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# Quick Reference Guide 2010/2011

Entry and residence regulations  
for people living with HIV

**The internet version of this database collection is available in  
different languages at [www.hivrestrictions.org](http://www.hivrestrictions.org)**

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## Preface

The worldwide use of our data for entry and residence regulations makes it vital for us to update this overview regularly, in order to be able to provide PLHIV 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 200 countries, made between November 2007 and June 2008 with the support of the German foreign ministry. All changes that have occurred since then are integrated in this update. This new edition of the Quick Reference guide contains all the changes we have become aware of up to the beginning of 2010. It is published by us in cooperation with other European NGOs, currently in

- German
- English
- Spanish
- French
- Italian
- Russian
- Polish
- Croatian
- Slovakian
- Portuguese

All data presented here are publicly available at the website [www.hivrestrictions.org](http://www.hivrestrictions.org), created in cooperation between us, the *International AIDS Society (IAS)*, the *European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG)* and the *Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)*. On the website [www.hivtravel.org](http://www.hivtravel.org) we continually integrate the latest information about travel and migration and add any changes as we learn of them. Experience has shown that information often has a short “shelf-life” and such regulations can change quickly – in both positive and negative ways.

Since October 2009 our webpage has been connected with the GNP+ database on the criminalization of HIV transmission (<http://criminalisation.gnpplus.net>). We welcome this integration, because both subjects clearly demonstrate the global scale of ignorance and discrimination still faced by people living with HIV today.

The data collection can stay up to date owing to the participation of many people worldwide: reports from our readers, NGO workers and government organizations all over the world, and people travelling with HIV. We would like to offer them all our most sincere thanks for the support they have provided over the past years. Please continue to contact us if you have information which is not yet available to us or if you see errors in our database.

We thank our colleagues and partners at the EATG, GNP+, IAS, and our colleagues from UNAIDS, especially David Haerry, Moono Nyambe, Ron McInnis, Susan Timberlake and Jason Sigurdson, for their cooperation and support!

Last but not least, we gratefully thank our colleagues from different European NGOs. It would not have been possible to produce the various translations without their efforts.

Karl Lemmen  
Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe e.V.  
Berlin, May 2010

Peter Wiessner



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

In the USA, the ban on mobility for people with HIV was removed in January 2010. The legislative change in the USA and the changes announced in China received broad media coverage. We very much hope that these examples will have a domino effect, resulting in the revision of legislation in other countries. But we have to keep in mind that there are also countries in Europe (including some of the states of the Federal Republic of Germany) that still operate restrictions which contribute to the discrimination of people living with HIV.

For many people, travel is an important aspect of quality of life. Others have to stay in foreign countries for longer periods for personal or professional reasons. Up-to-date information helps them to decide on the most appropriate behaviour. This data collection not only provides a reliable orientation for PLHIV, but also indicates the extent of discrimination against people with HIV.

Starting with an initial survey of foreign representatives in Germany and German representatives in foreign countries in 1999, we wanted to document the official legal regulations concerning entry and residence for PLHIV, and also to find out about their implementation in practice. The data collected through our own research complemented other available information. In the subsequent years, feedback and information from all over the world was included in the continuous process of updating the data.

A new survey of all diplomatic representatives in 2007/2008 aimed to ensure that the data was up to date and gather current, reliable data on 192 countries.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> References to "countries" in this document also include 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.

There is no information for only 8 out of the 200 countries included in our survey. 66 of the 192 countries we have information about have special entry regulations for PLHIV.

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

It is sad enough that so many countries continue to exclude PLHIV. However, the fact that 31 (!) countries are willing to deport PLHIV or ask them to leave the country if HIV is diagnosed is frightening.

There is a distinction between entry regulations for tourists (tourist visa for a 1–3-month stay) and regulations for longer stays. The positive aspect of this is that tourist visits only rarely become a problem even for PLHIV.

Longer stays, for instance for study purposes and for work, often require special permits from which PLHIV are excluded. In a few cases, there are also regulations for a country's own citizens when they return from abroad.

**Countries which force HIV-positive foreigners to leave are:**

1. Armenia
2. Bahrain
3. Bangladesh
4. Brunei
5. Egypt
6. Equatorial Guinea
7. Hungary
8. India
9. Iraq
10. Jordan
11. Kazakhstan
12. Korea (North)
13. Korea (South)
14. Kuwait
15. Malaysia
16. Moldova
17. Mongolia
18. Oman
19. Panama
20. Qatar
21. Russia
22. Saudi Arabia
23. Singapore
24. Solomon Islands
25. Sri Lanka
26. Syria
27. Taiwan
28. Turkmenistan

29. United Arab Emirates

30. Uzbekistan

31. Yemen

**Tip of the iceberg**

Entry prohibitions generally affect people who want to stay in a country for longer periods. It depends on the duration of the stay whether or not an HIV test must be presented for approval of the stay. 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 PLHIV in the selection of educational opportunities and places of work. This discrimination cannot be accepted in view of the change of HIV to a treatable chronic disease, since PLHIV – just like any other citizens today – need to plan their education and pursue a profession.

PLHIV are at constant risk of losing what they have built up: their workplace, their financial basis, access to the health care system, their home, their friends and family, and even their life. In this regard, some countries in Asia and the Middle East set particularly poor examples. We have anecdotal reports of people dying in deportation confinement while waiting to return to their homeland without having received access to treatment. This usually affects migrants who have been confined for deportation when diagnosed with HIV. The excuse is given of legal problems between the authorities involved. 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 16 countries with legislation that allows a categorical refusal of entry to PLHIV. Disclosure of a person's immune status in the visa application form or at entry can lead to the refusal of entry or to immediate deportation.

Countries that categorically refuse entry are:

1. Bahamas
2. Brunei

3. Equatorial Guinea
4. Iraq
5. Jordan
6. Korea (South)
7. Namibia
8. Papua New Guinea
9. Qatar
10. Russia
11. Singapore
12. Solomon Islands
13. Sudan
14. Suriname
15. United Arab Emirates
16. Yemen

20 countries request the disclosure of HIV status even for short-term stays (under 3 months). It is important to be careful since such a disclosure can have negative and severe consequences.

