by medical fact-based evidence, as provided by multiple state governments and public health authorities such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention.

1 https://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact
INTRODUCTION

To support the recovery of the Travel & Tourism sector, WTTC is advocating for swift action and enabling strong policies through the undertaking of several activities. A core initiative is the WTTC’s Safe & Seamless Traveller Journey (SSTJ) which aims to enable a seamless, safe and secure end-to-end traveller journey, encompassing both air and non-air travel, through an approach for systematic biometric verified identification at each stage of the journey replacing manual verifications. The SSTJ initiative allows for a more secure and safe environment for travellers and employees, by creating a touchless environment through advances in technology.

Significant technological advances in digital identities continue to enter the marketplace and can help overcome the COVID-19 crisis. Contactless technologies, biometrics, faster clearance for both inbound and outbound passengers, offsite processing, are a few examples of SSTJ capabilities, all of which help reduce the risk of pathogen transmission.

The SSTJ initiative brings together public and private sector stakeholders with technology providers to design models to facilitate a seamless travel experience. The programme advocates for a globally aligned approach in the implementation of biometrics and complimentary systems within the travel sector. Much work has already been done to drive interoperability, biometrics and touchless capabilities to the traveller journey and this initiative has become even more important given the current pandemic. [https://wttc.org/initiatives/Security-Travel-Facilitation]

The safety component of the SSTJ initiative, the focus of this paper, immediately assists in the COVID-19 recovery. The primary objective is to allow for the identification and/or isolation of infected travellers. This is critical controlling the spread of the virus. Based on WHO and other leading health authorities. Identifying those infected travellers and removing them from the travel ecosystem, reduces the risk of spreading the virus during the journey.

WTTC does not suggest governments implement specific mandates for testing, tracing, receipt of a traveller test/vaccine certificate before re-opening their borders. However, according to medical experts, WHO and lessons learned from the past, governments must consider all available tools. These tools include wearing a mask when interacting with people in all modes of transports, washing and sanitizing hands often and thoroughly and maintaining physical distancing to the best of one’s ability. It also include testing and tracing to protect its citizens against COVID-19 until a vaccine or treatment is developed.

If governments deem it necessary to implement testing and tracing, WTTC outlines recommendations and best practices for governments in the areas of:

- **TESTING**: COVID-19 testing pre-departure and/or upon arrival
- **TRACING**: Traveller information when transferred to governments when entering a country
- **TEST/VACCINATION CERTIFICATE**: Traveller documentation of COVID-19 test outcomes or vaccination
- **TECHNOLOGY (APPENDIX)**: Current technology providers of tracing and certificate offerings

Additionally, as countries begin to open their borders, situations may exist where travellers will be required to have additional proof of insurance before being allowed to enter a country, and travellers may demand coverage before they travel as an integral part of feeling safe to travel. Governments will need to determine if travellers are required to have proof of insurance. Where governments require proof of insurance, it is WTTC’s belief this should be limited to international travel and where required coverage must include COVID-19. Example of countries requiring international travellers to have health insurance are the United Arab Emirates and Thailand.

In domestic travel situations, citizens will already adhere to local health insurance laws. Traveler health insurance coverage requirements as it pertains to COVID-19 should be defined by the government to allow a traveller to cross their border, and schemes should be developed to underwrite new travel health insurance where commercial products covering COVID-19 are not available.

Note (1): Recommendations for operational considerations, cleanliness and disinfection measures are covered by the WTTC ‘Safe Travels’: Global Protocols & Stamp for the New Normal.

Note (2): In parallel and in coordination with WTTC, the cruise industry is continuing to work with global regulatory agencies and prevailing health authorities to develop the appropriate public health measures necessary to resume operations. Appropriate measures will be incorporated into this report once they are finalized.
PART 2: TESTING, TRACING AND TEST/VACCINE CERTIFICATES

OVERVIEW
WTTC identified three core components governments may require for international travel.

Testing
- Where required, WTTC recommends virologic COVID-19 tests
- WTTC does not recommend antibody testing at this time in accordance with WHO’s recommendation
- In line with ICAO’s protocols published on May 27th, 2020, WTTC recommends that rapid tests should be used when they become reliable
- Tests used should be validated by a reputable agency, reliable, scalable to hundreds of tests per hour and allow for results within an hour
- If/when rapid testing is available, it is not advised for testing to take place at the time of departure due to operational viability unless real-time, rapid and reliable tests become available

