



AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.76 Residence permits, borders and working conditions - Gaps in information

Requested by COM on 11 December 2020

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (22 in Total)

Disclaimer:

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1. Background information

The purpose of the Umbrella inform is to discuss the key issues that have arisen as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic based on information already gathered and new information to be collected. The Inform will compare and contrast the force majeure measures taken up to June/July 2020, based on the information already collected, with measures in place at a point in time as of 31 December 2020 in order to assess whether have policies evolved or not. The purpose is not to provide a timeline of developments but to highlight changes.

The Inform will discuss what are the challenges still faced by Member States at 31 December 2020, and whether or not any lessons have been learned in relation to crisis preparedness.

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This AHQ relates to the themes covered in the Inform # 1, the Working Document to support Inform # 1 and Inform # 3. It addresses gaps in the information such as: access to family reunification and general healthcare for those who no longer meet criteria due to a loss/drop in income; ensuring adequate living and working conditions for seasonal workers, in the context of public health and border control measures – quarantine/testing rules. Please also see Concept Note and overview table of themes regarding the Chapeau Inform for further background.

This AHQ counts for 2 queries.

2. Questions

1. Has your Member State amended family reunification rules for third-country nationals with a valid residence permit who no longer meet income requirements due to a drop/loss in income as a result of COVID-19?

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

2. If you answer Yes to question 1, please elaborate. If No, please indicate if a margin of discretion is applied.

3. Has your Member State ensured access to general healthcare for third-country nationals with a valid residence permit who can no longer meet health insurance requirements due to a drop/loss in income due to COVID-19?

NB: Access to COVID-19 related healthcare is not covered here.

4. What measures had your Member State in place during 2020 to ensure adequate living and working conditions for third-country national seasonal workers during the pandemic? Please highlight conditions in relation to protection of public health in your response (e.g. numbers accommodated together; social distancing etc).

5. As of 31 December 2020, please indicate the rules in your Member State regarding access to the territory and public health requirements for third-country nationals related to COVID-19: a. Border Closure: YES/NO. Until when? If you answer Yes, does there were exceptions to border closure (e.g. own nationals; transport workers etc) b. Restrictions on access to territory for specific categories/nationalities. Please list. c. Public Health requirements per category/nationality: i) Test prior to departure ii) Test on arrival iii) Type of test (antigen/PCR) iv) Quarantine period or restriction on movement


We would very much appreciate your responses by **22 January 2021**.

3. Responses

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|  | EMN NCP Austria | Yes | <p>1. No No. However, in this context, the Covid-19 assistance provided to employers/employees (so-called `Kurzarbeit`) must be mentioned. Through these measures by the federal government a drop/loss in income was avoided for a large number of persons (including third-country nationals).---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. A residence permit (for family reunification) may only be granted if the general and special conditions for granting the residence permit are continuously fulfilled. Pursuant to Art 11 para 2 Residence and Settlement Act, residence permits may only be granted if, among other things, the stay of the foreign person is not causing a financial burden on a regional authority (this is a general condition for granting a residence permit). Normally, the income from employment will act as the relevant evidence in this regard. If this income ceases to exist during the period of validity of the residence permit, the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum has to examine whether a return decision is issued as a consequence (Art 52 par 4 Aliens Police Act 2005). Art 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights must be taken into account in this context. Furthermore, the authorities are instructed to take the current situation into consideration and to take note of, for example, pledges of re-employment (see AHQ 2020.27).</p> <p>--- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> |

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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| | | | <p>3. In Austria, employed persons (among others, Art. 4 General Social Insurance Act) as well as unemployed persons (Art. 6 para 2 subpara 1 Unemployment Insurance Act 1977) are medically insured. Thus, during the (temporary, see Art. 18 Unemployment Insurance Act 1977) receipt of unemployment insurance, there is health insurance protection for regular migrants even after the loss of income / job.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. As part of the admissions procedure, wage and working conditions are put under review; in general, the employer also has to confirm the availability of a suitable accommodation. In June 2020, the Minister of Health met with representatives of the trade unions to discuss harvest work from the health perspective of the Covid-19 measures.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5.</p> <p>a) Yes. Regardless of this, people are allowed to enter the federal territory if this is enforced by constitutional and directly applicable Union and international law provisions (Art 1 para 2 COVID-19 entry regulation, FLG . II Nr. 445/2020 in the version of FLG . II Nr. 563/2020). The current regulations are in force until March 31, 2021.</p> <p>b, c) The mentioned regulation makes a distinction with regard to entry into</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Entry from EU / EEA countries, Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, the Vatican and the United Kingdom on the one hand, and2. Entry from other states and territories on the other hand (Art. 4 and 5). <p>Ad 1: Persons from EU / EEA countries as well as from Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, the Vatican and the United Kingdom are allowed to enter the country without restrictions if they are entering from a country or territory named in Annex A and upon entry make credible that they have stayed exclusively in Austria or in a country or territory mentioned in Annex A within the last ten days (Art 4).</p> <p>Annex A includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Australia |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finland - Iceland - Ireland - Japan - New Zealand - Norway - Republic of Korea - Uruguay - Vatican <p>Otherwise, individuals must immediately commence a ten-day quarantine. The quarantine is deemed to have ended if a molecular biological test for SARS-CoV-2 or an antigen test for SARS-CoV-2 is carried out at the earliest on the fifth day after entry and the test result is negative. The costs for the test are to be borne by the individual (Art 4 para 2).</p> <p>Exceptions (Art 4 para 3) exist, among others, for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - humanitarian forces - People who enter for business purposes - Foreigners if they have a photo ID for holders of privileges and immunities (Art 95 Aliens Police Act 2005) with a medical certificate. If the medical certificate cannot be presented, a ten-day quarantine must be commenced immediately. If a molecular biological test for SARS-CoV-2 or an antigen test for SARS-CoV-2 carried out during this time is negative, the quarantine is deemed to have ended. The costs for the test are to be borne by the individual. <p>Ad 2: A further distinction is made in connection with entry from other countries and territories. Persons from another state or territory mentioned in Annex A may enter without restriction if they can credibly demonstrate upon entry that they have stayed exclusively in Austria or in a state or territory mentioned in Annex A within the last ten days (Art. 5 para 2).</p> <p>Entry from any other state or territory other than that specified in Annex A is not permitted and entry must be prohibited in this case (Art. 5 para 3). In this case, entry is only permitted for specific reasons, for example (Art. 5 para 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Austrian citizens, EU / EEA citizens and people who live with them in the same household or |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreigners, if they have a visa D issued by Austria, - Persons who are entitled to stay in Austria on the basis of a residence permit, a residence title or documentation of the right of residence under the Settlement and Residence Act. <p>These persons must also present a medical certificate upon entry. If this is not possible, the above-mentioned provisions (Art. 4 para 2) on quarantine apply. In addition, Art. 4 para 3 (see above) also applies to the persons named there when entering from a country or territory other than that specified in Annex A (Art. 5 para 5). These regulations came into force on December 19, 2020.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> |
|  | <p>EMN NCP Belgium</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. A margin of discretion is applied: if the sponsor is currently faced with a (temporary) drop/loss in income as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, the administration will take into account the income before the crisis. If the income was stable, regular and sufficient in March 2020, the income requirement will be considered fulfilled. If the income was already insufficient before the crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic will not be taken into account as a justification for the loss of income. 3. In Belgium, access to public health insurance is possible not only on the basis of work (contributions paid by the employer), but also on the basis of certain types of residence permits (for migrants registered in the national foreigner's register or population register). Persons eligible for public health insurance on the basis of their residence permit need to pay a special contribution in order to have access. The exact amount of this contribution depends on the person's income; persons identified as being in need are exempted from the requirement to pay a contribution. <p>Persons who can no longer meet the public health insurance requirements, will maintain their right to health insurance until 31 December of the next year. Therefore, persons who can no longer meet the requirements due to a COVID-19 related drop or loss in income in the course of 2020 or 2021, will remain entitled to public health insurance and have regular access to health care until 31.12.2021 or 31.12.2022 respectively.</p> |

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| | | | <p>4. In 2020, Belgium did not adopt any measures specifically targeting third-country national seasonal workers. As other employers in Belgium, employers of these seasonal workers had to guarantee compliance with the general sanitary measures and social distancing rules.</p> <p>5. a. No. b. In line with the Council Recommendations on the temporary restriction on non-essential travel into the EU and the possible lifting of such restrictions, the Belgian government decided to allow non-essential travel to Belgium for residents of a certain number of countries. As of 28 October 2020, these are Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand. Residents from these countries can travel to Belgium under the same visa conditions as before the COVID-19 crisis. Foreign nationals coming from other non-EU countries may only travel to Belgium for an essential reason. c. The specific requirements for travelers depend on the zone they are travelling from, on the basis of a list established and frequently updated by the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs (green and orange zones v. red zones). i) As of 25 December 2020, non-residents travelling to Belgium from a red zone need to have taken a negative test at the earliest 72 hours prior to their departure. ii) Persons travelling to Belgium and staying for more than 48 hours need to fill in a “Public Health Passenger Locator Form” in the 48 hours prior to their arrival in Belgium. If these persons are considered to be high-risk contacts, they need to quarantine and take a test on day 7 of the quarantine period. Upon return from a red zone, it is mandatory to quarantine and get tested. iii) PCR is required for tests prior to departure; both PCR and antigen tests are conducted in Belgium. iv) see ii).</p> |
|  | <p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. No 2. N/A</p> |

