



Travel to Canada – September 24, 2021

In order to continue to limit the spread of COVID-19, the Government of Canada is clarifying air carrier responsibilities and obligations as it relates to the boarding of travellers destined to Canada, pursuant to subsection 6.41(1)g of the *Aeronautics Act*, Annex *Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19*.

All air travellers aged five or older who board an aircraft travelling to Canada must have proof of:

- a) a negative COVID-19 molecular test including a polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification [RT-LAMP]) performed on a specimen collected no more than 72 hours before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada.
- i. **Travellers on direct flights from India to Canada will be required to take a pre-departure COVID-19 PCR molecular test from a PHAC-designated laboratory in India (Genestrings) within 18 hours of their scheduled departure to Canada. Air operators will verify electronically through QR scanning that the traveller has received a negative test result prior to allowing the individual to board their flight.**

This applies to all commercial, charter, cargo and private air operators flying into Canada, unless the travellers are [exempt from the pre-arrival testing requirement](#) (see exemptions listed below), submit a negative test result on a specimen taken not earlier than another period under any other provision of the *Aeronautics Act* (i.e. 96 hours); **or**

- b) proof of a prior COVID positive test conducted between 14 - 180 days before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada. [For clarity, travellers cannot travel before the 15th day after their test.]
- c) Those travelling from India or Morocco 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. COVID-19 molecular tests from India or Morocco are not accepted.

This applies to all foreign nationals, Canadian citizens, permanent residents of Canada and persons registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act*.

Note: The above obligations do not apply to a limited number of classes of persons outlined in the Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations (QIOO) OIC as well as those who have been granted a legal exemption under the *Aeronautics Act*.

Acceptable COVID-19 Molecular tests

Refer to [Annex A](#) for a list of acceptable COVID-19 Molecular tests.

Exemptions to the Pre-Boarding Testing in Air requirement:

All exemptions to the Pre-Boarding Testing in Air requirement is now found in Schedule 1, Table 1 of the QIOO OIC.

Refer to [Annex B](#) for a list of exemptions to the requirement to provide a pre-boarding COVID-19 molecular test.

Note: Foreign National (FN) travellers must always satisfy documentary requirements for travel to Canada, e.g., temporary resident visas, eTAs, etc. Please continue to refer to the Interactive Advance Passenger Information (IAPI) system messaging relating to the traveller.

Travellers who are exempt under the *Aeronautics Act* from having to provide evidence of a negative molecular test before boarding their flight or, alternatively, proof of a prior COVID positive test, are required to undergo a COVID-19 molecular test in Canada.

Fully Vaccinated Travellers

Canadian citizens, permanent residents of Canada, persons registered under the *Indian Act* 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.

In order for a fully vaccinated traveller to benefit from the modified public health measures, they must have complied with the following obligations:

- 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)
- 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 provided the vaccination information and evidence of vaccination in accordance with the alternate means specified by the Minister of Health; and
- 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

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.

Currently, those vaccines are manufactured by:

- Pfizer (Comirnaty, tozinameran, BNT162b2) - two doses
- Moderna (mRNA-1273) - two doses
- AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria, AZD1222, Covishield) – two doses
- Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) - single dose

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.

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 not considered fully vaccinated.

All other entry and public health requirements must also be met.

Entry Eligibility

The prohibition on entry for an optional or discretionary purpose of travel does not apply to foreign nationals who are considered fully vaccinated entering from any country (US or any other country)

Important: This exemption only applies when they meet all obligations to be considered fully vaccinated, **including submission prior to boarding and they board after the Order in Council comes into force, when entering by air.**

Important: The requirement to meet an exemption under ss3(1) of the Non-US OIC does not apply to fully vaccinated foreign nationals who are entering from any country other than the US.