Test/vaccine certificate
- Where required, test result certificates should be provided by the traveller directly to the government who provides travel clearance and in an electronic form using technologies which attach and authenticate a traveller’s identity to their test result
- Due to the sensitivity of the data, Privacy by Design principles should be used and only information required by the government or travel stakeholder should be shared
- Self-declaration symptom questionnaires may be required until electronic forms are available. Questionnaires will include health-related questions for the shared with the departing and/or arriving government
- Self-declaration health forms may be used but are not recommended due to fraudulent concerns

Tracing
- Government and health authorities’ collection of a traveller’s contact information and with the checkpoints (e.g. a flight encountered during their journey). Information should be collected in electronic form (e.g. Government App/portal)
- In line with ICAO’s recent point of view, WTTC believes tracing information should be used to support public health authorities in contact tracing
Note: This should be in line with applicable data privacy protection rules per local regulations

When a vaccine is available, governments may require travellers to prove their vaccination status when crossing borders. As the vaccine is adopted by the general public, there will be a period where both testing and vaccines are required.

Vaccine commercially available (majority of travellers are vaccinated)

Testing and tracing
- There is a need for broad testing to help open the economy and bring back consumer/traveller confidence
- Travellers may require COVID-19 virologic testing and tracing during their journey
- Staff working at facilities which operate at some traveller checkpoints will require testing and tracing activities

Test certificate
- Initial certificates, provided for use across industries, to be utilized in conjunction with testing and tracing measures

Pre-vaccine
Testing and tracing

Post-vaccine
Testing and tracing
- Testing and tracing activities may be continued for non-vaccinated travellers and staff

Test/vaccine certificate
- Certificate confirming a traveller’s vaccination provided during their journey
- Allows travel to bypass testing and tracing required along their journey

Vaccination certificate
- Initial certificates, provided for use across industries, to be utilized in conjunction with testing and tracing measures

Tracing
- Government and health authorities’ collection of a traveller’s contact information and with the checkpoints (e.g. a flight encountered during their journey). Information should be collected in electronic form (e.g. Government App/portal)
- In line with ICAO’s recent point of view, WTTC believes tracing information should be used to support public health authorities in contact tracing

Note: This should be in line with applicable data privacy protection rules per local regulations

Testing Recommendations

Overview of testing
To support the re-opening of the world economy, which support the return of demand to the Travel & Tourism sector, broad COVID-19 virologic testing is an important factor led by government health authorities. In a recent survey conducted by Global Rescue, over 90% of respondents indicated they are willing to subject themselves COVID-19 screening and testing when they travel.

Currently, there is a mix of testing being considered or in practice before departure and upon arrival around the globe. Some examples have included:
- The UAE and Emirates Airline testing travellers departing from their country
- Greece and Hong Kong S.A.R. testing all international passengers upon arrival
- Austria and Iceland offering optional testing to arriving passengers to limit the number of time travellers are required to stay in quarantine

WTTC identified four testing scenarios governments may impose on travellers during the COVID-19 recovery. Based on a traveller’s journey, any of these scenarios could be applicable depending on a government’s requirements.

Scenario 1 - No testing: Governments determine testing is not required for a traveller on departure or arrival, based criteria such as risk assessment of the traveller’s origin.

Scenario 2 – Testing pre-departure: Traveller is required to take a COVID-19 test before departure in a timeframe as mandated by either the country of origin and/or country of arrival. Where possible, countries of arrival should accept testing done on departure. From the traveller’s perspective, departure is best as it reduces the risk. It supports bringing traveller confidence back versus scenario three where testing is only upon arrival. This becomes increasingly important when a traveller is embarking on an international trip where, if infected, may require quarantine.

Example of pre-departure testing flow

Pre-trip planning
- Traveller determines whereabouts when to travel
- Understanding what testing expectations are at the destination country

Visa application and screening
- Visa application and screening before or after booking travel
- Understand any COVID-19 test requirement if applicable

Booking
- Book travel ensuring tests are in line with requirements
- Government or travel stakeholder may require traveller to confirm closer to departure

Testing (pre-departure)
- Pre-departure test taken and results must be updated in the test certificate provided to government authorities

Check-in with travel stakeholder
- Traveller checks in electronically with participating airlines prior to arrival
- Government confirms if traveller is acceptable to travel

Arrival and border crossing
- Traveller is granted or denied entry
- Government or travel stakeholder may require additional contact tracing

Note: Further definition and considerations of each scenario can be found in the Appendix.

1 https://www.globalreco.com/common/blog/detail/How-Will-Travel-Change/
Scenario 3 – Testing upon arrival: Traveller is required to take a test upon arrival in the destination country, either mandated by the government or optional for the traveller to reduce a quarantine period.

Example of testing upon arrival flow

Pre-trip planning
Traveller is informed at the time of booking and confirm to understand what testing expectations may be at the destination country.