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| | | | <p>3. There is not specific legislative regulation concerning the access to general healthcare for these categories of third country nationals in case of drop/loss in income due to COVID-19. The general provisions for all third country nationals are applied, including for equal treatment.</p> <p>4. All issues concerning protection of public health in Bulgaria during the pandemic situation were/are regulated by Orders of the Minister of health and are applicable for all workers in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria (nationals, EU nationals, third country nationals etc.). There are no additional specific provisions concerning working conditions of third-country seasonal workers.</p> <p>5. All issues concerning rules for access of third-country nationals to the territory and the protection of public health in Bulgaria during the pandemic situation were/are regulated by Orders of the Minister of health – the last Order is RD01-725 from 25.12.2020.</p> <p>A temporary ban on entering the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria through all border crossings, by air, sea, rail and road transport of all persons arriving at the point of departure from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was introduced from 00:00h on 24.12.2020 until January 31, 2021.</p> <p>A number of exceptions of the abovementioned prohibition shall be applied for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bulgarian citizens and foreigners residing for long-term or permanently on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the members of their families;• medical specialists, medical researchers, social workers and their supervisors when the purpose of the trip is related to pursuing profession;• workers involved in the supply of medicinal products, medical devices and personal protective equipment, medical equipment, including its instalment and maintenance;• transport staff engaged in the international carriage of passengers and goods, aircraft crews, persons engaged in technical aircraft maintenance, and other transport personnel at necessity, including crews of vessels and persons engaged in vessel maintenance;• officials, heads of state, members of governments etc. and the members of their delegations, as well as diplomats, members of the administrative and technical staff of foreign missions, employees of international organizations, military personnel, security and public order officers, and humanitarian workers in the performance of their duties, as well as the members of their families;• persons travelling for humanitarian reasons; |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representatives of the trade, economic and investment activities and persons, directly related to: construction, maintenance, operation and provision of the safety of the strategic and critical infrastructure of the Republic of Bulgaria, implementation of projects certified under the Investment Promotion Act, analyzes by projects of potential investors and other activities relevant to the economy of the country, certified by a letter from the Minister of Economy or another Minister responsible for the relevant activity, as well as persons involved in shipbuilding and ship repair, as well as members of their families. The letter of the relevant minister is presented to the border control authorities; • seasonal agricultural and tourism workers; • the persons transiting through the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, when the immediate departure from the territory of the Republic can be guaranteed. <p>Upon arrival on the territory of the country, the persons shall be placed under quarantine for a period of 10 days. For the persons who arrive on the territory of the country by air a rapid antigen test for COVID-19 is carried out at the relevant airport from border health control authorities. In case of a negative test result it is issued a prescription for quarantine for a period of 10 days, and in case of a positive result - a prescription for placement under mandatory isolation for period of 14 days. Of these requirements are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • officials, heads of state, members of governments etc. and the members of their delegations who present a document showing negative result from a test on the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method for the detection of COVID-19 conducted up to 48 hours before entering the country; • drivers of lorries in transit through the country or who perform loading and unloading activities in the country during international transportation of goods and commodities; • members of the crews of vessels in case they do not leave the vessel for the period of stay; • crew members of an aircraft flying from and to airports for public use on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and the persons engaged in aircraft maintenance, if not leave the aircraft, except for mandatory pre-flight training, their residence time until the departure of the next scheduled flight does not exceed 12 o'clock; • transiting through the territory of the country. |
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|  | <p>EMN NCP Croatia</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. If a person is insured through an employer, health care for third-country nationals is insured to the same extent as for all insured citizens of the Republic of Croatia. A foreigner who has not paid the contribution for compulsory health insurance, for at least 30 days has limited scope of rights from compulsory health insurance to the right to emergency medical care. Emergency medical care means the provision of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures that are necessary to eliminate the immediate dangers to life and health. The costs of emergency medical care to foreigners who are obliged to pay costs of health care and from whom it is not possible to collect the costs within the legally prescribed period are covered from the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>4. Ministry of the Interior had not taken any special measures but the employers are obliged to adhere to the general epidemiological measures prescribed by the Croatian Institute of Public Health and Civil Protection Headquarter.</p> <p>5. Yes. All issues concerning rules for access of third-country nationals to the territory and the protection of public health in the Republic of Croatia during the pandemic was regulated by the Civil Protection Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia. On 30 November, the Civil Protection Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia made a decision on the temporary prohibition and restrictions on crossing borders of the republic of Croatia. The current regulations are in force until 28 February 2021. The entry ban does not apply to persons coming from the Member States of the European Union or the Schengen area, who are on the green list of the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control. Passengers from green regions, who have transited through other countries without delay, must prove at the border crossing that they have not stayed in the transit areas and in that case they are not subject to the prohibition of crossing. The following categories of passengers from the Member States of the European Union or the Schengen area, are an exception to the ban on crossing border crossings who will be allowed to enter without a PCR test if they come from countries on the red list of the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control:</p> |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -workers or self-employed persons performing key tasks, including health workers, frontier and posted workers and seasonal workers as specified in the Guidelines on the Free Movement of Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic, provided they do not stay in the Republic of Croatia or outside Croatia for longer than 12 hours; - pupils, students and interns who travel abroad every day, provided that they do not stay in the Republic of Croatia or outside the Republic of Croatia for more than 12 hours; - seafarers and workers in the transport sector or transport service providers, including drivers of goods vehicles transporting goods for use in the territory of the country and those only in transit; - diplomats, staff of international organizations and persons receiving a call from international organizations and whose physical presence is necessary for the functioning of those organizations and military personnel, police officers, civil protection personnel and humanitarian personnel, in the performance of their duties; - persons traveling for family or business reasons, including journalists in the performance of their duties; - passengers in transit, with the obligation to leave the Republic of Croatia within 12 hours of entry; - patients traveling for necessary health reasons. <p>Persons coming directly from the countries and / or regions of the European Union or the Schengen area, which are not on the green list and are not considered as exceptions, will be allowed to enter the Republic of Croatia with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presentation of a negative PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 that is not older than 48 hours; - PCR testing for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival in the Republic of Croatia and self-isolation until the arrival of a negative finding. <p>Citizens of the Member States of the European Union or the Member States of the Schengen area and the Schengen countries, as well as members of their families and third-country nationals who are long-term residents pursuant to Council Directive 2003/109 / EC of 25 November 2003 countries of long-term residence and persons entitled to reside under other EU directives or national law or who have national long-term visas, if they come from third countries, entry into the Republic of Croatia shall be granted if they present negative PCR test not older than 48 hours and the testing is being performed in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>Third-country nationals traveling from third countries may enter the Republic of Croatia if they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health professionals, health researchers and care workers for the elderly; - border workers; - staff in the transport sector; |
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| | | | <p>- diplomats, staff of international organizations and persons receiving a call from international organizations and whose physical presence is necessary for the proper functioning of those organizations, military and police personnel, humanitarian workers and civil protection personnel in the performance of their duties;</p> <p>- passengers in transit, with the obligation to leave the Republic of Croatia within 12 hours;</p> <p>- persons traveling for education;</p> <p>- sailors;</p> <p>- persons traveling for urgent personal/family reasons, business reasons or who have another economic interest.</p> <p>Sailors and persons travelling for urgent personal/family reasons, business reasons or who have another economic interest will be allowed to enter the Republic of Croatia with the presentation of a negative PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 that is not older than 48 hours or a PCR testing for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival in the Republic of Croatia and self-isolation until the arrival of a negative finding.</p> <p>When crossing the border crossings of the Republic of Croatia and staying in the Republic of Croatia, all persons are obliged to adhere to epidemiological measures and general and special recommendations and instructions of the Croatian Institute of Public Health.</p> |
|  | <p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No. There has been no policy change, due to the pandemic. 3. In Cyprus, all TCNs with a valid residence permit have access to National Health System, irrespectively to their income. 4. No specific measures have been introduced. 5. a. No. b. and c. All countries are divided in 3 categories (https://cyprusflightpass.gov.cy/en/country-categories) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For countries in category A, access is granted to all persons without further health requirements. |


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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For countries in category B, access is granted to all persons, with the requirement of a negative PCR test, maximum 72 hours prior of the arrival and the obligation for 14 days self-isolation, if they stay more than 4 days in Cyprus. The self-isolation may be limited to 10 days, if the persons concerned has a negative pcr test on the 10th day. • For countries in category C, the following persons can be granted access to Cyprus <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cypriot citizens permanently residing in the Republic of Cyprus and members of their families (their alien spouses and under-age) 2. Persons legally residing in the Republic 3. Persons entitled to enter the Republic under the Vienna Convention 4. First degree relatives of persons who reside legally in the Republic and/or are economically active in the Republic (spouse, children, parents) for family reunion purposes 5. Persons, regardless of nationality, whose arrival in the Republic is necessary for the purpose of implementing public projects or for honouring other important professional commitments 6. Domestic Workers or Workers that have already been granted an approval for any other work in the Republic by the competent Ministry or Department 7. Workers in Agriculture and Livestock field 8. Athletes/ Referees/ Supporting personnel, participating in professional sport activities and for Athletic Reasons 9. Changes of aircraft crews in the case where they are travelling as passengers for replacement purposes 10. Seafarers for the purpose of crew change or repatriation <p>Citizens arriving from Category C countries will be under compulsory self-isolation for 14 days, according to the instructions and the precautionary and self-protection measures of the Ministry of Health, regardless of whether the result of the COVID-19 laboratory test is negative, either at their residence or in case they do not have a residence in the Republic of Cyprus, at a place that will be indicated to them by the Republic of Cyprus or They will be under compulsory self-isolation for 10 days in case they will repeat a COVID-19 molecular test on the 10th day of their self-isolation, with a negative result, at their own expense. The compulsory self-isolation will be according to the instructions, and the precautionary and self-protection measures of the Ministry of Health. Persons falling under category 6 and 7 are obliged to spend self-isolation in designated by the Republic of Cyprus hotels.</p> <p>Finally for persons arriving from UK (currently under category C) the following health measures apply</p> |
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| | | | <p>a) All pax will be transferred to hotels provided by the Republic for a compulsory 7-day self-isolation. Persons under the age of 18 may self-isolate at their homes. There is the option to stay in isolation in the hotels if they are travelling with their parents/guardians or if this is not possible, they may self-isolate at their homes.</p> <p>b) On the 7th day all pax will undergo a new molecular test and if they receive a negative result, they will continue their self-isolation at home for another 3 days (total self-isolation days: 10).</p> <p>c) On the 10th day pax with no symptoms will automatically be released. In case symptoms occur, pax shall consult their GP for medical guidance.</p> |
|  | EMN NCP Czech Republic | Yes | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Seasonal workers as well as their employers have to comply with general conditions stated by the respective law (inter alia, minimal living space for each accommodated person in m2). According to the crisis-management protective measure introduced by the government/the Ministry of Health, all entities receiving foreign nationals for the economic purpose were obliged to ensure their accommodation for the entire duration of their stay in Czechia, including the place suitable for the quarantine if it would have been ordered by a Public Health Protection Authority. After the arrival of seasonal workers in the Czech Republic, they had to comply with respective hygienic conditions set by the Ministry of Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undergo the PCR test in the Czech Republic, • Respect movement restriction including the ban on access to the working place until they receive the negative testing results or undergo a quarantine if tested positive etc. • Respect protective measures on their place of work, in public transport etc. according the general conditions in the Czech Republic (valid for all public). |

