

# France



Source: European Union/Re-open EU

05.01.2023

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted in France, **except for travellers coming from China**. They are required to provide:

- a negative COVID-19 test result less than 48 hours before departure (rapid antigen test or molecular test — RT-PCR)
- a signed statement of honour accepting to be randomly tested for COVID-19 upon arrival.

Learn more:

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)

[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

09.08.2022

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted in France. Providing proof of vaccination, recovery from COVID-19 or negative test results is no longer required.

Learn more:

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)

[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

Remarks from the International Road Transport Union

27.10.2022

## France: Mobility package – posting declaration for cabotage

The entry into force of the lex specialis, [directive 1057/2020](#), relating to the posting of road drivers, has introduced a posting declaration, through a public portal connected to the market information system Interior (IMI) managed by the European Commission. The French government has decided to simplify and harmonize the general regime of posting formalities resulting from the labor code and transport code by way of [ordinances](#).

**From 1 January 2023, two systems will coexist in the French platform SIPSI:**

**1) The cabotage certificate, provided for by the transport code**, which must be completed by employers for all drivers posted in France, within the framework of an international transport service, will only concern drivers not subject to to [Regulation \(EC\) No 561/2006](#), i.e. drivers of light vehicles, in transport road freight under 3.5t and, passenger transport below 9 places ([ord Art 1 2°art L 1331-1-1 transport code](#)).

**2) Prior declaration of cabotage of SIPSI employees**, under the labor code, ([ord art 13° L1332-4 a](#))

- As part of the cabotage of a driver between establishments of the same company or between companies of the same group
- Or carried out via a temporary employment company

For these companies, the obligation to appoint a contact person to liaise with the control bodies during the cabotage, will be defined subsequently by decree.

Transport companies established in a state outside the EU, also maintains temporarily the SIPSI declaration system, for those companies that have not currently have access to the IMI system and until access is opened to them ([article 4 of the ordinance](#)). The transport companies established in non-EU countries that will have to carry out their cabotage declaration, for each transport operation, using the French SIPSI system must designate a representative in France.

As a transitional measure, posting certificates sent before the entry into force of the ordinance, are considered as being valid until the date of their expiry ([Article 3 of the ordinance](#)).

Source: AFTRI, IRU

12.10.2022

## France/Italy: total closure of the Mont-Blanc Tunnel from 17 October to 7 November 2022

COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted in France. Providing proof of vaccination, recovery from COVID-19 or negative test results is no longer required.

**Learn more:**

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)  
[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)  
[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

## May I transit this country?

COVID-19 travel measures have been lifted in France. The usual transit rules apply.

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12.07.2022

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Document checklist

Travellers can enter France without being subject to quarantine if they provide all the following documents:

**In order to realize the complete resurfacing of the road with conservation work over the entire length of the tunnel, the Mont-Blanc Tunnel will be completely closed to traffic during 21 consecutive days, from 17 October 17:00 to 7 November 2022 10:00.**

Suggested alternative routes are available and can be seen [on the map](#).

More information: [here](#).

**Source: GEIE-TMB**

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31.03.2022

## COVID-19 Update: health protocol applicable to transport in France

Directorate-General for Infrastructure, Transport and the Sea (DGITM) has transmitted the health protocol applicable to transport updated on 15 March 2022. These two annexes are available in French when opening the Flash Info publication. Main requirements have been freely translated below:

**Annexe 1: national obligations applicable to long-distance public land transport (Trains territorial balance, freely organised passenger transport services, TGV, coaches and occasional collective passenger transport by coach)**

**1. Travel to and from national territory is subject to specific rules, varying according to the current health situation in the country concerned.**

Travel by land from other member states of the European Union, classified in the green zone, is not subject to the presentation of a health passport when they are:

- For a period of less than 24 hours within a perimeter defined by a radius of 30 kilometres around the place of residence.
- Of a professional nature and whose urgency or frequency is incompatible with the performance of a screening test or examination.

- 1. Wearing a surgical mask or one with a level of filtration greater than 90% is compulsory**, both for travellers aged six or over, and for personnel in contact with the public, in vehicles assigned to public passenger transport, as well as in spaces where access is reserved for holders of a transport ticket.

Passengers are invited to consult the dedicated information sites, in terms of the validity of the health passport, tests and certificates that may be required, before their trip to comply with the latest rules in force: [here](#).

- 2. Other obligations for businesses**

- Train and bus stations managers must allow passengers access to a water point to wash their hands or provide them with hydro-alcoholic solution in stations, ensuring the availability and number of points.
- The company is required, unless technically impossible, to set up a prior reservation system (online or telephone ticketing, for example).
- The company communicates to travellers, in particular by displaying on board each vehicle or rolling stock, the so-called barrier hygiene measures specific to public transport.

1. **European Digital Passenger Locator Form:** travellers arriving by air must fill it in before entering France.
2. **Proof of vaccination.**  
Validity:
  - between 7 days and 9 months after the primary vaccination series with Comirnaty (BioNTech and Pfizer), Spikevax (Moderna), Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca), or after the booster dose.
  - between 28 days and 9 months after being administered Jcovden (COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen), or after the booster dose.
  - for children younger than 18, the primary vaccination series is valid indefinitely.
  - 7 days after the booster dose, for people who completed the primary vaccination series with vaccines approved by the World Health Organization but not authorised in the European Union (see the full list at [Authorised COVID-19 vaccines](#)).
  - 7 days after receiving one dose of vaccine for people who recovered from COVID-19.

Or

**Proof of recovery from COVID-19.** Validity: between 11 and 180 days.

Or

**A negative result to a pre-departure test.**  
Accepted tests: molecular (PCR) test, valid 72 hours, and rapid antigen test, valid 48 hours.

Travellers can provide proof of vaccination, proof of recovery from COVID-19 or the negative test result with a valid 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC), meeting the criteria listed above.

Foreign nationals can also apply for an equivalent certificate of vaccination - information is available on the [website of the Ministry of Health](#).

**Children younger than 12** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

#### Learn more:

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)  
[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)  
[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Entry rules

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's national [classification of risk areas](#): green and orange countries.

### Document checklist

## Annexe 2: national obligations applicable to freight and logistics

- For the performance of goods transport operations, the so-called "barrier" hygiene measures, defined at national level, must be observed by the drivers of transport vehicles as well as by the personnel of the loading or unloading sites.
- When loading or unloading places do not have a water point, hydro-alcoholic gel should be available.
- The vehicle is equipped with a supply of water and soap as well as single-use towels or hydro-alcoholic gel.
- When the measures mentioned above are respected, a driver cannot be refused access to a place of loading or unloading, including a water point when this place is provided with it, for health reasons related to the covid-19 epidemic.

Source: AFTRI

04.03.2022

## France: COVID entry conditions relaxed for travellers from Russia and Ukraine to France

The French Ministry of Ecological Transition, responsible for transport, has announced the following measures, applicable immediately:

- Exemption for **all travellers** coming from Russia and Ukraine from COVID testing before departure, including those who are not vaccinated, as well as an exemption from needing to show a sanitary pass.
- Removal of the compelling reason for **non-EU travellers** coming from Ukraine or Russia to enter France.

Source: AFTRI

04.02.2022

France - United Kingdom

## COVID-19 Update: modification of the measures applying to vaccinated passengers coming from the UK

From 4 February 2022, rules applying to vaccinated people travelling from the United Kingdom are relaxed.

People are still requested to present a negative test before entering France (PCR or antigenic test) **taken no more than 24 hours before arriving (for non-vaccinated people), or 48 hours (vaccinated).**

Travellers can enter France without being subject to quarantine if they provide all the following documents:

1. **European Digital Passenger Locator Form:** travellers arriving by air must fill it in before entering France.

Or

**eOS electronic form**, if they come from orange countries.

2. **Proof of vaccination.**

Validity:

- between 7 days and 9 months after the primary vaccination series with Comirnaty (BioNTech and Pfizer), Spikevax (Moderna), Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca), or after the booster dose.
- between 28 days and 9 months after being administered Jcovden (COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen), or after the booster dose.
- for children younger than 18, the primary vaccination series is valid indefinitely.
- 7 days after the booster dose, for people who completed the primary vaccination series with vaccines approved by the World Health Organization but not authorised in the European Union (see the full list at [Authorised COVID-19 vaccines](#)).
- 7 days after receiving one dose of vaccine for people who recovered from COVID-19.

Or

**Proof of recovery from COVID-19.** Validity: between 11 and 180 days.

Or

**A negative result to a pre-departure test.**

Accepted tests: molecular (PCR) test, valid 72 hours, and rapid antigen test, valid 48 hours.

Travellers can provide proof of vaccination, proof of recovery from COVID-19 or the negative test result with a valid '[EU Digital COVID Certificate](#)' (EUDCC), meeting the criteria listed above.

Foreign nationals can also apply for an equivalent certificate of vaccination - information is available on the [website of the Ministry of Health](#).

**Children younger than 12** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

**Learn more:**

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)  
[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)  
[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

## May I transit this country?

International transits of less than 24h are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

For vaccinated passengers:

- Proof of full vaccination (acceptance period of 9 months of vaccination certificates for the purposes of travel)
- Present a [certificate of international travel](#)
- Random tests are still performed when reaching France. In case of positive result, isolation will be requested.

For non-vaccinated passengers:

- It is required to have a compelling reason to travel to or from the UK
- Present a [certificate of international travel](#)
- Mandatory registration before entering France, through a [dedicated platform](#)
- 10 days of isolation are required.

Reminder:

**Road transport is part of the compelling reasons. Professional drivers are exempt from testing and isolation measures.**

**Drivers are also exempt to fill the specific UK locator form.**

**Previous requirements (declaration, attestation) still apply (see [here](#)).**

**Source: AFTRI**

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26.01.2022

## May I transit this country?

International transits of less than 24h are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

## COVID-19 Update: Vaccination Pass in France

On 24 January 2022, the Sanitary Pass has been replaced by a Vaccination Pass. A negative result is not valid anymore within the scope of the Pass. Passes accepted: complete vaccination scheme, recovery certificate (date of a positive PCR test must be from at least 11 days and the validity runs for 6 months), or medical certificate of vaccination contraindication.

Main consequences for the international transport sector:

- Applicable measures at land borders should not be modified.
- Professional drivers are still exempted to present a Pass to enter some restaurants authorised by decree.

**Source: AFTRI**

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14.01.2022

France- United Kingdom

## National health measures

In France, providing proof of full vaccination, recovery from COVID-19 or a negative test result is not required to access public spaces.

### Learn more:

[Health pass](#) (in French)

[Vaccination](#) (in French)

## Restrictions at the regional or local level

Information on the rules applicable in France's overseas territories is available on the [Government's COVID-19 webpage](#) (in French).

## Use of facemasks

Wearing a facemask is no longer mandatory in public buildings or on public transport, however it is recommended as the number of COVID-19 infections has been increasing.

It is still mandatory for healthcare professionals, patients and visitors in health establishments (in particular hospitals, pharmacies, or even medical biology laboratories). It is strongly recommended for vulnerable persons attending large gatherings.

## Physical Distancing

Health measures and physical distancing must continue to be observed.

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

There are no longer restrictions on the number of people at gatherings and events.

## COVID-19 Update: modification of the measures applying to passengers coming from the UK

From 14 January 2022, rules applying to people travelling from the United Kingdom are relaxed.

**Both non-vaccinated and vaccinated people are still requested to present a negative test before entering France (PCR or antigenic test taken no more than 24 hours before arriving).**

### For vaccinated passengers:

- No compelling reason to travel to or from the UK is requested anymore.
- No registration before entering France is requested anymore.
- No isolation measure applies when travelling to France.
- Random tests are still performed when reaching France. In case of positive result, isolation will be requested.

### For non-vaccinated passengers:

- It is required to have a compelling reason to travel to or from the UK.
- Mandatory registration before entering France, through a [dedicated platform](#).
- 10 days of isolation are required.

### Reminder:

**Road transport is part of the compelling reasons. Professional drivers are exempt from testing and isolation measures. Drivers are also exempt to fill the specific UK locator form. Previous requirements (declaration, attestation) still apply (see [here](#)).**

Source: AFTRI

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16.12.2021

France - United Kingdom

## New measures applying to passengers coming from and going to the UK

From Saturday 18 December 2021, the following rules will apply to all **people travelling from the United Kingdom, whether or not they are vaccinated**:

- Both non-vaccinated and vaccinated people will be required to have a compelling reason to travel to or from the UK. The detailed list of compelling reasons is available [here](#). Being French is a compelling reason to return to France. French people's partners (spouses, PACS partners or cohabiting partners (on presentation of proof of cohabitation)) and their children will still be able to travel to France.
- Mandatory testing before entering France (PCR or antigenic test taken no more than 24 hours before arriving).
- Mandatory registration before entering France. Travellers should declare their address in France and isolate at this address. Isolation measures can be lifted after 48h if the traveller can present a negative PCR or antigenic test. Note that the digital platform is not available yet.

## Safety measures for public transportation

Wearing a facemask is no longer mandatory on public transport. However, it is strongly recommended due to increasing numbers of COVID-19 cases.

## Places of worship

## Quarantine

### Isolation

**For positive people with a complete vaccination schedule (reminder carried out in accordance with the requirements of the health pass) and for children under 12 years old**

Isolation is now for a period of 7 days (full) after the date of the onset of signs or the date of the collection of the positive test. However, after 5 days, the positive person can leave isolation on two conditions:

- They perform an antigen or PCR test and it is negative
- They have had no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

If the test carried out is positive or if the person does not carry out a test, their isolation is maintained at 7 days. They do not carry out a second test on day 7.

**For positive people with an incomplete vaccination schedule (booster not carried out) and for non-vaccinated people**

The isolation is 10 days (full) after the date of the onset of signs or the date of the collection of the positive test. However, after 7 days, the positive person can leave isolation on two conditions:

- They perform an antigen or PCR test and it is negative
- They have had no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

If the test is positive or if the person does not perform a test, the isolation lasts 10 days.

### Quarantine

Road transport is part of the compelling reasons. Professional drivers are exempt from testing and isolation measures. Previous requirements (declaration, attestation) still apply (see [here](#)).

Source: AFTRI

06.12.2021

## COVID-19 Update additional requirements for passengers

From 4 December, additional requirements apply to passengers entering in France.

From a bgreen zoneb:

- Anyone above 12 years old, **being vaccinated or not**, need to present a PCR or antigenic **test taken no more than 48 hours before arriving**,

- a certificate of no symptoms prior to departure is required,

- Random antigenic and PCR tests are done on arrival.

People coming from one of the following countries must present a **negative test taken no more than 24 hours** before arriving: any EU country, Andorra, Island, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, or Switzerland.

From an borange zoneb:

- Anyone above 12 years old, **being vaccinated or not**, need to present a PCR or antigenic **test taken no more than 48 hours before arriving**,

- a certificate of no symptoms prior to departure is required,

- antigenic or PCR tests on arrival,

- only travels for compelling reasons are accepted for non-vaccinated people,

- a self-isolation of 7 days is required for non-vaccinated people.

People coming from one of the following countries must present a **negative test taken no more than 24 hours** before arriving: UK.

From a bred zoneb:

- Anyone above 12 years old, **being vaccinated or not**, need to present a PCR or antigenic **test taken no more than 48 hours before arriving**,

- a certificate of no symptoms prior to departure is required,

- antigenic or PCR tests on arrival,

- only travels for compelling reasons are accepted for non-vaccinated people,

- quarantine under control of authorities of 10 days is required for non-vaccinated people.

From a bdark red zoneb:

- Anyone above 12 years old, **being vaccinated or not**, need to present a PCR or antigenic **test taken no more than 48 hours before arriving**,

- a certificate of no symptoms prior to departure is required,



**For contact persons with a complete vaccination schedule (recall carried out in accordance with the requirements of the health pass)**

- Quarantine does not apply anymore. However, people having social interaction with confirmed COVID-19 cases must strictly apply barrier measures, and wearing a mask indoors and outdoors, limit their social interactions, avoid contacts with people at risk of severe form of COVID-19 and teleworking as much as possible.
- In addition, people having social interaction with confirmed COVID-19 cases must carry out a rapid antigen test or molecular (PCR) test as soon as they learn that they are contact persons, then carry out self-tests on day 2 and day 4 after the last contact with the positive person.
- In the event of a positive self-test, the result should be confirmed by a rapid antigen test or molecular (PCR) test. If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and starts isolation.

**For contact persons with an incomplete vaccination schedule and for non-vaccinated contact persons**

- These people must respect an isolation period of 7 (full) days from the date of the last contact.
- To get out of quarantine, these people must perform an antigen or PCR test and have a negative result.
- If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and starts isolation.

**Learn more:**

[Isolation](#) (in French)

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17.05.2022

**What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?**

**Document checklist**

Travellers can enter France without being subject to quarantine if they provide all the following documents:

- antigenic or PCR tests on arrival,
- only travels for compelling reasons are accepted,
- quarantine under control of authorities of 10 days is required.

All information are available [here](#).

**Professional drivers are exempted from this measure.** Any road haulier who arrives on national territory must present a European certificate for workers in the international transport sector. For road hauliers from a certain number of countries, additional documents are required. Detailed rules are available [here](#).

**Source: AFTRI**

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25.11.2021

**Maintenance activities at the Mont Blanc tunnel**

France - Italy

To allow the realisation of maintenance work, the circulation will be totally interrupted in the Mont Blanc Tunnel during the following nights:

- From **Monday 29 November to Tuesday 30 November 2021**, from 19:00 to 06:00,

-B From **Tuesday 30 November to Wednesday 1 December 2021**, from 19:30 to 06:00,

- From **Wednesday 1 December to Thursday 2 December 2021**, from 19:30 to 06:00,

- From **Thursday 2 December to Friday 3 December 2021**, from 19:30 to 06:00.

**Source: GEIE-TMB**

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22.11.2021

France updated the list of countries under surveillance. **From 22 November, restrictions also apply to non-vaccinated passengers coming from the following countries: Luxembourg, Poland, and Switzerland.** The previously established list included: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia. People coming from these countries may present a test (antigenic or PCR) obtained within the last 24h.B Note that these countries are still on the green list but under surveillance.

**Professional driversB are exempted from this measure.** For professional drivers, only theB [EU certificateB](#) is required (no change).

Other measures published on Flash Info 17 August are still valid. All measures applicable to passenger are availableB [here](#).

**Source: AFTRI**

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15.11.2021

**COVID-19 Update – Applicable rules in France**

1. [European Digital Passenger Locator Form](#): all travellers must fill it in before entering France.
2. **Proof of vaccination.**  
Validity:
  - between 7 days and 9 months after the primary vaccination series with Comirnaty (BioNTech and Pfizer), Spikevax (Moderna), Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca), or after the booster dose.
  - between 28 days and 9 months after being administered Jcovden (COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen), or after the booster dose.
  - for children younger than 18, the primary vaccination series is valid indefinitely.
  - 7 days after the booster dose, for people who completed the primary vaccination series with vaccines approved by the World Health Organization but not by the [European Medicines Agency \(EMA\)](#).
  - 7 days after receiving one dose of vaccine for people who recovered from COVID-19.

Or

**Proof of recovery from COVID-19.** Validity: between 11 and 180 days.

Or

**A negative result to a pre-departure test.**  
Accepted tests: molecular (PCR) test, valid 72 hours, and rapid antigen test, valid 48 hours.

Travellers can provide proof of vaccination, proof of recovery from COVID-19 or the negative test result with a valid 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC), meeting the criteria listed above.

Foreign nationals can also apply for an equivalent certificate of vaccination - information is available on the [website of the Ministry of Health](#).

**Children younger than 12** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

Learn more:

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)  
[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)  
[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Entry rules

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's national [classification of risk areas](#): green and orange countries.

### Document checklist

France updated the rules to enter the territory. From 13 November, restrictions apply to non-vaccinated passengers coming from the following countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia. People coming from these countries may present a test (antigenic or PCR) obtained within the last 24h. Note that these countries are still on the green list but under surveillance.

**Professional drivers are exempted from this measure.** For professional drivers, only the [EU certificate](#) is required (no change).

Other measures published on Flash Info 17 August are still valid. All measures applicable to passenger are available [here](#).

Source: AFTRI

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01.09.2021

### New French Law on weights and dimensions for heavy goods vehicles

On 31 July 2021, a new French decree was published modifying the provisions of the regulatory part of the Highway Code relating to the weights and dimensions of road goods transport vehicles (see attachment).

This text :

**a. Specifies the conditions allowing a maximum authorised weight of 42 tonnes and 44 tonnes for the transport of containers or swap bodies up to a maximum total length of 45 feet in intermodal transport:**

- 42 tonnes if the combination has a two-axle motor vehicle with a three-axle semi-trailer;

- 44 tonnes if the combination has a three-axle motor vehicle with a two or three-axle semi-trailer.

**b. Clarifies the rules for the maximum authorised weight for road goods transport vehicles:** from 1 January 2022, the maximum authorised weight for a combination with minimum four axles is 40 tonnes; 44 tonnes is allowed for road goods transport carried out entirely on national territory.

**c. Transposes the provisions of the revised Directive 96/53/EC** which authorise the maximum dimensions of vehicles and combinations of vehicles to be exceeded in circulation in order to improve their aerodynamics.

**d. Introduced provisions which allow a 1 and 2 tonne weight exemption for vehicles running on alternative fuel technology.**

The new decree will allow the competent French authorities to enforce the rules of weight and dimensions for all transport operators.

Source: FNTR

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31.08.2021

### Winter equipment - New legislation from the 1 November 2021

**From 1 November 2021, winter equipment will be mandatory each year during the winter period in some mountainous areas.**



Travellers can enter France without being subject to quarantine if they provide all the following documents:

1. **European Digital Passenger Locator Form:** all travellers must fill it in before entering France.

Or

**eOS electronic form**, if they come from orange countries.

2. **Proof of vaccination.**

Validity:

- between 7 days and 9 months after the primary vaccination series with Comirnaty (BioNTech and Pfizer), Spikevax (Moderna), Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca), or after the booster dose.
- between 28 days and 9 months after being administered Jcovden (COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen), or after the booster dose.
- for children younger than 18, the primary vaccination series is valid indefinitely.
- 7 days after the booster dose, for people who completed the primary vaccination series with vaccines approved by the World Health Organization but not by the [European Medicines Agency \(EMA\)](#).
- 7 days after receiving one dose of vaccine for people who recovered from COVID-19.

Or

**Proof of recovery from COVID-19.** Validity: between 11 and 180 days.

Or

**A negative result to a pre-departure test.**

Accepted tests: molecular (PCR) test, valid 72 hours, and rapid antigen test, valid 48 hours.

Travellers can provide proof of vaccination, proof of recovery from COVID-19 or the negative test result with a valid 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC), meeting the criteria listed above.

Foreign nationals can also apply for an equivalent certificate of vaccination - information is available on the [website of the Ministry of Health](#).

**Children younger than 12** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

**Learn more:**

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)  
[Info Coronavirus](#) (in French)  
[Information for travellers](#) (in French)

**May I transit this country?**

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

**New winter period:** From 1st November to 31st March of each year.

**Mountain areas concerned:** Alps, Corsica, Massif Central, Jura mountains, Pyrénées, Vosges mountains.

Details of the zones by mountain chain (maps) are available [here](#).

**Equipment :** Removable anti-skid devices (chains and socks), or winter tyres (3PMSF).

Vehicles with studded tyres are exempt from the equipment requirements.

**Please note:** From 1 November 2024, only 3PMSF tyres will be accepted as equivalent to chains.

The purchase and use of other "snow tyres" will still be possible, but users will have to have chains in addition to these tyres in order to drive from 1 November to 31 March in the areas concerned by the measure.

Until 1 November 2024, snow tyres marked "M+S" only will be tolerated.

- Buses and coaches (M2, M3) :

- The vehicle may be fitted with at least two chains (or other equivalent anti-skid devices) OR

- Be equipped with at least 4 winter tyres, mounted on at least two steered wheels and at least two driven wheels. If the vehicle has more than one steering axle, these are the steering wheels of the main steering system.

- Heavy goods vehicles (N2, N3):

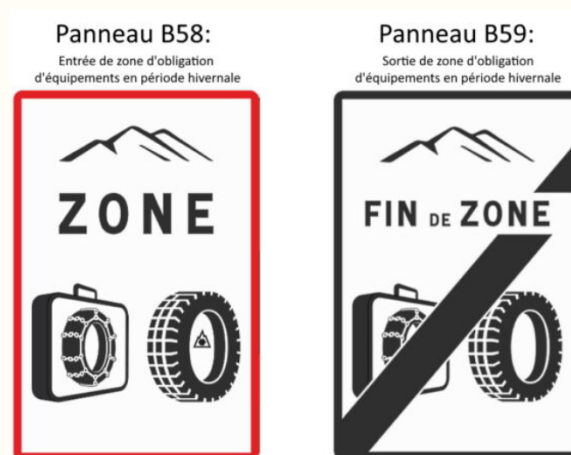
- The vehicle without trailer or semi-trailer may have at least two chains (or equivalent removable anti-skid devices) OR

- Be equipped with at least 4 winter tyres, mounted on at least two steered wheels and at least two driven wheels. If the vehicle has more than one steering axle, these are the steering wheels of the main steering system.

- Heavy goods vehicles travelling with a trailer or semi-trailer must in all cases have removable anti-skid devices.

**New road signs** (see image attached):

Road sign B26 (current sign) will continue to indicate that on snow-covered roads, even outside the winter period, it is mandatory to wear - and not simply to carry - chains. Unless the requirement to wear chains is specified on the sign, vehicles with the equipment required by the new regulations will be deemed to comply with the requirement of the B26 sign.



## National health measures

In France, providing proof of full vaccination, recovery from COVID-19 or a negative test result is **not required to access** public spaces.

Learn more:  
[Health pass](#) (in French)  
[Vaccination](#) (in French)

## Restrictions at the regional or local level

Information on the rules applicable in France's overseas territories is available on the [Government's COVID-19 webpage](#) (in French).

## Use of facemasks

Wearing a facemask is no longer mandatory in public buildings or on public transport. However, it is still mandatory for healthcare professionals, patients and visitors in health establishments (in particular hospitals, pharmacies, or even medical biology laboratories). It is strongly recommended for vulnerable persons attending large gatherings.

## Physical Distancing

Health measures and physical distancing must continue to be observed.

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

There are no longer restrictions on the number of people at gatherings and events.

## Safety measures for public transportation

All information regarding the new winter equipment legislation is available [here](#) (in French).

Source: AFTRI

30.08.2021

### Extension of 30km/h speed limit in Paris

**From today (30 August 2021), a 30km/h speed limit is extended to almost all the streets in Paris.**

The ring road (périphérique) is not affected, as well as the boulevards des Maréchaux and some other roads (the avenues in the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, the Champs-Élysées, the Avenue Foch, the Avenue de la Grande Armée, the Rue Royale, etc).

Details of **exempted** roads in the following links (in French):

- [Official Paris website](#) (At the bottom of the page "Les rues de Paris restent à 50km/h" / "Paris streets to remain at 50km/h", you will find the detail of exempted streets per area (centre = 1st to 4th arrondissement), you just have to click on the arrondissement number.)

- Map and details of exempted roads [here](#).

Source: AFTRI

27.08.2021

### COVID-19 update: Updated classification of countries at risk

France has updated its classification of countries at risk.

From 29 August 2021, Georgia, Iran, and Turkey will be on the red list. In addition, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia will be added to the orange list (previously on the green one).

The full updated classification and rules (for passengers) can be found [here](#).

Source: AFT

23.08.2021

### COVID-19 update: Updated classification of countries at risk

France has updated its classification of countries at risk.

From 21 August 2021, Algeria and Morocco are now on the red list.

The full updated classification and rules (for passengers) can be found [here](#).

Source: AFTRI

20.08.2021

Wearing a facemask is no longer mandatory on public transport. However, it is strongly recommended during peak hours.

## Places of worship

## Quarantine

### Isolation

**For positive people with a complete vaccination schedule (reminder carried out in accordance with the requirements of the health pass) and for children under 12 years old**

Isolation is now for a period of 7 days (full) after the date of the onset of signs or the date of the collection of the positive test. However, after 5 days, the positive person can leave isolation on two conditions:

- They perform an antigen or PCR test and it is negative
- They have had no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

**If the test carried out is positive or if the person does not carry out a test, their isolation is maintained at 7 days. They do not carry out a second test on D7.**

For positive people with an incomplete vaccination schedule (booster not carried out) and for non-vaccinated people

The isolation is 10 days (full) after the date of the onset of signs or the date of the collection of the positive test. However, after 7 days, the positive person can leave isolation on two conditions:

- They perform an antigen or PCR test and it is negative
- They have had no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

If the test is positive or if the person does not perform a test, the isolation lasts 10 days.

### Quarantine

## UPDATE - Maintenance activities at the Mont Blanc tunnel - Provisional calendar

*France - Italy*

The GEIE of the Mont Blanc Tunnel published today an updated version of the provisional calendar of the maintenance activities at the Mont Blanc tunnel planned until the end of the year. You will find in attachment detailed information on total closures and alternative one-way traffic.