Arrival and border crossing
Traveller is required to take a COVID-19 test upon arrival confirming in the destination country or optional for the traveller to reduce a quarantine period.

Test result waiting period
Testing should be provided by the government-appointed agency within 30 minutes when rapid tests become reliable and available.

Testing results
Traveller is given COVID-19 test results preferably near airport facility.

Quarantine
Should testing confirm positive for COVID-19, or a traveller refuses a test, traveller must quarantine depending on government guidelines.

Scenario 4 – Hybrid (testing pre-departure and upon arrival): Traveller is required to take a COVID-19 test before departure and upon arrival at the destination as mandated by the departing and arriving governments.

Testing imperatives
WTTC advocates for minimising the number of tests mandated on the traveller during their journey and encourages multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements to support such measures.

All testing requirements, regardless of traveller or crew, should follow the same government requirements.

WTTC advocates for the following:

Global health organisation and government-led
- An authoritative body such as the WHO, and/or local country health authorities may certify acceptable tests
- Governments must take leadership in implementing a rapid test, rapid results, and robust COVID-19 testing, and approve test kits manufacturers and facilitators administering tests as per WHO guidelines or other health authorities
- Health authorities must define testing requirements for children

Availability
- Must be readily available for use to the broader community
- Accredited testing facilities should be widely accessible to limit the burden on travellers and make test results available to travellers
- Until widely available, testing should be focused on high-risk locations (e.g. country or regional-based high infection rate)
- Families living in the same household should be considered to use the same test to reduce the impact of test availability

Cost, speed, sensitivity and specificity
- Governments who make testing mandatory should be responsible for testing costs
- Must be affordable to support uptake (should the traveller need to bear the cost of testing)
- Must be hygienic, painless (e.g. saliva base) and quick to administer, and results should be delivered within one hour
- Should be administered at a rate of hundreds of tests per hour
- Sensitivity (true infection rate as detected by a positive test result) should be at least 95% (meaning up to 5% missed cases)
- Specificity (proportion of positive test results which represent a true infection) should be 99% (meaning up to 1% false positives)

Standardisation
- A set of globally accepted tests or tests accepted by multiple countries to facilitate the implementation within the traveller journey (multi-laterally/bilaterally accepted)
- The ability for a test result to be shared between countries

Minimise disruption and operations
- Where mandated or implemented, testing should minimise interruptions to operations
- Where possible minimise the number of times a traveller must be tested through the journey

Minimise disruption and operations (Transportation)
- Testing pre-departure
  - Timeframe before departure is a defined period before departure per health authorities
  - Should take place preferably away from airport buildings (off-airport) or in dedicated locations to minimise airport facility constraints, following adequate risk assessments
  - Pre-departure (origin and return trip) tests are preferred based on
    - Reduce the likelihood of an infected person going to the departure terminal or boarding an aircraft or other mode of transportation and infecting others
    - Facilitate the flow through the arrivals process without the need for further delay or contact with officials in the destination country
  - Testing upon arrival
    - Replace mandatory quarantine upon arrival with effective testing
    - Once tested, travellers should be able to proceed and follow local regulations while waiting for test results

Documentation
- Governments must make it known to travellers in advance what testing is required and make this information easily accessible
- Results or the outcome of results should be available where required during the traveller journey and where possible, leverage existing processes
- Travellers should be in control of their health data and data should be handled following GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679), HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), international PHI (Protected Health Information) guidelines, and any other relevant security, privacy-related policies
- As with passport and visa status, airlines and transportation companies should have access to any government authorisation of health status to better understand whether to board a traveller
- Where governments require test/vaccine certificates, they should facilitate electronic receipt of certificates before departure

Operational protocols
- If a traveller refuses testing or testing is not available, there should be standard protocols in place on the handling of the traveller, including quarantine upon arrival as per government requirements

Employee testing
- Transportation employees must, at a minimum, follow testing protocols required for travellers
TEST/VACCINE CERTIFICATE RECOMMENDATIONS

Definition
Contents of test and vaccine certificates, if required, should be defined by governments. In principle, there will be two types of certificates required during the COVID-19 recovery:
1. Test certificate – contents may include test result, date of the test, test type and test administering organisation.
2. Vaccine certificate – contains proof of COVID-19 vaccination for a traveller. Details contained on the certification may include vaccine name, date of vaccination and administering organisation. Where electronic visas are available, vaccine certificates may be included in the electronic process.

In the immediate term, before broad testing and electronic certificates are available, a self-declaration symptom questionnaire may be required. Once tests are widely available and reliable, self-declarations should be minimised to reduce the risk of potential fraud.