#### **Countries with restrictions for short-term stays are**

1. Bahamas
2. Bhutan
3. Egypt
4. Equatorial Guinea
5. Iran
6. Iraq
7. Jordan
8. Kyrgyzstan
9. Libya

10. Namibia
11. Papua New Guinea
12. Qatar
13. Russia
14. Singapore
15. Solomon Islands
16. Sudan
17. Suriname
18. Taiwan
19. Turks and Caicos Islands
20. Uzbekistan

#### **The true extent of the problem is unknown**

The data compiled here can only provide a description of the statutory regulations. The true extent of daily discrimination against PLHIV cannot be described. There is no system and no organization which centrally collects relevant cases and reports on them. We only have individual, anecdotal 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. Most of the affected persons live in the so-called developing countries. Many of them have an urgent need for treatment options in order to survive.
- According to figures from 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 own countries, according to estimates by the IOM. The refugee commission of the United Nations (UNHCR) assesses the

number of refugees and people seeking asylum at 20.8 million worldwide.

- With respect to the countries with discriminatory entry regulations, more reliable monitoring of actual conditions is required for the future. This is the only way we can show how PLHIV suffer disadvantages and discrimination on a global level.

### **A heavy burden for PLHIV**

Application forms for entry visas often contain questions about general health, such as “Do you suffer from a communicable disease?” Those who decide to tell the truth must expect entry to be refused. If HIV-positive travellers decide to answer this question untruthfully, they have the problem of needing to hide medications which they have brought along and needing to give the healthiest possible impression to the border official(s). At border checks, it is the job of officials to look at luggage and/or check completed forms. The checks may also include checks of physical appearance.

Information about how to deal with this is available at

**[www.hivrestrictions.org](http://www.hivrestrictions.org)**

If health certification is required when applying for the visa or at the border, the required tests and examinations must frequently be carried out by contractual doctors or other official bodies. Only those who subject themselves to these regulations have a chance of entering the chosen country – apart from the option of paying bribes, 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 people at a disadvantage.

Other checks are performed by agencies whose task it is to hire workers in foreign countries. In applications for healthcare professions (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 employers and other institutions such

as universities also often openly require HIV tests as a prerequisite for employment, allocation of study places, and grants.

In principle, anyone 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 after a fellow passenger on the plane had listened in on a conversation about HIV.

There is especially significant strain when a traveller’s physical appearance makes it impossible to hide or deny illness. It is then often at the discretion of the border official to order an examination. People who refuse to subject themselves to this will not have the option to enter the country, as examples from Malaysia and other countries show.

### **Positive examples are rare**

Positive examples are rare, but should give us courage that cooperative commitment can bring about change. There are some countries which have eased or removed their restrictions in recent years. The examples of the United States of America and China are an important victory in the fight against the global discrimination against PLHIV.

Canadian HIV and human rights activists did good work in advance of the World AIDS Conference in Toronto 2006 and obtained changes in the entry regulations for short-term visas. This made it possible for PLHIV to participate in the conference and of course had longer-term benefits as well.

Following this, in 2007 the International AIDS Society (IAS) restated that it would not hold an international AIDS conference in any country which refuses entry to PLHIV.

Pressure by the Global Fund to cancel a working meeting in China if the Chinese government did not strike questions about HIV 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 situation regarding entry regulations for PLHIV is changing. Last but not least, the request of the UN general secretary Ban Ki-Moon in June 2008 to end this form of stigmatization has met with worldwide resonance. Let us hope that Ban Ki-Moon's authority paves the way for the elimination of the harsh restrictions in South Korea, his home country.

A prerequisite for these positive developments was and is that the scope of the problem must be pointed out again and again. We are glad to see that our data collection has proved to be an extraordinarily strong political instrument in these processes.

The examples given encourage us to keep combating the negative perception of PLHIV (cost factor, virus carriers, source of danger) which are the background of such discriminatory regulations. Clarifying how HIV has changed in recent years and the contribution which PLHIV make to society is an important step against the policy of exclusion.

Even after the legislative changes in the USA, the world at present is still not a very open place for PLHIV. In order to change the situation we need to fight for fundamental human rights, closely connected with the lifesaving ability to secure financial survival and access to treatment and care. To reach these goals, 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, 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>2</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 PLHIV 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 restrictive entry regulations are introduced. Introduction of individual cost assessment based on life expectancy, treatment costs and total expenses for medical treatment. PLHIV are increasingly being denied immigration.

### **2003 – United Kingdom**

The government suggests that people seeking asylum should receive mandatory HIV testing. The Terence Higgins Trust successfully pursues a comprehensive campaign against the planned measures.

### **2004 – New Zealand**

Immigration services confirm that from 2005 immigrants will be tested for HIV. A quota regulation will be implemented: a maximum of 20 HIV-positive persons will be accepted per year.

<sup>2</sup> Compiled by Peter Wiessner and David H. U. Haerry.

**2004 – El Salvador**

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

**2004 – Switzerland**

According to press reports, the authorities responsible for public healthcare plan to introduce mandatory HIV tests in people 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 – United Kingdom**

The government decides against mandatory HIV testing of people 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 effective 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.

**2006 – France**

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

**2006 – USA**

On 1 December, the American president George W. Bush announces plans to change the entry regulations for short-term tourism visas and business trips.

**2007 – Australia**

In advance of an international HIV conference which is taking place in Sydney, Australia's prime minister John Howard explains how PLHIV can be better monitored, since they are a public health risk. In the context of the conference, this leads to massive protests by the global HIV community.

**2007 – Norway**

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

**2007 – China**

The Global Fund negotiates with the Chinese government on a change in regulations so that international meetings can continue to take place in China in the future.

**2007 – Global**

The International AIDS Society authors a statement which again confirms that major HIV conferences will, in future, only be held in countries that 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 directed against PLHIV. 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 sets up an international Task Team on HIV-related entry regulations. The 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 Parliament representatives vote for this motion, 218 vote against it, and 4 abstain.

### **2008 – Suriname**

The Republic of Suriname intensifies regulations regarding the entry of PLHIV 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 or 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 grossly discriminates against PLHIV. It is emphasized that there cannot be “Universal Access” as long as PLHIV are excluded by restrictions. A letter signed by 345 organizations 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. Discrimination like this, he says, will drive the virus underground, where it will spread in the darkness.

