

Travelling to Belgium: persons who have the nationality of or their main residence in an EU – or Schengen Member State

There are no longer any specific travel restrictions for persons who have the nationality of or their main residence in an EU – or Schengen Member State

(Non) essential travels are allowed to Belgium for the following persons:

- persons who have the nationality of an EU- or Schengen Member State
- third country nationals in possession of a valid residence permit issued by a Schengen State or a valid visa type D

Travelling to Belgium: persons who have their main residence in a third country included on the “white list”

There are no longer any specific travel restrictions for persons who have their main residence in a third country included on the “white list” (Argentine, Australia, Bahrein, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kuwait, Macao, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi-Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates Uruguay)

(Non) essential travels are allowed to Belgium for the following persons:

- persons who have their main residence in a third country included on the “white list” (Argentine, Australia, Bahrein, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kuwait, Macao, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi-Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay)
- These persons must still fulfill the entry conditions upon arrival in Belgium.

Travelling to Belgium: persons who have not the nationality of or their main residence in an EU – or Schengen Member State

A distinction is made between people who are vaccinated and people who are not vaccinated.

1. Persons who are vaccinated

There are no longer any specific travel restrictions for persons who have not the nationality of or their main residence in an EU – or Schengen Member State **AND** who are in possession of a “Certificate of vaccination” (fully vaccination/+2 weeks) before arrival in Belgium

(Non) essential travels are allowed to Belgium for the following persons:

- persons who have not the nationality of or their main residence in an EU – or Schengen Member State **AND** who are in possession of a “Certificate of vaccination” (fully vaccination/+2 weeks) before arrival in Belgium
- Persons who are visa waived, must not be in possession anymore of an “Essential Travel Certificate – issued by the Belgian embassy/consulate”

2. Persons who are not vaccinated

Non-essential travels to Belgium are still prohibited.

Essential travels to Belgium are allowed, but these persons must be in possession of:

- visa issued after March 18, 2020 by the Belgian embassy/consulate
- visa issued before March 18, 2020 by the Belgian embassy/consulate AND an “Essential Travel Certificate – issued by the Belgian embassy/consulate”
- “Essential Travel Certificate – issued by the Belgian embassy” : persons who are not subjected to the visa requirements (visa type C)
- valid visa C issued by another Schengen State – stay in Belgium – AND an “Essential Travel Certificate – issued by the Belgian embassy/consulate”
- valid visa C issued by another Schengen State – transit via Belgium – AND a verbal note from the embassy of that Member State or with individualized proof from those authorities

Remark: *An essential travel certificate is not required if it is clear from the documents in the traveler's possession that the travel is essential. For instance: seafarers (seaman's book), transit passengers (plane ticket), diplomats in the exercise of their functions (diplomatic passport).*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

EPLF (electronic version)

Every passenger, regardless of the nationality, who takes an Intra/Extra-Schengen flight to Belgium is obliged to complete this form "Public Health Passenger Locator Form (EPLF)" before departure.

Travel by minors

Children under the age of 18 can travel with their vaccinated parents or guardians without an "essential travel certificate". This is considered as an essential: a certificate is not required if the essential character of the travel appears from the official documents in the possession of the traveler. The parent / guardian-child relationship must, where applicable, be clear in official documents.

Children under the age of 18 should not be in possession of a vaccination certificate when traveling with an attendant who is in possession of a vaccination certificate.

Children under the age of 18 who are traveling alone or who are not accompanied by parent (s) / guardian, need an "essential travel certificate".

Attention,

Children under the age of 12 years are totally exempt from PCR testing but must follow the same quarantine rules as their parents.

Children over the age of 12 years shall follow their own testing and quarantine rules, including having a prior PCR test from a red zone.

Vaccination certificates/test certificate/recovery certificate

15 ° "vaccination certificate": a digital COVID vaccination certificate from the EU or a vaccination certificate issued by a non-EU third country, considered as equivalent by the European Commission on the basis of the implementing acts or by Belgium on the basis of bilateral agreements, proving that all doses provided for in the package leaflet against the SARS-Cov-2 virus have been administered for at least two weeks and that the vaccine is listed on the website <https://www.infocoronavirus.be/en/> of the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment.

In the absence of an equivalence decision by the European Commission, a vaccination certificate issued in a country not belonging to the European Union and containing at least the following information in Dutch, French, German or English will also be accepted:

- details that make it possible to identify the person who has been vaccinated (name, date of birth and/or ID number)
- details showing that all doses of a vaccine against the SARS-Cov-2 virus mentioned on the website "https://www.infocoronavirus.be/en/" of the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment have been administered for at least two weeks;
- the brand name and the name of the manufacturer or the marketing authorization holder of each vaccine administered. If one of the two names is not mentioned, the lot number must also be mentioned;
- the date of administration of each dose of the vaccine that has been administered;
- the name of the country, province or region where the vaccination certificate has been delivered;
- the issuer of the certificate of vaccination

As a reminder, this is an overview of the manufacturers and brands of vaccines accepted in BE for travel.