Governments, not the travel stakeholders, are responsible to receive the test/vaccine certificate and make decisions based on their country requirements.

Test/vaccine certificates imperatives
WTTC advocates for the following:

| Government-authorised and defined | Must be generated by government authorised agencies, following WHO/ICAO standards (e.g. FDA approved diagnostics lab) |
| Cross-industry usage | Required certificates should be internationally recognized. If a traveller has a test certificate from one country it should apply across industries and usages (e.g. events, return to work) Note: cases may exist where national and international requirements differ requiring a traveller to obtain an internationally recognized test certificate |
| Leverage current processes | The basis for certificates should make use of existing international processes, where available (e.g. yellow fever vaccine, dedicated government portal) |
| Information sharing and data privacy | The information shared must only be what is required by the checkpoint stakeholder, inclusive of government authorities. This will ensure information is shared in a privacy by design manner Broad standards must exist to enable applications to practice minimal disclosure Data privacy laws must be followed as per country regulations |
| Digitization and traceability | Must be electronic, where possible, leveraging existing and new tools and digital apps Test results should be linked to a traveller’s identity to reduce fraudulent activity Full traceability of the use of the test/vaccine certificate must be executed per agreed standards |

TRACING RECOMMENDATIONS

Tracing within the SSTJ
Tracing is the registration by the traveller at a specific checkpoint at a single point in time during their journey. For example, traveller’s details are captured with data such as mode of transport, contact information, and residence. WTTC believes traveller tracing will generally occur at border crossings, but should be supported at other checkpoints if required.

Note: WTTC does not advocate for full contract tracing (e.g. capturing all movements of a person).

TRACING IMPERATIVES

Tracing should not be burdensome to the traveller and should be administered by government authorities in international travel scenarios.

WTTC advocates the following:

| Government defined and facilitated | Must be defined by government authorities The private sector does not mandate tracing at their checkpoints except for certain cases where operators and employers need to meet Duty of Care requirements Traveller tracing information should be shared between the traveller and the government or health authority directly |
| Tracing occurrence location | Data should be collected at border crossings, modes of transportation, and other checkpoints as deemed necessary by the government Tracing is to be used within the traveller journey should a traveller or travel employee be identified as COVID-19 positive during their journey |
| Standardization | Questionnaires should be simple and consistent between countries |
| Ease of use | Where possible, the data is collected in electronic form, and in advance of the traveller arriving at the airport/port including through dedicated government portals To support the ease of use, governments and technology providers should strive for international interoperability and leverage existing government and API processes where possible |
| Data privacy | GDPR, labour laws and other data privacy requirements must be followed Communications to travellers should be clear and concise and include the value proposition/benefits for providing their data (such as being able to meet country travel requirements and allowing more ease of travel) Data must not be shared with any third party without the explicit consent of the traveller |
| Protocols | Exception management must be clear and understandable should the traveller not adhere to tracing requirements Public and private sector communication and coordination is required to notify travellers who may have come into contact with a traveller who tests positive or becomes ill following a particular point in their journey |
PART 3: CALL TO ACTION

A set of global standard rules and processes must be established to guide governments who require testing, tracing, and test/vaccine certificates.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations, WTTC calls on governments to act on the following in-collaboration with international organizations (e.g. United Nations (UN), international standard-setting bodies, and industry leaders (e.g. travel stakeholders and technology companies):

- **Testing**
  - Support test availability and reliability as a critical path to ensure population health, including development and availability of rapid testing and tracing strategies to help contain the spread of the virus
- **Quarantine**
  - Apply quarantines only during lockdown procedures
  - Consider the urgent removal of blanket quarantine measures, by implementing countermeasures such as ‘tourism corridors’ to countries based on real-time risk assessments and similar circumstances
- **Multilateral and public/private sector collaboration**
  - Support travel ‘bubbles’ or ‘corridors’ between low-risk COVID-19 areas/zones or countries based on recognised criteria on what constitutes low, medium and high risk and where the origin and destination governments agree
  - Multilateral collaboration for a standard set of international baselines for approved passengers travelling to multiple destinations using a single process and risk assessment framework
  - Consider the removal of blanket travel advisories and recommendations against non-essential international travel as this prevents insurance protection for travellers
  - Support a global standard of traveller health insurance, or at least minimum requirements, defined with private sector insurance companies

PART 4: APPENDIX

**COVID-19 TESTING TYPES**

To track, prevent, and slow COVID-19 transmission, the World Health Organization (WHO) calls for ample diagnostic testing to inform case management and management the spread of the disease. In the United States, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides guidance for who should be tested, while final testing decisions are made by local health authorities and/or healthcare providers. Based on CDC information, two kinds of tests are currently available for COVID-19:

