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You can travel to and from Canada if you are a foreign national, including U.S. citizens, who can only travel to Canada if they are eligible. Foreign Nationals Eligible to Travel to Canada To be eligible to travel to Canada as a foreigner, you must meet the requirements of one of the following: immediate family members of a Canadian citizen, a person registered under the Canadian Indian Act or permanent resident To be eligible, you must be both a member of the immediate family of a Canadian citizen. , a person registered under the Canadian Indian Act or permanent resident staying in Canada for 15 days or more You must also have a quarantine plan that shows how you will quarantine for 14 days upon arrival in Canada. This plan is mandatory. Immediate family members staying less than 15 days must travel for non-discretionary purposes. Find out who is considered an immediate family member and how to unite with them Extended family members of a Canadian citizen, person registered under the Canadian Indian Act or permanent resident To be eligible, all of the following must apply: you are a member of the extended family of a Canadian citizen, a person registered under the Canadian Indian Act or a permanent resident. You stay in Canada for 15 days or more. You have written authorization from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). You must also have a quarantine plan that shows how you will quarantine for 14 days when you arrive in Canada. This plan is mandatory. Extended family members staying less than 15 days must travel for non-discretionary purposes. Find out who is considered an extended family member and how to unite with them Come for humanitarian reasons If you are a foreigner travelling to Canada for humanitarian reasons, you must obtain permission from the Public Health Agency of Canada to travel to and from Canada. Examples of humanitarian reasons include being present in the final moments of a loved one's life who provides support to a person deemed seriously ill by providing care to a person who needs medical support to attend a funeral or end-of-life ceremony If you are not eligible to come for humanitarian reasons , you must meet the requirements of immediate or extended family members or all other foreign nationals who are eligible to travel to the country. All other foreign nationals To be eligible, you must meet one of the requirements: you must travel directly from the United States for non-discretionary purposes. You must be exempt from travel restrictions and travel for non-discretionary purposes. Travellers from outside the United States who are exempt from the travel restrictions of some foreign students some foreign students who have been approved to become a permanent resident of Canada but who are not yet Immediate family residents with written permission from the IRCC to meet with a temporary resident of Canada (see Unite with Immediate Family Members for More Information) transit passengers (must remain in the secure transit area of a Canadian airport to complete their connection) members of the Canadian Forces, visiting forces coming to perform official duties , the Department of National Defence and their immediate family members accredited diplomats and members of their immediate family (including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] , those who, under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, other organizations) are French air and sea crew members who live in St. Peter and Miquelon and who have only been in Canada. , in the United States or in St. Peter and Miquelon in the 14 days prior to the day they seek to enter Canada anyone who does not cause significant harm to public health, in the opinion of Canada's Chief Public Health Officer. , and that will provide an essential service to Canada for anyone whose presence in Canada is in the national interest, in the opinion of the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship; Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness; or Minister of Foreign Affairs If you are part of this exemption, you do not have to demonstrate that you are entering Canada for a non-discretionary reason. This exemption can only be applied by one of the three ministers listed above. This exemption applies only to exceptional circumstances. All other options must be considered before consideration. If you think you are eligible for an exemption of national interest, you can contact your nearest visa office. anyone who comes to the invitation of the Minister of Health for assistance covid-19 anyone whose purpose is to make medical births You must also have a quarantine plan that shows how you will quarantine for 14 days when you arrive in Canada. This plan is mandatory. Public Health Measures for Travellers to Canada If you are travelling by air, you must arrive in Canada To limit the spread of COVID-19, travellers entering Canada must follow the rules set out in emergency orders under the Quarantine Act. Instructions for travellers entering Canada during COVID-19. No one should travel when they are sick. Restrictions on commercial airlines can also prevent you from boarding your aircraft if you are sick. However, Canadians, people with under the Indian Act and permanent residents with covid-19 symptoms are allowed to return to Canada. When you enter Canada, you will be asked if you have a cough, fever or difficulty breathing to recognize that you must: quarantine for 14 days if you do not have symptoms or isolate for 14 days if you have symptoms if you have symptoms if you have symptoms if you have a suitable place to isolate or quarantine , where: you will have access to basic