(Changes apply to alternative one-way traffic on week 36.)



interrprogrcircp...isann2021v17.pdf

Source: GEIE-TMB

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19.08.2021

## Maintenance activities at the Mont Blanc tunnel - Provisional calendar

*France - Italy*

The GEIE of the Mont Blanc Tunnel has published the provisional calendar of the maintenance activities at the Mont Blanc tunnel planned until the end of the year. You will find in attachment detailed information on total closures and alternative one-way traffic.



interrprogrcircp...revisann2021.pdf

Source: GEIE-TMB

**For contact persons with a complete vaccination schedule (recall carried out in accordance with the requirements of the health pass)**

- Quarantine does not apply anymore. However, people having social interaction with confirmed COVID-19 cases must strictly apply barrier measures, and wearing a mask indoors and outdoors, limit their social interactions, avoid contacts with people at risk of severe form of COVID-19 and teleworking as much as possible.
- In addition, people having social interaction with confirmed COVID-19 cases must carry out a rapid antigen test or molecular (PCR) test as soon as they learn that they are contact persons, then carry out self-tests on D2 and D4 after the last contact with the positive person.
- In the event of a positive self-test, the result should be confirmed by a rapid antigen test or molecular (PCR) test. If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and starts isolation.

**For contact persons with an incomplete vaccination schedule and for non-vaccinated contact persons**

- These people must respect an isolation period of 7 (full) days from the date of the last contact.
- To get out of quarantine, these people must perform an antigen or PCR test and have a negative result.
- If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and starts isolation.

**Learn more:**

Isolation (in French)

**Non-essential (other than medicine and food) shops**

OPEN

**Tourist accommodations**

OPEN

17.08.2021

**COVID-19 Update – Applicable rules in France**

Entry into France:

For professional drivers, only the EU certificate is required (no change): <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Deplacement-des-transporteurs-routiers-internationaux> (in English and French)

Within the French territory :

- **Passe Sanitaire (Health Pass)** – since 8 August 2021, mandatory pass to enter some public places for anyone above 18 (for anyone above 12 from 30 September 2021).

- The Pass consists in a QR code showing a complete vaccination (vaccines authorised by the European Medicines Agency), remission of Covid within the last 6 months (pass valid 6 months after a positive PCR test), or a negative Covid test (pass valid for 72h). French Covid App ([TousAntiCovid](#)) is available in French and English and can be used to obtain/show the Health Pass.

- **For residents of EU member states, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (only England and Wales), the following documents are also accepted as Health Pass:** EU digital Covid certificate or NHS Covid certificate (England and Wales only).

- People who have been vaccinated outside the aforementioned countries can apply for a Health Pass by following one of the procedures below, depending on their situation (electronic form only) :

a. [French nationals living abroad](#) (Non-EU)

b. [Foreigners residing in non-EU countries](#)(and [here](#) in French)

- Non-vaccinated third country residents will have to take a covid test (PCR, rapid or autotest) in order to obtain a Health Pass (valid for 72h). Rapid tests and antigenic tests can be done in any pharmacy (sometimes with an appointment), PCR tests can only be done in a lab or testing centre (information [here](#)).

Full information on Health Pass and where it is mandatory [here](#) (in French).

- **Professional drivers are exempted to present a Health Pass to enter some restaurants, authorised by decree.** The map of restaurants accessible without a Health Pass for road transport professionals has been put online on the [Bison Futé website](#).

- An email address has been set up for drivers wishing to report any problematic situation: [servicestrm@developpement-durable.gouv.fr](mailto:servicestrm@developpement-durable.gouv.fr).

Additional links:

- General measures in France: [here](#)

- Entry in France for passengers: [here](#)

**Source: AFTRI**

13.07.2021

**Tour de France 2021 : Update on Traffic restrictions**

## Catering establishments

OPEN

## Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions

OPEN

## Personal care services

OPEN

## Outdoors areas and beaches

OPEN

## Ski facilities

OPEN

## National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

## Information on Tourism at Regional level

The 2021 Tour de France will start on 26 June 2021 from Brest and finish on 18 July 2021 in Paris.

The complete route is available [here](#).

Traffic restrictions are to be expected, we will update them as they are announced.

For the stages 15 to 21, from 12 to 18 July 2021, which will pass through the Ariège, Haute-Garonne, Gironde and Ile-de-France, the following traffic bans will apply:

### - Stage on Tuesday 13 July

Due to the passage of the Tour de France cyclists, national roads 20, 320 and 22 will be closed to traffic in both directions on Tuesday 13 July from 8.30am to 4pm, from Mercus-Gabarret (RN20, just before Tarascon-sur-Ariège) to the Pas de la Case (RN22, Andorra) During this period, the Puymorens tunnel will be closed to traffic, and access to Andorra will be impossible.

It is recommended that transit users avoid this sector, given the major disruptions expected during these two days.

### - Stage on Tuesday 14 July

Due to the passage of the Tour de France cyclist, the national road 125 will be closed at the Barbazan crossroads on Wednesday 14 July from 11am to 3pm. HGV traffic will be prohibited on the RN125, in both directions, during the same period.

On the A64, the exit ramps of the Muret Sud interchange (n°33) will be closed between 9H00 and 13H00.

### - Stage of 16 July, Mourenx Libourne:

This stage will go up from the Landes and will cut the districts of Langon and Libourne in two for about 5 hours. The motorway network not affected by the route will be preferred from 11am to 8pm.

A62-A65 to link Bordeaux-Langon-Captieux (D1113 - D10 closed).

A89 to link Bordeaux-Périgueux-Bergerac (D936 - D1089 closed)

### - Stage on 17 July, Libourne St Emilion:

This time trial stage should be the most difficult day in terms of road traffic in the Libourne area with a day classified as "Red" in the departure direction and "Orange" in the return direction. Access roads to the course will be closed from 08:00 to 19:00 approximately. The A89 motorway will remain the preferred route between Bordeaux and Périgueux - Bergerac.

A complete file is available on the prefecture's [website](#).

### - Final Stage – 18 July – Chatou (78) Paris (75)

No details yet but you can find a detailed route [here](#) (time schedule) and the city of Chatou (departure) has set up a page for that day [here](#).

Source: AFTRI

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25.06.2021

### COVID-19 update: New classification of countries at risk in France

Please note that France has updated its classification of countries at risk.

Main changes include :

Alsace  
Aquitaine  
Auvergne  
Basse-Normandie  
Bourgogne  
Bretagne  
Centre  
Champagne-Ardenne  
Corse  
Franche-Comté  
Guadeloupe  
Guyane  
Haute-Normandie  
Île de France  
La Réunion  
Languedoc-Roussillon  
Limousin  
Lorraine  
Martinique  
Mayotte  
Midi-Pyrénées  
Nord - Pas-de-Calais  
Pays de la Loire  
Picardie  
Poitou-Charentes  
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur  
Rhône-Alpes

04.03.2022

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Document checklist:

Travellers must provide all the following documents:

1. Proof of vaccination or recovery from COVID-19 or negative result to a pre-departure molecular or rapid antigenic test (valid 24 hours or 48 hours).

**Important!** All travellers over 12 years and 2 months who do not have a complete vaccination schedule or a certificate of recovery must complete a [sworn statement](#) stating that they have no symptoms.

### Entry rules

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's own national [classification of risk areas](#): green and orange countries.

- Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia are added to the Green List.

- Russia is added to the Red List.

For the other changes, up-to-date classification is available [here](#) (in French) and [here](#) (in English – measures mentioned on that page are for passengers, not drivers.)

Reminder : Curfew has been lifted on Sunday, 20 June 2021.

**Source: AFTRI**

### Tour de France 2021 - Traffic restrictions in France

The 2021 Tour de France will start on 26 June 2021 from Brest and finish on 18 July 2021 in Paris.

The complete route is available [here](#).

Traffic restrictions are to be expected, and shall be updated as they are announced.

For the first 7 stages, from 26 June to 2 July 2021, which will pass through the regions of Brittany, Pays de Loire and Val de Marne, the following traffic bans will apply:

#### - Saturday 26 June-1st stage Brest-Landerneau of 187 KMS (department 29)

- N165 sector Brest, (29); road closure in the direction of Quimper; from 7h30 to 13h30 between Kergleuz and Kéraliou; the crossroads of the Kergleuz roundabout and the Roc'h Kérézen, Ti Ar Menez interchanges are also impacted,

- In the Hanvec sector, the Pontaal interchange will be affected by the closure of the exit ramp in the Brest to Quimper direction, from 9h30 to 13h15,

- In the Quimper sector, the Loc'h interchange will be affected by the closure of the two exit ramps in both directions, from 11h00 to 15h00,

- Brie sector, the An Teir C'hroaz interchange will be affected by the closure of the exit ramp in the Quimper to Brest direction and the Ti hémon interchange will also be affected by the closure of the ends of the exit ramps in the direction of Quimper, from 11h30 in the morning to 15h30 in the afternoon

- N265 sector of Brest (29); road closure between the Poul Ar Feunteun roundabout and the kergleuz roundabout in the direction of kergleuz, from 09h00 to 12h45.

- The women's cycle race will also use part of the mascu-line cycle race route impacting the Kiéla interchange from 08h30 to 09h15.

- Local diversions will be put in place via the secondary road network.

#### - Sunday 27 June-2nd stage Perros-Guirec-Mûr de Bretagne of 187 KMS (department 22)

- N164 (22); road closure in both directions between Saint Gelven and Guerlédan, from 07h00 to 21h00, the diversions route will take the D700, D768, D764, D15 and D5 to the Rosquelfen interchange on the N164.

- N12 (22); closure of the lane towards Plérin ZA located on the Rampes exit ramp from 12h40 to 16h40

- N12 (22) towards Rennes; due to the closure of the D700 at Uzel, N12 users are advised to continue on the N12 from the Kertedevant junction to the Saint-René junction, take the D765 then the D768 towards Loudéac from 14h00 to 18h00.



Children younger than 12 years and 2 months are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

## Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate

All travellers aged 12 and older can enter France if their 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' contains one of the following:

- Proof of full vaccination. Accepted vaccines: Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson.
  - 7 days after the second injection for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca);
  - 28 days post injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson);
  - 7 days after the injection for vaccines in people who have had COVID-19 (only single injection).
- Proof of recovery from COVID-19. Validity: 180 days.
- Negative molecular or antigen test result. Validity: 24 or 48 hours.

## Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements

Documents equivalent to the 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC) in English and French are also accepted, if they meet the same requirements listed above for the EUDCC.

Learn more:

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Entry rules

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's own national [classification of risk areas](#): green and orange countries.

- N12 (22) towards Brest; due to the closure of the D786 at Pordic, users of the N12 are invited to follow Paimpol from the Ramps interchange (N12), N12, then the Sé-pulcre interchange between 12h30 and 16h30.

### - Monday 28 June-3rd stage Lorient-Pontivy of 182 KMS (department 56)

- N165 sector of Auray (56); the Poulben interchange will be impacted by the closure of the two exit ramps in both directions of traffic, from 11h00 in the morning to 15h00,

- N24 sector of Locminé (56), the interchanges of Mare Saint Julien and Kersimon are impacted by the closure of the ramps in both directions of traffic, from 13h00 in the morning to 17h30.

### - Tuesday 29 June-4th stage Redon-Fougères of 152 KMS (department 35)

- N12 Fougères (35); road closure in both directions between the Ville-neuve gyratory and the Sermandière gyratory from 11h00 to 19h00 and from the Sermandière gyratory to the Beauséjour gyratory from 06h00 to 19h00.

- Local diversions will be put in place via the secondary road network.

### - Wednesday 30 June-5th stage Changé-Laval of 27 KMS (individual time trial) (department 53)

- N162 sector of Laval (53) road closure in both directions between the Barbé roundabout (commune of Bonchamp) and the Ambère roundabout from 7h00 to 19h00,

- Local diversions will be put in place via the secondary road network.

### - Thursday 1st July-6th stage Tours-Chateauroux of 160 KMS (department 36, 37 and 41)

- A10 Vouvray (37) towards Chateauroux, closure of the exit ramp of the interchange n°20 towards the D801 towards Vouvray from 09h00 to 14h15

- A85 Saint Aignan Sur Cher (41) towards Chateauroux, closure of the exit ramp at junction 12 towards Saint Aignan Sur Cher from 11h00 to 16h30.

### - Friday 2 July-7th stage Vierzon-le Creusot of 249 KMS (department 18)

- N151 Saint Germain du Puy (18), closure of the N151 between Brécy and la Charité sur Loire in both directions from 10h00 to 12h30.

- A diversion route will be activated in both directions. The diversions will take the N151 from the Saint Germain du Puy (18) interchange, the D976, then the A77 to join the N151 at Charité sur Loire (18) and in the direction of the N151 from Charité sur Loire, the A77, the D976 to join the N151 at the Saint Germain du Puy interchange.

Source: AFTRI

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18.06.2021

### COVID-19 update: New classification and lifting of some measures in France

Please note that France has updated its classification of countries at risk.

Major changes involve:

- Turkey moves from the red list to the orange list.

**Children younger than 12 years and 2 months** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

#### Document checklist:

Travellers must provide all the following documents:

1. Proof of vaccination or recovery from COVID-19 or negative result to a pre-departure molecular or rapid antigenic test (valid 24 hours or 48 hours).

**Learn more:**

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

## What are the rules if I go abroad from this country, and when I return from abroad?

Rules associated with departure to and return from foreign countries depend on the country risk colour. It is recommended to always check the travel information for the destination.

**Learn more:**

[I'm going abroad](#) (in French)

## May I transit this country?

**YES**

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 48h before entry, or an antigenic test taken 24 hours before entry (except for connecting passengers whose destination does not require a test).

## General measures

- Afghanistan is added to the red list.

- Canada and USA added to the green list.

For the other changes, up-to-date classification is available [here](#) (in French) and [here](#) (in English – measures mentioned on that page are for passengers, not drivers.)

In addition, France's Prime Minister announced that the obligation to wear a mask outdoor had been lightened and that the lifting of the curfew is now set on Sunday (instead of 30 June 2021):

- It is no longer mandatory to wear a mask anytime outside, only in exceptional circumstances related to crowds (gatherings, queues, markets, stadiums, etc.). Wearing a mask in indoor remains mandatory (companies, shops, transport, etc.). Some local measures can still make it mandatory anytime outside.

- Curfew will be lifted on Sunday 20 June 2021. (No curfew at 23h00 on that day).

Read the full press releases [here](#) and [here](#).

**Source: AFTRI**

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09.06.2021

### COVID-19 update: New health measures in France

Please note that two decrees have been published on June 8 and June 9, 2021 implementing the new health measures in force in France from June 9. See [here](#) to read the official website.

Regarding road transport- restaurants open for road transport professionals retain the possibility of opening during curfew hours (11 p.m. to 6 a.m.) for these professionals.

- Road transport from the green zone: no obligation to test or quarantine, obligation to sworn statements relating to symptoms or contacts, quarantine,
- Road transport from the orange zone: obligation to test (except from the United Kingdom), obligation to fill Declaration of Honor , relating to symptoms or contacts, no commitment to comply with a quarantine (for professionals from United Kingdom and point to be confirmed in the external borders instruction currently being updated, for other countries)
- Road transport from the red zone: obligation to test, obligation to fill Declaration of Honor relating to symptoms or contacts, no commitment to comply with quarantine (point to be confirmed in the external borders instruction currently being updated , for other countries)
- For operations to Corsica, the decree published today confirms the absence of a test to be presented.
- For land transport, transport companies are not required to check supporting documents held by passengers before boarding. The decree published today limits this obligation to sea and air transport.

**Source: FNTR**

With regard to border measures, the applicable provisions are as follows (subject to the details provided in the context of the update of the instruction relating to measures relating to external borders):

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31.05.2021

COVID-19 update: New rules regarding entry in France from the UK

**Since 31 May 2021**, new restrictions are in force for everyone arriving to France from the UK, introduced by [Decree No. 2021-677 of 28 May 2021](#).

Information on the situation in the country is available on the [official website on COVID-19 information](#).

**Important:** In France, the 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC) or "vaccination pass" is required to access the following public spaces:

- Catering establishments;
- Leisure and culture activities;
- Trade fairs and exhibitions;
- Long-distance travel (domestic flights, TGV, etc.)
- Tourist accommodations (campsites, holiday clubs, etc.)

To be valid, the EUDCC must contain one of the following:

- Proof of full vaccination. Accepted vaccines: Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson.
  - 7 days after the second injection for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca);
  - 28 days post injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson);
  - 7 days after the injection for vaccines in people who have had COVID-19 (only single injection).
- Proof of recovery from COVID-19. Validity: 180 days.

**Please note,** the use of a PCR or antigen test is not valid for leisure activities. Also, the validity of the "vaccination pass" is 7 months. This period will be reduced for those over 18 to 4 months from February 15.

Citizens of countries that do not issue the EUDCC should provide equivalent certificates in English or French.

Travellers are strongly advised to carry relevant certificates at all times.

**Note:** French Overseas Territories can implement specific territorial regulations. To comply with these specific requirements, travellers are strongly advised to always check all information according to their destination.

- A curfew from 9 PM to 5 AM is in effect on Reunion Island.
- A state of health emergency has been declared in Guadeloupe, Guyana, Mayotte, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy.

## Use of facemasks

The use of facemasks is mandatory in **all indoor and outdoor public spaces**, including **public transport**.

Since February 28, the mask is no longer compulsory in closed places subject to the "vaccination pass". **From March 14**, wearing a mask will no longer be compulsory. All places are concerned, except public passenger transport and health establishments.

## Professional drivers entering France from the UK from 31 May 2021 :

- **No obligation** to present a negative test result.
- **No obligation** to observe a period of isolation.
- **Obligation to fill in a sworn statement of absence of Covid-19 symptoms** - paragraph 2 on [the Ministry of the Interior's page for professional drivers](#) (available both in French and English) - **The sworn statement on professional driver's page has not yet been updated to include drivers arriving from the UK. But it is already mandatory.**

- **Obligation to fill in the European Certificate for International Transport Workers** (Annex III of the Green Lanes) - paragraph 1 on [the Ministry of the Interior's page for professional drivers](#) (available both in French and English)

- Random tests by French authorities are possible on arrival in France.

*These documents must be handed to the transport company before boarding or to the border control authorities.*

## Travellers entering France from the UK from 31 May 2021 :

- **Obligation to present a negative PCR or antigen test result. The test must be taken less than 48h before arrival in France.**

- **Obligation to observe a 7-day isolation period upon arrival in France.**

- **Obligation to fill in an international travel certificate** ("Travel from/to the UK" tab, paragraph 2.1 on [the Ministry of the Interior's page](#) – available both in French and English). **Only essential travels are allowed.**

- **Obligation to fill in a sworn statement of absence of Covid-19 symptoms** (tab 'Travel from/to the UK', paragraph 2.2 on [the Ministry of the Interior's page](#) – available both in French and English).

*These documents must be handed to the transport company before boarding or to the border control authorities.*

## Reminder of curfew hours in France :

- Since 19 May 2021 : 9pm-6am (21h00-06h00)
- From 9 June 2021 : 11pm-6am (23h00-06h00)
- From 30 June 2021 : complete lifting of the curfew.

To travel in France during the curfew hours, the following forms must be filled in :

- Professional reason : [Justificatif de déplacement professionnel](#)
- Other essential reasons : [Attestation de déplacement dérogatoire](#) (available in English)

**Source: AFTRI**

29.04.2021

## COVID-19 update: Partial lifting of traffic bans in France

In the context of the current COVID-19 crisis, French authorities are partially lifting some traffic bans for vehicles over 7.5 tonnes. This ban lifting is limited to certain categories of goods and certain days:

Exemptions:

- Children under 6 years old.
- TV presenters and their guests, and representatives of religious cults during services.

## Physical Distancing

Health measures and physical distancing must continue to be strictly observed.

A physical distancing of at least **2 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 2 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

The **EUDCC** is required for all events, public or private, bringing together more than 50 people.

- The major events gauges have been lifted for establishments welcoming the public seated. To access these places, wearing a mask will remain compulsory.
- Standing concerts can take place in compliance with the health protocol.
- Discotheques are open in accordance with the health protocol.

## Safety measures for public transportation

In all forms of public transport (as well as in taxis), **facemasks are mandatory**. Also, social distance should be maintained as much as possible, as well as ventilation and disinfection. In some cases, temperature checks are conducted.

### Air transport

Airlines shall ensure the respect of physical distancing between passengers and the use of masks. Airport operators and airlines may carry out temperature checks on passengers. Boarding may be denied to passengers who refuse to take a temperature check or wear a mask. Airlines shall ensure the distribution and collection of passenger locator forms and verify that they are filled in by every passenger before disembarking.

- For transport aimed at supplying shops with food products (humans, animals), hygiene products and drugstores, as well as garden centre products, driving ban is lifted from Saturday 1 May at 22:00 to Sunday 2 May 10:00, and from Friday 7 May at 16:00 to Saturday 8 May at 12:00. Empty returns of these vehicles are also authorised until 24:00 on Sunday 2 May and Saturday 8 May.

- Empty returns for all vehicles are also authorised from Friday 30 April at 16:00 to Saturday 1 May at 24:00, from Friday 7 May at 16:00 to Saturday 8 May 24:00, and to Wednesday 12 May at 22:00 to Thursday 13 May at 24:00.

The detailed legislation is available in attachment (in French).



Source: AFTRI

01.04.2021

### Lifting of driving bans on Easter monday

Please note that a lifting of the traffic bans for vehicles over 7.5 tonnes is being signed for Monday, 5 April 2021. However, it will be limited to transport aimed at supplying shops with food products (humans, animals), hygiene products and drugstores, as well as garden centre products.

This ban lifting is limited to 6:00 p.m. On the other hand, so that drivers are not blocked, empty returns are allowed until 22:00.

In addition, an exemption is also provided for removals, Monday April 5, from midnight to 10 p.m. Empty returns are also permitted.

Source: FNTR

02.03.2021

### COVID-19 update: New testing centres available in France (Moselle)

A free testing centre, coordinated by the Eurodistrict, has been set up at the Brême d'Or border crossing (on the Sarrebruck side, near Spicheren and Stiring-Wendel)

Opening hours: 6:00 hrs to 22:00 hrs.

We remind you that you can find the complete list of available testing centres in Moselle [here](#). It is highly recommended that you call them beforehand.

## Ground transportation

Transport operators shall ensure physical separation between persons or groups of persons travelling together, both on platforms and in vehicles, considering the specific constraints of each means of transport. Additionally, in sea transport, each passenger must present, before boarding, a statement of honor stating that he/she does not have symptoms of Covid-19. In the absence of presentation of this document, or if a face mask is not worn, boarding will be refused (the request of a declaration of honor is at the discretion of carriers for sea travel). In taxis and ridesharing vehicles, the use of masks is mandatory if plexiglass protection between driver and passengers is not available.

## Places of worship

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

Religious activities and services can be carried out inside and outside places of worship, provided they adhere to strict health protocols.

It is compulsory to:

- Wear a facemask, except for religious representatives during services.
- Keep a distance of 3 metres from each other.

## Quarantine

During the isolation period, the [measures available on the website of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health](#) (in French) are in place.

**In the case of positive people with a complete vaccination schedule and for children under 12 years old,** isolation is now for 7 days after the date of the positive test sample. However, after 5 days, the positive person can be released from isolation under two conditions:

- Obtain a negative result for antigen or PCR test
- Have no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

If the test carried out is positive or if the person does not perform a test, their isolation is maintained for 7 days.

**In the case of positive people with an incomplete vaccination schedule (booster not performed) and for unvaccinated people,** isolation is 10 days after the date of the positive test sample. However, after 7 days, the positive person can be released from isolation under two conditions:

- Obtain a negative result for antigen or PCR test
- Have no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

If the test is positive or if the person does not take a test, isolation is 10 days.

## Source: AFTRI

01.03.2021

### COVID-19 update: Reinforcement of sanitary measures at the French/German border in Moselle

*France - Germany*

In order to take better account of the health situation in Moselle, France will be implementing the following measures for the department Moselle from 1 March 2021:

- The exemption from the obligation to present a PCR test of less than 72 hours upon entry into France will be limited to professional activities only. Cross-border commuters travelling for reasons other than work will therefore have to present a negative PCR test at the border;

- The use of teleworking for cross-border workers will be reinforced;

- The implementation of an interactive testing strategy for staff crossing the border for professional activities in the form of a weekly test.

Joint patrols by the French and German police could be stepped up in the territory to ensure the effectiveness of these measures.

The government continues to monitor the health situation in the region with the utmost attention and to exchange views with the German authorities.

Read the press release [here](#)

You can find a full list of testing centres in Moselle – PCR and antigenic - (labs, pharmacies or nurses) [here](#). Almost all of them are **by appointment**. It is better to call them before to know if their facilities are suited for drivers with their vehicle.

### Source: French Health Ministry and AFTRI

23.02.2021

### COVID-19 update: More details on testing requirements on return to France from UK/Ireland

*France - United Kingdom*

These people are exempted from testing on return to France (on presentation of a proof of the time spent in the UK/Ireland) :

- Professional drivers who have spent less than 48 hours in the UK.

- Professional drivers who have spent less than 48 hours in Ireland.

Several ferry companies as well as the tunnel shuttle already issue travel documents stamped with the date and time (at check-in for the tunnel, at embarkation or disembarkation). Other types of documents are under consideration.

This document must be presented on the return journey as a proof of exemption instead of the negative test result.

In addition, for border crossings between the UK and France, tests carried out in Ireland less than 72 hours before departure from the UK are accepted, in the same way as tests carried out in the UK.

The declaration on honour relating to the absence of symptoms and the absence of contact with a sick person ([available here](#)) is still required in any case.

An up-to-date decree can be found here (art.56-2) : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000042475143>

**In the case of contact person with a complete vaccination schedule**, there are no longer quarantine. However, contact persons must strictly apply barrier measures and wearing a mask indoors and outdoors, limit their contacts, avoid any contact with people at risk of a severe form of Covid, telecommute whenever possible. In addition, contact persons should perform an antigen or RT-PCR test as soon as they learn of their contact, then perform self-tests on day 2 and day 4 after the last contact with the positive person.

If the self-test is positive, the result should be confirmed by an antigen or RT-PCR test. If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and begins isolation.

**In the case of contact person with an incomplete vaccination schedule and for non-vaccinated people, isolation is now for 7 days after the date of the last contact. These people must perform an antigen test or RT-PCR and have a negative result to get out of quarantine. If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and begins isolation.**

Learn more:

[Infection or contact case](#) (in French)

## Non-essential (other than medicine and food) shops

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

All non-essential shops are open without time restrictions. Please note that the EUDCC is mandatory for department stores and shopping centers of more than 20,000m<sup>2</sup> by decision of the prefect of the department.

## Tourist accommodations

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

Tourism services can provide accommodation only for customers who hold an EUDCC.

## Catering establishments

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

All bars, cafes and restaurants are open without time restrictions, standing consumption is prohibited but will be authorized from February 16. Please note that the EUDCC is required to access all catering establishments including terraces. Health protocols must always be respected.

Source : DGITM/AFTRI

01.02.2021

### COVID-19 update: French ministry puts out dedicated online page for International Road Transport

The French Interior Ministry has put out an [online page](#) dedicated to International Road Transport. The English version is also available [here](#).

The site enlists the documents that should be provided by :

1. Any road haulier arriving on national territory.
2. Any road carrier arriving from Ireland by sea directly to France.
3. Any road carrier arriving from the United Kingdom by sea directly to France.
4. All road hauliers arriving from abroad by sea directly to France, with the exception of those arriving from Europe and the United Kingdom.

You can also download the copy of Sworn Statement from this [link](#).

Source: AFTRI

14.01.2021

### Covid-19 Update: Brexit - Guidance on French customs procedures

*United Kingdom - France*

With the picking up of the traffic between the EU and the UK, the French competent authorities wish to remind all economic operators, including road goods transport companies that all relevant import/export and other formalities such as documentation for sanitary and phytosanitary controls should be ready before arriving at the border in order to guarantee traffic fluidity as much as possible.

It has been noted that the passage of some vehicles has been slowed down because too many customs documents were scanned in the system which rendered all provided information unreadable. Guidance on which documents to scan and which not to scan can be found attached.

Further guidance on French customs procedures will be posted on [douane.gouv.fr](#) in French and English.



## Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

Cinemas, museums, and indoor attractions are open. Please note that EUDCC is required to enter these places. Health protocols must always be respected.

Nightclubs and dance halls will be able to reopen in accordance with the health protocol from February 16.

## Personal care services

### OPEN

Non-medical close-contact professions, including hairdressers and beauticians, are open without time restrictions. Health protocols must always be respected.

## Outdoors areas and beaches

### OPEN

Parks and gardens, as well as beaches and lakes remain accessible. When these parks and gardens are accessible via the entrance to a cultural monument, the EUDCC will be required at the entrance to the building/monument.

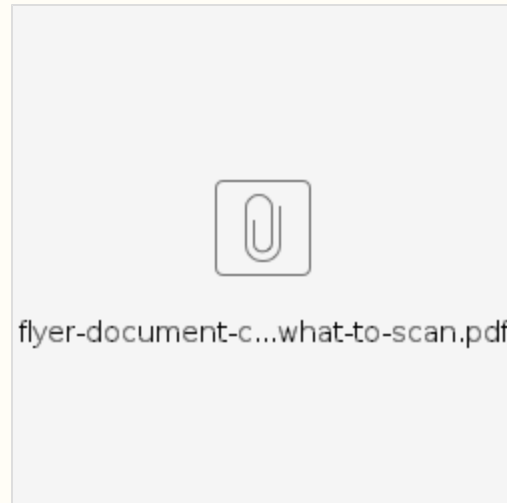
## Ski facilities

### OPEN

All skiers, over 12 years and 2 months, must present the EUDCC to access the ski lifts.

