

Travel from anywhere in the WORLD, other than the US, to Canada
21 March 2021

Pre-boarding obligations?	Are travellers allowed to transit through Canada?	Who is allowed to enter Canada?	What are travellers' obligations once they enter Canada?
<p><u>What are the obligations?</u></p> <p>All travellers, including Canadian Citizens, permanent residents of Canada, and persons registered as Indian under the Indian Act, are required to present documentary evidences of a negative COVID-19 molecular test (including a polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification [RT-LAMP]) test prior to boarding their flight to Canada or a positive result for the test that was performed on a specimen collected at least 14 days and no more than 90 days before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time.[Travellers may travel as of the 15th day after their test.]</p> <p>Foreign nationals must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm to the airline that they have read the order and certify, to the best of their ability, that they are eligible to enter Canada; and • Not provide statements or documentation under false or misleading pretenses. • Provide a negative COVID-19 molecular test no more than 72 hours (unless meeting an exception listed below) before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada .An acceptable COVID-19 molecular test includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PCR - Polymerase chain reaction ○ RT-PCR – reverse transcription real time PCR ○ Quantitative PCR (qPCR) ○ Nucleic acid test (NAT) or Nucleic acid amplification test (NAATs) ○ Reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) ○ Isothermal amplification ○ Droplet digital PCR or digital droplet PCR (ddPCR) ○ RNA (Ribonucleic acid) ○ Ct (cycle threshold) ○ CRISPR ○ Sequencing 	<p><u>Are travellers allowed to transit through Canada?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, as long as the foreign national is not showing symptoms of COVID-19 (a fever and a cough; or a fever and difficulty breathing), they are allowed to transit from international-to-international in Canada. • The traveller must be a person who arrives at a Canadian airport aboard a commercial passenger conveyance and who is transiting to a country other than Canada and must meet the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Arrives and departs from the same Canadian airport, no domestic flights allowed; ✓ Remains in the sterile area of the airport; ✓ Baggage checked all the way through final destination; ✓ In Montreal, Vancouver and Calgary, connecting flights must be within same operating day, no overnights allowed; and ✓ In Toronto, overnight and inter-terminal connections can be accommodated. ✓ An exemption applies to transiting travellers Who are being repatriated by their governments on flights that require a stop-over in Canada 	<p><u>Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Prohibition of Entry into Canada from any Country Other than the United States)</u></p> <p><u>The travel restrictions in place allows certain categories of foreign nationals to travel to Canada under the following circumstances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they do not exhibit COVID-19 symptoms (i.e. a fever and cough, OR a fever and breathing difficulties) AND • If they do not intend to travel to Canada for optional or discretionary purposes such as tourism, recreation, or entertainment. • If they can comply with the requirement to quarantine under the <i>Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations)</i>.; <p>If meeting these three criteria, here are the exemptions to the travel restrictions that will allow foreign nationals to travel to Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate family member of Canadian citizens and permanent residents or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act; • An extended family member of a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act; if they have a statutory declaration attesting to their relationship with the Canadian citizen or permanent resident that is signed by the Canadian citizen or permanent resident; and are authorized, in writing, by an officer designated under subsection 6(1) of the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i>, to enter Canada; • A person who is authorized, in writing, by an officer designated under subsection 6(1) of IRPA, to enter Canada for the purpose of reuniting immediate family members; • Crew member; • Accredited diplomat and their immediate family members, including representative from the United Nations and international organizations for which Canada is part of; • A person travelling at the invitation of the Minister of Health for the purpose of assisting in the COVID-19 response; • Person who arrives by means of an aircraft operated by the Canadian Forces or the Department of National Defence; • Member of the Canadian military, visiting forces, and their immediate family members; • A French citizen who resides in St. Pierre and Miquelon (SPM) who has only been in SPM, the U.S. or Canada during the period of 14 days before the day on which they board; • A person or any person in class of persons who, in the opinion of the Chief Public Health Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ does not pose a risk of significant harm to the public health, or ○ will provide an essential service while in Canada; • A person or any person in a class of persons whose presence in Canada, as determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Immigration, or Public Safety, is in the national interest*; • A person who holds a valid study or work permit for Canada; • A person whose application for a work permit in Canada was approved, and who received written notice but has not yet been issued the permit; • A person who seeks to enter Canada for the purpose of attending a listed institution, and the immediate family members of that person other than a dependent child of a dependent child of the person, if the person holds a valid study permit, as defined in section 2 of the IRPR, if the person may apply for a study permit when entering Canada under section 214 of the IRPR, or if the person's application for a study permit was approved under IRPA and they received written notice of the approval but have not yet been issued the permit; • A person permitted to work in Canada as a student in a health field or as a provider of emergency health services; • A licensed health care professional with proof of employment in Canada; • A person who seeks to enter Canada for the purpose of delivering, maintaining, or repairing medically necessary equipment or devices; • A person who seeks to enter Canada for the purpose of making medical deliveries of cells, blood and blood products, tissues, organs or other body parts, that are required for patient care in Canada during or within a reasonable period of time after the expiry of the Order; • A person whose application for permanent residence in Canada was approved, and who received written notice of the approval before noon (EDT) on March 18, 2020, but has not yet become a permanent resident; • A worker in the marine transportation sector who is essential for the movement of goods by vessel, and who seeks to enter Canada for the purpose of performing their duties in that sector; 	<p><u>What are travellers' obligations once they enter Canada?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person must wear a mask upon entry and while in transit to the place of quarantine or isolation, a health care facility, or a place of departure from Canada, unless they are alone in a private vehicle. • Upon entry to Canada, all travellers will have to answer additional screening questions regarding their intended place of quarantine. • During their first 14 days in Canada, all travellers will have to answer relevant health screening questions. • All asymptomatic travellers, unless otherwise exempt, are subject to a test upon entry to Canada, after entering Canada and must retain the evidence of their testing result. • All asymptomatic travellers, unless otherwise exempt, must quarantine themselves at a Government Approved Accommodation at first point of arrival for three (3) days and continue their quarantine for 14 days (or longer, if required) at a place of their choosing and monitor for any symptoms of COVID-19. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From their answers, if they are considered unable to quarantine themselves, they will be transferred to a quarantine facility. ○ A series of exemptions to the quarantine obligation apply for some categories of asymptomatic travellers, such as crew members, members of the armed forces, persons providing an essential service et al. They will still be required to wear a mask in public. • Any symptomatic traveller must isolate themselves for 14 days and undergo any health assessment requested by a quarantine officer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From their answers, if they are considered unable to isolate themselves, they will be placed into isolation in a quarantine facility. ○ Of note, a person is considered unable to isolate themselves if they must use public transportation (plane, train, bus, taxi) from the place they enter Canada to arrive at their place of isolation. <p><u>Are there exceptions to these obligations? Yes.</u> All exemptions to the quarantine obligations are found in Schedule 2, Table 1 of the QIOO OIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of crew member in section 1.1 • A person who enters Canada at the invitation of the Minister of Health for the purpose of assisting in the COVID-19 response • A member of the Canadian Forces or a visiting force, as defined in section 2 of the Visiting Forces Act, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a member of that force • A person or any member of a class of persons who, as determined by the Chief Public Health Officer, will provide an essential service, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Chief Public Health Officer to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19