1. **Virologic tests**: The virologic test indicates if a person has a current infection (in this case COVID-19). Some tests are point-of-care tests, meaning results may be available at the testing site in less than an hour. Other tests must be sent to a laboratory to analyse - a process which can take several days. There are several subcategories of virologic COVID-19 tests. As government determine which, if any, are required WTTC recommends consulting WHO and other leading health authorities on key considerations.
   - **Ribonucleic Acid (RNA)**
   - **Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)**
   - **Antigen**

2. **Serologic (Antibody) tests**: The antibody test indicates if a person was previously infected with COVID-19. Depending on when someone was infected and the timing of the test, the test may not find antibodies in someone with a current COVID-19 infection. Antibodies appear in virtually all COVID-19 patients by 28 days after the appearance of the virus. However, the length of time antibodies persist is not yet known. This is in line with current WHO recommendations.

   - **Antigen**
   - **Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)**

At the time of writing, there is no COVID-19 vaccine available. It is important to note: both the viral and antibody test are only an indicator that a person has/had the virus at a single point in time.

*Note: WTTC does not comment on which party (government or traveller) should assume the cost of a test.*

**TESTING SCENARIO CONSIDERATIONS**

In the event, a government requires testing pre-departure, upon arrival, or both, there are several key considerations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Considerations</th>
<th>Scenario 1: No testing</th>
<th>Scenario 2: Testing pre-departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Reduces the barrier to entry for travellers [both process and potential costs]</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> May reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19 for other travellers and travel industry employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Strong risk assessment analysis protocols and processes are required</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> Requires pre-departure test results to be accepted by the destination country or bi-lateral/multilateral agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Increases the risk of a traveller entering one’s country who has COVID-19</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> Requires risk assessment protocols to be put into place to assess the risk of a traveller having COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> If no testing means a required quarantine, there are impacts traveller demand generation</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> A negative COVID-19 virologic test result does not mean a passenger does not have COVID-19 at the time of departure. There is a chance the traveller could have contracted COVID-19 after taking the test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> Testing should be done outside the current airport facilities due to challenges with space limitations, required medical staff needs and support areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> Challenges with the number of tests needed to implement in the near-term and governments may need to be pragmatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> If a passenger gets sick before, airlines should follow the path as applicable for any contagious disease for which there are internationally agreed rules. Unwell passengers should be managed through a risk assessment process to consider their suitability to fly. This is done for all types of “sickness” and if the passenger does not meet the requirements for safe travel, they are denied boarding or offloaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>•</strong> Testing upon departure creates additional costs for the overall system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scenario 3: Testing upon arrival

- Reduces quarantine requirements by governments if a negative test result is assumed
- Helps governments control testing for all travellers coming into their country
- Limited need for multi-country government involvement
- If required at the airport (not the recommended option), challenges with space constraints to take the test and especially if the traveller must wait for test results before leaving the facility.
- If the traveller is required to pay for an optional test to avoid quarantine, this may hinder some individuals from travelling
- Risk unexpected quarantine for traveller and companions if asymptomatic
- Could require secure isolation facility
- A negative test result does not necessarily mean that the individual does not have COVID-19 as the disease could have been contracted recently and not be enough spread to be detected. It is important to note that a negative test merely lowers the likelihood that they have the virus
- A positive test result at this stage is a burden to the country health system
- If a passenger gets sick before inbounding, airlines should follow the path as applicable for any contagious disease for which there are internationally agreed rules. Unwell passengers should be managed through a risk assessment process to consider suitability to fly. This is done for all types of “sickness” and if the passenger does not meet the requirements for safe travel, they are denied boarding or offloaded
- Testing upon arrival creates additional costs for the overall system

Scenario 4: Hybrid (testing pre-departure and upon arrival)

Note: Considerations related to Scenarios 1 and 2 listed above also apply to the Hybrid scenario

- May provide greater certainty to the government that a traveller will not enter the country with Covid-19
- Might be a choice by governments seeking to allow travel from a high-risk country without quarantine
- Multiple tests can create additional barriers to the traveller
- Testing at both departure and arrival creates additional costs for the overall system

