

Round-up of G7 and G20 Border Measures

- The COVID-19 pandemic continues to grow in intensity around the world with a cumulative 14.7 million cases reported as of July 21, 2020, an increase of more than 214,000 from the previous day. On July 18 the **WHO** reported close to 260,000 new infections on that day – its highest one-day increase in new cases yet.
- G7, G20 and Five Eyes countries are facing the COVID-19 pandemic at different times with different levels of severity. While some countries appear to maintaining control over the spread of the pandemic (e.g. New Zealand), others are seeing severe resurgences (e.g., the United States) and others are still struggling to get the control of the first surges of the virus (e.g., India, which has now confirmed more than a million infections; Brazil remains the world second country with the highest confirmed number of cases with over 28,000 cases on July 18).
- While G7 and G20 countries have generally **restricted travel** to repatriation of citizens and permanent residents, essential services such as medical cargo, and some commercial activity, different countries have adopted a range of border restrictions based on health and geographic, political and economic realities.
- Some states have developed **special protocols at ports** for disembarking and unloading passengers, with many continuing to restrict marine vessels and cruise ships for the foreseeable future.
- While most countries have not restricted outgoing flights, **Australia and South Africa** have placed restrictions on who can leave the country.
- Some states have pursued **bilateral and multilateral exemptions** (e.g., **Germany** never closed its borders with **Belgium** and **the Netherlands**).
- Since July 1, 2020, travel to the **European Union** by non-EU citizens is permitted for residents of countries that are deemed safe by the EU council. The Council originally recommended a list of 15 countries, including **Canada**, for which travel restrictions could be lifted to EU member states.
 - Other countries include: Algeria, Australia, Georgia, Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, and China (subject to confirmation of reciprocity).
 - The list was reviewed on July 16 and **Montenegro and Serbia** were removed from the list. There remains a reciprocity condition on China though it is likely that they would determine reciprocity on a country by country basis (not the EU as a whole).
 - The European Council will continue to review the list on a regular basis and updated, as required.
 - The recommendations are not legally binding upon EU Member States, and is up to each member to make the decision for their own borders. To date, France, Germany and Italy have lifted some of their restrictions for Canadian citizens.

- Other states have also begun **gradually loosening blanket restrictions** and moving to **risk-based approaches** supported by reopening measures such as:
 - **Screening, testing and tracing** – **India** requires incoming flights to conduct thermal screenings prior to boarding and upon arrival, and requires individuals to download and use its national contact-tracing app. **China** is testing all passengers upon arrival. **Germany** is offering rapid testing at two of its airports to individuals *leaving* the country to facilitate their travel abroad.
 - **Mandatory quarantine, with exceptions** – Most states still require quarantine/self-isolation. In **China**, most individuals must quarantine at a government-designated facility for 14 days, followed by 7-day in-home quarantine. Some states make exceptions for **short-term visitors, diplomats and essential service workers**.
 - **Country infection levels** – some states tailor restrictions based on the level of risk in another country (e.g., the **US** has expanded its direct travel ban to other countries, such as **China** and the **United Kingdom**; and **Germany** imposes quarantine requirement or bans entry based on level of risk).
 - **Travel bubbles and safe corridors** – states have proposed forming travel bubbles based on proximity or to facilitate reopening areas of the economy. For example, the **United Kingdom** has announced in early July ‘travel corridor exemptions’ for certain countries, for which self-isolation requirement upon entry has been lifted. The list of travel corridor exemptions is constantly being reviewed.