### **2008 – Europe**

The EU Civil Society Forum on HIV adopts a policy paper to request a change of legislation by those countries in Europe that still have discriminatory restrictions in place. This is to happen by the time of the International AIDS Conference in Vienna in 2010. The paper requests NGOs and intergovernmental bodies like UNAIDS, WHO Europe and IOM to concentrate their efforts to change the situation in Europe.

### **2009 – Czech Republic**

The Czech Republic announces in May 2009 that visa applicants from 10 countries must present an HIV test in order to enter the country. The new legislation applied to citizens from Congo, Kenya, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Vietnam. The discriminatory proposition is withdrawn after mass protest by the HIV community throughout Europe, including an open letter by the EATG (<http://www.eatg.org/eatg/Position-statements/Open-letters/Letter-on-Czech-Republic-Visa-Restrictions-for-People-Living-with-HIV>). The administration quietly drops the plan.

### **2009 – South Korea**

For many years the country has been among the most restrictive in the world. The government may prohibit entry of foreigners who are suspected of carrying HIV/AIDS any time at its discretion. This applies mainly for long-term stays. In addition, the legislation allows the deportation of HIV-positive foreigners. After protests from human rights experts and a lawsuit in December 2009 which resulted in the deportation of an HIV-positive migrant worker being interrupted, the legislation in South Korea awaits revision. Foreigners residing in the country are currently required to undertake an HIV test once a year.

### **2009 – European Commission**

The new communication from the European Commission’s Action Plan to combat HIV in Europe 2009–2013 explicitly condemns

HIV-related entry restrictions: “HIV/AIDS as an issue of concern for migrants is addressed differently across Europe. Several European countries maintain restrictions on entry, stay and residence based on HIV status. These provisions are discriminatory and do not protect public health”.

### 2010 – USA

On 30 October 2009, during a ceremony at the White House, US President Barack Obama announces on that all restrictions affecting people with HIV from entering or migrating to the United States will be lifted. The legislation banning entry for PLHIV has been in effect since 1987. The new legislation takes effect on 4 January 2010. This great success is due to the tireless efforts of many NGOs globally. The international cooperation between DAH, IAS, EATG, ILGA, GNP+, UNAIDS and the Global Fund put real pressure on the US.

### 2010 – China

The refusal of entry to the HIV-positive Australian novelist Robert Dessaix to participate in a literature festival in Chengdu and Beijing in March 2010 creates a broad media echo. More than 90 Australian writers join to sign a protest letter condemning China’s discriminatory entry policies.

In April the Chinese government announces the lifting of the 20-year-old entry ban affecting people living with HIV. This is a great step forward, but a number of critical questions remain unanswered: at the time of writing, we have not seen translations of the new entry and residency regulations nor the new visa application forms. It is therefore not clear how the new law will be implemented in practice and how fast this is happening. It is furthermore unclear whether prospective visitors will be asked to declare their HIV status on visa application forms at entry.

### 2010 – Bulgaria

Bulgaria revises its legislation on entry and residence for people with HIV. New rules on HIV testing are effective from March 2010

onwards. Under the old rule, mandatory HIV tests were possible at entry for foreigners suspected of being a danger to public health. Mandatory HIV tests are now only possible for certain groups, like people who need blood dialysis.

## Tips for using the Quick Reference Guide

- The Quick Reference Guide provides current **information on 200 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 around one month. Luckily, there are only a few countries with a strong tourism sector which completely refuse entry to PLHIV.
- The section “**Residence regulations**” refers to longer stays (usually longer than 3 months), often in relation to a permit to undertake studies or employment.
- The section “**Comments**” offers information from various sources, 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) can be found in the list of sources (revised version 2010 and at our webpage at [www.hivrestrictions.org](http://www.hivrestrictions.org)).
- Fundamentally, even for countries with restrictive regulations there are generally no problems for tourists as long as their 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 countries that categorically refuse entry for PLHIV or that request the disclosure of HIV status even for short-term stays. Red Ribbon pins or other clear indicators of HIV should not be worn during entry.

- There may be problems for people who need HIV medication if they have to take the medication with them. We recommend repackaging the medication into neutral containers.
- Depending on the situation, 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 notes the reasons for which the tablets are taken. It should also be stated that the medication was prescribed by a doctor (necessary for entry to the USA since January 2010); the name of the medical condition does not need to be mentioned.
- An important aspect is the "**Vaccine regulations**": some of these regulations are not problematic for PLHIV, while others may carry serious health risks (particularly yellow fever vaccination). Since such regulations can change at short notice, we recommend discussing this and other questions with the treating doctor or the tropical medicine institutes.

#### Disclaimer

Our references are based on information available and reliable at the given time from different sources/providers. We cannot guarantee the accuracy and completeness of the information and cannot take responsibility for any possible harm. The situation in the respective countries is sometimes confusing and can change rapidly. The decision to travel to a country is at your discretion alone. The legal situation can change at any time without anybody informing us. In case of doubt we advise you

- to consult our webpage at [www.hivrestrictions.org](http://www.hivrestrictions.org) (legal changes will be noted there promptly), and

- to get in contact with your embassy or consular representation in the target country.

### About the symbols in the table

**(#)** Some sources contain ambivalent or contradictory information. We recommend closely checking the sources in the long version of the list of sources and – depending on the situation of the person(s) seeking advice – taking all of them into account in the assessment.

The sources of the information used in the table are indicated in the last column by a number. Sources are only indicated in the individual fields if there is additional or contradictory information from differing sources.