Transit Through Canada to Another Foreign Destination

The pre-arrival testing requirement does not apply to a person who plans to arrive at a Canadian airport aboard an aircraft in order to transit to a country other than Canada, and remains in a sterile transit area while at the Canadian airport. This includes “airside” inter-terminal transit at Toronto YYZ.

Travellers who do not remain in the sterile transit area are not exempt from the requirement, and must present a negative COVID-19 molecular test, or be referred to PHAC officials.

Canadian citizens and persons who are registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act*, who are denied boarding are to be referred by the carrier to the local Canadian mission for further assistance, as necessary. Permanent residents should be referred for consular services based on their country of citizenship.

Resources for Travellers with a Right of Entry

- Check Flying to and within Canada page: <https://travel.gc.ca/travel-covid/travel-restrictions/flying>
- Nearest Canadian Consulate, Embassy or High Commission (<https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/country-pays/index.aspx?lang=eng> ; www.travel.gc.ca).
- After hours or for urgent requests:
 - Contact the Global Affairs Canada 24/7 Operations Centre at +1 613-996-8885 or by email at sos@international.gc.ca

In addition to these boarding requirements, existing travel restrictions continue to apply and air carriers continue to have the responsibility to apply them.

Air carriers should contact the Aviation Security team at Transport Canada (TC.aviationsecurity-sureteaerienne.TC@tc.gc.ca) for any enquiries related to testing and/or the application of the Interim Order.

The below scenarios were drafted to assist in determining whether a foreign national’s travel is prohibited (i.e., optional or discretionary travel) or whether boarding and/or travel is allowable under current Canadian requirements.

Note: This list is not exhaustive and is intended as a guide for carriers and their subcontracted document screeners. Clients travelling to Canada are subject to federal, provincial or territorial measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Foreign nationals, who are not fully vaccinated, are prohibited from entering Canada for optional or discretionary travel under the Emergency Orders made under the *Quarantine Act* and may be liable for a monetary penalty if they provide false or misleading information in response to the health check and additional questions.

Discretionary or non-essential travel includes, but is not limited to: tourism, recreation, shopping for non-essential goods, and/or sight-seeing.

Foreign National (FN) travellers must also always satisfy documentary requirements for travel to Canada, e.g., temporary resident visas, eTAs, etc.

General Scenarios		Proof of Negative Test (Yes/No)	Exempt from Pre-Arrival Testing Requirement	Eligible to Board?
Passenger has a negative COVID-19 molecular test from a country other than India or Morocco.		Yes.	No.	Yes. Traveller is eligible to board.
Passenger travelling on a direct flight from India to Canada and does not have a valid COVID-19 pre-departure PCR molecular test performed within 18 hours of departure at a PHAC-designated laboratory (Genestrings).		No.	No.	No. Traveller should be denied boarding.
Passenger departing from India or Morocco, travelling to Canada via an indirect route and does not have a valid COVID-19 molecular pre-departure test from a third country – other than India or Morocco– before continuing their journey to Canada.		No.	No.	No. Traveller should be denied boarding.
Passenger who meets one of the quarantine exemptions but does not have a negative test and is not exempt from pre-arrival testing requirement.		No.	No.	No. Traveller should be denied boarding.
Evidence of a Positive Test		Proof of Positive Test (Yes/No)	Exempt from Pre-Arrival Testing Requirement	Eligible to Board?
Passengers who are able to provide evidence/documentation demonstrating proof of a prior COVID positive test conducted between 14 - 180 days before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada.		Yes.	No.	Yes. Traveller is eligible to board.
Passengers who provide evidence/documentation demonstrating proof of a COVID positive test conducted less than 14 days before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada		Yes.	No.	No. Traveller should be denied boarding.
Passenger Exempt from pre-arrival testing requirement to the QIOO OIC		Proof of Negative Test (Yes/No)	Exempt from Pre-Arrival Testing Requirement	Eligible to Board?
Passenger meets one of the exemptions from the pre-arrival testing requirement outlined in the Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations OIC.		No.	Yes.	Yes. Traveller is eligible to board.
Transiting Travellers		Proof of Negative Test (Yes/No)	Exempt from Pre-Arrival Testing Requirement	Eligible to Board?
Passenger transiting through Canada to another foreign destination who remains in the sterile area.		No.	Yes.	Yes. Traveller is eligible to board.
Traveller Status / Scenario		Considerations		Should the agent contact the CBSA ACSC or Liaison Officer (LO)?
Foreign National: Work Permit	Passenger has valid Work Permit.	The person is previously established in Canada, residing and working there.		No – unless there are other concerns.
	Passenger has a letter from the Government of Canada stating their application for a work permit has been approved.	The person has a confirmed employment offer and has arranged to relocate to Canada for work.		No – unless there are other concerns.
		The person does not have an employment offer and states they are going to Canada to look for work.		No – the client is not authorized to travel unless they are eligible for another exemption, in which case, contact the LO
	Passenger is a family member of a work permit holder and has a written authorization issued by the Government of Canada stating they are exempt from the Covid-19 travel measures.	The person may be travelling with the work permit holder or travelling to reunite with the work permit holder.		No – unless there are other concerns
	Passenger is entering from the US, has a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) or is LMIA exempt and is eligible to apply for a work permit at the port of entry	The person has a confirmed offer of employment and has arranged to relocate to Canada for work.		No – unless there are other concerns.
Foreign National: Study Permit	Passenger has a valid Study Permit OR has a letter from the Government of Canada	The person is destined to a listed institution, i.e., a designated learning institution, deemed by a Canadian Province or Territory to have		No – unless there are other concerns.