- Next generational sequencing (NGS) or whole genome sequencing (WGS)
- Oxford Nanopore sequencing (LamPORE)
- Detection of the N gene
- Detection of Orf1a/b
- Detection of the S gene
- Detection of the E gene
- Detection of the RdRp gene;

Airlines must:

- Notify passengers (including Canadian citizens, permanent residents of Canada and persons registered under the Indian Act) of the requirement to have/obtain a COVID-19 molecular test that was performed on a specimen collected within 72 hours (unless meeting an exemption or exception) prior to the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to be eligible to board
- Notify every foreign national that they may be denied entry to Canada if they are not exempt under order;
- Not board a foreign national, who is a competent adult, on a flight to Canada if they do not provide confirmation that they are eligible to enter Canada;
- Conduct a health check of every traveller prior to boarding;
- Ask the traveller the following:
 - Has the traveller been denied boarding in the past 14 days due to a medical reason related to COVID-19?
- Advise any person not to provide answers to the health check or the additional questions in a way they know to be false or misleading;
- Not board a person if their answers to the health questions indicate they exhibit:
 - A fever and a cough, or
 - A fever and breathing difficulties;
- Not board a person if the airline observes, during the health check, that the person is exhibiting:
 - A fever and a cough, or
 - A fever and breathing difficulties;
- Deny boarding if the passenger tells the airline that they **HAVE** been denied boarding for reason related to COVID-19 in the past 14 days;
- Deny boarding if a traveller refuses to answer question if they have the