- 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, February 2010:  
<http://travel.state.gov/search.php?query=HIV&metaname=swishdefault&sort=swishtitle&start=0>
- 5 =** Information from an NGO working in the respective country
- 6 =** Press reports
- 7 =** Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada web site, <http://www.voyage.gc.ca/index-eng.asp>, February 2010
- 8 =** Information from UNAIDS, May 2010



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
AFGHANISTAN	No information available			
ALBANIA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2, 5)</b>			1, 2, 5
ALGERIA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence. Foreigners whose HIV infection is detected are not targeted by special regulations <b>(1)</b> .		1
ANDORRA	No restrictions for tourists <b>(1)</b>	Special regulations exist for individuals applying for residence or work permits. Applications will be denied if 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> . Restrictions apply to all foreigners, including EU citizens (Andorra is not a member of the European Union).	1
ANGOLA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 4)</b>	No special regulations for entry and residence. Foreigners whose HIV infection is detected are not targeted by special regulations <b>(2)</b> .	International Certificate of Vaccination required on entrance. Certificate must show inoculations against yellow fever <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	No special regulations for short-term entry according to information from the Foreign Ministry <b>(2)</b>	Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be completely ruled out. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer whether health checks are carried out or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are 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
ARGENTINA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>			2, 8
ARMENIA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>	Foreigners with HIV-positive test results who are already in the country may be deported by law <b>(2)</b> . Restrictions removed in the HIV law, adopted in 2009, but the Armenian law on foreigners includes HIV as a condition for which entry, stay and residence is restricted <b>(8)</b>	We don't know whether deportations are carried out in practice. The information is contradictory. More information is needed.	2, 8 (#)
ARUBA	No information available			

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(2, 3, 5)</b>	Residence permit for individuals with HIV is possible if certain criteria apply <b>(2, 3, 5)</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 healthcare 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, 5
Austria	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 5)</b>			1, 5
<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>	At the moment no restrictions in place. However, a draft law is currently under review. The new legislation might introduce restrictions (mandatory HIV testing for residency purposes) <b>(8)</b>	Any new information will be published at <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a>	2, 8
<b>BAHAMAS</b>	Restrictions for short-term stays. The Ministry of Health has recommended that persons who are HIV-positive not be admitted to The Bahamas <b>(4)</b>	Immigration does not routinely require testing for persons arriving for less than 30 days. Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for other visitors to and foreign residents of The Bahamas <b>(4)</b> .		4
<b>BAHRAIN</b>	No restrictions for tourists <b>(1)</b>	Pre-employment examinations, including HIV tests, are carried out for 2-year visa applications for foreign workers. The regulations apply especially for healthcare workers, "barbies" (sex workers), housemaids, people working in hotels and restaurants. Some companies have their own rules <b>(1)</b> . Some HIV/AIDS restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of Bahrain <b>(4)</b> .	A visa granted will be withdrawn if a person tests HIV positive. The person will be deported after he or she has received counselling <b>(1)</b> . While Americans do not have to declare their HIV status upon applying for entry into Bahrain, the government revokes the visas of non-Bahrainis who are discovered to be HIV positive <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

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	No legal restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b> . No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	The Government of Bangladesh has no written policy regarding the entry of individuals with HIV/AIDS. However, according to anecdotal reports, some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions may exist for visitors to and foreign residents of Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has informed the Embassy that a health officer or immigration officer at the airport who has concerns about an individual's possible HIV/AIDS status will make a case-specific decision regarding that individual's entry. <b>(4)</b> .	Expulsion is possible if the authorities are aware of a person's HIV status <b>(2)</b> . The information provided here is vague and contradictory. We need further information.	2, 4, 8 (#)
<b>BARBADOS</b>	No information about restrictions concerning entry or residence regulations for PLHIV <b>(2, 4)</b>	Regulations for residency cannot completely be ruled out. It is very likely within 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> .	In the context of employment and care there are reports of work permits of HIV-positive workers not being renewed, and HIV positive non-nationals do not have access to HIV treatment and services <b>(8)</b> .	2, 4, 8
<b>BELGIUM</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 5)</b>			1, 5
<b>BELIZE</b>	Currently no up-to-date information available			
<b>BELARUS</b>	No restriction for tourist stays up to three months <b>(1)</b>	Entry or residency permits are granted to people with HIV/AIDS. However, there are specific regulations targeting students: foreigners and stateless people studying in Belarus for more than 3 months have to undergo testing within 10 days of entering Belarus, and again after 6 months (maximum twice per year) <b>(2)</b> . Long-term residents or students must obtain an HIV/AIDS test in Belarus and submit the results to the Department of Citizenship and Migration when applying for an extension of stay or residency in Belarus <b>(4)</b> . HIV/AIDS is not a reason to deny entry or residency in Belarus. There are no health checks at the border <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> . HIV status does not seem to influence decision-making on residency permit applications. In 2008-2009 no refusals were made due to HIV status <b>(8)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 8