ANNEX A

Country	Key Measures
France	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationals of other countries cannot enter France <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ports continue to be open, some with a downgraded capacity. All crew changes and disembarking is suspended for non-EU crew. <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationals of the EU, the Schengen Area and the UK are authorized to travel with their spouses and children in order to travel to their own homes in France, provided they have a certificate issued by France • Transit by passengers with a residence permit issued by a European Economic Area Member State, Switzerland or the UK • Healthcare professionals and health researchers related to COVID-19 • Personnel of diplomatic and consular missions and international organizations headquarters of having office in France • Cross-border workers who have an International Travel Certificate • Freight transport is free from restrictions; extra protections have been put in place but restaurants, stores and sanitary facilities are open at service stations <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning June 15, France opened its borders to EU citizens without quarantine based on reciprocity • Intra-Schengen borders with Germany re-opened June 15, and with Spain on June 21, 2020. Other Intra-Schengen borders have never been closed. • On July 1, 2020, the government announced that travel/entry into France has been lifted for residents of 15 countries, including Canada. Others countries include: Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, Algeria, Morocco, Rwanda, Tunisia, China, South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand. The list was updated on July 16 and Montenegro and Serbia were removed.
Germany	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A travel warning for German citizens against all non-essential, touristic travel abroad up to and including August 31, with exceptions for EU Member States, Schengen-area States, and the United Kingdom. • For the exceptions, travel warnings can be delayed or re-imposed due to an entry ban imposed by other state, or if the number of newly infected in other country exceeds 50 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 7 days. • Travel warning lifted for EU Member States, Schengen-area States, United Kingdom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Travellers from EU/Schengen countries no longer required to self-quarantine ▪ Travellers from non-EU/Schengen countries and the UK still required to quarantine

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On July 16, 2020, travel warnings against Norway and Sweden were lifted, but imposed against Luxemburg. ● From June 16, nationals and residents from third countries (countries outside EU) will be allowed to enter Germany via territorial borders. They will be required to self-quarantine for two weeks. Persons travelling from Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and UK are exempt from this requirement. <p>Land Borders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As of June 15, 2020, there are no longer entry controls at the external land borders <p>Air</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All air travel entry controls from all EU/Schengen countries and the UK ended in June 2020 ● International to international transit is possible at Frankfurt Main Airport (FRA) and at Munich Franz Josef Strauß (MUC), provided the passenger can provide proof of an ongoing ticket to Canada and remain within the international transit zone. <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Travellers from Iran, Italy, Japan or South Korea must fill out a locator card with in-country contact details. <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Travel warnings for other countries could be relaxed in the coming weeks depending on the situations in those jurisdictions ● People who work in Germany, permitted they have appropriate documentation ● Urgent reasons such as the death of an immediate family member ● Transit through Germany to a home country ● U.S. military personnel stationed in Germany ● Service technicians, border commuters, truck drivers, medical personnel and people transiting through Germany are not required to self-isolate ● Up to 40,000 agricultural temporary foreign workers may come to Germany but must travel by air <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Borders with Austria, France, Luxembourg, Denmark and Switzerland are now open again, restriction-free. ● Since July 2, 2020, entry is permitted to travellers from eight (8) additional countries, including Canada. Other countries include: Australia, Georgia, New Zealand, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay. The eligibility of travellers will be determined based on previous travelling, not on nationality. The list of countries will be re-assessed on an ongoing basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Since June 14, 2020 the Robert Koch Institute (German federal government agency and research institute responsible for disease control and prevention) publishes a regularly updated risk area list and those entering

