

Travel from the United States to Canada

24 September 2021

Pre-boarding obligations?	Are travellers allowed to transit through Canada?	Who is allowed to enter Canada?	What are travellers' obligations once they enter Canada?
<p>What are the obligations?</p> <p>All travellers, including Canadian Citizens, permanent residents of Canada, and persons registered as Indian under the Indian Act, are required to present documentary evidence of a negative COVID-19 molecular test (including a polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification [RT-LAMP]) test or a positive test performed on a specimen taken between 14 and 180 days prior to boarding their flight to Canada. [For clarity, travellers cannot travel before the 15th day after their test.]</p> <p>Foreign nationals must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confirm to the airline that they have read the order and certify, to the best of their ability, that they are eligible to enter Canada; and ▪ Not provide statements or documentation under false or misleading pretenses. ▪ Provide a negative COVID-19 molecular test taken on a sample no more than 72 hours (unless meeting an exception listed below) before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada. An acceptable COVID-19 molecular test includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) ○ Real time PCR (RT-PCR) ○ Quantitative PCR (qPCR) ○ Ct (cycle threshold) ○ Droplet digital PCR or digital droplet PCR (ddPCR) ○ Isothermal amplification ○ Reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) ○ CRISPR ○ Next generational sequencing (NGS) or whole genome sequencing (WGS) ○ Sequencing, Sanger Sequencing ○ RNA (Ribonucleic acid) ○ Nucleic acid technology or test (NAT) ○ Nucleic acid amplification 	<p>Are travellers allowed to transit through Canada?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, as long as the foreign national is not showing symptoms of COVID-19 (a fever and a cough; or a fever and difficulty breathing), they are allowed to transit from international-to-international in Canada. ▪ The traveller must be a person who arrives at a Canadian airport aboard a commercial passenger conveyance and who is transiting to a country other than Canada and must meet the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrives and departs from the same Canadian airport, no domestic flights allowed; ▪ Remains in the sterile area of the airport; ▪ Baggage checked all the way through final destination; ▪ In Montreal, Vancouver and Calgary, connecting flights must be within same operating day, no overnights allowed; and ▪ In Toronto, overnight and inter-terminal connections can be accommodated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An exemption applies to transiting travellers Who are being repatriated by their governments on flights that require a stop-over in Canada. 	<p><i>Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Prohibition of Entry into Canada from the United States)</i></p> <p>Travellers who are considered fully vaccinated by meeting the obligations to be considered fully vaccinated, may travel to Canada for any reason, including discretionary purposes such as tourism, recreation or entertainment.</p> <p>Who is prohibited from entry to Canada?</p> <p>The US OIC prohibits entry of all foreign nationals travelling in all modes from the US to Canada who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit signs or symptoms of COVID-19, either a fever and a cough, or a fever and breathing difficulties; • Seek to enter for an optional or discretionary purpose, such as tourism, recreation or entertainment • Cannot comply with the requirement to quarantine under the <i>Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations)</i>; • Cannot comply with the requirement to provide evidence of a negative COVID-19 molecular test performed on a specimen taken not more than 72 hours before boarding or a positive result performed on a specimen taken between 14 and 180 days prior to boarding (see list of acceptable tests in Pre-Boarding Obligations section); or • Seek to enter Canada for the purpose of claiming refugee status. <p>Are there exceptions to the restriction on seeking to enter for optional or discretionary purposes? Yes.</p> <p>A foreign national is prohibited from entering Canada if the purpose of their trip is optional or discretionary, such as tourism, recreation or entertainment unless they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are considered fully vaccinated and comply with all obligations (see note Fully Vaccinated Travellers in the section “What are travellers’ obligations once they enter Canada?”) • Children of fully vaccinated fully vaccinated foreign nationals coming from the US who are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under 18 yrs of age; or ○ 18 yrs of age or older but the person is dependent on one or more other persons for care or support by reason of mental or physical limitation; and ○ they are entering with their fully vaccinated parent, step-parent, guardian or tutor • are an immediate family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, or a person registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i> and enters Canada with the intention to be with the Canadian Citizen, permanent resident, or registered Indian of whom they are an immediate family member and can demonstrate the intent to stay in Canada for a period of at least 15 days; • are an extended family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, or a person registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i> and enters Canada with the intention to be with the Canadian Citizen, permanent resident or registered Indian of whom they are an extended family member and can demonstrate the intent to stay in Canada for a period of at least 15 days, has a statutory declaration and authorization to enter issued by IRCC; • have an authorization letter issued by PHAC for entry on compassionate grounds; or • have an authorization letter issued by PCH in relation to an international single sport event. • are in possession of a National Interest Exemption Letter (NIEL). <p>What is the definition of an “immediate family member” of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An “immediate family member” of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident, and persons registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i> includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the spouse or common-law partner of the person; • a dependent child of the person, or of the person’s spouse or common-law partner; • a dependent child of a dependent child referred to paragraph (b); • the parent or step-parent of the person, or of the person’s spouse or common-law partner; or, • the guardian or tutor of the person. <p>What is the definition of an “extended family member” of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident or a person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An “extended family member” of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident or a person registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i> includes: 	<p>What are travellers' obligations once they enter Canada?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person must wear a mask upon entry and while in transit to the place of quarantine or isolation, a health care facility, or a place of departure from Canada, unless they are alone in a private vehicle. • Upon entry to Canada, all travellers will have to answer additional screening questions regarding their intended place of quarantine. • During their first 14 days in Canada, all travellers will have to answer relevant health screening questions. • All asymptomatic travellers, unless otherwise exempt, are subject to a test upon entry to Canada, after entering Canada and must retain the evidence of their testing result. • All asymptomatic travellers with proof that they are fully vaccinated are subject to one test upon entry to Canada, if applicable. They must retain the evidence of their testing result. • All asymptomatic travellers, unless otherwise exempt or with proof that they are fully vaccinated, must quarantine 14 days (or longer, if required) at a place of their choosing and monitor for any symptoms of COVID-19. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From their answers, if they are considered unable to quarantine themselves, they will be transferred to a quarantine facility. ○ A series of exemptions to the quarantine obligation apply for some categories of asymptomatic travellers, such as crew members, members of the armed forces, persons providing an essential service et al. They will still be required to wear a mask in public. • Any symptomatic traveller must isolate themselves for 10 days and undergo any health assessment requested by a quarantine officer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From their answers, if they are considered unable to isolate themselves, they will be placed into isolation in a quarantine facility. ○ Of note, a person is considered unable to isolate themselves if they must use public transportation (plane, train, bus, taxi) from the place they enter Canada to arrive at their place of isolation. <p>Fully Vaccinated Travellers</p> <p>Canadian citizens, permanent residents of Canada, persons registered under the <i>Indian Act</i> and foreign nationals who meet the requirements to enter Canada and are able to prove that they have been fully vaccinated are exempt from the requirement to quarantine if they meet certain obligations.</p> <p>In order for a fully vaccinated traveller to benefit from the modified public health measures, they must have complied with the following obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have a valid pre-arrival test, unless otherwise exempt; and • They have completed a fully dosing regimen of a Health Canada approved vaccine at least 14 days prior to arrival in Canada (travel on the 15th day) Example: if your last dose was anytime on Thursday, July 1st, then Friday, July 16th would be the first day that you meet the 14 day condition • They have submitted vaccination information, including evidence of vaccination, by electronic means before boarding an aircraft to Canada – unless otherwise exempt from the requirement by the Minister of Health; in which case they have

