

# **Aviation Standards**

## **Special General Information Circular**

### **ICAO Contracting States Accepting COVID-19 Related Differences Filed by Saudi Arabia**

**Date of First Issuance:** May 17<sup>th</sup> 2020

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#### **Purpose:**

This special information circular is issued to assist air operators and any other interested parties in knowing the current status of ICAO Contracting States in terms of acceptance of COVID-19 related ICAO SARPs differences filed by the other Contracting States.

#### **Background:**

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICAO has established an efficient mechanism allowing contracting states to file any differences from ICAO Standards on certification and licensing that may arise from mitigation measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The official ICAO COVID-19 Contingency Related Differences (CCRD) page is available at the following link:

<https://www.icao.int/safety/COVID-19OPS/Pages/ccrd.aspx>

Further, the ICAO continuously provides updated reports on actions by contracting states on the COVID-19 CCRD which are as follows:

- 1) Report providing information grouped by States [CLICK HERE](#)
- 2) Report providing information grouped by Standard [CLICK HERE](#)
- 3) A CCRD graphical interface has been kindly developed by IATA and available [HERE](#)

Acceptance of COVID-19 CCRD filed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by other Contracting States:

Although the ICAO publicly available and updated reports provide all needed information regarding the acceptance of contracting states to COVID-19 related differences filed by other states, the table provided in this circular provides a quick reference to those contracting states that have declared their acceptance to differences filed by other contracting states.

<b>Column1</b>	<b><u>ICAO Contracting State</u></b>	<b><u>Recognition of other State Differences</u></b>
1	<b><i>Afghanistan</i></b>	Afghanistan recognizes The difference filed by other ICAO member states.
2	<b><i>Albania</i></b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Differences
3	<b><i>Algeria</i></b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Temporary Differences under Covid-19 Pandemic Period
4	<b><i>Andorra</i></b>	Andorra accepts relevant differences filed by other States.
5	<b><i>Angola</i></b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Differences
6	<b><i>Anguilla, UK Overseas Territories</i></b>	Anguilla accepts other State's differences.
7	<b><i>Antigua and Barbuda</i></b>	The Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) will recognize the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures for COVID-19
8	<b><i>Argentina</i></b>	The National Civil Aviation Administration (ANAC) will recognize the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures by COVID-19.
9	<b><i>Armenia</i></b>	Armenia recognizes differences declared by other states in accordance with applicable mitigating measures.
10	<b><i>Aruba, Kingdom of the Netherlands</i></b>	Aruba will recognise other States' differences as long as the period of the extension is maximum 12 months, and the medical certificate was valid on the date that the exemption was issued.
11	<b><i>Australia</i></b>	Australia will accept alleviation's from other States in accordance with applicable mitigating measures.
12	<b><i>Austria</i></b>	Austria recognizes differences of other states.
13	<b><i>Azerbaijan</i></b>	Azerbaijan Republic recognizes differences of other states.

14	<b>Bahamas</b>	Yes
15	<b>Bahrain</b>	We accept other States differences
16	<b>Bangladesh</b>	Bangladesh recognises the differences declared by other States.
17	<b>Barbados</b>	It is universally recognized that due to the COVID-19 Global Pandemic, States are required to consider different measures/guidelines to ensure operations can still be conducted under current constraints.
18	<b>Belarus</b>	BELARUS WILL ACCEPT ALLEGATIONS FROM OTHER STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE MITIGATING MEASURES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
19	<b>Belgium</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.
20	<b>Belize</b>	The Belize Department of Civil Aviation will recognize the validity of certificates from other contracting States and the temporary differences adopted by these States, in accordance with applicable mitigating measures due to the COVID-19.
21	<b>Benin</b>	YES. Provided the issuing State documents the extension issued related to the medical certificate.
22	<b>Bermuda, UK Overseas Territories</b>	Bermuda accepts other states differences
23	<b>Bhutan</b>	We accept the other states' differences.