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	<p>from a risk area must expect to be quarantined for 14 days. Individuals arriving from countries that are on the high-risk list will not be allowed entry. As of July 21, 2020, Canada is not on the 'risk area' list, so admissible travellers coming directly from Canada are for now not required to quarantine on arrival in Germany if Canadian citizens: have not left Canada for the preceding two weeks; show no symptoms of illness; and meet all pre-existing admissibility requirements.</p>
Italy	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather than a blanket travel ban with targeted exemptions, Italy has primarily only limited tourists, putting in place mitigation measures instead • Passengers travelling as tourists are not allowed to enter Italy • People entering the country must prove they are returning to their residence or entering for justifiable work reasons, special needs or health emergencies • Individuals coming into the country must self-isolate at their home or a hotel for 14 days, and a self-declaration form must be filled out • As of June 3, Italy has re-opened its borders to travelers from the EU and Schengen partner countries, the UK, Andorra, the Vatican and San Marino, and has been lobbying for these countries to reciprocate in full. Quarantine requirements for travelers from these countries have been lifted (except for people who have tested positive for COVID or who have COVID-related symptoms) • Transport workers delivering or transiting through Italy can remain in Italy for max 72 hours • For public transit, certain mitigation measures have been imposed: a) the number of people allowed on buses and trains is restricted; b) electronic ticket machines are likely to become standard, and c) transit companies must check travellers' body temperature and guarantee PPE before boarding <p>Ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian cruises are suspended and cruise ships flying foreign flags are not allowed to dock in Italian ports • All Italian ports are open for container ships and commercial vessel for the traffic of goods <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual drivers entering Italy are now welcome without restriction • Passengers from EU Member States, the Schengen Area, the UK, the Vatican and San Marino are now welcome without restriction and without reciprocity • Following the adoption on June 30 of the "EU Green List" (opening up Schengen area borders from travelers from 15 countries, including Canada), an order was issued on July 1 that:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintains the obligation for travelers from outside the Schengen area, including from countries on the Green List such as Canada, to “self-isolate” for 14 days (barring a few existing exceptions, e.g. resident diplomats) ○ for all those travelling from outside countries of the EU, the Schengen area and countries on the EU Green List, entry into Italy continues to be restricted to demonstrable work needs, health reasons or “absolute necessity”. The new category of “demonstrable reasons of study” has been added to this list ○ Mandatory quarantine requirements are in force until at least July 31st, and are revised on a bi-weekly basis. ● On July 9, 2020, a complete travel ban was announced on the 13 following countries outside the EU/Schengen/EU Green list: Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chile, Dominican Republic, Kuwait, Moldova, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama and Peru. The ban will apply until July 31, 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ban suspends all direct and transit flights to and from these countries, and applies to any person who stayed in or transited through any of these countries in the 14 days prior to travel to Italy. ○ This measure does not apply to citizens of EU countries, Schengen countries, the UK, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican, and their “close relatives” (defined as cohabitating descendants and ascendants, persons in a civil union, stable partners), provided they were formally resident in Italy prior to July 9, 2020.
Japan	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan has banned foreign travellers from at least 111 countries and regions, including Canada and the United States and all of Europe ● All flights into Japan arrive at one of two Tokyo airports ● Until the end of July, all arrivals may be subject to a COVID-19 PCR test, and must self-isolate for 14 days at a designated location. <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vessels from foreign ports must complete a health questionnaire and submit it to the quarantine office prior to arrival <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Border restrictions are to be maintained for the time being, although will be “responsive” to the progression of the outbreak in other countries and in Japan, and based on that may revise the policy. ● Haneda International Airport in Japan has decided to utilize the WHILL autonomous drive system to transport passengers with reduced mobility. The autonomous machine is designed to replace wheelchairs by transporting passengers who face difficulties in walking long distances or who have limited mobility to their designated boarding gates. The introduction of the system will help the Japanese airport to reduce contagion risks through contact between wheelchair service staff and passengers amid the Covid-19 crisis.

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United Kingdom	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People arriving into the UK from international destinations must self-isolate for a period of 14 days • Arriving flights must provide a General Aircraft Declaration to airport authorities stating that all passengers are well 60 minutes prior to landing • Travel policy to be reviewed every 3 weeks. Next review is expected on July 27, 2020. <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign diplomats from missions in the UK • Military personnel required to deliver essential defence tasks • Transit passengers who do not cross border controls • Effective July 10, 2020 the requirement to self-isolate upon entry to the UK has been lifted for arrivals from certain countries, unless they have visited or stopped in any other country or territory in the preceding 14 days. These are referred to as “travel corridor exemptions”. Canada is not included in the list of exemptions. The list of travel corridor exemptions remains under constant review. • A small number of sector-specific exemptions to the border health measures has also been announced, including certain transport workers who have not been into contact, elite sportspersons and essential support staff, and individuals coming to England to work on British film and television productions.
United States	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-essential travel over land borders with both Canada and Mexico is prohibited. • Non-U.S. citizens who have been in Brazil, China, European Schengen Area, Iran, Republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom, in the last 14 days are not permitted entry into the U.S. The Director of the CDC is authorized to prevent people from additional countries where outbreaks of communicable diseases exist. • The Department of State advises U.S. citizens to avoid all international travel due to the global impact of COVID-19. • US Customs and Border Protection will not detain illegal immigrants and will return them instead to Canada or Mexico - if they have entered from these countries – or to their countries of origin • Flights must report any illness or death in transit to the CDC <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective April 15, 2020 the CDC published an industry-wide cruise ship “no sail” order that will remain in effect for 100 days, until July 24, 2020. • Commercial marine transport has been deemed critical to national security and economic vitality – a range of marine workers are exempt from isolation requirements.