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>BENIN</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(1)</b>	No special regulation for long-term stays for PLHIV, no controls at borders, no special regulations if foreigners test positive for HIV <b>(1, 4, 5)</b> .	Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b> .	1, 4, 5
<b>BERMUDA</b>	No information available			
<b>BHUTAN</b>	No disclosure regulations for PLHIV who enter Bhutan on a tourist visas for a maximum two-week visit <b>(4)</b> .	For longer stays applicants must present the results of an HIV/AIDS test completed within the six months prior to their visit. The test can also be administered by Bhutanese officials upon arrival <b>(4)</b> .	We don't have information about the consequences of HIV-positive test results. We need more information.	4
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	No specific entry or residence regulations, no problems at entry <b>(2)</b>	No specific residence regulations for PLHIV <b>(2)</b> .	In August 2006 Bolivia introduced a new law on prevention of HIV. The law contains anti-discrimination clauses to protect the rights of PLHIV.	2
<b>BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA</b>	Restrictions in Republika Srpska. No restrictions for people with HIV/AIDS in other zones of Bosnia Herzegovina <b>(1)</b>	The Republika Srpska has a law on population protection from infectious diseases. The law requires that foreigners with long-term residency status (i.e. staying for more than 3 months) have to undergo regular medical examinations. Related testing includes HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B and C. At application, test results should be no older than 3 months <b>(2)</b> .	The existing law may be replaced by a new one soon <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2
<b>BOTSWANA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>		Students enrolling for studies at the University of Botswana have to be tested for HIV <b>(2)</b> .	2, 8
<b>BRAZIL</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>BRUNEI</b>	No testing for short-term tourist stays. However, PLHIV 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)</b> . The Ministry of Health (MOH) of Brunei requires all travellers entering Brunei to fill out a Health Declaration Card and submit it to the MOH Officer-In-Charge upon disembarkation. Travellers may be subjected to a medical examination upon arrival in Brunei Darussalam <b>(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> . Travellers also may be quarantined if infected or suspected to be infected with an infectious disease or if they have had contact with such a person <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>BULGARIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 5)</b>	No restrictions based on HIV status affecting foreign visitors or alien residents in Bulgaria <b>(1)</b>	Bulgaria has revised its law and adopted new legislation on HIV testing effective March 2010. Under the old rule, mandatory HIV tests were possible at entry for foreigners suspected to be a danger to public health. Mandatory HIV tests are now only possible for certain groups, like people who need blood dialysis.	1, 5
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		Proof of yellow fever immunization mandatory; cholera vaccination recommended <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>BURUNDI</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		Proof of yellow fever immunization required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>CAMEROON</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever and cholera immunizations are required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>CANADA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays, no HIV certificates have to be presented at entry <b>(2, 1)</b> . 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> .	Starting from 2002 a HIV test is an obligatory part of medical routine checks. The majority of HIV-positive foreigners will no longer have access to a residence permit. HIV-positive status does NOT prevent a person from visiting Canada, except 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., hospitalization). This is the same standard applicable to all persons <b>(5)</b> .	HIV-positive refugees, as well as HIV-positive relatives of persons with a residence permit, are allowed to enter Canada <b>(5)</b> .  Additional information: <a href="http://www.aidslaw.ca/">http://www.aidslaw.ca/</a>	1, 2, 5
<b>CAPE VERDE ISLANDS</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	Although no HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to the Cayman Islands, persons suffering from HIV/AIDS can be denied permission to land <b>(4)</b>	This can happen if a Health Officer certifies that their entry to the Islands would be dangerous to the community pursuant to Section 82 (c) of the Cayman Immigration Law, revised in 2007 <b>(4)</b> .	We need more information about how the law is applied in practice.	4 (#)
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>	The embassy is not aware of any specific regulations concerning entry for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>	The embassy is not aware of any specific regulations concerning residence for PLHIV <b>(2, 4)</b> . No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(8)</b>	Yellow fever immunization required at entry <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4,8
<b>CHAD</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>			2, 8
<b>CHILE</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>CHINA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	On 28 April 2010, the Government of China announced it would lift the entry bar against people with HIV/AIDS with immediate effect. At the time of writing, we have not seen translations of the new entry and residency regulations nor the new visa application forms. It is therefore not clear how the new laws will be implemented in practice and how fast this is happening. It is unclear at this time if prospective visitors will be asked about their HIV status on visa entry forms.	Until we know more about China's new policy, we recommend the following: Refrain from declaring your status on the visa application form. Historically, people declaring their status truthfully have been denied entry. Be careful with voluntary status declaration (refrain from wearing red ribbon pins, etc.). For a long-term business stay in China (longer than six months): check the situation carefully. Until now, a negative HIV status has been mandatory for foreigners staying in China on long-term permits. Tests have also been performed in China without the consent of those concerned. A positive test result has led to immediate deportation, job loss and unemployment. Check <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a> for updated information.	1

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
COLOMBIA	Very likely no problems at entry for short-term stays	The Columbian embassy in Brazil says that Columbian authorities have 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> . Colombia has imposed HIV/AIDS travel restrictions on groups of travellers subject to restrictions or bans. Entry is restricted for PLHIV <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 of how this law is implemented. But we are sure that the information is correct when it comes from the Columbian embassy in Berlin <b>(2)</b> . The information provided here is contradictory. We need more information.	1, 2, 4, 5 (#)
COMOROS	No known HIV-specific restrictions on entry and stay <b>(8)</b>		A draft law has been developed that prohibits mandatory testing for the purpose of obtaining a residency permit <b>(8)</b> .	8
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(8)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination is required for entry <b>(4)</b> .	8,4
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (ZAIRE)	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required for entry <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4, 8
COSTA RICA	No restrictions for PLHIV. No HIV testing <b>(2)</b>			2
CROATIA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
CUBA	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays up to 3 months <b>(2)</b>	Students wishing to obtain a scholarship for Cuba must undergo HIV testing <b>(2)</b> . Cuban authorities do not demand HIV tests of travellers to Cuba, with the exception of foreign students on scholarships <b>(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> .		2, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
CYPRUS	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> . Legislation mandates that aliens known to have certain communicable diseases and HIV be denied entry into the country <b>(4)</b> .	HIV tests particularly important for construction workers, barmaids, housemaids, people working in the tourism industry; exceptions for employees from international enterprises and the 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
CZECH REPUBLIC	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	According to information from the National AIDS programme, the Health Ministry has cancelled the requirement of HIV tests for long term visa applicants.	The Health Ministry announced that, effective in June 2009, visa applicants from Congo, Kenya, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vietnam are required to present health certificates stating the absence of tuberculosis, syphilis and HIV. This populist proposal was dropped after elections took place.	1
DENMARK	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
DJIBOUTI	There are no specific entry or residence regulations for PLHIV. 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 immunization required <b>(4)</b> .	1, 4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. The embassy is not aware of any rules concerning short- or long-term entry of people living with HIV <b>(2)</b> .	Residency is restricted for people with infectious diseases. A positive test will result in denial of residence application. The same happens if a person refuses to be tested <b>(8)</b> .	It is very likely within the discretion of the officer in the immigration office to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits <b>(2)</b> .	2, 8
ECUADOR	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 if they become HIV positive <b>(2)</b> .	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>EGYPT</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(2, 4)</b>	HIV test required for study and work permits <b>(2, 4)</b> . Foreign residents and their dependents aged 15 or older who are in Egypt applying for work, study or training permits and staying longer than 30 days require HIV testing <b>(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> .	A foreigner already in the country will be deported if 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 PLHIV. 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> . According to the National AIDS Program, between 1986 and 2006, 722 cases of HIV/AIDS were detected among foreigners, 90 percent of which affected Africans. All foreign nationals detected as being HIV positive have been deported <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> .	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
<b>ERITREA</b>	No specific entry regulations for PLHIV, no restrictions at entry <b>(2)</b>	No specific residence regulations for people with HIV <b>(2)</b> . Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of Eritrea <b>(4)</b> . Foreigners and citizens who want to marry have to take an HIV test <b>(2)</b> . The consequences are unknown.	The information concerning residency regulations and regulations for people who want to marry are vague and contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4 (#)
<b>ESTONIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>		Yellow fever immunization is recommended <b>(4)</b>	1, 2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>FIJI</b>	No reliable information about restrictions for short-term stays.	HIV testing required for stays exceeding 6 months <b>(8)</b> . Fiji may impose HIV/AIDS travel restrictions on some visa applicants for work permits. Applicants must obtain a medical clearance, and the work permit committee will make the decision to grant the permit on a case-by-case basis <b>(4)</b> .	Draft legislation is currently under consideration by the Government. It might lead to the elimination of HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence <b>(8)</b> . Please check latest developments on our webpage at: <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a>	4, 8
<b>FINLAND</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>	An HIV diagnosis neither gives reason to deny entry nor rules out the granting of a residence permit. A residence permit may be denied if the foreigner is perceived as a threat to public order, safety or health or a danger to Finland's international relations <b>(2)</b> .	HIV/AIDS does not give reason to refrain from deportation if 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 PLHIV <b>(2)</b>			2
<b>GABON</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		Yellow fever vaccination required at entry <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>GAMBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 8)</b>		Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(1)</b> .	1, 8
<b>GEORGIA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays <b>(4)</b> There are no border checks and HIV tests are not required. Visitors 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 checks and will be put on a Georgian control list <b>(2)</b> .	Nobody seems to know what being on this list implies; however, it does not have negative consequences concerning long-term residency status <b>(2)</b> . There are no restrictions on travel for HIV/AIDS-positive tourist visitors to Georgia who plan to stay for 360 days or less <b>(4)</b> . According to the Ministry of Justice, no medical check is needed for short-term visas (90 days) and visas are issued right at the border. No check-up is needed for long-term residency up to 6 years, either. For permanent residency an applicant needs to pass tests for HIV and TB, and positive test results may result in rejection of the permanent residency application (Information from an NGO contact of the Global Fund, March 2010). No known practice of restricting entry, stays or residence. A new HIV law offers protection from HIV-related discrimination <b>(8)</b> .	The information provided here is contradictory. We would very much like to know more about the impact of these regulations. Travellers and NGOs working in the field are invited to provide feedback.	2, 4, 8 (#)