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|  | <p>EMN NCP Estonia</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Yes, a margin of discretion could be applied. 3. Every person in the territory of Estonia has the right to receive emergency care. In addition, an employee working under an employment contract, recipient of employment or the service fees on the basis of a contract under the law of obligations, a member of the directing body and the controlling body of a legal person, a self-employed person and their spouses participating in their business activities, and business income tax payers are entitled to health insurance cover offered by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund. The rules of that insurance dictate that if the person should lose their job the insurance cover will terminate two months after the date of termination of work entered in the employment register for those persons insured as employees. Moreover, as of 17th of July the amendments to a regulation No. 60 of the Minister of Health and Labor of 17 December 2018 "List of health care services provided to a person not covered by health insurance" adopted on 26th of June 2020 came into force whereby persons without health insurance were allowed the access to COVID-19 diagnosing and treatment free of charge (Estonian Health Insurance Fund finances the costs). 4. Although foreigners have the right to enter Estonia for the purpose of work and study, people without symptoms may be subject to the obligation to self-isolate and mandatory Covid-19 test depending on the country from which they started their trip or countries through which they transited. The list of countries exempted from the obligation of self-isolation is available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Upon arriving to Estonia, all foreigners who come to Estonia from high-risk country or outside of Schengen to study or work must get tested for Covid-19 and stay in self-isolation for 10days. Consulting with the person, the employer or educational institution must ensure the person has the possibility of staying at their place of residence or permanent place of stay for 10 calendar days after their arrival in Estonia. After 10 days it is mandatory to get tested for the second time, and in case it is negative, working and studying is allowed. Self-isolation continues in case of positive Covid-19 test. The employer or educational institution ensures that the employee or student undergoes two SARS-CoV-2 tests. The employee and student is not allowed to start working and studying respectively for the first 10 days following their arrival in Estonia. The employee and student can start work and studies respectively from the 11th day since their arrival on the condition that their second coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 test was negative. |
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| | | | <p>5. a. Border Closure: No</p> <p>b. Restrictions on Access to territory for specific categories/nationalities: People arriving from or transiting through COVID-19 risk countries are obliged to stay in self-isolation for 10 days. The list of COVID-19 risk countries can be found on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1 September, those returning to Estonia from COVID-19 risk countries will have the opportunity to be tested for coronavirus at the airport and port in order to shorten the 10-day restriction. The person needs to take 2 tests. The first test will be taken on arrival of the person and the second test must be performed no earlier than 7 days after the results of the first test, and if it is also negative, a person can resume their daily life. This means that after two negative tests a person will not be subjected to the full 10-day period of restriction on the freedom of movement, which applies to everyone coming from high-risk countries who did not undergo testing. The list of specific professions who have the right to enter the country without the obligation to self-isolate if they do not show any signs of illness has been amended by one additional category on 28th of August 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An alien who has no symptoms and who is an employee of a foreign diplomatic mission or consular post or a member of his or her family or an alien arriving in Estonia within the framework of international military co-operation or a member of a foreign delegation attending a working meeting in Estonia at the invitation of a state or local government authority is permitted to cross the state border to enter Estonia. <p>c. Public Health requirements per category/nationality: Restriction of movement is in effect as previously described under the subsection B. From 1 September, those returning to Estonia from COVID-19 risk countries (test list is available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) will have the opportunity to be tested for coronavirus (PCR tests are used) at the airport and port in order to shorten the 10-day restriction on the freedom of movement and allow them to return to work sooner. Those returning from a risk country by land (train, car, on foot) can arrange a suitable time for testing by calling the public Testing Call Centre. Testing is free of charge for Estonian residents; foreigners can take the test at a cost of 67 euros and can pay on the spot by card. Until the test results are known, one must be in complete self-isolation. In the case of a negative test result, the person must stay in limited self-isolation for the first seven days following arrival to Estonia, i.e. the person can go to work and, for example, a shop, but unnecessary contacts must be avoided. The person should also keep their distance from others while at work. A second test must be performed no earlier than 7 days after the results of the first test, and if it is also negative, a person can resume their daily life. This means that after two negative tests a person will not be subjected to the full 10-day period of restriction on the freedom of movement, which applies to everyone coming from high-risk</p> |
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| | | | countries who did not undergo testing. The public Testing Call Centre will get in touch with a person to book a time for the second test. |
|  | EMN NCP France | Yes | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. No change on the access conditions to healthcare coverage for salaried / self employed employees even if they have a drop / loss in income since even if they become unemployed they remain covered through their health insurance. Moreover self employed persons are exceptionally authorized to apply for a temporary work permit if they conclude an employment contract (which is usually forbidden) for a maximum of 3 months in order to answer labor market needs in some activity sectors (agriculture, agro-food, distribution, etc.) and to guarantee them some income.</p> <p>Regarding irregular migrants: the new measures regarding the State Medical Aid applicable to irregular migrants which should have been in force as from 1 April 2020 were postponed. All State Medical Aid coverage which should have expired during the first lockdown (as from 12 March 2020) and between 30 October 2020 (start of the second lockdown) and 16 February 2021 were extended for 3 additional months as from their start date.</p> <p>4. As mentioned in the previous AHQ, seasonal workers were authorized to extend exceptionally the maximum duration of their stay in France from 6 months to 9 months on a 12-month basis provided they can obtain an employment contract for seasonal activity.</p> <p>Sanitary measures are requested to be strictly respected by employers : the ministries of Employment and of Agriculture with the support of the agricultural social security (MSA) have drafted and disseminated a guide explaining the applicable general sanitary measures and the organizational measures adapted to reduce the risk among employees. Among recommendations are listed :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sanitary measures applicable in the cloakrooms, in common areas and during the breaks, |


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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • several recommendations for housing (individual rooms if possible, capacity of 50% in dormitories / rooms except for families, adaptations to increase the place between beds, Plexiglass or wood screens between beds, no bunk beds, etc.) , • recommendations for work : increase the area between workers during their work, favour individual agricultural tools, reduce the number of workers on agricultural machines, organize the tasks with the same two or three persons to avoid that people mix a lot, privilege shift work, etc.) <p>It also refers to the decree of 29 October 2020 which provides applicable sanitary and quarantine rules for all workers and travellers.</p> <p>5. The external borders of the European Union and of the Schengen area remain closed for now. However, travels from non-European countries, where the epidemic is under control, and the EU are again possible as of July 1st on a differentiated and progressive basis.</p> <p>Are authorised to enter in France, travellers coming from the following countries : Australia, South Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Singapore and Thailand. Travel restrictions should be lifted for countries listed, this list being reviewed and, as the case may be, updated every two weeks.</p> <p>Travelers coming from other countries, and given the restrictions on access to metropolitan France and the overseas collectivities, have to be in possession of the “Attestation de déplacement international dérogatoire vers la France” that lists foreign nationals authorized to enter France despite the restrictions currently in force. Any person travelling from a foreign country (excluding EU Member States, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and the Vatican) must present to the transport company before boarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a negative result of an “RT-PCR COVID” virological test less than 3 days old, prior to their departure, if the traveller is aged 11 years or older. If the traveller is not in possession of these results, boarding will be refused. • a declaration on their honour certifying that the traveller does not show signs of Covid-19 and has not met persons suffering from Covid-19 within the last 14 days. This declaration will also certify that they undertake to self-isolate for 7 days on their arrival and to have an “RT-PCR COVID” virological test carried out at the end of the isolation period. • an international travel certificate which states the reason for the travel. • one or more documents showing proof of the reason for this travel. |
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| | | | <p>Where persons travel from a country where it is impossible to have “RT-PCR COVID” a virological test carried out, it is possible, provided that a negative antigenic test is available, to request an exemption from testing from the French Embassy for a compelling reason, subject to prior agreement to stay for 7 days in predetermined accommodation on arrival and to undergo an “RT-PCR COVID” virological test at the end of the isolation period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For persons who went abroad before 18 January 2021 and who are experiencing difficulties in accessing an “RT-PCR COVID” virological test locally in order to return to France, it is possible to request an exemption from testing from the French Embassy, subject to a commitment to have an “RT-PCR COVID” virological test carried out on arrival in France. • Generally speaking, travel to the Overseas territories is allowed for any reason, presenting before boarding the negative result of an “RT-PCR COVID” virological test less than 3 days old, before departure. |
|  | EMN NCP Germany | Yes | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. Yes, according to general rules a wide margin of discretion is applied.</p> <p>3. Yes, according to general social law.</p> <p>4. The employers have to ensure the hygienic safety standards, the most important ones were: As a general rule, employees working together should be living together (separation of team). Contacts should be minimized. Use of common rooms such as sanitary rooms in shifts to avoid contacts between the teams. Minimal distance of 1,5 m also while working, if this is not possible at least between the teams, The employer has to inform the local health authority and work security authority about new arrivals. The employer has to keep himself informed about the employees contact details to allow him trace contacts in case of an infection.</p> <p>5. Yes, the following nationals are exempted: own nationals, EU nationals,</p> |


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| | | | <p>Schengen associated country nationals (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland), Third country nationals from certain enumerated countries with low infection rates (list is varying, since 1 January 2021: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand) Third country nationals if they carry out a outstanding function or if there is a compelling necessity (see below b)</p> <p>For persons in compliance with passport and visa regulations, an urgent need to enter Germany is considered to be present in the following cases since 2 July: healthcare workers, health researchers and geriatric care workers, skilled and highly qualified foreign workers whose employment is necessary from an economic perspective and whose work cannot be postponed or performed abroad. freight transport and other transport personnel, seasonal workers in agriculture, seafarers in transit to a ship's port of departure or to an airport in order to return to a third country, foreign students whose course of study is not fully possible from abroad as well as trainees and third-country nationals who are entering Germany to obtain qualifications if their training or qualification programme is not fully possible from abroad, persons immigrating to Germany for the purpose of joining their families and persons visiting Germany for urgent family reasons, persons in need of international protection or protection for other humanitarian reasons, including urgent medical reasons diplomats, staff of international organisations, military personnel and humanitarian aid workers in the exercise of their functions ethnic German resettlers, passengers in transit.</p> <p>c. Public Health requirements per category/nationality:</p> <p>i) Test prior to departure</p> <p>No. Please note: Rules have been amended after 31 December 2020 – now a test has to be presented if a person</p> |
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| | | | <p>enters from a country with elevated infection risk due to a mutated version of the virus.</p> <p>ii) Test on arrival Not as a general rule, but upon request of the competent authority.</p> <p>iii) Type of test (antigen/PCR) PCR</p> <p>iv) Quarantine period or restriction on movement. There is no nationwide quarantine period, however most states apply a 10 day quarantine period.</p> |
|  | <p>EMN NCP Hungary</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. No margin of discretion is applied.</p> <p>3. No, only emergency healthcare is provided.</p> <p>The condition for a residence permit is having access to comprehensive health insurance services or that the person has the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services.</p> <p>4. No special measures were in place. Employers must ensure that seasonal workers showing symptoms of COVID are separated immediately for their co-workers.</p> <p>5. Entry restrictions are valid for indefinite time The following categories can enter Hungary without being subject to restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those crossing the border in freight traffic, • persons holding diplomatic or a diplomatic service passport or a service passport for seamen, |