necessities, including food, medicine and heat during the winter months, you will not have contact with people who: are 65 years of age or older have underlying medical conditions have compromised the immune system, you will not be in a group or community life arrangement such as: industrial camps student residences residential trailers or long-term care facilities sharing a small apartment living in the same household with large families or many people with roommates who have not travelled with you that you cannot avoid giving instructions on what to do under the emergency order and the penalties imposed on non-compliant travellers entering Canada must: provide travellers with contact information through the ArrivCAN mobile app or The ArrivCAN website or a paper form subject to a border agent to respond to all relevant questions: When you arrive in Canada during your 14-day period during your quarantine or isolation period, Government of Canada officials at Canadian ports of entry: administer emergency orders on behalf of the Public Health Agency of Canada assess your potential public health risks under the Quarantine Act determine if you Appropriate quarantine or isolation plans must be transferred to a designated quarantine facility, if no other appropriate options are available have no symptoms of COVID-19 and may continue to travel to your quarantine location Information collected by border officers assists the Public Health Agency of Canada in complying. and law enforcement efforts. Providing false or misleading information is a violation of the Quarantine Act and can result in fines and imprisonment. ArriveCAN app and website Use the ArrivalCAN app or website to speed up your arrival process in Canada and spend less time with border and public health agents. Submit your information easily and safely before arriving in Canada. You may be eligible for a reduction in quarantine time if you are a traveller arriving in Canada at Calgary International Airport or at the Coutts Land Border Check your eligibility for the Alberta Border Test Pilot Program. Border Restrictions If you are a foreigner (not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada), you will not be able to enter Canada if you have COVID-19 symptoms. The exception is if you are a protected person under the Act immigration and refugee protection. There are currently border restrictions for discretionary (optional) travel in Canada: Canada and the United States. Border of any other country that U.S. discretionary travel includes, but is not limited to, tourism, recreation and entertainment. If a traveller is allowed to enter, he or she will be subject to a mandatory quarantine for 14 days. Exemptions to Border Restrictions You will only be considered an exemption from border restrictions at Canada's ports of entry if your reason for travel is: there are exemptions that visit immediate family members and extended family members to enter Canada. A family member must be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident to enter Canada. For immediate family members, you will need to demonstrate that you plan to enter Canada for a period of at least 15 days. For extended family members, you will need to: demonstrate that you intend to enter for a period of at least 15 days having a statement signed by the Canadian citizen or permanent resident confirming that your relationship is authorized in writing by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to enter Canada to be with your extended family member You do not need a letter of interpretation from the Public Health Agency of Canada in order to be exempted ban on entering Canada. as a member of the immediate or extended family. Entry for humanitarian reasons There are exemptions that will allow family and friends to enter Canada. These are limited situations for humanitarian reasons to visit one: You will only be considered for an exemption from border restrictions for humanitarian reasons at Canada's ports of entry if: you do not have symptoms of COVID-19, except for a protected person your reason for travel is: to be present in the last moments of life for a loved one or to provide support to a loved one who has a serious illness or illness providing care for a person who has a medical reason for needing support or attending a funeral and you have requested a limited release of mandatory quarantine before arriving in Canada The exemption from the humanitarian ban may apply to anyone, not just an extended family of Canadians. Apply for an exemption for humanitarian reasons. You will need to bring documents from the Public Health Agency of Canada to be exempt from the ban on entering Canada on humanitarian grounds. A government representative at the border will determine whether your reason for travelling to Canada can be considered an exemption under emergency orders. Foreign nationals from the United States may be able to enter Canada for non-discretionary (non-optional) travel purposes. Foreign nationals from countries other than the United States may also be allowed to enter Canada. However, their travel must be non-discretionary (not optional) or exempt from the emergency order. For example: an immediate family member of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident who travels to be with an immediate family member and who Staying for at least 15 foreign days allowed to enter Canada under this exemption must be quarantined for 14 days Being exempt from border restrictions does not mean that you are exempt from other requirements. , including: mandatory quarantine of all additional public health requirements in the province or territory where being quarantining and staying in Canada In some