## Other measures

French COVID-19 certificate



Source: French government/AFTRI

12.01.2021

### Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak: All UK passport holders to have Covid-19 Test report to enter France from Ireland

The French Authorities have directed that all UK passport holders entering France from Ireland will need to present printed evidence of a negative result from a privately undertaken (not NHS) pre-departure COVID-19 PCR or other antigen test taken up to 72 hours prior to their arrival.

A COVID-19 Declaration Form must also be completed. UK passport holders who permanently reside in the Irish Republic are exempt but must have proof of Irish residence (e.g. scanned utility bill).

- The French decree extending the testing regime states that all people coming from the UK should present a declaration saying that they do not have Covid symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days preceding their journey and be in possession of a negative PCR / Antigen Covid test taken less than 72 hours before embarking on their journey. The test has to be carried out on British territory (includes NI).

- HGV/LCV drivers arriving in Cherbourg with UK passports are now being asked to prove that they are resident in Ireland to be allowed into France without a negative COVID test. The French authorities are aware that a driver could hold a UK passport and still work and live in the South. If the driver can prove by showing proof of address in Ireland – a scanned version of a utility bill etc. - they will be allowed in without proof of a negative test. There have been a number of cases of UK passport holders driving Irish trucks and who could prove they lived in Ireland that have been allowed in.

- Drivers with UK passports driving NI registered trucks or working for NI haulage companies may have more difficulty in entering France. They risk being sent back if they do not have a valid PCR / antigen test.

The [list of antigen tests approved by France](#) is available here.

Source: Motis/AFTRI

### Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak - Requirements for drivers before leaving the UK - update

*United Kingdom - France*

HGV drivers travelling to or via France must continue to have proof of an authorised negative COVID test, conducted within 72 hours of travelling across the border.

- Since February 15, 2022, the rules relating to the "vaccination pass" have changed for people aged over 18 years and 1 month: the booster dose must be taken three months after the end of their initial vaccination schedule and in a period of four months maximum.

#### Vaccination

- From March 14, the "vaccination pass" will be suspended wherever it applies today. The vaccination obligation that applies to caregivers will remain in force.
- The deadline for the booster dose has been reduced to three months after the last injection or the last COVID-19 infection.
- The booster shot is open to anyone aged 18 and over. Since January 24, it has been available to all teenagers aged 12 to 17 without obligation.
- Vaccination is open for children aged 5-11 and requires the agreement of one or other of the holders of parental authority.

#### Testing

- Since February 28, 2022, contact persons only have to carry out a single test (self-test or antigen test or RT-PCR test) on D2. That is to say two days after having had the information of having been in contact with a person who tested positive.
- It is no longer mandatory to do a PCR test to confirm a positive antigen test.
- On the other hand, a PCR test remains necessary after a positive self-test.

#### Workplace

- Teleworking will no longer be mandatory but recommended.
- A new national protocol to ensure the health and safety of company employees has been unveiled. Consult the details of the new regulations by clicking [here](#).

#### Education

- The health protocol goes from level 3 to level 2 in the first degree for the whole of the metropolitan territory on the return of the winter holidays in each zone:
  - Zone B: since February 21, 2022
  - Zone A: since February 28, 2022
  - Zone C: from March 7, 2022
- The baccalaureate specialty exams, scheduled for March 14 to 16, have been postponed to May 11, 12 and 13 due to the Covid-19 epidemic.

#### Learn more:

[Informations coronavirus](#) (in French)

**Government urges drivers to get an authorised test at an independent site, or one of 34 information and advice sites before travelling to ports.**

**Those using Kent ports are now also legally required to have a Kent Access Permit.**

- HGVs leaving England for France can only cross the Channel with evidence of an [authorised negative COVID test](#), that has been conducted within the 72-hour period before their departure. **This measure is mandated by the UK and French governments, and will stay in place until further notice.** Hauliers without an authorised negative COVID test taken within the 72-hour period will be turned away

- HGV drivers arriving in Kent with proof of a negative Covid test and a Kent Access Permit will now be 'fast tracked', with quicker access to the port or Eurotunnel terminal

**You should get tested before you arrive at a port:**

- Hauliers also can get an authorised negative COVID test (<https://uk.ambafrance.org/List-of-antigen-tests-authorized-for-entry-to-France-from-UK-29434>) from a private testing facility (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/list-of-private-providers-of-coronavirus-testing>)

- Testing is also now available at the Information & Advice sites across the country. Testing is being offered at 34 sites today (Friday 8 January), but please check [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk) for the latest opening hours and information: [gov.uk/guidance/haulier-advice-site-locations](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/haulier-advice-site-locations)

**Remember to get your Kent Access Permit:**

Hauliers using the Short Straits (Port of Dover or Eurotunnel) must also use the [Check an HGV is Ready to Cross the Border](#) service to:

- apply for a Kent Access Permit

- check you have the paperwork you need to cross the border between Great Britain and the EU via the Port of Dover or Eurotunnel

You can be fined £300 if you do not use the service when travelling through Kent ports, or if you provide a fraudulent declaration. Hauliers who arrive at port without the correct Import and Export documents will be turned away.

#### Covid Protocol

Please ensure you are familiar with and following the correct Covid Protocol rules when travelling. Full guidance available here: [gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-hgv-operators-and-drivers-crossing-an-international-border](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-hgv-operators-and-drivers-crossing-an-international-border)

#### Testing Positive

If your test result is positive you will need to take a confirmatory PCR COVID test; you will not be able to leave the UK or access any UK port until you have done so or have isolated for 10 days.

You should leave the site immediately and obtain a confirmatory PCR COVID test at one of the NHS Testing Facilities (<https://www.gov.uk/get-coronavirus-test>).

You will need to self-isolate until you receive a negative test result, or for 10 days.

#### Get support and further information

Use our Live Chat Function (<https://transport-goods-to-and-from-eu.dft.gov.uk/>) or visit one of our Information and Advice sites <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/haulier-advice-site-locations> to conduct a **free advisory border readiness check** today.

**Source: UK Department for Transport**

## National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

20.01.2022

## EU Digital COVID Certificates

Information on 'EU Digital COVID Certificates' issued in FRANCE

**Important:** In France, the 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC) is **required to access public spaces**, such as bars and restaurants, museums, swimming pools, large events, and some means of public transport. French Overseas Territories can implement **specific territorial regulations**. Please, consult the [measures](#) section for further details. Travellers are strongly advised to always carry relevant certificates.

The [EU Digital COVID Certificate Regulation](#) entered into force on 01 July 2021. EU citizens and residents will now be able to have their Digital COVID Certificates issued and verified across the EU. National authorities are in charge of issuing the certificate.

The certificate provides a standardised recognition of the holder's status related to vaccination, recovery from Covid-19, or test result. **Despite the European Digital COVID Certificate, each country continues to be responsible for the definition of its own entry requirements and rules, which are not standardised at the EU level.** This means that what is required to enter upon presentation of this certificate, depends on the measures and entry rules in place at your destination.

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Document checklist:

Travellers must provide all the following documents:

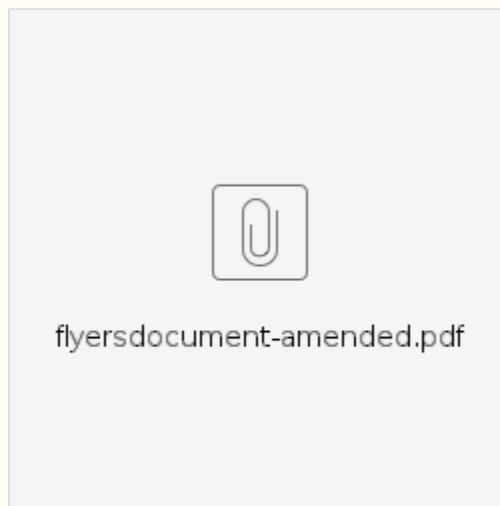
1. Proof of complete vaccination or negative result to a pre-departure molecular test. Validity: 24 hours.

11.01.2021

### Brexit : France - Guidance on customs documents to scan in order to enter France from the UK

*United Kingdom - France*

The French Customs authorities have issued further guidance on which customs documents to scan in order to be able to enter into France when coming from the UK (see attachment for further details).



**Source:** French Customs and the UK Department for Transport

07.01.2021

### Mont Blanc Tunnel conducts maintenance work (France- Italy)

*France - Italy*

In order to allow maintenance work to be carried out, traffic will be completely interrupted:

**- Night between Monday 11 and Tuesday 12 January, from 10 pm to 6 am.**

It is recommended that users inform themselves about the conditions of viability of the tunnel:

- FM radio (107.7 Autoroute Info, or 103.3 ISO RADIO)

- Website ([www.tunnelmb.com](http://www.tunnelmb.com))

- Tel. +33(0)4 50 55 55 00 or +39 0165890411

- TMB Mobility app.

**Source:** GEIE-TMB

31.12.2020

**Brexit: "fast track" available from tomorrow to international lorry drivers provided the driver can show evidence of a negative COVID test**

*United Kingdom - France (31 December 2020)*

## Entry rules

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's own national [classification of risk areas](#): green, yellow, red countries.

**Children younger than 12** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

## Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate

All travellers aged 12 and older can enter France if their 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' contains one of the following:

- Proof of full vaccination. Accepted vaccines: Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson.
  - 7 days after the second injection for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca);
  - 28 days post injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson);
  - 7 days after the injection for vaccines in people who have had a history of Covid (one single injection).
- Proof of recovery from COVID-19. Validity: 180 days.

In addition, a negative result to a pre-departure molecular test or rapid antigen test (valid 24 hours) is also required.

## Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements

Documents equivalent to the 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC) in English and French are also accepted, if they meet the same requirements listed above for the EUDCC.

**Learn more:**

[General information](#) (in French)

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

The Department for Transport has advised that from tomorrow, 1 January 2021, a "fast track" is going to be available for international lorry drivers moving to the Channel Tunnel and Dover who arrive in Kent with proof of a valid negative COVID test. The driver must have evidence of a negative test within the previous 72 hours to access the fast track. The plan is to also use some of the Brexit advice centres for testing HGV drivers too, but this is not in place yet. If HGV drivers arrive in Kent without a test it will still be possible to obtain tests in Manston for those entering France through Dover or on the M20 for those using the Channel Tunnel. The Government list of private testing centres is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/list-of-private-providers-of-coronavirus-testing/list-of-private-providers-of-coronavirus-testing>



haulage-sector-le...er-2020-final.pdf

29.12.2020

### France – Confirmation of the entry into force of the blind spot sticker obligation in France as of 1 January 2021

Following our Flash Info news of 2 December 2020 and questions raised by IRU members, we confirm that the new obligation, applicable in urban areas in France, is entering into force as foreseen on 1 January 2021. Please be advised that a tolerance period of 12 months will also apply, for all those HGV vehicles, equipped with such stickers which are not fully compliant with the new French requirements, and which have been fixed in a visible way on the sides and the back of the vehicle.

**Sources: AFTRI and FNTR**

28.12.2020

Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak - Update on the situation regarding goods transport traffic flows between France and the UK

France - United Kingdom

Commercial goods transport continues to operate between France and the UK. On the way to the UK, it is expected that spot COVID test might be organised on the French side, to be applicable at least until 30 December 2020.

Up-to-date information on the traffic situation on the French side can be found in English and French at the following websites:

- The Calais Port - on their dedicated [Twitter account](#);
- the Eurotunnel Calais terminal - available [here](#);
- General traffic information in the Calais region is available [here](#).

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Entry rules

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's own national [classification of risk areas](#): green, yellow, red countries.

**Children younger than 12** are exempt from quarantine and testing requirements.

### Mandatory travel documents

Travellers must provide all the following documents:

1. Negative result to a pre-departure molecular test or rapid antigen test. Validity: 24 hours.

**Learn more:**

[General information](#) (in French)

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

## What are the rules if I go abroad from this country, and when I return from abroad?

Rules associated with departure to and return from foreign countries depend on the country risk colour. It is recommended to always check the travel information for the destination.

**Learn more:**

[I'm going abroad](#) (in French)

## May I transit this country?

**Sources: AFTRI and FNTR**

24.12.2020

**Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak - France - Temporary lifting of traffic bans due to the COVID-19 situation and special lifting of traffic bans and derogation on driving and rest time rules for vehicles returning from the UK**

*France - United Kingdom*

**Lifting of Traffic Bans** : 84 Decree of 22 December 2020 lifting the ban on the movement of certain types of goods transport vehicles on Saturday 26 and Sunday 27 December 2020 for the supply of shops with essential products in the context of the epidemic crisis of the coronavirus " covid-19 ".

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042731489>

**Lifting of Traffic Bans** : 85 Decree of 23 December 2020 lifting the ban on the movement of certain types of goods transport vehicles from Thursday 24 to Sunday 27 December 2020 to allow the return of road drivers from the United Kingdom.

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042731493>

**Derogation on Driving and Rest Times**: 86 Order of 23 December 2020 temporarily derogating from the rules on driving time and rest for road transport of goods from the United Kingdom.

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042731497>

02.12.2020

### Installation of the blind spot warning system for heavy vehicles

By 1 January 2021, all heavy vehicles (goods vehicles and passenger vehicles) will be required to affix a signalling device to their vehicle in such a way that it is visible from the sides and rear of the vehicle. A decree specifying the conditions for affixing and the model of the blind spot signs on these vehicles will be published shortly. This obligation applies to heavy vehicles with a total authorised laden weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes, including vehicles registered in a State other than France. The decree excludes from its scope of application agricultural and forestry vehicles on the one hand, and winter service vehicles and intervention vehicles of the services managing motorways or dual carriageways on the other.

Penalty: Failure to comply with this obligation will be punished by a 4th class fine.

Regulatory texts:

- [Decree no. 2020-1396 of 17 November 2020](#) relating to the marking of blind spots on vehicles with a total authorised laden weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- [Draft decree](#) implementing Article R. 313-32-1 of the French Highway Code relating to blind spot signs on heavy vehicles.

**Source: FNTR**

30.11.2020

## YES

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 48h before entry, or an antigenic test taken 24 hours before entry (except for connecting passengers whose destination does not require a test).

## General measures

Information on the situation in the country is available on the [official website on COVID-19 information](#).

**Important:** In France, the 'EU Digital COVID Certificate' (EUDCC) is required to access the following public spaces:

- Tourism services;
- Catering establishments;
- Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions.

To be valid, the EUDCC must contain one of the following:

- Proof of full vaccination. Accepted vaccines: Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson.
  - 7 days after the second injection for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca);
  - 28 days post injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson);
  - 7 days after the injection for vaccines in people who have had a history of Covid (1 single injection).
- Proof of recovery from COVID-19. Validity: 180 days.
- Negative molecular or antigen test result. Validity: 24 hours.

Citizens of countries that do not issue the EUDCC should provide equivalent certificates in English or French.

Travellers are strongly advised to always carry relevant certificates.

**Note:** French Overseas Territories can implement specific territorial regulations. To comply with these specific requirements, travellers are strongly advised to always check all information according to their destination.

- A curfew from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. is in effect on Reunion Island until Sunday, January 23.
- A state of health emergency has been declared in Guadeloupe, Guyana, Mayotte, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy.

## Use of facemasks

### Mont Blanc tunnel conducts maintenance work (30 November 2020; 09:44)

*France - Italy (30 November 2020)*

We inform you that, in order to allow the safety exercise and maintenance work to be carried out, traffic will be completely interrupted:

- From Saturday 28th November, 17:00, until Monday 30th November, 4:00 (35 hours);
- From Monday 30 November to Tuesday 1 December, from 7:00 pm to 6:00 am (11:00 am);
- Night from Tuesday 1 to Wednesday 2 December from 22:00 to 6:00 (8:00);
- Night of Wednesday 2 to Thursday 3 December from 22:00 to 6:00 (8:00);
- Night from Thursday 3 to Friday 4 December from 22:00 to 6:00 (8:00).

It is recommended that users inform themselves about the conditions of viability of the tunnel:

- FM radio (107.7 Autoroute Info)
- website ([www.tunnelmb.com](http://www.tunnelmb.com))
- tel. 04 50 55 55 00
- app TMB Mobility.

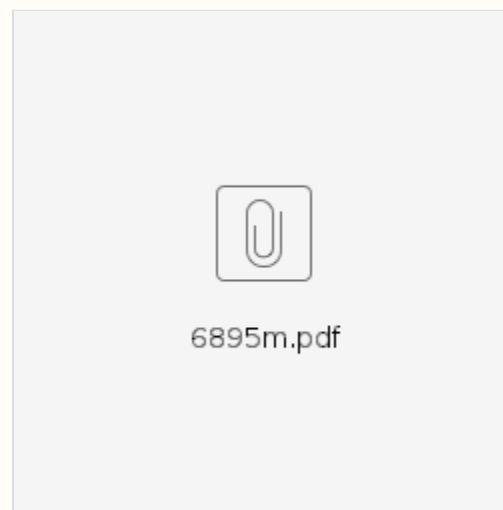
Source: GEIE-TMB

27.11.2020

### Lifting of traffic bans on weekends until 27 December 2020

Traffic bans are lifted on weekends from 28 November to 27 December for courier services (small parcels, packages).

More information can be found in the attached document.



Source: AFTRI

25.11.2020

### Mont Blanc tunnel conducts maintenance work (25 November 2020; 14:21)

*France - Italy (25 November 2020)*

We inform you that, in order to allow the safety exercise and maintenance work to be carried out, traffic will be completely interrupted:



The use of facemasks is mandatory in **all indoor and outdoor public spaces**, including **public transport**. Please note that wearing a mask is also mandatory outdoors, in the streets of Paris, Lyon and Marseille. Exemptions:

- Children under 6 years old.
- TV presenters and their guests, and representatives of religious cults during services.

## Physical Distancing

Health measures and physical distancing must continue to be strictly observed.

A physical distancing of at least **2 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 2 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

The **EUDCC** is required for all events, public or private, bringing together more than 50 people. Please note that it is recommended to limit festive gatherings in the private sphere and that the prefects will prohibit wild gatherings, the consumption of alcohol on public roads and will invite municipalities to give up the organization of large gatherings on public roads, in particular fireworks or concerts, when they do not allow respect for barrier gestures. Greeting ceremonies and moments of conviviality should not take place. The gauges are restored for major events: 2,000 people indoors and 5,000 people outdoors. Also, standing concerts will be prohibited.

## Safety measures for public transportation

In all forms of public transport (as well as in taxis), **facemasks are mandatory**. Also, social distance should be maintained as much as possible, as well as ventilation and disinfection. In some cases, temperature checks are conducted.

### Air transport

- From Saturday 28th November, 17:00, until Monday 30th November, 4:00 (35 hours);
- From Monday 30 November to Tuesday 1 December, from 7:00 pm to 6:00 am (11 hours).

Users are advised to inform themselves about the conditions of viability of the tunnel:

- FM radio (107.7 Autoroute Info)
- website ([www.tunnelmb.com](http://www.tunnelmb.com))
- tel. 04 50 55 55 00
- app TMB Mobility.

Source: GEIE-TMB

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18.11.2020

Please be informed that traffic will be completely interrupted in the Mont Blanc Tunnel from Saturday 21 November, 17.00 hrs, until Monday 23 November, 6.00 hrs (37 hours), to allow maintenance work to be carried out. Users are advised to inform themselves about the conditions of viability of the tunnel :

- FM radio (107.7 Autoroute Info)
- website ([www.tunnelmb.com](http://www.tunnelmb.com))
- tel. 04 50 55 55 00
- app TMB Mobility.

Source: GEIE-TBM

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16.11.2020

### France - Morocco : Marseille-Tanger a cargo sea links

Today, the 16 November, the « La Méditerranée » company will open a direct RORO maritime link between France and Morocco, the result of close collaboration with AFTRI.

This Marseille - Tanger - Marseille line will provide with 2 vessels, 3 weekly port of call with a transit time of 39 hours.

This direct maritime link to Morocco and the Tanger Med site will meet the needs of road transport companies and make up for the lack of RoRo freight service, so much criticized by operators.

By offering an alternative to road transport, the Méditerranée thus provides a new opportunity for road transport companies to demonstrate their ability to adapt and their responsibility in terms of road safety and environmental protection.

Today, this new link also makes it possible to alleviate the constraints of the Covid 19 global health crisis, which complicates the organisation of exchanges due to the implementation of different national health protocols.

*More detailed information on this line Marseille -Tanger : see enclosed document*

Source: AFTRI

Airlines shall ensure the respect of physical distancing between passengers and the use of masks. Airport operators and airlines may carry out temperature checks on passengers. Boarding may be denied to passengers who refuse to take a temperature check or wear a mask. Airlines shall ensure the distribution and collection of passenger locator forms and verify that they are filled in by every passenger before disembarking.

#### Ground transportation

Transport operators shall ensure physical separation between persons or groups of persons travelling together, both on platforms and in vehicles, considering the specific constraints of each means of transport. Additionally, in sea transport, each passenger must present, before boarding, a statement of honor stating that he/she does not have symptoms of Covid-19. In the absence of presentation of this document, or if a face mask is not worn, boarding will be refused (the request of a declaration of honor is at the discretion of carriers for sea travel). In taxis and ridesharing vehicles, the use of masks is mandatory if plexiglass protection between driver and passengers is not available.

#### Places of worship

##### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

Religious activities and services can be carried out inside and outside places of worship, provided they adhere to strict health protocols.

It is compulsory to:

- Wear a facemask, except for religious representatives during services.
- Keep a distance of 3 metres from each other.

#### Quarantine

During the isolation period, the [measures available on the website of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health](#) (in French) are in place.

**In the case of positive people with a complete vaccination schedule and for children under 12 years old,** isolation is now for 7 days after the date of the positive test sample. However, after 5 days, the positive person can be released from isolation under two conditions:

- Obtain a negative result for antigen or PCR test
- Have no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours

If the test carried out is positive or if the person does not perform a test, their isolation is maintained for 7 days.

**In the case of positive people with an incomplete vaccination schedule (booster not performed) and for unvaccinated people,** isolation is 10 days after the date of the positive test sample. However, after 7 days, the positive person can be released from isolation under two conditions:

- Obtain a negative result for antigen or PCR test
- Have no clinical signs of infection for 48 hours



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16.11.2020

#### Update on restauration and services on roads and motorways.

**Road restaurants** - French Government has allowed a certain number of transport cafés/truck stops to reopen during France second lockdown. Those restaurants are only open at night from 6pm to 10am (everyday). Only professional drivers (professional licence is required) can access them and eat hot meals sitting at the table. AFTRI made a map to locate them (link below). This map is continuously updated according to the local government's published decrees.

**Motorways services** – Attached to this email: an updated information to include some of the service areas included in the decrees allowing drivers to eat at the table instead of to take away (3rd column). All service and resting areas remain open 7d/24h for essential services (take away food, gas, showers and sanitary).

The map includes both service areas (motorways) and "road restaurants" (other roads) mentioned in the decrees.

**AFTRI map:** <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1T0uB23EdVAz85K9kljw0ovRI2a09Y5s3&usp=sharing>

**Source:** AFTRI / APPR / Regional Prefectures



appr-mise-a-jour.pdf

09.11.2020

If the test is positive or if the person does not take a test, isolation is 10 days.

**In the case of contact person with a complete vaccination schedule**, there are no longer quarantine. However, contact persons must strictly apply barrier measures and wearing a mask indoors and outdoors, limit their contacts, avoid any contact with people at risk of a severe form of Covid, telecommute whenever possible. In addition, contact persons should perform an antigen or RT-PCR test as soon as they learn of their contact, then perform self-tests on day 2 and day 4 after the last contact with the positive person.

If the self-test is positive, the result should be confirmed by an antigen or RT-PCR test. If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and begins isolation.

**In the case of contact person with an incomplete vaccination schedule and for non-vaccinated people, isolation is now for 7 days after the date of the last contact. These people must perform an antigen test or RT-PCR and have a negative result to get out of quarantine. If the test is positive, the person becomes a case and begins isolation.**

Learn more:

[Infection or contact case](#) (in French)

## Non-essential (other than medicine and food) shops

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

All non-essential shops are open without time restrictions. Please note that the EUDCC is mandatory for department stores and shopping centers of more than 20,000m<sup>2</sup> by decision of the prefect of the department.

## Tourist accommodations

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

Tourism services can provide accommodation only for customers who hold an EUDCC.

## Catering establishments

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

All bars, cafes and restaurants are open without time restrictions, standing consumption is prohibited. Please note that the EUDCC is required to access all catering establishments including terraces. Health protocols must always be respected.

The decree of November 6, 2020 lifts the bans on the movement of certain types of goods transport vehicles, from Tuesday November 10, 2020 at 4 p.m. to Wednesday November 11, 2020 at midnight, in the context of the epidemic crisis of the COVID-19.

Link: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042504967>

Source: FNTRR

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02.11.2020

### Information on motorway service and rest areas during lockdown (2 November 2020; 10:59)

- Hygiene : In rest areas, lavatories remain accessible, as well as lavatories and showers in service areas.
- Fuel and shops : Remain open 24h/24 and 7d/7
- Restauration : To take away only. Snacks and at least one hot meal are available.

Source: PRR / AFTRI

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12.08.2020

### Mont Blanc tunnel conducts maintenance work

The Mont Blanc tunnel will be closed for maintenance works on:

- Monday 7 September 2020, from 22:00 to 6:00
- Monday 14 September 2020, from 22:00 to 6:00
- Monday 28 September 2020, from 19:00 to 6:00

Additional information can be found in the documents attached (in [French](#), [English](#) and [Italian](#)).

Source: TMB, [tunnelmb.net](https://tunnelmb.net)

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11.06.2020

On 10 June, FNTR received the following clarifications from national authorities: drivers do not have to present a declaration that certifies the absence of Covid-19 symptoms, nor the lack of contact with a positive case. The [Decree of 31 May](#) sets out a declaration of lack of symptoms which is only mandatory for air passengers, and optional for sea and inland waterway passengers. Moreover, road transport workers are not obligated to obtain a declaration from the client that certifies that their work cannot be postponed.

Source: FNTR

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19.05.2020

On 18 May, the French government [lifted](#) the current driving bans to allow specified freight traffic during the Ascension and Pentecost holidays.

**From 16:00 on 20 May to 24:00 on 21 May, and from 22:00 on 31 May to 24:00 on 1 June**, driving bans are lifted for the following categories:

- Vehicles transporting food (for animal or human consumption), health products (for animal or human health) including all products and materials necessary for their production and provision

## Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions

### OPEN WITH LIMITATIONS

Cinemas, museums, and indoor attractions are open. Please note that EUDCC is required to enter these places. Health protocols must always be respected.

Nightclubs and dance halls are close: this ban applies also to dance activities in establishments open to the public, such as restaurants or bars.

## Personal care services

### OPEN

Non-medical close-contact professions, including hairdressers and beauticians, are open without time restrictions. Health protocols must always be respected.

## Outdoors areas and beaches

### OPEN

Parks and gardens, as well as beaches and lakes remain accessible. When these parks and gardens are accessible via the entrance to a cultural monument, the EUDCC will be required at the entrance to the building/monument.

## Ski facilities

### OPEN

All skiers, over 12 years and 2 months, must present the EUDCC to access the ski lifts.

## Other measures

- Vehicles transporting materials, products, equipment, devices, fuels or fluids used for public construction works (the building or renovation activities for the service sector, industrial or commercial buildings as well as collective housing)
- Vehicles transporting manufactured products, including all products and materials necessary for their production and provision
- Vehicles transporting parcels in relation to mail operations
- Removal vehicles (for removals or relocations)

The empty return of these vehicles is also permitted during the period that the ban is lifted.

**Source: AFTRI**

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14.05.2020

On 14 May, the French Ministry of the Interior issued an authorisation form with which transport companies can perform domestic operations beyond 100km from their place of establishment and outside their department of residence.

Click [here](#) to see the form.

**Source: AFTRI**

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04.05.2020

The French Government has published a document lifting some of the driving bans for goods vehicles heavier than 7.5 tonnes, on the following days:

- on 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 May, **for vehicles delivering parcels by post** - text [here](#);

- from 20 to 21 May (public holiday 'Ascension') and 30 May 22:00 to 1 June midnight (public holiday 'Pentecost'), **for vehicles carrying out removals** - text [here](#);

- from 7 to 8 May and 20 to 21 May, **for vehicles transporting food (human or animal), hygiene or medical products (or any product needed for their development) and construction materials (the equipment required for any general public works or the construction of public buildings)** - text [here](#).

**Source: AFTRI**

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24.04.2020

France has decided not to extend the lifting of driving bans in place for weekends and public holidays, and the temporary relaxation of driving and rest times rules based on the [EU Regulation 561/2006](#). This means that the bans in place prior to the lifting/relaxation of rules will apply once again.

This decision may be further reviewed in light of the current circumstances.