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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• persons reporting to entry holding a private passport or other travel document for the purpose of official visit (the purpose of official visit shall be proved with documents),• those providing satisfactory proof while entering Hungary that they have undergone COVID-19 infection within 6 months prior to reporting to entry. <p>Foreign citizens arriving from abroad in passenger traffic – unless otherwise specified by law or government decree – shall not enter Hungary. The competent local police body located at the place of the planned entry into the territory of Hungary – in case of crossing the border at Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport the BRFK XVIII District Police Headquarters – may grant an exemption upon request.</p> <p>The police authority may allow entry if the applicant proves that the purpose of entry is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. participation in a Hungarian court or public authority proceedings and the participation is certified by a document of a Hungarian court or an authority,2. -3. receiving health care service, certified by a document issued by the health care institution or by other appropriate document,4. meeting study or exam obligations under student status certified by a document which is issued by the educational institution,5. taking part in cargo related passenger traffic if the aim of the travel is either to get to the cargo transport's point of departure, or to get home after carrying out such cargo transport duty, if certified by a document which is issued by the employer,6. participation in family events (wedding, funeral, christening),7. taking care of a relative pursuant to the Act V of 2013 on Civil Code,8. taking part in an international religious event of a special significance;9. other justifiable reasons outside that covered by point (a)-(h). |
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|  | <p>EMN NCP Ireland</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. Ireland does not participate in the EU Family Reunification Directive. The provisions of the Department of Justice Policy Document on non-EEA family reunification still apply. There has been no change in policy. However a pragmatic approach would be taken.</p> <p>3. Certain categories of third country nationals in Ireland are required to maintain private health insurance. This requirement is maintained. There is access to general emergency healthcare.</p> <p>4. Ireland does not participate in the EU Seasonal Workers Directive and does not have a seasonal work employment permit.</p> <p>5. <u>a. Border Closure:</u> No <u>b. Restrictions on access to territory for specific categories/nationalities:</u> Ban on travel from the United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland) from 21 December 2020 to 6 January 2021. Ban on travel from South Africa from 30 December 2020 to 6 January 2021. This ban was replaced with a requirement for an advance PCR test from 9 January 2021.</p> <p>Ireland operates the EU traffic lights approach. All arrivals from non-EU/EEA countries should restrict their movements (remain at home/in accommodation) for 14 days except:</p> <p>(a) International Transport Workers including workers in aviation, maritime and road haulage sectors (b) Those travelling with an essential function or need as set out in paragraph 19 of the EU Council Recommendation including:</p> <p>i. Passengers travelling for the purposes of an imperative business reason, only while carrying out that essential function ii. Passengers arriving for imperative family reasons, only while pursuing that imperative reason iii. Returning passengers who have carried out an essential function in another region, but who have otherwise restricted their movement while in that region</p> <p>Source: www.gov.ie <u>Public health requirements per category/nationality</u></p> |
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| | | | <p><u>General:</u> Arrivals are required to complete Passenger Locator Form which is available as an online form since 26 August 2020. Essential supply chain workers are not required to complete the form.</p> <p><u>Restriction on movement:</u> Arrivals from non-EU/EEA countries are advised to restrict movements for 14 days from arrival. There was no requirement for a test prior to departure up to 31 December 2020. The period of restriction on movement may be shortened if a negative PCR test is received after 5 days.</p> <p><u>Special arrangements for arrivals from UK (except Northern Ireland) or South Africa:</u> There was no requirement for a test prior to arrival up to 31 December 2020. Arrivals from the UK (except Northern Ireland) are required to self-isolate (stay in your room) for full 14 days after arrival. They are also asked to seek a PCR test after 5 days, but are still advised to remain in self-isolation for the full 14 days.</p> <p><u>Type of test:</u> Only PCR tests considered acceptable.</p> <p>Source: www.gov.ie</p> <p>Note: Considerable changes to this regime came into effect during January 2021. In particular, from 16 January 2021, all arrivals into Ireland are required to have a negative PCR test result carried out no more than 72 hours prior to arrival in Ireland. International Transport Workers are exempt.</p> |
|  | EMN NCP Italy | No | This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further. |
|  | EMN NCP Latvia | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. When examining the submission of a foreigner for the issuing or registration of a residence permit or the matter of annulling the foreigner's residence permit, the provision of the Immigration Law regarding the proof of sufficient financial means in 2020 is not applicable. This exemption shall not apply to foreigners who have submitted documents for requesting the first temporary residence permit after 10 June 2020. |

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| | | | <p>3. Residence permit without a valid health insurance is not possible as the card is issued only for a period that has been covered by health insurance. No special measures have been taken.</p> <p>4. No special measures have been taken.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>a. Yes, the carriage of passengers with State aircraft and military transport; the irregular carriage of passengers for the purposes of repatriation proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the carriage of passengers (not more than five passengers) with private air transport and business flights; the carriage of passengers (not more than five passengers) with private and recreational vessels; the irregular carriage of passengers where passengers cross the territory of the Republic of Latvia in transit; the irregular carriage of passengers which is specially organised for the delivery of employees for the fulfilment of work duties; carriage in which employees are carried on the basis of a list of employees submitted to the carrier of the employer; the irregular carriage of passengers organised specially for the transportation of athletes and sports employees to Latvia after they have participated in sports competitions abroad or to participate in an international sporting event in Latvia.</p> <p>b. From 10 June 2020, movement of persons and vehicles via border crossing points of external border of the European Union from/to the countries published on the website of the Centre in which such spread of COVID-19 infection has been registered which may cause a serious threat to the public health is prohibited, except for freight carriage. Chief of the State Border Guard or an official authorised thereby shall have the right to make exceptions for the exit of the nationals of the European Union (including Republic of Latvia), countries of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom and Swiss Confederation through the border crossing points of external border if it complies with the norms of international law, national interests of Latvia or is associated with force majeure or humanitarian considerations. That prohibition does not apply to: the nationals of the Republic of Latvia and their family members whose permanent place of residence is abroad, and also foreigners who, by crossing the territory of the Republic of Latvia in transit, are returning to the country of their permanent place of residence; the nationals of the European Union, European Economic Area, and Switzerland and their family members, and also persons who are permanently residing in these countries in order to return to their country of residence, including in the Republic of Latvia, by crossing the territory of the Republic of Latvia in transit; the citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and their family members; the employees of the transport and carriage of passengers service providers, the crews of freight or technical voyages who arrive in the Republic of Latvia or exit it upon</p> |
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| | | | <p>fulfilling work duties; foreigners the need for bringing in of whom for the fulfilment of the commitments of merchants in Latvia has been certified by the Investment and Development Agency of Latvia on the basis of the criteria referred to in Paragraph 59 of this Regulation; foreign diplomats and their family members who are crossing the territory of the Republic of Latvia in transit for the performance of the official functions, and also holders of the diplomatic passport of the Republic of Latvia, the civil servants and employees of the diplomatic and consular service and their family members who return from their service country or who need to get to their service country; the nationals of Latvia who are the members of official delegations or who need to get to their work place within the framework of an intergovernmental project; full-time and exchange programme students if a higher education institution or college has issued a written certification on the matriculation of the student and organisation of studies on site; athletes and sports employees, and also representatives of international sports organisations whose arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia is connected with participation as an accredited person in an international sporting event organised by a sports federation recognised in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Sports Law or a member thereof if the abovementioned person can present a document that they have undergone laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 not earlier than three days before arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia and that COVID-19 infection was not found therein; foreigners whose arrival in Latvia for receipt of treatment (diagnostics and therapy) services within the framework of health tourism is coordinated with the Health Inspectorate if the abovementioned persons can present a document that they have undergone laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 infection not earlier than three days before arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia and that COVID-19 infection was not found therein; an accompanying person in the cases referred to in Sub-paragraph 37.11 of this Regulation if the need for accompanying person is determined by the medical treatment institution or a person accompanies his or her child, and the arrival thereof in the status of accompanying person has been coordinated with the Health Inspectorate, and the accompanying person may present a document that he or she has undergone laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 infection not earlier than three days before arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia and that COVID-19 infection was not found therein; culture employees whose arrival in Latvia is related to the provision of cultural services and organisation of public events and the groups of which have been determined by the Minister for Culture in accordance with Paragraph 61 of this Regulation; athletes of the Latvian adult team, Latvian Olympic team or Latvian Paralympic team, and also Latvian team athletes starting in international leagues in Olympic, Paralympic, and technical sports and disciplines, and sports employees that provide services to them and the list of which is coordinated with the Ministry of Education and Science and who return to the Republic of Latvia after participation in the sports competitions abroad. The abovementioned information (including on the persons referred to in</p> |
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| | | | <p>Paragraph 61.6 of this Regulation) shall be published on the website of the foundation Latvian Sports Federations Council in aggregate form and without indicating specific persons. If the abovementioned persons have stayed outside the Republic of Latvia for more than three days, they shall present a document that they have undergone laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 infection not earlier than three days before arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia and that COVID-19 infection was not found therein; the arrival of a foreigner as well as his or her family members (if the term of employment relationships is intended to exceed six months) in order for the foreigner to fulfil the duties of the senior researcher and researcher of the scientific institution upon invitation of the scientific institution that is a derived public person registered in the Register of Scientific Institutions, and such invitation is justified by the necessity to ensure the fulfilment of obligations of such institution when implementing a scientific research project. The foreigner shall fulfil the abovementioned duties based on the employment relationships established, after the arrival of the foreigner in Latvia, by the institution who has invited him or her, provided that the foreigner can present a document that he or she and his or her family members have undergone laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 not earlier than three days before arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia and it did not find COVID-19 infection. After arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia, the foreigner and his or her family members shall observe the self-isolation specified in Paragraph 56 of this Regulation until laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 has been undergone and the test is negative. The foreigner and his or her family members shall undergo a repeated laboratory testing for the diagnostics of COVID-19 on the seventh day after they have left the country which is published on the website of the Centre as a country to which the special precautionary and restrictive measures are applicable. Within 24 hours after arrival in the territory of the Republic of Latvia, the foreigner shall submit to the scientific institution that has invited the foreigner a certification (which shall be destroyed by the scientific institution within 30 days after termination of employment relationships with the foreigner) that the foreigner and his or her family members.</p> <p>c. i) no, ii); iii) before arrival in the Republic of Latvia, a person shall confirm that, upon arrival in the Republic of Latvia, he or she will comply with the epidemiological safety measures implemented in the country for the containment of the spread of COVID-19 infection. If within the last 14 days the person has stayed in any of the countries published on the website of the Centre to which special precautionary and restrictive measures are applicable, he or she shall ensure self-isolation at the place of residence or another place of stay for 10 days after departure from the abovementioned country. During self-isolation the person shall: stay at the place of residence or another place of stay; not subject other persons to the risk of infection, not form direct contact with other persons (not welcome guests, not go on private visits, not go to work, not go to social and public spaces and premises where many persons are present, except for a visit to a shop and getting to the place of residence or another place of stay</p> |
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| | | | immediately after arrival in Latvia, using mouth and nose cover); observe his or her health condition for 10 days and measure the body temperature twice a day (in the morning and in the evening) and inform the general practitioner if any signs of an acute respiratory disease (cough, increased body temperature (fever), shortness of breath) appear. |
|  | EMN NCP Lithuania | Yes | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. No, n/a. It could be mentioned, that from 7 September 2020, in cases where a TCN applies for a temporary residence permit on the basis of family reunification, the temporary residence permit issued to that TCN may be collected by the person with whom the foreign national enters for the purpose of family reunification. The aim of this legislative amendment is to speed up the collection of a temporary residence permit issued and to reduce the number of contacts due to COVID-19-related threats.</p> <p>3. Yes. Generally, for TCNs holding a temporary or permanent residence permit in Lithuania and legally employed in Lithuania, the compulsory health insurance (CHI) is paid for by the employer. If at least one of the family members works and pays contributions to the MHI, the minor children of the TCN are also covered (as for all Lithuanian residents). A decision has been made by the Order of the Director of the National Health Insurance Fund not to terminate the validity the compulsory health insurance during the quarantine period for insured persons who do not have arrears of compulsory health insurance contributions, who, due to the quarantine, paid (or will pay) these contributions late (or at the end of quarantine). Following the entry into force of amendments to the Health Insurance Act, self-employed workers who were unable to pay this contribution during the quarantine period will be required to do so within 2 years of the date on which the Government abolishes the emergency and quarantine. If the self-employed person do not pay CHI contributions within the time limit and when personal health care services have been provided to him/her within the quarantine period, it will be required to compensate for the services provided. More information available here: https://www.sodra.lt/en/benefits/important-information-for-insurants-res...</p> |