cases, your reason for traveling may be considered essential by a province, territory or under Canada's National Critical Infrastructure Strategy. However, the Government of Canada will only grant you an exemption if your reason for travelling is deemed essential under the emergency orders of the Quarantine Act. Foreign nationals who comply with an exemption from border restrictions must always present appropriate travel documents at the border. This includes citizenship documents or work permits. Government officials will decide whether you enter Canada at the point of entry. For more information on entry restrictions and exemptions, visit the Canada Border Services Agency. Mandatory quarantine or mandatory segregation Before travelling to Canada, all travellers must plan their mandatory 14-day quarantine period, which begins on the date they arrive. Government of Canada officials will conduct health check-ups upon entry into Canada and let you know if you need to quarantine or isolate. If you do not have COVID-19 symptoms, you should quarantine for 14 days while you are still at risk of developing symptoms and infecting others. If you develop symptoms or a positive test for COVID-19 during your 14-day quarantine, you should start isolating for an additional 14 days from the date of your positive result or the onset of symptoms. If you have COVID-19 symptoms, you should isolate for 14 days. The only persons who can enter Canada if they have COVID-19 or any symptoms of COVID-19 are: Canadians who have status under the Protected Persons Permanent Resident Indians Act, if entering a land entry point Isolation instructions for travellers with COVID-19 symptoms returning to Canada All travellers entering Canada , whether in mandatory quarantine or isolation, must: make arrangements to find an appropriate place to quarantine or isolate, in your financial means go directly to your place of quarantine or isolation, without stopping anywhere to wear a non-medical mask or face covering during a trip to the place where you quarantine or isolate stay at your quarantine or isolation place for 14 days (only leave to ask for help not to use shared spaces such as courtyards, restaurants, gymnasiums or swimming pools if you are staying in a hotel or a hotel Paying do not have guests , even if you are outside and stay 2 meters from them monitor your health for the symptoms of COVID-19 follow all other guidance provided by your local public health authority In your quarantine place, you can use shared spaces or private outdoor spaces provided: avoid any contact with others who have not traveled with you clean and disinfect the spaces after use wearing a medical mask or proper coating 2 metres away from others residing in your De De De can't be maintained for those who are isolated, you are required to stay indoors. We strongly encourage you to make accommodation arrangements for quarantine or isolation before arriving in Canada. In most cases, this can be done at home or in the same place you visit in Canada. If this is not



possible, you should consider making other arrangements that are within your own financial means. A suitable place is one where you: will not have contact with vulnerable people, such as those who: are 65 years of age or older have underlying medical conditions have compromised the immune system are not in a group living environment, such as: student residences long-term care industrial camps living in the same household with large families or many people where there is close contact and you share spaces Common can stay for at least 14 days (and perhaps more) have access to basic necessities including water, food, medication and heat during the winter months Exceptions to stay with a vulnerable person include if: they are a consenting adult, they are either the parent or minor in a parent-minor relationship before travelling , you should plan to quarantine or isolate in an appropriate location. If not, you can be further assessed by a government representative at the border. If you cannot quarantine at home, consider other options within your financial means, such as: hotel motel of other friends or paid family, as long as you do not expose anyone who: is not part of your travel group is at risk of more serious COVID-19 results If no other options are available, travellers may be referred to a designated quarantine facility as a last resort. This decision will be made by a government representative at the border. Upon arrival in Canada, a representative of the Government of Canada will call you to monitor compliance with your mandatory quarantine or isolation. Calls are answered at 1-888-336-7735. Travellers who require time-sensitive medical tests or medical services during your quarantine or isolation If you need to consult a test or time-sensitive medical services, you must: immediately return to your quarantine or isolation location, then wear a non-medical mask or face covering during your transit We have also recommended that you contact your local public health authority and follow the additional instructions they have Provide. Travellers with symptoms (mandatory isolation) No one should when he's sick. Restrictions on commercial airlines can also prevent you from boarding your aircraft if you are sick. However, Canadians, persons with status under the Indian Act and permanent residents with covid-19 symptoms are allowed to return to Canada. If you arrive in Canada with symptoms of COVID-19, let a border official know. A representative of the Government of Canada will then be contacted to assess your situation. If you they will help you get medical attention. Foreign nationals will not be allowed to enter Canada if they have COVID-19 