



# Quick Reference

## Travel and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS

Material for counsellors in AIDS service organisations



French, German and English versions of this text are currently available at [www.eatg.org/hivtravel](http://www.eatg.org/hivtravel)

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## Preface to the sixth edition

The previous editions of the information booklet “*Quick Reference: travel and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS*”, designed to help people working in AIDS service organisations, received an enormous response from all over the world. That has encouraged us to update the information at even shorter intervals than originally planned. Considering how important it is for people with HIV to have access to the very latest information, newly updated editions are crucial to the usefulness of this publication.

The present, sixth edition of “*Quick Reference*” includes all the new information we were able to find up to the end of 2006.

In recent years, the German AIDS service organisation “Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe” and the Swiss “AIDS Info Docu Schweiz” worked together to create an internet version of this text in German, English and French.

These versions are currently accessible via the homepages of the Aids Info Docu Switzerland at <http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration> but will soon move to the homepage of the European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG) at <http://www.eatg.org/hivtravel>. Very many thanks are due to David Hans U. Haerry, without whose great commitment this project would have been far more difficult to carry out.

Translations of this booklet into further languages (Italian, Spanish and Polish) are planned.

In this edition we have decided to publish a compilation of political changes and developments within the last few years. By doing this, we can demonstrate the controversial discussion on this issue. Discussions about changes in legislation relate very often to mandatory HIV testing, in order to keep marginalised target groups, such as migrants and drug users, under control. This only fuels xenophobia and is an aspect of global discrimination people living with HIV and Aids still face.

We further decided to include regulations about yellow fever vaccinations. Vaccination against yellow fever uses live vaccine and can cause serious problem for people with a weakened immune system.

We were very glad to receive so many positive reactions to the previous editions. They have encouraged us to carry on working in the same direction.

It is our wish to keep this database as up to date as possible. Please get in contact with us if you have any relevant information concerning countries’ regulations.

Please check the internet version for possible amendments if you don’t have the latest version of this booklet.

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## Introduction

Entry and residence regulations for people with HIV/AIDS differ from country to country. This results in a high degree of insecurity. Relevant information is often difficult to obtain. Laws and their application are altered according to policy and prevailing trends, sometimes quite arbitrarily. Being able to stay in foreign countries without restriction is something more or less taken for granted by most people living in Europe today - an important element of the quality of life in a mobile society. Yet in the majority of the world's countries, people with HIV/AIDS are refused this right.

We've known for a long time that counsellors working for AIDS organisations need more information about travel. The "Quick Reference: travel and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS" aims to address that need. It supplements the comprehensive Sourcebook Quellenband 2007 (available in German only) and provides a rapid overview of the facts for use within a counselling and advice session.

The data you will find here come mainly from a survey we made at the end of 1999. Information was requested from each country's embassy in Germany and the German embassy in that country. We asked not only about the official entry and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS, but also how they were applied in practice. We asked whether an HIV test result or a doctor's certificate had to be presented at immigration, whether there were special regulations for particular groups and how these were implemented. We also wanted to know whether foreign nationals with known HIV infection or AIDS were subject to special regulations. A further

question related to arrangements for the monitoring and the expulsion or deportation of particular groups of persons. The replies gave us information on more than 140 countries. We also included other sources, such as

- material from the Swiss project "Aids Info Docu Schweiz"
- the US State Department's homepage
- specialised UNAIDS and WHO publications
- information from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the countries concerned
- news channels and press releases etc.

This enabled us to include data on further countries.

We can't guarantee the reliability of all the data presented here: for some countries, there were considerable discrepancies in the information given by different sources. This very fact tells us something about the tensions surrounding HIV and AIDS in the countries concerned. In the table we name the different sources, so as to keep track of the cases where such discrepancies couldn't be clarified.

Experience shows that facts and analysis relating to the theme of HIV/AIDS and travel have a short "shelf-life". For this reason, we would suggest looking for confirmation of the information given here – whether by consulting other travellers with HIV or by asking NGOs active in the country concerned.

All new and reliable data we receive will be published immediately at <http://www.eatg.org/hivtravel>



## Entry and residence regulations - Closed borders for people living with HIV/AIDS

193 countries are included in our survey. We found that 106 countries (out of 170) have special regulations (or that the existence of special regulations cannot be ruled out due to contradictory information). About 90 out of 106 countries with restrictive residence regulations implemented mandatory HIV screening. These figures demonstrate the scale of the problem. 62 % of all countries we have information about have implemented discriminatory entry regulations especially for PLWHA!

Entry regulations are usually distinguished in special regulations for tourist visas for short-term stays (less than one month) or long-term stays (more than one month), permanent residence for example to obtain work permits (a problem for migrants or seasonal workers), to study, or in some cases for returnees from abroad.

### **The consequences**

Special entry regulations apply mainly to people who want to stay 30 days or longer in order to request permanent residence, a work permit or for the purpose of study. Those wishing to stay for a short-term period - as tourists - are usually not affected.

The duration of residence requested determines whether an HIV test must be presented or not. An HIV positive test result does have worrying consequences. PLWHA won't get the permission to enter the country. In some countries it may

happen that PLWHA will be deported if they have already crossed the border.

Countries who deport HIV positive foreigners currently are Brunei, China, Cuba, Iraq, North and South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand. Only India has repealed its restrictions by law, but it might take some more years until every single officer is informed (as we've been told).

People suffering under these restrictions might lose everything they have: their job, their access to health care services, their home, relationships and their friends. We know countries where migrant workers are put in jail for deportation after they got their diagnosis. Sometimes these workers don't even get treatment, almost unbelievable given the fact that their manpower has been exploited.

Some countries in Asia and in the Middle East give very bad examples. We are aware of singular cases where migrants died in jail - without treatment - waiting to return home. There were "visa problems". Some countries prefer not to have their citizens back if they can avoid it. This seems to apply especially in cases where they return infected or sick.

There are currently 13 countries that bar PLWHA totally. These countries are Armenia, Brunei, China, Iraq, Qatar, Korea (South), Libya, Moldova, Oman, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the USA. The "land of the free" is in very good company.



### The exact impact on PLWHA is unknown

Nobody knows the exact impact on PLWHA. There are not sufficient reporting systems in place. We rely merely on anecdotal reports. The existing laws are sometimes not implemented. This, of course, varies from country to country.

The following figures give us some ideas about the scope of the problem:

- About 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. The majority of these people live in the developing world - many are in need for treatment, struggling to survive.
- There are 698 Mio international arrivals/departures worldwide in 2000 according to figures from IOM/UNAIDS. The current figures could be even higher.
- About 191 Mio migrant workers live and work outside their country (IOM) and there are about 20.8 Mio refugees and asylum seekers worldwide (UNHCR).

The scale of the problem can be extracted from these figures. It is not acceptable that we must rely on anecdotal reports, given the fact that there are so many countries that count on discriminatory entry regulations for PLWHA. This is the reason why it is so important to keep the existing database alive and updated. It is one of the only ways we currently have to demonstrate the discrimination taking place globally.

### Who enforces entry regulations and who implements the controls?

Health related questions might be included in the application form: "Do you have a transmittable disease?" Passengers in the plane can decide whether to lie and hide their medications and their physical condition (if possible), or to tell the truth (and bear the consequences), or to apply for a visa waiver if a waiver is available and if they want to go through all of that.

A health certificate and an HIV test might be required. Sometimes these tests have to be carried out by doctors and health care facilities under special contract with embassies. People won't be able to cross the border if they don't comply, or must pay bribes to immigration officers at borders, as anecdotal reports suggest. Tests and examinations can be enforced when crossing the border. There are countries that test at borders or shortly after crossing the border. Regular health checks can be routine for foreigners during their stay within the country. All these tests have of course to be paid for by those who need the test done. The costs can sum up to 500 € and have to be paid by the applicant, without knowing if the application will be accepted, as the example given by Austria demonstrates. This amount is very likely to be unaffordable by deprived people, especially if they do not know if the application will be approved.

Most of the controls are conducted by immigration officers. It is their duty to have a look at luggage, to check the application form and to evaluate physical appearance. It is beneficial for PLWHA to look as healthy as possible and not to carry medications in their hand luggage. There are



doctors under special contract with particular countries in order to fulfil the requirements of the applications. There are recruitment agencies, searching for skilled and healthy workers. An HIV test is a precondition for the first interview, which, of course, won't take place if the test is positive. Skilled health care workers from South African countries are recruited to work in rich countries in the north, for example the United Kingdom. A phenomenon called "brain train". It is a scandal how the north takes advantage of the economic situation in the south. Of course, no recruitment agency would admit that they discriminate against HIV positive health care workers. Employers, and other entities, like universities etc ask, as a precondition, for HIV tests. Anyone in contact with a travelling person can be in a position to monitor suspicious passengers and provide information to immigration officers. An HIV positive traveller from Japan was sent back from a Chinese airport last year because somebody overheard a conversation about HIV on the plane.

### **A burden for people living with HIV/AIDS**

All of this can result in difficult situations, especially when the physical appearance of the traveller reveals the truth. It puts PLWHA into an awkward situation, where they are forced to lie, to hide or to pay bribes. All of this is not very empowering.

### **To summarise what has been mentioned so far:**

- Entry regulations harm tourists and travellers. But those who need to stay abroad for a longer period of time, migrant

workers, seasonal workers and would-be students etc. carry the biggest burden.

- Tests and certificates have mostly to be paid by the applicants, which is a big problem for deprived persons. This results in their exclusion.
- The application procedures result in minimised or no chances on the labour market for HIV positive migrant workers. This is especially unfair for people who need the money to cover costs for treatment and healthcare.
- One part of the problem is that the global HIV/AIDS community focuses on restrictions in the USA. Wonderful and very important initiatives, like the "Stop the ban" initiative from the Terrence Higgins Trust have taken place. There is no doubt about the necessity of these initiatives. But it is important to keep the global scope of this problem in mind.
- Entry regulations are more a problem of the "South" than of the "North". Deprived migrant workers don't have that many partners for collaboration. The global community has to acknowledge the various implications of this problem. It's more than about tourism, it's about solidarity!
- The global tendencies are worrying. There are a number of countries which have increased their restrictions within the last few years.

We are aware of only a few countries that have decided to ease their restrictions: Canadian lobbyists did a great job by getting



HIV related questions for short term visa applicants changed. This happened ahead of the IAC in Toronto, summer 2006. It is important to keep track on this and to ensure that the organisers of the IAC secure the participation of PLWHA. And this means: we oppose International AIDS Conferences if they take place in countries where the rights of PLWHA are violated and where discriminatory entry regulations exist.

### **Queer assumptions about PLWHA**

The existence of these regulations is based on assumptions that are wrong and discriminatory. The belief that HIV is an “imported product” from the outside world can no longer be kept up: we simply live in a global and mobilised world. The global HIV/AIDS situation demonstrates that it can't and will never be stopped at borders: it is already there. There are very few countries without HIV (if there are any at all). To reduce PLWHA to carriers of diseases and a danger to public health is discriminatory in itself. It denies the great contribution PLWHA can make to society, prevention and in health care settings.

Another reason for the existence of these regulations is simply to avoid costs for expected treatment and care. This is unfair, especially in countries where migrant workers get deported after their workforce has been exploited. Another tragedy is that the interests of migrant domestic workers are often not represented by trade unions.

### **Queer consequences on Public Health**

Discriminatory entry regulations also have a negative impact on Public Health.

“There is no public health rationale for restricting liberty of movement or choice of residence on the grounds of HIV status (...). Therefore any restrictions on these rights based on suspected or real HIV status alone, including HIV screening of international travellers, are discriminatory and cannot be justified by public health concerns.”

This quote from the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights (Office of the United Nations, 1998) has been violated very often. It doesn't seem to be more than a piece of paper or a joke in light of all the restrictions in place.

Nevertheless, there is no public health rationale for restricting the liberty of PLWHA because:

- HIV is not very contagious. The transmission is caused by specific behaviour which can be adapted and changed. This depends very much on knowledge and on training. It is better to change behaviour than to discriminate by law under a Public Health perspective.
- Safer sex and safer use behaviours should be observed by everyone, independent of terms like nationality, residence and HIV status. The focus on migrant workers and foreign nationals is contra productive. It gives a false sense of security by telling the people that the danger comes from others or from the outside world



- Screening at borders sends the wrong message to citizens and undermines Public Health efforts on HIV prevention and care. It increases xenophobia and stigmatises migrant workers and foreigner nationals.
- People will very likely hide their HIV status and avoid services when they are targeted with punitive and unfair measures: this is contradictory to modern public health ideas that count on participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups and empowerment.
- Finally, it does not make any sense to screen foreigners entering the country but not to do so with returning nationals. We are not making a case for tests at borders, but just imagine the impact, if all international sex tourists were to be tested upon their return (and again after 12 weeks due to the window period) ...

### Human Rights and Mandatory HIV Testing

The UNAIDS report on the Global HIV/AIDS epidemic mentions some key human rights principles, all of them are violated by mandatory HIV testing:

- The **right to information and education** is violated: Mandatory tests taken without informed consent are a violation of this right. The whole setting doesn't provide many options for information and education. Those who take mandatory tests have very often other things in mind

than educational efforts. Modern education is based on participation and not on punitive measures.

- The **right to privacy** is violated. To get a HIV positive test result is still a dramatic experience: people should have the right not to know if they can't cope with the consequences, and to determine who gets information about the test result.
- The **principle of non discrimination** is violated. It is discriminatory if certain "high risk groups" are tested without their informed consent. This applies especially if the surrounding society discriminates. It stigmatises people and it makes them vulnerable, especially if tests are used as punitive measures for the purposes of controlling people and singling them out.
- The **principle of participation** is violated. Mandatory tests drive people underground. They will very likely avoid contact with the health care system if their rights are not respected.
- The right to the **highest attainable standard of physical and mental health** is violated. Mandatory tests are against any respected standards and are in itself a violation of these highest standards. People are put in danger if (because of fear of punishment) they come too late to health care providers.



### What should the community do?

- We are used to talking about the GIPA principles: greater involvement of people living with HIV and AIDS. We should take this principle seriously and make sure that international HIV/AIDS conferences do not take place in countries where the right of PLWHA to participate is not guaranteed.
- We should be aware that these regulations are discriminatory and we should fight against them as we fight against any behaviour which discriminates against PLWHA.
- PLWHA can make valuable contributions to society. We should protest against negative attitudes and exclusionary policies.
- We should fight against the ban in the USA and should raise awareness about the overall scale of the problem. It is necessary to cooperate with other stakeholders, human rights networks, IOM, UNAIDS and migrant networks.
- We should secure the future of the documentation and the database. It has become a powerful political instrument which is used by other stakeholders. The documentation of Human rights violations is important in fighting for change.

When we started to work on this topic we had the questions of our clients in local NGOs in mind and the travel restrictions they experienced, mainly when travelling to countries like the United States. Being able to travel is considered an important aspect of “quality of life”. The limitations accompanying the ban for

tourists from so called developed countries are mostly not life threatening. It was some time before we acknowledged the whole dimension of injustice we had discovered: a problem closely related to human rights, migration and, of course, tourism.

The world is not a very open place for PLWHA. We have to fight against that!

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Peter Wiessner

#### References:

UNAIDS/IOM Statement on HIV/AIDS related travel restrictions, June 2004:  
[http://www.iom.int/en/PDF\\_Files/HIVAIDS/UNAIDS\\_IOM\\_statement\\_travel\\_restrictions.pdf](http://www.iom.int/en/PDF_Files/HIVAIDS/UNAIDS_IOM_statement_travel_restrictions.pdf)

Compulsory HIV testing from a public health and human rights perspective. A summary of key arguments to support a wider discussion, June 2004, By Haerry, Wasserfallen and Wiessner.

<http://archives.healthdev.net/pwha-net/msg00589.html>



## Developments and Tendencies

### 2001

#### global

UNGASS Declaration “By 2003, enact, strengthen or enforce, as appropriate, legislation, regulations and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against, and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by, people living with HIV/AIDS and members of vulnerable groups “ (§ 58). *(June 2001)*

### 2002

#### Canada

HIV testing mandatory for stays exceeding 6 months.

#### Australia

Immigration criteria enforced more harshly: Individual cost assessment based on life expectancy and on estimated total cost of medication and medical care services. More people with HIV being refused permission to immigrate.

#### India

Existing residency restrictions repealed.  
*(September 2002)*

#### UK

Private agencies recruiting staff for British health care system require HIV test from developing country applicants. Negative test result is a precondition for being given a contract.

### 2003

#### Austria

From 1st January 2003, health certificate required with application for a residence permit for more than 6 months (see below). The health certificate required according to §8 para. 6 of the law on foreigners covers the following conditions: Tuberculosis, that requires medical treatment and monitoring; leprosy, cholera, polio, paratyphus, pestilence, dysentery, typhus, hepatitis A, B, C, D, G, diphtheria and pertussis. HIV/AIDS is not included in this list.

#### UK

Government is discussing compulsory testing of asylum seekers. Terrence Higgins Trust is launching a campaign against planned measures.

#### Switzerland

Members of parliament request compulsory testing of immigrants. Rejected by government.

#### Russia

The Public Health Commission of the Moscow Duma proposed the introduction of compulsory testing for various diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB) and for illegal drug use. This should apply to special target groups like drug users, sex workers, street children and homeless. Rejected after massive protests.



**Germany**

Elections in the Federal State of Hamburg brought the right wing party (Schill Partei) into power. After victory, representatives of the right wing proposed better screening policies for “dangerous” minority groups, like migrants and Au Pairs from the Ukraine. Rejected after massive protests.

**2004****New Zealand**

Press reports on planned introduction of compulsory testing of immigrants. Information minister confirms introduction of new screening policy.

*(January 30, The Advocate)*

Immigration service confirms that from early 2005, New Zealand will be undertaking HIV screening for migrants. Other expensive-to-treat conditions are part of the changes. Changes relating specifically to tuberculosis screening have already been implemented. A maximum of 20 HIV positive people will be accepted as Quota refugees per year. *(July 20, 2004)*

**El Salvador**

Existing residency restrictions repealed. *(March 2004)*

**Switzerland**

Press reports on public health authorities plans to introduce mandatory HIV testing of asylum seekers. *(January 2004)*

Public health authorities decide to improve VCT of asylum seekers. Testing will remain voluntary. *(June 2004)*

**global**

IOM/UNAIDS Statement on HIV/AIDS-related travel restrictions.

The statement includes strong recommendations against mandatory HIV testing and HIV related travel restrictions.

*(June 2004)*

**UK**

Government decides against compulsory testing of asylum seekers. *(July 2004)*

**USA**

In July 10 2004 Senator Kerry promised to repeal the existent travel restrictions if he gets elected as President of the United States. We like this idea but a change of the entry policy to the USA must be taken by the US congress.

We don't think that there will be a discussion about that after the re-election of George W. Bush. It remains a task of the global HIV community to address the discriminatory nature of these regulations and to fight for a change.

**2006****Canada**

Canadian activists did a great job during the preparations for the International AIDS Conference in Toronto by lobbying for a change of HIV related questions for short term visa applicants. Canada no longer requires people applying for a visa to enter Canada as a short term visitor to disclose known HIV infection on the visa application form. Due to the alteration of the law the participation of many PLWHA at the conference was secured.

Bern, München Dezember 2006/DH/PW



## If you're thinking of travelling A medical ABC for tourists <sup>1</sup>

Helmut Hartl

*Sun, sand, sea and sex – these are just a few of the words which people associate with vacations, but unfortunately so are diarrhoea, malaria or heat exhaustion. Here are a few health tips so that travelling can still be a pleasure even with a chronic illness or infection.*

You will need to obtain information in advance: about the countries you will be visiting, about the accommodation available, standards of hygiene, time-zone differences and climatic conditions. Before starting your travels, an AIDS service organisation or the Internet ([www.aidsmap.com](http://www.aidsmap.com)) can supply information about hospitals or doctors at your destination who have experience with HIV. The further away the destination is, the more difficult it is to obtain this information. An international vaccination document, which includes your blood group and any known allergies as well as the telephone number of your own doctor at home, is very useful in an emergency. The telephone number or the address of the local embassy can also help should there be a crisis. Travel health insurance to cover medical treatment both as an out-patient and in hospital, and also the costs of return transportation as an invalid, is a worthwhile investment.

<sup>1</sup> Many thanks to Mike Eggleton, Munich, who translated this text from German into English

Think about your antiretroviral therapy in good time and take a sufficient quantity with you. We are aware that this can be a problem: you should read more about this in this booklet. Please also remember to take medication – if outbreaks of herpes occur frequently, then it makes sense to have Aciclovir (cream or tablets) in your hand luggage. The same applies for fungus infections (take Fluconazol with you) or for bacterial infections (broad-band antibiotics).

Some illnesses can be avoided by the relevant vaccination; an appointment with your doctor, bringing your vaccination document and your own notes about previous vaccinations, will make matters easier. Vaccinations are recommended for those who are HIV-positive as well. The most important are vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus, polio and hepatitis A and B. There are some rare cases where vaccinations are compulsory for some countries (eg. vaccinations against meningitis, cholera).

Vaccination against yellow fever uses live vaccine and can cause serious problem for people with a weakened immune system. Please be sure that you clarify the position on this vaccination with your HIV doctor in good time. The vaccination for some African countries may only be carried out by specified vaccination centres. In certain countries a prophylaxis against malaria is necessary. Where and what is involved should be discussed with your doctor and an institute for tropical medicine.

Your travelling pharmacy should, as already mentioned above, contain antiviral and prophylactic medication in sufficient quantities - as much as is necessary, but not too much more. Because even slight injuries can carry a risk of infection,



material for dressing wounds (adhesive plaster, gauze bandages, perhaps a fever thermometer, pincers, scissors – a good Swiss army knife would do as well) and disinfectant creams (such as Povidonjod) are important. The travelling pharmacy can be made complete with medications for diarrhoea (eg. Loperamid or charcoal tablets), for pains and fever (eg. Paracetamol, Acetylsalicylsäure or Ibuprofen), for travel sickness (eg. Dimenhydrinat), and a broad-band antibiotic (eg. Ciprofloxacin, Azithromycin) as well as treatment for allergies (eg. Cetirizin, Loratidin) - these can also help against irritation caused by insect stings.

Travelling to distant countries imposes a strain upon the body, as do time zone differences, unfamiliar food and the necessary acclimatisation. It is also important to take consistent care regarding the hygiene of food and drinking water. If at all possible, drink only bottled mineral water and not tap water. Remember the old saying: If you can't boil it, cook it or peel it, forget it. Bathing in tropical waters is dangerous, as is walking barefoot.

Last but not least, please do not forget protection against the sun suitable for your destination (clothing, sun cream with the right sun block factor for your skin type) as well as insect repellent. In order to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, we recommend you bring the appropriate materials for sexual protection (eg. condoms and lubricant) with you from your home country.

Internet addresses with additional information:

[www.dtg.mwn.de](http://www.dtg.mwn.de) (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Tropenmedizin)

[www.crm.de](http://www.crm.de) (Centrum für Reisemedizin)

[www.gesundes-reisen.de](http://www.gesundes-reisen.de) (Tropeninstitut Hamburg)

[www.TravelMED.de](http://www.TravelMED.de)

## Tips for using the Quick Reference Advice on travelling with HIV

- The Quick Reference provides up-to-date **information on 193 countries**. If entry and residence regulations are not listed here, this means either that there are no up to date information available or despite our best efforts no information could be found.
- The column “**Entry regulations**” gives information on the current provisions for a tourist stay of around one month, at most three months, in length. Luckily, only very few of the countries with a strong tourism sector impose complete bans on people with HIV/AIDS entering the country.
- The column “**Residence regulations**” refers to longer-term stays (usually longer than three months), often associated with permission to study to work or the wish to settle in the country. Here, more than 62% of the countries we have information about have passed restrictive legislation.
- The column “**Notes**” contains supplementary information, and sometimes indications of contradictory information received from different sources. Further information on these issues can be found in the “**Sourcebook**”.
- In general, the following point applies to entering countries with ambiguous or restrictive regulations: as long as HIV-positive status does not become known, there will be no serious problems for a tourist. However, if someone is suspected of being HIV positive, or if the authorities have



concrete reasons to believe they are, entry may be refused (this applies to, for example, the USA and China). Badges such as the Red Ribbon or other indications should not be worn when entering the country.

- For people taking medication for HIV, this need for discretion creates a very real problem, since they have to carry their medication with them. We would recommend repackaging the drugs in different containers.
- Depending on the circumstances, it may be worthwhile taking along a doctor's certificate (in English) which shows that the holder is reliant on the medication and that it has been prescribed by the doctor. A note on dosage may also be helpful in case any difficulties arise at the border.
- A further aspect to be borne in mind is the vaccination requirements for some countries. For people with HIV and AIDS, some of these vaccinations are unproblematic, whereas others present health risks (e.g. the yellow fever vaccination). This gave reason to included regulations on yellow fever vaccination in this booklet. It is advisable always to discuss these issues beforehand with the doctor or a vaccination advice centre (e.g. a tropical medicine institute).

## Key to the symbols used in the table

### Notes

- (#) The different sources we used sometimes gave ambiguous or contradictory information, and such cases are marked (#) in the final column of the table. In these cases, we recommend

studying the sources in more detail using the “*Sourcebook*”, and working with the person seeking advice to reach an assessment that takes into account her or his specific circumstances.

### Sources

The last column of the table names the sources of the information. Individual references to sources are only given in other columns if the information differs from one source to another.

- 1) Information provided by the country's embassy in Germany
- 2) Information provided by the German Embassy in the country
- 3) Aids Info Docu Schweiz. Source: Eidgenössisches Departement für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten, Berne/CH DP VI/Sektion konsularischer Schutz, 15 March 2000. See <http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration>
- 4) US State Department's homepage; Travel Publications 2005-2006 version; see: [http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/brochures/brochures\\_1229.html](http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/brochures/brochures_1229.html)
- 5) Andrew Doupe, “AIDS and Human Rights: Time for an Empowered Response”, Unpublished Masters Thesis in Public International Law, Rijks Universiteit, Leiden, 12 September 1997
- 6) Information from an NGO active in the country concerned
- 7) News Channels, Press Releases etc.
- 8) NAM ([www.aidsmap.com](http://www.aidsmap.com))



Country	Entry regulations	Residence regulations	Notes	Source/s
<b>Afghanistan</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Albania</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1; 2
<b>Algeria</b>	No information about regulations for short term stays	Citizens returning from work abroad and members of the armed forces will be required to take an HIV test.		8
<b>Angola</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>	HIV test required for all foreigners applying for work visas and residence permits. The Consular Office of the Embassy of Angola has the right to request additional information, if necessary. <b>(4)</b>	International Certificate of Vaccination required on entrance. Certificate must show inoculations against yellow fever <b>(4)</b>	2, <b>(4)</b> , #
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Argentina</b>	No restrictions for stays up to 3 months (tourists)	A doctor's certificate must be presented when applying for permanent residence	Mandatory monitoring of immigrants falling sick <b>(2; 5)</b> ; HIV screening is included in the health control of immigrants. Foreigners suffering from diseases that reduce their ability to work will not be admitted on a temporary or permanent residence permit <b>(8)</b>	2; 5; 8
<b>Armenia</b>	Entry prohibited for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b>	People falling sick are deported <b>(1)</b>	Legislation being prepared. HIV testing at the border is planned <b>(1)</b>	1; 2 <b>(#)</b>
<b>Aruba</b>	No restrictions for tourists	HIV test required for intending immigrants.		4



<b>Australia</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(2, 3, 6)</b>	HIV testing for foreign nationals (from age 15) wishing to settle in Australia <b>(2, 3, 6)</b> For short business or tourism visits, travellers must sign a declaration of good health. Those who are unable to sign must provide details of any health problems. It is unlikely that those with HIV will be denied entry for short visits, but each case is considered on its merits <b>(8, 6)</b>	Residence permit for people with HIV and AIDS only when certain criteria apply <b>(2, 3, 6)</b> It can happen that the immigration authorities request from travellers who are recipients of a pension an explanation why they are on pension and if there are any health concerns involved. This applies to young travellers on pensions <b>(6)</b>	2; 3; 6; 8 #
<b>Austria</b>	There are no specific entry or residence regulations for people with HIV/AIDS. Neither a medical certificate nor an HIV test result is required when entering the country. Foreigners with a known HIV infection are not subject to specific residence regulations. There are no regulations regarding the control, deportation or expulsion of those concerned.	Foreigners applying for a residence permit for more than 6 months are required to provide a health certificate as of January 1, 2003. The health certificate must include tests on the following conditions: HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, leprosy, cholera, polio, typhus, dysentery, diphtheria, hepatitis. <b>(1)</b> The regulations only concern migrants who apply for a residence permit for the first time. The applicant has to pay for the required tests (ca. 500 € in Austria) <b>(6)</b>	The health certificate required covers the following conditions: Tuberculosis, requiring medical treatment and monitoring; leprosy, cholera, polio, paratyphus, pestilence, dysentery, typhus, hepatitis A, B, C, D, G, diphtheria and pertussis. HIV/AIDS is not included in this list. <b>(1)</b> The new legalisation comes into effect on January 1st, 2003. The details of the decree have not been published yet. Precise indications on the way these regulations are implemented in practice can not be made yet. EU citizens are excepted. <b>(6)</b>	1; 6; #
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2



<b>Bahamas</b>	The Ministry of Health recommended that HIV-positive people should not be allowed to enter the country.		We don't know if this recommendation does have any effects on PLWHA wanting to enter the country.	8
<b>Bahrain</b>	No restrictions for tourists	HIV testing for foreign nationals wishing to work in the country <b>(3)</b>	Locally performed HIV test required for residence permit. <b>(4)</b>	4; 3
<b>Bangladesh</b>	No HIV testing on entry <b>(2; 6)</b>	Expulsion if HIV-positive status becomes known possible <b>(2; 6)</b>		2; 6
<b>Barbados</b>	At present, no restrictions for holiday trips.	A medical examination is required for a long-term stay, or for a work permit.	It is unlikely that an HIV-positive person would be allowed into the country on a long-term basis.	8
<b>Belgium</b>	The information we have is contradictory. No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS if they come from the European Union	Non-EU citizens (if an entry visa is required) must present a health certificate including an HIV test result. This regulation applies to people coming to study, take up work placements, enter employment and for other long-term stays <b>(2)</b> Students: To obtain a residence permit to study for longer than three months a medical exam is required. HIV test is not included. Practically every student will be offered an HIV test on arrival. Refugees: No special rules apply. Practically the HIV test is not rare. Residency shall not be denied due to public health or national security reasons (Art. 52 law of 15.12.1980) <b>(6)</b>	No visas granted to people tested HIV positive. <b>(2)</b> We did not succeed to verify the contradictory information given to us. We are going to present new information coming in on our website at <a href="http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration">www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration</a> as soon as possible.	2, 6, <b>(#)</b>



<b>Belize</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(3)</b>	HIV test required for those seeking residency; U.S. test accepted if within 3 months of visit <b>(4)</b>	This applies for US nationals. We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries are accepted.	3; 4
<b>Belarus</b>	No restriction for tourist stays up to three months.	Duty to notify authorities of HIV infection; HIV testing for stays longer than three months.		1
<b>Benin</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing for longer-term stays	Permission to enter is granted at the discretion of the officer dealing with the application (2); Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Bolivia</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required when applying for a work permit for stays of 90 days or more.		2; 3, 4
<b>Bosnia Herzegovina</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>	Foreign nationals wishing to settle must present a negative HIV test result <b>(3)</b>		2; 3; <b>(#)</b>
<b>Botswana</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS	HIV testing for students beginning their course		2
<b>Brazil</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
<b>Brunei</b>	No testing for short-term tourist stays. However, entry prohibited for people known to be HIV positive <b>(2)</b>	HIV testing for students and employees applying for a work and residence permit <b>(2)</b> HIV test required for work permits; tests taken in the US are not accepted <b>(4)</b>	Expulsion if HIV infection is proved; immediate duty to notify authorities <b>(2)</b>  Tests taken in the US are not accepted. We don't know if this also applies to tests taken in other countries than the US.	2, 4



<b>Bulgaria</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required for foreign nationals wishing to remain in the country for longer than 30 days	Also applies to: students, employees, Bulgarians who have been abroad for longer than 30 days, those wishing to marry. Tests carried out in Bulgaria; cost approx. \$ 60	3, 4
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		Proof of compulsory yellow fever immunisation needed and cholera vaccination recommended <b>(4)</b> .	2
<b>Burundi</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		Proof of required yellow fever immunisation and vaccination required. <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Cambodia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Cameroon</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever and cholera immunisations are required <b>(4)</b>	2



<b>Canada</b>	<p>No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(2)</b></p> <p>Canada does NOT require people applying for a visa to enter Canada as a short term visitor to disclose known HIV infection on the visa application form. Canada does NOT routinely impose mandatory HIV testing on short-term visitors, nor does it categorically bar visitors based on their HIV-positive status. <b>(6)</b></p>	<p>All foreigners intending to stay in Canada for more than 6 months have to get tested for HIV. <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p>Starting from January 15, 2002 an HIV test is obligatory part of the medical routine checks. The majority of HIV positive foreigners won't have access to a residence permit anymore. <b>(6)</b></p>	<p>HIV-positive refugees, as well as HIV-positive relatives of persons with a residence permit are allowed to enter Canada <b>(6)</b>.</p> <p>HIV-positive status does NOT prevent a person from visiting Canada, but for the rare and exceptional circumstance where the person's health condition is such that they are assessed as likely to require health and social services, during their stay in Canada, that will create an excessive demand on Canada 's public system (e.g., hospitalisation). This is the same standard applicable to all persons. <b>(6)</b></p> <p>Additional information:  <a href="http://www.aidslaw.ca/Maincontent/issues/immigration.htm">http://www.aidslaw.ca/Maincontent/issues/immigration.htm</a></p>	1, 2; 6;
<b>Cape Verde Islands</b>	No information			
<b>Central African Republic</b>	No information about regulations for short term stays	Medical report, including HIV test, required for study, residency, and work permits: U.S. test accepted;	This applies to US nationals. We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries are accepted. Yellow fever immunisation required.	4
<b>Chad</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Chile</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing <b>(2)</b>	HIV testing possible for foreign students and migrant workers <b>(5)</b>		2; 5 (#)



<b>China</b>	A health declaration must be presented on entry <b>(2)</b>	HIV testing required for a long-term visa (1 year) to be granted <b>(3)</b> Foreigners who want to stay longer than six months need to show an HIV test <b>(4)</b>	Forms for the health declaration are given out at the border <b>(2)</b> The health declaration form is distributed before border crossing (by flight attendants when arriving by air). Entry is denied to people declaring themselves HIV-positive. Anybody admitting an existing HIV-infection in the health declaration is denied entry to China and deported to the country of origin with the next available flight. <b>(6)</b> If applicant is HIV positive, entry not permitted for any purpose. <b>(4)</b>	2; 3; 4; 6 <b>(#)</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	No information for short-term tourist stays	On entry, an “international health certificate” must be presented. This applies to all persons needing a visa – in particular students, immigrants and refugees <b>(1)</b> Foreign nationals wishing to settle temporarily or permanently must present papers certifying that they are HIV negative <b>(3)</b>	Proven HIV infection has a negative impact on applications to the authorities for visa renewal <b>(1)</b>	1; 3; 6
<b>Comoros</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Congo (Brazzaville)</b>	No information		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination is required for entry <b>(4)</b> Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	



<b>Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required for entry <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Costa Rica</b>	No restrictions for short-term stays. No HIV testing <b>(2)</b>	HIV tests for intending immigrants and on applying for longer-term residence <b>(5)</b>	We received information that the government plans to tighten up its regulations. All new information will be published on our webpage as soon as they are confirmed. Please check <a href="http://www.eatg.org/hivtravel">www.eatg.org/hivtravel</a>	2; 5; <b>(#)</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2
<b>Cuba</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Students wishing to obtain a study grant for Cuba must undergo testing <b>(2)</b> HIV tests required for foreign nationals who want to remain in Cuba longer than 3 months. Cubans returning to the country from “endemic regions” are tested <b>(3)</b> HIV test required for those staying longer than 90 days. <b>(4)</b>	Deportation is only possible in cases where a foreign national has committed an offence, that is, has knowingly or recklessly passed on the virus <b>(2)</b> People testing HIV positive are expelled <b>(3)</b>	2; 3; 4 <b>(#)</b>



<b>Cyprus</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	Foreign nationals applying for a residence permit for work or study must undergo a Health Ministry medical examination to confirm there is no infection with HIV, hepatitis B/C or syphilis <b>(1)</b> HIV, hepatitis B, syphilis, and tuberculosis tests (part of a medical examination) required for work or study permits. <b>(4)</b>	If the result of the examination is positive, no residence permit is granted <b>(1)</b> The only exceptions are for diplomatic personnel and high-ranking company employees <b>(3)</b>	1; 2; 3, 4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
<b>Denmark</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
<b>Djibouti</b>	No information		Proof of yellow fever immunisation also required <b>(4)</b> Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required for foreign nationals wishing to settle, to study or to work <b>(2, 3)</b> HIV test required for residence permit. US test not accepted <b>(4)</b>	Tests taken in the US are not accepted. We don't know if this also applies to tests taken in other countries than the US.	2; 3; 4
<b>Dubai</b>	No information			
<b>Ecuador</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Foreign nationals applying for longer-term residence must normally present an HIV test result		2



<b>Egypt</b>	No HIV testing for stays up to 3 months (tourists) <b>(2; 3)</b>	HIV test required for study and work permits. Dependents are no longer exempt - spouses must also get tested, as well as any children aged 15 or older. <b>(4)</b> Foreign defence contractors at Egyptian military establishments must produce an HIV test certificate. <b>(8)</b>	If the test result is positive, no residence or work permit will be granted <b>(2); (3)</b>	2; 3; 4, 8
<b>El Salvador</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1; 2)</b>	March 22, 2004: The General Direction of Migration and Alienage has repealed existing regulations requiring HIV testing for temporary and permanent residence permit applicants (Rita Estrada de Marín, Asistente Director General de Migración y Extranjería, El Salvador, by e-mail (July 2004)	HIV test required for multiple-entry visas and residence permits; U.S. test not accepted. <b>(4)</b> .  The provided information is contradictory. El Salvador was supposed to have repealed its existing restrictions. For latest information look at <a href="http://www.eatg.org/hivtravel">www.eatg.org/hivtravel</a>	1; 2; 4 <b>(#)</b>
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	No information		Yellow fever vaccination required (4) Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Eritrea</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>	All long-term residents, regardless of their citizenship, must obtain an exit visa before departure. May be subject to HIV testing upon arrival <b>(4)</b>	We don't know how these regulations apply in practice	2, 4, #
<b>Estonia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1; 2)</b>			1; 2
<b>Ethiopia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever immunisation is recommended <b>(4)</b>	2



<b>Fiji</b>	No entry for people with HIV and AIDS	HIV testing required for stays exceeding 6 months. <b>(4)</b>		6, 4
<b>Finland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1; 2)</b>		Persons who knowingly spread the HIV virus may be deported <b>(2)</b>	1; 2; 6; <b>(#)</b>
<b>France</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1; 2
<b>Gabon</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Gambia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS	The Embassy has no information on whether foreign nationals known to be HIV positive are subject to special residence regulations, nor whether there are provisions for such groups to be monitored, deported or expelled	Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Georgia</b>	No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	All foreigners staying longer than one month are required to provide evidence of their HIV status, provided that the test certification was issued at least 30 days before arrival <b>(8)</b>	The situation in Georgia is unclear; responses to our questions were contradictory	2; 8 <b>(#)</b>



<b>Germany (Bavaria)</b>	No specific regulations for people with HIV and AIDS. On issuing the visa for a longterm stay (that means longer than three months) the permit of the single federal state or the responsible department for foreigners (Ausländerbehörde) is necessary. (Federal Ministry of the Interior)	“It is in the discretion of the local departments for foreigners to ask for medical certificates that exclude an active tuberculosis, an infectious Lues or an HIV infection” (Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior)	In Bavaria a residence permit can be denied in case of an HIV infection. Exceptions apply for marriages with German nationals and other important affairs.	2;
<b>Ghana</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b>		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that “any person who appears unwell may be tested, if the test result is positive, entry in the UK may be denied”. <b>(4)</b> Private agencies recruiting personnel from so called developing countries for jobs in the health system frequently ask for an HIV test. Tests are made in the home countries. If they are denied, the recruitment cannot take place. <b>(6)</b>	1; 6
<b>Greece</b>	No special regulations for EU citizens with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>	HIV testing for foreign nationals wishing to work in Greece. Health checks on applicants for residence permits of 3 months or more <b>(2); (3)</b>		2; 3; <b>(#)</b>



<b>Grenada</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Guatemala</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b>	Foreign nationals remaining in the country for a longer period must undergo testing for HIV and AIDS <b>(5)</b>		1; 5; 6
<b>Guinea</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		International Vaccination record showing current yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry		Visa application form may include questions relating to communicable diseases	2
<b>Guyana</b>	Currently no relevant information		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that HIV testing is required for foreign nationals wishing to remain longer than 3 months. Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Haiti</b>	No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Honduras</b>	No restrictions for tourist stays, no doctor's certificate, no HIV testing required <b>(2)</b>	Special regulations for people wishing to settle in Honduras <b>(3)</b>	A medical certificate is part of the visa requirement for those wishing to travel or work <b>(8)</b>	2; 3; 8 <b>(#)</b>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	No HIV testing on entry	Intending immigrants must undergo HIV and AIDS testing		5; <b>(#)</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	HIV test required for persons staying longer than 1 year. <b>(4)</b>	Special provisions apply to diplomatic and consular personnel. The HIV test result is checked by the relevant authorities at the border <b>(3)</b>	4; 3



<b>Iceland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry	All foreign nationals applying for a residence permit must be examined by a doctor	If a communicable disease is discovered, the person immediately enters the Icelandic health care system	2
<b>India</b>	No HIV testing for short-term tourist stays (up to one year). People with HIV whose status is known are not granted visas <b>(1)</b> (#)	Our information is contradictory: "Foreigners, including students, do not have to undergo mandatory HIV testing in India. The former regulations were repealed on September 29, 2002, by the Health and Family Welfare Minister Shatrughan Sinha" <b>(7)</b> . HIV testing required for anyone wishing to remain longer than 1 year in India. Under no circumstances will people with HIV/AIDS be granted a visa for India. The test has to be performed in one of the laboratories mentioned on a special list. These regulations apply to all persons between the ages of 18 and 70 years. <b>(1)</b> This also affects foreign students studying in India. HIV positive people and people refusing to take the test are being deported. <b>(3)</b> HIV test required for all students and anyone over 18 staying 1 year or more; U.S. test from well-known lab accepted <b>(4)</b> .	The Health and Family Welfare Minister Shatrughan Sinha is quoted as having said: "Experts had the opinion that mandatory HIV testing of foreigners/foreign students is contrary to recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO)." <b>(7)</b>  Previously, the test was required as part of the foreigner registration process for persons intending to stay longer than 6 months in India. Apparently this regulation was changed already in September (2002), but it may take some time for the relevant authorities to catch up. It is also perfectly possible that different Indian authorities will give you different answers <b>(6)</b>  The current information about the situation in India is unclear and contradictory. It was supposed that India had repealed its existing restrictions.	1; 3; 7; 6, (4),(#)



<b>Indonesia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>			2;
<b>Iran</b>	No restrictions for tourist and business stays up to 3 months	Foreign nationals applying for a work or residence permit must present a negative HIV test result		2; 3
<b>Iraq</b>	Entry prohibited for people with HIV. HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	The HIV test is carried out on a blood sample directly at the border. Foreign nationals pay 50 US \$, Iraqis 1,000 IRD. Travellers are advised to bring their own sterile needles with them <b>(3)</b>	Anyone affected is expelled immediately <b>(2)</b> The Iraqi government is currently reviewing entry requirements. Iraq requires HIV test results for residence/exit permits. <b>(4)</b>	2; 3; 4
<b>Ireland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2; 6
<b>Israel</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b>	Immigrants wishing to acquire citizenship by settling in Israel on the basis of their ethnic origin must undergo testing <b>(1, 3)</b> HIV testing required for foreign workers <b>(4)</b>	Anyone affected must purchase a health insurance policy <b>(1, 3)</b> Ministry of Interior reserves the right to deny entry to aliens claiming to be HIV positive <b>(4)</b>	1; 3; 4 (#)
<b>Italy</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1
<b>Ivory Coast</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		An international health certificate showing current yellow fever immunisation is required for entry into Côte D'Ivoire <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Jamaica</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS	Foreign nationals with proven HIV-positive status are not subject to any special residence regulations	There are no provisions for checks or for the deportation or expulsion of groups affected	6



<b>Japan</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
<b>Jordan</b>	No restrictions for tourist stays up to 30 days <b>(3)</b>	For a stay longer than 30 days, a medical examination by a Health Ministry laboratory is obligatory. In the case of a positive test result, the applicant must leave the country within a short space of time <b>(3)</b>	There are contradictory statements concerning the period of time when a test is obligatory. According to the US State Department, HIV testing required for stays exceeding 6 months. <b>(4)</b>	3; 2; 4 <b>(#)</b>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(2)</b>	Applications for a work permit or a permanent residence permit (3 months or more) must be accompanied by a negative HIV test result <b>(2; 3)</b> All visitors who plan to stay more than 30 days must also present to the Office of Visas and Registration (OVIR) within 30 days of arrival a certificate indicating a negative HIV test conducted no more than 1 month before registration. <b>(4)</b>	It is advisable to take along a certified copy of the test result certificate (in Russian) to avoid having to undergo an HIV test in Kazakhstan, which in some cases has to be repeated every three months <b>(2)</b>	2; 3; 4
<b>Kenya</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1; 2)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever immunisation may be requested. <b>(4)</b>	1; 2
<b>Kirghizia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that HIV tests are requested for foreign Nationals wishing to stay longer than 2 months	2
<b>Kiribati</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	



<b>Korea (North)</b>	Officially, no legal provisions relating to the entry of people with HIV and AIDS		Anyone whose HIV-positive status becomes known is send back to her/his country of origin. The reason given for this is the lack of experience with HIV/AIDS and the lack of treatment options	1
<b>Korea (South)</b>	People with HIV are not permitted to enter the country. However, for a stay of up to 3 months there is no duty of proof (for those visitors who do not require a visa). No checks at the border <b>(2)</b>	Special protective measures may apply, especially to public performers (dancers, singers, musicians, etc.) who remain in the country for more than 90 days without their spouses <b>(3)</b>	Anyone whose HIV-positive status becomes known is expelled <b>(3)</b>	2; 3; 4
<b>Kuwait</b>	For visitors or business travellers no HIV testing is required. This means that entry is also possible for people with HIV	The visa application for a long-term stay requires a doctor's certificate. In cases of HIV infection, no visa is granted <b>(2, 3)</b> To get a work visa a complete physical examination for contagious or disabling diseases (including HIV, Viral Hepatitis B, and Viral Hepatitis C) is required. U.S. test results accepted <b>(4)</b>	If an HIV infection or HIV-related illness becomes known, the residence permit is withdrawn. The person involved is obliged to leave Kuwait, or is deported <b>(2, 3)</b> If tested positive for any disabling disease, entry is denied or foreign national may face deportation <b>(4)</b>	2; 3; 4
<b>Laos</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Latvia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that every person applying for a residence permit has to take the HIV test. <b>(4)</b>	2



<b>Lebanon</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV test result required for foreign nationals wishing to pursue paid employment <b>(3)</b> HIV test required for those seeking residence permits; U.S. test is accepted. <b>(4)</b>	In cases of doubt, the HIV test must be repeated in Lebanon. <b>(3)</b> We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries (than the US) are accepted.	3; 4
<b>Lesotho</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence of people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry		Decisions on entry into Lesotho are at the discretion of the border police. However, no medical checks are carried out	2
<b>Liberia</b>	No information		Evidence of a yellow fever vaccination required. (4) Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Libya</b>	No restrictions for short stays <b>(2)</b>	For longer stays, where a residence permit becomes necessary, HIV testing is obligatory. HIV testing must also be undergone when renewing the residence permit <b>(2)</b>	In cases of proven HIV infection, foreign nationals must leave the country immediately, or are not allowed to enter in the first place <b>(2)</b> The Health Minister is entitled to have people with AIDS deported <b>(3)</b>	2; 3
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
<b>Lithuania</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1; 2)</b>	Visitors may be subject to HIV testing to obtain residence permit (U.S. results accepted). <b>(4)</b>		1; 2; 4; <b>(#)</b>



<b>Luxembourg</b>	Luxembourg law allows entry to be denied on health grounds. However, there are no special legal provisions for the entry of people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2
<b>Macedonia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			6
<b>Madagascar</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Malawi</b>	German nationals do not require a health certificate to enter Malawi	Even for longer stays and applications for residence rights, no health certificate is normally required		2
<b>Malaysia</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Medical exam required for work permits. U.S. test sometimes accepted. Foreign workers must undergo full medical check-up (HIV, hepatitis, DRL, drug abuse, and pregnancy) within one month of arrival and on a yearly basis <b>(4)</b>	Special provisions for domestic staff and construction workers from developing countries (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines); denial of permission to enter, or expulsion, if the HIV test result is positive <b>(3)</b>	2; 3; 4
<b>Maldives</b>	Tourists entering the country with a valid one-month-visa are not asked for any illnesses and underlay no restrictions. <b>(2)</b>	Special residence regulations do not exist. <b>(2)</b> Long-term visitors are required to undergo an HIV test in the Maldives Islands. <b>(8)</b>	Travellers need a yellow fever immunisation if they are arriving from an infected area <b>(4)</b> .	2, 8 #



<b>Mali</b>	No entry restrictions for HIV-positive persons.		Yellow fever vaccination is required. This is not recommended in immune compromised individuals.	8
<b>Malta</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 30 days)	Health certificate required if arriving from infected areas. HIV test may be required for visits over 30 days, U.S. test accepted.	We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries (than the US) are accepted.	4
<b>Mauritania</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>		Evidence of a yellow fever vaccination required. (4)	2
<b>Mauritius</b>	Currently no relevant information		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that HIV tests are required for foreign nationals wanting to work or to apply for permanent residence <b>(4)</b> . Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	4
<b>Mexico</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry	For longer stays, it is advisable to take along a doctor's recommendation, so as to ensure the best possible care	The principle of non-discrimination means there are no checks. HIV and AIDS are not grounds for expulsion. In Mexico, expulsion is only possible in cases of gross misdemeanour	1
<b>Micronesia</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 30 days)	Health certificate may be required if travelling from infected area. HIV test required if staying over 90 days; U.S. test is accepted.	We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries (than the US) are accepted.	4



<b>Moldavia</b>	Foreign nationals with HIV and AIDS are not permitted to enter Moldavia. On entry a doctor's certificate is required, although not for tourists <b>(2)</b>	HIV test required for persons staying over 90 days; U.S. tests results sometimes accepted. <b>(4)</b> Foreign students must, additionally, undergo an examination by the Moldavian health services. A certificate of this type is also necessary if a foreign national wishes to marry in Moldavia <b>(2)</b>	An employee working for a NGO in Moldavia told us by Email in January 2003 that this regulations wouldn't apply in practice <b>(6)</b>	2; 4, 6 #
<b>Monaco</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV test on entry			2
<b>Mongolia</b>	By law, an HIV test result is required on entry. In reality, however, it seems that the authorities fail to apply this law <b>(2)</b>	After entering the country foreign nationals are subject to mandatory HIV testing, which is repeated after some months. Sterile needles may be brought along <b>(3)</b>		2; 3
<b>Montenegro</b>	Currently no relevant information		Yugoslav nationals returning to their country needed to take an HIV test <b>(2)</b> . There were no regulations for people with HIV and AIDS upon entering or staying in former Yugoslavia <b>(2)</b> . The law applied to former Yugoslavia. We don't know about the current situation in Montenegro. Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	



<b>Montserrat</b>	Currently no relevant information		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that HIV testing is required for university students and for applications for work and residence permits. There were no restrictions for short term tourist stays <b>(4)</b> . Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	4
<b>Morocco</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1
<b>Mozambique</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Myanmar (Burma)</b>	No HIV testing on entry	No special residence regulations for foreign nationals with HIV are known of		2
<b>Namibia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	It cannot be guaranteed that foreign nationals wishing to settle in Namibia will not have to be tested for HIV <b>(5)</b>		2; 5, #
<b>Nauru</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Nepal</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>		Some foreign visitors with HIV have reportedly been deported <b>(8)</b> .	2, 8 #
<b>Netherlands</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2



<b>New Zealand</b>	No restrictions for stays of up to 1 year. <b>(1)</b> No restrictions for short-term tourist stays up to 3 months <b>(2)</b>	From early 2005, New Zealand will be undertaking HIV screening for migrants. This decision has been made as part of a comprehensive review of New Zealand's health screening requirements. The full set of changes, including screening for HIV, and a wider and updated set of tests for other expensive-to-treat conditions, will be implemented in early 2005, for people seeking to be in New Zealand for longer than 12 months. <b>(1)</b>	HIV screening will also be carried out for people proposed for the Refugee Quota program. A maximum of 20 HIV positive people will be accepted as Quota refugees any year <b>(1)</b> . While HIV-positive people may not, prima facie, meet the definition of "acceptable standard of health", waivers of this requirement will be available for family members of New Zealand citizens and residents, and for refugees. <b>(1)</b>	1; 2; <b>(#)</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays up to 3 months	For stays longer than 3 months, the residence permit must be renewed at the immigration authority. A doctor's certificate is required for this	Only in exceptional cases are HIV-positive persons granted permission for a longer stay	2
<b>Niger</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>		International vaccination certificate for yellow fever mandatory and cholera vaccination is recommended. <b>(4)</b>	2
<b>Nigeria</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	Immigration officers may refuse entry to any foreigners who are undesirable for medical reasons. Also, immigration officers may refuse entry to any foreigners living with HIV, whose home country would apply restrictions to Nigerian nationals. <b>(8)</b>		2, 8 (#)



<b>Norway</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry	Persons remaining in Norway for longer than 3 months are offered a tuberculosis test and an HIV test, in order to arrange for any necessary treatment as fast as possible		1
<b>Oman</b>	No clear information on whether HIV testing is required for tourists. Persons whose HIV-positive status becomes known are immediately deported <b>(1)</b>	Compulsory testing on entry for foreign nationals wishing to settle in Oman <b>(3)</b> HIV test required for work permits. U.S. test not accepted <b>(4)</b>	Proof of yellow fever immunisation required if entering from infected area <b>(4)</b>	1; 3; 4
<b>Pakistan</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	A medical examination for HIV/AIDS is necessary for - returning nationals - refugees - applications for longer-term stays <b>(5)</b>		2; 5 <b>(#)</b>
<b>Panama</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	An HIV test certificate is required for foreign nationals wishing to remain longer than 1 year <b>(3)</b> HIV test required for persons adjusting visa status while in Panama. <b>(4)</b>	The test result must be certified by the Panama Consulate or the diplomatic representation of Panama. The validity of the certificate is limited to 2 months. HIV-positive people are refused entry <b>(3)</b>	3; 4
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required when applying for a work permit	A work permit is only granted if a negative HIV test result can be presented	3



<b>Paraguay</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	Anyone entering Paraguay with the intention of taking up permanent residence there is obliged to undergo an HIV test at the regional medical laboratory <b>(2)</b> HIV testing required for residency <b>(4)</b>	No residence permit is granted if the HIV test result is positive	2, 4; #
<b>Peru</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1)</b>		Those wishing to obtain a Peruvian marriage certificate are required to take an HIV test. <b>(8)</b>	1, 8
<b>Philippines</b>	No restriction for short-term tourist stays (up to 6 months). No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	Foreigners who want to settle permanently need to show a negative test result. This also applies to visitors wishing to renew an existing visa <b>(3)</b>	There are special provisions for the employees of diplomatic and consular representations and of international bodies <b>(3)</b>	2; 3
<b>Poland</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Applications for a longer stay require a medical examination for HIV and AIDS <b>(5)</b>		2; 5
<b>Portugal</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2
<b>Qatar</b>	No HIV testing on entry. However, people whose HIV-positive status is known to the authorities are refused entry <b>(2)</b>	Applicants for a work or residence permit must present a negative HIV test certificate (dated no earlier than six months previously) <b>(3)</b> HIV test required for persons seeking residence permits and visitors staying longer than 1 month; U.S. tests results not accepted. <b>(4)</b>	Immediate deportation of tourists and business travellers if an HIV-related illness is discovered <b>(2)</b>	2; 3; 4



<b>Rumania</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Russian Federation</b>	HIV-positive people are not permitted to enter the Russian Federation. For short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months) no HIV testing is required on entry	For longer stays (more than 3 months), for students and for foreign employees, an HIV test result and/or a doctor's certificate must be presented (2,3) HIV test certificate required for anyone staying over 3 months (4)	Foreign nationals found to be HIV positive are regularly expelled. Foreign employees must prove at regular intervals (once a year) that they are not infected with HIV	2; 3; 4
<b>Rwanda</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry (1; 2; 6)	In the case of serious illness, e.g. AIDS, residence permission can be refused (4)	Proof of yellow fever immunisation required (4)	1; 2; 3; 6 (#)
<b>Samoa</b>	No information on short term stays	Anyone applying for work, study or staying more than 12 months must submit a medical report (may include HIV testing).	Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	4
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	No information			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not a holiday destination. HIV testing on entry. HIV-positive foreign nationals are expelled (2)	The authorities require HIV testing before residence permits will be renewed (3) HIV testing required for work permits; U.S. test results sometimes accepted and must be taken within 3 months of application (4)		2; 3, 4
<b>Senegal</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2



<b>Serbia</b>	There are no special laws and regulations for people with HIV and AIDS upon entering or staying in the country <b>(2)</b> .	Yugoslav nationals returning to their country need to take an HIV test <b>(2)</b> .	The law applied to former Yugoslavia. Legal alterations might have taken place due to the political changes	2; 5
<b>Seychelles</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(6)</b>	Foreigners who plan to work need a medical check-up that includes an HIV test. <b>(3)</b>	Medical exam, including HIV test, performed upon arrival for work permits; U.S. test not accepted. <b>(4)</b> The law states that foreigners are undesirable if they are carrying infections they are capable of infecting other people with <b>(8)</b>	3; 4; 6, 8
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Singapore</b>	No restriction for short-term tourist stays (up to 6 months). No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	Obligatory HIV testing when applying for work permits. The main group targeted is foreign domestic staff employed in Singapore. Foreign nationals with AIDS or who are HIV positive are expelled <b>(3)</b> As of the year 2000, HIV-positive foreign spouses of Singaporeans are allowed to remain in Singapore and are therefore the exception to immigration laws pertaining to HIV status of foreigners. <b>(6)</b>	People who intend to work in Singapore or to live there for more than 6 months are required to pass a medical examination. The medical exam includes a general physical check-up, a chest x-ray and a test for HIV, Those who are found to have active tuberculosis or an HIV infection will not be granted employment passes, long-term immigration passes or permanent residency. As of the 1st of March 2000, a medical exam will be required of new applicants as well as of those applying for renewal of their passes. <b>(7)</b>	2, 3, 6, 7



<b>Slovak Republic</b>	No separate entry and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing or doctor's certificate required on entry <b>(1)</b>	Foreign nationals applying for a long-term stay must prove that they are not suffering from a communicable disease. <b>(2)</b> If a communicable disease is discovered, the application for long-term residence will be refused <b>(2)</b> HIV test required for long-term residence permit <b>(4)</b> .	The test must be carried out at one of the three Slovakian university hospitals (Bratislava, Martin or Kosice) <b>(3)</b> A health certificate is required when applying for a work permit. The certificate includes HIV, hepatitis, syphilis and other STDs. In some cases, applications of people who tested positive were denied. People who want to stay in Slovakia for more than three months without working have the possibility to leave the country for a couple of days after 3 months. When re-entering, the 3-month visa will again be granted. <b>(6)</b>	1; 2, 3, 4, 6
<b>Slovenia</b>	No health checks for tourist stays up to 3 months	For stays requiring a visa, a doctor's certificate must be presented	The Embassy did not answer the question whether the health check had negative implications for the treatment of people with HIV and AIDS	2
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	If it becomes known at the border that the person has a communicable disease, entry can be refused			1
<b>Somalia</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>South Africa</b>	No restrictions for HIV-positive tourists. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1; 2)</b>	HIV test required for all mine workers; U.S. test sometimes accepted. <b>(4)</b>		4; 1 (#); 2



<b>Spain</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(3)</b>		A special medical certificate is required proving that no communicable disease is present <b>(3)</b>	3
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	At the Sri Lankan border no questions about HIV test results or AIDS are asked. There are also no special entry regulations for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b>		However, “Aids Info Docu” reports that in cases where an HIV infection is suspected, foreign nationals may be refused entry <b>(3)</b>	2; 3; <b>(#)</b>
<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays.	HIV test required for persons seeking residence/study/work permits; U.S. test results sometimes accepted.		4
<b>St. Lucia</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	HIV test required for persons seeking residence permits; U.S. tests results accepted.	We don’t know if tests for other nationals and from other countries (than the US) are accepted.	4
<b>Sudan</b>	People with HIV are not granted a visa and are not permitted to enter Sudan. To obtain a visa at a Sudanese embassy or at Khartoum Airport, a negative HIV test result must be presented <b>(2)</b> These regulations are very likely not carried out in practice <b>(6)</b>	According to Sudanese law, foreign nationals with HIV are not permitted to remain in Sudan <b>(2)</b>	However, in practice checks and deportations are not carried out <b>(2)</b> No HIV test result has to be presented when applying for a tourist or business visa at a Sudanese embassy or at Khartoum airport. The regulations are not applied <b>(6)</b>	2, 6, <b>(#)</b>



<b>Suriname</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	Migrant workers must undergo testing for HIV and AIDS <b>(5)</b>		5
<b>Swaziland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Sweden</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1; 2)</b>	“In cases of doubt, the health authorities may oblige a foreign national to undergo an HIV test” <b>(3)</b>	“According to Swedish law, persons coming to Sweden and having reason to believe they could be HIV positive must visit a doctor and follow that doctor’s advice.” (Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Labour and Social Affairs. It is not known whether, and if so how, this regulation is applied in practice)	1; 2; 3; <b>(#)</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
<b>Syria</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry. <b>(1; 2)</b>	HIV tests required for foreign nationals between 15 and 60 years of age who wish to settle in Syria or renew their residence permits. <b>(1; 2)</b> A foreigner wishing to marry a Syrian national is required to take an HIV test <b>(8)</b> .	The people targeted by these measures include foreign students and individuals suspected of being HIV positive. <b>(3)</b> Every foreigner who has a proven HIV infection or who suffers from the symptoms of AIDS will be deported. <b>(1) (2)</b>	1; 2; 3; 8, <b>(#)</b>



<b>Tadjikistan</b>	The Embassy is not aware of HIV test results having to be presented at the border. In the past, entry was possible without presenting such a test result <b>(2)</b>	HIV test required for anyone staying longer than 90 days. U.S. test sometimes accepted <b>(4)</b>		2; 4; <b>(#)</b>
<b>Taiwan</b>	No restriction for short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months). No HIV testing on entry	Foreigners applying for residence visas/ work permit must be tested for HIV; U.S. results are not accepted. Testing is also required for anyone staying over 90 days for any reason. <b>(4)</b> HIV tests are required for stays longer than 3 months, for work permits and applicants for residence <b>(1)</b>	Exemptions for diplomatic and consular personnel. Persons wishing to remain longer than 3 months must undergo HIV testing on entry; if the result is positive or the test is refused, the person is expelled <b>(3)</b> “According to Taiwanese law HIV + foreigners must leave the country within 3 months of learning their results. Some have been forcibly deported within days of discovering their condition. The names of these people are placed on a blacklist, and none of them are allowed to re-enter the country by any reason” <b>(6)</b> .	1; 4; 3; 6
<b>Tanzania</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2



<b>Thailand</b>	According to the law, persons with communicable diseases are not permitted to enter Thailand. However, no doctor's certificate is required at the border, so that an illness (as long it is not known) does not affect the granting of a visa. <b>(2)</b>	For the extension of a visa, in some cases a doctor's certificate including an HIV test result must be presented (especially when applying for a longer-term visa or permission to settle) <b>(2)</b>	If the HIV test result is positive, the applicant can expect the visa extension to be denied, and therefore to be expelled from the country <b>(2)</b> During the World AIDS conference in Barcelona in July 2002 the Thai Minister of Health denied the existence of these regulations. "People with HIV and AIDS are as welcome in Thailand as other people." <b>(6)</b>	2; 6 (#)
<b>Togo</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Tonga</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required for stays exceeding 6 months <b>(4)</b> Foreign nationals staying longer than 6 months must undergo HIV testing in Tonga. If the test result is positive, permission to stay will be refused <b>(Handbook)</b>		4; Hand-Book Reise-medizin, Düsseldorf
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. Normally there is no HIV testing on entry and no doctor's certificate is asked for <b>(2; 6)</b>	Applicants for a work permit (for 1 year or more) must complete a form which includes medical questions, and present a health certificate <b>(2; 6)</b>		2; 6
<b>Tunisia</b>	No restrictions people with HIV/AIDS <b>(2)</b>	Foreign nationals (including students) wishing to remain in the country longer must undergo HIV and AIDS testing <b>(5)</b> A HIV test result must be provided for stays longer than 30 days <b>(6)</b>		2; 5; 6 (#)



<b>Turkey</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	No limitation for short term tourist stays.	HIV test required for foreigners staying longer than 3 months. U.S. test accepted. <b>(4)</b>	Foreigners or stateless persons are being deported in case of refusing the test or other prevention measures (1) We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries (than the US) are accepted.	1; 4
<b>Turks and Caicos Islands</b>	Currently no relevant information		On its homepage, the US State Department removed the information from 2003 which stated that An HIV test is part of the medical examination required before a work permit is granted <b>(4)</b> . Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	4
<b>Tuvalu</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Uganda</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	As a rule, applications for a longer stay do not require health certificates or HIV test results to be presented	German organisations providing study grants for Uganda (foundations such as DAAD; DSE or CDG) sometimes require a health certificate from the doctor, including an HIV test result, to be presented when applying for long-term grants	2



<b>Ukraine</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	There are special entry regulations and protective measures affecting people with HIV and AIDS. These apply to “foreign nationals wishing to remain in the country for longer than 3 months” <b>(3)</b>	Special provisions for diplomatic and consular personnel. HIV tests are carried out by a medical institute within Ukraine <b>(3)</b>	3
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Proof of an HIV test result is required for everyone over the age of 18 who is applying for a work and residence permit <b>(3)</b> May be subject to HIV testing in country upon submission of residence/visa application with immigration. <b>(4)</b>	Special provisions for diplomatic personnel. The medical examination, including an HIV test, must be carried out within the UAE. If the test result is positive, entry is refused	3; 4
<b>Uruguay</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	If a routine examination shows that someone is HIV positive, or if they inform a doctor of this fact, they must be reported to the Health Ministry and undergo medical treatment	This does not, however, lead to expulsion or other restrictions within immigration law	2
<b>USA</b>	The USA refuses entry in principle to foreign nationals known to be HIV positive. In exceptional cases, a stay of 30 days may be granted (for family visits, medical treatment, business travel or participation in a scientific, health-related conference) <b>(2)</b>	There are special entry regulations affecting all intending immigrants to the USA <b>(3)</b>	HIV-positive foreign nationals lose their right to remain in the USA, and are expelled if their status becomes known <b>(2)</b> . A useful summary with further information for people living with HIV and Aids is available in the sourcebook or at: <a href="http://www.eatg.org/hivtravel">www.eatg.org/hivtravel</a>	1; 2; 3



<b>Uzbekistan</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 15 days)	An HIV test result is required for anyone wishing to remain longer than 15 days	Long-term visitors must renew their HIV test result within the first three months of entering Uzbekistan, and after that annually	2
<b>Vanuatu</b>	No information		Get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information	
<b>Vatican City</b>	The state of Vatican City has no separate entry regulations		Related tasks are carried out by the Italian authorities	2
<b>Venezuela</b>	No HIV test result is required on entering Venezuela. As far as we know there are also no special regulations affecting the entry and residence of people with HIV	However, when the Aliens Authority was asked if there were any entry restrictions for people with HIV, they cited Article 32 of the Aliens Law (“Ley de Extranjeros”), which partially prohibits the entry of sick persons. This regulation could, said the authority, be used to deny entry to people with HIV	Although the German Embassy knows of no cases where this regulation was applied to a case of AIDS, the Embassy staff did not feel able to judge whether it might not occur in individual cases	2
<b>Vietnam</b>	There are no special entry and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS. Neither a doctor’s certificate nor an HIV test is required on entry <b>(2)</b> According to Vietnamese law, people with HIV must notify the immigration authority’s hygiene office that they are HIV positive as soon as they enter the country <b>(3)</b>	At the airports, no health certificate is required. These need only be presented by Vietnamese nationals planning to marry another Vietnamese citizen in Vietnam. There is no special immigration legislation for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(6)</b>	The regulations are not applied consistently, and at the airports no health certificates are asked for <b>(6)</b>	2; 3; 6 <b>(#)</b>



<b>Virgin Islands</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Foreign nationals wishing to settle must present a negative HIV test result		3
<b>Yemen</b>	No restrictions for tourist stays up to 2 months <b>(2)</b>	A negative test result has to be presented for stays of more than two months <b>(8)</b>	HIV-positive persons are expelled immediately <b>(2)</b>	2; 3; 8
<b>Zambia</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV test on entry			1; 2
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1