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>GERMANY (BAVARIA)</b>	No specific entry regulations for PLHIV. No problems for short-term entry <b>(1)</b>	Germany is a federal country. HIV tests may be requested in certain states (Bundesländer) for visa applications that exceed 3 months. It is within the discretion of the local departments for foreigners to ask for medical certificates that exclude active tuberculosis, infectious syphilis or HIV infection <b>(1)</b> . Rules of this kind apply for the states of Saxony and Brandenburg <b>(5)</b> .	In Bavaria a residence permit can be denied in the case of an HIV infection. Exceptions apply for marriages with German nationals and other important matters <b>(1)</b> .	1, 5
<b>GHANA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>		Proof of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4, 8
<b>GREECE</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	Checks for individuals wanting to work in Greece cover TB and hepatitis B but not HIV <b>(1)</b> . Sex workers wishing to work in Greece are the only group subjected to HIV tests <b>(1)</b> .	Work permits for sex workers are not granted if HIV is detected; free HIV treatment is offered <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>GRENADA</b>	At present, no information about restrictions on entry or residence regulations for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>	Regulations for residency cannot be completely ruled out. It is very likely within the discretion of the immigration officer to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits. Explicit regulations do not seem to exist <b>(2)</b> .		2
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>GUINEA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>		International vaccination record showing current yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4, 8
<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		Visa application form may include questions relating to communicable diseases <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>GUYANA</b>	At present, no information about restrictions concerning entry or residence regulations for PLHIV available <b>(2)</b>	Regulations for residency cannot be completely ruled out. It is very likely within the discretion of the immigration officer to ask for documents regarding the health of applicants for work permits <b>(2)</b> .	Explicit regulations do not seem to exist <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>HAITI</b>	No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>			2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
HONDURAS	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)	No specific residence regulations for PLHIV (2). Special regulations for individuals wishing to settle in Honduras (3). Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of Honduras. For these individuals, medical certificates are required (4).	The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. More information is needed.	2, 3, 4 (#)
HONG KONG	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)			2
HUNGARY	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry (2).	The US Department of State is unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors to or foreign residents of Hungary (4). A positive test result will not automatically lead to expulsion from the country. It depends on the social security status of the person concerned - if they have valid insurance at home, the Hungarian Social Security Fund may be willing to negotiate about providing services to the person at the expense of their original insurance, provided that they have taxable income in Hungary and pay social security contributions (5).	HIV infection, along with TBC, infectious syphilis, typhus and hepatitis B, is considered a disease threatening public health. Deportation may take place if it is advised by the authorities responsible for public health (2). It is not entirely clear how the above regulations are implemented in practice. We need more information.	2, 4, 5 (#)
ICELAND	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)			2
INDIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2)	There are no disclosure requirements or restrictions for HIV/AIDS patients who enter India on a tourist visa. Disclosure regarding HIV/AIDS is required of anyone seeking a residence permit in India (4). Restrictions may still be in place for stays exceeding 6 months; international students are being mandatorily tested for HIV and will be denied admission if found HIV positive (8).	Foreign residents found to be suffering from HIV/AIDS will be deported (4). The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We need more information.	1, 2, 4, 8 (#)
INDONESIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (2, 8)			2, 8