24	<b>Bolivia</b>	Bolivia recognizes the validity of the medical certificates and the temporary differences issued by other States, based on the conditions and mitigation measures established by those States during the COVID-19 pandemic.
25	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina recognizes differences of other states.
26	<b>Botswana</b>	YES BOTSWANA WILL RECOGNISE OTHER STATES DIFFERENCES
27	<b>Brazil</b>	Brazil recognizes differences of other states.
28	<b>British Virgin Islands, UK Overseas</b>	The British Virgin Islands accept other State's differences
29	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	Brunei Darussalam accept other Contracting State differences
30	<b>Bulgaria</b>	
31	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Burkina Faso recognizes the differences from other States
32	<b>Burundi</b>	Burundi will recognize the validity of other States' certificates and licenses based on their temporary differences submitted via the CCRD
33	<b>Cabo Verde</b>	Cabo Verde recognizes the differences of other States.
34	<b>Cambodia</b>	SSCA accepts other ICAO Contracting States Members' Differences
35	<b>Cameroon</b>	Cameroon recognizes differences of other States provided that the effective implementation of the safety oversight system is deemed satisfactory
36	<b>Canada</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic, unless TCCA deems safety is being compromised.
37	<b>Cayman Islands, UK Overseas Te</b>	Cayman Islands accept other State's differences
38	<b>Central African Republic (the)</b>	Central African Republic recognize differences of other States
39	<b>Chad</b>	Chad Civil Aviation Authority recognises differences of other States
40	<b>Chile</b>	Differences with other States will be recognized.
41	<b>China</b>	China will recognise and accept alleviations from other States in accordance with applicable mitigating measures → which are either consistent with the QRG or being evaluated and shall achieve equivalent safety level.
42	<b>Colombia</b>	Colombia recognize and accept other States temporary differences.

43	<b>Comoros (the)</b>	Comoros recognizes differences of other ICAO member States.
44	<b>Congo (the)</b>	The Republic of Congo recognises Differences of other State
45	<b>Cook Islands (the)</b>	Cook Islands accepts differences filed by other states based on applicable mitigation measures.
46	<b>Costa Rica</b>	The Civil Aviation Authority of Costa Rica will recognize the validity of certificates of other States, as well as the temporary differences adopted, based on risk mitigation or alleviation measures taken by those States.
47	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Cote d'Ivoire accepts other states temporary differences.
48	<b>Croatia</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States the differences will be recognised as well based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.
49	<b>Cuba</b>	The Cuban State will accept the measures taken by other contracting states. Previous consultation with those contracting states could be required.
50	<b>Curaçao, Kingdom of the Netherla</b>	The Cuban State will accept the measures taken by other contracting states. Previous consultation with those contracting states could be required.

51	<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EU Member States, the differences are automatically recognised on the basis of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards recognition or acceptance of the validity of certificates and licences affected by the special temporary measures (related to COVID-19) issued by non-EU States, Commission Regulation No 452/2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators applies.</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 452/2014 of 29 April 2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ EU L 133, 6.5.2014, p. 12).</p>
52	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p>
53	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	DRC CAA ACCEPT OTHERS ICAO STATES MEMBERS DIFFERENCES.

54	<b>Denmark</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EU Member States, the differences are automatically recognised on the basis of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards recognition or acceptance of the validity of certificates and licences affected by the special temporary measures (related to COVID-19) issued by non-EU States, Commission Regulation No 452/2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators applies:</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 452/2014 of 29 April 2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ EU L 133, 6.5.2014, p. 12).</p>
55	<b>Djibouti</b>	Djibouti accepts relevant differences filed by other States.
56	<b>Dominica</b>	The Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) will recognize the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures for COVID-19
57	<b>Dominican Republic (the)</b>	The Dominican Republic will recognize the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures by COVID-19.
58	<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador recognizes the validity of the medical certificates and the temporary differences issued by other States, based on the conditions and mitigation measures established by those States during the COVID-19 pandemic.
59	<b>Egypt</b>	Egypt recognizes differences of other states.
60	<b>El Salvador</b>	The State of El Salvador will recognize for the validity of the licenses, certificates and authorizations of other States, as well as the temporary differences adopted, based on the mitigation measures by COVID-19.

61	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	Differences published by the other states member, are recognized, for reasons of COVID-19
62	<b>Estonia</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States the differences will be recognised as well based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.
63	<b>Eswatini</b>	The Kingdom of Eswatini will recognise differences of other States submitted via the CCRD
64	<b>Ethiopia</b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Differences
65	<b>Falkland Islands, UK Overseas Te</b>	Falkland Islands accept other State's differences
66	<b>Fiji</b>	Fiji will accept differences filed by other States in accordance with applicable mitigating measures.
67	<b>Finland</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.