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multiplex ○ Assignment CID 2 ○ Gene ○ Corman assay ○ N gene ○ Orf1a/b ○ S gene ○ E gene; or • Provide a positive COVID-19 molecular test of the type listed above taken on a sample between 14 and 180 days before the initial scheduled departure. • Those travelling from India via a third country will be required to have a valid negative COVID-19 pre-departure molecular test from a third country before continuing their journey to Canada. <p>Airlines must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notify passengers (including Canadian citizens, permanent residents of Canada and persons registered under the Indian Act) of the requirement to have/obtain a valid COVID-19 molecular test to be eligible to board. ▪ Notify every foreign national that they may be denied entry to Canada if they are not exempt under order; ▪ Not board a foreign national on a flight to Canada if they do not provide confirmation that they are eligible to enter Canada; ▪ Conduct a health check of every person prior to boarding; and ▪ Ask the traveller the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has the traveller been denied boarding in the past 14 days due to a medical reason related to COVID-19? ▪ Not board a person if their answers to the health questions indicate they exhibit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a fever and a cough, or ▪ a fever and breathing difficulties; ▪ Not board a person if the airline observes, during the health check, that the person is exhibiting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a fever and a cough, or ▪ a fever and breathing difficulties; ▪ Deny boarding if the passenger tells the airline that they HAVE been denied boarding for reason related to COVID-19 in the past 14 days; ▪ Deny boarding if a traveller refuses to answer the health check or additional questions; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an individual who is 18 years of age or older and is in an exclusive dating relationship with the person who is also 18 years of age or older and has been in such a relationship for at least one year, and has spent time in the physical presence of the person during the course of the relationship; • a dependent child of the person referred to in paragraph (a); • a child of the person or of the person’s spouse, common-law partner or the person referred to in paragraph (a) other than a dependent child; • a dependent child of a child referred to in paragraph (c); • a sibling, half-sibling or step-sibling of the person or of the person’s spouse or common-law partner; or • a grandparent of the person or of the person’s spouse or common-law partner. <p><u>Are there exceptions to this restriction on refugee claims? Yes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are several exceptions to the restriction on refugee claims, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A foreign national seeking to enter Canada at a land port of entry designated by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness under section 26 of the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations</i>, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ is a person referred to in section 159.2, 159.5 or 159.6 of the IRPR; or, ▪ is a citizen of the United States; or, ○ A person or any person in a class of persons whose presence in Canada is determined by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to be in the national or public interest, while recognizing the paramount public health interests of Canada and Canadians; or, ○ A person who seeks to come into Canada at a port of entry other than a land port of entry – including airports, harbour ports, ferry landings, and locations that are not ports of entry – and who is either a citizen of the United States; or, a stateless habitual resident of the United States; • or, an unaccompanied minor (who is not married, including no common-law partnership) and who does not have a parent or a legal guardian in the United States. <p><u>What happens if a foreign national arrives at the border to make a refugee claim?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the foreign national is coming from the US to make their claim in Canada, and they do not fall under any of the exceptions to the restrictions noted above, they will be DIRECTED BACK to the US. <p><u>Are there special provisions regarding international students? Yes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prohibition on foreign nationals does not apply to international students who seek to enter Canada for the purpose of attending a listed educational institution as determined by a government of a province or territory to have appropriate measures in place to ensure students can meet obligations under any order made under section 58 of the <i>Quarantine Act</i> with respect to mandatory isolation or quarantine, and which is published or listed by IRCC on its website for the purposes of this Order. • The prohibition on foreign nationals does not apply to the immediate family members of international students, as long as they are entering to establish themselves in Canada with the student. • The prohibition includes and applies to international students who are not destined to a listed educational institution, notwithstanding the foreign national may hold an existing and valid study permit, or have received written notice from IRCC of approval of a study permit application, or