



Quick Reference

# Travel and residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS

Information for counsellors in AIDS service Organisations 2008 | 2009



# Quick Reference Guide 2008/2009

Entry and residence regulations  
for people living with HIV and Aids

**The internet version of this database collection is available  
in the German, English, Italian and French languages at  
[www.hivtravel.org](http://www.hivtravel.org)**

Please direct notices / inquiries about information for the  
individual countries directly to Peter Wiessner:

E-mail: [peter-wiessner@t-online.de](mailto:peter-wiessner@t-online.de)



**Copyright:**  
Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe e.V.  
Wilhelmstraße 138  
10963 Berlin, Germany  
Internet: <http://www.aidshilfe.de>  
Advice: <http://www.aidshilfe-beratung.de>  
E-mail: [dah@aidshilfe.de](mailto:dah@aidshilfe.de)

8th edition. Berlin, September 2008

We are happy to have this brochure distributed worldwide. For this reason  
copies, reprints and translations into other languages are desired while  
maintaining the copyright of the Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe e.V.

If translations and reprints take place, please send us a copy for our records  
to the above named address.

Translations and reprints are only allowed for NGOs and non commercial  
organizations; they have to be available for free and must not contain any  
sort of advertisement.

Publisher: Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe e.V.  
Authors: Peter Wiessner, Karl Lemmen  
Layout: Carmen Janiesch / U. Sporleder

## Preface

The worldwide use of our data for entry and residence regulations are duties for us to regularly update this overview in order to be able to provide PLWHA with access to the most current information at all times.

This new issue is based on the results of a new worldwide survey of the foreign representatives of 196 countries, regions and areas which was performed between November 2007 and June 2008. We would like to offer our sincere thanks to the German foreign ministry, which provided help to our project with an accompanying letter to the diplomatic representatives and therefore supported detailed responses to our questions.

This overview of the Quick Reference is published by us in cooperation with other European NGOs, currently in German, English, Spanish, French and Italian. Translations into Portuguese and Polish are planned.

All data presented here have been made accessible via the internet in the past by the AIDS Info Docu Switzerland and the *European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG)*. Punctually for the World AIDS Conference, the data will be publicly accessible as of 03.08.2008 on a separate homepage at [www.hivtravel.org](http://www.hivtravel.org). With the support of the *International AIDS Society (IAS)*, we can present the most current information about the subjects of travel and migration here and continuously include any changes. Experience has shown that information often has a short "half-life" and such regulations can change quickly – both in positive and negative ways.

The data collection stays up to date owing to the participation of many persons worldwide: Reports from our readers, NGO workers and government organizations all over the world, and last but not least, persons travelling with HIV. We would like to offer them all our most sincere thanks for the support provided over the past ten years. Please contact us in the future as well if you have information which is not yet available to us or if you see errors in our database.

We would like to offer our special thanks to David H. U. Haerry of Bern who has maintained the data of the internet version from the start as the webmaster. Without his heartfelt support, his expert aid and his engagement for the subject, this project could not have been implemented so successfully. We would also like to thank Ms. Antje Sanogo of Munich and Mr. Nils Kröger of Cologne who provided us with unpaid and priceless translation services in the current issue.

Karl Lemmen

Federal Office of the  
Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe e.V.

Peter Wiessner

Berlin, September 2008

## **Mobility: A basic right for people living with HIV and Aids!**

For many people, travel is an important aspect of quality of life. Others have to stay in foreign countries for a longer time for private or professional reasons. For people living with HIV and Aids (PLWHA), travel can be connected with a lot of uncertainty since many countries have enacted discriminating entry and residence regulations. Current information helps in ensuring corresponding behaviour. This data collection does not only provide secure orientation for PLWHA, but also clarifies the extent of discrimination against persons with HIV.

Starting with an initial survey of foreign representatives in Germany and German representatives in foreign countries in the year 1999, we wanted to document the official legal regulations for entry and residence of PLWHA, but also find out about questions of implementation in practice. The data collected through own research complemented available information of Aids Info Docu Switzerland and the US State Department. In the following years, feedback and information from all over the world was included in the continuous updating process of the data.

A new survey of all diplomatic representatives in the period from November 2007 to June 2008 was to ensure the up-to-dateness of the data and brought in current, reliable data on 186 countries<sup>1</sup>.

The respective inclusion of the information source, time and place enable users to assess the up-to-dateness and reliability of the

data themselves. Information which does not fulfil these criteria is no longer included in this issue.

Through the new survey, the number of countries included here has increased from 170 to 186; there is no information for only 11 countries. 66 of the 186 countries included here have special entry regulations for PLWHA. Additionally, in 22 countries special restrictions cannot be ruled out due to contradictory or imprecise information.

The majority of countries with entry restrictions require obligatory HIV tests.

The fact that half of the world (47,3 % of countries included by us) continues to exclude PLWHA is sad enough. However, the fact that 30 (!) countries do not stand back from deporting PLWHA or asking them to leave the country if HIV and AIDS are found in them is frightening.

Countries which force HIV positive foreigners to leave include:

---

<sup>1</sup> Any reference to "countries" in this document also includes territories and areas. Please note that the designations employed and the presentation of the material in this paper do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the authors concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

1. Armenia
2. Bahrain
3. Bangla Desh
4. Brunei
5. China
6. Egypt
7. Equatorial Guinea
8. Hungary
9. Iraq
10. Jordan
11. Korea (Democratic  
People's Republic)
12. Korea (South)
13. Kuwait
14. Malaysia
15. Moldavia
16. Mongolia
17. Oman
18. Qatar
19. Russian Federation
20. Saudi-Arabia
21. Singapore
22. Sri Lanka
23. Sudan
24. Syria
25. Tajikistan
26. Taiwan

- 27. United Arab Emirates
- 28. USA
- 29. Uzbekistan
- 30. Yemen

There is a differentiation between entry regulations for tourists (tourist visa for 1 – 3 months' stay) and regulations for longer stays. The good news herein is that tourist stays only become a problem in rare cases even for PLWHA. Longer stays, for instance for study purposes and for work, often require special permits from which PLWHA are excluded. In a few cases, there are also regulations for own citizens when they return from abroad.

### **Tip of the iceberg**

Entry prohibitions generally affect persons who want to stay in a country for longer than three months. It depends on the duration of the stay whether an HIV test must be presented for approval of the stay, or not. HIV-positive test results generally lead to refusal of entry or to being forced to leave if one is already in the country. Such regulations limit PLWHA in the selection of educational opportunities and places of work. This discrimination cannot be accepted in the face of the change of HIV to a treatable chronic disease, since PLWHA – just like any other citizens today – need to plan their education and pursue a profession.

PLWHA are at constant risk of losing what they have built: their workplace, their financial basis, access to the health care system, their home, their friends and family, and last but not least, their life! In this regard, some countries in Asia and the Middle East set particularly poor examples. We have knowledge of anecdotal reports of persons who passed away in deportation confinement while waiting to return to their homeland without having received access to treatment. This usually affects migrants who were confined for deportation when diagnosed with HIV. This is excused with legal problems between involved authorities. Authorities even make it harder for their own citizens to enter if it becomes known that they are infected with HIV or have Aids.

There are currently 14 countries which either categorically refuse entry of PLWHA or also require disclosure of HIV infection even for entry for short term stays. These countries are:

1. Brunei
2. Egypt
3. Iraq
4. Yemen
5. Malaysia
6. Oman
7. Qatar
8. Singapore
9. Sudan
10. South Korea
11. Tunisia
12. Turks & Caicos Islands
13. United Arab Emirates
14. USA

### The true extent of the problem is unknown

The data which have been compiled here can only provide a description of the statutory regulations. The true extent of daily discrimination against PLWHA is indescribable. There is no system and no organisation which centrally collects corresponding cases and reports about them. We only have anecdotal individual reports. Further uncertainty about the true extent of these regulations is created by the fact that existing laws are sometimes not applied or only applied by some officials. The following information provides an overview of the extent of the problem:

- Approx. 40 million people worldwide are living with HIV and Aids. Most of the affected persons are living in the so called developing countries. Many of them often have an urgent need for treatment options in order to allow them to survive.
- According to figures of the United Nations World Tourist Organisation (UNWTO) there were approx. 900 million international arrivals worldwide in 2007.
- Approx. 191 million migrant workers live outside their countries according to estimates of the IOM. The refugee commission of the United Nations (UNHCR) assesses the number of refugees and persons seeking asylum at 20.8 million worldwide.
- In view of the countries with discriminating entry regulations, more reliable monitoring of actual conditions is required for the future. This is the only way in which we can show how PLWHA suffer disadvantages and discrimination at a global level.

### A heavy burden for PLWHA

Application forms for entry visas often contain questions about general health, such as: „Do you suffer from a communicable disease?“. If HIV positive passengers decide to answer this question untruthfully, they have the problem of having to hide medications which they have brought along and making the healthiest possible impression on the controlling official(s). At border checks, it is the job of officials to look at luggage and/or check completed forms. The checks can also include checks of physical appearance.

Those who decide to tell the truth must expect entry to be refused. Only few countries have exception regulations, such as applications for Visa Waivers. Information about this is available at [www.hivtravel.org](http://www.hivtravel.org)

If health certification is required when applying for the visa or at the border, the required tests and examinations must frequently be performed with contractual doctors or other official locations. Only those who subject themselves to these regulations have a chance at entering the chosen country. Apart from the option of paying bribery monies, as anecdotal reports suggest.

Some countries require foreigners to have regular routine examinations which may include an HIV test. The costs for all these tests must naturally be covered by the affected person, putting financially weaker groups of persons at a disadvantage.

Other controls are practised by agencies whose task it is to hire workers in foreign countries. In applications for healthcare (physicians, nurses etc.) a negative HIV test is a prerequisite for even being invited to an interview. In this manner, for instance, medical personnel is recruited from South Africa to work in the rich North. Other offices such as employers and universities also often openly require HIV tests as a prerequisite for employment, assignment of study positions, and stipends.



In principle, any person who is entering a country may find themselves in the position of having to provide information about „suspicious“ fellow travellers: this happened to an HIV positive passenger from Japan on his way to China. He was sent back on the next airplane about a fellow traveller in the airplane had listened in on a conversation about HIV.

There is especially significant strain when the physical appearance makes it impossible for the traveller to hide or deny illness. It is then often at the discretion of the border official to order an examination. Persons who do not subject themselves to this will not have the option to enter the country, as examples from Malaysia prove.

### **Positive examples exist, but they are rare**

Positive examples are rare, but should give us courage that cooperative engagement can bring about changes. There are some countries which have eased or removed their restrictions in recent years. Canadian HIV and human rights activists have done good work in advance of the World Aids Conference in Toronto 2006 and obtained changes in the entry regulations for short term visas. This (not only) made it possible for PLWHA to participate in the conference.

Following this, the International AIDS Society (IAS) 2007 stated that it would not hold an international Aids conference in countries which refuse entry to PLWHA.

The pressure of the Global Fund to drop a working meeting in China if the Chinese government could not be moved to strike questions about HIV and AIDS from the entry application form shows that this subject has reached the global HIV Community.

The creation of an international Task Team by UNAIDS is another positive sign that the subject of „Entry regulations for PLWHA“ is in motion. Last but not least, the request of the UN

general secretary Ban KI Moon in June to end this form of stigmatisation has been met by worldwide resonance.

A prerequisite for this was and is that the scope of the problem must be clarified again and again. We are glad to see that our data collection has shown itself as an extraordinarily strong political instrument in these developments.

The given examples should encourage us to fight against the negative perception of PLWHA (cost factor, virus carriers, source of danger) which are the background of such discriminating regulations in the future as well. Clarifying the contribution which PLWHA make to society is an important step against the policy of exclusion, wherein the USA is the most extreme example.

When we began our work, we primarily wanted to improve the quality of advice in Aids aid. It took some time before we were able to see the entire dimension of the existing problem: it is about standing up for a basic human right which is linked to questions of a secure existence and healthcare which are vital for survival.

The world is presently not a very open place for PLWHA. Changing this is our mandate! Here, we require your support.

### Literature:

- 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>
- International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations, 1998

## Developments and tendencies in recent years – an overview<sup>1</sup>

### 2001 - Global

Finalisation of the UNGASS Declaration: “By the year 2003, we obligate ourselves to introduce, affirm and enforce suitable laws and other measures which are suited to eliminating any form of discrimination to which PLWHA and members of other vulnerable groups are exposed and to provide them with full access to all fundamental human rights and freedoms“

### 2002 - Canada

Introduction of mandatory HIV tests for all foreigners who want to stay in Canada for more than 6 months. Stays not approved for the majority of HIV positive foreigners.

### 2002 - Australia

Drastically restricted entry regulations are introduced. Introduction of individual cost assessment based on life expectancy, treatment costs and total expenses for medical treatment. PLWHA are increasingly being denied immigration.

### 2003 – Great Britain

The government is suggesting that persons seeking asylum should receive mandatory HIV testing. The Terence Higgins Trust successfully started a comprehensive campaign against the planned measures.

### 2004 – New Zealand

Immigration services confirm that starting in the year 2005, immigrants will be tested for HIV. A quota regulation will be

implemented: max. 20 HIV positive persons will be accepted per year.

### 2004 - El Salvador

The country decided to remove its existing entry and residence regulations.

### 2004 - Switzerland

According to press reports, the authorities responsible for public healthcare are planning the introduction of mandatory HIV tests in persons seeking asylum. After protests by the press and experts, the test remains voluntary.

### 2004 - Global

IOM/UNAIDS publishes a joint position statement about entry regulations. The document vehemently opposes mandatory HIV testing and HIV related discrimination.

### 2004 – Great Britain

The government decides against mandatory HIV testing of persons seeking asylum.

### 2004 - USA

On 10 July 2004, Senator Kerry promises that HIV related entry restrictions will be lifted if he is elected as president. The re-election of George W. Bush temporarily removes the subject from the agenda.

### 2006 - Canada

In advance of the World Aids Conference in Toronto, the good lobbying work of Canadian activists is able to change restrictions for short term stays. In the future, Canada will not require the disclosure of HIV infections for short term stays.

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by Peter Wiessner and David H. U. Haerry

**2006 - France**

Activists around the openly HIV-positive representative Jean-Luc Romero start a media offensive to draw attention to the discriminatory entry regulations of the USA.

**2006 - USA**

On 01 December, the American president George W. Bush announced plans to change the entry regulations for short term tourism visas and business trips. At the present time, nothing of the project, which was announced in the media, has been implemented.

**2007 - Australia**

Australia's prime minister John Howard states in advance of an international HIV conference which is taking place in Sydney how it is better possible to monitor PLWHA since they are a public health risk. In advance of the conference, this leads to massive protests of the global HIV Community.

**2007 – Norway**

Norway's foreign ministry, together with activists from the HIV Community, communicates a two-day conference in Oslo in October at which the various facets of discriminating entry regulations – particularly with reference to migrants – will be discussed.

**2007 – China**

The Global Fund is negotiating with the Chinese government about a change in regulations so that international meetings can take place here as well in the future. A disputed entry application form has meanwhile been discontinued. It is to be awaited whether there will be an actual change in the situation beyond the Olympic Games.

**2007 – global**

The International AIDS Society authors a statement in which it is again confirmed that major HIV conferences will, in the future, only be held in countries which do not require disclosure of HIV at entry.

**2007 – Norway, Sweden, Denmark**

The foreign ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark address their American colleague Condoleezza Rice with an open letter requesting reconsideration of the regulations which are directed against PLWHA. This is the first time that the dispute is taken to the state level. The foreign ministers have not yet received a response.

**2008 – global**

In February, UNAIDS calls up an international Task Team regarding HIV related entry regulations. Community, NGOs, governments and international bodies such as IOM, ILO, WHO, UNAIDS, UNHCR etc. are represented. The goal is to put the subject on the political agenda and work out suggestions for solutions.

**2008 - Europe**

The European parliament asks the European commission to remove HIV positive Europeans from the Visa Waiver Programme in the Visa negotiations between Europe and the USA. Instead, all Europeans are to be treated equally. 309 representatives voted for this application, 218 voted against it, and 4 abstained.

**2008 – Suriname**

The republic of Suriname intensifies regulations regarding the entry of PLWHA from specific regions. Incoming persons requiring visas and coming from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe must, in addition to health insurance, also show a health certificate which proves that neither leprosy nor sexually transmitted diseases, Hepatitis B, TBC and HIV are present.