68	<b>France</b>	<p>France recognises the extension of the validity of medical certificates by other States, based on Regulation (EU) n°2018/1139, provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with an extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p> <p>The extension of medical certificates with limitations/restrictions reducing the standard validity is not accepted.</p>
69	<b>Gabon</b>	Gabon will recognize differences filed by other States as long as they are within the guidelines presented in that State's details of differences and mitigations
70	<b>Gambia (the)</b>	The Gambia recognizes differences of other States.
71	<b>Georgia</b>	Yes
72	<b>Germany</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States the differences will be recognised as well based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
73	<b>Ghana</b>	Ghana shall recognize differences filed by other States as long as they are within the guidelines presented in that State's details of differences and mitigations.
74	<b>Gibraltar, UK Crown dependencies</b>	Differences from other States will be accepted.

75	<b>Greece</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
76	<b>Grenada</b>	The Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) will recognise the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures for COVID-19
77	<b>Guatemala</b>	The State of Guatemala will recognize the validity of the certificates issued by others States as well as, the temporary differences adopted, based on risk mitigation or alleviation measures taken by those States
78	<b>Guernsey, UK Crown dependencies</b>	Guernsey will continue to recognise and accept the validity of certificates and licenses issued by those States that have met our normal policy criteria for the issuance of a certificate of validation based on Guernsey Aviation Requirements (GARs).
79	<b>Guinea</b>	We accept other ICAO members States Differences
80	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	GUINEA-BISSAU recognizes differences notified by other States
81	<b>Guyana</b>	Guyana will accept other ICAO Member States Differences, except it is the opinion of the GCAA that such differences may compromise safety.
82	<b>Honduras</b>	The State of Honduras (AHAC) will recognize the validity of the certificates of others States as well as, the temporary differences adopted, based on risk mitigation or alleviation measures taken by those States

83	<b><i>Hong Kong (SAR), China</i></b>	<p>Recognition of other state differences may be considered subject to the availability of the confirmation from the concerned State Authority that:</p> <p>(i) there are no additional safety risks on the flight operations of those operators under their oversight arisen from such differences, or such risks have been properly mitigated; and</p> <p>(ii) the crew under their oversight are physically and mentally fit to secure a safe operation of aircraft.</p>
84	<b><i>Hungary</i></b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>

85	<b>Iceland</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as implemented with Regulation No 75/2016. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States the differences will be recognised as well based on Regulation (EC) No 2016/2008 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
86	<b>India</b>	<p>India recognises differences filed by other contracting States. Contracting State Air Crew shall carry the State Exemption/ Extension Letter and any other document issued.</p>
87	<b>Indonesia</b>	<p>Indonesia accepts other ICAO Member States' filed differences</p>
88	<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<p>Iran recognizes differences of other states.</p>
89	<b>Iraq</b>	<p>Iraq shall recognize differences filed by other states as long as long as they are within the guidelines presented in Iraq details of difference and mitigations.</p>
90	<b>Ireland</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EU Member States, the differences are automatically recognised on the basis of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards recognition or acceptance of the validity of certificates and licences affected by the special temporary measures (related to COVID-19) issued by non-EU States, Commission Regulation No 452/2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators applies</p>

91	<b><i>Isle of Man, UK Crown dependencies</i></b>	The IOM will continue to recognise and accept the validity of certificates and licenses issued by those States that have met our normal policy criteria for the issuance of a certificate of validation based on their temporary differences submitted via the CCRD
92	<b><i>Italy</i></b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EU Member States, the differences are automatically recognised on the basis of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards recognition or acceptance of the validity of certificates and licences affected by the special temporary measures (related to COVID-19) issued by non-EU States, Regulation 452/2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators applies.
93	<b><i>Jamaica</i></b>	Jamaica will recognize the differences of other States in as much as those differences do not compromise safety of operations in Jamaica based on a risk assessment
94	<b><i>Japan</i></b>	JCAB accepts differences of other states during this time.
95	<b><i>Jersey, UK Crown dependencies</i></b>	Jersey will continue to recognise and accept the validity of certificates and licenses issued by those States that have met our normal policy criteria for the issuance of a certificate of validation based on Jersey Aviation Requirements (JARQs)
96	<b><i>Jordan</i></b>	All ICAO Member states differences are recognized only under COVID19 Pandemic period
97	<b><i>Kazakhstan</i></b>	The Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes differences of other states.
98	<b><i>Kenya</i></b>	Kenya recognizes differences of other States.
99	<b><i>Kiribati</i></b>	Kiribati Accepts Differences filed by Other states based on applicable mitigation Measures.
100	<b><i>Kuwait</i></b>	The state of Kuwait, accept other states differences
101	<b><i>Kyrgyzstan</i></b>	The Kyrgyz Republic recognizes differences of other states.
102	<b><i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i></b>	Lao PDR recognizes differences of other states.