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	<p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some exceptions to travel bans apply, including certain family members of U.S. Citizens and Green Card holders. Essential travel over land borders with Canada and Mexico is permitted, including commercial truck traffic. Truck drivers, workers in healthcare and other workers deemed essential are exempt from isolation requirements upon return from Canada or Mexico.
<p>European Union</p>	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-essential travel from third countries into the EU area is banned • EU states are permitted to restrict travel amongst members as a result of the virus, as long as they “respect the principles of proportionality and transparency, and shall be based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria” • The European Commission has called on EU Member States to support air cargo operations during the crisis, notably to keep essential transport flows moving, including medical supplies and personnel <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens of the following groups are to be treated the same as EU citizens: the UK and Schengen Associated States of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member states are coordinating to substantially lift restrictions within the EU by June 15 • Member states are establishing priority lanes for freight transport, as well as general advice for members at points of entry • Since July 1, 2020, travel to the European Union by non-EU citizens is permitted for residents of countries that are deemed safe by the EU council. The Council originally recommended a list of 15 countries, including Canada, for which travel restrictions could be lifted to EU member states. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other countries include: Algeria, Australia, Georgia, Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, and China (subject to confirmation of reciprocity). ○ The list was reviewed on July 16 and Montenegro and Serbia were removed from the list. There remains a reciprocity condition on China though it is likely that they would determine reciprocity on a country by country basis (not the EU as a whole). ○ The European Council will continue to review the list on a regular basis and updated, as required. ○ The recommendations are not legally binding upon EU Member States, and is up to each member to make the decision for their own borders. To date, France, Germany and Italy have lifted some of their restrictions for Canadian citizens. ○ Residents of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican are considered as EU residents for the purpose of this recommendation.

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Australia	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Australian citizens, residents and their immediate family members may enter the country • Anyone entering the country is required to self-isolate in hotels for 14 days • Australian citizens and permanent residents are also banned from leaving the country • Australian states, in some cases, also have their own rules in place, including for domestic travel • Airlines are required to have a detailed series of protocols in place, including isolation of crew even if fewer than 14 days, and mandatory announcements on flights regarding COVID-19 prior to arrival • Australia’s Chief Medical Officer has stated the border is likely to stay closed to general travel for at least another 3 – 4 months <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruise ships are banned from Australian waters until September 17 <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand citizens who normally reside in Australia are also permitted to enter the country • As of May 20, exemptions are now available for the approval of diplomatic visas for a limited number of foreign diplomats performing key roles in diplomatic and consular missions • When passengers transit through Australia for 8 to 72 hours, they must go into mandatory quarantine at the state designated facility until the time of the departing flight. <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation of border restrictions will be incremental and new diplomatic visas will be triaged accordingly • Australian universities have proposed a “secure corridor” to allow international students from countries deemed “safe” to return to Australia by 2021. • The Australian Prime Minister has publicly discussed a “travel bubble” with the Prime Minister of New Zealand for as early as September, under which more flights would be added between the two countries and 14-day quarantine would be eliminated. This could help nearly 19,000 businesses trade with New Zealand.
Brazil	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All foreign travellers and non-residents are banned entry into Brazil until July 30, 2020. • Airspace is open and still in operation • Airlines must deliver the General Declaration for all international flights arriving to Brazil to the airport’s health authority • Land borders and ports are closed except to commercial cargo until July 30, 2020 • Passengers must have evidence of a negative COVID-19 test result

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	<p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incoming vessels must fill out the WHO Maritime Declaration of Health • Detailed protocols are in place including a ban on disembarking from a vessel for 14 days upon arrival <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freight, if coming from a country with reciprocal measures • Permanent residents • Foreign professionals on mission at the service of an international organization • Foreign employees accredited to the Brazilian government • Immediate families • Cargo operations • Passengers in international transit, provided countries of destination admit entry • Technical landing for refuel without disembarking passengers
China	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel by foreign nationals into China has generally been restricted, with some exceptions • Passengers from 26 countries, including Canada, must report their personal information, health status and recent travel history on a daily basis via a chat function of WeChat prior to boarding their flight to China • A maximum of one flight to China per week per foreign airline is allowed, and a maximum of one route to any country per week for Chinese airlines. Passenger capacity is capped at a maximum of 75% per flight • Current flights in operation to Canada are from Beijing, Chendu, Shanghai, Xiamen, and Guangzhou to Vancouver or Toronto (both Vancouver and Toronto from Beijing) • Individuals entering from overseas must undergo a test at the airport, followed by a 14-day central quarantine, followed by a 7-day at-home quarantine and a 7-day health observation period • Passengers on flights arriving in China are required to provide negative COVID-19 test results five days before they board <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crew changes from most countries are allowed as per usual but for “severe outbreak countries,” including Canada, they should be minimized <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airline crew are permitted to quarantine at a hotel after testing

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals may apply for visas for necessary economic, trade, scientific, technological or humanitarian activities
Denmark	<p>General approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following criteria will be used to judge if a country is safe for Danish residents to travel to and for Denmark to receive tourists from: 1) amount of cases on a week by week basis per 100,000 inhabitants and 2) the effectiveness of a country's testing strategy. The State Serum Institute has released more details and the results of its analysis and travel advice has been updated accordingly (see updates below under the Reopening section). <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danish authorities are likely to judge travel to/ from Sweden on a region-by-region basis. Access to the Øresund region of Sweden is a key issue given close proximity to Copenhagen and a possibility given the low COVID-19 case numbers there. The rule that tourists have to stay six nights in Denmark no longer applies to those from Norway, Schleswig- Holstein (Germany) and Skåne, Halland and Blekinge (Sweden) if they have a negative COVID-19 test from the previous 72 hours. Tourists are now allowed to stay in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. From June 27, non-married partners of Danish residents from anywhere in the world can come to visit their Danish partners if they can show a negative COVID-19 test from no more than 72 hours before arrival. <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual reopening of borders is taking place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of June 27, 2020 Denmark opened up for travel to and from most of Europe with some exceptions (restrictions still apply for travellers from Portugal and parts of Sweden and unnecessary travel to Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, most of Sweden; with the exception of a few regions). As of July 4, travellers from Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Georgia and Uruguay can enter the country. However, non-essential travel to these countries is not recommended, except Tunisia, due to the entry restrictions/quarantine rules that apply in these countries. Should restrictions on entry/quarantine be lifted, Danish authorities will revisit their travel recommendations. For travellers from so-called 'open' countries, no self-isolation applies, but a 14 day self-isolation period is required after arriving home from all other countries. Residents of the German state of Schleswig-Holstein, which borders Denmark, have unlimited access to enter. The list of 'open' countries is revised by the State Serum Institute every week and is a reflection of weekly cases per country and that country's testing strategy. Business trips are permitted as well as visits to see parents, grandparents or children. Danes living abroad may also return home to visit and bring foreign family members with them.

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India	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International commercial flights are suspended until July 31, 2020. • Returning residents must quarantine for 14 days upon arrival. • All land borders are closed. <p>Reopening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed guidelines for reopening will require that international arrivals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Before boarding, give an undertaking that, upon arrival, they will undergo mandatory quarantine for 14 days – 7 of which will be institutional quarantine at the traveller’s cost, and 7 days at home ○ download India’s contact-tracing app, Arogya Setu ○ Undergo thermal screening prior to boarding, and only asymptomatic passengers will be allowed to board; a similar protocol will apply at land borders, and thermal screening will also occur upon arrival
Indonesia	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International flights are only open for foreign nationals seeking to leave, or Indonesians returning home • If criteria for entry is met, a negative COVID-19 PCR test result, which is no older than 7 days, must be presented. • If a negative COVID-19 certificate is not available, a swab test must be performed and a quarantine requirement at the individual expense until the results are received. • Need to provide a personal statement that confirms readiness to be quarantined for 14 days if required.
Israel	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has implemented a number of highly restrictive measures since the beginning of the pandemic, and has started to roll back some of the measures although a number of important restrictions are still in place. • Very strict limitations continue to apply to air travel. Only Israeli citizens or residents are allowed in, and they will be taken to hotels for a two-week quarantine period, unless they can prove they can remain in complete isolation at home, including from the rest of their household. • Non-resident foreign nationals will not be permitted to enter the country until August 1, 2020, and anyone eligible to enter the country must undergo 14 days of quarantine. <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting May 26, an exception has been made for overseas students who want to come back to continue their studies.