Manufacturer	Brand vaccine
Pfizer/BioNTech	Cominarty
Moderna	Spikevax
AstraZeneca/Oxford	Vaxzevria en Covishield
Johnson and Johnson	Covid-19 Vaccine Janssen

16° “Test Certificate”: an EU Digital COVID certificate or another certificate in Dutch, French, German or English, which indicates that a NAAT test (Nucleic Acid Amplification Test =PCR test) with a negative result was carried out in an official laboratory not more than 72 hours before arrival on Belgian territory, or that a RAT (Rapid Antigen Test) with a negative result was carried out by a professional not more than 36 hours before arrival on Belgian territory.

17° “Recovery Certificate:” an EU Digital COVID certificate of recovery or a certificate of recovery issued in a country not belonging to the European Union which is considered equivalent by the European Commission on the basis of the implementing acts or by Belgium on the basis of bilateral agreements.

Vaccination certificates – recognized by Belgium

Albania: from 15.09.2021

Andorra: from 15.09.2021

Faroe Islands: from 15.09.2021

Georgia: from 15.11.2021

Israel: from 15.09.2021

Moldova: from 15.11.2021

Monaco: from 15.09.2021

Morocco: from 15.09.2021

New Zealand: from 15.11.2021

North Macedonia: from 20.08.2021

Panama: from 15.09.2021

Serbia: from 15.11.2021

Turkey: from 20.08.2021

Ukraine: from 20.08.2021

United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Wales): from 12.08.2021

Persons who are travelling to Belgium must be vaccinated with a vaccine recognized by Belgium/EU. No other certificate of vaccination (from above-mentioned countries) is accepted anymore, only a certificate of vaccination with a QR code is accepted.

Use of languages

The accepted language versions of the certificates (NL, FR, DE or EN)

A vaccination certificate in another language (for example in Spanish) accompanied by a simple translation into FR, NL, DE or EN may be accepted, subject of course to checking whether the minimum mandatory information (identity, dates, number of vaccine doses), brand name or batch number, etc.) can be verified.

Remarque: 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.

Remarque "Color code of a zone):

The color code of a zone can always change during your travel (<https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/colour-codes-by-country/>)

SANITARY MEASURES: PLF, QUARANTINE, TEST

You can find this information on the following website: <https://www.info-coronavirus.be/en/travels/>

RETURN/DEPARTURE TO BELGIUM

A distinction is made between residents in Belgium and non-residents in Belgium.

1. RESIDENTS IN BELGIUM

Were you abroad for more than 48 hours? The following rules apply when you are back in Belgium.

What should I do?

1. You must complete the electronic form of the Passenger Locator Form (EPLF) within 6 months before your arrival in Belgium, even if you're fully vaccinated. The EPLF must be completed:
 - by anyone travelling – directly or indirectly -to Belgium, except:
 - if you are staying for less than 48 hours in Belgium,
 - if you have been abroad for less than 48 hours;
 - Are you traveling to Belgium by plane or boat? Then you must always fill in the EPLF, even if you are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or were abroad for less than 48 hours.
 - Are you travelling by train or bus from a country outside the EU or Schengen area? Then you must always fill in the EPLF, whether or not you are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or you were abroad for less than 48 hours.
2. Check the color code of the country you were in
3. Check which COVID certificate you have at www.covidsafe.be. In principle, you have applied for this before you left. There are three types of certificates:
 - A vaccination certificate proves that you have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19. You are fully vaccinated 2 weeks after your last vaccination dose and if the vaccine is EMA-certified or Covishield. From 1 September, vaccination certificates from non-EU countries will also be accepted in Belgium under certain conditions, pending their equivalence agreement with the EU.
 - A recovery certificate shows that you have recovered from COVID-19. You have a positive PCR test result no older than 180 days and you no longer need to isolate.
 - A test certificate is proof of a negative COVID-19 PCR test result. This test should be less than 72 hours old or RAT test result that is taken the day before or the day of arrival.

Testing or quarantine

The EPLF will take the last 14 days into account when determining quarantine, also when the zone changes color.

1. Are you travelling from a green or orange zone? You do not need to get tested or quarantine.
2. Are you travelling from a red zone in the European Union or Schengen area or from a red code white list third country?
 - Do you have a vaccination or recovery certificate? You do not need to quarantine or get tested.

- You do not have a vaccination or recovery certificate? You do not have a recent negative PCR test result less than 72 hours old or a recent RAT test result?
 - Get tested on day 1 or 2 after you return from your trip. Did you test negative? Then you can end quarantine as soon as you get your test result.
 - Get tested again on day 7.
 - Children under the age of 12 do not have to get tested, but will be quarantined when the parents are tested, pending the test results.
- You have a recent negative PCR-test result less than 72 hours old or a recent RAT result?
 - You don't have to do the test on day 1
 - Get tested on day 7
 - Children under the age of 12 do not have to get tested, but will be quarantined when the parents are tested, pending the test results.

