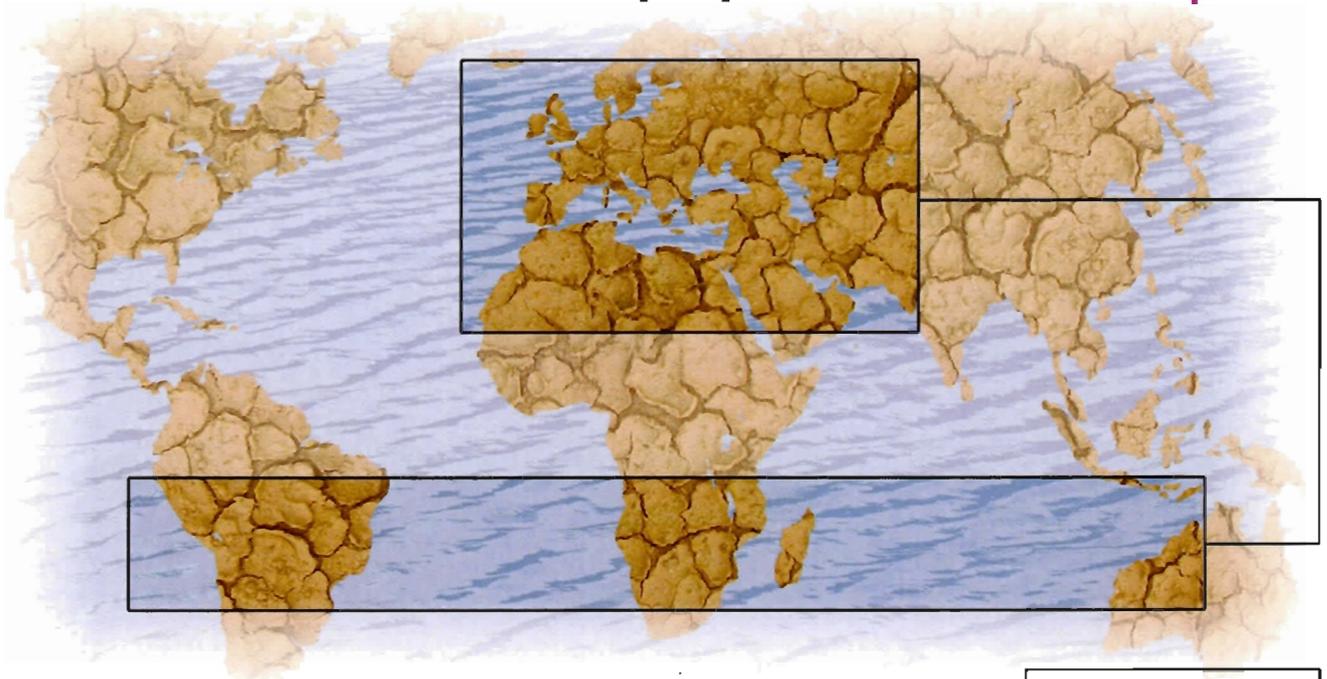


# Quick Reference

Travel and residence regulations for  
people with HIV and AIDS | 2005



Informations for counsellors in AIDS service organisations

## 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 available  
at <http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration>

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Fifth edition. Berlin, July 2005

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DAH-Bestellnummer.: 110032



## Preface to the fifth 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 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, fifth edition of "*Quick Reference*" includes all the new information we were able to find in the course of 2004. For some countries, like China, Canada, El Salvador, India, New Zealand and Austria there have been significant amendments.

In the last 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. Translations into further languages are in preparation. The versions are accessible via the homepages of the two organisations involved. 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.

Looking at our data, it becomes clear that the world is not a very open place for people with HIV and AIDS. That applies particularly for people obliged to leave their home country to study, to work or simply to survive.

When it comes to entry and residence for people with HIV/AIDS, most countries resort to a policy of separation, exclusion and deportation. In this respect, the motto of the 1998 World AIDS Conference in Geneva, "One World - One Hope", turns out to be no more than a distant ideal. The result underlines the urgent need for political action. HIV screening at international borders is designed to keep out the 'import' AIDS. This exclusionary policy towards people with HIV/AIDS is discriminatory, an attack on human dignity, detrimental to solidarity and, from the point of view of prevention policy, shortsighted. It is high time to launch a campaign in order to address this.

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

In this edition we decided to publish a compilation about political changes and developments within the last few years. By doing this, we demonstrate the controversial discussion about this issue. Discussions about changes in legislation relate very often to mandatory HIV testing in order to control marginalized target groups, like migrants and drug users. It fuels nothing else than xenophobia and it is an aspect of global discrimination people living with HIV and Aids still face.

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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 informations are 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 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 needed 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: travel and residence regulations, medical care for people with HIV and AIDS - worldwide™"* 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 the country. We not only asked 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.



## 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 to be 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; lepra, 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 wings 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 confirm 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**

On 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 discriminating nature of these regulations and to fight for a change.

Bern, Munich, August 2004/DH/PW



## Results

In 102 of the 169 countries surveyed (60,4%), there were special entry and residence regulations for people with HIV infection and AIDS, or else contradictory information meant the existence of such regulations could not be ruled out. The special regulations mentioned usually related to

- tourist visas for short and longer stays
- long-term or permanent residence
- work permit (for particular occupational groups, migrant workers)
- study abroad and returnees from abroad

**Table 1: DAH questionnaire**

	Number of countries	Percentage
Countries approached	185	100.0 %
Responses by press date <sup>1</sup>	144	77,8 %
no response	41	22,2 %

**Table 2: Coverage**

	Number of countries	Percentage
Countries considered	192	100,0 %
data received	169	88,0 %
No data received	23	12,0%

**Table 3: Entry and residence restrictions**

	Number of countries	Percentage
total data	169	100.0 %
Entry and residence regulations	102	60,4 %
no restrictions at all	67	39,6 %

The column "Entry regulations" gives information on the current provisions for a short term tourist stay. Luckily, only very few of the countries with a strong tourism sector impose complete bans on people with HIV/AIDS. The column "Residence regulations" refers to longer-term stays (permit to study, to work, application for permanent residence). Special regulations apply mainly to those people who request permanent residence or a work permit. Those wishing to stay as tourists are usually not affected. Very frequently, the duration of residence being requested determines whether an HIV test must be presented or not. Fazit: People won't get the allowance to enter the country if the HIV-test is positive. 24 countries frequently deport HIV-infected foreigners.

## If you're thinking of travelling .... A medical ABC for tourists

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.

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 und 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)

Many thanks to Mike Eggleton, Munich, who translated this text from German into English

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

- The Quick Reference provides up-to-date **information on 169 countries**. If a country is not listed here, this means that 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 60% of the countries listed 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). It is advisable always to discuss these issues beforehand with the doctor or a vaccination advice centre (e.g. a tropical medicine institute).
- The comprehensive "**Sourcebook**" also contains information on medical provision for people with HIV and AIDS worldwide.



## 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/March 2003; see <http://www.travel.state.gov/foreignentryreqs.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.

### Further Information on entry regulations for people with HIV and AIDS

The Internet site [www.aegis.com/topics/travel.html](http://www.aegis.com/topics/travel.html) is based in the USA. As well as the information from the US State Department, it offers further travel information for people with HIV and AIDS and useful links to other sites.

### Important position papers on HIV/AIDS related travel restrictions, mandatory HIV testing for further discussion:

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>



Country	Entry regulations	Residence regulations	Notes	Source/s
Afghanistan	No information			
Albania	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1; 2
Algeria	No information			
Angola	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Antigua and Barbuda	No information			
Argentina	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	2; 5
Armenia	Entry prohibited for people with HIV and AIDS (1)	People falling sick are deported (1)	Legislation being prepared. HIV testing at the border is planned (1)	1; 2 (#)
Aruba	No restrictions for tourists	Intending immigrants must present an HIV test result		4
Australia	No restrictions for tourists	HIV testing for foreign nationals (from age 15) wishing to settle in Australia	Residence permit for people with HIV and AIDS only when certain criteria apply	2; 3; 6
Austria	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, lepra, cholera, polio, typhus, dysentery, diphtheria, hepatitis.(1) 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)(6)	The health certificate required covers the following conditions: Tuberculosis, that requires medical treatment and monitoring; lepra, cholera, polio, paratyphus, pestilence, dysentery, typhus, hepatitis A, B, C, D, G, diphtheria and pertussis. HIV/AIDS is not included in this list. (1) 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.(6)	7, 2, 1, #
Azerbaijan	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Bahamas	No information			
Bahrain	No restrictions for tourists	HIV testing for foreign nationals wishing to work in the country (3)	HIV testing required for certain occupational groups (food and child care) (4)	4; 3

Bangladesh	No HIV testing on entry	Expulsion if HIV-positive status becomes known possible.		2; 6
Barbados	No information			
Belgium	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 (2) 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) (6)	No visas granted to people tested HIV positive We did not succeed to verify the contradictory informations 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, (#)
Belize	No restrictions for tourists	HIV testing required for foreign nationals applying for a residence permit		3; 4
Belarus	No restrictions for tourist stays up to three months.	Duty to notify authorities of HIV infection; HIV testing for stays longer than three months..		1; 4
Benin	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
Bolivia	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
Bosnia Herzegovina	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (2)	Foreign nationals wishing to settle must present a negative HIV test result (3)		2; 3; (#)
Botswana	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS	HIV testing for students beginning their course		2
Brazil	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Brunei	No testing for short-term tourist stays. However, entry prohibited for people known to be HIV positive	HIV testing for students and employees applying for a work and residence permit	Expulsion if HIV infection is proved; immediate duty to notify authorities	2



Bulgaria	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
Burkina	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Burundi	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Cambodia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
Cameroon	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
Canada	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (2)	All foreigners intending to stay in Canada for more than 6 months have to get tested for HIV. The Federal Government declares that the test is not mandatory, but in practice, every immigrant gets tested. A positive test result is grounds for refusal of permission to immigrate (1). 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. (6)	HIV-positive refugees, as well as HIV-positive relatives of persons with a residence permit are allowed to enter Canada (6). HIV tests carried out on foreign nationals where an HIV infection is suspected (4)	1, 2; 6; 4
Cape Verde Islands	No information			
Central African Republic	No information	Everybody applying for permanent residency, permission to work or study has to undergo a medical check-up that includes an HIV test.	There is no information if an HIV positive result has any consequences	4
Chad	No information			
Chile	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing (2)	HIV testing possible for foreign students and migrant workers (5)		2; 5; (#)

China	A health declaration must be presented on entry (2)	HIV testing required for a long-term visa (1 year) to be granted (3) Foreigners who want to stay longer than six months need to show an HIV test (4)	Forms for the health declaration are given out at the border (2) 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. (6) These regulations do not apply for Hong Kong and Macau (4)	2; 3; 4; 6 (#)
Colombia	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 (1) Foreign nationals wishing to settle temporarily or permanently must present papers certifying that they are HIV negative (3)	Proven HIV infection has a negative impact on applications to the authorities for visa renewal (1) Everybody who is suspected to be HIV positive on entering the country can be asked to undergo an HIV test. HIV positive citizens from the USA are not admitted without a waiver from a Columbian consulate in the U.S. (4) We don't now if these regulations apply for citizens from other countries.	1; 3; 4, 6
Comoros	No information			
Congo (Brazzaville)	No information			
Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
Costa Rica	No restrictions for short-term stays. No HIV testing (2)	HIV tests for intending immigrants and on applying for longer-term residence (5)		2; 5; (#)
Croatia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2

Cuba	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Students wishing to obtain a study grant for Cuba must undergo testing (2) 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 (3) Exceptions apply for diplomatic personnel (4)	Deportation is only possible in cases where a foreign national has committed an offence, that is, has knowingly or recklessly passed on the virus (2) People testing HIV positive are expelled (3)	2; 3; 4 (#)
Cyprus	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 (1)	If the result of the examination is positive, no residence permit is granted (1) The only exceptions are for diplomatic personnel and high-ranking company employees (3)	1; 2; 3
Czech Republic	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
Denmark	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Djibouti	No information			
Dominican Republic	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required for foreign nationals wishing to settle, to study or to work		2; 3; 4
Ecuador	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Foreign nationals applying for longer-term residence must normally present an HIV test result		2
Egypt	No HIV testing for stays up to 3 months (tourists) (2); (3)	HIV testing required for stays of 3 months or longer Tests are required for foreigners who apply for a permission to work or to study (Exception: spouse of the applicant) (4)	If the test result is positive, no residence or work permit will be granted (2); (3)	2; 3; 4
El Salvador	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (1; 2)	March 22, 2004: The General Direction of Migration and Alienage has repealed existing regulations requiring HIV testing for temporary and permanent residency permit applicants (Rita Estrada de Marín, Asistente Director General de Migración y Extranjería, El Salvador, by e-mail (July 2004)	Any person older than 15 years who applies for a short term or permanent residence permit needs to undergo an HIV test. (4). <u>El Salvador and India are the only countries we know of that have repealed existing restrictions (the editors).</u>	1; 2; 4 (#)

Equatorial Guinea	No information			
Eritrea	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Estonia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (1); (2)			1; 2
Ethiopia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Fiji	No entry for people with HIV and AIDS			6
Finland	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (1); (2)		Persons who knowingly spread the HIV virus may be deported (2)	1; 2; 6; (#)
France	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1; 2
Gabon	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Gambia	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		2
Georgia	No HIV testing on entry (2)	HIV testing required for all foreign nationals wishing to remain in the country for more than one month (4)	The situation in Georgia is unclear; responses to our questions were contradictory	2; 4; (#)
Germany (Bavaria)	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 residency permit can be denied in case of an HIV infection. Exceptions apply for marriages with German nationals and other important affairs.	2;
Ghana	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2

<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (1) Any person who appears unwell may be tested. If the test result is positive, entry to the UK may be denied (4)		Private agencies recruiting personell 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. (6)	1; 4; 6 (#)
<b>Greece</b>	No special regulations for EU citizens with HIV and AIDS (2)	HIV testing for foreign nationals wishing to work in Greece. Health checks on applicants for residence permits of 3 months or more (2); (3)	HIV testing for prostitutes (defined as per Greek law) (4)	2; 3; 4; (#)
<b>Grenada</b>	No information			
<b>Guatemala</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (1)	Foreign nationals remaining in the country for a longer period must undergo testing for HIV and AIDS (5)		1; 5; 6
<b>Guinea</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			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>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing required for foreign nationals wishing to remain longer than 3 months	In the newest edition of the US State Departments entry regulations no entry on Guyana can be found. Therefore the information given dating from the year 2000 might be outdated.	4
<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 (2)	Special regulations for people wishing to settle in Honduras (3)		2; 3; (#)
<b>Hong Kong</b>	No HIV testing on entry	Intending immigrants must undergo HIV and AIDS testing		4; 5; (#)
<b>Hungary</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	An HIV test is required for anyone wishing to remain longer than one year. Additionally, some employers may require their employees to undergo HIV testing (4)	Special provisions apply to diplomatic and consular personnel. The HIV test result is checked by the relevant authorities at the border (3)	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

India	No HIV testing for short-term tourist stays (up to one year). People with HIV whose status is known are not granted visas (1)	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" (7). 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. (1) This also affects foreign students studying in India. HIV positive people and people refusing to take the test are being deported. (3)	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)." (7)  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 (6)  India and El Salvador are the only countries we know of that have repealed existing restrictions, if this information is correct (the editors).	1; 3; 7; 6 (#)
Indonesia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry (2)			2;
Iran	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
Iraq	Entry prohibited for people with HIV. HIV testing on entry (2)	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 (3)	Anyone affected is expelled immediately (2) Excepted from taking the test are pilgrims travelling through Iraq, children younger than 14 years (if they are not hemophiliacs), men older than 60 years and women older than 50 years. Persons possessing a current medical certificate confirming that they do not suffer from AIDS may be exempt from being tested. (4)	2; 3; 4
Ireland	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2; 6

Israel	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS	Immigrants wishing to acquire citizenship by settling in Israel on the basis of their ethnic origin must undergo testing	Anyone affected must purchase a health insurance policy	1; 3
Italy	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1
Ivory Coast	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Jamaica	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
Japan	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			2
Jordan	No restrictions for tourist stays up to 30 days (3)	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 (3)	There are contradictory statements concerning the period of time when a test is obligatory. The US State Department reports that everybody who stays longer than 3 months is obliged to do the test. (4)	3; 2; 4 (#)
Kazakhstan	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (2)	Applications for a work permit or a permanent residence permit (3 months or more) must be accompanied by a negative HIV test result (2); (3)	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 (2)	2; 3; 4
Kenya	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS			1; 2
Kirghizia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS (2)	Foreign nationals wishing to stay for longer than 1 month are required to undergo HIV testing (4)	Diplomats are exempted from these rules (4)	2; 4; (#)
Kiribati	No information			
Korea (North)	Officially, no legal provisions relating to the entry of people with HIV and AIDS		Anyone whose HIV-positive status becomes known is sent 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 (2)	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 (3)	Anyone whose HIV-positive status becomes known is expelled (3)	2; 3
<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	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	2; 3
<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 (2)	Every person applying for a residency permit has to take the HIV test. (4)		2; 4 (#)
<b>Lebanon</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV test result required for foreign nationals wishing to pursue paid employment	In cases of doubt, the HIV test must be repeated in Lebanon. (3) It occurs that universities ask for HIV tests from foreign students (4)	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			
<b>Libya</b>	No restrictions for short stays (2)	For longer stays, where a residence permit becomes necessary, HIV testing is obligatory. HIV testing must also be undergone when renewing the residence permit (2) Excepted from this regulation are "officially invited guests" (4)	In cases of proven HIV infection, foreign nationals must leave the country immediately, or are not allowed to enter in the first place (2) The Health Minister is entitled to have people with AIDS deported (3)	2; 3; 4
<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 (1); (2)	HIV testing required when applying for permanent residence (4)		1; 2; 4; (#)

<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	HIV testing for foreign nationals applying for permission to work as unskilled labourers (4)	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 (3)	2; 3; 4
<b>Maldives</b>	Tourists entering the country with a valid one-month-visa are not asked for any illnesses and underly no restrictions.	Special residence regulations do not exist.		2
<b>Mali</b>	No information			
<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)	Visitors wishing to stay longer than 30 days and applicants for a permanent residence and work permit must present an HIV test result		4
<b>Mauritania</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
<b>Mauritius</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV test required for foreign nationals wanting to work in Mauritius or to apply for permanent residence	The test is taken upon arrival.	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) (This information from the year 2001 cannot be found on the homepage of the US State Department anymore. We cannot say whether these regulations are still in force or not.)	All persons applying for a "permit" need to take a medical check-up that might include an HIV test. Last year it was reported that an HIV test is necessary for everybody applying for a stay longer than 90 days. Now a "permit" is generally talked of.	We don't know the meaning of these changes since 2001. We recommend to check informations on: <a href="http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration">www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration</a>	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 (2)	HIV tests are required of all persons wishing to stay longer than 3 months (4) 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 (2)	An employee working for a NGO in Moldavia told us by Email in January 2003 that this regulations wouldn't apply in practice (6)	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 (2)	After entering the country foreign nationals are subject to mandatory HIV testing, which is repeated after some months. Sterile needles may be brought along (3)		2; 3; 6 (#)
<b>Montserrat</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	HIV testing is required for university students and for applications for work and residence permits		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 (2)	It cannot be guaranteed that foreign nationals wishing to settle in Namibia will not have to be tested for HIV (5)		2; 5; (#)
<b>Nauru</b>	No information			
<b>Nepal</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2

