

INFORMATION “TRAVELLING TO BELGIUM”

Restrictions

Ministerial Order of January 26, 2021 amending the Ministerial Order of October 28, 2020 on urgent measures to limit the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19)

Article 21, of the ministerial order of October 28, 2020 on emergency measures to limit the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19) provides that *non-essential travels to Belgium are prohibited*. However, this restriction does not apply to all travelers

Travelling to Belgium from another Schengen State Travelling to another Schengen State from Belgium

Non-essential travels to Belgium are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence abroad. Non-essential travels abroad are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence in Belgium.

Annex 2 of the Ministerial order of 26.01.2021: List of essential travels applicable to persons with the nationality of the EU or the Schengen zone or having their primary residence in a country of the EU, the Schengen zone or a safe country (Australia, South Korea, Japan, Rwanda, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand). The following travels are considered as an essential travel:

1. A travel for purely professional reasons, including a travel by professional sportsmen and sportswomen with elite sport status, cultural sector professionals and journalist travelling for work
2. A travel undertaken by diplomats, ministers, Heads of State and Government; a travel undertaken by staff of international organizations and institutions and people invited by international organizations and institutions whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those organizations and institutions; a travel undertaken by staff of diplomatic and consular posts and by people invited by these posts whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those posts; a travel undertaken by members of the European Parliament when performing their duties;
3. A travel for compelling family reasons, i.e.
 - A travel justified by family reunification, as defined in the Law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of aliens;
 - A visit to a spouse or partner who does not live under the same roof, insofar as the stable and long-term character of the relationship can be proven;
 - A travel in the context of co-parenting;
 - A travel in the context of a funeral or cremation of first-and second degree relatives or next of kin, insofar as plausible evidence can be provided of the stable and long-term character of the relationship with the next of kin;
 - A travel in the context of a civil or religious marriage of first-and second degree relatives or next of kin;
4. A travel for humanitarian reasons, in particular:
 - A travel for medical reasons or to continue medical treatment;
 - A travel to provide assistance or care to an elderly, minor, disabled or vulnerable person;
 - Palliative a care visit;
5. A study-related travel, in particular a travel by pupils, students and trainees who are undergoing training as part of their studies and researches with a hosting agreement;

6. A travel to a neighboring country by a resident of a border municipality and the adjacent neighboring municipalities as part of their everyday activities that are also allowed and necessary in the country of their primary residence; a travel to a neighboring country by a resident of a border area as part of their everyday activities that are also allowed and necessary in the country of their primary residence, insofar as plausible evidence can be provided;
7. A travel to take care of animals;
8. A travel in the context of a legal obligation, insofar as it is necessary and cannot be done online;
9. A travel to have urgent repairs carried out in the context of vehicle safety;
10. A travel in the context of moving house;
11. A transit travel;

Which documents should a passenger have in his possession by boarding?

1. PLF (Passenger Locator Form)
2. Negative PCR test result
3. Sworn Statement

1. PLF

Every passenger, regardless of the nationality, who takes an Intra-Schengen flight to Belgium is obliged to complete the PLF before departure and to present it to the carrier. The PLF exists in a paper version and in an electronic version. If the passenger has completed the electronic version, the passenger receives a QR code as proof that he/she has completed the PLF. The PLF is automatically forwarded to the appropriate department. The electronic form also includes the option of voluntarily filling in a questionnaire containing a self-assessment of the risk of contamination. On this basis, an SMS is sent with the measures to be followed. After sending in the PLF, the traveler will receive a confirmation receipt by e-mail or SMS with a QR-code, and details on the measures to be taken.

If it's not possible for the passenger to use the electronic version PLF, the passenger is obliged to complete and sign the paper version PLF.

If a passenger does not complete the PLF, the airline is demanded to deny boarding.

On arrival, the carrier must deliver immediately the paper version PLF to Saniport.

Nevertheless, the traveler must complete the PLF in all the situations described on the PLF and carry the proof of introduction of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours. If it is not possible to obtain such proof, the traveler is required to carry a copy of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours.