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| | | | <p>4. No special measures dedicated specifically for TCN seasonal workers.</p> <p>5. Due to COVID-19 pandemic state of quarantine in the entire territory of Lithuania is in effect since 7 November 2020 until 31 January 2021 (subject to extension).</p> <p>a. No. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly recommends against all unnecessary travel to Lithuania and abroad.</p> <p>b. -All persons, arriving to Lithuania by all means of transport, are obligated to register with the National Public Health Center. If using air or sea transport, persons may be asked to show a proof of registration before the beginning of their trip. All persons, arriving to Lithuania by car, are obligated to register with the National Public Health Center within 12 hours of arrival (link: https://keleiviams.nvsc.lt/en/form).</p> <p>-All persons, arriving to Lithuania from affected countries, have to self-isolate for 14 days and follow mandatory isolation regulations (with a possibility of shortening the isolation time by taking a coronavirus test at their own expense on the 10th day of isolation). Persons should also provide a negative result of COVID-19 test taken within 48 hours before the entry or take a test in Lithuania. In case of having the COVID-19 test in Lithuania, persons must register for the test in 24 hours from arrival in Lithuania by contacting Hotline or a laboratory testing for COVID-19. Even in case of negative test result, self-isolation is mandatory.</p> <p>-Persons, arriving from countries with fast-spreading virus mutations will be subject to different isolation requirements.</p> <p>Full list of countries affected COVID-19: https://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/information-on-covid-19/for-arrivals-from-abroad/...</p> <p>The list of affected countries is announced every Friday, and comes into effect every Monday. List is drafted based on the official data of the spread of COVID-19 infection and restrictions of movement in Europe by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.</p> <p>c. All persons, arriving to Lithuania from affected countries have to provide a negative result of COVID-19 test taken within 48 hours before the entry or take a test in Lithuania.</p> <p>Persons who already had the virus or have been vaccinated following the full vaccination schedule will not be required to test or self-isolate provided they have a medical certificate (SARS-Co-V2 PCR test) or vaccination certificate (with translation into Lithuanian, English or Russian) confirming that they had the virus within 90 days prior to the entry or their vaccination.</p> |
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| | | | More information on self isolation and exceptions here: https://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/information-on-covid-19/for-arrivals-from-abroad/... |
|  | EMN NCP Luxemb ourg | Yes | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. The Minister in charge of immigration has a margin of discretion. Article 6 (1) of the amended grand-ducal regulation of 5 September 2008 defining the income and housing criteria provided for by the law of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration states that the level of resources for family reunification shall be assessed by reference to the average monthly rate of the minimum social wage of an unskilled worker over a 12-month period. When the level of this reference is reached, the resources are considered sufficient. Where the applicant's level of resources does not reach the average referred to in the preceding paragraph, the minister in charge of immigration may nevertheless issue a favorable decision, taking into account changes in the applicant's situation, particularly with regard to the stability of his or her employment and income or the fact that he or she owns his or her home or enjoys it free of charge.</p> <p>Article 6 (2) also states that for the assessment of the resources the Minister will take into consideration income from a salary or self-employed activity, including replacement income, as well as income from assets. In addition to the applicant's personal resources, account shall also be taken of the resources of the spouse who provides a stable source of income for the family budget.</p> <p>3. In Luxembourg, health insurance is based on a contributory system. So the third-country national can be insured by the fact that he has an employment or on voluntary basis. Dependent family members covered by the principal insured residing in Luxembourg benefit from the protection related to the affiliation to sickness insurance as co-insured parties. Persons whose health coverage (on a personal basis or as a family member) ceases may, once they have been insured for at least 6 continuous months, also opt for voluntary continued insurance whereby they continue to receive benefits from the National Health Fund (CNS) under the same conditions. Other residents may take out voluntary insurance, but their health care will only be covered after a waiting period of 3 months.</p> |

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| | | | <p>When the affiliation ends, entitlement to healthcare benefits is maintained for the current month and the following 3 months, provided that the insured person has been affiliated for a continuous period of 6 months immediately preceding the disaffiliation.</p> <p>During the Covid-19 crisis, the Government has decided to extend short-time working measures for companies affected by the pandemic. All of these initiatives have been taken in order to revive the labor market and ensure that jobs are maintained.</p> <p>The third country national who benefits from unemployment benefit will continue to be covered by social security. Indeed, the law clearly states that the unemployment benefit is subject to the social security charges generally provided for wages, it being understood that the employer's share is paid by the state.</p> <p>This means that contributions for health insurance is deducted from the unemployment benefit.</p> <p>If the third country national with a valid residence permit doesn't fulfill the conditions to benefit from unemployment benefit, he/she may, if necessary, be assisted by the Social Welfare Office to pay the contributions of the continuing health insurance scheme.</p> <p>4. N/A. Luxembourg did not have any TCN seasonal workers during the pandemic.</p> <p>Please highlight conditions in relation to protection of public health in your response (e.g. numbers accommodated together; social distancing etc).</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>5. a. Border Closure: Yes. Until when? 31/12/2020. If you answer Yes, were there exceptions to border closure (e.g. own nationals; transport workers etc):</p> <p>Yes. The list drawn up by the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 July 2020 includes the following categories of TCN for whom the ban on entry into the territory does not apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nationals in possession of a "long-term" residence permit or who have a valid residence permit;- Health professionals, health researchers and professionals working in the field of care for the elderly;- Cross-border workers; |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasonal workers in the agricultural sector; - Persons employed in the transport of merchandises and persons, including airline personnel; - Members of the diplomatic corps, international organisations staff and persons invited by such international organisations whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those organisations, military personnel, personnel in the field of development cooperation and humanitarian aid, and civil defence personnel in the exercise of their respective functions; - Passengers in transit ; - Passengers travelling for urgent and duly justified family reasons; - Seafarers ; - Persons seeking international protection or other humanitarian reasons; Persons seeking international protection or other humanitarian reasons - Third-country nationals travelling for study purposes(international students) ; - Highly qualified third-country workers if their employment is economically necessary and their work cannot be postponed or carried out from abroad. <p>b. Restrictions on access to territory for specific categories/nationalities. Please list.</p> <p>The amended law from 20 June 2020 introducing certain temporary measures concerning the application of the amended law from 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration foresees a general entry restriction for third-country nationals. Citizens from San Marino, Andorra, Monaco and Vatican and their family members are exempted from these restrictions.</p> <p>The amended Grand Ducal Regulation from 20 June 2020 taken in order to execute the above mentioned amended law from 20 June 2020 lists the categories of third-country nationals not submitted to the entry restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1° Third country nationals in possession of a "long-term" residence permit or who have a valid residence permit; 2° Health professionals, health researchers and professionals working in the field of care for the elderly; 3° Cross-border workers; 4° Seasonal workers in the agricultural sector; 5° Persons employed in the transport of merchandises and persons, including airline personnel; 6° Members of the diplomatic corps, international organisations staff and persons invited by such international organisations whose physical presence is required for the proper functioning of those organisations, military |
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| | | | <p>personnel, personnel in the field of development cooperation and humanitarian aid, and civil defence personnel in the exercise of their respective functions;</p> <p>7° Passengers in transit ;</p> <p>8° Passengers travelling for urgent and duly justified family reasons;</p> <p>9° Seafarers ;</p> <p>10° Persons seeking international protection or other humanitarian reasons; Persons seeking international protection or other humanitarian reasons</p> <p>11° Third-country nationals travelling for study purposes(international students) ;</p> <p>12° Highly qualified third-country workers if their employment is economically necessary and their work cannot be postponed or carried out from abroad.</p> <p>Third country nationals can enter Luxembourg if they reside in one of the following countries (last update from 9 January 2021):</p> <p>Australia China South Korea Japan New Zealand Ruanda Singapore Thailand Hong Kong Macao</p> <p>Third country nationals wishing to enter Luxembourg from another third country by air transport have to present a negative test on SARS-CoV-2 not older than 72 hours at the boarding.</p> <p>c. Public Health requirements per category/nationality: see answer sub 5 b.</p> <p>i) Test prior to departure: see answer sub 5 b.</p> |
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|  | <p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. For third-country nationals already in the Netherlands and holder of a resident permit for family reunification, who temporarily have a drop in income due to COVID-19, the drop in income will have no influence on their resident permit or the extension of their permit, even if they have to apply for welfare benefits.[1]</p> <p>For third-country nationals who have applied for a new residence permit for family reunification the Immigration and Naturalisation Service will be lenient if the applicant met the income requirements at the time of application and the income requirements cannot be met anymore due to COVID-19. The only exception is if they have to apply for welfare benefits.[2]</p> <p>[1] IND, 'Coronavirus ', https://ind.nl/en/Pages/Coronavirus.aspx, accessed on 13 January 2021. [2] https://ind.nl/Paginas/Coronavirus.aspx</p> <p>3. <i>NB: Access to COVID-19 related healthcare is not covered here.</i></p> <p>There are no new support mechanisms in place to ensure TCNs have healthcare insurance in the Netherlands. However, the existing support scheme can help if a person with Dutch nationality or a valid residence permit is experiencing a sudden drop in income due to COVID-19. Dutch health insurance is compulsory for everyone that lives or works in the Netherlands.[1] The Dutch government offers the healthcare benefit (zorgtoeslag) to support people on a low income. The healthcare benefit is a regular contribution to help cover the monthly premiums for Dutch health insurance.</p> <p>There are conditions for the benefit. The person applying and their benefit partner are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 years of age or older and have compulsory Dutch healthcare insurance. • Have a (combined) income and capital that is not too high. • Have the nationality of an EU country, Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland or Switzerland or have a valid residence permit or work permit.[2] |
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| | | | <p>[1] Belastingdienst, 'Zorgtoeslag', https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontentnl/belastingdienst/prime/toeslagen/zorgtoeslag/voorwaarden/nederlandse-zorgverzekering, last accessed on 14 January 2021 (in Dutch).</p> <p>[2] Belastingdienst, 'Benefits', https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontenten/belastingdienst/individuals/benefits/moving_to_the_netherlands/i_have_dutch_healthcare_insurance/, last accessed on 14 January 2021.</p> <p>4. In the Netherlands, no third-country seasonal workers have been admitted to the Netherlands on base of the Seasonal Workers Directive. Therefore, no procedures have been established for protection specifically adjusted to TCN seasonal workers. The protection of potential future seasonal workers and their rights would in theory be covered under the general procedures for protection of workers.</p> <p>5. A) Border Closure YES, borders are closed. We comply with the European entry ban, so borders are only open for persons whose purpose of travel is covered by the EU or Dutch exemption categories.^[i] Travel across the borders is limited to essential travel and the exceptions mentioned below. Own nationals and other EU and Schengen citizens are exempt from the entry ban.^[ii] The Netherlands has accepted the EU-list of exceptions in total. So all categories on this exception list are allowed to travel to or through the Netherlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border forensics • Transport workers • Transit passengers who travel via the Netherlands to a third country • Seafarers who have a Seafarer's record book (excluded are seafarers on commercial yachts and pleasure boating) • Diplomats in function • Military in function • Personnel and invitees of international organisations in function • Personnel of humanitarian organisations in function • Healthcare personnel • Persons who have compelling reasons to visit family • Persons who are in need of international protection |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who are permitted admittance due to humanitarian reasons • Students with a letter of permission of the Immigration- and Naturalisation Service • Highly skilled workers with a letter of permission of the Immigration- and Naturalisation Service • EU Citizens (+ citizens of the UK) and their family members • Citizens of Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Vatican City and Andorra and their family members • Citizens of third countries who have a residence permit according directive 2003/109/EC and their family members • Citizens of third countries who have right of residence due to other EU directives or national laws of a Member State and their family members • Holders of a visa for long term, including persons with a Regular Provisional Residence permit <p>B) Restrictions on access to territory for specific categories/nationalities. Please list. On 16 July, the Dutch government decided to ease the travel ban on the entry of partners from third countries in a long-distance relationship with a Dutch national or EU-citizen who lives in The Netherlands, subject to certain conditions.[iv] On 11 September, additional exemptions on the travel ban were announced for specific categories such as top athletes and business persons.[v] Restrictions are in place for travellers who have tested positive for COVID-19. They are allowed to travel again if they are symptom free and have a negative test-result not older than 72 hours.[vi]</p> <p>C) Public Health requirements per category/nationality: i) Test prior to departure Passengers who arrive by air or sea from a country outside the EU/Schengen area that is not on the EU 'safe countries of origin' list and who are exempt from the EU travel ban must be able to produce a negative COVID-19 test result and a signed declaration. An official negative COVID-19 test result and a completed and signed Negative Test Declaration must be shown to the airline or (cruise)ship/ferry company, and to the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (Koninklijke Marechaussee) in the Netherlands. The negative test result must be in English, German, French, Spanish or Dutch. Both documents must meet five requirements:</p> |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of test: the test must be a molecular PCR test and must be for SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19. No other type of test, including a rapid test, is valid; • Test result: the test result must be negative (or not detected); • Passenger's first and last name: as stated in their passport; • Date and time the test was conducted: The test must have been conducted no more than 72 hours prior to the passenger's arrival in the Netherlands. • Documents must contain the details of the institute or laboratory that conducted the test. <p>The time between the moment of conducting the test and the arrival in the Netherlands, must be no more than 72 hours. The test result must be known before departure to the Netherlands.^[vii]</p> <p>ii) Test on arrival Not applicable</p> <p>iii) Type of test (antigen/PCR) Type of test: the test must be a molecular PCR test and must be for SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19. No other type of test, including a rapid test, is valid</p> <p>iv) Quarantine period or restriction on movement All travellers who arrive in the Netherlands from certain countries^[viii] are strongly advised to self-quarantine for 10 days at home or in temporary or holiday accommodation even if they were tested before they came to the Netherlands and the test was negative to COVID-19.</p> <p>^[i] Parliamentary Papers II, 3020625, 11-9-2020 ^[ii] Government, 'Exemptions to the entry ban', https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/visiting-the-netherlands-from-abroad/exemptions-to-the-entry-ban, last accessed 19 Januari 2021. ^[iv] National Government (2020), 'Minister Grapperhaus relaxes rules for long-distance relationships', https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2020/07/16/minister-grapperhaus-relaxes-rules-for-long-distance-relationships, last accessed 18 December 2020.</p> |
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| | | | <p>[v] National Government (2020), 'Uitzonderingen inreisverbod Nederland onder strikte voorwaarden', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2020/09/11/uitzonderingen-inreisverbod-nederland-onder-strikte-voorwaarden, last accessed 18 December 2020 (in Dutch).</p> <p>[vi] Government, 'Negative test result and declaration', https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/visiting-the-netherlands-from-abroad/negative-test-result-and-declaration, last accessed 18 December 2020.</p> <p>[vii] Government, 'Negative test declaration COVID-19', https://www.government.nl/topics/c/coronavirus-covid-19/tackling-new-cor..., last accessed 18 December 2020.</p> <p>[viii] Orange and Red labelled countries, list can be found on: https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/tackling-new-coron...</p> |
|  | EMN NCP Poland | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. 3. Yes. 4. No change apart from this that persons coming to Poland have to be placed in a mandatory 10-day home quarantine, not 14-day, working on the farm and moving only within its territory. They are tested for coronavirus upon arrival at the farm. The costs of these tests are covered by the State Treasury. <p>General rules introduced: 1.5 METERS - minimum distance Covering the mouth and nose in the workplace, if there is more than 1 person in the room. The introduction of this rule depends on the decision of the employer,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The internal border were closed since 14 March 2020 until 13 Jun 2020. Since June 13, 2020, there are no border controls at the internal borders with the Republic of Poland. The border can be crossed at any place both in the entry and exit direction from Poland. At the beginning of the closure there was a very |