be entitled to apply for a study permit at the time of seeking entry to Canada. <p><u>Is anyone completely exempt from this order? Yes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i>; • A person who, as determined by the Chief Public Health Officer, does not pose a risk of significant harm to the public health; • A Protected person; or • A person who enters Canadian waters, including the inland waters, or the airspace over Canada on board a conveyance while proceeding directly from one place outside Canada to another place outside Canada, as long as the person was continuously on board that conveyance while in Canada and in the case of a conveyance other than an aircraft, the person did not land in Canada and the conveyance did not make contact with another conveyance, moor or anchor while in Canadian waters, including the inland waters, other than anchoring carried out in accordance with the right of innocent passage under international law; or in the case of an aircraft, the conveyance did not land while in Canada. <p><u>When does Order 65 end?</u></p> <p>November 21, 2021</p>	<p>provided the vaccination information and evidence of vaccination in accordance with the alternate means specified by the Minister of Health; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have evidence of their vaccination in English, French or accompanied by a certified translation; and • They have undergone their on arrival test, or a test in accordance with an alternative testing protocol, unless otherwise exempt, if applicable <p>Note: Travellers who arrive on the 14th day after receiving their final dose of a vaccination are not considered fully vaccinated. To be considered fully vaccinated, the traveller would need to seek entry on the 15th day.</p> <p>Currently, those vaccines are manufactured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pfizer (Comirnaty, tozinameran, BNT162b2) - two doses • Moderna (mRNA-1273) - two doses • AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria, AZD1222, Covishield) – two doses • Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) - single dose <p>Important: Persons who have received a combination of vaccinations (e.g., AstraZeneca for dose one and Pfizer for dose two) may be considered fully vaccinated so long as they have completed the appropriate number of doses.</p> <p>Important: At this time, persons who have previously recovered from COVID-19 and has received one (1) vaccine dose of Moderna, Pfizer, or AstraZeneca are <u>not considered fully vaccinated</u>.</p> <p>Carriers should consult the Transport Canada guidance for information on board/no board for fully vaccinated travellers.</p> <p><u>Are there exceptions to these obligations? Yes.</u></p> <p>All exemptions to the quarantine obligations are found in Schedule 2, Table 1 of the QIOO OIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of crew member in section 1.1 • A person who enters Canada at the invitation of the Minister of Health for the purpose of assisting in the COVID-19 response • A member of the Canadian Forces or a visiting force, as defined in section 2 of the Visiting Forces Act, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a member of that force • A person or any member of a class of persons who, as determined by the Chief Public Health Officer, will provide an essential service, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Chief Public Health Officer to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19 • A person or any member of a class of persons whose presence in Canada, as determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration or the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, is in the national interest, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the relevant Minister and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19 • A person who is permitted to work in Canada as a provider of emergency services under paragraph 186(t) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and who enters Canada for the purpose of providing those services • A person who enters Canada for the purpose of providing medical care, transporting or collecting essential medical equipment, supplies or means of treatment, or delivering, maintaining or
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- Deny boarding if a traveller is not in possession of a negative COVID-19 molecular test, performed on a specimen collected within 72 hours, unless otherwise excepted or exempted or; not in possession of proof of a prior COVID positive test conducted between 14-180 days before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada.
- Deny boarding if a traveller originated in India or Morocco, is travelling via a third country, and is not in possession of a valid negative COVID-19 molecular test from a third country before continuing their journey to Canada.
- Ensure that every passenger has and wears a mask or face covering.
- Notify passengers that all travellers returning or travelling to Canada via air are required to digitally submit their COVID-related information. This is to be done digitally through ArriveCAN before they board their flight and includes providing: travel and contact information; quarantine plan; and a COVID-19 symptom self-assessment. ArriveCAN is available as a mobile app or by signing in online through Canada.ca/ArriveCAN. Fully vaccinated travellers must submit their information digitally prior to boarding