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Mexico	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mandatory questionnaire must be filled out electronically by passengers, and they must also undergo temperature screening and visual inspection <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mexican Navy Secretariat has issued guidelines for arriving vessels, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Master of the vessel must inform Port Agents of who on board is sick ○ Officers will board the vessel to either confirm as negative or positive the symptoms of the crew and, if positive, the vessel shall be placed in quarantine until the virus is eradicated • All ports are working under normal circumstances and are applying UN international sanitary recommendations.
Norway	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 10, 2020, the government announced that as of July 15, 2020, travel restrictions for Norwegians travelling to Schengen/EU/EEA countries, and residents of Schengen/EU/EEA countries can travel to Norway. • Restrictions are maintained for the countries of Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and for most of Sweden except for the southern regions of Skåne, Kronoberg and Blekinge. • Restrictions remain in place for all other countries, including Canada, and the Government announced that a further review will take place towards end of July 2020. • International travel advisories issued on May 15, 2020 advising against such travel remain in place until 20 August 2020 for both travel out of Norway and arrivals into Norway. <p>Exemptions to general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons arriving in Norway, except residents of Denmark, Finland and Iceland are subject to a 10 day period of quarantine. • Residents of Sweden and working across the border in Norway can cross border without quarantine. • Transit passengers are not subject to the quarantine if they are symptom free. • Anyone wanting to leave Norway is free to do so.
Russia	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On June 8th PM Mishustin signed a new decree that allows Russians to leave the country to work, visit sick relatives, or for education, or to get medical treatment abroad. Foreigners are also allowed into Russia in order to get medical treatment or to look after dependent relatives. • Ban on international commercial flights has been extended until August 1, 2020.

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South Africa	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of May 25, South Africans who want to leave South Africa and return to the countries in which they were residing may do so for work, study, family reunion, permanent residency or to receive medical attention • Borders are closed to foreign nationals, and commercial flights remain suspended. • Returning residents and nationals are subject to medical screening and quarantine upon arrival for 14 days in a state appointed facility.
South Korea	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All incoming travelers must self-isolate for 14 days at their residence or a designated facility, with costs covered by the traveller • All symptomatic individuals, and anyone arriving from Europe, will be tested on arrival • Visas issued on or before April 5th were invalidated, and Visa exemptions for 90 nationalities with normal passport have been temporarily suspended • Airlines must conduct pre-boarding temperature checks before take-off for Korea <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine officers will board all vessels entering Korean ports to check crew body temperatures and have them submit health questionnaires and travel record declarations. Cargo operations can only proceed after certificates have been issued to crew members • Crew members must have a working smart phone and install the government’s Self-Diagnosis App. Quarantine will not be required <p>Exemptions to the general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-isolation exemptions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diplomats, “important businesses,” and humanitarians and academics who may request an exemption certificate from a Korean Embassy but must still be tested at the airport, and be put into active monitoring through the mobile app.
Turkey	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land borders with Greece and Bulgaria have been closed to the entry and exit of passengers as a measure against the coronavirus outbreak • Flight restrictions are in place for a total of 68 countries. • Due to surges in cases, flights have been re-suspended to Iran and Afghanistan.
New Zealand	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The border remains closed, except to returning nationals.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returning travellers must self-isolate at a government quarantine facility for 14 days <p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seaports are open but prioritizing delivery of essential goods <p>Exemptions to the general approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australians returning home may transit through New Zealand
Argentina	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full border closer, including to Argentines seeking to return home on commercial flights and travelers hoping to transit through the country en route elsewhere • Rather than returning on commercial flights, Argentines are returning on government-facilitated flights of average two per day. To note, Aerolineas Argentinas has scheduled weekly “repatriation” flights between Buenos Aires and Miami and Madrid during the month of August. Return flights to Buenos Aires are limited to Argentine citizens and permanent residents who must then spend the next 14 days in self-isolation. • The border closure is in place until August 2nd, 2020, with further loosening of restrictions expected in September. • This applies to air, land and ports <p>Exemptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No exemptions identified
Singapore	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore’s borders remains closed to most visitors. • All short-term visitors will not be allowed to enter Singapore, except the following, subject to conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visitors issued with SafeTravel Pass. ○ Visitors with approval letter of entry from the relevant agency in Singapore. ○ Spouse and child(ren) of Singapore residents (Singapore citizens and permanent residents) who need to visit Singapore due to extenuating reasons may submit an application for entry into Singapore. • Since 21 March 2020, all incoming travellers (inclusive of Singapore citizens, permanent residents, long-term pass holders or foreign visitors allowed entry) have been required to serve Stay-Home Notice (SHN) to be served at a government designated hotel or place of residence in Singapore.