or symptoms of COVID-19. In addition to the steps described above for mandatory quarantine or isolation, if you have symptoms of COVID-19, you must also: use private transportation (like your own vehicle) to get to your isolation place wearing an appropriate non-medical mask or facial covering during transit practice physical distance at all times not to go outside , including private outdoor spaces, such as backyards or balconies, at your isolation site If your symptoms worsen during your isolation period, contact your local public health authority and follow their instructions. Isolation instructions for travellers with COVID-19 symptoms returning to Canada Travellers without symptoms (mandatory quarantine) if you are in mandatory quarantine and have no COVID-19 symptoms, you can use a private outdoor space if your quarantine place has one. This means one that is not shared with someone else. Avoid contact with those who: are 65 years of age or older have underlying medical conditions have compromised the immune system You cannot quarantine with someone from the above group if: they consent to quarantine or are the parent or minor in a parent-minor relationship, you fill out a form provided by a government representative at the point of entry explaining consent and receive permission to proceed If you develop covid-19 symptoms in your period of 14-day quarantine: isolate yourself from others immediately contact your public health authority and follow their instructions extending your quarantine to 14 days from the day your symptoms have developed quarantine instructions for travellers without symptoms returning to Canada Exemptions back to Canada Mandatory quarantine There are no mandatory quarantine exemptions for : Travellers entering Canada who have tested negative for covid-19 are because a negative test for COVID-19 does not confirm that a traveller was not exposed after the test or during their trip in Canada travellers entering Canada who have recovered from COVID-19 it is because there is a potential risk of re-infection and it is not yet certain how long the virus is contagious You can request a release limited mandatory quarantine for humanitarian reasons, such as: being present in the last moments of the life of a loved one attending a funeral in support of a seriously ill loved one caring for a person with a medically valid to need care. it This press release applies only to activities directly related to the compassionate care exemption. You are expected to stay at your quarantine place at any other time. Currently, some provinces and territories do not allow for limited quarantine release. Please visit the website of your provincial or territorial health authority. Request limited release mandatory quarantine. If you do not have symptoms of COVID-19 and are a member of one of the exempt categories listed in the mandatory segregation order, then you do not have to quarantine, but you must comply with the intent of the order in addition to all provincial and local requirements. This exemption from federal quarantine requirements includes, with conditions, persons performing an essential job or function, as described in the order. If you are exempt from the 14-day quarantine requirement, you should still: monitor your health for covid-19 symptoms wearing a non-medical mask or face covering in a public setting if physical distance cannot be maintained follow public health guidelines and prevention measures from your local health authority and employer You do not need a letter of interpretation from the Public Health Agency of Canada to be exempt from an emergency order. If you have requested a letter of interpretation for a future travel exemption, that letter would be taken into account. However, it would not be considered a final decision for entry or quarantine requirements. A government representative at the border will determine whether your reason for travelling to Canada can be considered an exemption under emergency orders. Isolate yourself immediately from others if you develop COVID-19 symptoms and contact your local public health authority for further instructions. Employers of exempt workers should actively monitor their staff on a daily basis for symptoms of COVID-19, by checking for cough, fever or shortness of breath. Use the workplace and business risk assessment tool for more guidance. Compliance and Enforcement Violation of instructions given to you when you entered Canada or if you do not provide accurate information is a violation of the Quarantine Act and could result in up to 6 months imprisonment and/or \$750,000 in fines if you choose to break your quarantine or mandatory isolation, resulting in death or grievous bodily harm to another person, you could face a fine of up to \$1,000,000 or imprisonment of up to three years, or both the Violations Act gives the police (including the RCMP, provincial police and local police) more power to enforce the Quarantine Act. They may issue tickets to people who do not comply with the law or orders Fines range from \$275 to \$1,000. Travellers to Canada As of March 30, 2020, all air passengers in Canada will be subject to a pre-board health check. You will not be able to board if you: show that symptoms of COVID-19 are subject to a provincial or local public health order have been denied boarding in the last 14 days for a medical reason related to COVID-19 If you were not allowed to take a flight because you had symptoms COVID-19 , you cannot board another flight until: 14 days have passed and you no longer have symptoms or you have a certificate confirming that your symptoms are not related to COVID-19 Travellers to Canada may be subject to other provincial, territorial