- A person who seeks to enter Canada to take up post as a diplomat, consular officer, representative or official of a country other than Canada, of the United Nations or any of its agencies or of any intergovernmental organization of which Canada is a member, and the immediate family members of that person;
- A person who arrives at a Canadian airport aboard a commercial passenger conveyance and who is transiting to a country other than Canada and remains in a sterile transit area.
- A person who seeks to enter Canada on board a vessel, as defined in section 2 of the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*, that is engaged in research and that is operated by or under the authority of the Government of Canada or at its request or operated by a provincial government, a local authority or a government, council or other entity authorized to act on behalf of an Indigenous group.
- A person who is a high performance amateur athletes or as a person deemed to have an essential role in relation to an international single sporting event, in possession of a Minister of Canadian Heritage PCH (PCH) quarantine exemption authorization letter.

In addition, the travel restrictions in place allows immediate and extended family members of Canadian citizens and permanent residents to travel to Canada under the following circumstances:

- If they don't exhibit COVID-19 symptoms (i.e. a fever and cough, OR a fever and breathing difficulties) AND
- If they intend to enter Canada to be with their **immediate family member** who is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident or a person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act; their **extended family member** who is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident, or a person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act, AND the foreign national can demonstrate their intention to be with their Canadian citizen or permanent resident, or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act family member for a period of **at least 15 days**. In the case of an **extended family member**, the foreign national **must** have in their possession a statutory declaration attesting to their relationship with the Canadian citizen or permanent resident or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act, signed by the Canadian citizen or permanent resident, and must be further authorized in writing by an officer designated under subsection 6(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Are there exceptions to the prohibition on seeking to enter for optional or discretionary purposes? Yes.

A foreign national is prohibited from entering Canada if the purpose of their trip is optional or discretionary, such as tourism, recreation or entertainment unless they:

- are the subject of a NIEL;
- are an immediate family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, or person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act* and enters Canada with the intention to be with the Canadian Citizen, permanent resident or registered Indian of whom they are an immediate family member and can demonstrate the intent to stay in Canada for a period of at least 15 days;
- are an extended family member of a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, or person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act* and enters Canada with the intention to be with the Canadian Citizen, permanent resident or registered Indian of whom they are an extended family member and can demonstrate the intent to stay in Canada for a period of at least 15 days, has a statutory declaration, and authorization to enter issued by IRCC;
- have an authorization letter issued by PHAC for entry on compassionate grounds; or
- have an authorization letter issued by PCH in relation to an international single sport event.

Are there special provisions regarding international students? Yes.

- The prohibition on foreign nationals does not apply to international students who seek to enter Canada for the purpose of attending a **listed educational institution** as determined by a government of a province or territory to have appropriate measures in place to ensure students can meet obligations under any order made under section 58 of the *Quarantine Act* with respect to mandatory isolation or quarantine, and which is published or listed by IRCC on its website for the purposes of this Order.
- The prohibition includes and applies to international students who are **not** destined to a **listed educational institution**, notwithstanding the foreign national may hold an existing and valid study permit, or have received written notice from IRCC of approval of a study permit application, or be entitled to apply for a study permit at the time of seeking entry to Canada.

Is anyone completely exempt from this order? Yes.

- A person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act*; and
- Protected persons;

- A person or any member of a class of persons whose presence in Canada, as determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration or the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, is in the national interest, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the relevant Minister and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person who is permitted to work in Canada as a provider of emergency services under paragraph 186(t) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and who enters Canada for the purpose of providing those services
- A person who enters Canada for the purpose of providing medical care, transporting or collecting essential medical equipment, supplies or means of treatment, or delivering, maintaining or repairing medically necessary equipment or devices, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada
- A person who enters Canada for the purpose of receiving essential medical services or treatments within 36 hours of entering Canada, other than services or treatments related to COVID-19, as long as they remain under medical supervision for the 14-day period that begins on the day on which they enter Canada
- A Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who resides in Canada and who received essential medical services or treatments in a foreign country, if the person has
 - (a) written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in Canada who indicated that the medical services or treatments outside Canada are essential, unless the services or treatments are for primary or emergency medical services under an agreement with another jurisdiction; and
 - (b) written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in the foreign country who indicated that the services or treatments were provided in that country
- A person who is permitted to work in Canada as a student in a health field under paragraph 186(p) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a student in the health field, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada
- A licensed health care practitioner with proof of employment in Canada who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a practitioner, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age or older within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which the person enters Canada
- A dependent child who enters Canada under the terms of a written agreement or court order regarding custody, access or parenting
- A person who, under an arrangement entered into between the Minister of Health and the minister responsible for health care in the province where the person enters Canada, is participating in a project to gather information to inform the development of quarantine requirements other than those set out in this Order, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19

A person or the class of persons that the person is in whom the Chief Public Health Officer determines to not pose a risk of significant harm to public health and the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Chief Public Health Officer to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19

symptoms outlined in question 1 and if they have been denied boarding in the past 14 days (questions 2);

- Deny boarding if a traveller is not in possession of a negative COVID-19 molecular test, performed on a specimen collected within 72 hours, unless otherwise exempted or exempted; **or**

Not in possession of proof of a prior COVID positive test conducted between 14 - 90 days before the aircraft's initial scheduled departure time to Canada.

- Ensure that every passenger has and wears a mask or face covering.
- Notify passengers that all travellers returning or travelling to Canada via air may be required to digitally submit their COVID-related information. This is to be done digitally through ArriveCAN before they board their flight and includes providing: travel and contact information; quarantine plan; and a COVID-19 symptom self-assessment. ArriveCAN is available as a mobile app or by signing in online through Canada.ca/ArriveCAN.

Are there additional obligations?

Yes, airlines must:

- Not board a person who either reported or exhibited a fever and a cough, or a fever and breathing difficulties, during their original boarding (if 14 days have not passed since) unless the person has a medical certificate stating that the symptoms are **NOT** related to COVID-19.

Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations) (OIC 47).

Who is required to provide evidence of a negative COVID-19 molecular test (including a polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification [RT-LAMP]) test or a positive test performed on a specimen taken between 14 and 90 days prior to boarding their flight to Canada. [For clarity, travellers cannot travel before the 15th day after their test.]?

All travellers, who are five years of age and older, including Canadian

- A person who enters Canadian waters, including the inland waters, or the airspace over Canada on board a conveyance while proceeding directly from one place outside Canada to another place outside Canada, as long as the person was continuously on board that conveyance while in Canada and in the case of a conveyance other than an aircraft, the person did not land in Canada and the conveyance did not make contact with another conveyance, moor or anchor while in Canadian waters, including the inland waters, other than anchoring carried out in accordance with the right of innocent passage under international law; or in the case of an aircraft, the conveyance did not land while in Canada.

When does Order 44 end?

- This order is in effect until April 21, 2021

- A person in respect of whom a letter of authorization has been issued by the Minister of Canadian Heritage (PCH) under subsection (2) and who enters Canada to take part in an international single sport event as a high-performance athlete or to engage in an essential role in relation to that event, if they are affiliated with a national organization responsible for that sport.

*Professional athletes and staff members of the National Hockey League have been exempted from the requirement to quarantine on national interest grounds.

Be mindful of provincial border closures and quarantine requirements as this could impact the traveller's ability to return home.

Are there exceptions to the requirement to quarantine or isolate?

Yes.

The requirements to remain in quarantine do not apply to a person if the Minister of Health determines that the person will only leave quarantine for one of the following purposes and if the person only leaves quarantine to:

- attend to the death of, or provide support to a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or a person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act* who is residing in Canada who is deemed by a health care professional entitled under the laws of a province to provide health services in the province to be critically ill;
- provide care for a Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person, or a person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act* who is residing in Canada and who is deemed by a medical health care professional entitled under the laws of a province to provide health services in the province to have a medical reason as to why they require support; or
- attend a funeral or end of life ceremony.

Are there exemptions to the obligation to stay at a Government Approved Accommodation (GAA)?

All exemptions to the obligation to stay at a GAA are found in Schedule 2, Table 3 of the QIOO OIC.