Netherlands	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2
New Zealand	No restrictions for stays of up to 1 year. (1) # No restrictions for short-term tourist stays up to 3 months (2)	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. 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. (1)	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 (1).	1; 2; (#)
Nicaragua	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
Niger	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
Nigeria	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
Norway	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
Oman	No clear information on whether HIV testing is required for tourists. Persons whose HIV-positive status becomes known are immediately deported (1)	Compulsory testing on entry for foreign nationals wishing to settle in Oman (3) HIV testing required for persons applying for a work permit with private companies or for a renewal of their existing work permit (4)		1; 3; 4

<b>Pakistan</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry (2)	A medical examination for HIV/AIDS is necessary for - returning nationals - refugees - applications for longer-term stays (5)		2; 5 (#)
<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 (3) - women wishing to work in prostitution - anyone wishing to renew an existing visa (4)	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 (3)	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	No residence permit is granted if the HIV test result is positive	2
<b>Peru</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
<b>Philippines</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 6 months). No HIV testing on entry (2)	Foreigners who want to settle permanently need to show a negative test result. This also applies to visitors wishing to renew an existing visa (3)	There are special provisions for the employees of diplomatic and consular representations and of international bodies (3)	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 (5)		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 (2)	Applicants for a work or residence permit must present a negative HIV test certificate (dated no earlier than six months previously) (3) An HIV test is obligatory for people who apply for a working or residency permit or who want to stay longer than a month. (4)	Immediate deportation of tourists and business travellers if an HIV-related illness is discovered (2)	2; 3; 4

Rumania	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2
Russian Federation	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	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
Rwanda	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)		1; 2; 3; 6 (#)
Samoa	No information			
São Tomé and Príncipe	No information			
Saudi Arabia	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)		2; 3
Senegal	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1; 2
Seychelles	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry (6)	Foreigners who plan to work need a medical check-up that includes an HIV test. (4) (3)	The test is being taken upon arrival. (4)	3; 4; 6 (#)
Sierra Leone	No information			

Singapore	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 6 months). No HIV testing on entry (2)	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 (3) 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. (6)	Workers who earn less than \$1,250 a month and applicants for permanent resident status (except spouses and children of Singapore citizens) have to present an HIV test result. (4) 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. Employment passes are granted to foreigners who earn more than 2,000 Singapore dollars (1,183 US dollars) a month. The medical exam is already now required of applicants for work permits, or of those who earn less than 2,000 dollars. There are 80,000 employment pass holders and 450,000 work permit holders in Singapore.(7)	2, 3, 4, 6, 7,
Slovak Republic	No separate entry and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing or doctor's certificate required on entry (1)	Foreign nationals applying for a long-term stay must prove that they are not suffering from a communicable disease. (2) (4) If a communicable disease is discovered, the application for long-term residence will be refused (2)	The test must be carried out at one of the three Slovakian university hospitals (Bratislava, Martin or Kosice) (3) 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.(6)	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			
<b>South Africa</b>	No restrictions for HIV-positive tourists. No HIV testing on entry (1); (2)	HIV tests required for all mine workers, regardless of their position in the company (4)		4; 1 (#); 2 (#)
<b>Spain</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	Anyone applying for permission to remain, study or work must undergo a medical examination, which may include an HIV test (4)	A special medical certificate is required proving that no communicable disease is present (3)	4; 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 (2)		However, "Aids Info Docu" reports that in cases where an HIV infection is suspected, foreign nationals may be refused entry (3)	2; 3; (#)
<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	HIV tests are required for students, immigrants and all persons seeking work		4
<b>St. Lucia</b>	No information			
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	HIV tests required when applying for temporary or permanent residence		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 (2) These regulations are very likely not carried out in practice: 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 (6)	According to Sudanese law, foreign nationals with HIV are not permitted to remain in Sudan (2)	However, in practice checks and deportations are not carried out (2)	2, 6
<b>Suriname</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry	Migrant workers must undergo testing for HIV and AIDS (5)		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 (1); (2)	"In cases of doubt, the health authorities may oblige a foreign national to undergo an HIV test" (3)	"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>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. (1) (2) Foreigners between 15 and 60 years of age who stay longer than 15 days need to present a test result.(4)	HIV tests required for foreign nationals between 15 and 60 years of age who wish to settle in Syria or renew their residence permits. (1) (2)	The people targeted by these measures include foreign students and individuals suspected of being HIV positive. (3) Every foreigner who has a proven HIV infection or who suffers from the symptoms of AIDS will be deported. (1) (2)	1; 2; 3; 4 (#)

