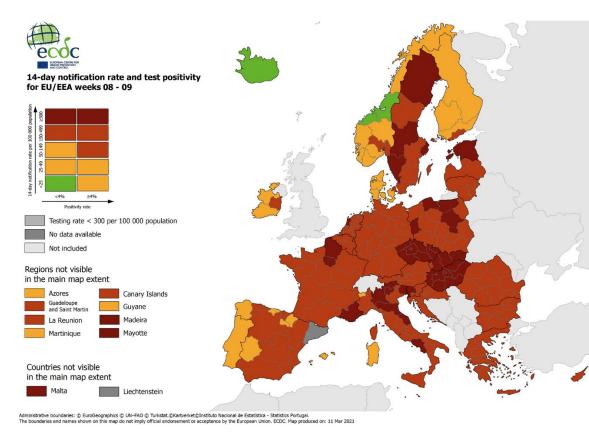


Digital Green Certificate

Overview of the key aspects of the Commission Proposal

Status quo

- Many different free movement restrictions in place across the EU
- Various types of documents (medical certificates, tests results etc.)
- No agreement among Member States as to the use of such certificates, but several already exempt vaccinated/recovered persons from restrictions (or plan to do so)
- Absence of standardised and secured formats cause problems for acceptance and fraud





The European Union as a front-runner

- Acting now not only allows to prevent fragmentation but it also puts the EU as a front-runner.
- Our focus is to facilitate a **return to free movement in the EU** but it will naturally put us in a position to **influence the design** of solutions developed in **international forums**, in line with our values (non-discrimination, data protection...).
- This solution should allow global interoperability and our experts are already heavily involved with the WHO, ICAO etc. to ensure global convergence.



Guiding principles and key values

- Facilitate free movement in the EU
- Vaccination should not and cannot be a pre-requisite for free movement.
- Ensuring non-discrimination is thus of utmost importance.
- This is why test and recovery certificates are covered in addition to vaccine certificates.
- The fundamental right to data protection will also be fully ensured.

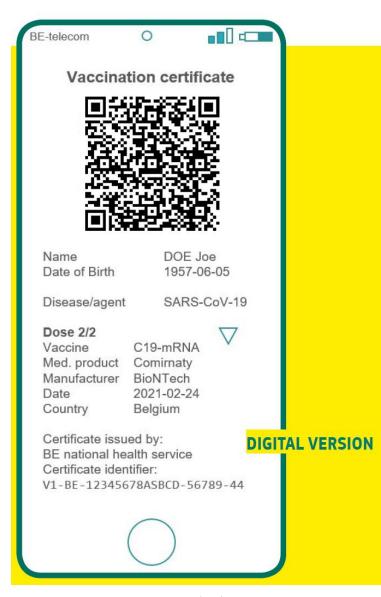


The Digital Green Certificate framework

- Certificates digital and/or paper-based important to ensure access to for all citizens
- Contain an interoperable barcode (e.g. QR code) for verification
- Information in readable form official MS language(s) and English
- Free of charge
- Digital Green Certificate does not affect/prevent other proofs, in particular for medical purposes (e.g. WHO booklet)
- Trust framework infrastructure and mechanisms required for the mutual recognition and verification of certificates

Vaccination certificate

- Only key information: identity, vaccine administered, metadata
- Every citizen who receives (including those already vaccinated) a COVID-19 vaccine to receive a certificate (regardless of type of authorisation we cannot exclude that EMA authorisation will happen in the future)
- Where a MS waives free movement restrictions for vaccinated persons, it is obliged to accept vaccine cert. for "EMA vaccines" (but free to also accept certificates for other vaccines – we cannot oblige MS to accept cert. for vaccines they have not authorised)





Example: vaccination certificate life cycle



Identification

The citizen is identified by the vaccine provider

Vaccination

The citizen is vaccinated

Data registration



Storage

The citizen stores the certificate

Issuance

The certificate issuer issues a vaccination certificate (paper / digital)

Certificate request

The citizen requests a certificate from a certificate Issuer



Verification request

The verifier asks the citizen for the vaccination certificate

Presentation

The citizen presents the vaccination certificate to the verifier



Verification

The verifier checks the validity and authenticity of the certificate







Data protection

- GDPR applies, including data minimisation (only necessary data on cert.)
- Regulation is legal ground to process data to issue and verify the certificates for free movement purposes
- For other purposes national legal basis required
- Cross-border data exchange to verify certificate possible
- No data retention by verifying MS or transport operator
- No EU database on vaccination, test, recovery etc. status



Collaboration with international organisations

- The eHealth Network, the Commission, and individual European experts are actively participating to the work of the WHO expert group on <u>Smart</u> <u>Vaccination Certificates</u>.
 - The goal is to link the Digital Green Certificate system to the global framework for vaccination certificates
 - The eHealth Network guidelines have been influential in the WHO work.
- The Commission is also exchanging views with and providing input to the work of ICAO and other relevant international organisations.



Timeline

Negotiations of the proposal in the Parliament and the Council

Work on the technical standards/infrastructure

- To be carried out in parallel building on the existing work of the eHealth network
- To be formalised in the form of implementing acts as soon as the basic act is adopted

Adoption around midJune 2021 to ensure roll-out before the summer

Work in parallel on a common understanding on the possible use of such certificates when travelling (operational conditions)



Thank you



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Who is covered by this proposal?

- EU citizens and their family members:
 - Main route: vaccinated/tested by or recovered in the Member States
 - presenting proof of vaccination by third country to MS and be issued with MS vaccination certificate
 - Commission decision to recognise third country certificates compliant with interoperable international standard and which contain the necessary data
- **EEA nationals** via incorporation into EEA Agreement
- CH nationals based on a Commission decision and reciprocity



An instrument limited in time

- Digital Green Certificate framework limited to the duration of the public health emergency of international concern caused by SARS-CoV-2
 - an emergency measure to facilitate return to safe free movement
 - any need to show additional documents when exercising free movement in the EU must disappear once the pandemic is overcome
- However, the Digital Green Certificate framework can be reactivated in case of and for the duration of a similar public health emergency of international concern.