**Source: AFTRI**

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23.04.2020

On 23 April, APRR provided updates and details on the activities of some rest areas in France that are open to truck drivers. Details can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

**Source: AFTRI**

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## French Covid-19 certificate (Pass sanitaire)

- People over 65 years old and people vaccinated with Johnson & Johnson must receive their booster from the moment they are eligible for it the end of a maximum period of 4 additional weeks. Beyond this period, their QR code is automatically deactivated. People aged 18 to 64 who had their last dose of vaccine before June 17 must have their booster, so their French Covid-19 certificate is not deactivated.
- Only PCR and antigen tests of less than 24 hours will be valid.

## Vaccination

Vaccination is open for children 5-11 years old since December 22, 2021.

The vaccine booster is open to all people 18 years of age and over. The time for the booster dose has been reduced to three months after the last injection or the last infection with Covid-19.

## Education

In primary schools only, passage to the level 3 of the health protocol: wearing a mask compulsory in the playgrounds and limitation of mixing in the canteen and high-intensity sports activities indoors. When a student tests positive in a class, all students in the class must be tested within 24 hours. Positive students will need to isolate themselves; negative students can come back to class. The screening methods will be specified later.

In middle school, students from year 6 who have a complete schedule can continue face-to-face classes. Unvaccinated students should take their lessons from home during the isolation period.

## Workplace

Teleworking is compulsory for all employees for whom it is possible, for a minimum of three days per week and four days when possible. All wishing ceremonies will have to be postponed in January. A new national protocol to ensure the health and safety of company employees has been unveiled. Consult the details of the new regulations by clicking [here](#).

## Learn more:

[Informations coronavirus](#) (in French)

## National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

15.04.2020

On 15 April, FNTR and other French transport associations published guidelines on best practices that workers of goods transport and logistics companies must follow to ensure the continuation of activities whilst preventing the spread of Covid-19 virus. Guidelines can be downloaded and consulted [here](#).

Source: FNTR

11.04.2020

On 10 April, IRU received confirmation from the European Commission that the French authorities are allowing non-French professional drivers to use the form provided by Annex 3 of the EC communication on Green Lanes – [Template of Certificate for International Transport Workers](#) – to enter France.

Source: European Commission

09.04.2020

The applicable driving restrictions on weekends and Public Holidays are lifted until 20 April (further information of the normal applicable bans are available [here](#)).

08.04.2020

On 7 April, the French Ministry of Interior published one additional certificate with three variations (to be used according to which type of travel is done) that must be used by people to justify their international movements. The three variations of the certificate cover the following cases and can be downloaded [here](#):

- Travel from mainland France to French overseas territories
- Travel from abroad to mainland France
- Travel from abroad to French overseas territory

Following extensive discussions with national associations and competent authorities, **IRU recommends companies to provide drivers with one of the certificates above, plus the written document justifying any movement (“attestation de déplacement”) and the certificate for professionals (“Justificatif de déplacement professionnel”).** Forms can be downloaded in both French and English by clicking on the hyperlink above. Duly filled forms must be given to the driver before the start of the operations; the driver must present them at the border.

Controls on certificates started on 00:00 of 8 April.

Source: FNTR, AFTRI

06.04.2020

The GEIE of the Mont Blanc Tunnel informs you that, in order to allow maintenance works to be carried out, the traffic in the tunnel will be completely interrupted during the following nights:

- on Monday 20<sup>th</sup> April 2020, from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.
- on Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> April 2020, from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.
- on Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2020, from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.
- on Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020, from 11.30 p.m. to 4.00 a.m.,

09.12.2021

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

All travellers entering France must have a Covid-19 certificate, compatible with the EU Digital Covid Certificates (EUDCC). The use of a Covid-19 is required to access all culture or recreational events, help indoors or outdoors as well as to enter museums, cinemas, cafes, restaurants, shopping centres, hospitals, retirement houses and for long-distance travel by plane, train or bus.

**Exception:** people with a complete vaccination schedule do not have to take a test when they arrive from a Member State of the European Union, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, the Holy See or Switzerland.

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France own [national classification of risk areas](#): green, orange, or red areas.

**Children below 12 years** are exempted from the use of a Covid-19 certificate.

Find out more:

[Latest information](#) (in French)

[General information](#)

## Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate

### Latest News:

- Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Switzerland are placed under surveillance, with, for entry into France from this country, **the requirement of a test of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people**. This obligation does not concern the travel of road transport professionals in the exercise of their activity and the following overland travel: Travel lasting less than 24 hours within a perimeter defined by a radius of 30 kilometres around the place of residence; Business trips whose urgency or frequency is incompatible with the performance of a screening test or examination.

For more information, please see attached in [English](#), [French](#) and [Italian](#).

Source: TMB

The French Government has issued a [map](#) to inform truck drivers on the service stations which are open and which offer essential services (such as sanitary facilities and take away restaurants). This map also gives information on which vehicle technical centres are open.

Source: AFTRI

According to a [decree published on 20 March](#) and an official e-mail answer seen by the IRU and following the confirmation by IRU's Member Associations in France, FNTR and AFTRI, we inform that a crew of two drivers in the cabin is allowed in France (but not a crew of three), as long as the minimum distance of 1 meter is respected.

Moreover, the following temporary relieves apply:

- Daily driving times extended to 10 hours a day. Drivers can also choose to drive for 11 hours a day for a maximum of two days during a week.
- Extension of weekly driving times to 60 hours a week and 102 hours on two consecutive weeks, provided such extensions respect legal provisions on driving and rest times applicable to drivers.

Source: AFTRI and FNTR



Travellers aged twelve or over from **green countries** (according to [France classification](#)) are not subject to the compelling reasons regime and are required to present:

- Proof of having received all the doses prescribed for one of the vaccines approved by the European Medicines Agency (complete vaccination schedule)
- A negative result of a PCR test or an antigen test carried out less than 72 hours before departure.
- A certificate of recovery dated more than eleven days and less than six months (this document is issued to the person who has been contaminated by Covid-19 upon presentation of a positive result to a PCR or antigen test).

**However, a reinforced regime is then put in place for the United Kingdom, with a PCR or antigen test required initially of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people.**

**Travel lasting less than 24 hours within a perimeter defined by a radius of 30 kilometres around the place of residence; business trips whose urgency or frequency is incompatible with the performance of a PCR and antigen test.**

Unvaccinated travellers from **orange countries** (according to France classification) must present, upon boarding the negative result of a PCR test carried out less than 72 hours or of an antigen test carried out less than 48 hours before the flight. They may be randomized for antigen testing upon arrival.

Furthermore:

- Vaccinated travellers (full vaccination, see above) are not subject to the compelling reasons regime
- Unvaccinated travellers are subject to the compelling reasons regime and must agree to a 7-day self-isolation. The list of compelling reasons is specified in the travel and travel certificate issued by the Ministry of the Interior. By virtue of this list, the following can enter France in particular: the French, their spouses and children having their main residence in France or who join, in transit through France, their main residence in a country of the European area or the country of which they are nationals.

Unvaccinated travellers from **red countries** (according to France classification)

- are subject to the compelling reasons regime, the list of which is specified in the travel and travel certificate drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior. By virtue of this list, the following can enter France in particular: the French, their spouses and children, nationals of the European area as well as their spouses and children having their main residence in France or who join, in transit through France, their main residence in a country of the European area or the country of which they are nationals
- must present, upon boarding, the negative result of a PCR test or an antigen test
- carried out less than 48 hours before the flight
- will be subject to a mandatory antigen test on arrival
- will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine, controlled by the security forces.

**Find out more:**

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/informations-pratiques/article/coronavirus-covid-19>

## Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements

**Important:** A reinforced regime has been set up for the United Kingdom, with a test required of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people (PCR or antigen).

Travellers can access France if they hold one of the following documents:

### 1. Proof of full Vaccination completed:

- 7 days after the 2nd injection for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca);
- 28 days after injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson);
- 7 days after the injection for vaccines in people with a history of Covid (1 single injection).

### 1. Proof of a negative test of less than 24 hours

All RT-PCR and antigenic tests generate proof as soon as the result is entered by the healthcare staff in SI-DEP, which can be printed live for antigenic tests, and which is also made available to the patient via an email and an SMS to collect it from the SI-DEP portal (<https://sidep.gouv.fr/cyberlab/patientviewer.jsp>)

**Self-tests** carried out under the supervision of a health professional are recognized as proof for the "health pass", but not within the framework of border crossings between countries, particularly within the European Union. In the case of trips to Corsica, overseas communities and countries of the European Union, self-tests, even if carried out under the supervision of professionals, are not admissible. Only RT-PCR and / or antigen tests are accepted.

### 1. Proof of recovery from COVID-19 (PCR or antigen test) dating at least 11 days and less than 6 months.

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)  
[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

Latest News:

- Travels from South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia are suspended from 26/11 until 1/12. Anyone who travelled in these countries lately (in the last 14 days) are strongly advised to contact French authorities and take a RT-PCR test as soon as possible.
- A reinforced regime has been set up for the United Kingdom, with a test required of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people (PCR or antigen).

All travellers aged 12 and over entering French territory must present a negative PCR or antigen test of less than 24 or 48 hours depending on the country of origin.

All travellers coming from the **red countries** based on France classification are subject to the compelling reasons regime and need to have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).

- Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 48 hours before the flight. If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival. A certificate of recovery is a document issued to persons who have contracted COVID-19, upon presentation of a positive RT-PCR or antigenic test.
- You will be tested when you arrive in France.
- You will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces.

#### **Mandatory travel documentation**

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France own [national classification of risk areas](#): green, orange or red areas.

Travellers can access France if they hold one of the following documents:

##### **1. Proof of full Vaccination completed:**

- 7 days after the 2nd injection for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca);
- 28 days after injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson);
- 7 days after the injection for vaccines in people with a history of Covid (1 single injection).

##### **1. Proof of a negative test of less than 24 hours**

All RT-PCR and antigenic tests generate proof as soon as the result is entered by the healthcare staff in SI-DEP, which can be printed live for antigenic tests, and which is also made available to the patient via an email and an SMS to collect it from the SI-DEP portal (<https://sidep.gouv.fr/cyberlab/patientviewer.jsp>)

**Self-tests** carried out under the supervision of a health professional are recognized as proof for the "health pass", but not within the framework of border crossings between countries, particularly within the European Union. In the case of trips to Corsica, overseas communities and countries of the European Union, self-tests, even if carried out under the supervision of professionals, are not admissible. Only RT-PCR and / or antigen tests are accepted.

1. **Proof of recovery from COVID-19 (PCR or antigen test) dating at least 11 days and less than 6 months.**

**Find out more:**

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

The conditions for entering France will depend on your country of departure and your vaccination status.

The updated list of countries and related rules is available at [diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted from testing and quarantine requirements.

#### **Travel from "green" countries**

Non-vaccinated travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Accepted tests: PCR and antigenic.

#### **Travel from "orange" countries**

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "orange" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non-vaccinated travellers may enter France only for urgent reasons. In addition to the pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (PCR test taken 72 hours prior to departure, or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure), they are also subject to **7-day self-isolation** and they may also be subject to random antigenic tests upon arrival. To facilitate administrative procedures relative to screening on arrival, travellers are invited to fill up the form available at <https://passager.serveureos.org>.

Non vaccinated travellers from the UK should present a negative COVID-19 test taken less than 24 hours before departure.

#### **Travel from "red" countries**

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "red" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non vaccinated travellers arriving from "red" countries may enter France only for urgent reasons and are subject to a pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (**PCR or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure**), plus an **antigenic test upon their arrival in France**. To facilitate administrative procedures relative to screening on arrival, travellers are invited to fill up the form available at <https://passager.serveureos.org>.

They are also subject to a **10-day mandatory quarantine**.

## Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at [gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer](https://gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer) and the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

## Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 12.

## Find out more:

[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

[Requesting an EU Digital COVID Certificate for people vaccinated abroad](#)

## What are the rules if I go abroad from this country, and when I return from abroad?

**Important:** Due to the discovery of a new variant (B1.1.259) of particular concern, the French government is suspending arrivals from seven southern [African countries](#) for a minimum of 48 hours. Morocco for its part suspended regular flights to and from France from Sunday, November 28 at midnight.

Rules associated with departure to and return from foreign countries are dependent on the country risk colour (green, orange, red) and your vaccination status.

The updated list of countries and related rules are in the "travelling to and from abroad" section (in French) available at [diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

## Find out more:

[I'm going abroad](#) (in French)

## May I transit this country?

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival (for PCR test) or within 48 hours prior to arrival (for antigenic test)**.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted, as well as holders of the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EUDCC).

#### **Transit by Air:**

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before entry, or an antigenic test taken 48 hours before entry (except for connecting passengers whose destination does not require a test).

#### **Find out more:**

[Information to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

As a general rule, passengers in transit in the EU+ area are exempted from temporary travel restrictions.

EU citizens entering the EU from a third country, as well as their family members, irrespective of their nationality, are exempted from the travel restrictions regardless of whether or not they are returning to their country of nationality or residence.

Passengers travelling from a non-EU country to another non-EU country may transit through the international transit area of airports located in the Schengen area. Rules regarding airport transit visa requirements continue to apply.

## **May I fly to this country?**

### **If you are vaccinated, you can travel to France with no restrictions linked to health conditions.**

The measures applicable to vaccinated adults also apply to any minors accompanying them, whether they are vaccinated or not.

**Unvaccinated children aged 12 and over will need to present a negative test result as described below.**

Travel documents if you are vaccinated:



- **Proof of vaccination.** It will only be valid if it proves that you are fully vaccinated
- Seven days after the second shot for two-shot vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxevria /Covishield)
- Four weeks after the shot for one-shot vaccines (Johnson & Johnson)
- Seven days after the shot for vaccines administered to people who have already had COVID-19 (only one dose is necessary).  
Only vaccines authorized by the European Medicines Agency (EMA): Pfizer (Comirnaty), Moderna, AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), or AstraZeneca (Covishield) will be accepted.
- Seven days after a booster ARNm dose (Moderna or Pfizer) after two shots of a vaccine on the WHO's health emergencies list (Sinovac/Coronavac or Sinopharm/BBIB-PVeroCells)

**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that

- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.

**If you are not vaccinated, a list of countries of departure has been drawn up based on the health indicators. The lists of countries can be altered based on changes in the epidemic situation.**

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **green country**

Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 72 hours before the flight. **If you are travelling from Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, your test must be taken less than 24 hours before the flight.**

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

This will not apply to:

- Trips by residents of cross-border areas (border within a 30 km radius of your residence, and for a duration of less than 24 hours)
- Work-related trips, the urgent or frequent nature of which makes them incompatible with these tests
- Trips by hauliers carrying out their work.

To avail of the exemptions above, you must have a document proving the reasons for your trip.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from an **orange country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Each traveller aged 12 and over must present a **negative PCR test taken less than 72 hours** before departure **or a negative antigenic test taken less than 48 hours** before departure. If you are arriving from the **United Kingdom**, the PCR or antigenic test must have been taken less than 24 hours before boarding.

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

- You may be subject to a random test when you arrive in France.
- You must pledge to **self-isolate for 7 days**.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **red country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 48 hours before the flight.  
If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.
- You will be tested when you arrive in France.
- You will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces.
- Whatever your place of departure, if you show symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival in France, you will be quarantined or placed and kept in isolation by the prefect. **Travel documents if you are not vaccinated** sworn declaration, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that
- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection.
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.
- If you are aged 12 or over, you agree to submit to a virological RT-PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival in France.
- Where applicable, you pledge to self-isolate for seven days.
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a "red" country), you are aware that you will have to quarantine for 10 days upon arrival in France.
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from orange or red countries, an **exempted international travel certificate** for Metropolitan France, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#). You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail).
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a red country, proof of location of self-isolation, and where appropriate, access details for inspectors to carry out checks.  
**If you fail to produce these documents, you will be denied boarding.**

## **If you are vaccinated, you can travel to France with no restrictions linked to health conditions.**

The measures applicable to vaccinated adults also apply to any minors accompanying them, whether they are vaccinated or not.

**Unvaccinated children aged 12 and over will need to present a negative test result as described below.**

Travel documents if you are vaccinated:

- **Proof of vaccination.** It will only be valid if it proves that you are fully vaccinated
- Seven days after the second shot for two-shot vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxevria /Covishield)
- Four weeks after the shot for one-shot vaccines (Johnson & Johnson)
- Seven days after the shot for vaccines administered to people who have already had COVID-19 (only one dose is necessary).  
Only vaccines authorized by the European Medicines Agency (EMA): Pfizer (Comirnaty), Moderna, AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), or AstraZeneca (Covishield) will be accepted.
- Seven days after a booster ARNm dose (Moderna or Pfizer) after two shots of a vaccine on the WHO's health emergencies list (Sinovac/Coronavac or Sinopharm/BBIB-PVeroCells)

**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that

- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.

**If you are not vaccinated, a list of countries of departure has been drawn up based on the health indicators. The lists of countries can be altered based on changes in the epidemic situation.**

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **green country**

Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 72 hours before the flight. **If you are travelling from Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, your test must be taken less than 24 hours before the flight.**

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

This will not apply to:

- Trips by residents of cross-border areas (border within a 30 km radius of your residence, and for a duration of less than 24 hours)
- Work-related trips, the urgent or frequent nature of which makes them incompatible with these tests
- Trips by hauliers carrying out their work.

To avail of the exemptions above, you must have a document proving the reasons for your trip.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from an **orange country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Each traveller aged 12 and over must present a **negative PCR test taken less than 72 hours** before departure **or a negative antigenic test taken less than 48 hours** before departure. If you are arriving from the **United Kingdom**, the PCR or antigenic test must have been taken less than 24 hours before boarding.

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

- You may be subject to a random test when you arrive in France.
- You must pledge to **self-isolate for 7 days**.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **red country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 48 hours before the flight.  
If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.
- You will be tested when you arrive in France.
- You will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces.
- Whatever your place of departure, if you show symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival in France, you will be quarantined or placed and kept in isolation by the prefect. **Travel documents if you are not vaccinated**  
**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that
- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection.
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.
- If you are aged 12 or over, you agree to submit to a virological RT-PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival in France.
- Where applicable, you pledge to self-isolate for seven days.
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a "red" country), you are aware that you will have to quarantine for 10 days upon arrival in France.
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from orange or red countries, an **exempted international travel certificate** for Metropolitan France, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#). You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail).
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a red country, proof of location of self-isolation, and where appropriate, access details for inspectors to carry out checks.  
**If you fail to produce these documents, you will be denied boarding.**

You can find the latest information on air travel regulations for this country on the [IATA website](#).

You can also find information about [air passenger rights](#) on our portal for citizens.

## General measures

Information on the situation in the country is available on [the official website on COVID-19 information](#).

### **Booster dose**

The vaccine booster will be open to all people 18 years of age over from five months after the last injection or the last Covid-19 infection. Measure starts from Saturday November 27, 2021.

### **Covid-19 Certificate (Pass Sanitaire)**

As of December 15, 2021, the French Covid-19 certificate for people over 65 will no longer be active if the booster has not been given within 7 months of the last injection or the last infection.

As of Monday, November 29, 2021, only PCR and antigen tests dating back less than 24 hours will be valid for the French Pass Sanitaire.

### **Social Distancing**

Wearing a mask is once again compulsory in closed public places, including those subject to the sanitary pass. In addition, the prefects will be empowered to make it compulsory to wear a mask outdoors.

Frequent ventilation of enclosed spaces is more necessary than ever. It is recommended to ventilate each room for 10 minutes every hour.

### **Education**

In primary schools only, passage to the level 3 of the health protocol: wearing a mask compulsory in the playgrounds and limitation of mixing in the canteen and high-intensity sports activities indoors. When a student tests positive in a class, all students in the class must be tested within 24 hours. Positive students will need to isolate themselves; negative students can come back to class. The screening methods will be specified later.

In middle school, students from year 6 who have a complete schedule can continue face-to-face classes. Unvaccinated students should take their lessons from home during the isolation period.

### **Workplace**

Establishment of 2 to 3 days of telework per week when possible, limitation of face-to-face meetings and postponement of greeting ceremonies, departure parties etc.

### **Use of facemasks**

Wearing a mask is mandatory indoors in all establishments open to the public, including those where a Covid-19 certificate is required, from November 29, 2021. Frequent ventilation of enclosed spaces is more necessary than ever. It is recommended to ventilate each room for 10 minutes every hour.

### **Physical Distancing**

Health measures and physical distancing must continue to be strictly observed.

A physical distancing of at least **2 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 2 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

The **EUDCC** is required for all events, public or private, bringing together more than 50 people. Concerning external events (for example, Christmas markets), evolution of protocols, under the control of the prefects, so that the consumption of food products is strictly regulated.

Please note that it is recommended to limit festive gatherings in the private sphere.

## Safety measures for public transportation

In all forms of public transport (as well as in taxis), **facemasks are mandatory**. Also, social distance should be maintained as much as possible, as well as ventilation and disinfection. In some cases, temperature checks are conducted.

All persons above 11 years old shall wear a mask in vehicles and in transport areas (airport terminals, stations, platforms, bus stop).

**Concerning air transport:** airlines shall ensure the respect of physical distancing between passengers and the use of masks. Airport operators and airlines may carry out temperature checks on passengers. Boarding may be denied to passengers who refuse to take a temperature check or wear a mask. Airlines shall ensure the distribution and collection of passenger locator forms and verify that they are filled in by every passenger before disembarking.

**Concerning ground transportation:** Transport operators shall ensure physical separation between persons or groups of persons travelling together, both on platforms and in vehicles, taking into account the specific constraints of each means of transport.

Additionally, in sea transport, each passenger must present, before boarding, a statement of honour stating that he/she does not have symptoms of Covid-19. In the absence of presentation of this document, or if a face mask is not worn, boarding will be refused (the request of a declaration of honour is at the discretion of carriers for sea travel). In taxis and ridesharing vehicles, the use of masks is mandatory if plexiglass protection between driver and passengers is not available.



## Places of worship

Religious activities and services can be carried out inside and outside places of worship, provided they adhere to strict health protocols.

It is compulsory to:

- Wear a facemask, except for religious representatives during services.
- Keep a distance of 3 metres from each other.

The COVID-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) will not be requested in places of worship unless concerts or shows are organized within the building.

## Quarantine

As soon as one of these three cases arises:

- high-risk contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case;
- COVID-19 symptoms;
- positive test result;

Confirmed COVID-19 cases with mild symptoms, must isolate at home. Persons that are at high risk of having contracted a COVID-19 infection, need to self-quarantine for 14 days.

This applies also to family members, who have to be tested after 7 days. During the isolation period, the [measures available on the website of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health](#) (in French) are in place.

Also, unvaccinated travellers coming from orange countries must agree to a 7-day self-isolation and unvaccinated travellers coming from red countries will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine, controlled by the security forces.

### **In the case of symptomatic people with a positive test result:**

If after the 7-days isolation all the symptoms disappear, isolation is lifted. If the symptoms are still present, you must consult your doctor and remain in isolation for up to 48 hours after the fever has disappeared. If the symptoms worsen with breathing difficulties and signs of suffocation, call the SAMU (15) or send a message to the emergency number for the deaf (114).

### **In case of contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case:**

7-days isolation occurs, starting from the moment of the last contact. An antigenic test (TAg) should be performed immediately and another scheduled after 7 days.

- If the results from the first TAg are negative and no symptoms appear, isolation can be lifted after 7 days following a negative result from the second TAg.

-If the first or second TAg is positive a 10-days isolation applies from the day of the last test..

### **In the case of asymptomatic people with a positive test result:**

If after 7 days you have not developed any symptoms, the isolation is lifted.

**Find out more:**

[Isolation](#)

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/>

## **Non-essential (other than medicine and food) shops**

All non-essential shops are open without time restrictions, but the EUDCC (and the french Pass Sanitaire) is still mandatory for department stores and shopping centers of more than 20,000m2 by decision of the prefect of the department.

## **Tourist accommodations**

Tourism services can provide accommodation only for customers who hold a Covid-19 certificate (EUDCC or Pass Sanitaire)

## **Catering establishments**

All bars, cafes and restaurants are open without time restrictions. But a Covid-19 certificate is required to access all catering establishments including terraces. Health protocols must be always respected.

## **Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions**

Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions are open, but the EUDCC is required to enter these places. Health protocols must be always respected.

Please note that nightclubs are closing on Friday, December 9 for a period of four weeks.

## **Personal care services**

Non-medical close-contact professions, including hairdressers and beauticians, are open without time restrictions. Health protocols must be always respected.

## Outdoors areas and beaches

Parks and gardens, as well as beaches and lakes remain accessible. A Covid-19 certificate (the EUDCC or Pass Sanitaire) is not required there. However, when these parks and gardens are accessible via the entrance to a cultural monument, the Covid-19 certificate is controlled at the entrance to the building/monument.

## National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

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26.11.2021

## EU Digital COVID Certificates

Information on [EU Digital COVID Certificates](#) issued in FRANCE

**Important:** In FRANCE, the EU Digital COVID Certificate (EUDCC) or a [PASS SANITAIRE](#) is **required to access public spaces**, such as bars and restaurants, fitness centres, museums, swimming pools, large events, etc. The Pass Sanitaire must document if a person has been fully vaccinated against, has been previously infected with, or has tested negative for COVID-19. As of December 15, 2021, the national Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) for people over 65 will no longer be active if the booster has not been given within 7 months of the last injection or the last infection. As of Monday, November 29, 2021, only PCR and antigen tests of less than 24 hours will be valid for the French Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire). Please, consult the [Measures](#) section for further details. Travellers are strongly advised to carry relevant certificates at all times.

The [EU Digital COVID Certificate Regulation](#) entered into force on 01 July 2021. EU citizens and residents will now be able to have their Digital COVID Certificates issued and verified across the EU. National authorities are in charge of issuing the certificate.

The certificate provides a standardised recognition of the holder's status related to vaccination, recovery from Covid-19, or test result. **Despite the European Digital COVID Certificate, each country continues to be responsible for the definition of its own entry requirements and rules, which are not standardised at the EU level.** This means that what is required to enter upon presentation of this certificate, depends on the measures and entry rules in place at your destination.

**Find out more:**

[Information on the "EU Digital COVID Certificate"](#)

[Press Release](#)

[Questions & Answers](#)

[Factsheet](#)

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

All travellers entering France must have a Covid-19 certificate, compatible with the EU Digital Covid Certificates (EUDCC). The use of a Covid-19 is required to access all culture or recreational events, help indoors or outdoors as well as to enter museums, cinemas, cafes, restaurants, shopping centres, hospitals, retirement houses and for long-distance travel by plane, train or bus.

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France own [national classification of risk areas](#): green, orange, or red areas.

**Children below 12 years** are exempted from the use of a Covid-19 certificate

**Latest information:** <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/informations-pratiques/article/coronavirus-covid-19>

**General information:** <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/>

## Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate

**Latest News:** Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia and Slovakia are placed under surveillance, with, for entry into France from this country, **the requirement of a test of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people**. This obligation does not concern the travel of road transport professionals in the exercise of their activity and the following overland travel: Travel lasting less than 24 hours within a perimeter defined by a radius of 30 kilometres around the place of residence; Business trips whose urgency or frequency is incompatible with the performance of a screening test or examination.

Travellers aged twelve or over from **green countries**<sup>[1]</sup> (according to [France's classification](#)) are not subject to the compelling reasons regime and are required to present:

- Proof of having received all the doses prescribed for one of the vaccines approved by the European Medicines Agency (complete vaccination schedule)
- A negative result of a PCR test or an antigen test carried out less than 72 hours before departure.
- A certificate of recovery dated more than eleven days and less than six months (this document is issued to the person who has been contaminated by Covid-19 upon presentation of a positive result to a PCR or antigen test).

However, a reinforced regime is then put in place for the United Kingdom, with a PCR or antigen test required initially of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people.

Travel lasting less than 24 hours within a perimeter defined by a radius of 30 kilometres around the place of residence; business trips whose urgency or frequency is incompatible with the performance of a PCR and antigen test.

Unvaccinated travellers from **orange countries**<sup>[2]</sup> (according to France classification) must present, upon boarding the negative result of a PCR test carried out less than 72 hours or of an antigen test carried out less than 48 hours before the flight. They may be randomized for antigen testing upon arrival.

Furthermore:

- Vaccinated travellers (full vaccination, see above) are not subject to the compelling reasons regime
- Unvaccinated travellers are subject to the compelling reasons regime and must agree to a 7-day self-isolation. The list of compelling reasons is specified in the travel and travel certificate issued by the Ministry of the Interior. By virtue of this list, the following can enter France in particular: the French, their spouses and children having their main residence in France of who join, in transit through France, their main residence in a country of the European area or the country of which they are nationals.

Unvaccinated travellers from **red countries**<sup>[3]</sup> (according to France classification)

- are subject to the compelling reasons regime, the list of which specified in the travel and travel certificate drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior. By virtue of this list, the following can enter France in particular: the French, their spouses and children, nationals of the European area as well as their spouses and children having their main residence in France or who join, in transit through France, their main residence in a country of the European area or the country of which they are nationals
- must present, upon boarding, the negative result of a PCR test or an antigen test
- carried out less than 48 hours before the flight
- will be subject to a mandatory antigen test on arrival
- will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine, controlled by the security forces.

Find out more:

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/informations-pratiques/article/coronavirus-covid-19>

<sup>[1]</sup> European area countries, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Comoros, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Taiwan, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

<sup>[2]</sup> These are all countries or territories that are not included in the lists of green and red countries.

<sup>[3]</sup> Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, Suriname and Turkey.

**Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements**

**Important:** A reinforced regime has been set up for the United Kingdom, with a test required of less than 24 hours for unvaccinated people (PCR or antigen).

Travellers can access France if they hold one of the following documents:

- Proof of full vaccination, completed:
- 7 days after the second dose for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria /Covishield)
- 4 weeks after injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson)
- 7 days after the injection for vaccines for people who have had Covid19 once (only 1 injection necessary)
- Proof of recovery from COVID-19 (PCR or antigen test) dating at least 11 days and less than 6 months.

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)  
[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

All travellers coming from the red countries based on France's classification are subject to the compelling reasons regime and need to have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).

- Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 48 hours before the flight.  
If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival. A certificate of recovery is a document issued to persons who have contracted COVID-19, upon presentation of a positive RT-PCR or antigenic test.
- You will be tested when you arrive in France.
- You will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces.

The countries from the red list are:

- Afghanistan
- Brazil
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Georgia
- Iran
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- Pakistan
- Russia
- Serbia
- Suriname
- Turkey

### Mandatory travel documentation

Entry requirements depend on the colour attributed to the country of departure, according to France's own [national classification of risk areas](#): green, orange or red areas.



Travellers can access France if they hold one of the following documents:

- Proof of full vaccination, completed:
- 7 days after the second dose for double injection vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria/Covishield)
- 4 weeks after injection for vaccines with a single injection (Johnson & Johnson)
- 7 days after the injection for vaccines for people who have had Covid19 once (only 1 injection necessary)
- Proof of recovery from COVID-19 (PCR or antigen test) dating at least 11 days and less than 6 months.
- Negative PCR test of less than 72 hours or antigen test of less than 48 hours.

**Find out more:**

[Advice for Foreign Nationals in France](#)

The conditions for entering France will depend on your country of departure and your vaccination status.

The updated list of countries and related rules is available at [d  
iplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted from testing and quarantine requirements.

#### **Travel from "green" countries**

Non-vaccinated travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Accepted tests: PCR and antigenic.

#### **Travel from "orange" countries**

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "orange" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non-vaccinated travellers may enter France only for urgent reasons. In addition to the pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (PCR test taken 72 hours prior to departure, or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure), they are also subject to **7-day self-isolation** and they may also be subject to random antigenic tests upon arrival. To facilitate administrative procedures relative to screening on arrival, travellers are invited to fill up the form available at <https://passager.serveureos.org>.

Non vaccinated travellers from the UK should present a negative COVID-19 test taken less than 24 hours before departure.

#### **Travel from "red" countries**

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "red" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non vaccinated travellers arriving from "red" countries may enter France only for urgent reasons and are subject to a pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (**PCR or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure**), plus an **antigenic test upon their arrival in France**. To facilitate administrative procedures relative to screening on arrival, travellers are invited to fill up the form available at <https://passager.serveureos.org>.

They are also subject to a **10-day mandatory quarantine**.

## Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at [gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer](https://gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer) and the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

## Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 12.

## Find out more:

[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

[Requesting an EU Digital COVID Certificate for people vaccinated abroad](#)

## What are the rules if I go abroad from this country, and when I return from abroad?

**Important:** Due to the discovery of a new variant (B1.1.259) of particular concern, the French government is suspending arrivals from seven southern [African countries](#) for a minimum of 48 hours. Morocco for its part suspended regular flights to and from France from Sunday, November 28 at midnight.

Rules associated with departure to and return from foreign countries are dependent on the country risk colour (green, orange, red) and your vaccination status.

The updated list of countries and related rules are in the "travelling to and from abroad" section (in French) available at [diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

## Find out more:

[I'm going abroad](#) (in French)

## May I transit this country?

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival (for PCR test)** or **within 48 hours prior to arrival (for antigenic test)**.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted, as well as holders of the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EUDCC).

## Transit by Air:

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, if travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before entry, or an antigenic test taken 48 hours before entry (except for connecting passengers whose destination does not require a test).

**Find out more:**

[Information to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

As a general rule, passengers in transit in the EU+ area are exempted from temporary travel restrictions.

EU citizens entering the EU from a third country, as well as their family members, irrespective of their nationality, are exempted from the travel restrictions regardless of whether or not they are returning to their country of nationality or residence.

Passengers travelling from a non-EU country to another non-EU country may transit through the international transit area of airports located in the Schengen area. Rules regarding airport transit visa requirements continue to apply.

## May I fly to this country?

### If you are vaccinated, you can travel to France with no restrictions linked to health conditions.

The measures applicable to vaccinated adults also apply to any minors accompanying them, whether they are vaccinated or not.

**Unvaccinated children aged 12 and over will need to present a negative test result as described below.**

Travel documents if you are vaccinated:

- **Proof of vaccination.** It will only be valid if it proves that you are fully vaccinated
- Seven days after the second shot for two-shot vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxevria /Covishield)
- Four weeks after the shot for one-shot vaccines (Johnson & Johnson)
- Seven days after the shot for vaccines administered to people who have already had COVID-19 (only one dose is necessary).  
Only vaccines authorized by the European Medicines Agency (EMA): Pfizer (Comirnaty), Moderna, AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), or AstraZeneca (Covishield) will be accepted.
- Seven days after a booster ARNm dose (Moderna or Pfizer) after two shots of a vaccine on the WHO's health emergencies list (Sinovac/Coronavac or Sinopharm/BBIB-PVeroCells)

**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that

- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.

**If you are not vaccinated, a list of countries of departure has been drawn up based on the health indicators. The lists of countries can be altered based on changes in the epidemic situation.**

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **green country**

Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 72 hours before the flight. **If you are travelling from Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, your test must be taken less than 24 hours before the flight.**

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

This will not apply to:

- Trips by residents of cross-border areas (border within a 30 km radius of your residence, and for a duration of less than 24 hours)
- Work-related trips, the urgent or frequent nature of which makes them incompatible with these tests
- Trips by hauliers carrying out their work.

To avail of the exemptions above, you must have a document proving the reasons for your trip.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from an **orange country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Each traveller aged 12 and over must present a **negative PCR test taken less than 72 hours** before departure **or a negative antigenic test taken less than 48 hours** before departure. If you are arriving from the **United Kingdom**, the PCR or antigenic test must have been taken less than 24 hours before boarding.

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

- You may be subject to a random test when you arrive in France.
- You must pledge to **self-isolate for 7 days**.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **red country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
  - Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 48 hours before the flight.  
If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.
  - You will be tested when you arrive in France.
  - You will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces.
  - Whatever your place of departure, if you show symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival in France, you will be quarantined or placed and kept in isolation by the prefect. **Travel documents if you are not vaccinated**  
**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that
    - You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection.
    - To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.
    - If you are aged 12 or over, you agree to submit to a virological RT-PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival in France.
    - Where applicable, you pledge to self-isolate for seven days.
    - For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a "red" country), you are aware that you will have to quarantine for 10 days upon arrival in France.
    - For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from orange or red countries, an **exempted international travel certificate** for Metropolitan France, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#). You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail).
    - For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a red country, proof of location of self-isolation, and where appropriate, access details for inspectors to carry out checks.
- If you fail to produce these documents, you will be denied boarding.**

## **If you are vaccinated, you can travel to France with no restrictions linked to health conditions.**

The measures applicable to vaccinated adults also apply to any minors accompanying them, whether they are vaccinated or not.

**Unvaccinated children aged 12 and over will need to present a negative test result as described below.**

Travel documents if you are vaccinated:

- **Proof of vaccination.** It will only be valid if it proves that you are fully vaccinated
- Seven days after the second shot for two-shot vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxevria /Covishield)
- Four weeks after the shot for one-shot vaccines (Johnson & Johnson)
- Seven days after the shot for vaccines administered to people who have already had COVID-19 (only one dose is necessary).  
Only vaccines authorized by the European Medicines Agency (EMA): Pfizer (Comirnaty), Moderna, AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), or AstraZeneca (Covishield) will be accepted.
- Seven days after a booster ARNm dose (Moderna or Pfizer) after two shots of a vaccine on the WHO's health emergencies list (Sinovac/Coronavac or Sinopharm/BBIB-PVeroCells)

**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that

- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.

**If you are not vaccinated, a list of countries of departure has been drawn up based on the health indicators. The lists of countries can be altered based on changes in the epidemic situation.**

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **green country**

Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 72 hours before the flight. **If you are travelling from Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, your test must be taken less than 24 hours before the flight.**

If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

This will not apply to:

- Trips by residents of cross-border areas (border within a 30 km radius of your residence, and for a duration of less than 24 hours)
- Work-related trips, the urgent or frequent nature of which makes them incompatible with these tests
- Trips by hauliers carrying out their work.

To avail of the exemptions above, you must have a document proving the reasons for your trip.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from an **orange country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Each traveller aged 12 and over must present a **negative PCR test taken less than 72 hours** before departure **or a negative antigenic test taken less than 48 hours** before departure. If you are arriving from the **United Kingdom**, the PCR or antigenic test must have been taken less than 24 hours before boarding.



If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.

- You may be subject to a random test when you arrive in France.
- You must pledge to **self-isolate for 7 days**.

If you are not vaccinated and you arrive from a **red country**

- You can only travel to France if you have pressing grounds for travel. The list of pressing grounds is set out in the certificate of international travel drawn up by the [Ministry of the Interior](#).
- Upon boarding, each traveller aged 12 and over must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 48 hours before the flight.  
If you have previously contracted COVID-19, instead of a negative test result you may present a certificate of recovery dated more than 11 days and less than 6 months prior to the date of arrival.
- You will be tested when you arrive in France.
- You will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces.
- Whatever your place of departure, if you show symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival in France, you will be quarantined or placed and kept in isolation by the prefect. **Travel documents if you are not vaccinated**  
**sworn declaration**, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#) stating that
- You have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection.
- To your knowledge, you have not been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to your journey.
- If you are aged 12 or over, you agree to submit to a virological RT-PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival in France.
- Where applicable, you pledge to self-isolate for seven days.
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a "red" country), you are aware that you will have to quarantine for 10 days upon arrival in France.
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from orange or red countries, an **exempted international travel certificate** for Metropolitan France, which you can download from the [Interior Ministry's website](#). You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail).
- For non-vaccinated travellers arriving from a red country, proof of location of self-isolation, and where appropriate, access details for inspectors to carry out checks.  
**If you fail to produce these documents, you will be denied boarding.**

You can find the latest information on air travel regulations for this country on the [IATA website](#).

You can also find information about [air passenger rights](#) on our portal for citizens.

## General measures

Information on the situation in the country is available on [the official website on COVID-19 information](#).

### Booster dose

The vaccine booster will be open to all people 18 years of age over from five months after the last injection or the last Covid-19 infection. Measure starts from Saturday November 27, 2021.

#### **Covid-19 Certificate (Pass Sanitaire)**

As of December 15, 2021, the French Covid-19 certificate for people over 65 will no longer be active if the booster has not been given within 7 months of the last injection or the last infection.

As of Monday, November 29, 2021, only PCR and antigen tests dating back less than 24 hours will be valid for the French Pass Sanitaire.

#### **Social Distancing**

Wearing a mask is once again compulsory in closed public places, including those subject to the sanitary pass. In addition, the prefects will be empowered to make it compulsory to wear a mask outdoors.

Frequent ventilation of enclosed spaces is more necessary than ever. It is recommended to ventilate each room for 10 minutes every hour.

#### **Education**

In primary schools only: When a student tests positive in a class, all students in the class must be tested within 24 hours. Positive students will need to isolate themselves; negative students can come back to class. The screening methods will be specified later.

### **Use of facemasks**

Wearing a mask is compulsory in closed public places, including those where a Covid-19 certificate is required. In addition, local authorities will be empowered to make it compulsory to wear a mask outdoors.

Frequent ventilation of enclosed spaces is more necessary than ever.

It is recommended to ventilate each room for 10 minutes every hour.

### **Physical Distancing**

Health measures and physical distancing must continue to be strictly observed.

A physical distancing of at least **2 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 2 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

### **Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events**

The **EUDCC** is required for all events, public or private, bringing together more than 50 people. Gatherings are allowed. Amusement parks, exhibition centres, and sports arenas are open but require a Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire).

## Safety measures for public transportation

In all forms of public transport (as well as in taxis), **facemasks are mandatory**. Also, social distance should be maintained as much as possible, as well as ventilation and disinfection. In some cases, temperature checks are conducted.

All persons above 11 years old shall wear a mask in vehicles and in transports areas (airport terminals, stations, platforms, bus stop).

**Concerning air transport:** airlines shall ensure the respect of physical distancing between passengers and the use of masks. Airport operators and airlines may carry out temperature checks on passengers. Boarding may be denied to passengers who refuse to take a temperature check or wear a mask. Airlines shall ensure the distribution and collection of passenger locator forms and verify that they are filled in by every passenger before disembarking.

**Concerning ground transportation:** Transport operators shall ensure physical separation between persons or groups of persons travelling together, both on platforms and in vehicles, taking into account the specific constraints of each means of transport.

Additionally, in sea transport, each passenger must present, before boarding, a statement of honour stating that he/she does not have symptoms of Covid-19. In the absence of presentation of this document, or if a face mask is not worn, boarding will be refused (the request of a declaration of honour is at the discretion of carriers for sea travel). In taxis and ridesharing vehicles, the use of masks is mandatory if plexiglass protection between driver and passengers is not available.

## Places of worship

Religious activities and services can be carried out inside and outside places of worship, provided they adhere to strict health protocols.

It is compulsory to:

- Wear a facemask, except for religious representatives during services.
- Keep a distance of 3 metres from each other.

The COVID-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) will not be requested in places of worship unless concerts or shows are organized within the building.

## Quarantine

As soon as one of these three cases arises:

- high-risk contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case;
- COVID-19 symptoms;
- positive test result;

Confirmed COVID-19 cases with mild symptoms, must isolate at home. Persons that are at high risk of having contracted a COVID-19 infection, need to self-quarantine for 14 days.

This applies also to family members, who have to be tested after 7 days. During the isolation period, the [measures available on the website of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health](#) (in French) are in place.

Also, unvaccinated travellers coming from orange countries must agree to a 7-day self-isolation and unvaccinated travellers coming from red countries will be subject to a mandatory 10-day quarantine, controlled by the security forces.

**In the case of symptomatic people with a positive test result:**

If after the 7-days isolation all the symptoms disappear, isolation is lifted. If the symptoms are still present, you must consult your doctor and remain in isolation for up to 48 hours after the fever has disappeared. If the symptoms worsen with breathing difficulties and signs of suffocation, call the SAMU (15) or send a message to the emergency number for the deaf (114).

**In case of contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case:**

7-days isolation occurs, starting from the moment of the last contact. An antigenic test (TAg) should be performed immediately and another scheduled after 7 days.

- If the results from the first TAg are negative and no symptoms appear, isolation can be lifted after 7 days following a negative result from the second TAg.

-If the first or second TAg is positive a 10-days isolation applies from the day of the last test..

**In the case of asymptomatic people with a positive test result:**

If after 7 days you have not developed any symptoms, the isolation is lifted.

**Find out more:**

[Isolation](#)

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/>

## Non-essential (other than medicine and food) shops

All non-essential shops are open without time restrictions, but the EUDCC (and the french Pass Sanitaire) is still mandatory for department stores and shopping centers of more than 20,000m2 by decision of the prefect of the department.

## Tourist accommodations

Tourism services can provide accommodation only for customers who hold a Covid-19 certificate (EUDCC or Pass Sanitaire)

## Catering establishments

All bars, cafes and restaurants are open without time restrictions. But a Covid-19 certificate is required to access all catering establishments including terraces. Health protocols must be always respected.

## Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions

Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions (night clubs and dance halls) are open, but a Covid-19 certificate (EUDCC or Pass Sanitaire) is required to enter these places. Health protocols must be always respected.

## Personal care services

Non-medical close-contact professions, including hairdressers and beauticians, are open without time restrictions. Health protocols must be always respected.

## Outdoors areas and beaches

Parks and gardens, as well as beaches and lakes remain accessible. A Covid-19 certificate (the EUDCC or Pass Sanitaire) is not required there. However, when these parks and gardens are accessible via the entrance to a cultural monument, the Covid-19 certificate is controlled at the entrance to the building/monument.

## National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

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10.09.2021

## What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel.

Non-vaccinated travellers arriving from Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands and Greece must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 24 hours before departure.

#### Contact Point for France:

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about COVID-19 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

## Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate

*Provisional information subject to further revision and confirmation from National Authorities*

France is accepting "EU Digital COVID certificates" (EUDCC) since **1 July 2021**.

Holders of EUDCC are allowed to enter France, without being subject to further restrictions (testing or quarantine), at the condition that their certificate contains either:

- **Proof of vaccination**, which is valid:
  - **from 7 days after the second dose** of the vaccine;
  - **from 28 days after the single dose** of the Janssen/Johnson&Johnson vaccine;
  - **from 7 days after the first dose** of any approved vaccine, for people who recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

The following EMA approved vaccines are accepted: *Pfizer/BioNTech/Comirnaty, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria/Covishield, Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)*

- **Negative result to a COVID-19 test.**  
Both **PCR** and **antigenic tests** are accepted.  
Validity: **72 hours** (prior to **arrival**) for PCR and 48 hours for antigenic tests.
- The results from a **positive PCR or antigenic test** that is between 11 days and 6 months old, **attesting to recovery from COVID-19**.

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted from the testing or quarantine requirements.

## Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements

France adopts its own [national classification of risk areas](#).

Travellers from the EU+ area can enter France, without being subject to further testing or isolation requirements, if they present either:

- **Certificate of vaccination**, which is valid:
  - **from 7 days after the second dose** of the vaccine;
  - **from 28 days after the single dose** of the Janssen/Johnson&Johnson vaccine;
  - **from 7 days after the first dose** of any approved vaccine, for people who recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

The following EMA approved vaccines are accepted: *Pfizer/BioNTech/Comirnaty*, *Moderna*, *AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria* /*Covishield*, *Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)*

- **a pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours (for PCR test) or 48 hours (for antigenic test) prior to arrival**. For travellers from Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Greece the test should be taken less than **24 hours before** departure.

Non vaccinated people living near the French border do not need to present the results of a negative COVID-19 test for trip lasting less than 24 hours within a 30 km radius from their place of residence.

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted.

#### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Emergency measures are in place for the overseas territories of Guadeloupe, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy as well as in Martinique, Guyane and La Réunion.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at [gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer](https://gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer) and the following websites:

- [Guadeloupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Réunion](#)
- [Saint Barthélemy and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Austral and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day isolation.

#### Find out more:

[Ministry of Interior](#)  
[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)  
[diplomatie.gouv.fr](#)  
[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)  
[Information for travellers](#)  
[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)  
[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)  
[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

**What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?**



The conditions for entering France will depend on your country of departure and your vaccination status.

The updated list of countries and related rules is available at [diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted from testing and quarantine requirements.

#### Travel from "green" countries

Non-vaccinated travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Accepted tests: PCR and antigenic.

#### Travel from "orange" countries

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "orange" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non-vaccinated travellers may enter France only for urgent reasons. In addition to the pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (PCR test taken 72 hours prior to departure, or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure), they are also subject to **7-day self-isolation** and they may also be subject to random antigenic tests upon arrival.

Non vaccinated travellers from the UK should present a negative COVID-19 test taken less than 24 hours before departure.

#### Travel from "red" countries

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "red" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non vaccinated travellers arriving from "red" countries may enter France only for urgent reasons and are subject to a pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (**PCR or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure**), plus an **antigenic test upon their arrival in France**.

They are also subject to a **10-day mandatory quarantine**.

#### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at [gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer](https://gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer) and the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

## Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 12.

### Find out more:

[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)  
[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## May I transit this country?

### Partially

#### Transit by Land:

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival (for PCR test) or within 48 hours prior to arrival (for antigenic test)**.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted, as well as holders of the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EUDCC).

#### Transit by Air:

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before entry, or an antigenic test taken 48 hours before entry (except for connecting passengers whose final destination does not require a test).

### Find out more:

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)  
[Information to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

## General measures

A Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire), compatible with the EU Digital Covid Certificates (EUDCC) format, is necessary to access all cultural or recreational events, held indoors or outdoors as well as to enter museums, cinemas, cafés, restaurants, shopping centres, hospitals, retirement houses and for long distance-travel by plane, train or bus.

Precision: the Covid-19 certificate will become necessary for people aged 12 years and 2 months to 17 years old from 30 September.

Children **under 12 years old** do not need a Covid-19 certificate.

For further detailed information, you can visit [www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus](http://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus)

## Use of facemasks

The use of masks is not compulsory outdoors, except in certain circumstances: gatherings of people while queuing, at open markets, in stadiums. Facemasks are no longer required in events that require a COVID certificate (pass sanitaire) unless requested by the organiser or local authority.

Masks are compulsory in enclosed public places. Furthermore, wearing a mask is also compulsory for anyone over 11 years old on public transport, taxi, restaurants, cafés, bars (compulsory for staff and customers when moving around), at school (compulsory for teachers, educational staff and students - not recommended in kindergartens), in casinos, and for vulnerable people.

An exception is envisaged for people with disabilities: in this case, a medical certificate is required.

**Find out more:**

[Facemasks](#) (in French)

## Physical Distancing

A physical distancing of at least **2 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 2 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

Gatherings are allowed. Amusement parks, exhibition centres, and sports arenas are open but require a Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire).

## Safety measures for public transportation

All persons above 11 years old shall wear a mask in vehicles and in transports areas (airport terminals, stations, platforms, bus stop).

**Concerning air transport:** airlines shall ensure the respect of physical distancing between passengers and the use of masks. Airport operators and airlines may carry out temperature checks on passengers. Boarding may be denied to passengers who refuse to take a temperature check or wear a mask. Airlines shall ensure the distribution and collection of passenger locator forms and verify that they are filled in by every passenger before disembarking.

**Concerning ground transportation:** Transport operators shall ensure physical separation between persons or groups of persons travelling together, both on platforms and in vehicles, taking into account the specific constraints of each means of transport.

Additionally, in sea transport, each passenger must present, before boarding, a statement of honour stating that he/she does not have symptoms of Covid-19. In the absence of presentation of this document, or if a face mask is not worn, boarding will be refused (the request of a declaration of honour is at the discretion of carriers for sea travel). In taxis and ridesharing vehicles, the use of masks is mandatory if plexiglass protection between driver and passengers is not available.

## Places of worship

Open with limitations

Places of worship are open but require a Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) for people attending cultural events. A Covid-19 certificate is not required for religious ceremonies.

## Quarantine

As soon as one of these three cases arises:

- high-risk contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case;
- COVID-19 symptoms;
- positive test result;

10-day isolation is required and a Covid-19 test must be performed. This applies also to family members, who have to be tested after 7 days. During the isolation period, the [measures available on the website of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health](#) (in French) are in place.

### **In the case of symptomatic people with a positive test result:**

If after the 7-days isolation all the symptoms disappear, isolation is lifted. If the symptoms are still present, you must consult your doctor and remain in isolation for up to 48 hours after the fever has disappeared. If the symptoms worsen with breathing difficulties and signs of suffocation, call the SAMU (15) or send a message to the emergency number for the deaf (114).

### **In case of contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case:**

7-days isolation occurs, starting from the moment of the last contact. An antigenic test (TAg) should be performed immediately and another scheduled after 7 days.

- If the results from the first TAg are negative and no symptoms appear, isolation can be lifted after 7 days following a negative result from the second TAg.

-If the first or second TAg is positive a 10-days isolation applies from the day of the last test..

### **In the case of asymptomatic people with a positive test result:**

If after 7 days you have not developed any symptoms, the isolation is lifted.

### **Find out more:**

[Isolation](#)

## **Non-essential (other than medicine and food) shops**

Open

Non-essential shops are open.

A Covid-19 certificate is no longer necessary to access shopping centres in regions where the incidence rate has been decreasing for at least 7 days and is inferior to 200 / 100 000.

## **Tourist accommodations**

Open

From the 9th of August, tourist accommodations such as camping and resort clubs will require a Covid-19 certificate.

## **Catering establishments**

Restaurants, bars and cafés are open both for indoor and outdoor service (terraces). Access to these facilities (including for service in terrace) requires a Covid-19 certificate.

## **Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions**

Cultural establishments, cinemas, theatres and museums are open but require a Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) for crowds above 50 people.

## **Personal care services**

Open

## **Outdoors areas and beaches**

Open

Tourism areas and beaches are accessible

## **Information on Tourism at National level**

## National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

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22.07.2021

### What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel.

Non-vaccinated travellers arriving from Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Greece must present a negative PCR or antigenic test taken less than 24 hours before departure.

#### Contact Point for France:

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about COVID-19 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

### Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate

*Provisional information subject to further revision and confirmation from National Authorities*

France is accepting "EU Digital COVID certificates" (EUDCC) since **1 July 2021**.

Holders of EUDCC are allowed to enter France, without being subject to further restrictions (testing or quarantine), at the condition that their certificate contains either:

- **Proof of vaccination**, which is valid:
  - **from 7 days after the second dose** of the vaccine;
  - **from 28 days after the single dose** of the Janssen/Johnson&Johnson vaccine;
  - **from 2 weeks after the first dose** of any approved vaccine, for people who recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

The following EMA approved vaccines are accepted: *Pfizer/BioNTech/Comirnaty, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria/Covishield, Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)*

- **Negative result to a COVID-19 test.**  
Both **PCR** and **antigenic tests** are accepted.  
Validity: **72 hours** (prior to **arrival**) for PCR and 48 hours for antigenic tests.
- The results from a **positive PCR or antigenic test** that is older than 11 days, but not less than 6 months old, **attesting to recovery from COVID-19**.

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted from the testing or quarantine requirements.

## Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements

France adopts its own [national classification of risk areas](#).

Travellers from the EU+ area can enter France, without being subject to further testing or isolation requirements, if they present either:

- **Certificate of vaccination**, which is valid:
  - **from 7 days after the second dose** of the vaccine;
  - **from 28 days after the single dose** of the Janssen/Johnson&Johnson vaccine;
  - **from 2 weeks after the first dose** of any approved vaccine, for people who recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

The following EMA approved vaccines are accepted: *Pfizer/BioNTech/Comirnaty, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria/Covishield, Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)*

- a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours (for PCR test) or 48 hours (for antigenic test) prior to arrival**. For travellers from Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Greece the test should be taken less than **24 hours before** departure.

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted.

### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to/from French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is possible only for imperative family or professional reasons.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at [gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer](https://gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer) and the following websites:

- [Guadeloupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Réunion](#)
- [Saint Barthélemy and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Austral and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day isolation.

**Find out more:**

[Ministry of Interior](#)



[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)  
[diplomatie.gouv.fr](#)  
[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)  
[Information for travellers](#)

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)  
[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

The conditions for entering France will depend on your country of departure and your vaccination status.

The updated list of countries and related rules is available at [diplomatie.gouv.fr](#)

Children **under 12 years old** are exempted from testing and quarantine requirements.

### Travel from "green" countries

Non-vaccinated travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Accepted tests: PCR and antigenic.

### Travel from "orange" countries

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "orange" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non-vaccinated travellers may enter France only for urgent reasons. In addition to the pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (PCR test taken 72 hours prior to departure, or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure), they are also subject to **7-day self-isolation** and they may also be subject to random antigenic tests upon arrival.

Non vaccinated travellers from the UK should present a negative COVID-19 test taken less than 24 hours before departure.

### Travel from "red" countries

Vaccinated people (with EMA approved vaccines) arriving from "red" countries are not required to present any negative test and do not need to self-isolate.

Non vaccinated travellers arriving from "red" countries may enter France only for urgent reasons and are subject to a pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (**PCR or antigenic test taken 48 hours prior to departure**), plus an **antigenic test upon their arrival in France**.

They are also subject to a **10-day mandatory quarantine**.

### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at [gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer](#) and the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

### Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 12.

### Find out more:

[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)  
[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## May I transit this country?

Partially

### Transit by Land:

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival (for PCR test) or within 48 hours prior to arrival (for antigenic test)**.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted, as well as holders of the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EUDCC).

### Transit by Air:

International transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before entry, or an antigenic test taken 48 hours before entry (except for connecting passengers whose final destination does not require a test).

### Find out more:

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)  
[Information to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

## General measures

Since 21 July, a Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) is necessary for all cultural or recreational events that gather 50 people or more, held indoors or outdoors.

From the beginning of August, a Covid-19 certificate will also be necessary to enter cafés, restaurants, shopping centres, hospitals, retirement houses and for long distance-travel by plane, train or bus.

Precision: the Covid-19 certificate will not be necessary for people aged 12 to 17 until after 30 August.

For further detailed information, you can visit [www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus](http://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus)

## Use of facemasks

The use of masks is not compulsory outdoors, except in certain circumstances: gatherings of people while queuing, at open markets, in stadiums.

Masks are compulsory in enclosed public places. Furthermore, wearing a mask is also compulsory for anyone over 11 years old on public transport, taxi, restaurants, cafés, bars (compulsory for staff and customers when moving around), at school (compulsory for teachers, educational staff and students - not recommended in kindergartens), in casinos, and for vulnerable people.

An exception is envisaged for people with disabilities: in this case, a medical certificate is required.

**Find out more:**

[Facemasks](#) (in French)

## Physical Distancing

A physical distancing of at least 1 **metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 1 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events

Gatherings are allowed. Amusement parks, exhibition centres, and sports arenas are open but require a Covid-19 certificate (Pass Sanitaire) for crowds above 50 people.

## Information on Tourism at National level

### National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

## Useful Info for tourists

Before starting your journey, please check visa requirements for your destination at: [The Schengen visa](#)

## EU Digital COVID Certificates

This country is already connected to the Gateway and is issuing and/or verifying at least one EU Digital COVID Certificate (Vaccination, Recovery, Test)

[Information on "EU Digital COVID Certificates" issued in France](#)

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The [EU Digital COVID Certificate Regulation](#) entered into force on 01 July 2021. EU citizens and residents will now be able to have their Digital COVID Certificates issued and verified across the EU. National authorities are in charge of issuing the certificate.

The certificate provides a standardised recognition of the holder's status related to vaccination, recovery from Covid-19, or test result. **Despite the European Digital COVID Certificate, each country continues to be responsible for the definition of its own entry requirements and rules, which are not standardised at the EU level.** This means that what is required to enter upon presentation of this certificate, depends on the measures and entry rules in place at your destination.

### Find out more:

[Information on the "EU Digital COVID Certificate"](#)

[Press Release](#)

[Questions & Answers](#)

[Factsheet](#)

Further information: <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/map/FRA/7011>

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17.06.2021

**What are the rules to enter this country from an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?**

**Entering this country with the EU Digital COVID certificate**

Information not yet available.

## Entering this country without the EU Digital COVID certificate or with a certificate not compliant with national requirements

International travel is discouraged.

**From 9 June**, fully vaccinated people from EU or Schengen Associated Countries will not be subject to testing or isolation requirements.

Accepted vaccines:

- Pfizer/BioNTech
- Moderna
- AstraZeneca
- Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)

Travellers are considered to be "fully vaccinated" two weeks after the final dose of the vaccine has been taken.

All travellers (from 9 June: all non-vaccinated travellers) are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative COVID-19 test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Accepted tests: PCR and antigen tests.

Children under 11 years old are exempted.

If a test cannot be carried out in the country of departure, you can ask the French Embassy or Consulate for a specific document called "RT-PCR test exemption". In this case, you will be tested upon arrival and a **7-day compulsory quarantine** will have to be completed in an accommodation establishment validated by the public authorities, with an additional test at the end of the isolation period.

### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to/from French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is possible only for imperative family or professional reasons.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at the following websites:

- [Guadeloupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Réunion](#)
- [Saint Barthélemy and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Austral and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day isolation.

## Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 11.

### Find out more:

[Entry rules from 9 June](#) (PDF, in French)

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)

[Information for travellers](#)

### Contact Point for France:

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about COVID-19 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

### Travel from "green" countries (Australia, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea)

If you are arriving from one of these countries, you can enter France.

If you are aged 11 or over, a **negative COVID-19 test result, carried out less than 72 hours before departure**, is required.

Accepted tests: PCR and antigen test.

### Travel from "orange" countries

Vaccinated people arriving from "orange" countries are only subject to a pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (PCR test taken 72 hours prior to departure, or antigen test taken 48 hours prior to departure).

Non-vaccinated travellers may enter France only for urgent reasons. In addition to the pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement, they are also subject to **7-day self-isolation** and they may also be subject to random antigenic tests upon arrival.

### Travel from "red" countries

All travellers arriving from "red" countries may enter France only for urgent reasons and are subject to a pre-departure COVID-19 test requirement (**PCR or antigen test taken 48 hours prior to departure**), plus an **antigenic test upon their arrival in France**.

Additionally, non-vaccinated travellers are subject to **10-day mandatory quarantine**, while vaccinated travellers are subject to **7-day self-isolation**.

### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

### Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 11.

#### Find out more:

[Entry rules from 9 June \(PDF, in French\)](#)  
[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## May I transit this country?

### PARTIALLY

#### Transit by Land:

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative PCR test**. The test must be taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted.

#### Transit by Air:

international transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before entry (except for connecting passengers whose final destination does not require a test).

#### Find out more:

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)  
[Informations to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

## General measures

A [curfew](#) is in effect in Metropolitan France.  
Between 23:00 and 06:00 you may leave your residence only for essential reasons.

Certificates to move during the day are no longer necessary, and inter-regional movements are also allowed.

**From 20 June** the curfew will be completely lifted.

**Find out more:**  
[Gouvernement.fr](#)

## Use of facemasks

From 17 June, the use of masks is no longer compulsory outdoors.

Masks are compulsory in enclosed public places.  
Furthermore, wearing a mask is also compulsory for anyone over 11 years old on public transport, taxi, restaurants, cafés, bars (compulsory for staff and customers when moving around), at school (compulsory for teachers, educational staff and students - not recommended in kindergartens), in casinos, and for vulnerable people.

An exception is envisaged for people with disabilities: in this case, a medical certificate is required.

**Find out more:**  
[Facemasks](#) (in French)

## Physical Distancing

A physical distancing of at least **1 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 1 metre between each table;
- on public transport, taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

## Indoor and outdoor meetings, public or private gatherings and events



Gatherings with more than 6 people are prohibited. Exceptions apply in case of professional meetings, transport services, funerals (within the limit of 30 people). Amusement parks and exhibition centres, which are likely to bring together a large number of people from different regions, remain closed. Sports arenas will also remain closed to the public.

## Information on Tourism at National level

### National website with coronavirus-related information for TOURISM

[www.france.fr](http://www.france.fr)

## EU Digital COVID Certificates

[Information on "EU Digital COVID Certificates" issued in France](#)

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The EU Digital COVID Certificate (available from **1 July 2021**) provides proof that a person has either:

- **been vaccinated against COVID-19** (vaccine type and manufacturer, number of doses, date of vaccination);
- **received a negative test result**, PCR or rapid antigen, with the name of the test, date and time of test, test centre and result (self-tests are not valid);
- **recovered from COVID-19**.

When travelling, holders of the EU Digital COVID Certificate will have the same rights as citizens of the visited Member State who have been vaccinated, tested or recovered.

The certificate provides a standardised recognition of the holder's status related to vaccination, recovery from COVID or test result. Each country continues to be responsible for the definition of its own entry requirements and rules, which are not standardised at the EU level. This means that **what you will be eligible for, upon presentation of this certificate, depends on the measures and entry rules in place at your country of destination**.

**How does it work:**

1. **Member States** issue a certificate automatically or upon request, which is issued either digitally or on paper, and has a QR code with an electronic signature;
2. **Citizens** store the certificate in their digital app or wallet and can use it when they travel;
3. When the **verifier** asks the citizen for the certificate, the QR code is shown and the digital signature is verified.

Find out more:

[Information on the EU Digital COVID Certificate](#)

[Press Release](#)

[Questions & Answers](#)

[Factsheet](#)

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04.05.2021

## From an EU Member State or Schengen Associated Country, may I enter this country without being subject to extraordinary restrictions?

**NO**

France adopts its own national classification of risk areas, hence travel restrictions for France are not based on the common "EU Traffic Lights" map.

Any international travel is discouraged until further notice unless pressing reasons require it.

### Is a coronavirus test required?

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative PCR test**. The test must be taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Upon their arrival, passengers will also be subject to a PCR test.

If a test cannot be carried out in the country of departure, you can ask the French Embassy or Consulate for a specific document called "RT-PCR test exemption". In this case, you will be tested upon arrival and a **7-day compulsory quarantine** will have to be completed in an accommodation establishment validated by the public authorities, with an additional test at the end of the isolation period.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted.

### Is a quarantine required?

In the case of COVID-19 symptoms, travellers will have to undergo a quarantine or isolation.

### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to/from French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is possible only for imperative family or professional reasons.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day isolation.

### **Mandatory travel documentation**

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 11.

### **Find out more:**

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)

[Information for travellers](#)

### **Contact Point for France:**

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about COVID-19 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

## **What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?**

Travellers from Third Countries can only enter France if their journey meets one of the exceptions listed on the [certificate of international travel](#) and if they have pressing grounds.

The requirement for pressing grounds does not apply if you are travelling from **Australia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, United Kingdom**.

### **Is a coronavirus test required?**

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative PCR test**.

The test must be taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Upon their arrival, passengers will also be subject to a PCR test.

If a test cannot be carried out in the country of departure, you can ask the French Embassy or Consulate for a specific document called "RT-PCR test exemption". In this case, you will be tested upon arrival and a **7-day compulsory quarantine** will have to be completed in an accommodation establishment validated by the public authorities, with an additional test at the end of the isolation period.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted.

As of 24 April, a reinforced control is in place for people arriving from **Brazil, Argentina, Chile, South Africa and India**. In this case, travellers are subject to a **pre-departure negative PCR test** taken within **36 hours prior to arrival**. Alternatively, a **pre-departure negative PCR test** taken within **72 hours prior to arrival** and a **negative antigenic test** taken within **24 hours prior to boarding** are required.

Upon their arrival, these passengers will also be subject to a PCR test and to a 10-day compulsory quarantine.

#### Is a quarantine required?

A 7-day self-isolation is required with a PCR test taken at the end of the isolation period.

#### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to/from French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is possible only for an imperative family or professional reason.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France, a PCR test is required or, failing that, you have to comply with a 7-day isolation.

#### Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 11.

#### Find out more:

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## May I transit this country?

YES

As a general rule, passengers in transit in the EU+ area are exempted from temporary travel restriction.

EU citizens entering the EU from a third country, as well as their family members, irrespective of their nationality, are exempted from the travel restrictions regardless of whether or not they are returning to their country of nationality or residence.

Passengers travelling from a non-EU country to another non-EU country may transit through the international transit area of airports located in the Schengen area. Rules regarding airport transit visa requirements continue to apply.

Additionally, for France, the following rules apply:

international transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before boarding for France (except for connecting passengers whose final destination does not require a test).

### Find out more:

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

[Informations to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

## General measures

A nightly [curfew](#) is in effect in Metropolitan France. Between 19:00 and 06:00 you may leave your residence only for essential reasons.

As of 3 May, certificates to move during the day are no longer necessary, and inter-regional movements are possible again.

As part of the deconfinement plan, the following schedule has been announced:

### From 19 May:

- the nightly curfew will start at 21:00;
- non-essential businesses will be allowed to reopen;
- restaurants and cafés will be able to welcome customers outdoors, with a maximum of 6 people per table;
- Museums, theatres, cinemas and sport facilities will reopen with a limit of 800 people indoors and 1.000 people outdoors;
- Private gatherings of no more than 10 people will be allowed.

### From 9 June:

- The nightly curfew will start at 23:00;
- Foreign tourists will be able to enter the country if they have a certificate of vaccination or a PCR test

**From 30 June:**

- the nighttime curfew will be completely lifted.

This timetable is provisional and could be delayed in areas where intensive care units are close to saturation or the Covid-19 incidence rate exceeds 400 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

**Find out more:**

[Gouvernement.fr](https://www.gouvernement.fr)

## Use of facemasks

Facemasks are compulsory in enclosed public places. Furthermore, wearing a mask is also compulsory for anyone over 11 years old in all public spaces, public transport, in crowded areas, taxi, restaurants, cafés, bars (compulsory for staff and customers when moving around), at school (compulsory for teachers, educational staff and students - not recommended in kindergartens), in casinos, and in case of vulnerable people.

An exception is envisaged for people with disabilities: in this case, a medical certificate is required.

**Find out more:**

[Facemasks](#) (in French)

## Physical Distancing

A physical distancing of at least **1 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

Source: <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/map/FRA/7001>

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31.03.2021

**From an EU Member State or Schengen Associated Country, may I enter this country without being subject to extraordinary restrictions?**

**NO**

France adopts its own national classification of risk areas, hence travel restrictions for France are not based on the common "EU Traffic Lights" map.

Any international travel is discouraged until further notice unless pressing reasons require it.

#### Is a coronavirus test required?

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative PCR test**.  
The test must be taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Upon their arrival, passengers will also be subject to a PCR test.

If a test cannot be carried out in the country of departure, you can ask the French Embassy or Consulate for a specific document called "RT-PCR test exemption". In this case, you will be tested upon arrival and a **7-day compulsory quarantine** will have to be completed in an accommodation establishment validated by the public authorities, with an additional test at the end of the isolation period.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted.

#### Is a quarantine required?

In the case of COVID-19 symptoms, travellers will have to undergo a quarantine or isolation.

#### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to/from French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is possible only for imperative family or professional reasons.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at the following websites:

- [Guadelupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day isolation.

#### Mandatory travel documentation

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 11.

#### Find out more:

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)

[Information for travellers](#)

#### Contact Point for France:

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about COVID-19 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)

## What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

Travellers from Third Countries can only enter France if their journey meets one of the exceptions listed on the [certificate of international travel](#) and if they have pressing grounds.

The requirement for pressing grounds does not apply if you are travelling from **Australia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, United Kingdom**.

#### Is a coronavirus test required?

All travellers are subject to the requirement for a **pre-departure negative PCR test**.  
The test must be taken within **72 hours prior to arrival**.

Upon their arrival, passengers will also be subject to a PCR test.

If a test cannot be carried out in the country of departure, you can ask the French Embassy or Consulate for a specific document called "RT-PCR test exemption". In this case, you will be tested upon arrival and a **7-day compulsory quarantine** will have to be completed in an accommodation establishment validated by the public authorities, with an additional test at the end of the isolation period.

Children aged 11 and under are exempted.

#### Is a quarantine required?

In the case of COVID-19 symptoms, travellers will have to undergo a quarantine or isolation.

#### Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to/from French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is possible only for an imperative family or professional reason.

The specific conditions for each overseas territory are available at the following websites:

- [Guadalupe](#)
- [French Guyana](#)
- [Martinique](#)
- [Mayotte](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Reunion](#)
- [Saint Barts and Saint Martin \(French side\)](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [The French Southern and Antarctic territories](#)
- [Wallis and Futuna](#)

You will have to provide a [certificate of international travel](#) for travel to/from these territories.



Upon arrival in metropolitan France, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day isolation.

### **Mandatory travel documentation**

Travellers need to present a [declaration](#) that they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and that they have not been in contact with a confirmed case in the 14 days before their travel. They also agree to submit to a PCR test upon arrival. This requirement does not apply to people under the age of 11.

### **Find out more:**

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## **May I transit this country?**

### **YES**

As a general rule, passengers in transit in the EU+ area are exempted from temporary travel restriction.

EU citizens entering the EU from a third country, as well as their family members, irrespective of their nationality, are exempted from the travel restrictions regardless of whether or not they are returning to their country of nationality or residence.

Passengers travelling from a non-EU country to another non-EU country may transit through the international transit area of airports located in the Schengen area. Rules regarding airport transit visa requirements continue to apply.

Additionally, for France, the following rules apply:

international transits of **less than 24h** are allowed, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Borders in the European area are open with the obligation to carry out an RT-PCR test less than 72h before boarding for France (except for connecting passengers whose final destination does not require a test).

### **Find out more:**

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

[Informations to passengers - Paris Aéroport](#)

## **General measures**

A nightly [curfew](#) is currently in force in Metropolitan France. Between 19:00 and 6:00 you may leave your residence only for compelling reasons.

As of 26 March 2021, stronger containment measures are implemented in 19 departments: Aube, Nièvre, Rhône, Aisne, Alpes-Maritimes, Essonne, Eure, Hauts-de-Seine, Nord, Oise, Paris, Pas-de-Calais, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-Saint-Denis, Seine-Maritime, Somme, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise, Yvelines.

**Find out more:**

[Gouvernement.fr](#)

[Curfew: download your certificates](#) (in French)

[Curfew: online certificates](#) (in French)

[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

## Use of facemasks

Facemasks are compulsory in enclosed public places. Furthermore, wearing a mask is also compulsory for anyone over 11 years old in all public spaces, public transport, in crowded areas, taxi, restaurants, cafés, bars (compulsory for staff and customers when moving around), at school (compulsory for teachers, educational staff and students - not recommended in kindergartens), in casinos, and in case of vulnerable people.

An exception is envisaged for people with disabilities: in this case, a medical certificate is required.

**Find out more:**

[Facemasks](#) (in French)

## Physical Distancing

A physical distancing of at least **1 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in schools and during childcare
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 1 metre between each table;
- on public transport (as far as the crowds allow it), taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

Source: <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/map/FRA/7001>

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25.01.2021

**From an EU Member State or Schengen Associated Country, may I enter this country without being subject to extraordinary restrictions?**

**Partially**

***Note:** France adopts its own national classification of risk areas, hence travel restrictions for France are not based on the common "EU Traffic Lights" map.*

Travelling from EU Member States and Schengen Associated countries to Metropolitan France is allowed without restrictions.

Regardless of their country of origin, all persons showing Covid-19 symptoms when entering the national territory will have to observe quarantine or, if needed, be placed and kept in isolation by the relevant prefect, in compliance with article 24 of the decree 2020-1310 of 29 October 2020.

#### **Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories**

Travel to or from French Guiana, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia, the Wallis and Futuna islands is allowed only for a compelling family or professional reason.

Travellers to overseas territories aged over 11 years must get tested at least 72hrs before boarding and provide negative test results.

A [certificate of exemption](#) on restrictions of movement is also required to travel to or from these overseas territories. Travel to French Polynesia is subjected to special rules and check-in prior to travel. All necessary information is available on [www.etis.pf](http://www.etis.pf).

Upon arrival in Metropolitan France from one of these territories, you will be encouraged to submit to a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day quarantine period.

#### **Find out more:**

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](http://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)

[Information for travellers](#)

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)

## **What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?**

Travellers from **Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand** can enter without restrictions.

From any other third country you can only enter France if your journey meets one of the criteria for exceptions available at: [Can I enter France?](#)

All travellers arriving in France from countries outside of the European Union must present a negative PCR test less than 72 hours old in order to board a plane or boat. These travellers are also required to undergo a compulsory 7-day quarantine and will be tested also at the end of the isolation period.

If you do not have access to a PCR test in the country you are travelling from, you will be tested on your arrival and undergo a compulsory 7-day quarantine in an accommodation establishment validated by the public authorities.

Before their arrival in France, third country travellers need to fill in and carry two documents in addition to the required travel documents:

- An exempted international movement certificate for travel to metropolitan France. You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail);
- A sworn declaration that you do not have COVID-19 symptoms.

These documents can be downloaded in French and English from the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

All the previous requirements do not apply to children under the age of 11.

As of 22 December 2020, only the following categories of people are allowed to enter the country **from the UK**:

- French people and nationals of the European area;
- British or third-country nationals who either normally live in France, the European Union or the European area, or in need to travel for an essential reason.

Regardless of their nationality, these travellers are required to show to the airline or ferry or train company:

- the negative result of a PCR test taken within 72 hours before departure. In the absence of a PCR test result, antigen tests sensitive to the VUI-2020-12-01 will be authorized;
- a sworn declaration certifying the absence of COVID-19 symptoms;
- a [certificate of travel](#) to France from the United Kingdom.

#### **Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories**

To travel to French overseas communities, if you are over 11 years, you will have to produce a negative result of a PCR test carried out less than 72 hours before boarding, in addition to the rules set out above and regardless of your place of departure.

You cannot travel to or from Reunion, Mayotte, French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands if you cannot prove imperative family or professional grounds.

You will then have to provide an exempted movement certificate for travel to or from these overseas territories, available on the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

Travel to **French Polynesia** is subjected to special rules and check-in prior to travel. All necessary information is available here: <https://www.etis.pf>. Tourism remains authorized if you are not coming from Metropolitan France or Martinique where the confinement does not allow you to leave your home except for imperative reasons.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France from an overseas community, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a seven-day isolation period.

#### **Find out more:**

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## **May I transit this country?**

### **Partially**

Transit is allowed in the following cases:

1. EU/EEA nationals, as well as their spouses and children, joining their home country via France;
2. third-country nationals holding a valid European residence permit or a long-term residence visa transiting via France to their home in an EU/EEA country;
3. international transits of less than 24h, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Travellers in transit are exempt from voluntary quarantine unless they show symptoms.

If you are arriving from a country on the list below, **even if you are in transit**, or if you have been there in the last 30 days, you must present a negative test result carried out less than 72 hours before boarding (you will not be allowed to board without this document):

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- China
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ecuador
- Iraq
- Iran
- Israel
- Lebanon
- Morocco
- Panama
- South Africa
- Russia
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- Ukraine
- United States
- Zimbabwe

### Find out more:

[coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## General measures

A nightly curfew is currently in force in metropolitan France. Between 18:00 and 6:00 you may leave your residence only for the following reasons and with an exemption certificate:

- commuting to and from work, school or training place;
- carrying out essential business trips that cannot be postponed;
- medical appointments that cannot be carried out remotely or postponed;
- essential family reasons, assisting vulnerable persons, persons in a precarious situation or taking care of children;
- persons with a disability and their accompanying person;
- judicial or administrative summons;
- participating in a mission of general interest upon request from an administrative authority;
- air or rail transit related to long-distance journeys;
- walking a pet outdoors within 1km of one's place of residence and for a short amount of time.

### Find out more:

[Gouvernement.fr](#)

Curfew: [download your certificates](#) (in French)

Curfew: [online certificates](#) (in French)

[Health cover for temporary stays](#)

## Use of facemasks

Masks are compulsory in enclosed public places. Furthermore, wearing a mask is also compulsory for anyone over 11 years old in all public spaces, public transport, in crowded areas, taxi, restaurants, cafés, bars (compulsory for staff and customers when moving around), at school (compulsory for teachers, educational staff and students - not recommended in kindergartens), in casinos, and in case of vulnerable people.

An exception is envisaged for people with disabilities: in this case, a medical certificate is required.

**Find out more:**

[Masks](#) (in French)

[Wearing a mask: the answers to your questions](#) (in French)

## Physical Distancing

A physical distancing of at least **1 metre** applies in all places and circumstances. In particular:

- in childcare, schools and high schools;
- in shops (limited number of customers that are allowed to be present at the same time);
- in restaurants, cafés and bars: maximum of 10 people per table, 1 metre between each table;
- on public transport (as far as the crowds allow it), taxis and carpooling (two passengers per seat row).

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11.12.2020

## From an EU Member State or Schengen Associated Country, may I enter this country without being subject to extraordinary restrictions?

Travelling from EU Member States, Schengen Associated countries and the UK to Metropolitan France **is allowed without restrictions**.

Regardless of their country of origin, all persons showing Covid-19 symptoms when entering the national territory will have to observe quarantine or, if needed, be placed and kept in isolation by the relevant prefect, in compliance with article 24 of the decree 2020-1310 of 29 october 2020.

## Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

Travel to or from French Guiana, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia, the Wallis and Futuna islands is allowed only for compelling family or professional reasons.

Travellers to overseas territories aged over 11 years must get tested at least 72hrs before boarding and provide negative test results.

A [certificate of exemption](#) on restrictions of movement is also required to travel to or from these overseas territories. Travel to French Polynesia is subjected to special rules and check-in prior to travel. All necessary information is available on [www.etis.pf](http://www.etis.pf).

Upon arrival in Metropolitan France from one of these territories, you will be encouraged to submit to a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day quarantine period.

## Transit

### May I transit this country?

Transit is allowed in the following cases:

1. EU/EEA nationals, as well as their spouses and children, joining their home country via France;
2. third country nationals holding a valid European residence permit or a long-term residence visa transiting via France to their home in an EU/EEA country;
3. international transits of less than 24h, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Travellers in transit are exempt from voluntary quarantine unless they show symptoms.

If you are arriving from a country on the list below, **even if you are in transit**, or if you have been there in the last 30 days, you must present a negative test result carried out less than 72 hours before boarding (you will not be allowed to board without this document):

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- China
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ecuador
- Iraq
- Iran
- Israel
- Lebanon
- Morocco
- Panama
- South Africa
- Russia
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- Ukraine
- United States
- Zimbabwe

### Find out more:

[coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

### What are the rules to enter this country from outside an EU Member State or Schengen Associated country?

Tavellers from **Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand** can enter without restrictions.

From any other third country you can only enter France if your journey meets one of the criteria for exceptions available at: [Can I enter France?](#)

Additionally, air passengers arriving from the following countries are required to present a negative COVID-19 test result carried out less than 72 hours before boarding:

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- China
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ecuador
- Iraq
- Iran
- Israel
- Lebanon
- Morocco
- Panama
- Russia
- South Africa
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United States
- Zimbabwe

Travellers from countries others than those listed above are strongly recommended to present a negative test result upon arrival in France, carried out less than 72 hours before departure, or to undergo the test upon arrival.

Before their arrival in France, third country travellers need to fill in and carry two documents in addition to the required travel documents:

- An exempted international movement certificate for travel to metropolitan France. You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail);
- A sworn declaration that you do not have COVID-19 symptoms.

These documents can be downloaded in French and English from the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

All the previous requirements do not apply to children under the age of 11.

## Specific rules for the French Overseas Territories

To travel to French overseas communities, if you are over 11 years, you will have to produce a negative result of a PCR test carried out less than 72 hours before boarding, in addition to the rules set out above and regardless of your place of departure.

You cannot travel to or from Reunion, Mayotte, French Polynesia, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands if you cannot prove imperative family or professional grounds.

You will then have to provide an exempted movement certificate for travel to or from these overseas territories, available on the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

Travel to **French Polynesia** is subjected to special rules and check-in prior to travel. All necessary information is available here: <https://www.etis.pf>. Tourism remains authorized if you are not coming from Metropolitan France or Martinique where the confinement does not allow you to leave your home except for imperative reasons.

Upon arrival in metropolitan France from an overseas community, you will be required to have a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a seven-day isolation period.

**Find out more:**

[Coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)



## Find out more:

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)  
[Attestations de déplacement dérogatoire](#)  
[Information for travelers](#)

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)

14.10.2020

## Entry Restrictions

Travelling from EU+ countries to Metropolitan France is allowed without restrictions.

*EU+ comprises EU Member States plus Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, Vatican City State and the Republic of San Marino.*

Travellers coming from other countries are encouraged to have a negative PCR test before they arrive in France. Those without a negative PCR test will be presented with information upon their arrival in France about the conditions for carrying out a 7-day quarantine at a location of their choice or, where appropriate, in special accommodation. They will be informed of the possibilities for carrying out a test at the airport and in France.

Symptomatic travellers during border health checks should be subject to quarantine, regardless of their nationality.

Specific rules apply to the French Overseas Territories: all travellers aged over 11 years will have to produce a negative PCR test result, carried out less than 72 hours before boarding, in addition to the rules set out above.

Travel to or from French Guiana, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia, the Wallis and Futuna islands is allowed only for compelling family or professional reasons.

A [certificate of exemption](#) on restrictions of movement is required to travel to or from these overseas territories. Upon arrival in Metropolitan France from one of these territories, you will be encouraged to submit to a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a 7-day quarantine period.

## Travelling from France or returning to France

Travel Information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be found on the [Travel Advice](#) page.

## Transit

Transit is allowed in the following cases:

1. EU/EEA nationals, as well as their spouse and children, joining their home country via France;
2. third country nationals holding a valid European residence permit or a long-term residence visa transiting via France to their home in an EU/EEA country;
3. international transits of less than 24h, provided that travellers don't leave the airport.

Travellers in transit are exempt from voluntary quarantine unless they show symptoms.

## Third-country nationals coming from outside the EU and Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein

Travellers from Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay can enter without restrictions. All the other third-country nationals are subject to quarantine, even if they are asymptomatic.

Air passengers arriving from certain countries are required to present results of a negative virology COVID-19 test (a PCR test for example), carried out less than 72 hours before the flight, in the following conditions:

- air passengers travelling from Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, or Panama, must present a negative virology COVID-19 test upon boarding the flight.

- Air passengers travelling from South Africa, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Dominican Republic, Serbia, Palestinian Territories, Turkey, will have to either present a negative PCR test result, carried out less than 72 hours before departure, or submit to such a test at the airport upon arrival in France.

The following travellers may be asked to quarantine or remain in isolation upon arrival:

- travellers with symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival into France;

- travellers who, upon arrival, cannot show the results of a virology test carried out less than 72 hours before flying, which proves that the traveller does not have COVID-19.

Third-countries travellers are also required to have a certificate corresponding to their situation (derogatory international trip from abroad to metropolitan France or to an overseas community) and to complete a self-declaration that they don't have symptoms.

## Quarantine

Travellers from EU+ countries and from the following third-countries: Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, can enter without restrictions.

EU+ comprises EU Member States plus Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, Vatican City State and the Republic of San Marino.

Air passengers arriving from certain countries are required to present results of a negative virology COVID-19 test (a PCR test for example), carried out less than 72 hours before the flight:

- air passengers travelling from Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, or Panama, must present a negative virology COVID-19 test upon boarding the flight.

- Air passengers travelling from Algeria, Brazil, India, Israel, Kuwait, Madagascar, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Serbia, South Africa or Turkey, who do not present such a document upon arrival in France, will be directed towards a medical check point where the test will be carried out.

All the other third-country nationals are subject to quarantine, even if they are asymptomatic and a voluntary quarantine is suggested to travellers coming from the United Kingdom.

Travelling to/from French Guiana, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands is allowed only for proven compelling family or professional grounds. Upon arrival to metropolitan France from one of these territories, travellers will be encouraged to submit to a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a seven-days isolation period. Furthermore, an exempted movement certificate available on the Ministry of Interior's website has to be provided.

The following travellers may be asked to quarantine or remain in isolation upon arrival:

- travellers with symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival into France;
- travellers who, upon arrival, cannot show the results of a virology test carried out less than 72 hours before flying, which proves that the traveller does not have COVID-19.

For all passengers a declaration of no symptoms of Covid-19 and no contact with a confirmed case of Covid-19 within 14 days prior to the flight is required.

### Find out more:

[coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#)

## Mandatory Travel Documentation

A travel certificate is required. This certificate must be presented to companies before embarking, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail).

Additionally, travellers must complete and carry a declaration of no symptoms and no contact with a confirmed case of Covid-19 within 14 days prior to the flight.

These documents can be downloaded in French and English from the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

### Find out more:

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

[Documents you need to travel in Europe](#)

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01.09.2020

### French Overseas Territories

Specific rules apply to the French Overseas Territories: all travellers aged over 11 years will have to produce a negative PCR test result, carried out less than 72 hours before boarding, in addition to the rules set out above.

You cannot travel to or from French Guiana, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia or the Wallis and Futuna islands if you cannot prove compelling family or professional grounds.

You will then have to provide an exempted movement certificate for travel to or from these overseas territories, available on the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

Upon arrival in metropolitan France from one of these territories, you will be encouraged to submit to a PCR test or, failing that, to comply with a two-week quarantine period.

### Third-country national

There are no restrictions for travel to Metropolitan France from the EU/EEA and the following countries: Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay. All the other third-country nationals are subject to quarantine, even if they are asymptomatic.

Air passengers arriving from certain countries are required to present results of a negative virology COVID-19 test (a PCR test for example), carried out less than 72 hours before the flight:

- air passengers travelling from Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, or Panama, must present a negative virology COVID-19 test upon boarding the flight.
- Air passengers travelling from Algeria, Brazil, India, Israel, Kuwait, Madagascar, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Serbia, South Africa or Turkey, who do not present such a document upon arrival in France will be directed towards a medical check point where the test will be carried out.

The following travellers may be asked to quarantine or remain in isolation upon arrival:

- travellers with symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival into France;
- travellers who, upon arrival, cannot show the results of a virology test carried out less than 72 hours before flying which proves that the traveller does not have COVID-19.

Entering the French territory is no longer possible from other countries unless for specific imperious reasons and for French citizens or people living in France.

Updated information and FAQs are available at [coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#).

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26.08.2020

### **Travelling to France**

Travelling to and from EU countries is allowed without restrictions.

Travelling to and from Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein, as well as Andorra, Monaco, Vatican City State and the Republic of San Marino, is allowed without restrictions.

### **Travelling from France or returning to France**

Travel Information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be found on the [Travel Advice](#) page.

### **Rules and Exceptions**

There are no restrictions for travel to Metropolitan France from the European space (European Union Member States, United Kingdom, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marina, Switzerland, Vatican) and from the following countries: Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay.

Travellers coming from other countries are encouraged to have a negative PCR test before they arrive in France. Those without a negative PCR test will be presented with information upon their arrival in France about the conditions for carrying out a two-week quarantine at a location of their choice or, where appropriate, in special accommodation. They will be informed of the possibilities for carrying out a test at the airport and in France.

Symptomatic travellers during border health checks should be subject to quarantine, regardless of their nationality.

Specific rules apply to the French Overseas Territories. Health checks upon entry into the French Overseas Territories are adapted for each territory:

Travellers to Guadeloupe, Martinique, La Réunion, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon are required to undergo a 14-day quarantine, including an RT-PCR test on the 7th day following a negative RT-PCR test in the 48-72 hours after their arrival. Travellers who did not perform a RT-PCR test upon departure will be subject to strict 14-day quarantine measures. Entry into French Guiana and Mayotte is only allowed for emergency family or work reasons, given that the virus is still actively circulating in these territories. Travellers arriving in these territories will be subject to strict 14-day quarantine measures.

#### **Mandatory Travel Documentation**

No special documentation required.

#### **Links to relevant national sources**

[diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

[Air passenger rights](#).

Updated info on air travel regulations may be found at the [IATA website](#)

here are no restrictions for travel to Metropolitan France from the EU/EEA and the following countries: Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay. All the other third-country nationals are subject to quarantine, even if they are asymptomatic.

Air passengers arriving from certain countries are required to present results of a negative virology COVID-19 test (a PCR test for example), carried out less than 72 hours before the flight:

- air passengers travelling from Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, or Panama, must present a negative virology COVID-19 test upon boarding the flight.
- Air passengers travelling from Algeria, Brazil, India, Israel, Kuwait, Madagascar, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Serbia, South Africa or Turkey, who do not present such a document upon arrival in France will be directed towards a medical check point where the test will be carried out.

The following travellers may be asked to quarantine or remain in isolation upon arrival:

- travellers with symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival into France;
- travellers who, upon arrival, cannot show the results of a virology test carried out less than 72 hours before flying which proves that the traveller does not have COVID-19.

Entering the French territory is no longer possible from other countries unless for specific imperious reasons and for French citizens or people living in France.

Updated information and FAQs are available at [coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#).

No quarantine required for travelers from the EU/EEA and the following countries: Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay. All the other third-country nationals are subject to quarantine, even if they are asymptomatic and a voluntary quarantine is suggested to travellers coming from the United Kingdom.

No quarantine required from travellers from Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Panama, from Algeria, Brazil, India, Israel, Kuwait, Madagascar, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Serbia, South Africa or Turkey, if they present a negative result of a virology COVID-19 test conducted at most 72 hours before the flight.

The following travellers may be asked to quarantine or remain in isolation upon arrival:

- travellers with symptoms of COVID-19 upon arrival into France;
- travellers arriving from Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, La Réunion, Mayotte, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, the French Southern and Antarctic Territories and Clipperton;
- travellers who, upon arrival, cannot show the results of a virology test carried out less than 72 hours before flying which proves that the traveller does not have COVID-19.

Updated information and FAQs are available at [coronavirus advice for foreign nationals](#).

Source: <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/map/FRA>



Source: [diplomatie.gouv.fr](https://diplomatie.gouv.fr)

08.12.2021

## Coming to France? Your Covid-19 questions answered

### COMING TO FRANCE ?

Check whether your country of departure is on the green, orange, red or scarlet list. Different rules apply according to each category.

### ALREADY ON FRENCH TERRITORY ?

If you are already on French territory, or if you want the latest updates, please visit the [English-language page of the Interior Ministry](#).

### IMPORTANT

Any person aged 12 and over entering French territory must present a negative PCR or antigen test less than 24 or 48 hours old, depending on the country of origin.

Individuals with a complete vaccination schedule arriving from a Member State of the European Union, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, the Holy See or Switzerland are exempt from this rule.

### Contents

- [I am a foreign national living abroad. Can I travel to France?](#)
- [What is a COVID certificate?](#)
- [Exceptions for pressing grounds. Do I qualify ?](#)
- [Travelling to France: COVID-19 restrictions](#)
- [International students and researchers: conditions for entering France](#)
- [I am a French national and I live abroad. Can I travel to France?](#)
- [Are there specific measures for overseas France and Corsica?](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR THE LATEST UPDATED INFORMATION IN ENGLISH](#)

**I am a foreign national living abroad. Can I travel to France?**

The entry conditions to French territory are defined by the classification of departure countries (countries and territories on "green", "orange", "red" and "scarlet" lists) indicated below.

[CLICK HERE FOR RULES BY COUNTRY CATEGORY.](#)

**"Green" countries/territories:** countries/territories in which no active circulation of the virus is observed and no variants of concern are identified. These are the European countries plus Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Comoros, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

**"Orange" countries/territories:** countries/territories where there is active circulation of the virus in controlled proportions. These are all countries/territories not included in the 'green' and 'red' lists.

**"Red" countries/territories:** countries/territories where active virus circulation is observed with the presence of variants of concern. These are: Afghanistan, Belarus, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Georgia, Mauritius\*, Moldova, Montenegro, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, Suriname, Turkey and Ukraine.

**Scarlet red countries/territories:** where the circulation of the virus is particularly active and/or a variant is likely to present a risk of increased transmissibility or immune escape. These are: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- If you have travelled through a third country during your return trip to France, but remained in the airport international zone, the rules for the departure country apply.
- Flights from Mauritius to Reunion Island remain subject to the scarlet category rules.
- Vaccinated persons aged 12 years or over wishing to travel to France from the UK must present a PCR or antigen negative test result less than 48 hours old before travelling (24 hours old for those not fully vaccinated).
- Morocco has suspended regular flights to and from France as of Sunday, 28 November 2021.
- People coming from Belgium, apart from children under 12, must present proof of full vaccination or a negative result of a PCR or antigen test taken less than 24 hours prior to the date of arrival.

**What is a COVID certificate?**

**To enter French territory, The COVID certificate is mandatory for everyone over the age of 12 years and two months. Travellers under 12 do not have to take a test.**

A COVID certificate proves the vaccination status, negative test result or recovery of its holder.

**Note: Foreign visitors must pay a fee for tests in France.**

In the European Union, the "EU Digital Covid Certificate" has been implemented in all Member States.

It also concerns those vaccinated in Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Holy See, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

A certificate of recovery between 11 days and 6 months old may also serve as a COVID certificate. This document is issued to people who have contracted COVID-19, upon presentation of a positive RT-PCR or antigen test.

Starting on 15 December 2021, people 65 and older or who were vaccinated with a Janssen vaccine must provide proof of booster vaccination for their COVID certificate to be extended.

All those between the ages of 18 and 65 must receive their booster before 15 January 2022 to ensure their COVID certificate remains valid after this date.

**Certain exceptions (tests, proof of vaccination or COVID certificate, depending on the individual situation) are made for the following:**

- trips by residents of cross-border areas (border within a 30 km radius of your residence, and for a duration of less than 24 hours).
- work-related trips, the urgent or frequent nature of which makes them incompatible with these tests;
- trips by hauliers carrying out their work.

**-\* To avail of the exemptions above, you must have a document proving the reasons for your trip.**

#### **STAYING SAFE IN FRANCE:**

Upon arrival in France, travellers should download the application [TousAntiCovid](#), continue to strictly respect protective measures and physical distancing, wear a face mask and be vigilant and act responsibly if symptoms appear or if they are infected.

#### **Exceptions for pressing grounds. Do I qualify ?**

In certain cases, you may be exempt from some of the rules for entering France if your reasons for visiting France are considered as **'pressing grounds'**.

#### **IMPORTANT**

**Tourism and holidays abroad are not considered pressing grounds for travel.**

**Below are a list of pressing grounds accepted by the French government, depending on the country of departure.**

[List of pressing grounds for travel to/from "orange" countries.](#)

[List of pressing grounds for travel to/from "red" countries.](#)

[List of pressing grounds for travel to/from "scarlet" countries.](#)

If your travel falls within one of the **pressing grounds announced by the French government**, a sworn declaration can be downloaded on the Ministry of the Interior's website (in French). It must be presented upon boarding to the transport company and accompanied by the appropriate supporting documents. Examples of pressing grounds for travel can be found on the sworn declaration.

Specific rules apply to road hauliers: see [the Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

Where required, pressing grounds for travel do not concern partners of French citizens, their children, or European citizens and equivalent, their partners (spouses, civil partners or cohabiters), or their children, whose main residence is in mainland France or who are transiting through France to their main residence in a European Union country or equivalent, or the country of their nationality.



Those travelling to France on pressing grounds, from countries where the virological screening test (RT-PCR) cannot be done before departure, may request an exemption from presenting this test at departure (pressing grounds for travel must be proven), and must submit to a test upon arrival in France. They must isolate for 7 days.

#### Travelling to France: COVID-19 restrictions

##### COMPULSORY DOCUMENTATION

All passengers must present a sworn declaration to border /transport officials stating that you have no symptoms of COVID-19 infection and have not, to your knowledge, been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to the journey; they also undertake to isolate for 7 days upon arrival in France and submit to a second virological screening (RT-PCR) test upon completion of this 7-day isolation. If you fail to produce these documents, you may be denied boarding / border crossing.

[Download the declaration template here](#)

##### IMPORTANT

Irrespective of their country of departure, travellers presenting symptoms of COVID-19 infection upon arrival in French territory will be required to quarantine, or, if necessary, will be placed and held in isolation by the competent Prefect for the area.

##### Can civil partners (who have signed a PACS) and cohabiters be issued a visa?

Exceptionally, civil partners and cohabiters will be considered as partners, on the condition that their usual residence **is in the same household** as the European citizen or foreign national holding a residence permit.

Partners of citizens of the European Union, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Andorra, Monaco and Switzerland, their spouses and children can enter France, as well as citizens of the Holy See and San Marino, their spouses and children, may be granted a visa.

Consulates will determine the visa category that is most relevant to each individual situation.

##### International students and researchers: conditions for entering France

Depending on your country of departure and your vaccination status, the procedures that apply to travel to France are different. We recommend you complete a full vaccination cycle before your departure to facilitate your arrival and daily life in France.

**Students and researchers from Category 1 (“green” list) countries and territories** do not need to have proof of pressing grounds to travel to France.

**For students and researchers from Category 2 (“orange” list) and Category 3 (“red” list) countries and territories, the following reasons are recognized as pressing grounds for travel:**

- students enrolled in French as a foreign language courses prior to enrolment in higher education;
- students that have passed the oral tests of entrance exams to French higher education institutions;
- students enrolled in a higher education establishment for the year 2021-2022 (including French as a foreign language courses);
- Researchers and teaching staff (including language assistants) moving to France at the invitation of a research laboratory or higher education institution, for research or teaching activities absolutely requiring their physical presence, as well as their partners (spouses, civil partners, or cohabiters, subject to evidence of cohabitation) and children.

For more information, visit the [Campus France website](#). You may also find information from the French Consulate or Campus France office in your place of residence.

Please note that each territory may apply separate measures via a prefectural order. For more details on the COVID-19 restrictions in place in each territory, please consult the website of the corresponding prefecture. In addition, to tackle the new wave of the pandemic, further measures are in force as of 26 November 2021.

#### **I am a French national and I live abroad. Can I travel to France?**

All French nationals and their partners and children can enter France, subject to compliance with current public health rules.

#### **Are there specific measures for overseas France and Corsica?**

Travel to and from all overseas territories is only possible if you have pressing grounds for travel, with the exception of those who are fully vaccinated, and on condition they have negative PCR or antigen test results.

For more information on public health rules applicable to each territory, visit the website of the competent Prefecture:

- [www.guadeloupe.gouv.fr](http://www.guadeloupe.gouv.fr)
- [www.guyane.gouv.fr](http://www.guyane.gouv.fr)
- [www.martinique.gouv.fr](http://www.martinique.gouv.fr)
- [www.mayotte.gouv.fr](http://www.mayotte.gouv.fr)
- [www.nouvelle-caledonie.gouv.fr](http://www.nouvelle-caledonie.gouv.fr)
- [www.polynesie-francaise.pref.gouv.fr](http://www.polynesie-francaise.pref.gouv.fr)
- [www.reunion.gouv.fr](http://www.reunion.gouv.fr)
- [www.saint-barth-saint-martin.gouv.fr](http://www.saint-barth-saint-martin.gouv.fr)
- [www.saint-pierre-et-miquelon.gouv.fr](http://www.saint-pierre-et-miquelon.gouv.fr)
- [www.taaf.fr](http://www.taaf.fr)
- [www.wallis-et-futuna.gouv.fr](http://www.wallis-et-futuna.gouv.fr)

Travel to and from Corsica is subject to specific measures, which can be consulted on the website of the Regional Prefecture.

You can also visit the dedicated website on the Government website: <https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/outre-mer> (in French)

Source : <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/article/coming-to-france-your-covid-19-questions-answered>

## Rules that apply to countries and territories on the green, orange, red or scarlet list.



Rules that apply for countries and territories on the “green” list

**Proof of vaccination** ([Vaccines recognized by the EMA](#))

**Pressing grounds for travel**

**Mandatory test before boarding**

**Mandatory test upon arrival**

## Quarantine measures

### From a “green” country

With or without proof of vaccination

None

Negative PCR test <48h or antigen test <24h

Systematic antigen or PCR test

None

| Rules that apply for countries and territories on the “orange” list |   |   |  |                                |   |
|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Proof of vaccination (Vaccines recognized by the EMA) | Pressing grounds for travel                               | Mandatory test before boarding         | Mandatory test upon arrival    | Quarantine measures                         |
| From an “orange” country  | With proof of vaccination                             | None  | Negative antigen or PCR test <48h      | Systematic antigen or PCR test | None  |
| From an “orange” country  | Without proof of vaccination                          | List of pressing grounds for travel from orange countries | Negative antigen or PCR test < 48h (1) | Systematic antigen or PCR test | 7-day self-isolation and end-of-period test |

(1) From the UK: negative antigen or PCR test < 24h

\* The strictest list of rules shall apply.

| Rules that apply for countries and territories on the “red” list |   |  |                                    |                                |   |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Proof of vaccination (Vaccines recognized by the EMA) | Pressing grounds for travel                            | Mandatory test before boarding     | Mandatory test upon arrival    | Quarantine measures   |
| From a “red” country   | With proof of vaccination                             | None   | Negative antigen or PCR test <48h  | Systematic antigen or PCR test | None  |
| From a “red” country   | Without proof of vaccination                          | List of pressing grounds for travel from red countries | Negative antigen or PCR test < 48h | Systematic antigen or PCR test | Mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces (2) |

(2) In the event of a positive test on arrival, a 10-day quarantine will be enforced at a facility determined by the State representative in the department, upon review of the individual situation, and supervised by the internal security forces.

\* The strictest list of rules shall apply.

| Rules that apply for countries and territories on the “scarlet” list |   |  |   |                                |   |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Proof of vaccination (Vaccines recognized by the EMA) | Pressing grounds for travel                                | Mandatory test before boarding              | Mandatory test upon arrival    | Quarantine measures   |
| From a “scarlet” country   | With or without proof of vaccination                  | List of pressing grounds for travel from scarlet countries | Negative PCR test <48h or antigen test <24h | Systematic antigen or PCR test | Mandatory 10-day quarantine supervised by security forces (3) |

(3) In the event of a positive test on arrival, a 10-day quarantine will be enforced at a facility determined by the State representative in the department, upon review of the individual situation, and supervised by the internal security forces.

\* The strictest list of rules shall apply.

- **Coronavirus - Advice for Foreign Nationals in France**
  - [Applying for a COVID certificate if you were vaccinated abroad \(procedure for non-European nationals entering France and non-European students\)](#)



**Source: Ministère de l'Intérieur , France , [interieur.gouv.fr](https://interieur.gouv.fr)**

22.03.2021

To access the English version of the "**Certificate of international travel**" page, click on the button below :

<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Certificate-of-international-travel>

## DÉPLACEMENT VERS/DEPUIS UN PAYS DE L'ESPACE EUROPÉEN

Pour faire face au virus et limiter l'introduction de ses variants, des mesures de contrôle aux frontières sont temporairement nécessaires, à l'entrée comme à la sortie.

Ainsi à chaque passage, le voyageur doit se conformer à trois réglementations différentes qui se cumulent :

- Le régime de circulation : il définit les motifs dérogatoires de déplacement permettant d'accéder au territoire dans le contexte de la fermeture actuelle des frontières. Ces motifs dérogatoires sont aujourd'hui strictement limités aux seuls motifs impérieux ;
- Les mesures de contrôle sanitaire : tests préalables et/ou à l'arrivée, absence de symptômes, absence de statut de cas contact, période d'isolement de sept jours (septaine), etc.
- Les règles habituelles régissant le droit au séjour : tous les voyageurs étrangers doivent présenter à la frontière un passeport en cours de validité accompagné des documents requis selon leur projet de séjour (en cas de court séjour (moins de 90 jours) : justificatifs de ressources et d'hébergement et visa de court séjour si leur nationalité y est soumise ; en cas de projet d'installation en France : visa de long séjour ; en cas de résidence en France : titre de séjour)

La nature de ces mesures pour un voyageur donné dépend concrètement de plusieurs critères :

- Le voyage se fait en entrée ou en sortie du territoire métropolitain ;
- État de provenance ou de destination : France ou autre État de l'espace européen, autres États tiers dont le Royaume-Uni ;
- Nationalité ou pays de résidence du voyageur ;
- Âge du voyageur (plus ou moins de 11 ans).

Vous trouverez ci-dessous les règles qui vous concernent classées en fonction de votre lieu de destination ou de provenance.

Les pays de l'espace européen sont les États membres de l'Union européenne, Andorre, l'Islande, le Liechtenstein, Monaco, la Norvège, Saint-Marin, la Suisse et le Vatican.

Les voyageurs arrivant d'un État de l'espace européen mais ayant séjourné dans les 14 jours précédant leur arrivée dans un État **extérieur** à l'espace européen, doivent respecter la procédure applicable aux voyageurs arrivant d'un État **extérieur** à l'espace européen.

## 1) Vous souhaitez sortir du territoire national français

La sortie du territoire métropolitain vers un pays de l'espace européen ne fait pas l'objet de restrictions.

## 2) Vous souhaitez entrer sur le territoire national français

### 2.1. Régime de circulation

L'ensemble des catégories de voyageurs en provenance des pays de l'espace européen sont autorisées à entrer sur le territoire métropolitain. Le régime des motifs impérieux ne s'applique pas à l'intérieur de l'espace européen.

### 2.2. Mesures de contrôle sanitaire

L'entrée sur le territoire métropolitain depuis un pays de l'espace européen est soumise à la présentation du résultat négatif d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique « RT-PCR COVID » datant de moins de 72 heures avant le départ. Cette obligation concerne tous les modes de déplacements (arrivée par voie routière, ferroviaire, aérienne ou maritime).

Sont exemptés de cette obligation les [transporteurs routiers](#), les travailleurs frontaliers et les résidents des bassins de vie frontaliers dans un rayon de 30 km autour de leur domicile.

Les justificatifs sont à présenter aux autorités de contrôle à la frontière. Lorsqu'il s'agit de déplacements aériens ou maritimes, ces documents sont, en outre, à présenter à la compagnie de transport lors de l'embarquement.

Tout voyageur doit disposer :

- pour les voyageurs de plus de onze ans uniquement, du résultat d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique « RT-PCR COVID » datant de moins de 72 heures avant le départ (départ du premier vol en cas de voyage avec correspondance) et ne concluant pas à une contamination par la covid-19 ;
- d'une déclaration sur l'honneur attestant :

- qu'il ne présente pas de symptôme d'infection à la covid-19,

- qu'il n'a pas connaissance d'avoir été en contact avec un cas confirmé de covid-19 dans les quatorze jours précédant le voyage,

- pour les voyageurs de plus de onze ans uniquement, qu'il accepte qu'un test ou un examen biologique de dépistage virologique de détection du SARS-CoV-2 puisse être réalisé à son arrivée sur le territoire national.

## **DÉPLACEMENT VERS/DEPUIS L'AUSTRALIE, LA CORÉE DU SUD, ISRAËL, LE JAPON, LA NOUVELLE- ZÉLANDE, LE ROYAUME-UNI ET SINGAPOUR**

Depuis le 15 mars 2021 à 0h00, tout déplacement vers / depuis l'Australie, la Corée du Sud, Israël, le Japon, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Royaume-Uni et Singapour, n'est plus soumis à la production d'un motif impérieux.

Cependant, les voyageurs arrivant de ces pays mais ayant séjourné dans les 14 jours précédant leur arrivée dans un autre pays extérieur à l'espace européen restent soumis à la production d'un motif impérieux et doivent respecter la procédure applicable à un « *autre pays extérieur à l'espace européen* ».

### **1) Vous souhaitez sortir du territoire national français**

Toute sortie du territoire métropolitain vers l'Australie, la Corée du Sud, Israël, le Japon, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Royaume-Uni et Singapour ne fait pas l'objet de restriction.

### **2) Vous souhaitez entrer sur le territoire national français**

#### **2.1 Régime de circulation**

L'ensemble des catégories de voyageurs en provenance de l'Australie, la Corée du Sud, Israël, le Japon, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Royaume-Uni et Singapour sont autorisées à entrer sur le territoire métropolitain. Le régime des motifs impérieux ne s'applique pas pour ces pays.

#### **2.2. Mesures de contrôle sanitaire**

Tout voyageur, quelle que soit sa nationalité, doit présenter à la compagnie de transport et aux autorités de contrôle à la frontière :

- pour les voyageurs de plus de onze ans uniquement, le résultat d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique « RT-PCR COVID » datant de moins de 72 heures avant le départ (départ du premier vol en cas de voyage avec correspondance) et ne concluant pas à une contamination par la covid-19 ;
- une déclaration sur l'honneur attestant :

- qu'il ne présente pas de symptôme d'infection à la covid-19,

- qu'il n'a pas connaissance d'avoir été en contact avec un cas confirmé de covid-19 dans les quatorze jours précédant le voyage,

- pour les voyageurs de plus de onze ans uniquement, qu'il accepte qu'un test ou un examen biologique de dépistage virologique de détection du SARS-CoV-2 puisse être réalisé à son arrivée sur le territoire national,

- qu'il s'engage à respecter un isolement volontaire de sept jours après son arrivée en France métropolitaine et à réaliser au terme de cette période, dans le cas d'un voyageur de plus de onze ans, un examen biologique de dépistage virologique (PCR).

## DÉPLACEMENT VERS/DEPUIS UN AUTRE PAYS EXTÉRIEUR À L'ESPACE EUROPÉEN

Les pays extérieurs à l'espace européen sont l'ensemble des pays du monde à l'exception des États membres de l'Union européenne, d'Andorre, de l'Islande, du Liechtenstein, de Monaco, de la Norvège, de Saint-Marin, de la Suisse et du Vatican.

Les voyageurs arrivant d'un État de l'espace européen mais ayant séjourné dans les 14 jours précédant leur arrivée dans un État extérieur à l'espace européen, doivent respecter la procédure applicable aux voyageurs arrivant d'un État extérieur à l'espace européen.

Depuis le 31 janvier 2021 à 0h, tout déplacement vers / depuis un pays extérieur à l'espace européen est soumis à la production d'un motif impérieux.

Depuis le 15 mars 2021 à 0h, l'Australie, la Corée du Sud, Israël, le Japon, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Royaume-Uni et Singapour, ne sont plus soumis à la production d'un motif impérieux.

### 1) Vous souhaitez sortir du territoire national français

Toute sortie du territoire métropolitain est désormais soumise au régime des motifs impérieux, qu'elle concerne un ressortissant français, un ressortissant d'un pays membre de l'espace européen (Union européenne, Andorre, Islande, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norvège, Saint-Marin, Suisse et Vatican) ou un ressortissant de tout autre État.

La liste indicative des motifs impérieux figure sur l'attestation de sortie du territoire métropolitain téléchargeable ci-dessous.

La vérification de l'existence du motif impérieux sera effectuée en France avant le départ. En cas de fausse déclaration ou de motif non valable, l'embarquement sera refusé.

Il est à noter qu'aucun ressortissant étranger souhaitant regagner son pays de résidence ou d'origine ne sera empêché de quitter le territoire français (sans pour autant disposer de garantie de pouvoir y revenir en l'absence de motif impérieux).

Source: <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Attestation-de-deplacement-et-de-voyage#from6>



Source: Consulat général de France à Genève

31.01.2021

### Covid19 : Nouvelles restrictions de circulations

Déplacement vers la France métropolitaine depuis un pays de l'espace européen

(États membres de l'Union européenne, d'Andorre, d'Islande, du Liechtenstein, de Monaco, de Norvège, de Saint-Marin, de Suisse ou du Vatican)

#### Régime de circulation

L'ensemble des catégories de voyageurs en provenance de ces pays sont autorisées à entrer sur le territoire métropolitain.

#### Mesures de contrôles sanitaires

Pour tous les modes de déplacements désormais (arrivée par voie routière, ferroviaire, aérienne ou maritime), il est nécessaire de disposer du résultat négatif d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique « RT-PCR COVID » datant de moins de 72 heures avant le départ.

Sont exemptés de cette obligation :

[blocked URL](#) les transporteurs routiers,

[blocked URL](#) les travailleurs frontaliers

[blocked URL](#) les résidents des bassins de vie frontaliers dans un rayon de 30 km autour de leur domicile.

Des attestations et des documents sont à présenter aux autorités de contrôle à la frontière. (voir le lien ci-dessous vers le site du Ministère de l'Intérieur)

**Tout voyageur de 11 ans et plus** doit présenter à la compagnie de transport et aux autorités de contrôle à la frontière :

[blocked URL](#) le résultat d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique « RT-PCR COVID » datant de moins de 72 heures avant le départ (départ du premier vol en cas de voyage avec correspondance) et ne concluant pas à une contamination par la covid-19.