	stating that their application for Study Permit was approved.	appropriate public health measures in place to accommodate students, and appearing on the website of listed institutions published by the Government of Canada / Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).	
		The person is destined to an educational institution which is NOT a listed institution , i.e., it is not a designated learning institution, deemed by a Canadian Province or Territory to have appropriate public health measures in place to accommodate students, and does not appear on, or no longer appears on (has been removed from) the website of listed institutions published by the Government of Canada / Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).	No – Client is not authorized to travel unless they meet another exemption, in which case contact the LO.
	Passenger is the immediate family member of a person on a Study permit	The passenger must be travelling to establish themselves with a person who is eligible to enter Canada with a Study permit	Yes – the CBSA duty Liaison Officer will be able to assist in determining whether the passenger’s travel to Canada is discretionary.
Foreign National: Immediate Family Member	Passenger has a Canadian citizen or permanent resident immediate family member* .	The person is an immediate family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or person who is registered under the <i>Indian Act</i> , and is seeking to be with/stay with their Canadian citizen or permanent resident immediate family member for a visit of 15 days or more.	No – unless there are other concerns.
	<i>*immediate family member = spouse, common-law partner, dependent child (including step-child), parent (including step-parent and in-law), guardian.</i>	The person is an immediate family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i> , but the planned travel is for 14 days or less, if not fully vaccinated, OR the person is not destined to be with/stay with their immediate family member in Canada. Fully vaccinated Immediate family members may travel for 14 days or less as long as they are destined to be with/stay with their Canadian Citizen, permanent resident or person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i> family member in Canada. Unvaccinated Immediate family must be travelling for at least 15 days or for a non-discretionary purpose.	Yes – the CBSA Duty Liaison Officer will be able to assist in determining whether the passenger meets the requirements to travel to Canada
Foreign National: Extended Family Member	Passenger has a Canadian citizen or permanent resident extended family member*. <i>*extended family member = non-dependent child (including step-child), grandchild (including step-grandchild), sibling (including step- and half-sibling), individual who is at least 18 years old and</i>	The person is an extended family member of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident AND has in their possession the requisite statutory declaration attesting to the relationship with the Canadian citizen or permanent resident, signed by the Canadian citizen or permanent resident AND has in their possession a letter or email of authorization from the Government of Canada / Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) AND intends to enter for at least 15 days OR is fully vaccinated.	No – unless there are other concerns.

