THE COVID-19 VACCINE SUPPLY CHAIN - LESSONS LEARNED FROM A LOGISTICS PERSPECTIVE

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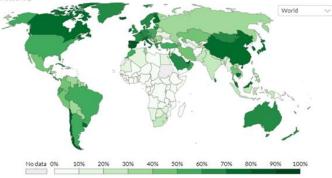
Challenges and implications for the COVID-19 vaccine supply chain

- With the development of the first COVID-19 vaccines, the global vaccine supply chain and its key players faced various challenges:
 - An estimated 10 billion doses are needed in 2021 alone; first estimates indicate the need of 7-9 billion doses for 2022 and beyond
 - Cold chain storage requirements for some vaccines
 - Need for trade facilitation measures to assure supply chain effectiveness (e.g. pre-arrival clearance, exemption from export restrictions)
- Many countries implemented measures warranting the efficient and expedited import of vaccines by removing import barriers, both tariff and non-tariff alike
- However, a short term adaption of border management processes will not be sufficient to combat the pandemic in the long-term

Share of the population fully vaccinated against COVID-19, Nov 10, 2021

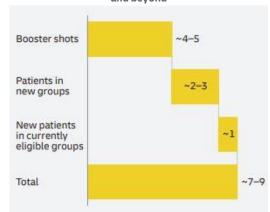
Our World in Data

Total number of people who received all doses prescribed by the vaccination protocol, divided by the total population of the country.



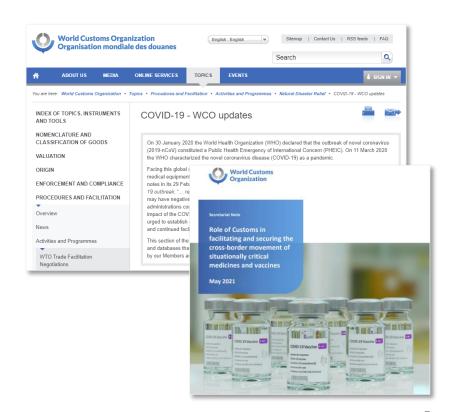
Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data – Last updated 11 November 2021, 05:30 (London time)
Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g., having been infected with SARS-COV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

Estimated additional vaccine quantities for 2022 and beyond



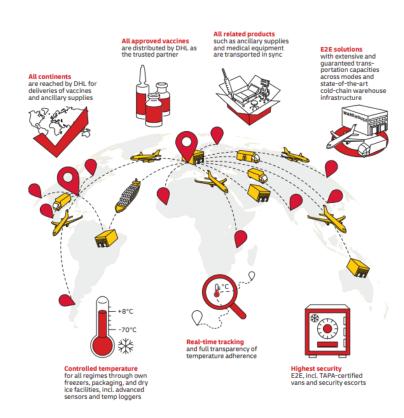
The role of customs ensuring the effective delivery of vaccines

- Overall, regulators, especially at the borders face the challenge to ensure safety and security vs. the clearance of goods as quickly as possible
- The WCO created a website to assist Customs authorities and MDAs on the measures to facilitate the export and import of vaccines and related products
 - Many steps are already covered in the *Immediate Release Guidelines*, the *Revised Kyoto Convention* and the *TFA*
 - Engaging and involving key stakeholders such as the WHO, ICC and WTO
 - Key recommendations range from setting up a central taskforce to implementing digital infrastructure to minimize human contact and to identify essential goods



Securing inbound delivery of vaccines and ancillary supplies

- More than 95 percent of global COVID-19 vaccine doses are produced in only 8 countries underlining the need to set up dedicated vaccine supply chains
- Data from DHL Express and DHL Global Forwarding, Freight showed that there have been no major challenges or delays pertaining to clearance of COVID-19 vaccines
 - Most shipments were pre-cleared and released immediately due to the well-coordinated logistic effort between all stakeholders, regulatory engagement, high visibility and importance of vaccine imports for countries
 - However, no globally or regionally standardized and harmonized border processes are in place for vaccine imports, resulting in the definition of Standard Operating Procedures for each country
- Unlike COVID-19 vaccine supply chains, the import of COVID-19 related ancillary supplies (e.g. needles, dilutes, PPE) and medicines is subject to clearance and import processing delays



Source: DHL (2021). Revisiting Pandemic Resilience, p. 13

Lessons learned from a logistics perspective

- Rethink the **approach to border management** as the pandemic has demonstrated the need of well-coordinated logistic effort between all stakeholders and authorities involved
- Keep **streamlined and digitized processes** and further support the cross-border movement by adopting WCO guidelines and implementing the TFA
- Adapt the regulatory framework and guidelines accordingly and allow the private sector to comment prior to introduction
- 4 **Extend facilitations** beyond COVID-19 vaccines also to related products as they have proven their value and benefit during the pandemic and will support us to build back better economically and to tackle future crises



THANK YOU