TRACING

Tracing within Checkpoints along the Traveller Journey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-travel</th>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>Air travel</th>
<th>Border crossing</th>
<th>Hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travelees</td>
<td>- Sharing information pre-travel should be collected where possible via government portals or apps</td>
<td>- Limited tracing within the airport</td>
<td>- Support government agencies on data collection as needed (e.g. questionnaire)</td>
<td>- No tracing for travellers or non-staying guests - Travellers providing a place of stay during questionnaire at the border crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel employees</td>
<td>- N/A</td>
<td>- Traced through various mechanisms such as wristbands and apps, where applicable</td>
<td>- N/A</td>
<td>- Limited to no tracing for employees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Test certificate | To be sent within a defined number of hours before arrival at the airport | Assume confirmation of certificate details, supporting government requirements | - Will support government mandates on what is required at origin and destination | - Require proof of testing (virology) before the entry or potentially test upon arrival |
| Vaccine certificate | To be sent before arriving at the airport with guidance from government health authorities depending on the duration for a vaccine to begin working | Assume confirmation of certificate details, supporting government requirements | - Will support government mandates on what is required at origin and destination | - Require proof of vaccine before entry or potentially test upon arrival |

TEST/VACCINE CERTIFICATES

Certificates within the SSTJ

Certificates, when required at border crossings, may also be leveraged at other points in the traveller journey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test certificate</th>
<th>Pre-travel</th>
<th>Air travel</th>
<th>Border crossing</th>
<th>Hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air travel</td>
<td>- Assume confirmation of certificate details, supporting government requirements</td>
<td>- Will support government mandates on what is required at origin and destination</td>
<td>- Require proof of testing (virology) before the entry or potentially test upon arrival</td>
<td>- No requirements unless government-mandated - Could collect data for meetings and events should it be required by hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border crossing</td>
<td>- No requirements unless government-mandated - Could collect data for meetings and events should it be required by hosts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS

Definition

Technology providers included are those which support tracing and certificate requirements (as defined herein). It is understood specific technology requirements will vary based on government mandates.

At the time of publishing, as an example, Google and Apple are working with several governments and health authorities to produce full contact tracing capabilities. While tracking all of a traveller’s movements are out of scope for this paper, there are several governments which have identified these capabilities as a requirement to open their borders.

Technology recommendations

For technology to enable tracing and test/vaccine certificates, there are several key principles WTTC recommends enabling safe and seamless travel. To support ease of use by travellers, countries utilizing technology to facilitate a safe return to travel, should consolidate the number of required apps. As it relates to technology, WTTC advocates for the following:

- Platforms readiness and operational flexibility
  - Must be ready to be deployed or currently in the marketplace
  - Systems must be flexible given the evolving landscape

- Establish and authenticate traveller identity
  - Establish a traveller’s identity using government-issued ID for biographic information (e.g. Passport for international travel or driver license for domestic travel) and biometrics
  - Certified Digital ID schemes/private identity providers with an adequate level of assurance may also be leveraged when possible
  - Traveller identity is authenticated to share personal information

- Integration and interoperability
  - Standards must be defined and/or open standards utilized, to avoid the dependency on one technology solution
  - Seamlessly integrates with other technologies
  - Interoperable across government and private sector, as well as across industries and countries (e.g. interactive APIs)
  - Destination-specific requirements may be added to Visas and other vaccination requirements in existing repositories e.g. IATA Timatic
Technology vendors and capabilities

Through discussions with members and affiliates, WTTC collected a set of technology providers who can support the implementation of test certificates and tracing based on the above imperatives.

Note: Testing technology providers have not been included at this time.

WTTC provides a set of technology providers for consideration of the government and private entities, but inclusion does not represent an endorsement. It is recommended that any party interested conduct further due diligence to understand which vendor is best suited to the needs of that party. Additional vendors may be available and not included at this time.

Examples of providers:

### WTTC Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Tracing</th>
<th>Certificates</th>
<th>Target audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accenture</td>
<td>Digital Identity for Travel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Governments, airlines, airports and travel providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amadeus</td>
<td>Traveller ID</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Governments, airlines, airports, hotels and travel providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airside</td>
<td>Airside App, Airsri-Ex API</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>All companies and governments that need a Digital ID: Health Passport, or public health information collection. Any individual that needs to share their information digitally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEAR</td>
<td>CLEAR Health Pass</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Organisations looking to get employees, visitors, customers, etc. moving again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Rescue</td>
<td>GRID</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>All companies, governments and travellers who require tracking, tracing and intelligence on travel itineraries and destinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Services International (o/a Novus Health)</td>
<td>Travel Navigator, Near Threat, Novus Health Platform</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Organisations, groups, and industries that need an end-to-end integrative technology solution across the traveler journey, including travel &amp; tourism, insurance, finance, health care, loyalty, immigration, educational institutions, business and leisure travellers, international students, NGOs, and NGOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data privacy and security**
- Personal data must be secure and adhere to data privacy regulations such as GDPR
- Traveller controls access to their data, providing consent for their data to be captured and shared
- Minimal Disclosure: Only the required information should be released to processors
- Processors (relaying parties) must not retain information beyond what is required for compliance and the specific purpose(s)
- Travellers should not be tracked (e.g., Bluetooth tracking, DCS status updates, etc.) without a specific purpose and the traveller’s knowledge
- Traveller data should not be used for commercial purposes