	<p><i>in a romantic relationship of greater than 1 year duration with an individual who is also at least 18 years old</i></p>	<p>The person is an extended family member of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident but does NOT have in their possession EITHER the requisite statutory declaration attesting to the relationship with the Canadian citizen or permanent resident, signed by the Canadian citizen or permanent resident OR a letter or email of authorization from the Government of Canada/ Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).</p>	<p>No – unless client is eligible for other exemption.</p> <p>*Please note if traveler does not have IRCC authorization letter and statutory declaration letter or COPR document, do not board.</p> <p>The client should be referred to IRCC Information for request related to extended family.</p>
		<p>The person is an extended family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>, but the planned travel is for 14 days or less OR the person is not destined to be with/stay with their extended family member in Canada.</p> <p>Fully vaccinated Extended family members may travel for 14 days or less as long as they are destined to be with/stay with their Canadian Citizen, permanent resident or person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i> family member in Canada.</p> <p>Unvaccinated Extended family must be travelling for at least 15 days or for a non-discretionary purpose.</p>	<p>No – Client is not authorized to travel unless they meet another exemption, in which case contact the LO.</p>
<p>Foreign National: Compassionate Grounds</p>	<p>Passenger seeks to go to Canada to attend to the death of, or provide support to, a critically ill (as deemed by a licensed health care professional) Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person, or a person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>.</p>	<p>The person has in their possession authorization from the Canadian Minister of Health.</p>	<p>No – unless there are other concerns.</p>
	<p>Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person, or a person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>.</p>	<p>The person does NOT have in their possession authorization from the Canadian Minister of Health.</p>	<p>No – Unless client is eligible for other exemption.</p> <p>*Please note if passenger does not have authorization from Canadian Minister of Health, do not board.</p> <p>The client should be referred to PHAC Application for travel on compassionate grounds.</p>
	<p>Passenger seeks to go to Canada to provide care for a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person, or a person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>, for whom a licensed health care professional has deemed there is a medical reason for which they require support.</p>	<p>The person has in their possession authorization from the Canadian Minister of Health.</p>	<p>No – unless there are other concerns.</p>
	<p>Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person, or a person registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>, for whom a licensed health care professional has deemed there is a medical reason for which they require support.</p>	<p>The person does NOT have in their possession authorization from the Canadian Minister of Health.</p>	<p>No- Unless client is eligible for other exemption</p> <p>*Please note if passenger does not have authorization from Canadian Minister of Health, do not board.</p> <p>The client should be referred to PHAC Application for travel on compassionate grounds.</p>

		The person has in their possession authorization from the Canadian Minister of Health.	No – unless there are other concerns.
	Passenger seeks to go to Canada to attend a funeral or end of life ceremony.	The person does NOT have in their possession authorization from the Canadian Minister of Health.	No – Unless client is eligible for other exemption. *Please note if passenger does not have authorization from Canadian Minister of Health, do not board. The client should be referred to PHAC Application for travel on compassionate grounds.
Foreign National: Immigrant Visas and Confirmation of Permanent Residence Letters (COPR)	Passenger has a valid Immigrant Visa (IM-1) in their passport.	The person states that they are immigrating or moving to Canada.	No – unless there are other concerns.
	Passenger has a Confirmation of Permanent Residence (COPR) document.	The person states that they are immigrating or moving to Canada.	No – unless there are other concerns.
	Passenger has an Immigrant Visa (IM-1) or COPR.	The person states that they are immigrating or moving to Canada.	No – unless there are other concerns.
Foreign National: Sporting Event	Passenger seeks to go to Canada to participate in an international single sporting event	The person states they have and presents an authorization letter from the Deputy Minister of Heritage Canada (PCH)	No – unless there are other concerns.
Foreign National: Transit Through Canada by Air	The traveller is seeking to transit through Canada (international to international) International-to-international (ITI) transit through Canada is permitted at this time, under the circumstances outlined to the right.	The traveller: -Arrives and departs from the same Canadian airport within 24 hours;* -Remains in a sterile area of the airport (airside); -Does not require processing by the CBSA to formally enter Canada in order to collect their baggage (baggage must be checked all the way to final destination) and/or check-in for their outbound flight; -Is not required to transfer between airport terminals, unless they do so without formally seeking entry to Canada;** -Does not require a domestic connection *ITI connections must occur on the same operating day at all Canadian airports with the exception of Toronto (YYZ). Overnight connections are not possible at Montreal (YUL), Calgary (YYC) or Vancouver (YVR). **Only possible at Toronto (YYZ)	No – unless there are other concerns.