**2008 – Global**

In the context of the UNGASS meeting in New York, the subject of entry regulations plays an important role. In open letters, representatives of the Community point out the hypocrisy that the top-level HIV meeting is taking place in a country which will grossly discriminate against the rights of PLWHA. It is emphasised that there cannot be „Universal Access“ as long as PLWHA are excluded by setting restrictions. A letter with the signatures of 345 organisations referring to the results of our work is passed on to the ambassadors of the countries with restrictive entry regulations.

**2008 – United Nations – New York**

On 11 June, the General Secretary of the United Nations, Ban Ki Moon, asks the countries of the world to waive HIV related entry conditions. He defines these regulations as an affront against humanity. Discriminations such as this would drive the virus into the underground, where it would spread in the darkness.

**2008 - USA**

The United States Congress removed the travel ban from the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act by adopting the PEPFAR bill on July 24, 2008. The bill, which President Bush signed July 30, will become law this month.

The entry ban itself is not removed yet, but back in the hands of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The department will have to review the matter and use its authority to take HIV off of the list of diseases threatening public health. This might not happen until the next administration has taken over from George W. Bush. The U.S. will have a presidential election Nov. 4, 2008

**Tips for using the Quick Reference Guide**

- The Quick Reference Guide provides current **information about 196 countries**. If no information is available about entry regulations, this means that we have not found anything or that the previously existing information is no longer up to date.
- The section **“Entry regulations”** provides information for tourist stays of approx. one month. Luckily, there are only few countries with a strong tourism sector which completely refuse entry to PLWHA.
- The section **“residence regulations”** refers to longer stays (usually longer than 3 months). Often in relation to a permit to start studies or begin employment.
- The section **„Comments“** includes information from various sources, also including references to contradictions in available data. Information on yellow fever regulations is included. Large amounts of other information (the original texts from the embassies) are found in the listing of sources (revised version 2008)
- Fundamentally, this statement is true even for countries with restrictive regulations: there are generally no problems for tourists as long as the HIV status remains unknown. If, however, someone is suspected of being HIV positive, the authorities can refuse entry without stating other reasons. This applies particularly to the USA and China. Red Ribbon pins or other clear indicators of HIV should not be worn during entry.
- There may be problems for persons who need medications against HIV if they have to take the medications along. We recommend that the medications should be repackaged into neutral containers.
- Depending on this, it may be advisable to take along a doctor’s letter (in English or in the national language of the

country into which one wants to travel) which refers to the reasons for which the tablets are taken. It should also be stated that the medication was prescribed by a doctor. A brochure with recommendations which is useful to PLWHA in terms of dealing with these regulations is found in the listing of sources in the text showing entry regulations for the USA. This brochure is available at: [www.hivtravel.org](http://www.hivtravel.org)

- An important aspect refers to the „**Vaccine regulations**“: some of these regulations are not problematic for PLWHA, while others may have serious health risks (particularly yellow fever vaccination). Since such regulations can change on short notice, we recommend the clarification of other questions with the treating doctor or the tropical institutes.

### About the symbols in the table

**(#)** Various sources contain ambivalent or contradictory information. We recommend closely checking the sources in the long version of the listing of sources and – depending on the situation of the person(s) seeking advice – making a joint assessment.

The sources of the information which was used herein are marked in the last column of the table by a number with a bracket. A reference is only made to sources in the individual fields if information from differing sources complements or contradicts each other.

- 1) Information from the embassy of the target country in Germany
- 2) Information from the German embassy in the target country

- 3) Aids Info Docu Switzerland. Source: Federal Department for Foreign Affairs, Bern/CH, DP VI/Section of Consular Protection, 15.03.2000
- 4) Homepage of the US State Department; Travel Publications / December 2006  
[http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/brochures/brochures\\_1229.html](http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/brochures/brochures_1229.html)  
consulted on 01 July 2007, no longer online
- 5) Information of an NGO engaged in the respective country
- 6) Press reports
- 7) Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada web site, <http://www.voyage.gc.ca/dest/report-en.asp?country=82000>; July 2008

The following table provides an overview of the entry and residence regulations which are currently known to us, as of the end of June 2008. We request your understanding that we can temporarily offer this overview in English due to the imminent press deadline.

**[www.hivtravel.org](http://www.hivtravel.org)** will soon provide the complete version of the Quick Reference Guide in various European languages.

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	
<b>ALBANIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2, 5)</b>			1, 2, 5
<b>ALGERIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence. Foreigners whose HIV infection is detected are not targeted with special regulations <b>(1)</b> . HIV test mandatory when applying for a residence permit <b>(4)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	1, 4 (#)
<b>ANDORRA</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(1)</b>	Special regulations exist for individuals applying for residence or work permits. Applications will be denied in case the applicant does have a disease a) representing a possible threat to public health and b) preventing the pursuit of employment <b>(1)</b> .	5 known cases of denied applications since 2005; there have been accusations that tests are carried out without informed consent <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>ANGOLA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence. Foreigners whose HIV infection is detected are not targeted with special regulations <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> . The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	No special regulations for short-term entry according to information from the Foreign Ministry <b>(2)</b>	Restrictions for long-term stays cannot get completely ruled out. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined. The embassy is not aware of health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	The Government is concerned that HIV positive individuals might have sexual contacts with the general population; this might worsen the already difficult financial situation of the health authorities <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Information from 2000 stating mandatory HIV tests for stays up to 3 months cannot be confirmed and is very likely outdated	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
ARMENIA	No restrictions for PLWHA, <b>(2)</b>	Foreigners already in the country, with HIV-positive test results may be deported by law <b>(2)</b> .	Information from 1999 indicating prohibited entry for PLWHA has not been confirmed. We don't know whether deportations are carried out in practice. Please get in contact with the authors if you have relevant information to share.	2
ARUBA	No restrictions for tourists. <b>(4)</b>	HIV test required for intending immigrants <b>(4)</b>		4
AUSTRALIA	No restrictions for tourists <b>(2, 3, 5)</b>	Residence permit for individuals with HIV and AIDS is possible if certain criteria apply <b>(2, 3, 5)</b> . HIV testing for foreign nationals (from age 15) wishing to settle in Australia <b>(2, 3)</b> . Applicants for long term residence permits below 15 are subjected to testing if they are eligible for adoption or have received blood transfusions in the past <b>(4)</b> . Those who want to reside in Australia have to convince the authorities that they are a) no financial burden to the health care system b) no danger to public health c) don't limit access of Australian citizens to the health care system <b>(5)</b> .	Long-term visitors with precarious health status have to undergo health checks by assigned physicians prior to departure. This applies especially to young travellers with chronic diseases on pensions <b>(5)</b> . Immigration officers are authorised to deny entry if a person appears to be ill <b>(2)</b> .	2, 3, 4, 5
AUSTRIA	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 5)</b>		Former information indicating that foreigners applying for a residence permit exceeding 5 months would be required to provide a health certificate is no longer valid.	1, 5
AZERBAIJAN	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
BAHAMAS	Currently no reliable information available		Outdated information mentioned that PLWHA would not be allowed to enter the country. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>BAHRAIN</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(1)</b>	Pre-employment examinations, including HIV tests are carried out for visa applications for foreign workers (2 years). The regulations apply especially for health care workers, “barbies”, housemaids, people working in hotels and restaurants, some companies do have their own rules <b>(1)</b> .	A granted visa will be withdrawn if a person is tested HIV positive. The person will be deported after he or she has received counselling <b>(1)</b> . Anyone who tested positive will immediately be deported <b>(4)</b> . We don't know how these regulations are carried out in practice and whether HIV tests are required for stays not exceeding two years.	1, 4
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>		Expulsion is possible, if the authorities are aware of the HIV status of a person <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>BARBADOS</b>	At present, no information about restrictions concerning entry or residence regulations for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	Regulations for residency cannot completely be ruled out. It is very likely in the discretion of the immigration officer to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits. Explicit regulations don't seem to exist <b>(2)</b> .	We kindly encourage readers to get in contact with the authors if there is any relevant information available.	2
<b>BELGIUM</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA, <b>(1, 5)</b>		Information about HIV tests for particular groups (applications for study and work permits) is outdated and no longer valid.	1, 5
<b>BELIZE</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(3)</b>	HIV test required for those seeking work or residence permits <b>(3)</b> . U.S. test accepted if conducted within 3 months prior to entry <b>(4)</b> .	HIV test results should not be older than 2 months and have to be presented within 3 months after arrival <b>(4)</b> .	3, 4
<b>BELARUS</b>	No restriction for tourist stays up to three months <b>(1)</b>	Foreigners, stateless people and students staying longer than 3 months have to take an HIV test <b>(4)</b> 10 days after arrival and, again, 5 months later. PLWHA are not allowed to study in Belarus <b>(1)</b> .	HIV has to be declared to the authorities in order to receive counselling on behaviour and not to endanger other people <b>(1)</b> .	1, 4



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>BENIN</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(1, 2)</b>	No special regulation for long-term stays for PLWHA, no controls at borders, no special regulations in case foreigners are tested for HIV-positive <b>(1)</b> . HIV tests for work and residence permits; entry for HIV is not automatically denied but lies within the discretion of the person handling the application <b>(2)</b>	The embassy does not have experience with the procedures in case the authorities are aware of somebody's HIV status. It is likely that the extension of work permits will not be granted in case HIV is detected <b>(2)</b> . Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b> The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	1, 2, 4 (#)
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	No specific entry or residence regulations, no problems at entry <b>(2)</b>	No specific residence regulations, for PLWHA <b>(2)</b> . HIV test required for intending immigrants <b>(4)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. In August 2006 Bolivia introduced a new law on prevention of HIV. The law will soon be fully endorsed and contains anti discrimination clauses to protect the rights of PLWHA. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)
<b>BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>		Information from 1999 about mandatory HIV testing of foreign nationals wishing to settle seems to be outdated and not longer valid.	1
<b>BOTSWANA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	Students enrolling for studies at the University of Botswana have to get tested for HIV <b>(2)</b> .		2
<b>BRAZIL</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>BRUNEI</b>	No testing for short-term tourist stays. However, PLWHA are in principle not allowed to enter the country <b>(2)</b> .	HIV testing for students and employees applying for a work and residence permit <b>(2, 4)</b> .	Residency status will be annulled if HIV is detected, individuals will be deported by the authorities. Physicians are requested to immediately notify the ministry of health of any HIV positive test results <b>(2)</b> .	2, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>BULGARIA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(1, 2)</b>	Visa and entry can be denied for foreigners are a danger to public health (“according to criteria by the ministry of health and the WHO”). For long term stays people with HIV must at entry present health certificates and tests. Everybody applying Bulgarian citizenship must present a health certificate to demonstrate that he/she doesn’t suffer under sexually transmittable diseases <b>(1, 2)</b> . HIV tests are obligatory for foreigners who want to stay longer than 30 days in the country for work and study purposes <b>(4)</b> .		1, 2, 4
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Proof of compulsory yellow fever immunisation mandatory; cholera vaccination recommended <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>BURUNDI</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Proof of yellow fever immunisation required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>CAMEROON</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever and cholera immunisations are required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>CANADA</b>	<p>No restrictions for short-term tourist stays, no HIV certificates have to be presented at entry <b>(2, 1)</b>.</p> <p>Individuals applying for a visa to enter Canada as short-term visitors are NOT required 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>(5)</b>.</p>	<p>Starting from 2002 a HIV test is obligatorily part of medical routine checks. The majority of HIV positive foreigners won't have access to a residence permit anymore. 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>(5)</b>.</p>	<p>HIV-positive refugees, as well as HIV-positive relatives of persons with a residence permit are allowed to enter Canada <b>(5)</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, 5
<b>CAPE VERDE ISLANDS</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>	The embassy is not aware of any specific regulations concerning entry for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	The embassy is not aware of any specific regulations concerning residence for PLWHA <b>(2)</b> . Medical report, including HIV test, required for study, residence, and work permits <b>(4)</b> .	Yellow fever immunisation required <b>(4)</b> . The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory and vague. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)
<b>CHAD</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>CHILE</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Information about HIV testing for foreign students and migrant workers is outdated and no longer valid.	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>CHINA</b>	It is currently unclear whether completion of a health declaration containing HIV-related questions is still required from short-term travellers on entry. It has however happened in the past that short-term travellers were deported after their HIV status became public <b>(5)</b> .	HIV tests are mandatory for obtaining a work permit (visa). Certain clinics are entitled to carry out the tests. It is very unlikely that work permits will be granted in case the test is positive <b>(2)</b> . Case studies demonstrate severe violations of the confidentiality of test results <b>(5)</b> . HIV tests for foreigners planning to stay for more than 5 months. If applicant is HIV positive, entry is not permitted for any purpose <b>(4)</b> .	Physicians are requested to report HIV positive test results to the authorities <b>(2)</b> . The Global Fund Board is currently negotiating a modification of current legislation with the Chinese Government (no HIV disclosure for short term stays). Information as to the results of these negotiations is not yet available. Please check <a href="http://www.hivtravel.org">www.hivtravel.org</a> We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4, 5 (#)
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	The Information we received is contradictory. There are very likely no problems at entry for short term stays	The Columbian embassy in Brazil says that Columbian authorities never requested HIV specific information at entry <b>(5)</b> . 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> . Entry is prohibited for HIV positive individuals <b>(4)</b> .	Proven HIV infection has a negative impact on applications to the authorities for visa renewal <b>(1)</b> . We don't have experience with this law. But we are sure that the information is correct when it comes from the Columbian embassy in Berlin <b>(2) (2)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 5 (#)
<b>COMOROS</b>	No information for short-term tourist stays	Foreigners planning to work have to get tested for HIV <b>(4)</b> .		4
<b>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</b>	No information available		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination is required for entry <b>(4)</b> . We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	4
<b>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (ZAIRE)</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required for entry <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>COSTA RICA</b>	No restrictions for short-term stays. No HIV testing <b>(2)</b>		<u>Data</u> from 1996 indicated that HIV tests are required for immigrants and residence permits - this information is very likely outdated and no longer valid. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2
<b>CROATIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>CUBA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stay up to 3 months <b>(2)</b>	Students wishing to obtain a scholarship for Cuba must undergo HIV testing <b>(2, 4)</b> . No scholarships in Cuba for students with "limited life expectancy" (HIV). HIV test necessary for the renewal of residence permits <b>(2)</b> .	Data from 1999 indicating that deportation of HIV positive foreigners takes place is very likely outdated and no longer valid <b>(2)</b> .	2, 4
<b>CYPRUS</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1, 2)</b> .	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> . All foreigners working or studying have to be tested for HIV <b>(4)</b> .	HIV tests particularly important for construction workers, bar maids, house maids, people working in the tourism industry, exceptions for employees from international enterprises and UN. If the result of the examination is positive, no residence permit is granted. This does not apply to citizens of the EU <b>(2, 1)</b> .	1, 2, 4
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>DENMARK</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>	There are no specific entry or residence regulations for PLWHA. No HIV test result is required when entering the country <b>(1)</b>	A known HIV infection will not lead to deportation or the termination of a person's stay <b>(1)</b>	Proof of yellow fever immunisation required <b>(4)</b> .	1, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(2)</b>	HIV test required for residence permit <b>(4)</b> . It is very likely in the discretion of the officer in the immigration office to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory and vague. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)
<b>ECUADOR</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(2)</b>	Foreign nationals applying for longer-term residence are generally requested to present an HIV test result <b>(2)</b> .	Foreigners with residency status will not lose their status in case they become HIV+ <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>EGYPT</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(2)</b>	HIV test required for study and work permits <b>(2, 4)</b> . Tests have to be taken at the central laboratory of the Ministry of Health. Tests taken externally will not be accepted <b>(2)</b> . Dependents are no longer exempt - spouses must also be tested, as well as any children aged 15 or older <b>(4)</b> . According to the National AIDS Program, between 1986 and 2006, 722 cases of HIV/AIDS were detected among foreigners, of which 90 percent were Africans. All foreign nationals detected HIV-positive have been deported <b>(5)</b> .	A foreigner already in the country will be deported in case an HIV infection is detected <b>(2)</b> . Proof of yellow fever immunization is required for persons arriving from an infected area <b>(4)</b> . Egypt is extremely hostile towards PLWHA. Since October 2007, Cairo police have arrested a dozen men on suspicion of being HIV-positive. The prisoners who tested HIV-positive were chained to their beds in hospitals for months <b>(5)</b> .	2, 4, 5
<b>EL SALVADOR</b>	No restrictions for short-term stays <b>(1, 2)</b>	In 2004 the General Direction of Migration repealed existing regulations requiring HIV testing for temporary and permanent residence permit applicants <b>(1)</b> . The embassy is aware of cases in which HIV tests were required for long term stays <b>(2)</b> .		1, 2
<b>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</b>	HIV test certificate may be required (also for tourist travel) <b>(7)</b>		Positive status could lead to refusal of entry or deportation. Yellow fever vaccination required <b>(7)</b> .	7

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>ERITREA</b>	No specific entry regulations for PLWHA, no restrictions at entry <b>(2)</b>	No specific residence regulations for people with HIV and AIDS <b>(2)</b> . HIV tests may be required at entry <b>(4)</b> . Foreigners and citizens who want to marry have to take an HIV test <b>(2)</b> ; consequences are unknown.	The information concerning residency regulations and regulations for people who want to marry are vague and contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation and the impact of these regulations.	2, 4 (#)
<b>ESTONIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Yellow fever immunisation is recommended <b>(4)</b>	1, 2
<b>FIJI</b>	No reliable information about restrictions for short-term stays.	HIV testing required for stays exceeding 5 months <b>(4)</b>		4
<b>FINLAND</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	A HIV diagnosis does neither give reason to deny entry nor does it prohibit grant of a residence permit. A residence permit may be denied in case the foreigner is perceived as a threat to public order, safety, health or a danger to Finland's international relations <b>(2)</b> .	HIV/AIDS does not give reason to refrain from deportation in case there is treatment and care available in the country of origin. The standard of care does not have to be the same as in Finland <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>FRANCE</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>GABON</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever vaccination required <b>(2)</b>	2
<b>GAMBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>		Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(1)</b>	1

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>GEORGIA</b>	There is a ministerial decision that individuals with certain diseases ("list from the WHO") have to declare their disease on a card at entry; people who comply will have to undergo medical controls and will be put on a Georgian control list. The impact of these regulations is limited, since there are no border controls and HIV tests are not required <b>(2)</b> .	The embassy indicates that the existence of ministerial decisions does not mean that this is consistently implemented. Nobody seems to know what being on this list implies, however, it doesn't have negative consequences concerning long-term residency status <b>(2)</b> .	We would very much like to know more about the impacts of these regulations. Travellers and NGOs working in the field are invited to provide feedback <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>GERMANY (BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRANDENBURG )</b>	No specific entry regulations for PLWHA. No problems for short term entry <b>(1)</b>	Germany is a Federal State. HIV tests may be requested in certain States (Bundesländer) for visa applications that exceed 3 months. It is in the discretion of the local departments for foreigners to ask for medical certificates that exclude active tuberculosis, infectious lues or HIV infection <b>(1)</b> . Similar rules apply for the States of Saxony and New Brandenburg <b>(5)</b> .	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 <b>(1)</b> . The regulations described apply only to certain states in Germany.	1, 5 (#)
<b>GHANA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2, 4
<b>GREECE</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b> .	Controls for individuals wanting to work in Greece contain TB, Hepatitis B but not HIV <b>(1)</b> . Sexworkers wishing to work in Greece are the only group subjected to HIV tests <b>(1, 4)</b> .	Work permit for sexworkers will not be granted in case HIV is detected, free HIV treatment will be offered <b>(1)</b> .	1, 4



