

## Round-up of G7 and G20 Border Measures

- While G7 and G20 countries generally **restricted travel** to repatriation of citizens and permanent residents, essential services such as medical cargo, and some commercial activity early in the pandemic, measures in some countries have eased considerably over the summer.
  - Generally, countries have **reduced the number of targeted, sector-specific restrictions and permissionsto border policy and eased measures on a broader country basis.**
- Countries are now on several different trajectories:
  - **Significant restrictions** – Countries such as Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and Israel continue to restrict entry only to nationals, with some exemptions;
  - **Significantly opened borders** based on country risk – Most EU countries have opened borders amongst the EU and Schengen area, and maintain a list of low-risk countries that determines either eligibility of entry or quarantine requirements.
    - In some instances, ‘country risk’ has changed significantly in 1 – 3 week increments, reportedly causing confusion over quarantine requirements for return to countries triaging by risk.
  - **Sector- and country-based approaches** – a range of member states continue to keep borders largely closed, but with a list of exemptions for essential services and/or partner country exemptions. The **United States** maintains its current border arrangements with Canada and Mexico, restricting travel only to essential services; and **Japan** is pursuing bilateral arrangements with partner countries for sector-based exemptions.
- A growing number of countries are using **testing to reduce quarantine times**. For example, in **Germany**, individuals from many countries are no longer required to quarantine. However, entrants from higher-risk countries can present a test result or seek a test at the airport in order to bypass quarantine.

### ANNEX A

Country	Key Measures
France	<b>General approach:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France’s borders continue to be closed to most foreign nationals, however Nationals of the EU as well as Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and the Vatican are now authorized to travel in France without a health certificate</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals from Spain and the UK are asked to submit to ‘voluntary quarantine’ in reciprocity of measures these countries have placed on French nationals</li> <li>• Transit by passengers with a residence permit issued by a European Economic Area Member State, Switzerland or the UK</li> <li>• Healthcare professionals and health researchers related to COVID-19</li> <li>• Personnel of diplomatic and consular missions and international organizations headquarters of having office in France</li> <li>• Cross-border workers who have an International Travel Certificate</li> </ul> <p>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>
Germany	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany has lifted the majority of its restrictions on its borders</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travelers from certain high-risk areas of Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, Belgium, Australia, as well as individuals from Luxembourg, Russia, the US and a range of other countries (not including Canada) must quarantine or present a negative test upon arrival. Germany will pay for a test for an individual from these high-risk areas within three days of arrival</li> </ul>
Italy	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italy’s borders remain open to most countries, but individuals are required to self-isolate for 14 days upon arrival</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarantine requirements for travelers from the EU and Schengen partner countries, the UK, Andorra, the Vatican and San Marino have been lifted as of June 3</li> <li>• US citizens continue to be restricted from travel to Italy</li> <li>• Italian cruises are suspended and cruise ships flying foreign flags are not allowed to dock in Italian ports; however, all Italian ports are open for container ships and commercial vessel for the traffic of goods</li> </ul>
Japan	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan has banned foreign travellers from at least 111 countries and regions, including Canada and the United States and all of Europe</li> <li>• All flights into Japan arrive at one of two Tokyo airports</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan and Taiwan have agreed to reopen their borders to each other for new ex-patriots and returning long-time residents, as of September 8; Japan has struck similar agreements with Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar.</li> <li>• Japan has initiated discussions with key economic partner countries on easing border measures</li> </ul>

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<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People arriving into the UK from international destinations must self-isolate for a period of 14 days</li> <li>• Arriving flights must provide a General Aircraft Declaration to airport authorities stating that all passengers are well 60 minutes prior to landing</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK has ‘travel corridors’ with low-risk countries; individuals from a list of low-risk countries do not have to isolate upon return to England. Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have broadly similar rules but reserve the right to make minor adjustments. The list of low-risk countries is reviewed every 3 weeks and has changed significantly at each review</li> <li>Foreign diplomats from missions in the UK, military personnel, healthcare workers, and a list of other individuals are not required to isolate</li> </ul>
<b>United States</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only essential travel into the US is allowed through the Canada-US land border and Mexican-US land border. Other reasons for travel are permitted if entering the country by air. Quarantine requirements are under state jurisdiction and vary from no quarantine to 14 days.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Flights must report any illness or death in transit to the CDC</li> </ul> <p><b>Ports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asymptomatic cruise ship travellers are allowed to disembark at US ports of entry and travel onward to their final destination. Cruise line companies are responsible for transporting passengers directly to their homes via chartered or private transportation – commercial flights and public transportation may not be used</li> <li>• Commercial marine transport has been deemed critical to national security and economic vitality – a range of marine workers are exempt from isolation requirements</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People who have been in Brazil, China, Ireland, Iran or the U.K. in the last 14 days are not allowed into the US, unless they are family members of US citizens or coming for a matter of national interest. The Director of the CDC is authorized to prevent people from additional countries where outbreaks of communicable diseases exist</li> </ul>
<b>European Union</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU states are generally open to each other, but have taken a range of approaches in eligibility to third-party countries</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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”</li> <li>• On September 4, the EU called for a renewed focus on free movement amongst member states, including common border policy and coherence and clarity on border measures.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Member states are establishing priority lanes for freight transport, as well as general advice for members at points of entry</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b> 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>
Australia	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only Australian citizens, residents and their immediate family members may enter the country</li> <li>• Anyone entering the country is required to self-isolate for 14 days</li> <li>• Australian citizens and permanent residents are also prevented from leaving the country, unless they have specific exemptions, such as travel on COVID-19-related business.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Australian states control quarantine measures, but the national government has issued a series of recommendations allowing consideration for essential services workers, flight crews and other key cases to be exempt from quarantine</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand citizens who normally reside in Australia are also permitted to enter the country</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• When passengers transit through Australia for 8 to 72 hours, they must go to mandatory quarantine at the state designated facility until the time of the departing flight.</li> </ul>
Brazil	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Brazilian government opened international borders for foreigners arriving by air for tourism and business. Foreign passengers visiting the country are permitted to stay up to 90 days and must present proof of health insurance coverage in Brazil. Land borders remain closed to foreign nationals.</li> </ul>
China	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel by foreign nationals into China has generally been restricted, with some exceptions</li> </ul>