		Air carriers must not ticket or carry foreign national transit passengers if their intended routing does not satisfy all of the above parameters.	
Foreign Nationals: Fully vaccinated persons entering from any country (US or any other country)	The traveller is a fully vaccinated	The traveller may be allowed to travel to Canada if they meet the obligations to be considered fully vaccinated and have submitted their ArriveCAN information and vaccination credentials prior to boarding the aircraft. Consult the TC guidance for information on board/no board for fully vaccinated travellers	No – unless there are other concerns
	Children of fully vaccinated passengers: <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 	If the parent, step-parent, guardian or tutor is eligible to enter as a fully vaccinated person, their child can enter with them for a discretionary purpose. They must provide a valid pre-arrival molecular test	No – unless there are other concerns
Should you require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the CBSA ACSC or Liaison Officer responsible for your airport.			

Annex A – Acceptable COVID-19 Molecular Tests

The following test methods are considered acceptable molecular tests:

- 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
- Multiplex
- Assignment CID 2
- Gene
- Corman assay
- N gene
- Orf1a/b
- S gene
- E gene

Annex B – Exemptions to the requirement to provide a Pre-Arrival COVID-19 test

The following travellers are exempt from the requirement to provide a negative COVID-19 molecular test

Minors

- A person who is less than five years of age

Crew Members

- A crew member as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the Canadian Aviation Regulations or a person who enters Canada only to become such a crew member;
- A member of a crew as defined in subsection 3(1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations or a person who enters Canada only to become such a member of a crew; or
- A person who is re-entering Canada after having left to participate in mandatory training in relation to the operation of a conveyance and who is required by their employer to return to work as a crew member on a conveyance within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which they return to Canada.
- 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

Emergency Service Providers

- 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

Government Officials

- 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 member of the Canadian Forces, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a member of those forces

Essential Service Providers

- 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
 - An asymptomatic Canadian Citizen, permanent resident, or person with status under the Indian Act accompanying an individual seeking medical care pursuant to Schedule 1, Table 1 if the individual is either:
 - An asymptomatic or symptomatic minor child or dependent child; or
 - An asymptomatic person requiring assistance in accessing the essential medical services or treatments.
 - If the urgency of the medical situation does not permit a COVID-19 molecular test to be administered before boarding the aircraft for the flight to Canada, an asymptomatic person accompanying an individual entering by a medical evacuation flight for medical purposes pursuant to Schedule 1, Table 1 when the individual is either:
 - An asymptomatic or symptomatic minor child or dependent child; or
 - An asymptomatic person requiring assistance in accessing the essential medical services or treatments.

Pre-Adjudicated Cases

- 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 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 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)

MedEvac Flight

- 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

Claims for Refugee Protection

- 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

Essential medical services or treatments

- 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
 - (a) 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
 - (b) written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in the foreign country who indicated that the services or treatments were provided in that country

Denied entry into a foreign country

- 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

In-Transit

- A person who plans to arrive at a Canadian airport on board an aircraft in order to transit to another country and to remain in a *sterile transit area*, as defined in section 2 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*, until they leave Canada

Cross-border worker

- 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