Are there additional obligations?

Yes, airlines must:

- Not board a person who either reported or exhibited a fever and a cough, or a fever and breathing difficulties, during their original boarding (if 14 days have not passed since) unless the person has a medical certificate stating that the symptoms are **NOT** related to COVID-19.

Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations) (OIC 67).

Who is required to provide evidence of a negative COVID-19 molecular test (including a polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification [RT-LAMP]) test or a positive test performed on a specimen taken between 14 and 180 days prior to

- repairing medically necessary equipment or devices, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada
- A person who enters Canada for the purpose of receiving essential medical services or treatments within 36 hours of entering Canada, other than services or treatments related to COVID-19, as long as they remain under medical supervision for the 14-day period that begins on the day on which they enter Canada
- A Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who resides in Canada and who received essential medical services or treatments in a foreign country, if the person has
 - written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in Canada who indicated that the medical services or treatments outside Canada are essential, unless the services or treatments are for primary or emergency medical services under an agreement with another jurisdiction; and
 - written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in the foreign country who indicated that the services or treatments were provided in that country
- A person who is permitted to work in Canada as a student in a health field under paragraph 186(p) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a student in the health field, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada
- A licensed health care practitioner with proof of employment in Canada who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a practitioner, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada
- A dependent child who enters Canada under the terms of a written agreement or court order regarding custody, access or parenting
- A person who, under an arrangement entered into between the Minister of Health and the minister responsible for health care in the province where the person enters Canada, is participating in a project to gather information to inform the development of quarantine requirements other than those set out in this Order, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person or the class of persons that the person is in whom the Chief Public Health Officer determines to not pose a risk of significant harm to public health and the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Chief Public Health Officer to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person in respect of whom a letter of authorization has been issued by the Minister of Canadian Heritage (PCH) under subsection (2) and who enters Canada to take part in an international single sport event as a high-performance athlete or to engage in an essential role in relation to that event, if they are affiliated with a national organization responsible for that sport.