103	<b>Latvia</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions /mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
104	<b>Lebanon</b>	DGCA Recognize other state differences
105	<b>Liberia</b>	Liberia will recognize Differences of other States filed during this COVID-19
106	<b>Libya</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by the State of Libya during the COVID-19 pandemic.
107	<b>Lithuania</b>	Lithuania recognizes differences of other states.
108	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States the differences will be recognised as well based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
109	<b>Macao (SAR), China</b>	Recognition of a Contracting State's COVID-19 Contingency Related Difference (CCRD) will be considered provided that mitigating measures have been taken by the Contracting State and the risks have been mitigated.

110	<b>Madagascar</b>	So far, Madagascar has not declared non-acceptance of temporary differences notified by other states. If applicable, a notification will be sent to ICAO
111	<b>Malawi</b>	Malawi will accept the differences of the other ICAO Members States during this time.
112	<b>Malaysia</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. Contracting State Air Crew shall carry the State Exemption/ Extension Letter and any other documentation issued
113	<b>Maldives</b>	YES
114	<b>Mali</b>	Mali recognises differences of other States
115	<b>Malta</b>	Certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States: the differences will be automatically recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. Certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States: The recognition of acceptance of validity of certificates and licences affected by the special temporary measures (related to COVID-19 ) is in accordance with Regulation 452/2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators.
116	<b>Marshall Islands (the)</b>	YES, RMI DCA would recognize or accept the validity of the other State's certificate and licenses based on their temporary differences submitted via the CCRD.
117	<b>Mauritania</b>	Mauritania recognize temporary differences from other states submitted through CCRD
118	<b>Mauritius</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be accepted by Mauritius during the COVID -19 pandemic
119	<b>Mexico</b>	México recognizes differences of other member states.
120	<b>Monaco</b>	Reconnaissance complète
121	<b>Mongolia</b>	We accept other states differences
122	<b>Montenegro</b>	Montenegro recognizes differences of other States.
123	<b>Montserrat, UK Overseas Territories</b>	Montserrat accepts other State's differences

124	<b>Morocco</b>	Morocco accept the validity of other States' certificates based on their temporary differences submitted via the CCRD as long as they are: 1- Made for a period not exceeding 4 months, with the possibility of additional renewal(s) for no longer than the same period. 2- carried out based on risk assessments and, if necessary, complemented by additional risk mitigation measures.
125	<b>Mozambique</b>	YES
126	<b>Myanmar</b>	Accept Other Contracting States' Differences
127	<b>Namibia</b>	Namibian will recognise aviation medical documents extended under similar condition by other states.
128	<b>Nepal</b>	Nepal agrees with difference filed by other States
129	<b>Netherlands (the)</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.
130	<b>New Zealand</b>	New Zealand will accept mitigations from other States in accordance with applicable mitigating measures.
131	<b>Nicaragua</b>	The State of Nicaragua will recognize the validity of licenses and ratings from other States, as well as their temporary differences based on mitigation measures declared before ICAO and duly published.
132	<b>Niger (the)</b>	Niger accepts differences from other contracting states.