2. Negative PCR test result

All non-residents in Belgium, from the age of 12 years, arriving on Belgian territory, coming from a red zone must have a negative PCR-test result based on a test carried out at the earliest 72 hours prior to departure. If necessary, the transporter is obliged to check that passengers present a negative PCR-test result before boarding. In absence of a negative test result, the transporter is obliged to refuse boarding.

Exceptions: the following travelers are not required to have a negative test result:

Travelers who only transit by air and who remain exclusively in the transit zone without entering Belgian territory as far as the travelers are not required to have a negative PCR test result to continue their journey. The travelers must be in possession of a confirmed connecting flight ticket. If a negative PCR test result is required by the final destination, the travelers must already be in possession of the negative PCR test result before arriving in Belgium. It's not possible to have a PCR-test in Belgium because the entry conditions are not fulfilled.

Tests:

- ✓ the document must be in paper or electronic format with immediate possibility to consult.
- ✓ The document must be produced in Dutch, French, German or English.
- ✓ The document produced by the traveler must contain the following information:
 - The result of this test must be negative.
 - The date of the sample must be clearly indicated: the document is valid for 48 hours from this date.
 - Only PCR tests for SARS CoV-2 with the PCR mention are accepted.
 - The analysis must have been carried out in an official laboratory in the country from which the traveler comes and certified by a doctor or pharmacist biologist (equivalent INAMI number).
- ✓ The following tests are not accepted:
 - RT-LAMP;
 - Rapid antigenic tests;
 - Serological tests.

3. Sworn Statement

The passenger is obliged to fill in and sign the digital or paper version of the “Sworn Statement”. The passenger can find the “Sworn Statement” on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/travels/>. The “Sworn Statement” is linked to the PLF. The “Sworn Statement” must be supported by the necessary supporting documents. If a passenger has not completed the “Sworn Statement”, the transporter is demanded to deny boarding.

Health measures in Belgium:

The traveler has to respect the sanitary measures taken by Belgium. Therefore, he/she must keep updated on the evolution of the health situation in Belgium on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/>

1. Quarantine:

Until 01/03/2021 each person who stayed at least 48 hours in a red zone is subject to a quarantine measure which can be ended through a negative PCR-test on day 7 of the quarantine. This measure applies to residents and non-residents.

The quarantine ends upon receipt of the negative result of the test on day 7. If the test shows positive, the person in question must undergo self-isolation for at least 10 days.

2. Test:

On arrival in Belgium from a red zone, a test on day 1 and on day 7 is mandatory. Visitors who are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or who have been in a red zone abroad for less than 48 hours will not be asked to have themselves tested or to go into quarantine. As of 2 January 2021, people will receive a text message on their arrival, allowing them to get a test at a test center.

Remarque: If a person travels to another country via Belgium, the person must also respect the health measures of that country.

**Travelling to Belgium from Ireland, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and
Cyprus (non-Schengen EU countries)**
**Travelling from Belgium to Ireland, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Cyprus
(non-Schengen EU countries)**

Non-essential travels to Belgium are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence abroad.
Non-essential travels abroad are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence in Belgium.

Annex 2 of the Ministerial order of 26.01.2021: List of essential travels applicable to persons with the nationality of the EU or the Schengen zone or having their primary residence in a country of the EU, the Schengen zone or a safe country (Australia, South Korea, Japan, Rwanda, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand). The following travels are considered as an essential travel:

1. A travel for purely professional reasons, including a travel by professional sportsmen and sportswomen with elite sport status, cultural sector professionals and journalist travelling for work
2. A travel undertaken by diplomats, ministers, Heads of State and Government; a travel undertaken by staff of international organizations and institutions and people invited by international organizations and institutions whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those organizations and institutions; a travel undertaken by staff of diplomatic and consular posts and by people invited by these posts whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those posts; a travel undertaken by members of the European Parliament when performing their duties;
3. A travel for compelling family reasons, i.e.
 - A travel justified by family reunification, as defined in the Law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of aliens;
 - A visit to a spouse or partner who does not live under the same roof, insofar as the stable and long-term character of the relationship can be proven;
 - A travel in the context of co-parenting;
 - A travel in the context of a funeral or cremation of first-and second degree relatives or next of kin, insofar a plausible evidence can be provided of the stable and long-term character of the relationship with the next of kin;
 - A travel in the context of a civil or religious marriage of first-and second degree relatives or next of kin;
4. A travel for humanitarian reasons, in particular:
 - A travel for medical reasons or to continue medical treatment;
 - A travel to provide assistance or care to an elderly, minor, disabled or vulnerable person;
 - Palliative a care visit;
5. A study-related travel, in particular a travel by pupils, students and trainees who are undergoing training as part of their studies and researches with a hosting agreement;
6. A travel to a neighboring country by a resident of a border municipality and the adjacent neighboring municipalities as part of their everyday activities that are also allowed and necessary in the country of their primary residence; a travel to a neighboring country by a resident of a border area as part of their everyday activities that are also allowed and necessary in the country of their primary residence, insofar as plausible evidence can be provided;
7. A travel to take care of animals;
8. A travel in the context of a legal obligation, insofar as it is necessary and cannot be done online;
9. A travel to have urgent repairs carried out in the context of vehicle safety;
10. A travel in the context of moving house;

11. A transit travel;

Which documents should a passenger have in his possession by boarding?

1. Travel Documents
2. PLF (Passenger Locator Form)
3. Negative PCR test result
4. Sworn Statement

1. Travel Documents

Valid passport, valid identity card, valid travel document, valid visa or valid residence permit

Remarque: the nationality/the name/the date of birth on the passport must correspond to the nationality/the name/the date of birth on the residence permit

2. PLF

Every passenger, regardless of the nationality, who takes an Extra-Schengen flight to Belgium is obliged to complete the PLF before departure and to present it to the carrier. The PLF exists in a paper version and in an electronic version. If the passenger has completed the electronic version, the passenger receives a QR code as proof that he/she has completed the PLF. The PLF is automatically forwarded to the appropriate department. The electronic form also includes the option of voluntarily filling in a questionnaire containing a self-assessment of the risk of contamination. On this basis, an SMS is sent with the measures to be followed. After sending in the PLF, the traveler will receive a confirmation receipt by e-mail or SMS with a QR-code, and details on the measures to be taken.

If it's not possible for the passenger to use the electronic version PLF, the passenger is obliged to complete and sign the paper version PLF.

If a passenger does not complete the PLF, the airline is demanded to deny boarding.

If a passenger did not complete the PLF and boarded the plane, the Belgian authorities can refuse the access on the Belgian territory.

On arrival, the passenger must give the paper version PLF to the authorities competent for border control (Federal Police). This is part of the border control procedure. Therefore, your company should not collect the PLF on the aircraft, as the authorities competent for border control don't know if the passenger has completed the PLF .

Nevertheless, the traveler must complete the PLF in all the situations described on the PLF and carry the proof of introduction of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours. If it is not possible to obtain such proof, the traveler is required to carry a copy of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours.

3. Negative PCR test result

All non-residents in Belgium, from the age of 12 years, arriving on Belgian territory, coming from a red zone must have a negative PCR-test result based on a test carried out at the earliest 72 hours prior to departure. If necessary, the transporter is obliged to check that passengers present a negative PCR-test result before boarding. In absence of a negative test result, the transporter is obliged to refuse boarding.

Exceptions: the following travelers are not required to have a negative test result:

Travelers who only transit by air and who remain exclusively in the transit zone without entering Belgian territory as far as the travelers are not required to have a negative PCR test result to continue their journey. The travelers must be in possession of a confirmed connecting flight ticket. If a negative PCR test result is required by the final destination, the travelers must

already be in possession of the negative PCR test result before arriving in Belgium. It's not possible to have a PCR-test in Belgium because the entry conditions are not fulfilled.