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
IRAN	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
IRAQ	Iraq does not allow visitors with HIV/AIDS to enter the country <b>(4)</b> . HIV tests are necessary for all those wishing to stay longer than 10 days <b>(2)</b> .	In order to obtain a residency stamp, applicants must produce HIV test results <b>(4)</b> .	We don't know whether an HIV-positive test result still leads to immediate expulsion, as was stated by the German embassy in 1999.	2, 4
IRELAND	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 5)</b>			2, 5
ISRAEL	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	Documented migrants coming from endemic regions must undergo testing <b>(1)</b> . HIV testing required for migrant workers <b>(1)</b> .	Foreigners are advised to purchase health insurance if they stay in the country. Migrant workers are obliged to do so <b>(1)</b> . The Ministry of Health reserves the right to deny entry to visitors who declare their positive HIV status <b>(4)</b> .	1, 4
ITALY	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1
IVORY COAST`	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>		An international health certificate showing current yellow fever immunization is required for entry into the Ivory Coast <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4
JAMAICA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>	Foreign nationals with proven HIV-positive status are not subject to any special residence regulations <b>(2)</b> .		2
JAPAN	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
JORDAN	No discrimination and no restrictions for short-term tourist stays (2). Jordan does not permit entry or residency for foreign nationals with HIV/AIDS. Travellers known to have HIV are denied entry at ports of entry, including land border crossings (4).	Any foreigner applying for a work or residence permit is required 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 the case of a positive test result, the applicant must leave the country as soon as possible (2). Travellers seeking residency are required to have an AIDS test performed at a government medical facility (4).	If the HIV test is positive, the national programme to fight HIV is informed. The minister of the interior is then informed for the purpose of expulsion (1). Europeans who are able to afford medication will very likely not face deportation if HIV is detected, but it is within the discretion of the authorities to grant or deny yearly visa extensions (2). Those who fail to submit to the test or who test positive for HIV are deported (4).	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). Visitors applying for a work or residency permit, required for Americans who wish to spend more than 6 months in Kazakhstan, must submit negative HIV test results with their application to the Migration Police in the city where they intend to work or reside. The results must be less than three months old. The city HIV clinic in the place of registration can conduct the test or may certify test results performed abroad. If the original test results are in a language other than Russian or Kazakh, they must be accompanied by an official translation (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 do not always accept tests taken abroad and might insist that the test is repeated in Kazakhstan (2). If a foreigner tests positive for HIV in Kazakhstan, he or she must depart the country (4).	2, 3, 4
KENYA	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2)		Evidence of yellow fever immunization may be requested (1, 4).	1, 2, 4
KIRGHIZIA	Restrictions exist, even for short-term stays (4)	Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of the Kyrgyz Republic. The law states that visitors staying more than one month must present evidence that they are HIV negative (4).	This restriction has not been actively enforced, but enforcement could begin without notice (4). The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We need more information.	4
KIRIBATI	No information available			

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>KOREA (NORTH)</b>	Officially, no legal provisions relating to the entry of PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	Some people, but 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 from entering 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 to foreigners who are suspected of carrying HIV/AIDS, at any time and at their discretion. Test results have to be provided by foreign workers prior to entry and certain foreigners (entertainment industry, sports, show business), will be denied entry if the test result is HIV positive. 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 as deporting people 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 ( <i>Korea Times</i> , 03.03.2008) <b>(6)</b> . There is some confusion about the situation in Korea at this point, after the UNAIDS announcement that the country has lifted entry restrictions. Please check our webpage <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a> for new information.	2, 6
<b>Kosovo</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(5)</b>			5
<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> . The government of Kuwait has strict regulations regarding certain diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. Medical examinations are required for all residency applications and any applicants who are found positive for these restricted diseases will be asked to leave the country immediately and will be permanently barred from re-entry <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> . Kuwaiti authorities are recommending the implementation of infectious disease "check points" to screen expatriates and exclude certain "high risk" nationalities from entering the country. Medical check points are to 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 PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>			2, 8

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
LATVIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2)			1, 2
LEBANON	No special entry regulations for PLHIV, no restrictions for short-term tourist stays (1)		Previous information suggesting that foreigners seeking residence must provide HIV tests seems to be outdated.	1
LESOTHO	No special regulations for entry and residence of PLHIV. No HIV testing at entry (1, 2)		Decisions on entry into Lesotho are at the discretion of the border police (2, 4). However, no medical checks are carried out (2).	1, 2, 4
LIBERIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (8)		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required (4).	4, 8
LIBYA	No special regulations for entry and residence for PLHIV (2)	Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of Libya (4).	The information concerning residency regulations is contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4 (#)
LIECHTENSTEIN	No restrictions for PLHIV (1)			1
LITHUANIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2)	The application form for residency permits requests the applicant to indicate whether he/she has any public-health threatening diseases. HIV is not regarded as a public-health threatening disease (5).	The immigration department reserves the right to exclude foreigners who present a public-health threat. HIV-positive people are advised not to indicate that they have a public-health threatening disease while filling in applications for residency in order to avoid possible problems (5).	1, 2, 5
LUXEMBOURG	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2)		Luxembourg law allows entry to be denied on health grounds. However, there are no special legal provisions for the entry of PLHIV (2).	1, 2
MACEDONIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (5)			5
MADAGASCAR	No restrictions for PLHIV (2, 8)		Evidence of yellow fever immunization is required for all travellers who have been in an infected zone within 6 months of their arrival in Madagascar (4).	2, 4, 8