- A person who is exempt from the requirement to quarantine pursuant to Schedule 2, Table 2
- A person who is less than 18 years of age and who will not be accompanied in the government-authorized accommodation by a person who is 18 years of age or older
- A person who is 18 years of age or older and is dependent on one or more other persons for care or support by reason of mental or physical limitation, and who will not be accompanied in the government-authorized accommodation by a person who is 18 years of age or older
- A foreign national who holds a valid work permit issued under subparagraph 200(1)(c)(ii.1) or (iii) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations or a foreign national whose application for a work permit under subparagraph 200(1)(c)(ii.1) or (iii) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations was approved and who has received written notice of the approval but who has not yet been issued the permit, provided that:
 - the permit authorizes the foreign national to work in an occupation referred to in Schedule 3 and set out in the National Occupational Classification, 2016 developed by the Department

Citizens, permanent residents of Canada, and persons registered as Indian under the Indian Act, are required to present a negative PCR test prior to boarding their flight to Canada.

The testing requirement does not apply to children who are 4 years of age or younger.

Is anyone exempt from this requirement?

All exemptions to the Pre-Boarding Testing in Air requirement is now found in Schedule 1, Table 2 of the QIOO OIC.

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

- A person who is less than five years of age
- A crew member
- A person or any member of a class of persons who, as determined by the Chief Public Health Officer, will provide an essential service, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Chief Public Health Officer to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19
- A person who is permitted to work in Canada as a provider of emergency services under paragraph 186(t) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and who enters Canada for the purpose of providing those services
- An emergency service provider, including a firefighter, peace officer or paramedic, who returns to Canada after providing emergency services in a foreign country and who is required to provide their services within the 14-day period that begins on the day on which they enter Canada
- An official of the Government of Canada or a foreign government, including a border services officer, immigration enforcement officer, law enforcement officer or correctional officer, who is

of Employment and Social Development and Statistics Canada, and

(b) the foreign national will not use a public means of transportation, including an aircraft, bus, train, subway, taxi or ride-sharing service, to travel from the place where they enter Canada to the place where they will quarantine themselves

When does Order 47 end?

April 21, 2021

<p>escorting an individual entering or leaving Canada pursuant to a legal process such as an international transfer of an offender or deportation or extradition of a person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An official of the Government of Canada, the government of a province or a foreign government, including a border services officer, immigration enforcement officer, law enforcement officer or correctional officer, who enters Canada for the purposes of border, immigration or law enforcement, or national security activities, that support active investigations, ensure the continuity of enforcement operations or activities, or enable the transfer of information or evidence pursuant to or in support of a legal process• A person or any member of a class of persons whose presence in Canada, as determined by the Minister of Health, is in the national interest, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19• A member of the Canadian Forces, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing their duties as a member of those forces• A member of an air crew of a visiting force, as defined in section 2 of the Visiting Forces Act, who enters Canada for the purpose of performing mission essential duties as a member of that force• A person who returns to Canada after suffering hardship in a foreign country, as determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk			
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of introduction or spread of COVID-19

- A Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who resides in Canada and who received essential medical services or treatments in a foreign country, if the person has

(a) written evidence from a licensed health care practitioner in Canada who indicated that the medical services or treatments outside Canada are essential, unless the services or treatments are for primary or emergency medical services under an agreement with another jurisdiction; and

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

- A person who will, as determined by the Minister of Transport, respond to, investigate or prevent significant disruptions to the effective continued operation of the national transportation system, transportation undertakings or infrastructure, if the person complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Transport and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19

- A person who, as determined by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, will respond to, investigate or prevent events related to national security, if the person

<p>complies with any conditions imposed on them by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and developed in consultation with the Minister of Health to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of COVID-19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A person who enters Canada by aircraft and who is not required under the <i>Aeronautics Act</i> to provide the evidence referred to in subsection 2.2(1)• Any person who boarded a medical evacuation flight for medical purposes, if the urgency of the medical situation does not permit a COVID-19 molecular test to be administered to the person before boarding the aircraft for the flight to Canada• A Canadian citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident, protected person or person registered as an Indian under the Indian Act who resides in Canada, who has been denied entry in a foreign country and who must board a flight destined to Canada• A person referred to in subsection 5(1) or (2) of the <i>Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Prohibition of Entry into Canada from the United States)</i> who made a claim for refugee protection when entering Canada from the United States• A person who plans to arrive at a Canadian airport aboard an aircraft in order to transit to a country other than Canada and to remain in a sterile transit area, as defined in section 2 of the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations</i>, until they leave Canada• A person who must enter Canada regularly to go to their normal place of employment or to return from their normal place of employment in another country, if they do not directly care for persons 65 years of age			
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or older within the 14-day
period that begins on the day on
which the person enters Canada

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