Country	Key Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airline crew are permitted to quarantine at a hotel after testing</li> <li>• Individuals may apply for visas for necessary economic, trade, scientific, technological or humanitarian activities</li> <li>• China had previously closely restricted the number of flights entering Beijing from each country. However, Canada is now on a list of 8 countries allowed to begin resuming broader travel, up to 500 individuals per flight and 1,000 inbound international travellers per day.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p><b>General approach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Denmark’s borders are now open to most European countries; however, the list of countries to which it is open and closed is updated weekly, and so openings are subject to change based on public health criteria.</li> <li>• The following criteria are 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.</li> </ul>
<b>India</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International commercial flights have been prohibited</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals from six countries are allowed entry into India: the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Maldives</li> <li>• Individuals from these countries are only permitted to enter if they have Indian citizenship, are coming for business or employment, or are performing ‘medical tourism’</li> <li>• Quarantine is required for 7 days unless individuals submit a negative PCR test result obtained within 96 hours prior to arrival</li> </ul>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International flights are only open for foreign nationals seeking to leave, or Indonesians returning home</li> <li>• Indonesia had been set to launch several key travel corridors, and reopen to tourism, beginning September 11. However, these decisions have been delayed until at least the end of the calendar year.</li> </ul>
<b>Israel</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Starting May 26, an exception has been made for overseas students who want to come back to continue their studies.</li> <li>• Israel is developing a policy for easing restrictions which was initially set to come into force in August, but had been delayed to mid-September. This policy would include Canada on a list of ‘green’ countries for which individuals could enter the country and bypass quarantine. Given a recent spike in cases in Israel, however, domestic and border-related reopening decisions remain in flux.</li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mandatory questionnaire must be filled out electronically by passengers, and they must also undergo temperature screening and visual inspection</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mexico is formally part of an agreement to limit travel with the United States to only essential purposes</li> </ul>
<b>Norway</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On June 12, the government announced that as of June 15, 2020, in addition travel to Denmark (announced earlier), Norwegians can travel to Finland and Iceland, but can not travel to Sweden except to Gotland island (off Sweden’s east coast). Such travel includes both business and leisure travel.</li> <li>• Every second week, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health posts a list of countries from which individuals must self-isolate for 10 days, given their domestic infection rates.</li> </ul>
<b>Russia</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Reopening has been done on a country-by-country basis – individuals from the UK, Tanzania and Turkey were permitted to re-enter as of August 1; three flights per week to and from Egypt, and two flights per week to and from the United Arab Emirates and Maldives, resumed September 3</li> </ul>
<b>South Africa</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of October 1, South Africa will reopen its borders to international travellers. Individuals will be required to present a negative PCR test from within 72 hours of departure and undergo a temperature screening on arrival. If they do not comply, they will be required to quarantine for 14 days.</li> </ul>
<b>South Korea</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All incoming travelers must self-isolate for 14 days at their residence or a designated facility, with costs covered by the traveller</li> <li>All symptomatic individuals, and anyone arriving from Europe, will be tested on arrival</li> <li>Airlines must conduct pre-boarding temperature checks before take-off for Korea</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to the general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-isolation exemptions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Turkey</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turkey has now opened its borders to foreign travellers, with the exception of its land border with Iran. Individuals may go through health screening on a case-by-case basis with the possibility to be refused entry. A 14-day quarantine is required upon arrival.</li> </ul>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The border remains closed, except to returning nationals.</li> <li>Returning travellers must self-isolate at a government quarantine facility for 14 days</li> </ul> <p><b>Exemptions to the general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australians returning home may transit through New Zealand</li> </ul>
<b>Argentina</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full border closure continues for non-permanent residents of Argentina.</li> <li>Limited charter commercial flights are available into and out of the country, with possible resumption of broader activity beginning October 1.</li> </ul>
<b>Singapore</b>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Singapore’s borders remains closed to most visitors.</li> <li>All short-term visitors will not be allowed to enter Singapore, except the following, subject to conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitors issued with SafeTravel Pass. For more information, visit the SafeTravel Pass Application Portal.</li> <li>Visitors with approval letter of entry from the relevant agency in Singapore.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Beginning September 1, tourists from New Zealand and Brunei.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Country	Key Measures
	<p><b>Specific entry protocols:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• With the adoption of the testing regime, travellers coming from arriving from and having previously remained in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saudi Arabia</b></p>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saudi Arabia's General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA) announced early Wednesday July 22 that there is no specific date yet set for the resumption of international flights in the Kingdom. As of March 14<sup>th</sup> International/domestic commercial flights halted. Cargo, military overflights continuing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Taiwan</b></p>	<p><b>General approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No international transits are permitted through Taiwan's airports.</li> <li>• Taiwan's health minister has indicated that he believes October is likely too soon to re-open Taiwan to tourism.</li> <li>• Border re-opening decisions will be guided by public health risk in partner countries.</li> <li>• Taiwan CDC envisions three categories of countries: 1) low-risk; 2) middle-low and 3) other.</li> </ul>



Country	Key Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="388 144 1969 250">○ 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.</li></ul> <p data-bbox="243 302 682 329"><b>Exemptions to general approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="296 339 1787 367">● Taiwan has reopened its border with Japan for ex-patriots and returning long-term residents as of September 8.</li></ul>