Be mindful of provincial border closures and quarantine requirements as this could impact the traveller's ability to return home.

Are there exceptions to the requirement to quarantine or isolate?

Yes.

The requirements to remain in quarantine do not apply to a person if the Minister of Health determines that the person will only leave quarantine

<p>boarding their flight to Canada. [For clarity, travellers cannot travel before the 15th day after their test.]? All travellers, who are 5 years of age and older, including Canadian Citizens, permanent residents of Canada, and persons registered as Indian under the Indian Act, are required to present a negative COVID-19 molecular test prior to boarding their flight to Canada.</p> <p>The testing requirement does not apply to children who are 4 years of age or younger.</p> <p><u>Is anyone exempt from this requirement?</u> All exemptions to the Pre-Boarding Testing in Air requirement are now found in Schedule 1, Table 1 of the QIOO OIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See below *** 		<p>for one of the following purposes and if the person only leaves quarantine to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attend to the death of, or provide support to a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or a person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who is residing in Canada who is deemed by a health care professional entitled under the laws of a province to provide health services in the province to be critically ill; • provide care for a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or a person registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i> who is residing in Canada and who is deemed by a medical health care professional entitled under the laws of a province to provide health services in the province to have a medical reason as to why they require support; or • attend a funeral or end of life ceremony. <p>When does Order 67 end?</p> <p>November 21, 2021</p>
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***The following travellers are exempt from the requirement to provide a negative COVID-19 molecular test

- A person who is less than five years of age
- A crew member
- A person or any member of a class of persons who, as determined by the Chief Public Health Officer, will provide an essential service, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Chief Public Health Officer to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person who is permitted to work in Canada as a provider of emergency services under paragraph 186(t) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and who enters Canada for the purpose of providing those services
- An emergency service provider, including a firefighter, peace officer or paramedic, who returns to Canada after providing emergency services in a foreign country and who is required to provide their services within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which they enter Canada
- An official of the Government of Canada or a foreign government, including a border services officer, immigration enforcement officer, law enforcement officer or correctional officer, who is escorting an individual entering or leaving Canada pursuant to a legal process such as an international transfer of an offender or deportation or extradition of a person
- An official of the Government of Canada, the government of a province or a foreign government, including a border services officer, immigration enforcement officer, law enforcement officer or correctional officer, who enters Canada for the purposes of border, immigration or law enforcement, or national security activities, that support active investigations, ensure the continuity of enforcement operations or activities, or enable the transfer of information or evidence pursuant to or in support of a legal process
- A person or any member of a class of persons whose presence in Canada, as determined by the Minister of Health, is in the national interest, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A member of the Canadian Forces, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a member of those forces
- A member of an air crew of a visiting force, as defined in section 2 of the Visiting Forces Act, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing mission essential duties as a member of that force
- A person who returns to Canada after suffering hardship in a foreign country, as determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who resides in Canada and who received essential medical services or treatments in a foreign country, if the person has
 - written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in Canada who indicated that the medical services or treatments outside Canada are essential, unless the services or treatments are for primary or emergency medical services under an agreement with another jurisdiction; and
 - written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in the foreign country who indicated that the services or treatments were provided in that country
- A person who will, as determined by the Minister of Transport, respond to, investigate or prevent significant disruptions to the effective continued operation of the national transportation system, transportation undertakings or infrastructure, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Transport and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person who, as determined by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, will respond to, investigate or prevent events related to national security, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person who enters Canada by aircraft and who is not required under the *Aeronautics Act* to provide the evidence referred to in subsection 2.2(1)
- Any person who boarded a medical evacuation flight for medical purposes, if the urgency of the medical situation does not permit a COVID-19 molecular test to be administered to the person before boarding the aircraft for the flight to Canada
- A Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who resides in Canada, who has been denied entry in a foreign country and who must board a flight destined to Canada
- A person referred to in subsection 5(1) or (2) of the Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Prohibition of Entry into Canada from the United States) who made a claim for refugee protection when entering Canada from the United States
- A person who plans to arrive at a Canadian airport aboard an aircraft in order to transit to a country other than Canada and to remain in a sterile transit area, as defined in section 2 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, until they leave Canada
- A person who enters Canada regularly to go to their normal place of employment or returns from their normal place of employment in another country and who, if they are not a fully vaccinated, does not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada