

Covid Pass

First Minister's announcement on the 17th September

Cabinet concluded Wales would stay at alert level zero for that review period but that we are facing a difficult public health position and must continue to work together to control the spread. He announced five decisions.

These are:

- starting the vaccination booster campaign
- offering vaccines to 12 to 15-year-olds
- reinforcing the importance of working from home
- raising awareness and enforcing the law about wearing face coverings in indoor public places
- introducing the Covid Pass for Domestic Use in Wales in certain venues/events

Timetable

- From 07:00 on the 11 October, the
- existing Covid Pass will become compulsory for everyone attending:
 - nightclubs and similar venues;
 - indoor non-seated events for more than 500 people. This would include conventions and concerts;
 - outdoor non-seated events for more than 4,000 people;
 - o and any setting or event for more than 10,000 people, such as a rugby or football match.

(To note that the limits are applicable on the number of people attending rather than the capacity of a building or stadium)

Definition of an applicable premises

The requirement to check individuals' COVID passes will be required in any venue that meets three main considerations.

- firstly, a venue that is authorised to serve or supply alcohol;
- secondly, a venue that is open late at night between the hours of midnight and 5am; and
- thirdly, a venue where music is provided for dancing.

The venue must meet all three considerations to be captured by the requirement to operate a COVID pass.

However, the venue is captured by the requirement to operate the pass at all times (not just between the hours of midnight and 5am) if music is provided for dancing.

Venue Exemptions

The following events or venues are exempt:

- a. they are a nightclub (or similar premise) but at the relevant time are not providing music for attendees to dance;
- b. the event is held outdoors, does not require an entrance fee or ticket to attend, and the premises has multiple points or entry (this would cover, for example, a free fireworks display in a public park, or a farmers market);
- c. the premises are being used for a protest or for the purposes of picketing;
- d. the event is one at which a mass participation sporting event is being held outdoors (such as a marathon, triathlon or cycle race); or
- e. the premises are being used for the celebration of a marriage or civil partnership, or the life of a deceased person (when such celebrations are taking place).

Exemptions

The following individuals are exempt:

- under 18s;
- those working or volunteering at the premises for which a COVID Pass would be required

Why these venues

- These settings are classed as "higher-risk" premises and events because it is not as easy to
 introduce reasonable measures, such as ventilation or social distancing to mitigate against the
 risk of coronavirus. There is also some evidence of so-called super spreading events associated
 in the UK and globally with nightclubs, sports events, and festivals.
- The compulsory use of the COVID Pass as a condition of entry will help to reduce but not remove – the risks of people infected with coronavirus entering and spreading the virus at busy venues and events
- It is important to note the use of the COVID Pass, in and of itself, will not remove all the
 risks associated with these venues. It will be important for people attending events and
 venues to continue to exercise caution and premises should consider what other
 reasonable measures they can put in place to reduce the risk to staff and attendees
 further.
- These measure are important so that these venues and events can stay open during a very difficult autumn and winter

Penalties for non compliance

Penalties for non compliance

- the same enforcement regime as those applying to the requirements to carry out risk assessments and take reasonable measures.
 - o a premises improvement notice or premises closure notice.
 - o fixed penalty notice maximum fine for businesses being £10,000
- an offence has been created against an individual, with respect to the falsification of information or test results in order to gain entry to an event or venue

Example scenario	Certification requirements
A venue opens at 4pm and closes at 3 am. It is licenced to serve alcohol after midnight and has a dancefloor with a DJ from 10pm until the venue closes at 3 am.	This venue must operate checks to ensure that only those who can provide proof they are fully vaccinated, exempt or have had a negative test result is present from 10pm to 3am as the venue meets all of the conditions of the scheme.
	To help manage the operation of the scheme, the venue could choose to start asking for proof of status at the point the dance floor opens at 10 pm or any time before. However, it will be for the venue to decide how to operate the scheme.
A venue opens at 4 pm and ceases operations at 11 pm. Live music is available between the hours of 5 and 9 pm and the dancefloor is open during these hours.	The venue would not need to check the status of those who enter this venue as it ceases operation before midnight so does not meet all of the conditions set out above.

A venue that normally opens between midday to 3am has in the run up to Christmas, booked a DJ for the premises for each day from Midday to 3am. There is no dancefloor but ,music is being played and people are dancing.	This venue must operate COVID checks at all times that the DJ is present and music is being played for people to dance.

A football match taking place at a football stadium which has sold 50,000 This event will need to apply checks to those entering the event because the event will exceed the event attendee threshold. tickets. A music festival taking place at an outdoor venue which can accommodate This event does not need to apply checks prior to entry to this event as, 5,000 attendees. The event organiser capped ticket sales at 3,000. The event although the venue has a maximum capacity of 5,000, the event organiser organiser sells all 3,000 tickets. capped ticket sales at 3,000. This means the event attendance will be below the threshold for outdoor events.

An un-ticketed event is being held in an open space. The event will include a The event does not need does not need to apply checks prior to entry as it is un-ticketed, being held in an open space and there are no fixed entry or exit fireworks display. There are no fixed entry or exit points. points. A ticketed event such as an illuminated trail, light show or firework display This event does not need to apply checks prior to entry as the number is being held outdoors. The events might be held over a series of days, attending is below the threshold for outdoor events. however, ticket sales for each event are limited to 4,000 customers per event.

An outdoor festival has a total attendance of 10,500 customers over three The event does not need to apply checks prior to entry as, although the days of live music, However ticket sales each day are limited to 3,500 total event attendance is over the threshold, the attendance each day would be below the threshold for outdoor events customers. A Rugby match taking place at a stadium that has sold 4,200 ticket, 2,500 This event will need to apply checks to those entering the event because the are tickets for terracing and 1,700 are seated. event will exceed the event attendee threshold.

A football match taking place at a stadium that has sold 6,000 seated tickets.	This event will not need to apply checks to those entering the event.
An event has been organised outdoors with an attendance of 3,500. However the event also has 501 people who are indoors for most of the day watching the event from executive boxes or a bar (or similar).	Both the event and the hospitality will need to apply checks prior to entry to the event

What happens with individuals from outside the UK

- EU citizens will need to provide an EU covid certificate or a negative lateral flow test to enter
- US citizens will need to provide a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention vaccination card plus confirmation of Identification or a negative lateral flow test to enter
- All other attendees will need to provide proof of a negative lateral flow tests

To note that when the international travel regulations change, it is likely that more countries will be able to provide an accepted from of evidence of vaccination – for example Australia and New Zealand

How your customers can demonstrate their COVID-19 status (NHS COVID Pass) at your venue or event

NHS COVID status can be demonstrated in a number of ways:

- Digital solution such as the NHS COVID Pass which has evidence of proof of full vaccination, recovery (this is a positive PCR result within 180 days (individual must have completed the mandatory 10 day isolation period from the date of the result).
- The Recovery PCR result can also be presented via text or e-mail.
- a paper- based certification of full vaccination
- Confirmation of a negative test results by text or email

NHS COVID Pass

The NHS COVID Pass is available in England, Wales and the Isle of Man. The NHS COVID Pass can be accessed via a smartphone, tablet or computer.

The Pass, including machine readable barcode, can be:

- Opened and shown on a smart phone and/or smart device
- Downloaded into the Apple or Google wallet
- Downloaded as a PDF shown on smartphone or smart device or printed by the customer.
- Scanned via a Verifier App for instance the NHS COVID Pass Verifier App

NHS COVID Pass Examples

The 2D barcode has an expiry date for security reasons and can be scanned via a verifier app such as the NHS COVID Pass verifier app.



Open on Screen



Apple Wallet Download



Google Wallet Download



PDF Download

<u>Digital</u>
2D Barcode
Name/date of Birth
Barcode Valid/Expiry Date

PDF Download
2D Barcode
Name
Barcode Valid/Expiry Date

Bilingual version of the NHS COVID Pass will be available from the 14th October 2021

Other Devolved Nations and Crown Dependencies (Channel Islands)

Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies (Channel Islands) have developed similar digital solutions or solutions that contain 2D Barcodes



Scotland



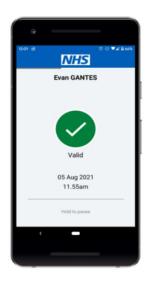


NHS COVID Pass Verifier App

The official NHS COVID Pass Verifier app is a secure way to verify an individual's NHS COVID Pass and check that they have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and/or had a negative test result. A venue can use the app to scan and verify the 2D barcode from an individual's NHS COVID Pass as entry to venues and events.

The NHS COVID Pass Verifier App can be downloaded from the Apple or Google store onto a smart device. It does not store or transmit any personal data during the scanning process.