**Speed and usability**
- When data is required by a stakeholder, it should be readily available
- Technology must be easily usable for the traveller and stakeholder

**Data integrity and auditing capabilities**
- Certificates should demonstrate the authenticity of origin and include integrity protection measures
- Activities are traced, with user permission, and include time stamping for adequate auditing
- Purpose, time of exchange, identification of data processors should be included in an audit log
- Audit logs include signatures of parties involved in an exchange

**Technology company detail**

We asked the above technology companies to self-assess against the technology requirements outlined. Below are their responses.

### IBM
- Provider: IBM
- Product: Various
- Tracing: Yes
- Certificates: Yes
- Target audience: Airlines, hospitality, travel distribution, cruise, car rental, immigration, CBP, security screening

### SITA
- Provider: SITA
- Product: Border Management & Smart Path
- Tracing: Yes
- Certificates: Yes, indirectly
- Target audience: Immigration, tourism, health and airports

### Vision-Box
- Provider: Vision-Box
- Product: Vb Orchestra
- Tracing: Yes
- Certificates: Yes
- Target audience: Governments, airports, airlines, hospitality, major events, retail

**Additional examples of contributors in the area:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Tracing</th>
<th>Certificates</th>
<th>Target audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>BlockID</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Governments &amp; government agencies, public &amp; private companies, travel and entertainment entities such as airports, airports, hotels, stadiums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKOpass Pte Ltd</td>
<td>AOKpass</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sovereign nations, public authorities, multilateral organisations, individual businesses, institutions and consumers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technology company**

**Platform(s):** Platform(s): Digital Identity for Travel

**Description:** Accenture is a leading global professional services company, providing a broad range of services in strategy and consulting, interactive, technology and operations, with digital capabilities across all these services. We combine unmatched experience and specialized capabilities across more than 40 industries – powered by the world’s largest network of Advanced Technology and Intelligent Operations centres.

**Scope:** Tracing: Yes

**Requirements**
- Platform readiness & operational flexibility: Yes
- Establish & authenticate identity: Yes
- Integration & interoperability: Yes
- Data privacy & security: Yes
- Speed & usability: Yes
- Auditing capabilities: Yes

**Contact details**
- Website: www.accenture.com
- Email: Christine.K.Leong@accenture.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Company Details</th>
<th>Platform(s)</th>
<th>Scope:</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Platform(s)</th>
<th>Establish &amp; authenticate identity</th>
<th>Integration &amp; inter-operability</th>
<th>Data privacy &amp; security</th>
<th>Speed &amp; usability</th>
<th>Auditing capabilities</th>
<th>Certificates:</th>
<th>Contact details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airside Mobile, Inc.</td>
<td>Founded: 2010, Headquarters: Arlington, Virginia, USA</td>
<td>Platform(s): Airside App, Airside X, Mobile Passport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tracing: Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Certificates: Yes</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.airsidemobile.com">www.airsidemobile.com</a>, Email: <a href="mailto:Jessica.Patel@airsidemobile.com">Jessica.Patel@airsidemobile.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amadeus</td>
<td>Founded: 1987, Headquarters: Madrid, Spain</td>
<td>Platform(s): Traveller ID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tracing: Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Certificates: Yes</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.amadeus.com">www.amadeus.com</a>, Email: <a href="mailto:vi@amadeus.com">vi@amadeus.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEAR</td>
<td>Founded: 2010, Headquarters: New York, USA</td>
<td>Platform(s): CLEAR Health Pass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tracing: No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Certificates: Yes</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.clearme.com">www.clearme.com</a>, Email: <a href="mailto:mitch.radler@clearme.com">mitch.radler@clearme.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Global Rescue Companies</td>
<td>Founded: 2004, Headquarters: Lebanon, NH, USA</td>
<td>Platform(s): GRID Global Rescue Intelligence Delivery Systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Pilot</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Certificates: Yes</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.globalrescue.com">www.globalrescue.com</a>, Email: <a href="mailto:mholmes@globalrescue.com">mholmes@globalrescue.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>Founded: 1911, Headquarters: Armonk, NY, USA</td>
<td>Platform(s): Cloud, Cognitive, Blockchain, Enterprise Mobile, IBM Travel Platform, IBM Retail Travel, IBM Travel Operations, IBM Travel Maintenance, Cyber Security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tracing: No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Certificates: Yes</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.ibm.com">www.ibm.com</a>, Email: <a href="mailto:Greg.Land@ibm.com">Greg.Land@ibm.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Cosmos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Details</td>
<td>Founded: 2017  Headquarters: New Jersey, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform(s)</td>
<td>Platform(s): BlockID  Description: Cosmos provides BlockID, a contact-free authentication solution that leverages biometrics and Distributed Ledger technology to enrol and verify the identity of anyone who needs to access any systems and applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>Tracing: Yes  Certificates: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Platform readiness &amp; operational flexibility  Establish &amp; authenticate identity  Integration &amp; inter-operability  Data privacy &amp; security  Speed &amp; usability  Auditing capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact details</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.cosmoscorp.com">www.cosmoscorp.com</a>  Email: <a href="mailto:sales@cosmoscorp.com">sales@cosmoscorp.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Countries/Regions using tracing technology (not comprehensive)