Tests:

- ✓ the document must be in paper or electronic format with immediate possibility to consult.
- ✓ The document must be produced in Dutch, French, German or English.
- ✓ The document produced by the traveler must contain the following information:
 - The result of this test must be negative.
 - The date of the sample must be clearly indicated: the document is valid for 48 hours from this date.
 - Only PCR tests for SARS CoV-2 with the PCR mention are accepted.
 - The analysis must have been carried out in an official laboratory in the country from which the traveler comes and certified by a doctor or pharmacist biologist (equivalent INAMI number).
- ✓ The following tests are not accepted:
 - RT-LAMP;
 - Rapid antigenic tests;
 - Serological tests.

4. Sworn Statement

The passenger is obliged to fill in and sign the digital or paper version of the "Sworn Statement". The passenger can find the "Sworn Statement" on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/travels/>. The "Sworn Statement" is linked to the PLF. The "Sworn Statement" must be supported by the necessary supporting documents. If a passenger has not completed the "Sworn Statement", the transporter is demanded to deny boarding.

I remind you that a passenger can still be refused to enter the territory, if he/she doesn't fulfill the entry conditions according to Article 3 of the law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, the sojourn, the establishment and the removal of foreigners.

The conditions for entry into the Schengen area must be met.

Health measures in Belgium:

The traveler has to respect the sanitary measures taken by Belgium. Therefore, he/she must keep updated on the evolution of the health situation in Belgium on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/>

1. Quarantine:

Until 01/03/2021 each person who stayed at least 48 hours in a red zone is subject to a quarantine measure which can be ended through a negative PCR-test on day 7 of the quarantine. This measure applies to residents and non-residents.

The quarantine ends upon receipt of the negative result of the test on day 7. If the test shows positive, the person in question must undergo self-isolation for at least 10 days.

2. Test:

On arrival in Belgium from a red zone, a test on day 1 and on day 7 is mandatory. Visitors who are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or who have been in a red zone abroad for less than 48 hours will not be asked to have themselves tested or to go into quarantine. As of 2 January 2021, people will receive a text message on their arrival, allowing them to get a

test at a test center.

Remarque: If a person travels to another country via Belgium, the person must also respect the health measures of that country.

Travelling to Belgium from a third country (a country that is not a member of the EU nor of the Schengen area)

Travelling from Belgium to a third country (a country that is not a member of the EU nor of the Schengen area)

Non-essential travels to Belgium are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence abroad.
Non-essential travels abroad are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence in Belgium.

Annex 3 of the Ministerial order of 26.01.2021: List of essential travels applicable to persons who have not the nationality of the EU or the Schengen zone or have not their primary residence in a country of the EU, the Schengen zone or a safe country (Australia, South Korea, Japan, Rwanda, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand). The following travels are considered as an essential travel:

1. Professional travels of health professionals, health researchers and elderly care professionals;
2. Professional travels of frontier workers;
3. Professional travels of seasonal workers in agriculture;
4. Professional travels of transport personnel;
5. Travels of diplomats, staff of international organizations, persons invited by international organization whose physical presence is required for the well-functioning of these organizations, professional travels of military personnel and humanitarian aid workers and civil protection personnel, in the exercise of their functions;
6. Passengers in transit outside the Schengen zone and the European Union;
7. A travel for compelling family reasons, i.e.
 - A travel justified by family reunification, as defined in the Law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of aliens;
 - A visit to a spouse or partner who does not live under the same roof, insofar as the stable and long-term character of the relationship can be proven;
 - A travel in the context of co-parenting (including medical treatment within the framework of medically assisted procreation);
 - A travel in the context of a funeral or cremation of first-and second degree relatives;
 - A travel in the context of a civil or religious marriage of first-and second degree relatives;
8. Professional travels of seafarers;
9. A travel for humanitarian reasons, in particular:
 - A travel for compelling medical reasons or to pursue urgent medical care;
 - A travel to provide assistance or care to an elderly, minor, disabled or vulnerable person;
10. A study-related travel, in particular a travel by pupils, students and trainees who are undergoing training as part of their studies and researches with a hosting agreement;
11. A travel of skilled third-country workers if their employment is necessary from an economic perspective and the work cannot be postponed, including a travel by professional sportsmen and sportswomen with elite sport status, cultural sector professionals and journalist travelling for work;
A travel of persons who come to work as an employee in Belgium, including au pairs, whatever the duration of this activity, provided that they are authorized by the competent Region (work permit or proof that the conditions of an exemption are met) ;
A travel of persons who come to work as an employee in Belgium, including au pairs, whatever the duration of this activity, provided that they are authorized by the competent Region (work permit or proof that the conditions of an exemption are met) ;

Which documents should a passenger have in his possession by boarding?