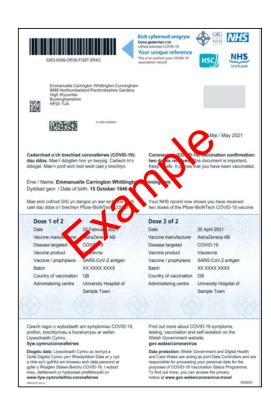
VALID

NOT RECOGNISED

EXPIRED

Proof of Vaccination Letters

Your customers may have a proof of vaccination via a proof of vaccination certificate such as the NHS COVID Pass Letter used by Wales, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Isle of Man this will show the full dose of a vaccination. Venue operators will need check the letters.







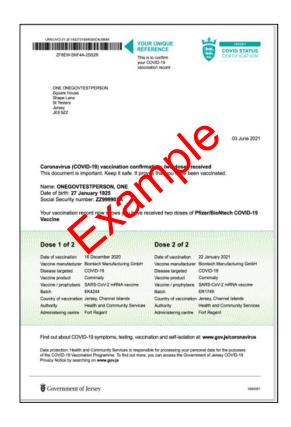
UK Health Branding

Note: Some letters may have just one of the health brand.

Letters contain:
Vaccination Evidence
1D barcode (cannot be scanned)
Security Features such as: Guilloche (wavy lines)
Micro Text and thermochromic ink

Proof of Vaccination Letters

Example of the Jersey or Guernsey proof of vaccination certificate this will show the full dose of a vaccination. Venue operators will need check the letters.





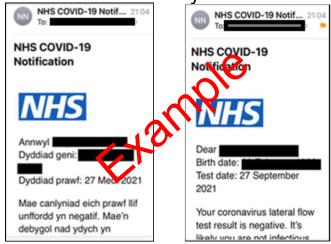
Letters contain:
Vaccination Evidence
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Lateral Flow Test Result

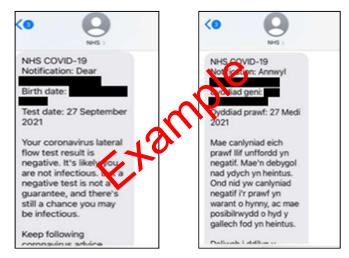
Your customers may also provide proof of negative lateral flow test. The lateral flow test is reported via the Report a COVID-19 rapid lateral flow test result GOV.UK site https://www.gov.uk/report-covid19-result. Confirmation of the negative test result is sent by text and e-mail and are also available in the NHS COVID Pass.

The results are valid for 48 hours if shown in the NHS COVID Pass, the 2D barcode will only be valid for 48 hours and if by text/e-mail will show the name, date of birth and date NB there's no 2D barcode displayed for these results displayed by text/email. Venues will need to check the date on the text or

e-mail to ensure they are in date.



E-mail LFT test result



Text message LFT test result

E-mails sent from NHS COVID-19 Notifications include:

- Name
- Date of Birth
- Test Date

Text Messages send from NHS COVID-19 Notifications include:

- Name
- · Date of Birth
- Test Date

Proof of COVID Status Examples

The EU Digital COVID Certificate. It is available across the EU member states and adopted by some neighbouring non-EU states i.e. Turkey.

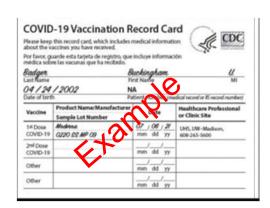
Also displayed is an USA CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Record Card.



EU Digital App Screen



EU COVID Certificate PDF Copy



USA Centers for Disease Control and Prevention vaccination card

Will venues be expected to check the certificates of all customer or can they undertake random checks with a smaller sample?

The regulations confirm that events will have to take reasonable measures to put in place checks that people entering the premises are eligible to enter. What is considered reasonable will vary at different times and for different venues depending on the capacity and its normal operating procedures (for example, it is normal for night clubs to control numbers by operating a queue outside of the premises, but it is not normal or safe for there to be large queues outside of a major football or rugby match).

On this basis each venue will need to undertake a risk assessment to ensure that it can justify what it considers to be a reasonable measure in the context of checking, being cognisant of its other statutory duties for example health and safety of its customers, wider public order issues and potential terrorism risks. However, our expectation is that smaller venues would undertake 100% check.

A suite of guidance is being prepared and will be consulted on published. This will include:

- Communications for the public on how to access and use the different elements of the COVID-pass and what to expect at venues. This will include stressing that if a person is fully vaccinated they do not need to undertake a test every time they attend a mandated venue.
 PCR testing should only be used when a person is symptomatic to avoid pressures on resources;
- guidance for operators of venues and events about the legal requirements in place and what this means;
- guidance for enforcement officers on the legal requirements and the tools available for enforcement;
- updated FAQs, action cards for affected sectors, and a review of other guidance to ensure new requirements are reflected.