[blocked URL](#) une déclaration sur l'honneur attestant :

1. qu'il ne présente pas de symptôme d'infection à la covid-19,
2. qu'il n'a pas connaissance d'avoir été en contact avec un cas confirmé de covid-19 dans les quatorze jours précédant le voyage,
3. qu'il accepte qu'un test ou un examen biologique de dépistage virologique de détection du SARS-CoV-2 puisse être réalisé à son arrivée sur le territoire national,

#### Déclaration pour voyageur de 11 ans et plus :

Tout voyageur de moins de 11 ans doit présenter à la compagnie de transport et aux autorités de contrôle à la frontière :

[blocked URL](#) une déclaration sur l'honneur attestant :

1. qu'il ne présente pas de symptôme d'infection à la covid-19,
2. qu'il n'a pas connaissance d'avoir été en contact avec un cas confirmé de covid-19 dans les quatorze jours précédant le voyage,

#### Déclaration pour voyageur de moins de 11 ans :

Quand un examen biologique de dépistage virologique (RT-PCR) est impossible à réaliser dans le pays de départ, le voyageur a la possibilité de solliciter de l'ambassade ou du consulat de France un document spécifique dénommé « Dispense de test PCR », sous réserve d'un motif impérieux de voyage (réservé à un nombre de cas très limités) et de l'acceptation préalable :

1. d'un test de dépistage virologique permettant la détection du SARS-CoV-2 (test antigénique) à l'arrivée
2. d'un isolement de 7 jours dans l'un des établissements désignés par les autorités françaises et sur présentation d'un justificatif de réservation
3. d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique RT-PCR à l'issue de cet isolement. Dans les pays où les tests antigéniques sont disponibles, la « Dispense de test PCR » n'est valable qu'accompagnée du résultat d'un tel test réalisé moins de 72h avant l'embarquement et ne concluant pas à une contamination par la covid-19.

Pour les déplacements par voie terrestre ou ferroviaire : les dispositions mentionnées ci-dessus ne s'appliquent pas.



### Admission au séjour

Les voyageurs non européens doivent être en possession des documents attestant de la régularité de leur séjour au sein de l'espace Schengen.

Retrouvez [toutes les attestations et les informations](#)

**En cas de questions, sur les modalités d'application des mesures concernant l'entrée et le séjour en France, il est possible de s'adresser au numéro vert : +33 (0)800 130 000.**

Source: <https://geneve.consulfrance.org/Covid19-Nouvelles-restrictions-de-circulations>



**Source: Ministère des l'Europe et des Affaires Étrangères**

22.01.2021

## Avis important

Une stricte limitation des déplacements s'impose pour ralentir la progression de l'épidémie dans le monde, du fait de la circulation très active du virus de COVID-19 et de ses variants (les chiffres de la pandémie peuvent être consultés sur [le site du Centre européen de prévention et de contrôle des maladies](#)). **Dès lors, tout déplacement international - depuis l'étranger vers la France et de France vers l'étranger - est totalement et strictement déconseillé jusqu'à nouvel ordre.** Lorsqu'un déplacement pour motif impérieux est malgré tout nécessaire, il convient de respecter les mesures contraignantes mises en place à l'entrée sur le territoire français dans l'objectif de limiter la propagation du virus (voir ci-dessous).

Compte-tenu du caractère imprévisible et de l'évolution rapide de la pandémie de COVID-19, ainsi que des mesures prises par les Etats partout dans le monde, avec un délai très court, pour limiter la circulation des voyageurs, la couleur des cartes des conseils aux voyageurs ne prend actuellement pas en compte, à titre exceptionnel, ce risque épidémique. Des informations régulièrement actualisées sur l'évolution de la pandémie sont toutefois disponibles à la rubrique « dernière minute » des conseils aux voyageurs, sur le [site du ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé](#) et sur le [site du Centre européen de prévention et contrôle des maladies](#). Il est également recommandé de consulter la [carte établie par le Centre européen de prévention et de contrôle des maladies](#).

### 1/ Conditions d'entrée en France

Dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre de l'état d'urgence sanitaire en France, les restrictions d'accès à la France métropolitaine et aux collectivités d'Outre-mer, mises en place à compter du 15 juin 2020, restent en vigueur.

L'entrée sur le territoire national depuis les pays autres que ceux de l'espace européen (États membres de l'Union européenne ainsi qu'Andorre, Islande, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norvège, Saint-Marin, Saint-Siège et Suisse) ou autres que : Australie, Corée du sud, Japon, Nouvelle-Zélande, Rwanda, Singapour et Thaïlande, n'est autorisée que dans des situations dérogatoires spécifiques, qui incluent notamment les ressortissants étrangers qui résident en France ou les ressortissants français. Il convient de s'informer auprès du [ministère de l'intérieur](#).

### 2/ Dispositions sanitaires spécifiques en vigueur sur le territoire français.

## **- Voyageurs en provenance d'un pays hors de l'espace européen :**

Depuis le 18 janvier 2021, en application du [décret n°2021-31 du 15 janvier 2021](#), les voyageurs de onze ans ou plus souhaitant venir en France en provenance d'un pays extérieur à l'espace européen (Union européenne, Andorre, Islande, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norvège, Saint-Marin, Saint-Siège et Suisse) doivent présenter le résultat d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique (RT-PCR) ne concluant pas à une contamination par le COVID-19, réalisé moins de 72 heures avant le vol.

Les voyageurs devant se rendre en France pour motif impérieux, en provenance de pays où le test de dépistage virologique (RT-PCR) ne pourra pas être réalisé avant le départ, pourront solliciter au consulat une dispense de présentation de ce test au départ (le motif impérieux du déplacement doit alors être attesté par la présentation de justificatifs) et se verront imposer un test à l'arrivée en France. Ils devront rester à l'isolement pendant sept jours dans un hôtel figurant sur une liste arrêtée par les autorités françaises. L'attention est attirée sur le fait que les frais de cette quarantaine seront à la charge des voyageurs.

## **- Voyageurs en provenance d'un pays de l'espace européen :**

A compter du 24 janvier, tout voyageur de onze ans ou plus souhaitant venir en France en provenance d'un pays de l'espace européen (Union européenne, Andorre, Islande, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norvège, Saint-Marin, Saint-Siège et Suisse) aura l'obligation de présenter le résultat d'un examen biologique de dépistage virologique (RT-PCR) ne concluant pas à une contamination par le COVID-19 réalisé 72 heures avant le départ. Cependant, cette mesure ne s'applique ni aux frontaliers ni aux voyageurs arrivant par voie terrestre (par la route et par le train).

Tout passager devra également présenter à l'embarquement une déclaration sur l'honneur attestant qu'il n'a pas de symptôme d'infection à la covid-19, qu'il n'a pas connaissance d'avoir été en contact avec un cas confirmé de Covid-19 dans les quatorze jours précédant le voyage, et qu'il **s'engage sur l'honneur à s'isoler pendant sept jours une fois arrivé en France, puis à refaire un deuxième test de dépistage virologique (RT-PCR) à l'issue de cette période de sept jours.**

Au retour en France, il convient de télécharger l'application [To usAntiCovid](#), de continuer à respecter scrupuleusement les mesures barrières et les mesures de distanciation, de porter le masque et d'être vigilant et responsable en cas de symptômes ou de contamination.

**En cas de questions, sur les modalités d'application des mesures concernant l'entrée et le séjour en France, il est possible de s'adresser au numéro vert : 0800 130 000.**

Il est également recommandé de consulter [la page d'information du gouvernement](#).

Source: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/informations-pratiques/article/coronavirus-covid-19-22-janvier-2021#>

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16.01.2021

**RESTRICTIONS AND  
REQUIREMENTS IN  
METROPOLITAN FRANCE**

A nightly curfew is currently in force in metropolitan France. Between 6PM and 6AM you may only leave your residence for the following reasons and with an exemption certificate:

- Commuting to and from work, school or training place; carrying out essential business trips that cannot be postponed;
- Medical appointments that cannot be carried out remotely or postponed;
- Essential family reasons, assisting vulnerable persons, persons in a precarious situation or taking care of children;
- Persons with a disability and their accompanying person;
- Judicial or administrative summons;
- Participating in a mission of general interest upon request from an administrative authority;
- Air or rail transit related to long distance journeys;
- Walking a pet outdoors within 1km of one's place of residence and for a brief amount of time.

[Download the exemption certificate here.](#)

An electronic version of the certificate is also available [here](#) (in French only) and may be presented to authorities on your smartphone.

If you do not respect these rules, you may be liable for a €135 fine.

## EMPLOYMENT

You must work from home if it is possible to do so.

If you cannot work from home, staggered work patterns must be encouraged, to reduce the numbers of people both in the workplace and in public transport.

## SCHOOLS

All schools from kindergarten to high schools will remain open during lockdown, face masks are compulsory for all children above the age of 6.

All university lectures will be by videoconference and libraries will be accessible only with an appointment.

## SHOPS AND VENUES

Shops and services, including public libraries, are open but must be closed at 6PM.

Bars, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, museums and gyms remain closed.

Public services remain open.

Places of worship may open.

You must wear a mask in all venues.

## OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Curfew measures do not apply in overseas territories. In order to travel to an Overseas Territory you must present a negative PCR test less than 72 hours old. If you travelling from French Guiana, Reunion Island or Mayotte Island to metropolitan France you must present a negative PCR test as well.

## TRAVEL

Internal European borders remain open. . All travellers arriving in France from countries outside of European Union must present a negative PCR test less than 72 hours old in order to board a plane or boat.  
If you do not have access to a PCR test in the country you are travelling from you will be tested on your arrival.

Find more information about travel to France on the website of [the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

Masks must be worn at all times in public transport.

#### **More information**

Find more information for foreign nationals on the website of [the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

## HEALTH ADVICE

### ***What is coronavirus COVID-19?***

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses. COVID-19 is a new strain of coronavirus that causes illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases.

Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, coughing, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties.

### ***How can I protect myself from the virus?***

The virus does not spread on its own. People who have the virus are the ones who spread it. Therefore, the following measures can help you protect yourself (and others) from the virus :

- Wash your hands very often ;
- Use single-use tissues, and then throw them away ;
- Cough and sneeze into your arm or into a tissue ;
- Do not shake hands or greet people with kisses on the cheek ;
- Respect social distancing: you should remain further than a metre from others.
- Wear a mask if social distancing cannot be respected.

### ***What should you do if you are feeling ill?***

If you have a cough or a temperature, stay at home, avoid contact with others and call a doctor.

If you have a cough and/or a temperature, and you have difficulty breathing and/or you are feeling faint, dial 15 or call or send a text to 114 if you have a speech or hearing impairment.

## HOTLINES

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about the Coronavirus COVID-19 non-stop, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

Please note that the toll-free hotline service cannot give medical advice.

20.12.2020

### **Complete suspension of passenger travel from the United Kingdom to France for 48 hours**

The French National Security and Defence Council (CDSN), chaired by the President of the French Republic, decided to suspend for 48 hours all travel of persons, including those involved in freight transport, by road, air, sea or rail from the United Kingdom, as of midnight (French time) on 20 December. Only unaccompanied freight will therefore be permitted. Passenger travel and transport into the United Kingdom is not affected.

This 48-hour window must enable two objectives to be met:

- Allow coordination between European Union Member States to set out a common doctrine on regulating and controlling travel from the United Kingdom;
- Operationally prepare the safe re-opening of travel from the United Kingdom from 22 December, based on a system of mandatory testing upon departure;

We will particularly focus on the specific situation of French nationals who have planned to return to France to spend the holidays with family. We urge them to arrange a PCR test over the next few days.

A nightly curfew from 8PM to 6AM is currently in force in Metropolitan France. For all information on this issue, visit <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/coronavirus-covid-19>.

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30.10.2020

TRAVEL TO FRANCE

### **I am a foreign national. Can I enter France?**

1. If you are arriving from a country on the list below, you can enter metropolitan France without any COVID-19-related restrictions or paperwork.

Member States of the European Union, Andorra, the Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

2. If you are arriving from another country, you can only enter France if your journey meets one of the following criteria for exceptions:

- If you are a French national (you may be accompanied by your spouse and children);
- If you are a European Union citizen or a national of Andorra, the Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland or the United Kingdom, and your main residence is in France or you are crossing France to reach your country of nationality or residence (you may be accompanied by your spouse and children);
- If you hold a valid French or European residence permit or long-stay visa and your main residence is in France or you are crossing France to reach your residence in the European space;
- If you are transiting for less than 24 hours in an international zone;
- If you hold an official passport;
- If you take up your duties in a diplomatic or consular mission or in an international organization headquartered or having an office in France, where necessary with your spouse and children, or if you travel to France with a mission order issued by your home State;
- If you are a foreign health professional helping to fight COVID-19 or recruited as a trainee for this purpose;
- If you are a member of crew or personnel operating passenger or cargo flights, or travelling as a passenger to reach your departure base;
- If you are carrying out international goods transport;
- If you are a passenger coach or train driver or crew member;
- If you are a member of crew or personnel operating a merchant or fishing vessel;
- If you are a student with a long-stay visa (VLS) or short-stay visa (VCS) for study or placements or coming for less than 90 days from a country exempted from VCS requirements or you are a minor enrolled in school, **and** you can prove you have accommodation in France;
- If you are a professor or researcher employed or invited by a French higher education establishment or research laboratory and you are travelling for study and teaching purposes;
- If you have a "Talent Passport" or "ICT posted worker" long-stay visa, where necessary with your spouse and children,;
- If you travel to France to receive treatment in a public or private hospital.

**For your arrival in France, you need to fill in and carry two documents:**

An exempted international movement certificate for travel to metropolitan France. You must present this certificate to travel companies before using your travel ticket, as well as to border control authorities (for travel by air, sea and land, including by rail);

A sworn declaration that you do not have COVID-19 symptoms.

These documents can be downloaded in French and English from the [Ministry of the Interior's website](#).

**In all cases, the usual travel restrictions apply (visas, duration of stay, etc.).**

Other rules apply to travel to and from French overseas territories ([see below](#)).

Source: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/#>



Source: GOUVERNEMENT.FR

08.12.2021

[L'actu du Ministère](#)

## Certificate of international travel

8 décembre 2021

To deal with the virus and contain the introduction of its variants, border control measures are temporarily needed, both on entering and leaving the country.

Therefore, each time the border is crossed, the traveller will need to comply with the three different regulations which all apply:

- The mobility rules: these set out the permitted reasons for travelling that allow entry into France given the current situation where the borders are closed. These permitted reasons are now strictly limited to compelling ones;
- The health control measures: tests prior to and/or on arrival, the absence of symptoms, not having been in contact with a confirmed case, seven-day isolation period (seven-day quarantine), etc.
- The usual rules govern the right to stay: all foreign travellers must present a valid passport at the border, as well as the usually required documents: in case of a short stay (less than 90 days), proof of resources and accommodation, and a short-stay visa if their nationality so requires; in case of plans to settle in France, a long-stay visa; in case of residency in France, a residence permit)

The nature of these measures for a given traveller in fact depends on several specific criteria:

- The journey involves entering or leaving France;
- The country the person is travelling from or to: France or other country of the European Area, other third countries including the United Kingdom;
- The traveller's nationality or country of residence;
- The traveller's age (over or under 12 years old).

Effective from 9 June, the movement of travellers between France and foreign countries will resume under terms and conditions that will vary according to the health status of these countries and the vaccination status of travellers.

Accordingly, countries have been classified based on health indicators. The lists of countries may be updated as the epidemic situation evolves.

The countries have therefore been classified as follows:

**“Green list” countries and territories:** Countries or territories where no active circulation of the virus is observed and no variant of concern is identified. These are the countries in the European area, plus Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Taiwan, Union of the Comoros, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

**“Amber list” countries:** Countries where active circulation of the virus is observed in controlled proportions, without spread of any variants of concern. These are all countries not included in the “green” and “red” list countries.

**“Red list” countries:** Countries where active circulation of the virus is observed with the presence of variants of concern. These include the following countries: Afghanistan, Belarus, Brazil, Costa - Rica, Cuba, Georgia, Mauritius, Moldavia, Montenegro, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, Suriname, Turkey, Ukraine.

**“Scarlet list” countries:** Countries where there is very active circulation of the virus and discovery of a variant that may pose a risk of increased transmissibility or immune escape. These include the following countries: South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Malawi and Zambia.

The measures applied to vaccinated adults are extended under the same conditions to their accompanying minors, whether vaccinated or not.

Specific rules apply for road hauliers, find the information at this [link](#).

Pour accéder à la version française de la page "**Attestation de déplacement et de voyage**", cliquer sur le bouton ci-dessous :

TRAVEL TO/FROM A GREEN LIST COUNTRY OR  
TERRITORY  
TRAVEL TO/FROM AN AMBER LIST COUNTRY  
TRAVEL TO/FROM A RED LIST COUNTRY  
TRAVEL TO/FROM AN SCARLET RED LIST COUNTRY

[You wish to leave Metropolitan France](#)  
[You wish to enter Metropolitan France](#)

Countries or territories characterised by low virus circulation are classified in the green zone by order of the Minister for Health:

- European area countries: Member States of the European Union as well as Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and the Vatican;
- Australia, Argentina, Bahrain, Canada, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Korea, Taiwan, Union of Comoros, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

The list of green zone countries or territories may change as the global epidemic situation evolves.

Applicable rules depend on the traveller's vaccination status.

The vaccination schedule is considered complete 28 days after receiving one dose of Janssen vaccine, seven days after a second dose of other vaccines approved by the European Medicines Agency (namely Pfizer/Comirnaty, Moderna, AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria/Covishield) and, for persons who have received all the required doses of a WHO-licensed vaccine not approved by the European Medicines Agency, seven days after receiving an additional dose of a duly approved mRNA vaccine.

The measures applied to vaccinated adults are extended under the same conditions to their accompanying minors, whether vaccinated or not.

## 1) You wish to leave Metropolitan France

Travellers seeking to travel to a green list country are advised to ascertain the conditions of entry into their destination country or territory prior to departure.



## 2) You wish to enter Metropolitan France

### 2.1. Mobility rules and regulations

No restrictions shall apply when entering metropolitan France from a green list country or territory.

### 2.2. Health control measures

**If you are already vaccinated**, you shall present proof of your vaccination status and a sworn statement certifying the absence of COVID-19 symptoms and of any contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19. A negative PCR or antigen test taken less than 48 hours old is required, except for arrivals from a Member State of the European Union, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, the Holy See or Switzerland.

**If you are not vaccinated**, you must present the transport company or the border authorities with a certificate of recovery dated more than eleven days and less than six months, or a negative PCR or antigen test dated less than 48 hours or less than 24 hours prior to departure, depending on your country of departure (departure of first flight in case of connecting flight(s)).

For travellers arriving from a country in the European area (Member State of the European Union, Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, the Holy See or Switzerland) a negative PCR or antigen test taken less than 24 hours earlier is required.

All travellers arriving from a green list country must complete a sworn statement certifying that they agree to take a virological or biological screening test for SARS-CoV-2 upon arrival. Children under 12 years of age are exempt from testing. You shall also present a sworn statement certifying the

### 2.3. Admission to stay

Travellers must present documents proving that their stay in the Schengen Area is legal.

All foreign travellers must present a valid passport at the border as well as the usually required documents:

- For a short stay (less than 90 days): Proof of resources and accommodation, and a short stay visa if applicable to their nationality;
- For those planning to settle in France: A long-stay visa;
- For those residing in France: A residence permit.

#### Sworn statement :

<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/130069/1035724/file/04-12-21-engagement-honneur-vert-anglais-docx.docx>

## RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS IN METROPOLITAN FRANCE

Starting 30 October 2020 new lockdown measures are established for four weeks in metropolitan France and Martinique. You may only leave your residency in the following circumstances and with an exemption certificate:

- Commuting to and from work or university and training place
- Medical appointments that cannot be carried out remotely or postponed;
- Essential family reasons, assisting vulnerable persons, persons in a precarious situation or taking care of children.
- Persons with a disability and their accompanying person
- Judicial or administrative summons
- Participating in a mission of general interest upon request from an administrative authority
- Walking a pet outdoors within 1km of one's place of residence and for a brief amount of time

[Download the exemption certificate here.](#)

Further restrictions are in force across France:

- Groups of more than 6 people in public places are forbidden
- No parties may be held in public community halls
- Venues may not host more than 5,000 people, and spacing rules must be observed: an empty seat between spectators or groups (of maximum six) of spectators
- In enclosed spaces open to the public you must wear a mask at all times.
- Local authorities may decide further restrictions. For example, in some cities and towns (including Paris) you may be required to wear a mask when you are outside.

Anyone without a valid certificate faces a fine of 135 €.

## EMPLOYMENT

Working from home is mandatory whenever possible.

If you cannot work from home, staggered work patterns must be encouraged, to reduce the numbers of people both in the workplace and in public transport.

## SCHOOLS

All schools from kindergarten to high schools will remain open during lockdown, face masks are compulsory for all children above the age of 6.

All universities lectures will be on videoconference and libraries will be accessible only with an appointment.

## SHOPS AND VENUES

Non-essential shops and venues as well as bars and restaurants will have to close but take away, grocery stores and supermarkets, pharmacies, tabacs, as well as petrol stations and other essential stores will remain open.

It is mandatory to wear a mask in all shops remaining open.

## OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Lockdown measures do not apply in overseas territories except for Martinique.

## TRAVEL

**Travelling between different parts of France are forbidden, the will be tolerance for those returning from holiday this week-end.**

**European borders will remain open but external borders are closed except for essential travel. All travelers must be tested at airports and ports.**

**Masks must be worn at all times in public transport.**

**Find more information for foreign nationals on the website of [the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).**

Source: <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/coronavirus-covid-19>

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15.10.2020

## RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS IN METROPOLITAN FRANCE

Starting Saturday 17th of October local curfews will be imposed in the Paris region and 8 more cities : Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Aix-Marseille, Saint-Etienne, Rouen, Montpellier and Toulouse for at least 4 weeks from 9 PM to 6 AM.

Outings after hours will only be authorized with a certificate

Three Zones have been defined in areas where the virus is circulating freely.

### Alert Zone

69 departments are in Alert Zones. From 28 September gatherings are limited to 30 people. Local authorities may put in place further restrictions to reduce the spread of the virus.

### High Alert Zone

Bordeaux, Lyon, Nice, Lille, Toulouse, Saint-Etienne, Rennes, Rouen, Grenoble, Montpellier are in High Alert Zones.

- In these zones the upper limit for event venues (stadiums, racing tracks...) is reduced to 1 000 people.
- Events such as local fêtes or student parties are prohibited and bars are required to close at 10 pm.
- Public gatherings are limited to 10 people.
- Gyms are closed.
- It is highly recommended to avoid private gatherings outside of your immediate family and loved ones.

### **Critical Alert Zone**

Marseille, Guadeloupe, Paris and the departments of Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne are in critical alert zones. All of the above applies except for bars that will close totally from 26 September.

Moreover, all venues open to the public that do not have strict health procedures will close. Theatres, cinemas and restaurants already implement strict procedures and may therefore remain open.

Whatever the zone you are in, wearing a mask is mandatory in enclosed public spaces and outside in some areas and towns including Paris, Marseille and Lyon.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

Working from home must be preferred whenever possible in high and critical alert zones especially for people considered at risk.

## **TRAVEL**

There are no health-related restrictions for travel to Metropolitan France from EU Member States, or from Andorra, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Rwanda, San Marino, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and the Vatican.

Travel to France from outside these countries remains restricted. For more information, visit the [website of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

**Travel to foreign** countries remains limited. Visit the [Travel Advice pages of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#)

**Within metropolitan France**, you may travel freely. You must wear a mask at all times on public transport.

## **TRAVEL TO THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES**

Specific rules apply to the French Overseas Territories.

If you are 11 or over, you must provide a negative RT-PCR test carried out less than 3 days before travelling to the Overseas Territories. This applies wherever you are departing from.

You may not travel to or from French Guiana, Mayotte, New Caledonia or Wallis-and-Futuna except for urgent family or professional reasons. You will have to fill out and carry an exempted movement certificate and a declaration that you do not have COVID-19 symptoms (included in the same document). These documents can be downloaded from the Ministry of the Interior's website.

On arrival in metropolitan France from one of these Overseas Territories, you will be encouraged to be tested or to respect a 14-day quarantine period.

For information on travel from foreign countries to the Overseas Territories, visit the [website of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

Within the Overseas territories, local authorities may impose additional restrictions.

## MORE INFORMATION

Find more information for foreign nationals on the [website of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

## HEALTH ADVICE

### ***What is coronavirus COVID-19?***

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses. COVID-19 is a new strain of coronavirus that causes illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases.

Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, coughing, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties.

### ***How can I protect myself from the virus?***

The virus does not spread on its own. People who have the virus are the ones who spread it. Therefore, the following measures can help you protect yourself (and others) from the virus :

- Wash your hands very often ;
- Use single-use tissues, and then throw them away ;
- Cough and sneeze into your arm or into a tissue ;
- Do not shake hands or greet people with kisses on the cheek ;
- Respect social distancing: you should remain further than a metre from others.
- Wear a mask if social distancing cannot be respected.

### ***What should you do if you are feeling ill?***

If you have a cough or a temperature, stay at home, avoid contact with others and call a doctor.

If you have a cough and/or a temperature, and you have difficulty breathing and/or you are feeling faint, dial 15 or call or send a text to 114 if you have a speech or hearing impairment.

## HOTLINES

A toll-free hotline service (French only) can answer your questions about the Coronavirus COVID-19 non-stop, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 0 800 130 000 (from abroad: +33 800 130 000, depending on your operator).

Please note that the toll-free hotline service cannot give medical advice.

Source : <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/coronavirus-covid-19>

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18.09.2020

## TRAVEL

- [FRANÇAIS](#)
- [FRANÇAIS SIMPLIFIÉ](#)

There are no health-related restrictions for travel to Metropolitan France from EU Member States, or from Andorra, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Rwanda, San Marino, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and the Vatican.

Travel to France from outside these countries remains restricted. For more information, visit the [website of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

**Travel to foreign** countries remains limited. Visit the [Travel Advice pages of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#)

**Within metropolitan France**, you may travel freely. You must wear a mask at all times on public transport.

## TRAVEL TO THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Specific rules apply to the French Overseas Territories.

If you are 11 or over, you must provide a negative RT-PCR test carried out less than 3 days before travelling to the Overseas Territories. This applies wherever you are departing from.

You may not travel to or from French Guiana, Mayotte, French Polynesia, New Caledonia or Wallis-and-Futuna except for urgent family or professional reasons. You will have to fill out and carry an exempted movement certificate and a declaration that you do not have COVID-19 symptoms (included in the same document). These documents can be downloaded from the Ministry of the Interior's website. On arrival in metropolitan France from one of these Overseas Territories, you will be encouraged to be tested or to respect a 14-day quarantine period.

For information on travel from foreign countries to the Overseas Territories, visit the [website of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

Within French Guiana and Mayotte, you may be subject to additional restrictions.

## RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS IN METROPOLITAN FRANCE

No more than 10 people may gather in any public space at present.

The new school year for kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools (collège) and high schools started as usual on 1 September 2020. Health measures are enforced according to the age of the students, including masks for pupils aged 11 or over and teachers.

In some circumstances a school or part of a school may shut for a short period. In this case, distance learning will be put in place by the school.

Universities will mix on-site learning and distance learning.

Many activities and places are subject to specific health precautions:

- You have to wear a mask if you are 11 or over in enclosed public spaces: public transport, shops, museums...
- You must wear a mask outside in some areas and towns, including Paris, Marseille and Lyon.
- Bars and restaurants are open with adapted measures.
- Strict health rules apply for shows, cinemas, casinos and so on. There is an upper limit of 5,000 people per venue. Nightclubs remain closed.
- Stadiums and racing tracks may reopen to the public from 11 July. There is an upper limit of 5,000 people per venue.

**If the local epidemiological situation makes it necessary, local authorities may put in place further restrictions to reduce the spread of the virus.**

## EMPLOYMENT

From 1 September you will have to wear a mask on all indoor company premises except individual offices. Your employer is required to pay for the masks.

You must comply with the instructions given to you by your employer according to the situation in your company and your own situation;

You must ensure your own security and that of your colleagues by respecting the health advice given.

## MORE INFORMATION

Find more information for foreign nationals on the [website of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#).

Source: <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/coronavirus-covid-19>



**SOURCE: WCO/Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DGDDI)**

01.04.2020

On the French Customs' website at [www.douane.fr](http://www.douane.fr), there is a special page which has been set up for operators as part of the management plan for the COVID-19 pandemic:

<https://www.douane.gouv.fr/dossier/informations-coronavirus-covid-19>.

As can be seen on the special COVID-19 page, there are no restrictions on the import of goods, and Customs offices are operating virtually as normal, albeit with reduced staffing owing to the containment measures in place. Therefore, if Customs need to be contacted, this should be done by electronic means (practically all Customs clearance procedures are now being performed electronically, and the time taken for clearance, except in the case of selection for checking, is now down to just a few minutes until goods are released).

As regards the special interim measures on imports, in view of the restrictions linked to containment in France and its partner countries, extra time is being allowed for transit of goods.

In addition, having regard to the national emergency in respect of sanitary and medical equipment and supplies, the importers concerned have been given exemptions from Customs duty. Finally, all operators are being accorded payment facilities until the situation returns to normal.

Regarding exports, please note that, owing to the relative shortage of various types of medical and sanitary equipment and supplies, prior authorization must be sought for such goods.

There is an FAQ section to help operators find their way round these provisions.

There is also a business continuity plan (BCP) for the French Customs Administration, should any situation arise which might jeopardize the normal running of Customs activity.