1. Travel Documents
2. Visa: nationalities subjected to visa requirements
3. Essential Travel Certificate
4. PLF (Passenger Locator Form)
5. Negative PCR test result
6. Sworn Statement

1. Travel Documents

Valid passport, valid identity card, valid travel document, valid visa or valid residence permit

Remarque: the nationality/the name/the date of birth on the passport must correspond to the nationality/the name/the date of birth on the residence permit

2. Visa: nationalities subjected to visa requirements

- Visa issued before March 18, 2020 by the Belgian embassy/consulate
If a passenger is in possession of a visa type C – issued before 18 March 2020 by the Belgian embassy or consulate, the person must also be in possession of an *essential travel certificate* (original). This certificate is issued by the Belgian embassy or consulate. On the basis of the “essential travel certificate”, the person can travel to Belgium.
- Visa issued after March 18, 2020 by the Belgian embassy/consulate
If a passenger is in possession of a visa type C – issued after 18 March 2020 by the Belgian embassy/consulate – the person can travel to Belgium.
- Valid visa C issued by another Schengen State – stay in Belgium
If a person is in possession of a valid "C" visa issued by another Schengen State and wishes to travel to Belgium, the person must travel with the necessary documents. The person must travel with an “essential travel certificate – issued by the Belgian embassy/consulate” to avoid problems during boarding.
- Valid visa C issued by another Schengen State – transit via Belgium
If a person travels to another Schengen State via Belgium, the person must be authorized to enter that Member State. The person can do this with a verbal note from the embassy of that Member State or with individualized proof from those authorities confirming that the person can travel there. If the person doesn't have such a document, it will be up to the Belgian immigration authorities to determine whether the person can travel via Belgium.

3. Essential Travel Certificate

Persons who are not subjected to the visa requirements (visa type C) must be in possession of an “Essential Travel Certificate – issued by the Belgian embassy/consulate”. On the basis of the “essential travel certificate”, the person can travel to Belgium.

4. PLF

Every passenger, regardless of the nationality, who takes an Extra-Schengen flight to Belgium is obliged to complete the PLF before departure and to present it to the carrier. The PLF exists in a paper version and in an electronic version. If the passenger has completed the electronic version, the passenger receives a QR code as proof that he/she has completed the PLF. The PLF is automatically forwarded to the appropriate department. The electronic form also includes the option of voluntarily filling in a questionnaire containing a self-assessment of the risk of contamination. On this basis, an SMS is sent with the measures to be followed.

After sending in the PLF, the traveler will receive a confirmation receipt by e-mail or SMS with a QR-code, and details on the measures to be taken.

If it's not possible for the passenger to use the electronic version PLF, the passenger is obliged to complete and sign the paper version PLF.

If a passenger does not complete the PLF, the airline is demanded to deny boarding.

If a passenger did not complete the PLF and boarded the plane, the Belgian authorities can refuse the access on the Belgian territory.

On arrival, the passenger must give the paper version PLF to the authorities competent for border control (Federal Police). This is part of the border control procedure. Therefore, your company should not collect the PLF on the aircraft, as the authorities competent for border control don't know if the passenger has completed the PLF .

Nevertheless, the traveler must complete the PLF in all the situations described on the PLF and carry the proof of introduction of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours. If it is not possible to obtain such proof, the traveler is required to carry a copy of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours.

5. Negative PCR test result

All non-residents in Belgium, from the age of 12 years, arriving on Belgian territory, coming from a red zone must have a negative PCR-test result based on a test carried out at the earliest 72 hours prior to departure. If necessary, the transporter is obliged to check that passengers present a negative PCR-test result before boarding. In absence of a negative test result, the transporter is obliged to refuse boarding.