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| | | | <p>limited number of exceptions from entry into Poland. The exceptions included e.g.: - Polish citizens and his spouse and children, - foreigners with residence card in Poland,- foreigners working in Poland, - truck drivers. The list was gradually extended until reopening of internal borders. Currently entry restrictions apply only to external border. The list of exemptions has been significantly extended since today (see an answer to the next question).</p> <p>2. Currently restrictions on entry to Poland apply only to the external borders. The entry through an external border is restricted however there is a significant number of categories of persons who are not covered by these restrictions. The complete list of categories of persons allowed entry to Poland through an external border is listed on the website under the following link: https://www.strazgraniczna.pl/pl/cudzoziemcy/covid-epidemia-koronawi/8578,Outbreak-of-coronavirus-rules-of-entry-and-stay-on-the-territory-of-the-Republic.html</p> <p>3. New restrictions on the Polish border from 28 December: From 28 December 2020 new restrictions related to the prevention of COVID-19 are in force on the Polish border. Citizens of Poland, EU, EEA and Switzerland who cross the Polish border, constituting the external border of the EU, are no longer exempt from quarantine. After crossing the internal border, persons travelling by public transport are directed to quarantine. We don't have any test requirements/regulations introduced - all (with enlisted exemptions below) are quarantined. Exempt from quarantine are, inter alia, individuals vaccinated against COVID-19. https://www.strazgraniczna.pl/pl/aktualnosci/8880.Nowe-obostrzenia-na-polskiej-granicy.html</p> |
|  | EMN NCP Portugal | Yes | <p>1. Not Applicable</p> <p>2. A drop or loss of income does not, automatically, result in the loss of the residence permit. Moreover, all requests were suspended and all pending situations were considered regular until 31 March 2021.</p> <p>3. N/a. Access to the Portuguese National Health System is universal to everyone covered by the system, and, for general access (doctor's appointments, treatments, exams) there are minor access fees (from a 2,5€ minimum for prescription collections to a maximum 40€ for the most expensive exams). Those who are not beneficiaries (all</p> |

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| | | | <p>labour migrants are), may have to pay a total cost fee (but this, will not, in any case, mean healthcare will not be given).</p> <p>4. No specific measures were envisioned. General individual protection measures apply.</p> <p>5. Border Closure: NO Restrictions on access to territory for specific categories/nationalities. Please list. - No. There are restrictions for flights according to their origin country (exceptions in the attached document (PT language only)). Public Health requirements per category/nationality: Test prior to departure YES Test on arrival YES, if not conducted before. If passengers refuse the test at the airport, they will be notified to be tested within 48hours, at their own expenses, and health and police services in their residential location will be immediately informed of their situation. Type of test (antigen/PCR) – RT-PCR Quarantine period or restriction on movement – None, if a passengers present the necessary negative test result. If not, quarantine will only end upon a negative test result. despacho31dez2020.pdf</p> |
|  | <p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. No special measures have been implemented solely for TCN seasonal workers. All implemented measures are binding for everyone as regards work, free movement and accommodation. All persons coming from risk countries entering Slovakia have to register at http://korona.gov.sk/ehranica and have to undertake a compulsory quarantine and provide a negative RT-PCR test.</p> |