133	<b>Nigeria</b>	Differences filed by other Contracting States will be recognized by Nigeria during the COVID-19 pandemic provided risk management measures put in place by the Contracting State are complied with.
134	<b>North Macedonia</b>	North Macedonia recognized differences of other states as long as s they are within the guidelines presented in the North Macedonia details of difference and mitigation.
135	<b>Norway</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards the certificates and licences issued by NON-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States. Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.
136	<b>Oman</b>	We accept other ICAO States member differences
137	<b>Pakistan</b>	PCAA accepts other ICAO member states differences
138	<b>Panama</b>	Civil Aviation Authority of Panama (AAC) recognizes the validity of medical certificates from other States and temporary differences adopted based on the mitigation measure by the Covid-19
139	<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	PNG accepts validity of other State certificates
140	<b>Paraguay</b>	Paraguay recognizes the temporary differences issued by others States, based on the conditions and mitigation measures established for those States during the COVID-19 pandemic.
141	<b>Peru</b>	The Republic of Peru will recognize other contracting states differences during the COVID 19 period and the crew must carry the exemption and/or extension letter issued by the state of origin.
142	<b>Philippines (the)</b>	We accept other ICAO Member States' Differences

143	<b>Poland</b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Differences
144	<b>Portugal</b>	Portugal recognizes other States differences.
145	<b>Qatar</b>	The State of Qatar recognizes and accepts differences from this Standard filed by other States during the Covid-19 Pandemic.
146	<b>Republic of Korea (the)</b>	The Office of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Korea recognizes the differences of other Contracting States with a proviso that medical certificates holders are younger than 60 years old without any limitations.
147	<b>Republic of Moldova (the)</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by the Republic of Moldova during the COVID-19 pandemic.
148	<b>Romania</b>	As regards the certificates and licences issued by EU Member States, the differences are automatically recognised on the basis of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139. As regards recognition or acceptance of the validity of certificates and licences affected by the special temporary measures (related to COVID-19) issued by non-EU States, Commission Regulation No 452/2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators applies . (Commission Regulation (EU) No 452/2014 of 29 April 2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ EU L 133, 6.5.2014, p. 12).)
149	<b>Russian Federation (the)</b>	The Russian Federation fully recognizes all differences, related to COVID-19, which have been officially published by Member States.
150	<b>Rwanda</b>	Rwanda will recognize the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences and/or exemptions issued based on mitigation measures by COVID-19.

151	<b><i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i></b>	The Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) will recognise the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures for COVID-19
152	<b><i>Saint Lucia</i></b>	The Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) will recognise the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures for COVID-19
153	<b><i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i></b>	The Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) will recognise the validity of certificates from other States and the temporary differences adopted, based on mitigation measures for COVID-19
154	<b><i>San Marino</i></b>	The Republic of San Marino recognises differences of other states
155	<b><i>Sao Tome and Principe</i></b>	Sao Tome and Principe recognizes differences of other States
156	<b><i>Saudi Arabia</i></b>	Saudi Arabia recognizes differences of other states
157	<b><i>Senegal</i></b>	SENEGAL will recognize the differences published in the CCRD-EFOD by other contracting states during the COVID-19 pandemic.
158	<b><i>Serbia</i></b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by the Republic of Serbia during the COVID-19 pandemic, unless the CAD deems safety is being compromised.
159	<b><i>Seychelles</i></b>	Seychelles accepts other ICAO Member State's Temporary Differences under the pandemic period.
160	<b><i>Sierra Leone</i></b>	Sierra Leone will recognise Differences of other Stated filed during this COVID-19 pandemic
161	<b><i>Singapore</i></b>	Recognition of a Contracting State's COVID-19 Contingency Related Difference (CCRD) will take into consideration assurances from the Contracting State that: (i) any resulting safety risks have been mitigated; and (ii) its operators remain competent in conducting operations safely.

162	<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on the Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on the Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
163	<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States the differences will be recognised as well based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
164	<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Solomon Islands CAA will accept mitigations from other States in accordance with applicable mitigating measures.
165	<b>Somalia</b>	Somalia recognizes differences filed by other States
166	<b>South Africa</b>	RSA will accept the differences of the other ICAO Members States during this time.
167	<b>South Sudan</b>	We accept other State differences

168	<b>Spain</b>	Respecto a los certificados y licencias expedidos por los Estados miembros de EASA, las diferencias se reconocerán sin necesidad de una evaluación técnica adicional en base al Reglamento (UE) 2018/1139. En lo que respecta a los certificados y licencias emitidos por Estados no pertenecientes a EASA, las diferencias se reconocerán también sobre la base del Reglamento (UE) 2018/1139, siempre que las condiciones/mitigación es asociadas a esas diferencias sean adecuadas. En particular, este será el caso cuando esas condiciones/mitigación es sean equivalentes a las condiciones/mitigación es notificadas por los Estados Miembros de EASA. No se reconocen los certificados médicos cuyo período de validez ampliado exceda más de dos veces su período de validez estándar.
169	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Sri Lanka accepts the differences of the other Members States included in the COVID-19 Core CCRD subject to the availability of the confirmation from the concerned state during this period.
170	<b>St Helena, UK Overseas Territories</b>	St Helena accepts other State's differences
171	<b>Sudan (the)</b>	Sudan recognizes differences of other states.
172	<b>Suriname</b>	Suriname shall accept temporary differences from other Member States as filed with ICAO.