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>GRENADA</b>	At present, no information about restrictions concerning entry or residence regulations for PLWHA (2)	Regulations for residency cannot be completely ruled out. It is very likely in the discretion of the immigration officer to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits. Explicit regulations don't seem to exist (2).	We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share (2).	2
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA (1)		Former information that foreign nationals remaining in the country for a longer period must undergo testing for HIV and AIDS is outdated and no longer valid.	1
<b>GUINEA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)		International vaccination record showing current yellow fever vaccination required (4).	2, 4
<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)		Visa application form may include questions relating to communicable diseases (2).	2
<b>GUYANA</b>	At present, no information about restrictions concerning entry or residence regulations for PLWHA available (2)	Regulations for residency cannot be completely ruled out. It is very likely in the discretion of the immigration officer to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits (2).	Explicit regulations don't seem to exist (2).	2
<b>HAITI</b>	No HIV testing on entry (2)			2
<b>HONDURAS</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)	No specific residence regulations for PLWHA (2). Special regulations for individuals wishing to settle in Honduras (3).	The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation	2, 3 (#)
<b>HONG KONG</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)		Former information indicating that intending immigrants must undergo HIV and AIDS testing seems to be outdated and no longer valid (2).	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>HUNGARY</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b> .	HIV test required for persons staying longer than 1 year. Some employers may require workers to be tested <b>(4)</b> .	HIV infection, along with TBC, lues, typhus and hepatitis B is considered as a disease threatening public health. Deportation may take place in case it is advised by the authorities responsible for public health <b>(2)</b> .	2, 4
<b>ICELAND</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>INDIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>	"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>(6)</b> .	Information from the US State Department, indicating that HIV tests are required for all students and anyone over 18 staying one year or more are outdated and no longer valid	1, 2, 6
<b>INDONESIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>IRAN</b>	No restrictions for tourist and business stays from European countries for up to 3 months <b>(2)</b>	Foreign nationals applying for a work or residence permit must present a health certificate including a negative HIV test result <b>(2, 3)</b> .	Special regulations for short-term entry may exist for individuals coming from Non-European destinations. For example, there is information that HIV tests are required for short-term tourist stays for citizens from Azerbaijan <b>(2)</b> .	2, 3
<b>IRAQ</b>	Restrictions for short-term stays exist. HIV tests are necessary for all those wishing to stay longer than 10 days <b>(2)</b> .	Iraq requires HIV test results for residence/exit permits <b>(4)</b>	We don't know whether an HIV+ test result still leads to immediate expulsion, as stated by the German embassy in 1999.	2, 4
<b>IRELAND</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2, 5)</b>			2, 5
<b>ISRAEL</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>	Documented migrants coming from endemic regions must undergo testing <b>(1)</b> . HIV testing required for migrant workers <b>(1, 4)</b> .	Foreigners are advised to purchase a health insurance if they stay in the country. Migrant workers are obliged to do so <b>(1)</b> . Ministry of Interior reserves the right to deny entry to aliens claiming to be HIV positive <b>(4)</b> .	1, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
ITALY	No restrictions for PLWHA (1)			1
IVORY COAST	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)		An international health certificate showing current yellow fever immunisation is required for entry into the Ivory Coast (4).	2
JAMAICA	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)	Foreign nationals with proven HIV-positive status are not subject to any special residence regulations (2).		2
JAPAN	No restrictions for PLWHA (1, 2)			1, 2
JORDAN	No discrimination and no restrictions for short-term tourist stays (2)	Any foreigner applying for a work or residence permit is requested to undergo a medical examination including an HIV test. This has to happen within one month after arrival (1). HIV tests are obligatory for stays longer than 2 months. In case of a positive test result, the applicant must leave the country as soon as possible (2). According to the US State Department, HIV testing is required for stays exceeding 5 months (4).	In case the HIV test is positive the national program to fight HIV is informed. The minister of the interior will then be informed for the purpose of expulsion (1). Europeans who are able to afford medication will very likely not face deportation in case HIV is detected but it is within the discretion of the authorities to grant or deny yearly visa extensions (2).	1, 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). 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 (4).	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. The authorities not always accept tests taken abroad and might insist that the test is repeated in Kazakhstan (2).	2, 3, 4
KENYA	No restrictions for PLWHA (1, 2)		Evidence of yellow fever immunisation may be requested (1).	1, 2
KIRGHIZIA	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)			2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>KIRIBATI</b>	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share	
<b>KOREA (NORTH)</b>	Officially, no legal provisions relating to the entry of people with HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b>	Not everybody will be asked to present health certificates including HIV tests at entry <b>(1)</b> .	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 <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>KOREA (SOUTH)</b>	Foreigners who are carrying an epidemic disease and HIV/AIDS are prohibited to enter the country. Foreigners who stay in Korea for less than 91 days are not required to document HIV-tests <b>(2)</b> .	The government may prohibit entry of foreigners who are suspected of carrying HIV/AIDS anytime at their discretion. Test results have to be provided by foreign workers prior to entry and certain foreigners (entertainment industry, sport games, show business), will be denied entry if the test result is HIV+. If the foreigner fails to submit the test certificate before entering, the test has to be done within 62 hours after arrival at an institution designated by the Government <b>(2)</b> .	Immigration law allows the government to deport those with serious or infectious diseases; the government of Korea has been reported to deport those who are HIV positive. According to the Korea Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, 521 of 546 foreigners diagnosed as HIV positive were forced to leave the country (Korea Times, 03.03.2008) <b>(6)</b> .	2, 6
<b>KOSOVO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(5)</b>		In case of emergency foreigners and visitors with HIV are requested to get in contact with the clinic of infectious diseases. But it's unlikely that they will receive HIV treatment since there is no law for health insurance. HIV medications are bought on an annual basis for a registered number of individuals (currently 10 people) <b>(5)</b> .	5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>KUWAIT</b>	No special entry regulations apply for short term stays. No HIV testing at borders <b>(2)</b> .	The visa application for a long-term stay requires a doctor's certificate. In cases of HIV infection, no visa is granted <b>(2)</b> . In order to receive 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 expelled <b>(2, 4)</b> . If tested positive for any disabling disease, entry is denied or foreign national may face deportation <b>(4)</b> . Kuwaiti authorities are recommending the implementation of infectious disease "check points" to screen expatriates and exclude certain "high risk" nationalities from entering the nation. Medical check points should be equipped with the latest technology to offer results quickly at the airport and exit borders <b>(6)</b> .	2, 4, 6
<b>LAOS</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>LATVIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Information from 2003 stating that every person applying for a residence permit has to undergo HIV testing is obviously outdated and no longer valid.	1, 2
<b>LEBANON</b>	No special entry regulations for PLWHA, no restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(1)</b>	HIV test result required for foreign nationals wishing to pursue paid employment <b>(3)</b> . HIV test required for those seeking residence permits <b>(4)</b> .	In case of doubt, the HIV test must be repeated in Lebanon <b>(3)</b> .	1, 3, 4
<b>LESOTHO</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence of PLWHA. No HIV testing at entry <b>(2)</b> .		Decisions on entry into Lesotho are at the discretion of the border police. However, no medical checks are carried out <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>LIBERIA</b>	No information available		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b> . We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>LIBYA</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Information from German and Swiss sources from 1999 and 2000 indicating that HIV tests for residence permits are necessary and deportation takes place seem to be outdated and cannot be confirmed.	2
<b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>	The application form for residency permits requests to indicate whether the person has any public health threatening diseases. HIV is not regarded as a public health threatening disease <b>(5)</b> .	US Sources mentioned until 2006 that visitors may be subjected to HIV testing in order to obtain residence permit. This information seems to be outdated. However, the immigration department reserves right to exclude foreigners who present a public health threat. HIV+ people are advised not to indicate that they have a public health threatening disease while filling in applications for residency in order to circumvent possible problems <b>(5)</b> .	1, 2, 5
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</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 <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2
<b>MACEDONIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(5)</b>			5
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>MALAWI</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Travellers need a yellow fever immunisation if they are arriving from an infected area <b>(2)</b> .	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No regular HIV tests at borders but border officers are entitled to require an HIV test from anybody wishing to cross the border, no entry if individuals don't comply <b>(2)</b> .	Foreign workers (unskilled and semiskilled) need to undergo a full medical check up (includes HIV) within 1 month of arrival and on a yearly basis <b>(4)</b> . Some enterprises and universities require HIV tests; people are advised to seek information about this beforehand <b>(2)</b> . The general director of migration can withdraw entry permits in case individuals violate national security, public health or moral standards <b>(2)</b> .	Deportation of HIV positive individuals is possible by law; in practice mostly, if not only, migrant workers are deported within three days after HIV is detected <b>(2)</b> . HIV tests at borders are only done if border officers become suspicious; carrying large amount of medications might alert them <b>(2)</b> .	2, 4
<b>MALDIVES</b>	Tourists entering the country with a valid one-month-visa are not asked about any illnesses and are not subject to any restrictions <b>(2)</b> .	Special residence regulations do not exist <b>(2)</b> .	Travellers need a yellow fever immunisation if they arrive from an infected area <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>MALI</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Yellow fever vaccination is required <b>(1)</b>	1, 2
<b>MALTA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>MARSHALL ISLANDS</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 30 days) <b>(4)</b>	Health certificate required if arriving from infected areas. HIV test may be required for visits over 30 days <b>(4)</b> .	We don't know if tests for other nationals and from other countries (than the US) are accepted <b>(4)</b> .	4
<b>MAURITANIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b>	2, 4
<b>MAURITIUS</b>	There is no HIV specific legislation but entry for tourists will be denied in case HIV infections get detected <b>(2)</b>	HIV test are required for foreigners planning to reside or work; testing performed upon arrival <b>(4)</b> .		2, 4
<b>MEXICO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>MICRONESIA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 30 days) <b>(4)</b>	Health certificate may be required if travelling from infected area. HIV test required if staying over 90 days <b>(4)</b> .		4
<b>MOLDAVIA</b>	Foreign citizens are not required to present an HIV certificate for stays up to 3 months. No HIV related controls on entry <b>(2, 1)</b> .	Foreigners staying longer than 3 months are requested to take HIV tests <b>(1, 2)</b> . The HIV test needs to be conducted by the authorities in Chisinau, tests from other sources are not accepted. Foreigners already living in the country are requested to undergo HIV testing once a year when extending their visa <b>(2)</b> . Tests conducted in their country of origin are accepted <b>(1)</b> .	PLWHA will not be granted a visa and may be deported <b>(2)</b>	1, 2
<b>MONACO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>MONGOLIA</b>	No information about restrictions for short-term tourist stays. There are very likely no problems.	HIV tests are mandatory for foreigners planning to stay in the country for a longer period. This applies especially to foreign workers, students and trainees; tests have to be repeated whenever the visa is renewed <b>(2)</b> .	The information about the regulations in the country seems to be inconsistent and contradictory, law and regulations sometimes don't correlate with the practice in place <b>(2)</b> . PLWHA can be deported if they don't comply with the advice of Mongolian health authorities <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2, 5)</b>			2, 5
<b>MONTserrat</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLWHA. Very likely no problems at entry for short term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	HIV tests are required for university students and applicants for work and residency <b>(4)</b> . It is very likely in the discretion of the immigration officer to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits. Restrictions for long term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>MOROCCO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>MYANMAR (BURMA)</b>	No specific regulations for PLWHA. No HIV testing at entry <b>(2)</b> .	No special residence regulations for foreign nationals with HIV. In practice no HIV related questions are raised, neither at entry nor for visa extensions <b>(2)</b> .	Myanmar is not a state under the rule of law. Arbitrariness and corruption are common. Therefore it is difficult to judge how the public authorities would react in case the HIV infection of a foreigner became public <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>NAURU</b>	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	
<b>NEPAL</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Former information suggesting that foreigners with HIV were deported was not confirmed.	2
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>	A danger to public health may be grounds for denied entry. But it does not apply to HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b> .		1
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays up to 3 months <b>(2)</b>	From early 2005 on, New Zealand has been undertaking HIV screening for migrants. This decision was 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 individuals intending to stay in New Zealand for longer than 12 months <b>(1)</b> .	HIV screening will also be carried out for individuals proposed for the Refugee Quota program. A maximum of 20 HIV positive individuals will be accepted as Quota refugees any year <b>(1)</b> . While HIV-positive individuals 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

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>NICARAGUA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays up to 3 months <b>(2)</b>	For stays longer than 3 months, the residence permit must be renewed at the immigration authority. A doctor's certificate is required for this <b>(2)</b> .	Only in exceptional cases are HIV-positive persons granted permission for a longer stay <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>NIGER</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	HIV tests are required for foreigners seeking to marry Nigerian nationals <b>(4)</b> .	International vaccination certificate for yellow fever mandatory; cholera vaccination is recommended <b>(4)</b> . We don't know much about the consequences of the described regulations. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation	2, 4 (#)
<b>NIGERIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>		Information indicating that Nigeria refused entry to HIV+ foreigners from countries with laws restricting Nigerian nationals could not be confirmed.	2
<b>NORWAY</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>	Individuals 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 <b>(1)</b> .	It is permitted to import small amounts of HIV-Medications for private use. A permit is required for larger amounts <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2
<b>OMAN</b>	No HIV tests required for tourists <b>(1)</b> . No special regulations for short-term stays <b>(2)</b> .	HIV tests are part of the medical examination process for work <b>(1, 4)</b> and residence permits. In the event that a person tests positive he or she is required to go back to the country of citizenship <b>(1)</b> . All applications for residence permits necessitate medical examinations <b>(2)</b> .	HIV positive test results lead to deportation <b>(2)</b> . Evidence of yellow fever immunization is required if the traveller enters from an infected area <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Information indicating that a medical examination for HIV/AIDS is necessary for returning nationals, refugees and applications for longer-term stays could not be confirmed.	1, 2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>PANAMA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(3)</b>	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 individuals are refused entry <b>(3)</b> .	3, 4
<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(3)</b>	HIV testing required when applying for a work permit <b>(3)</b> .	A work permit is only granted if a negative HIV test result is presented <b>(3)</b> .	3
<b>PARAGUAY</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b> .	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 <b>(2)</b> .	2, 4
<b>PERU</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Those wishing to marry in Peru (applies to Peruvians and foreigners in some parishes) need to take an HIV test. Marriage permit may be denied in case the HIV test is positive <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1)</b> .		Former information, indicating that HIV tests are necessary to get residence permits is outdated and no longer valid.	1
<b>POLAND</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays, no health checks at borders <b>(1)</b>	Mandatory HIV tests for pregnant woman or babies who are suspected to be HIV positive and who wish to stay longer than 3 months. HIV is no reason for deportation <b>(1)</b> .	Mandatory HIV test for refugees applying for a legal status. HIV positive test results do not give reason to deny the application <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>	No controls at borders. According to the Portuguese law, individuals with HIV and AIDS are not questioned about their serologic status; tests and certificates are not required. HIV is no reason for deportation <b>(1)</b> .	Denial of entry based on public health reasons can only be applied in case of diseases defined within WHO application instruments, or in case of other infectious or contagious parasites that involve protection measures in national territory <b>(1)</b> .	1

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>QATAR</b>	No HIV testing on entry. However, individuals whose HIV-positive status is known to the authorities are refused entry <b>(2)</b> .	HIV test required for persons seeking residence permits and visitors staying longer than 1 month <b>(4)</b> . Employers have to take new arriving employees to a medical check within three days of their arrival. Many families who recruit domestic workers fail to do so. This can be dangerous as workers have direct contact with family members especially children. Recruiting agencies are supposed to conduct health tests in the employees' country of origin. This procedure is not obligatory but can save the cost of repatriating people found to be unfit for working in Qatar <b>(6)</b> .	Immediate deportation of tourists and business travellers if an HIV-related illness is discovered <b>(2)</b> . Planned legislation will include mandatory HIV testing for those who wanting to marry and for certain groups of people who have lived abroad for more than two years; this applies especially to housemaids, domestic workers and junior staff (law planned in 2008) <b>(6)</b> .	2, 4, 6
<b>RUMANIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>	HIV test are obligatory for those applying for a marriage licence. In several cases this licence was not issued because people did not comply. Voluntary HIV tests are offered to citizens returning after more than 5 months abroad <b>(5)</b> .	We don't know much about the consequences of the described regulations for foreigners. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 5 (#)
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	For short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months) no HIV testing is required on entry <b>(2)</b>	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 <b>(2)</b> .	Foreign nationals found to be HIV positive have to leave to country within 3 months <b>(2)</b> . We received information about legal possibilities for foreigners with HIV to stay in the country. This is not confirmed. For latest updates please check our data at: <a href="http://www.hivtravel.org">www.hivtravel.org</a>	2
<b>RWANDA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2, 5)</b>	No HIV related residency restrictions <b>(1, 2, 5)</b> . In the case of serious illness, e.g. AIDS, residence permission can be refused <b>(3)</b> .	Proof of yellow fever immunisation required <b>(4)</b> . The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (#)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<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) <b>(4)</b> .		4
<b>SAN MARINO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE</b>	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	Very likely no problems for short term tourist stays <b>(2)</b>	HIV tests are required and carried out for applications for long term work permits <b>(4)</b> . Visa will not be granted in case the test result is HIV positive <b>(2)</b> .	It is very likely that deportation takes place in case HIV is detected. The German embassy mentioned this in its information from the year 2000 but not in our update.	2, 4
<b>SENEGAL</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>SERBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2, 5)</b>			2, 5
<b>SEYCHELLES</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(5)</b> .	No special regulations concerning residency for PLWHA, no discrimination <b>(5)</b> . Foreigners planning 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 <b>(4)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations and work permits is vague and contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation	3, 4, 5 (#)
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	No restriction for tourist stays (up to 30 days). No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b> .	There are special regulations for PLWHA who want to stay in the country for a longer period. Applicants for a Social Visit Pass, Employment Pass, Long Term Immigration Pass or Permanent Residence in Singapore have to undergo a medical examination including TB x-ray and HIV-Tests. Entry for PLWHA will on principle be denied, but no tests for short term visits, only individuals looking unhealthy might be examined <b>(2)</b>	HIV-positive foreign spouses of Singaporeans are allowed to remain in Singapore <b>(2, 5)</b> . HIV positive foreigners will be deported immediately <b>(2)</b> .	2, 5
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	No specific entry regulations for PLWHA. No controls at borders <b>(1)</b> .	Foreign nationals applying for a long-term stay must prove that they are not suffering from diseases that are a threat to public health <b>(2)</b> . PLWHA will not get a residence permit in Slovakia <b>(1)</b> . HIV test required for long-term residence permit <b>(4)</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 by individuals who tested positive were denied. Individuals 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>(5)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 5
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b>	Entry can be refused at the border, if it becomes known that somebody has a communicable disease <b>(1)</b>		Any immigration officer is entitled to request a medical examination from anyone entering the country <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>SOMALIA</b>	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Information from US sources, stating that HIV test are required for all mine workers are outdated and not longer valid <b>(5)</b>	1, 2, 5
<b>SPAIN</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1)</b> .			1
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	There are no special entry regulations for individuals with HIV and AIDS. At the Sri Lankan border no questions about HIV are asked <b>(2)</b> .	If an HIV infection is suspected, foreign nationals may be refused entry <b>(3)</b> .	Foreign PLWHA whose infection is known will be repeatedly requested to leave the country. Individuals convicted for sexual assaults will be routinely tested for HIV <b>(2)</b> .	2, 3
<b>ST. KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLWHA. Very likely no problems at entry for short term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	HIV test required for persons seeking residence/study/work permits; U.S. test results sometimes accepted <b>(4)</b> . Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)
<b>ST. LUCIA</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLWHA. Very likely no problems at entry for short-term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is vague. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLWHA. Very likely no problems at entry for short term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	HIV test required for persons seeking residence permits <b>(4)</b> Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 4 (#)
<b>SUDAN</b>	PLWHA 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>(5)</b> .	According to Sudanese law, foreign nationals with HIV are not permitted to remain in Sudan. 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>(5)</b> . The information concerning the real impact of the described regulations is vague. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have information that might help to clarify the situation.	2, 5
<b>SURINAME</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLWHA. Very likely no problems at entry for short term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	As recently as 5 May 2008, the Republic of Suriname has adopted and is now enforcing a policy of travel restrictions to Suriname for persons living with HIV, from selected parts of the world. In addition to proof of travel insurance, a health certificate will be required, stating that all visa-requiring travellers to Suriname from Africa, Asia and Eastern European Countries have no leprosy, no TB, no STI, no hepatitis B, and no HIV <b>(6)</b>	It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> . Migrant workers don't have to be tested for HIV in order to receive work permits. But employers can ask the migrant to be tested. There is no law that forbids this <b>(1)</b> .	1, 2, 6
<b>SWAZILAND</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>		Foreigners living with HIV and AIDS are not subject to any restrictions in Swaziland <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>SWEDEN</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>			1