Exceptions: the following travelers are not required to have a negative test result:

Travelers who only transit by air and who remain exclusively in the transit zone without entering Belgian territory as far as the travelers are not required to have a negative PCR test result to continue their journey. The travelers must be in possession of a confirmed connecting flight ticket. If a negative PCR test result is required by the final destination, the travelers must already be in possession of the negative PCR test result before arriving in Belgium. It's not possible to have a PCR-test in Belgium because the entry conditions are not fulfilled.

Tests:

- ✓ the document must be in paper or electronic format with immediate possibility to consult.
- ✓ The document must be produced in Dutch, French, German or English.
- ✓ The document produced by the traveler must contain the following information:
 - The result of this test must be negative.
 - The date of the sample must be clearly indicated: the document is valid for 48 hours from this date.
 - Only PCR tests for SARS CoV-2 with the PCR mention are accepted.
 - The analysis must have been carried out in an official laboratory in the country from which the traveler comes and certified by a doctor or pharmacist biologist (equivalent INAMI number).
- ✓ The following tests are not accepted:
 - RT-LAMP;
 - Rapid antigenic tests;
 - Serological tests.

6. Sworn Statement

The passenger is obliged to fill in and sign the digital or paper version of the "Sworn Statement". The passenger can find the "Sworn Statement" on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/travels/>. The "Sworn Statement" is linked to the PLF. The "Sworn Statement" must be supported by the necessary supporting documents. If a

passenger has not completed the “Sworn Statement”, the transporter is demanded to deny boarding.

I remind you that a passenger can still be refused to enter the territory, if he/she doesn't fulfill the entry conditions according to Article 3 of the law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, the sojourn, the establishment and the removal of foreigners.

The conditions for entry into the Schengen area must be met.

Health measures in Belgium:

The traveler has to respect the sanitary measures taken by Belgium. Therefore, he/she must keep updated on the evolution of the health situation in Belgium on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/>

3. Quarantine:

Until 01/03/2021 each person who stayed at least 48 hours in a red zone is subject to a quarantine measure which can be ended through a negative PCR-test on day 7 of the quarantine. This measure applies to residents and non-residents.

The quarantine ends upon receipt of the negative result of the test on day 7. If the test shows positive, the person in question must undergo self-isolation for at least 10 days.

4. Test:

On arrival in Belgium from a red zone, a test on day 1 and on day 7 is mandatory. Visitors who are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or who have been in a red zone abroad for less than 48 hours will not be asked to have themselves tested or to go into quarantine. As of 2 January 2021, people will receive a text message on their arrival, allowing them to get a test at a test center.

Remarque: All travelers who are coming from the UK, South Africa and South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, Falkland Islands, French Guyana, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands) travel to Belgium are subject to a quarantine measure of 10 days, as well as a test on day 1 and day 7.

Remarque: If a person travels to another country via Belgium, the person must also respect the health measures of that country.

Travelling to Belgium from a country considered safe by Belgium Travelling from Belgium to a country considered safe by Belgium

Safe countries: people residing in Australia, South Korea, Japan, Rwanda, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand.

Non-essential travels to Belgium are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence abroad. Non-essential travels abroad are prohibited for persons who have their primary residence in Belgium.

Annex 2 of the Ministerial order of 26.01.2021: List of essential travels applicable to persons with the nationality of the EU or the Schengen zone or having their primary residence in a country of the EU, the Schengen zone or a safe country (Australia, South Korea, Japan, Rwanda, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand). The following travels are considered as an essential travel:

1. A travel for purely professional reasons, including a travel by professional sportsmen and sportswomen with elite sport status, cultural sector professionals and journalist travelling for work
2. A travel undertaken by diplomats, ministers, Heads of State and Government; a travel undertaken by staff of international organizations and institutions and people invited by international organizations and institutions whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those organizations and institutions; a travel undertaken by staff of diplomatic and consular posts and by people invited by these posts whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those posts; a travel undertaken by members of the European Parliament when performing their duties;
3. A travel for compelling family reasons, i.e.
 - A travel justified by family reunification, as defined in the Law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of aliens;
 - A visit to a spouse or partner who does not live under the same roof, insofar as the stable and long-term character of the relationship can be proven;
 - A travel in the context of co-parenting;
 - A travel in the context of a funeral or cremation of first-and second degree relatives or next of kin, insofar as plausible evidence can be provided of the stable and long-term character of the relationship with the next of kin;
 - A travel in the context of a civil or religious marriage of first-and second degree relatives or next of kin;
4. A travel for humanitarian reasons, in particular:
 - A travel for medical reasons or to continue medical treatment;
 - A travel to provide assistance or care to an elderly, minor, disabled or vulnerable person;
 - Palliative a care visit;
5. A study-related travel, in particular a travel by pupils, students and trainees who are undergoing training as part of their studies and researches with a hosting agreement;
6. A travel to a neighboring country by a resident of a border municipality and the adjacent neighboring municipalities as part of their everyday activities that are also allowed and necessary in the country of their primary residence; a travel to a neighboring country by a resident of a border area as part of their everyday activities that are also allowed and necessary in the country of their primary residence, insofar as plausible evidence can be provided;
7. A travel to take care of animals;
8. A travel in the context of a legal obligation, insofar as it is necessary and cannot be done online;
9. A travel to have urgent repairs carried out in the context of vehicle safety;
10. A travel in the context of moving house;

11. A transit travel;

Which documents should a passenger have in his possession by boarding?

1. Travel Documents
2. PLF (Passenger Locator Form)
3. Sworn Statement

1. Travel Documents

Valid passport, valid identity card, valid travel document, valid visa or valid residence permit

Remarque: the nationality/the name/the date of birth on the passport must correspond to the nationality/the name/the date of birth on the residence permit

2. PLF

Every passenger, regardless of the nationality, who takes an Extra-Schengen flight to Belgium is obliged to complete the PLF before departure and to present it to the carrier. The PLF exists in a paper version and in an electronic version. If the passenger has completed the electronic version, the passenger receives a QR code as proof that he/she has completed the PLF. The PLF is automatically forwarded to the appropriate department. The electronic form also includes the option of voluntarily filling in a questionnaire containing a self-assessment of the risk of contamination. On this basis, an SMS is sent with the measures to be followed. After sending in the PLF, the traveler will receive a confirmation receipt by e-mail or SMS with a QR-code, and details on the measures to be taken.

If it's not possible for the passenger to use the electronic version PLF, the passenger is obliged to complete and sign the paper version PLF.

If a passenger does not complete the PLF, the airline is demanded to deny boarding.

If a passenger did not complete the PLF and boarded the plane, the Belgian authorities can refuse the access on the Belgian territory.

On arrival, the passenger must give the paper version PLF to the authorities competent for border control (Federal Police). This is part of the border control procedure. Therefore, your company should not collect the PLF on the aircraft, as the authorities competent for border control don't know if the passenger has completed the PLF .

Nevertheless, the traveler must complete the PLF in all the situations described on the PLF and carry the proof of introduction of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours. If it is not possible to obtain such proof, the traveler is required to carry a copy of the completed PLF with him/her throughout the journey to the final destination in Belgium and for the next 48 hours.

3. Sworn Statement

The passenger is obliged to fill in and sign the digital or paper version of the "Sworn Statement". The passenger can find the "Sworn Statement" on the website www.info-coronavirus.be . The "Sworn Statement" is linked to the PLF. The "Sworn Statement" must be supported by the necessary supporting documents. If a passenger has not completed the "Sworn Statement", the transporter is demanded to deny boarding.

I remind you that a passenger can still be refused to enter the territory, if he/she doesn't fulfill the entry conditions according to Article 3 of the law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, the sojourn, the establishment and the removal of foreigners.

The conditions for entry into the Schengen area must be met.

Health measures in Belgium:

The traveler has to respect the sanitary measures taken by Belgium. Therefore, he/she must keep updated on the evolution of the health situation in Belgium on the website <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/>