

Testing Checklist: State		
National Considerations		Considered
Health capacity (public & private)	Current health capacity can manage national priorities - identify, diagnose, treat and contact tracing	
	Sufficient capacity to implement national aviation screening tests	
	Sufficient capacity to manage testing required from other States	
	Health capacities will be periodically reviewed	
Reason for testing	Reducing transmission during the actual travel	
	Reducing potential introduction of disease in a region/country	
	Potentially reducing or eliminating quarantine	
If aviation testing implemented	Not a stand-alone procedure, must form part of the State multi-layer strategy	
	Sufficient personnel available	
	Relevant training conducted	
	Testing protocols defined	
	Procedures implemented for contact tracing	
	Communication procedures are identified & operational to provide up to date information to stakeholders & passengers	
	Procedures are in place to manage arrival passengers if States requirements have changed in the interval between departure and arrival of the passenger	
Testing rationale and protocols are regularly reviewed		
Who to test		Considered
State considerations	Exemptions applicable to arriving passengers in accordance with PHC agreements with other States - specify	
	Recognition of test results from other States applicable - specify	
	Test departing passengers as required by another State, taking into account PHC agreements if testing is dependent on State public health capacities	
	Test all arriving and departing passengers	
	Test only arriving passengers departing from certain regions - specify	
	Test only arriving passengers departing from certain States - specify	
	Test arriving passengers on the basis of the individual's nationality - specify	
Frequency and exemptions	All categories of aviation personnel for example air crew, ground crew, etc. - specify frequency	
	Certain categories of crew are exempted - specify	
	Air crew are exempted for specific operational reasons for example turn-around crew, multiple-leg journeys, medical certification & training purposes, etc. - specify	
	Some passengers are exempted for specific reasons for example age limitations, disability considerations, etc. - specify	

When to test		Considered
Prior to departure	Specify number of hours prior to departure	
	Confirm that timeframe prior to departure is based on first embarkation point. If not, make provision for and communicate any additional requirements to all stakeholders	
	Specify if timeframe commence from time of specimen collection time or time of reporting	
Upon arrival	Single test conducted - specify when	
	If 2 or more tests required, specify the time frame between the tests; and any quarantine measures during this period, if applicable	
Both pre-departure and upon arrival	Specify requirements for both pre-departure and post-arrival screening and any applicable quarantine requirements	
Prior to arrival (as opposed to prior to departure)	Could be considered when considering quarantine reduction, but not recommended due to practical challenges if short timeframe is proposed	
Transit	Testing not recommended - copy of full test report to be carried by passengers at all times for verification	
Which test to use		Considered
Objective of test	Clinical diagnosis of suspected case or contact	
	Screening of healthy or asymptomatic potential travelers	
	Confirming immunity - only to be considered when immunity and period of immunity have been confirmed following antibody testing and/ or vaccination	
Type of test technique	Molecular test e.g. PCR - specify test after consideration of test performance and provide description of interpretation of result	
	Rapid antigen test - specify test after consideration of test performance and provide description of interpretation of result	
	Antibody/ serological test - not currently recommended, only to be considered when immunity and period of immunity have been confirmed following antibody testing and/ or vaccination	
Effectiveness of test	Complies with performance criteria for application of the type of test	
	Minimum 95% value for sensitivity and specificity for screening tests, recommended to be as close as possible to PCR test	
Test authorisation	Approved by national authority of the State where the test has been registered - specify	
	Approved by national authority of the State where test will be conducted - specify	
	Alternatively recognition of tests between different authorities in accordance with PHC agreements	
	Laboratory approval - specify State, laboratory name, website and any relevant health authority information	

Confirmatory test	Determine if there is a need for a confirmatory test to be performed if the test result is positive - dependent on type of test used	
	If confirmatory test is required, specify type of test and specifications of the test to be used	
Specimen collection	Type of specimen for example nasopharyngeal swab, throat swab, saliva, blood - dependent on test being conducted	
	Specify who will be authorised to collect the specimen	
	Protocol for management of specimens	
Practical considerations		Considered
Testing location	Determine physical location - outside or inside airport facility	
	Physical requirements for testing location - specify	
Testing service provider	Responsibility for testing for example airport authority, public health authority, private healthcare provider - specify	
	Qualification of persons who will be administering the test - specify	
	Staffing and equipment needed - specify	
Testing process	Clear communication of process to passengers, including accepted testing service providers	
	Determine time frame between test being performed and the result being available if testing is conducted on airport premises	
	Determine if there is a need to wait for the result before any further actions could be performed - specify where passengers will be accommodated if this is the case	
	If actions can be done while waiting for test result, specify sequence of procedures such as check-in, security and customs procedures if test result is not known	
	Action plan to manage time delays that could potentially be caused by testing procedures	
Assessing test results	Determine where, when and by whom results will be assessed for example check-in, migration office, customs, security check points, boarding, etc.	
	Clear decision making protocol and accountability for decisions made	
Managing positive test results	Protocol for management of positive tests	
	Referral for clinical assessment - specify facilities, resources, procedures etc.	
	True positive individual must not travel - any potential complications recommended to be communicated prior to conducting the test for examples conditions of travel, legal implications, etc.	
	Close contacts of true positive individuals must not travel - same considerations as for true positive individuals	
	False positive results - determine procedures and authorised documentation to allow travel of an individual with a false positive result	
	Passengers who has recovered from the disease and is not infectious but still have a positive PCR test - determine procedures and authorised documentation to allow travel of an individual	
	Procedures for rebooking of passengers	
	True positive test results must be reported to the public health authority for contact tracing purposes	

Test report elements		Considered
Reporting language	English recommended as a minimum requirement	
	Specify any additional languages	
Service provider	Name of testing facility or service provider	
	Contact details for verification of results, if needed	
Personal information	First name and last name (wherever possible, in accordance with details in passport/ travel document)	
	Nationality	
	Date of birth	
Date and time of test	Date and time of collection to be specified (minimum)	
	Recommended that date and time of reporting is documented	
Test result	Type of test conducted, including name of test	
	Result of the test - for example specified as normal/abnormal or positive/negative	
	If confirmatory test has been conducted, name and result of the confirmatory test	
Reporting medium	Paper based for visual inspection might be the only option in the short term, but it is recommended to incorporate QR codes or visible digital seals as soon as the technology becomes available	
	Electronic format preferable with QR code, machine-readable barcode, visible digital seal	
	Result could be uploaded to government portal by laboratory, health professional or the passenger	
	In all instances, procedures need to be clearly documented and communicated to stakeholders and passengers	
Paper based reports	Paper reports should be printed and not hand-written	
	If handwritten text is unavoidable, an official stamp need to be affixed to the report, with the signature and contact details of the person who has administered the test	
Copy of test report	Copy of full test report to be carried by passengers at all times for verification	
Standardised reporting format	Currently under discussion	
Costs related to testing		Considered
Communication to passengers	Ensure that there is a channel to communicate cost-related factors to stakeholders	
Responsibility for payment	Assess whether requirement for testing is mandatory or voluntary	
	Specify responsibility for payment e.g. state, airline, passenger, crew, other	
Cost of the test	If determined by State, specify amount and currency	
Method of payment	Specify available and accepted methods of payment	
Vaccination considerations to be added in future		