and local public health measures at your final destination. In addition, they may be exempt from provincial or territorial border restrictions in Canada if their reason for travelling within Canada is to support a business deemed essential: by Public Safety Canada, within a province or territory, Canadian citizens and permanent residents are advised to avoid non-essential travel outside Of Canada until further notice in order to limit the spread of COVID-19. The best way to protect yourself, your family and those most at risk of serious illness caused by covid-19 in our communities is to choose to stay in Canada. Contact your airline or tour operator to determine options for cancelling or postponing your trip. Many countries have put in place travel or border restrictions, such as traffic restrictions and quarantines. Many airlines have reduced or suspended flights and many airports have closed. These restrictions are changing rapidly and can be imposed by countries that have little warning. Your travel plans can be severely disrupted. If you choose to travel non-essential outside of Canada, you may be forced to stay out of Canada longer than expected. It is important to remember that if you choose to travel abroad: your trip may become much longer than expected, you may have reduced access to quality health care, you may be subject to measures from other countries If you are still considering travelling outside of Canada, you must: understand the risks to your safety abroad check the health advisory of pandemic travellers before travelling to know the health risks and travel restrictions and requirements for your destination make sure you have enough money and necessities, including medication, in case your trip is disrupted Protect yourself and others If you need to travel or are already outside of Canada, get the latest safety tips and information. During your trip: wear a non-medical mask or face covering when physical distance cannot be maintained cough and sneeze into a tissue or crease of your arm be aware of the local situation and follow local public health advice take precautions against respiratory diseases, including: avoid contact with sick people Avoiding large crowds or crowded areas often washing hands often with soap under hot water for at least 20 seconds if none is available, use a hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol If you feel sick during your flight or on arrival: consult a doctor to get messages on airport screens to guide you to inform the flight attendant or border services officer when you travel outside of Canada. expect an increase in health screening measures at health international destinations, including airports and land borders. Local authorities may suddenly impose control measures, including movement restrictions such as quarantines. Leaving Canada while in quarantine or mandatory isolation No one should travel when sick. Restrictions on commercial airlines can also prevent you from boarding your aircraft if you are sick. If you arrive in Canada and have started your mandatory 14-day quarantine or isolation period, but then must leave the country before the end of this period, you must: continue to quarantine or isolate until you leave Canada wearing a non-medical mask or face covering while others obtain permission and follow the instructions given by a quarantine officer (for isolated persons (only) Avoiding all cruise ship travel outside of Canada advises Canadian and permanent citizens. avoid travelling on cruise ships outside of Canada until further notice. Cruise passengers include travellers from around the world who may arrive from areas where the spread of COVID-19 is known or unknown. The virus can spread rapidly on cruises due to close contact between passengers. Older people and people with weakened immune systems or underlying medical conditions are at greater risk of developing a serious illness. Outbreaks of COVID-19 in cruise ships indicate that large numbers of people on board may be infected. As the situation at COVID-19 evolves, many countries outside of Canada have policies and restrictions in place to contain the global epidemic. These restrictions may affect a cruise passenger's ability: route capacity to disembark access to health care If an outbreak of COVID-19 occurs on your cruise ship while you are outside Canada: you may be subject to quarantine procedures on board a ship or in a foreign country, the range of consular services available to cruise ships may be significantly restricted by local authorities. , especially in quarantine situations, you must quarantine for 14 days upon your return to Canada The Government of Canada does not provide for additional repatriation flights to bring Canadians home during the covid-19 pandemic. If a COVID-19 outbreak occurs on your cruise ship while you are outside Of Canada, our ability to assist may be limited. Your may also be limited due to reduced availability of flights. For information on domestic cruises and passenger ships, check out non-medical masks or facial coverings during travel All air travellers, with a few exceptions, are required to wear a non-medical mask or face covering during the voyage. The following people should not wear a mask: children under 2 years of age who need help removing a mask people who provide a medical certificate certifying that they cannot wear a face mask for medical reasons You may also be required to wear a mask or face covering on other modes of transportation that are regulated by the federal government. Before you travel, check how transportation measures affect your plans and what you need to pack. Related links links

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