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| | | | <p>5. a. No. b. Entry via the external border (border with Ukraine and airport entry points for flights from non-Schengen countries) is restricted for those third country national, who don 't have temporary or permanent residence permit in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>The following third country nationals can enter Slovakia :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the purpose of family reunification with the Slovak citizen or to a temporary/permanent resident in Slovakia, i.e. spouse, minor child, parent of a minor child • persons with a valid residence in Slovakia, or holders of a national visa issued by the embassy of the Slovak Republic, • persons who transit to one of the EU Member States in which they have a permanent or temporary residence or to the EU Member State which granted them a national visa, • other persons who are in the category of general exemptions (e.g. cross-border workers, permanently or temporarily residing in neighbouring border areas of Ukraine within 30 km from an open border crossing to the territory of the Slovak Republic and who have the relevant document to prove this fact, freight and bus services drivers, pilots, aircrew members or other air personnel, vessel crew members, engine-drivers, coach technicians, train crews and rail operators, medical drivers and crew of the health service who are transporting a patient, medical drivers and crew who are transporting the organs for transplantation, blood and blood substitutes, etc.) , • holders of an exemption in accordance with the Public Health Authority (PHA) Decree. These persons must have a negative result of the RT-PCR test for COVID-19 not older than 72 hours when entering the territory of the Slovak Republic. In justified cases, the PHA may grant an exemption from this obligation. <p>The Slovak Republic applies the Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/912 of 30 June 2020 on the temporary restriction of non-essential travel to the EU and on the possible lifting of this restriction. The definition of 'safe countries' and derogations from the temporary restriction on travel by third-country nationals is based on the current Decree of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic imposing measures in the event of a public health emergency on the quarantine obligations of persons after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic (as of 31.12.2020, current Decree No 50/2020 V.V. 20.12.2020).</p> |
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| | | | <p>c. The obligations of persons following entry into the territory of the Slovak Republic are determined by the Decree of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic ordering measures in the event of public health threats to the quarantine obligations of persons after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic (on 31.12.2020 applicable Decree No 50/2020 V.V. of 20.12.2020).</p> <p>As a general rule, persons entering the Slovak Republic who have visited countries not listed in the Annex to the Decree during the previous 14 days are ordered to be isolated in their home environment or quarantine accommodation.</p> <p>The end of isolation is different for persons who have visited exclusively the countries of the European Union, Iceland, the Kingdom of Norway, the Principality of Liechtenstein or the Swiss Confederation during the previous 14 days, whose isolation ends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) receiving a negative result from the RT-PCR test for COVID-19;(b) in the absence of any sign of insulation, the completion of the insulation on day 10;(c) in the case of children under the age of ten, in the absence of any flagrant isolation, by ending the obligation of home isolation for persons living with them in the same household, where such an obligation has arisen. <p>For persons who have visited a country other than the country mentioned above during the previous 14 days, isolation shall end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) after receiving a negative result from the RT-PCR test for COVID-19;(b) in the case of children under the age of ten, when isolation is not flagged, by ending the obligation of isolation for persons living with them in the same household. <p>Isolation shall also apply to all persons living in the same household as those persons.</p> <p>Persons are further required upon entry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) to register on http://korona.gov.sk/ehranica at the latest immediately upon entering the Slovak Republic,(b) during their stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic, upon request by the Police Force to provide a proof of compliance with this obligation to register;(c) undergo laboratory diagnosis for COVID-19 at the earliest on the fifth day of isolation in a home environment or a quarantine accommodation; |
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| | | | <p>(d) children under the age of ten are obliged to undergo laboratory diagnosis for COVID-19 if so designated by the competent regional public health authority or healthcare provider providing medical care in the paediatric specialist field with which the child has a healthcare agreement.</p> <p>The isolation obligation and other obligations shall not apply to persons who have visited exclusively the countries of the European Union, Iceland, the Kingdom of Norway, the Principality of Liechtenstein or the Swiss Confederation during the previous 14 days and who are able to demonstrate negative results from an RT-PCR test for COVID-19 carried out in laboratories outside the territory of the Slovak Republic not older than 72 hours, or a negative result of an antigen test for COVID-19 carried out in laboratories on the territory of the Republic of Austria or Czech Republic, not older than 72 hours old, on entering the territory of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>Persons who regularly cross the border in order to perform an employment or other similar employment relationship, study (so-called commuters, provide immediate care for a close person and other persons who are exempted from isolation and testing upon entering our territory are also exempted from the above obligation. This obligation also applies to citizens of the Slovak Republic living in the border areas of neighbouring countries. However, these persons must demonstrate appropriate documentation and confirmation of a negative antigen test or RT-PCR test for COVID-19 not older than 14 days. (see Sections 5 and 7 of Decree of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic No 50/2020)</p> <p>Furthermore, the quarantine obligation and other obligations after entry into Slovakia do not apply to e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freight crew, bus crew, pilots, aircrew and other air personnel, vessel crew, engine-drivers, coache technicians, train crews and rail operators • drivers and crews of passenger transport, air transport or bus transport carrying out the transport of repatriated persons to the territory of the Slovak Republic; • medical drivers and crew transporting patient and drivers and crew transporting organs for transplantation, blood and blood substitutes • funeral staff engaged in the international transport of human remains or human remains for burial or ashing; <p>After approval by the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic, persons with permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic who enter or leave the territory of the Slovak Republic in order to ensure acute</p> |
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| | | | <p>and urgent diagnosis and treatment, protocol prevention and treatment, and the continued treatment of their state of health or of persons close to them. Persons who, for this purpose, enter or leave the territory of the Slovak Republic for a period of less than 12 hours may pass the state border without a certificate issued by the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic if they prove on that date by a medical invitation to receive treatment or a confirmation of treatment on return. If a stay of more than 12 hours is required, it is necessary to request an examination of the application via the website of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic https://cestujem.standardnepostupy.sk,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• after approval by the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic for the entry or transit of police officers passing through the territory of the Slovak Republic for the performance of tasks arising from EU membership and after approval by the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic for entry or transit of members of the armed forces for the performance of tasks arising from EU and NATO membership,• Transit of citizens of EU Member States and their family members through the territory of the Slovak Republic to another EU Member State. These persons must pass through the territory of the Slovak Republic without stopping, except for stopping the necessary fuel refuelling, no later than eight hours after entering the Slovak Republic in total;• carrying out the transit of persons with temporary or permanent residence in an EU Member State on return to the State of which they are nationals, who must pass through the territory of the Slovak Republic without stopping, except for stopping the necessary fuel refuelling, within a total of eight hours after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic;• the transit of third-country nationals to one of the EU Member States in which they have their permanent residence or temporary residence, which must pass through the territory of the Slovak Republic without stopping, except for stopping the necessary fuel refuelling, within a total of eight hours after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic;• persons transiting without stop by countries not listed in the Annex if they are able to prove their residence or visit to the country of origin of transit and the time of entry into a country not listed in the Annex;• After approval by the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, persons entering the territory of the Slovak Republic at the request of the court or law enforcement authorities. <p>All exceptions are listed in the Article 4 of the Decree no. 50/2020 of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic.</p> |
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|  | <p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Rules on the method of determining sufficient means of subsistence provide that in the procedure for extension of the residence permit or issuing of permanent residence permit, a foreigner shall prove sufficient means of subsistence for the preceding six months and for the administrative unit's decision-making month. In view of the exceptional nature of the COVID-19 situation, the Ministry of the Interior issued instructions to administrative units, that regardless of the provisions of the above-mentioned Rules, the period during which the foreigner was ordered to temporarily wait for work due to the epidemic or was ordered to quarantine, shall not be taken into account. In such cases, therefore, the remuneration of foreigners in the months in which they received compensation is excluded and is taken into account only the last six-month period when they received their full salary. Similarly, sufficient funds during the administrative unit's decision-making month are not checked if the foreigner is still receiving compensation for salary. Instructions, provided by the Ministry of the Interior are applicable also in procedure for extension of the temporary residence permit for family reunification, however they don't apply to the procedure for issuing the first temporary residence permit for family reunification.</p> <p>3. Yes, access to general healthcare was ensured for third-country nationals with a valid residence permit.</p> <p>4. Slovenia did not put in place any new measures in regard to adequate living conditions for third country nationals. Rules on minimum standards for accommodation of foreigners were adopted in 2015.</p> <p>5. a. Border Closure: YES/NO. Until when? The entire territory, covering Croatia, Austria, Italy and Hungary is on the red list (valid as of 25 December 2020).The list is valid until government, due to good epidemic situation, changes the decree. A person arriving from the above mentioned countries will be required to quarantine for ten days due to a possible SARS-CoV-2 infection. However, a person will not be required to quarantine if, they submit a negative PCR test, when crossing the border. The reported result of the test must not be older than 24 hours and must be performed in another EU Member State or Schengen Area country. It must be performed by an organization or sole trader that has been recognized as appropriate and credible by the Institute of Microbiology and Immunology and the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food and is listed on the website of the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food.</p> |
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| | | | <p>Exceptions have been defined where no quarantine or negative test is required upon entry. Entry is therefore allowed to the following persons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. cross-border daily migrant workers who are employed in one of the EU member states or any other member of the Schengen Area, who has a certificate or a written statement that can prove the reason for crossing the border as a daily migrant worker and who will be returning within 14 hours after crossing the border;2. people posted for executing tasks in the international transport sector* or from it;3. people who transport goods or people to and from the Republic of Slovenia for economic purposes and freight or passenger transport in transit* and leaves Slovenia within 8 hours after crossing the border;4. people in transit* through the Republic of Slovenia leaving it within 6 hours of entry;5. representatives of foreign security authorities (the police or a judicial authority) who carry out official tasks and exit Slovenia as soon as possible after completing these tasks;6. persons who have been transported to Slovenia in an ambulance or other medical vehicle and the accompanying medical staff in said vehicle;7. diplomatic passport holder;8. persons who have a medical appointment in Slovenia and leave Slovenia immediately following their appointment. If a minor has a medical appointment, their guardian may enter Slovenia under the same conditions provided that they are traveling together;9. citizens of EU Member States or Schengen Area countries coming from another EU Member State or Schengen Area country where they provided care and assistance to persons in need of support, care and assistance of family members, parental care or contact with one's child, or eliminated imminent danger to health, life and property and leaving Slovenia within 12 hours of crossing the border;10. children under the age of 13 and crossing the border together with a close family member who has not been put under home quarantine or has not been refused entry to Slovenia (i.e. if the person traveling with the child presents a negative test or meets one of 12 exemptions);11. persons who daily or periodically cross the border for reasons of education, training or scientific research in the Republic of Slovenia or an EU Member State or a Schengen Area country and provide sufficient proof thereof. When the person is a minor or for other reasons cannot travel alone, the same conditions of entry apply to the person driving them but the latter must return across the border immediately after the drive; |
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| | | | <p>12. members of the protection and rescue services, healthcare services, police, firefighting service and persons carrying out humanitarian transport or providing assistance in rescue missions and eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and returning to Slovenia within 48 hours of crossing the border;</p> <p>13. Those who are dual owners or tenants of land in the border area, have their land on both sides of the state border, and perform agricultural and forestry activities, may also cross the border immediately after completing their work.</p> <p>*An exception for performing duties in the international transport sector applies to drivers of cargo vehicles. Drivers without a cargo vehicle who do not have a registered temporary or permanent residence in Slovenia, may claim an exception that applies to drivers in international transport (point 2 of paragraph one of Article 10 of the Ordinance). Drivers without a cargo vehicle who have a registered temporary or permanent residence in Slovenia cannot claim this exception.</p> <p>* Transit means that a person must leave Slovenia within 6 hours and their travel must be accomplished without unnecessary and redundant stopping and leaving the transit route. Passengers can make necessary stops in transit, i.e. for refuelling and resting for physiological needs, but they cannot stay overnight. A person in transit must carry a valid travel document (also a visa or residential permit, when required) and a document proving the purpose and goal of transit (as of 14 July, only non-EU residents must submit a document proving the purpose and goal of transit; EU residents can submit a valid travel document). Entry to Slovenia shall not permitted to anyone for whom it is envisaged that they will be unable to exit the territory of Slovenia due to the measures in force in neighbouring countries.</p> <p>b. Restrictions on access to territory for specific categories/nationalities. Please list. c. Public Health requirements per category/nationality: i) Test prior to departure ii) Test on arrival iii) Type of test (antigen/PCR) iv) Quarantine period or restriction on movement</p> <p>More information on border crossings and updated red list of countries</p> <p>Countries with an unstable epidemiological situation or administrative divisions of countries are included on the red list. People entering the Republic of Slovenia from these countries shall, due to potential infection with SARS-CoV-2 virus, be required to remain in quarantine for a period of ten (10) days. Exceptions are explained above.</p> |