<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 (2)	An HIV test result must be presented by anyone wishing to remain longer than 90 days (pending legislation) (4)		2; 4; (#)
<b>Taiwan</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months). No HIV testing on entry	An HIV test result must be presented by anyone wishing to remain longer than 90 days or applying for a residence or work permit (4)	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 (3) "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" (6).	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. (2) 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." (6)	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)	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	2; 6 (#)
<b>Togo</b>	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			2

Tonga	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	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		Handbuch Reise-mezin, Düsseldorf
Trinidad and Tobago	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. Normally there is no HIV testing on entry and no doctor's certificate is asked for	Applicants for a work permit (for 1 year or more) must complete a form which includes medical questions, and present a health certificate		2; 6
Tunisia	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (2)	Foreign nationals (including students) wishing to remain in the country longer must undergo HIV and AIDS testing (5)		2; 5; (#)
Turkey	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1
Turkmenistan	No limitations for short term tourist stays.	Foreigners who want to stay longer than three months need to take an HIV test. (4)	Tests taken in the USA are not recognized.(4) Foreigners or stateless persons are being deported in case of refusing the test or other prevention measures (1It is unknown whether tests taken e.g. in Europe are accepted.	1; 4
Turks and Caicos Islands	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	An HIV test is part of the medical examination required before a work permit is granted		4
Tuvalu	No information			
Uganda	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" (3) An HIV test is necessary for everybody who wants to stay longer than 3 months. Tests taken in the USA are recognized only when issued 30 days before arrival in Ukraine. (4)	Special provisions for diplomatic and consular personnel. HIV tests are carried out by a medical institute within Ukraine (3) It is unknown whether tests taken e.g. in Europe are accepted	4; 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	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) (2)	There are special entry regulations affecting all intending immigrants to the USA (3)	HIV-positive foreign nationals lose their right to remain in the USA, and are expelled if their status becomes known (2). A useful summary from the authors with further information for people living with HIV and Aids will soon be available <a href="http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration">http://www.aidsnet.ch/linkto/immigration</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; 4
<b>Vanuatu</b>	No 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

Venezuela	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
Vietnam	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 (2) 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 (3)	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 (6)	The regulations are not applied consistently, and at the airports no health certificates are asked for (6)	2; 3; 6 (#)
Virgin Islands	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Foreign nationals wishing to settle must present a negative HIV test result		3
Yemen	No restrictions for tourist stays up to 2 months (2) #	HIV Tests are required for applicants seeking permanent residence including work or study (students over age 16), all foreigners staying longer than 1 month, and foreign spouses of Yemeni nationals (excludes experts, teachers, and foreign missions who are required to work in Yemen). (4)	HIV-positive persons are expelled immediately (2)	2; 3; 4 #
Yugoslavia	There are no special laws and regulations for people with HIV and AIDS upon entering or staying in the country (2).		Yugoslav nationals returning to their country need to take an HIV test (2).	2; 5
Zambia	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV test on entry			1; 2
Zimbabwe	No restrictions for people with HIV and AIDS. No HIV testing on entry			1







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