3. Are you travelling from a red zone outside the European Union or Schengen area?

- Do you have a vaccination?
 - Get tested (PCR or RAT) on day 1 or 2 after you return from your trip. Did you test negative? Then you can end quarantine as soon as you get your test result.
 - Get tested (PCR or RAT) again on day 7.
 - Children under the age of 12 do not have to get tested, but will be quarantined when the parents are tested, pending the test results.
- You do not have a vaccination? You must quarantine for 10 days. Get tested on day 1 or 7 after you return from your trip. The quarantine may be shortened if the second test on day 7 is negative.
- This does not apply to some countries. You can find this list at info-coronavirus.be/en/colour-codes-by-country/
- In exceptional cases, you do not have to get tested and/or quarantine.
- Children under the age of 12 do not have to get tested, but will be quarantined when the parents are tested, pending the test results.

Warning: For all travelers living or staying in Brussels : if you are returning from a red zone (inside or outside the EU/Schengen) AND you do not have a vaccination or recovery certificate

- get tested on day 1 and 7 after your return and remain in quarantine until the result of the second test is known.

2. NON-RESIDENTS IN BELGIUM

You are not a Belgian resident and you are planning to stay for more than 48 hours in Belgium? The following rules apply when you are in Belgium.

What should I do?

1. You must complete the electronic form of the Passenger Locator Form (EPLF) within 6 months before your arrival in Belgium, even if you're fully vaccinated. The EPLF must be completed:
 - by anyone travelling – directly or indirectly - to Belgium, except:
 - if you are staying for less than 48 hours in Belgium,
 - if you have been abroad for less than 48 hours;
 - Are you traveling to Belgium by plane or boat? Then you must always fill in the EPLF, whether or not you are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or you were abroad for less than 48 hours.
 - Are you travelling by train or bus from a country outside the EU or Schengen area? Then you must always fill in the EPLF, whether or not you are staying in Belgium for less than 48 hours or you were abroad for less than 48 hours.

2. Check the color code of your country
3. Check which COVID certificate you have. There are three types of certificates:
 - A vaccination certificate proves that you have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19. You are fully vaccinated 2 weeks after your last vaccination dose and if the vaccine is EMA-certified or Covishield. From 1 September, vaccination certificates from non-EU countries will also be accepted in Belgium under certain conditions, pending their equivalence agreement with the EU.
 - A recovery certificate shows that you have recovered from COVID-19. You have a positive PCR test result no older than 180 days and you no longer need to isolate.
 - A test certificate is proof of a negative COVID-19 PCR test result that is less than 72 hours old or RAT test result that is taken the day before or the day of arrival.

Testing or quarantine

The EPLF will take the last 14 days into account when determining quarantine, also when the zone changes color.

1. Are you travelling from a green or orange zone? You do not need to get tested or quarantine.
2. Are you travelling from a red zone in the European Union or Schengen area or from red code white list third country?
 - Do you have a vaccination or recovery certificate? You do not need to quarantine or get tested.
 - You don't have a vaccination or recovery certificate?
 - You must do a PCR test maximum 72 hours before you are in Belgium or a RAT test the day before arrival of the day of arrival. This test must be negative.
 - On arrival in Belgium you do not have to go into quarantine.
 - Get tested again on day 7.
 - Children under the age of 12 do not have to get tested, but will be quarantined when the parents are tested, pending the test results.
3. Are you travelling from a red zone outside the European Union or Schengen area?
 - If you do not have an EU nationality or main residence you may only travel to Belgium for essential reasons or if you have an approved vaccination certificate with full vaccination.
 - Do you have a vaccination certificate?
 - Get tested (PCR or RAT) on day 1 or 2 after you arrive in Belgium.
 - You have to stay in quarantine until the negative result of your test on day 1 or 2.
 - Get tested again (PCR or RAT) on day 7.
 - You do not have a vaccination certificate?
 - If you don't have a recovery certificate neither, get tested within 72 hours before your arrival (PCR) in Belgium or with a RAT test the day before arrival or the day of arrival.
 - You must quarantine for 10 days. Get tested on day 1 and 7 (RAT or PCR) after your arrival in Belgium. The quarantine may be shortened if the second test on day 7 is negative.
 - This does not apply to some countries. You can find this list at info-coronavirus.be/en/colour-codes-by-country/
 - In exceptional cases, you do not have get tested and/or quarantine.
 - Children under the age of 12 do not have to get tested, but will be quarantined when the parents are tested, pending the test results.

Warning: For all travelers living or staying in Brussels : if you are returning from a red zone (inside or outside the EU/Schengen) AND you do not have a vaccination or recovery certificate

- get tested on day 1 and 7 after your return and remain in quarantine until the result of the second test is known.