Several countries/regions have begun implementing various tracing technologies with varying degrees of capabilities. Below are a select set of countries who have done so as of the publication of this report:

- **Australia**: COVIDSafe App
  - Usage: the new COVIDSafe app is completely voluntary. COVIDSafe recognises other devices with the COVIDSafe app installed and Bluetooth enabled. When an App user test positive a process kicks in to contact the other user's reference code. The app displays messages that trigger quarantine measures.
  - Mandatory for traveller? Yes

- **Hong Kong S.A.R**: StayHomeSafe App
  - Usage: At the airport, all arrivals are given a wristband which the app displays a message saying they're at risk of infection. If their movements against those of other people when cases of infection or suspected infection arise
  - Mandatory for traveller? Yes

- **Iceland**: Taking C-19 Tracing App (developed by Directorate of Health)
  - Usage: Travellers will be asked and encouraged to download and use the official tracking app, which is already in use by around 40% of Iceland's population and is free of charge. It helps people to isolate themselves if they show symptoms of the disease.
  - Mandatory for traveller? Yes

- **South Korea**: Government-mandated app
  - Usage: New arrivals have to download a government smartphone app that tracks their location and asks them to report any symptoms, according to Reuters. Even though without symptoms are allowed to delete the app from their phone.
  - Mandatory for traveller? Yes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>App Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact Tracing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>NZ COVID Tracer</td>
<td>NZ COVID Tracer is a Ministry of Health app that allows travellers to create a digital diary of places they visit by scanning the official QR codes. This will help contact tracers to quickly identify and isolate anyone who may have been exposed to COVID-19 if there is a further outbreak in New Zealand</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>TraceTogether App</td>
<td>Using Bluetooth, TraceTogether identifies other nearby phones with the app installed. It then tracks when individuals are in close proximity with these other persons, including timestamps. If the need arises, this information can then be used to identify close contacts based on the proximity and duration of an encounter between the two users</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>NHS COVID-19</td>
<td>The NHS COVID-19 app uses Bluetooth Low Energy handshakes to register proximity events (aka ‘contacts’) between smartphone users, with factors such as the duration of the ‘contact event’ and the distance between the devices feeding an NHS clinical algorithm that’s being designed to estimate infection risk and trigger notifications if a user subsequently experiences COVID-19 symptoms. Currently in the testing phase with the Isle of Wight</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Information contained within the table is based on information publicly available at the time of publishing.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) in collaboration with its Knowledge Partner Oliver Wyman. The authors of the report would like to thank the representatives from the following companies and associations, who participated in the related interviews and discussion groups, in alphabetical order:

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- AIRSIDE
- ARUBA GOVERNMENT
- CARNIVAL CORPORATION
- CLEAR
- DALLAS FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
- DUBAI AIRPORTS INTERNATIONAL
- EMIRATES GROUP
- GLOBAL RESCUE
- GOOGLE INC
- GREATER TORONTO AIRPORTS AUTHORITY
- HILTON
- HYATT HOTELS CORPORATION
- IBM
- INGLE INTERNATIONAL
- INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS GROUP
- INTERNATIONAL BORDERS MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION (IBMATA)
- JAPAN AIRLINES
- LINKSREZ
- PANGIAM
- RADISSON HOTEL GROUP
- RAHSH TRAVEL CORPORATION
- SABRE CORPORATION
- SILVERSEA CRUISES
- SITA
- THE TRAVEL CORPORATION
- UBER
- VISION-BOX
- WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
- WORLDREACH SOFTWARE

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ɔ Oliver Wyman

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