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|  | <p>EMN NCP Spain</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In cases where the third-country national is affected by a procedure to suspend its contract by force majeure or for economic, technical, organisational or production reasons, as well as in the case of domestic employees who have suffered a reduction, in whole or in part, in their working hours, a contract of employment shall be deemed to exist.</p> <p>Income from the social assistance system will also be considered when assessing income requirements. On the other hand, the interpretation of LOEX is made more flexible when it comes to access to family reunification of minors: both the minimum amount required and the prospect of maintaining the financial resources during the year following the date of submission of the request should be made more flexible, especially in the context of the 19 COVID crisis.</p> <p>The amount shall be weighed against the following criteria: the best interests of the minor, the circumstances of the particular case, and in particular the alien ' s relationship with the minor, his/her age, his/her physical and emotional development, the intensity of his or her affective relationship with the alien or the situation of the minor (i.e. person with disabilities).In short, an interpretation will be made favorable to family life.</p> <p>Refusal of renewals of authorisations for family reunification for lack of financial means must be adequately and exhaustively motivated in each case. A flexible assessment of the concurrent circumstances shall be carried out without adversely affecting the fact that the family member or family members from whom sufficient financial means are derived have been affected by the COVID 19 crisis.</p> <p>3. In Spain, every person can have access to public health, even when he/she is unemployed, regardless of their income.</p> <p>4. As a general rule, the requirements of the Law on the Prevention of Occupational Risks and the measures set by the competent health authorities must be met.</p> <p>In the month of August, the GUIDE FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE COVID-19 ON FARMS TO HIRE SEASONAL WORKERS was approved. Without prejudice to compliance with applicable regulations on occupational risks prevention, the employer shall ensure, at all times, the availability of appropriate means of prevention and protection against COVID-19.</p> <p>The following are the main measures contained in this Guide, in a non-exhaustive manner:</p> |
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| | | | <p>Preventive measures</p> <p>The intervention of companies, through the prevention services (SPRL), in the face of exposure to SARS-COV-2 has been and is crucial, adapting their activity with recommendations and up-to-date prevention measures with the general objective of preventing contagion: measures of an organizational nature, collective protection, personal protection, especially vulnerable workers and a level of risk, study and management of cases and contacts that occurred in the company and collaboration in the management of temporary incapacity.</p> <p>It is for companies to assess the risk of exposure to workers and to follow the recommendations issued by the prevention service, following the guidelines formulated by the health authorities.</p> <p>Each farm should include in a specific contingency plan the risk assessment against the coronavirus. Its drafting shall involve the owner of the farm himself, the personnel of his occupational risk prevention service, and consult the representatives of the workers or any other person who considers himself to be of interest in the characteristics of the holding or the territory.</p> <p>It is important that, in the course of their development, the means of coordination and cooperation be established both with those responsible for common accommodation (such as shelters or temporary residences) when these are not under their responsibility, as well as with local authorities, temporary employment firms and other interest groups, and that rapid channels of exchange of information be established which, if necessary, facilitate action if any case of illness occurs.</p> <p>Communication channels should be established that transmit easily understandable and culturally adapted messages where prevention strategies and patterns of action are collected in the face of the possible occurrence of cases. To this end, the support of mediators that facilitate the comprehension and bidirectionality of communication can be helpful, considering the designation of a mediator or responsible in the groups that keep the channels open and encourage the adoption of the measures.</p> <p>The use of posters, signage, triptychs and documentation that promotes hygiene and prevention measures will be enhanced.</p> <p>All supporting information, training or documentation shall be carried out and delivered in a language comprehensible to the worker.</p> <p>Organisational measures</p> <p>Work tasks and processes must be planned so that workers can maintain the safety distance of at least 1.5 metres, especially during loading and unloading tasks in warehouses, trailers, etc.</p> |
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| | | | <p>Where it is not feasible to maintain the separation of 1.5 metres between them, other options for carrying it out will be explored. Where this is not possible, other appropriate protection alternatives (such as the use of individual protective equipment) will be explored.</p> <p>The schedule of inputs and exits will be staggered to avoid agglomerations</p> <p>It shall ensure that the safety distance is guaranteed in the common areas.</p> <p>The work will be organised in such a way as to avoid contact between the different groups of workers, extreme precautions when moving around the farm.</p> <p>Pauses or rest will be increased due to discomfort generated by the use of personal protective equipment. Pauses will be planned in a step-by-step manner to reduce possible agglomerations.</p> <p>Accommodation</p> <p>At least will include access to the water supply, electricity and sewage sanitation networks. The protection of cohabiting groups in temporary residences with measures to control the spread of the virus shall be ensured. A detailed analysis of the infrastructure and characteristics of the accommodations (number of floors, number of rooms, access systems, common areas) should be carried out for the adoption of measures, analysing the possibility of dividing them into areas or sectors differentiated for residents, which coincide, where possible, with the crews.</p> <p>An area of isolation from symptoms or quarantine shall be planned and defined.</p> <p>All visits without connection with residents shall be restricted unless strictly necessary.</p> <p>Persons sharing dormitories will be considered cohabitants, both for the purposes of individual protection measures and their consideration of possible close contact.</p> <p>In these cases, these workers must respect the measures of distancing and masking, in transits and stays in common areas with cohabitants of other dormitories. These bedrooms should have a specific ventilation schedule before and after use.</p> <p>Common areas such as dining rooms, toilets and laundries: where possible, these areas should be allocated to the exclusive use of persons sharing the same bedroom. Otherwise, shifts should be established for use, as well as for the utensils or supplies to be specific to each bedroom unit. They shall have direct or forced ventilation to the outside.</p> <p>In cases where the change of work clothes takes place at the holding, after the end of the day, it would be put in plastic bag until it is washed later. In any case, efforts will be made to wash the workwear every day, at a temperature between 60 and 90 degrees, whenever possible.</p> <p>The provision of water, soap, paper and disinfectant solutions in toilets and common areas shall be ensured.</p> |
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| | | | <p>Provision of information posters on the general and specific measures to be followed in the various accommodation spaces, in the working language of workers, is recommended.</p> <p>5. Order INT/657/2020 of 17 July was published, which is included in the full list of countries contained in Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1052.</p> <p>In applying the principle of reciprocity, on the one hand, referring to the People's Republic of China the recommendation of the Council of the European Union to make the opening of the borders of the Member States of the Union conditional on confirmation of the existence of such a reciprocity regime and, on the other hand, in respect of Algeria and Morocco, the need to take into account both the current closure of borders in both countries and the reasons behind it, and the considerable volume of travel between them and the considerable volume of travel, is taken into account.</p> <p>Exempt categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">habitual residents in the European Union, Schengen associated States, Andorra, Monaco, the Vatican (Holy See) or San Marino who address that country and document it.holders of a long-term visa issued by a Schengen Member State or associated State who address that country.health professionals, including health researchers, and care professionals for older persons who head or return from working.transport personnel, seafarers and aeronautical personnel required to carry out air transport activities.diplomatic, consular, international, military, civil protection and members of humanitarian organisations in the exercise of their duties.students who study in the Schengen Member States or associated States and who have the corresponding permit or visa and medical insurance, provided that they go to the country where they are studying, and that entry takes place during the academic year or the previous 15 days.highly qualified workers whose work is necessary and cannot be postponed or carried out at a distance, including participants in high-level sports events taking place in Spain. These circumstances must be documented.persons travelling for duly accredited mandatory family reasons.persons who provide documentary evidence of reasons of force majeure or situation of necessity, or whose entry is permitted on humanitarian grounds.residents of third countries listed in the Annex, provided that they originate directly from them, have transited exclusively through other listed countries or have made only international transits at airports in countries not |
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| | | | <p>listed in the Annex.</p> <p>A person who is a third-country national shall be refused entry on public health grounds, even if he/she belongs to one of the above categories which, after verification by the health authorities, does not comply with the health control requirements for COVID-19 established by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Third countries and special administrative regions whose residents are not affected by temporary restrictions on non-essential travel to the EU across the external borders under the terms set out in this order:</p> <p>I. States:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Australia.2. Japan.3. New Zealand.4. Rwanda.5. Singapore.6. South Korea.7. Thailand.8. China. <p>II. Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China:</p> <p>Hong Kong SAR.</p> <p>Macao SAR.</p> <p>By Resolution of 11 November 2020 of the Directorate-General for Public Health, passengers arriving in Spain from countries or risk zones are required to have the negative result of a diagnostic test of active COVID-19 infection, carried out in the seventy-two hours prior to arrival in Spain.</p> <p>By Resolution of December 9, other molecular viral RNA detection techniques such as Transcription Median Amplification (TMA) tests should also be considered valid control options.</p> |
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|  | <p>EMN NCP Sweden</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>1. No</p> <p>2. No, the same rules apply as before the pandemic</p> <p>3. People from other countries who become ill while temporarily in Sweden are always entitled to emergency care, or necessary care which cannot be postponed until they return home. Third-country nationals who are residents in Sweden (e.g., people with permanent residence permits) have access to general healthcare in the same way as Swedish nationals even if they experience a drop/loss in income.</p> <p>Adults and children who are seeking asylum, or who are in Sweden without permission, can get medical and dental care which cannot be postponed.</p> <p>4. Only the general recommendations regarding, e.g., social distancing and hygiene, are applicable.</p> <p>5. a. Yes, On March 17th 2020 the Swedish Government decided to restrict non-essential travels to Sweden across an external border, meaning from other countries than the EU/EEA, except Switzerland and other selected countries. The decision is currently in effect until March 31st 2021. Exemptions from the entry ban: Apart from Swedish citizens, the following individuals or groups are exempted from the entry ban and are allowed to enter Sweden: Citizens of another EEA state, Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino or the Vatican, who have the right to reside in Sweden or another EU country. Individuals holding a residence permit or right to reside in Sweden or another EEA state, holders of a national (class D) visa for Sweden or a national (class D) visa valid for more than three months in another EEA country, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland or the Vatican. Individuals with documented family connection, such as spouse, common-law partner, partner or child, to a Swedish citizen, EEA citizen or foreigner holding residence permit, residence status or national (class D) visa in Sweden or an EEA country. Foreigners who reside in one of the exempted countries. Foreigners who are coming to Sweden to study.</p> |
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| | | | <p>Exceptions based on need or function: Exceptions can be made for foreigners with particularly urgent personal needs or who are to perform essential functions in Sweden, such as healthcare professionals, and certain other professions in related areas, individuals working with the transportation of goods, merchant seamen working on cargo or passenger lines, people travelling for urgent family reasons, family members of Swedish citizens working for a Swedish company, a Swedish government agency or an international organization abroad, if the employer is calling home the employee and/or his or her family members, individuals working in international organizations or who are invited by such organizations and whose presence is needed for the operation of the organization, military staff, aid workers or staff working with civil defense, military staff, individuals entering Sweden for studies, highly skilled professionals, if the work can not be postponed or be done remotely, participants or necessary support staff in international professional athletic events. Foreigners who are going to work within the agricultural, forestry or gardening industry, will be allowed to enter Sweden if they can present proper documentation supporting the purpose of the journey. b. Yes, Sweden imposed an entry ban on 22 December 2020 for travels to Sweden from Denmark and the UK, with the purpose to reduce and prevent the spread of a new strand of the covid-19 virus. The regulation was updated on 24 December 2020, and again on 1 January 2021. All travels from Denmark or the UK are included, incl. transit, to 31 January 2021. Very few exemptions are applicable. Only commercial drivers transporting goods or passengers, foreign diplomats or consular staff and their families or staff, foreign couriers, people working in or for an international organization or people with urgent family reasons will be allowed to enter Sweden from Denmark or Great Britain. Foreign citizens entering from Denmark and the United Kingdom will also be allowed entry if they can document that they live or work in Sweden, e.g. by holding residence permit or have applied for residence status. Exceptions also apply to people who live on Bornholm and travel, via Sweden, between Bornholm and another part of Denmark, as well as to health and medical personnel who shall perform work on Bornholm and personnel who shall perform health and medical transports. Foreign citizens traveling from the UK must, in addition to be covered by an exemption, also present a negative test result for ongoing covid-19 infection performed within 72 hours prior to arrival by an authorized lab. Staff in the transport sector are exempted from</p> |
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| | | | <p>this requirement. Swedish citizens do not need a negative test result since they have an unconditional right to enter Sweden. It applies, however, to their family members.</p> <p>c. Not applicable - i) No, ii) Only for UK (see answer to question b above), iii) - , iv) No</p> |
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