Country	Key Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective June 18, all travellers entering Singapore are now required to undergo a COVID-19 test as well as to serve a SHN, with the exception children aged 12 and below. Children 12 and younger are only required to undergo the COVID-19 test before the end of their SHN if the test results of their close contacts are found to be positive. • With the adoption of the testing regime, travellers coming from arriving from and having previously remained in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Macao SAR, mainland China, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam for the last consecutive 14 days prior to this entry are no longer required to serve their SHN at an SHN Dedicated Facilities (SDF). • All other travellers entering Singapore will continue to serve their SHN at SDFs, for now. Those who are not Singapore citizens or permanent residents will be required to pay for their stay at dedicated SHN facilities, where applicable. • Singapore citizens, permanent residents, and long-term pass holders who are residents in China and need to make short-term essential business or official travel between Singapore and the six fast lane regions in mainland China (Chongqing, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Tianjin and Zhejiang) are eligible to apply for a SafePass Travel Pass to enter Singapore. Successful applicants who hold a valid SafeTravel Pass will be exempted from the SHN, but should still comply with other health measures, including the requirement to take a pre-departure and a post-arrival COVID-19 test. • All travellers must submit a health declaration via the SG Arrival Card (SGAC) e-Service before proceeding with immigration clearance in Singapore. They are required to show their health declaration acknowledgement email to an ICA officer for arrival immigration clearance.
Taiwan	<p>General approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border remains closed to all foreign nationals, although there are exemptions, including holders of an Alien Resident Certificate and those travelling for diplomatic or official business purposes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From June 29, 2020, approved travelers must apply for an entry permit and must also produce a negative RT-PCR test result that is no older than 72 hours prior to arrival. A health declaration form detailing travel history for the previous 14 days is also required. • No international transits are permitted through Taiwan’s airports. • Taiwan’s health minister has indicated that he believes October is likely too soon to re-open Taiwan to tourism. • Border re-opening decisions are guided by two main factors: 1) the risk level of a country; and 2) incubation rates. • Taiwan CDC envisions three categories of countries: 1) low-risk; 2) middle-low and 3) other. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countries would be assessed on several criteria, including the number of new infections for the previous two weeks, whether the pandemic situation is under control, the test capacity of the country (number of tests conducted) and the transparency of data from the country. A “low-risk” country would ideally have rates that are similar to Taiwan. • In the CDC’s view, Taiwan could explore bilateral agreements with “low-risk” countries to allow their nationals to enter Taiwan under self-health management (daily monitoring of health status and symptoms) instead of mandatory quarantine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New Zealand has been mentioned as a potential candidate for such an agreement.

Country	Key Measures
	<p data-bbox="243 142 674 175">Exemptions to general approach</p> <ul data-bbox="296 183 2005 256" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="296 183 2005 256">• Specific travelers from low or medium risk countries may be eligible to apply for a shorter quarantine, instead of the required 14 days.