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
SWITZERLAND	No restrictions for PLWHA (1)			1
SYRIA	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing at entry for tourists (1, 2).	HIV tests required for foreign nationals between 15 and 50 years of age who wish to settle in Syria or renew their residence permits. The test has to be taken in Syria. No residence permit will be granted in case the test result is positive (4).	Foreigners whose HIV infection is detected will be deported (1, 2). Foreigners wishing to marry a Syrian national are required to take an HIV test (4).	1, 2, 4
TAJIKISTAN	The Embassy is not aware of any health checks at borders or restrictions concerning residence. However, individuals with acute symptoms of an illness – as it might relate to HIV and Aids - might be deported as soon as the authorities are informed (2).	The government of Tajikistan requires visitors who remain in the country for more than 90 days to present a medical certificate showing that they are HIV-free, or to submit to an HIV test in Tajikistan. HIV is a growing health threat in Tajikistan (2).  HIV test required for anyone staying longer than 90 days (4).	The embassy advises visitors to leave the country in case an urgent illness occurs. The situation in local hospitals does by no means guarantee necessary treatment (2).	2, 4
TAIWAN	A health check is not part of the entry procedures to Taiwan (2). There seem to be no restrictions for short-term tourist stays.	Foreigners applying for residence visas/ work permit must be tested for HIV. Testing is also required for anyone staying over 90 days for any reason (4). HIV tests are required for stays longer than 3 months, for work permits and applicants for residence (1). Foreigners with confirmed HIV infection will lose their residence permit (2).	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 individuals are placed on a blacklist, and none of them are allowed to re-enter the country for any reason (5).	1, 2, 4, 5
TANZANIA	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)			2
THAILAND	No restrictions for PLWHA (2, 5)		Former Information indicating that HIV tests were necessary for visa extensions is outdated and no longer valid.	2, 5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>TOGO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>TONGA</b>	No information about short-term tourist stays, very likely no restrictions.	HIV testing required for stays exceeding 5 months <b>(4)</b> . Foreign nationals staying longer than 5 months must undergo HIV testing in Tonga. If the test result is positive, permission to stay will be refused <b>(5)</b> .		4, 5
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1, 2)</b>		Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2
<b>TUNISIA</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA for short-term stays <b>(1, 2)</b> HIV tests for stays exceeding 30 days <b>(4)</b>	No restrictions for residence permits (long term stays) <b>(1)</b> . Special rules apply for long-term stays. The approval of applications for work and residence permits may be linked to HIV status and may be denied in case of HIV <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residence or work permits is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information that might help to clarify the situation.	1, 2, 4 (#)
<b>TURKEY</b>	No restrictions for PLWHA <b>(1)</b>	No specific residence regulations for foreigners living with HIV and AIDS <b>(1)</b> . HIV test mandatory for any foreigner immigrating or applying for permanent residence <b>(4)</b> .	The information concerning residence permits is contradictory. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information that might help to clarify the situation.	1, 4 (#)
<b>TURKMENISTAN</b>	No limitation for short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months) <b>(4)</b>	Foreigners who want to visit Turkmenistan as tourists, to study or for business reasons will only be issued a visa if the HIV test is negative <b>(1)</b> . HIV test required for foreigners staying longer than 3 months. U.S. test accepted <b>(4)</b> .	Foreigners or stateless persons refusing tests or other preventive measures are deported. <b>(1)</b> .	1, 4
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	No HIV testing for visa less than 30 days. No health related controls on entry <b>(5)</b> .	HIV test is mandatory for residence and work permits for anyone staying longer than 30 days. Tests taken abroad won't be accepted and have to be renewed whenever the visa permit needs to be extended <b>(5)</b> .	PLWHA are not allowed to work on the islands. The work permit will be not extended in case HIV is diagnosed <b>(5)</b> .	5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
TUVALU	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	
UGANDA	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry (1, 2).			1, 2
UKRAINE	No restrictions for short-term tourist stay up to 3 months. No HIV testing on entry (2, 3).	Foreign nationals wishing to remain in the country for longer than 3 months have present a certificate proving that they are HIV negative (2, 3, 4).	HIV tests are carried out by a medical institute within Ukraine (3).	2, 3, 4
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Short-term entry for tourist stays is possible, due to a lack of controls at borders but risky since PLWHA are not allowed to enter the country (2).	Health examinations, including HIV tests, are required in order to obtain a residence permit for long term stays (2). HIV tests are required for anyone applying for residence. Tests are done upon submission of visa applications (4).	Individuals tested HIV positive might be deported even if they are already working in the country (2). It is not permitted to bring HIV medications for personal use into the country (2).	2, 4
UNITED KINGDOM AND NORTHERN IRELAND	No restrictions for PLWHA (1, 5)		Information from the US State Department, indicating that any person who appears unwell may be tested at entry is outdated and no longer valid (5)	1, 5
URUGUAY	No restrictions for PLWHA (2)			2
USA	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) (1, 2).	Currently, immigrants with HIV are not granted legal permanent residency except under extremely limited circumstances. The United States Congress removed the <i>statutory</i> entry ban from the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act by adopting the PEPFAR bill on July 24, 2008. The bill, which President Bush signed July 30, became law the same month. This means the ban is no longer mandated by legislation. However, as of this writing it continues to exist as an <i>administrative</i> ban.	Foreign nationals who test positive before attaining legal permanent residency or adjusting their immigration or visa status may subsequently lose their right to remain in the USA and face detention and deportation. Airline passengers transiting through a United States airport are also affected by the entry ban. Readers are advised to check <a href="http://www.hivtravel.org">www.hivtravel.org</a> for latest developments.	1, 2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
UZBEKISTAN	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months) <b>(2)</b>	Visitors are by law requested to carry a medical certificate to give proof that they are not infected with HIV; this law is only sporadically turned into practice <b>(4)</b> . An HIV certificate has to be presented for stays exceeding 3 months. There are fewer controls at entry by land than at airports (controls are sporadic) <b>(2)</b> .	HIV positive foreigners or stateless persons residing in Uzbekistan may be expelled <b>(1)</b> Immediate deportation in case HIV is detected. Reason provided for this practice is, that there are no clinic specialized on HIV treatment. However, it is unclear whether these regulations are applied in practice. The embassy is not aware of any cases where foreigners with HIV were expelled or denied entry <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2, 4
VANUATU	No information available		We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to share.	
VATICAN CITY	The State of Vatican City has no separate entry regulations <b>(2)</b>		Related tasks are carried out by the Italian authorities <b>(2)</b> .	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 individuals with HIV <b>(2)</b> .			2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>VIETNAM</b>	There are no special entry and residence regulations for PLWHA. Neither a doctor's certificate nor an HIV test is required on entry <b>(2)</b> . According to Vietnamese law, individuals 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 PLWHA <b>(5)</b> .	The regulations are not applied consistently, and at the airports no health certificates are asked for <b>(5)</b> . The information concerning immigration procedures and practices is vague. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information that might help to measure the impact or to clarify the situation.	2, 3, 5 (#)
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLWHA. Very likely no problems at entry for short term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long term stays, mentioning what documents are necessary, are often not defined. The embassy is not aware of health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .  Foreign nationals wishing to settle must present a negative test result <b>(3)</b>	Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer, whether health checks are carried out. Explicit regulations for long term stays are often not defined <b>(2)</b> . The information concerning residency is vague. We kindly ask you to get in contact with the authors if you have any relevant information to clarify the situation.	2, 3 (#)
<b>YEMEN</b>	Entry even for short term tourist stays will not be granted, if the authorities are aware of an existing HIV Infection <b>(2)</b>	Foreigners wishing to stay longer than 3 months or applying for a work permit have to present a negative HIV test result in order to receive the permit <b>(2)</b> . HIV tests are mandatory for applicants seeking permanent residence, students over age 15, all foreigners staying longer than one month and foreign spouses <b>(4)</b> .	Any foreigners testing HIV+ are obliged to leave the country. Any existing residence or other permits (work permit etc) will be withdrawn <b>(2)</b> . There is a high level of discrimination in the country, HIV positive people might even be "deported" from hospitals. There is no legal basis for these regulations; the authorities refer to internationally accepted best practice models. The described regulations are put into practice. The only chance foreigners might have to circumvent upcoming HIV tests is to pay a bribe <b>(2)</b> .	2, 4

<b>COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA</b>	<b>ENTRY REGULATIONS</b>	<b>RESIDENCE REGULATIONS</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
ZAMBIA	No restrictions for PLWHA (1, 2)			1, 2
ZIMBABWE	No restrictions for PLWHA (1, 2)			1, 2