173	<b>Sweden</b>	<p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by EASA Member States, the differences will be recognised without further technical evaluation based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p> <p>As regards the certificates and licences issued by non-EASA States, the differences will be recognised based on Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 provided that the conditions/mitigations associated with those differences are adequate. This will be particularly the case when those conditions/mitigations are equivalent to the conditions/mitigations notified by EASA Member States.</p> <p>Medical certificates with the extended validity period exceeding their standard validity period more than two times are not recognised.</p>
174	<b>Switzerland</b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Differences
175	<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	All ICAO Member states differences are recognized only under COVID19 Pandemic period
176	<b>Tajikistan</b>	We accept other ICAO States Members Differences
177	<b>Thailand</b>	Thailand recognizes differences of other states.
178	<b>Timor-Leste</b>	CAATL Accepts Other ICAO States Members Differences
179	<b>Togo</b>	Togo recognizes differences of other ICAO member States
180	<b>Tonga</b>	Tonga will accept mitigation from other States in accordance with applicable mitigating measures.
181	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Trinidad and Tobago shall recognize as valid certificates and licences issued by States in compliance with all Articles of the convention on International Aviation.
182	<b>Tunisia</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by Tunisia during the COVID-19 pandemic .
183	<b>Turkey</b>	

184	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by the Turkmenistan during the COVID-19 pandemic, unless the CAA deems safety is being compromised.
185	<b>Turks &amp; Caicos Islands, UK Over</b>	Turks and Caicos Islands recognise other States' differences
186	<b>Uganda</b>	Uganda accepts other ICAO States Members Differences
187	<b>UK Main</b>	<p>The UK will recognise other States differences that increase expiry to up to one year from any original ICAO-compliant expiry date, provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The medical certificate was valid on the date that the exemption was issued</li> <li>2) The medical certificate holder must not have been subject to a reduction in medical fitness at the time of the issue of the validity extension.</li> <li>3) the medical certificate must not have been administratively suspended, revoked or subject to other such enforcement activity</li> <li>4) Other States publish their policy for the assessment and oversight of medical certificate holders who have medical restrictions or limitations, or are under additional medical surveillance by their AME or the Medical Assessor of the State.</li> </ol>
188	<b>Ukraine</b>	Ukraine accepts relevant differences filed by other ICAO States Members.
189	<b>United Arab Emirates (the)</b>	<p>UAE shall recognize differences filed by other states provided that the risk stemming from the alleviation is appropriately and continuously mitigated by the operator and each alleviation is authorised and continuously monitored by the State of Operator and State of Issue, as applicable</p> <p>The UAE recognises current ICAO QRG as acceptable mitigation measures to allow operation in the UAE airspace.</p>
190	<b>United Republic of Tanzania (the)</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by Tanzania during the COVID-19 pandemic.

191	<b>United States of America (the)</b>	Differences filed by other contracting States will be recognized by the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic, unless the FAA deems safety is being compromised.
192	<b>Uruguay</b>	The Civil Aviation Authority of Uruguay will consider accepting other ICAO member States Differences, after due revision and assessment.
193	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Our State will recognize or accept the validity of other States' certificates and licenses based on their temporary differences submitted via the CCRD
194	<b>Vanuatu</b>	Vanuatu will accept mitigations from other States.
195	<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	State will recognize or accept the validity of other States' certificates and licenses based on their temporary differences submitted via the CCRD
196	<b>Viet Nam</b>	Vietnam recognizes differences of other States.
197	<b>Yemen</b>	The Republic of Yemen recognizes and accepts differences from other ICAO member States
198	<b>Zambia</b>	Will accept other ICAO States Members Temporary Differences related to Covid-19 Pandemic Period
199	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Yes