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>MALAWI</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>		Travellers need a yellow fever immunization if they are arriving from an infected area <b>(2)</b> .	2, 8
<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> .	Some companies and universities require HIV tests; people are advised to seek information about this beforehand. The general director of migration can withdraw entry permits if 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. HIV tests at borders are only done if border officers become suspicious; carrying a large amount of medication might alert them <b>(2)</b> .	2
<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 immunization if they arrive from an infected area <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>MALI</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2, 8)</b>		Yellow fever vaccination is required <b>(1)</b> .	1, 2, 8
<b>MALTA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>MARSHALL ISLANDS</b>	No restrictions for short-term stays (up to 90 days) <b>(8)</b>	HIV test required for stays over 90 days <b>(8)</b> . Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of the Republic of the Marshall Islands <b>(4)</b> .	However, medical restrictions generally do not apply to US citizens entering the Marshall Islands <b>(4)</b> . Information provided here is vague and relates partly to US citizens. We need more information.	4, 8
<b>MAURITANIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination required <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4, 8
<b>MAURITIUS</b>	Entry and temporary stay allowed for PLHIV <b>(8)</b>	Migrant workers have to submit results of their HIV test for employment. No employment if the test result is positive <b>(8)</b> .	Travellers coming from yellow fever infected areas may be asked to present a yellow fever vaccination certificate <b>(4)</b> .	4, 8
<b>MEXICO</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>MICRONESIA</b>	Very likely no restrictions for PLHIV	No restrictions for Pohnei State. Status of other states in Micronesia is unknown (each has its own border control policies and regulations) <b>(8)</b> .	Information provided here is vague. We need more information.	8
<b>MOLDOVA</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, 4)</b> .	Foreigners staying longer than 3 months are required to take HIV tests <b>(1, 2, 4, 8)</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> .	PLHIV will not be granted a visa and may be deported <b>(2)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 8
<b>MONACO</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <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> . Visitors must register with the Office of Immigration, Naturalization, and Foreign Citizens within one week of arrival if they are staying for more than 30 days. An HIV test is required for those staying over 3 months. The Civil Registration Office will accept "internationally recognized" test results from abroad <b>(7)</b> .	The information about the regulations in the country seems to be inconsistent and contradictory; also, the law and regulations do not always correlate with the practice <b>(2)</b> . PLHIV can be deported if they don't comply with the advice of Mongolian health authorities <b>(2)</b> .	2, 7
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 5)</b>			2, 5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>MONTSEERRAT</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLHIV. Very likely no problems at entry for short-term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	Anyone who does not appear to be in good health may be required to undergo a medical examination (including HIV test) prior to being granted or denied entry <b>(4)</b> . It is very likely within 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 or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are not defined <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4 (#)
<b>MOROCCO</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>	AIDS tests are mandatory for all persons (age 15 to 60) wishing to reside in Morocco. The AIDS test must be conducted in Morocco at a facility approved by the Moroccan Ministry of Health. A residence permit will not be issued until the absence of the HIV virus has been determined (Consulate General of the U.S.A., Casablanca). The US Department of State is unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors to or foreign residents of Morocco <b>(4)</b> .	A citizen of Switzerland who worked for a multinational company in Morocco from 2007 to 2008 told us that he had to apply for a residency and work permit, but was never required to undergo HIV testing (user feedback). Information provided here is contradictory. We need more information.	1, 4, (#)
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		Travellers coming from yellow fever infected areas may be asked to present a yellow fever vaccination certificate <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>MYANMAR (BURMA)</b>	No specific regulations for PLHIV. 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, either at entry or 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 if the HIV infection of a foreigner became public <b>(2)</b> .	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2)</b> . Restrictions for people with HIV/AIDS who need a visa to enter Namibia. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1)</b> .	Restrictions for residency permit applicants <b>(1)</b> . HIV-related questions appear on visa application forms. However, restrictions are not applied in practice <b>(8)</b> .	This regulation dates back to 1993, and the government of Namibia stated in March 2009 that an amendment to the law will be tabled in parliament to remove the restrictions. Apparently under the current law and regulations, an HIV test is not required. Applicants are, however, required to answer the question whether they are “carrying the AIDS virus”. Thus, theoretically if someone was found to be HIV positive they could be deported, as the “AIDS virus” is a prohibited disease in terms of current law and regulation. However, it seems that this law and regulation are not enforced <b>(5)</b> .	1, 2, 5, 8
<b>NAURU</b>	We are unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors to or foreign residents of Nauru <b>(4)</b> .		The Ministry of Health of Nauru is currently considering whether to put restrictions in place <b>(4)</b> . More information is needed. Any new information will be published at <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a>	4 (#)
<b>NEPAL</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>			2, 8
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>		A danger to public health may be grounds for denying entry, but it does not apply to HIV <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 PLHIV <b>(2)</b>		International vaccination certificate for yellow fever mandatory; cholera vaccination is recommended <b>(4)</b> .	2 4
<b>NIGERIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(2, 8)</b>	Some HIV/AIDS entry restrictions exist for visitors to and foreign residents of Nigeria. The Nigerian authorities have the discretion to deny entry to foreigners who are "undesirable for medical reasons" and may require HIV tests for foreigners marrying Nigerian citizens <b>(4)</b> .	The information provided here is contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4, 8 (#)
<b>NORWAY</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <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 medication 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 and residence permits <b>(1, 4)</b> . 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 PLHIV <b>(1, 2, 8)</b>			1, 2, 8
<b>PANAMA</b>	Very likely no restrictions for short-term tourist stays	Panamanian immigration does not require an HIV/AIDS test, but Panamanian law does allow for deportation upon discovery by immigration <b>(4)</b> . The old law on entry, stays and residence for PLHIV has been removed. The new legislation does not contain articles related to HIV testing for foreigners applying for tourist, residence or labour visas <b>(8)</b> .	Embassy Panama is not aware of any American citizens who have been deported due to HIV/AIDS <b>(4)</b> . The information we have is vague. We need more information.	8, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	Restrictions for short-term stays are possible. HIV test required for entry permit applicants over 16 years of age <b>(1)</b>	Travellers requesting residency or who intend to remain long term in Papua New Guinea are required to have an AIDS test performed at a US Government medical facility <b>(4)</b> . All applicants seeking to travel to PNG must be of good health and good character. In some cases, medical documentation, including a HIV test, and a local police clearance certificate will be required. This will depend on the purpose and duration of the visit (please refer to the appropriate entry category). Failure to disclose this information may result in the entry permit being refused, cancelled or deemed void <b>(1)</b> ( <a href="http://www.pngcanberra.org">www.pngcanberra.org</a> )	Entry permits may be cancelled by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration. Grounds for Entry Permit Cancellation include: The entry permit holder is suffering from a disease which presents a danger to the community. (source: <a href="http://www.pngcanberra.org">www.pngcanberra.org</a> )	1, 4
<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> . Restrictions removed through adoption of a new HIV law in November 2009 <b>(8)</b> .	No residence permit is granted if the HIV test result is positive <b>(2)</b> . Information provided here is contradictory. We need more information.	2, 8, (#)
<b>PERU</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>		Those wishing to marry in Peru (applies to Peruvians and foreigners in some parishes) need to take an HIV test. A marriage permit may be denied if 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>	US citizens applying for residency status in the Philippines can be excluded based on HIV <b>(4)</b> .	The information provided here is contradictory. It is possible that the information provided by US sources is incorrect. Please check <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a> for updated information.	1, 4 (#)
<b>POLAND</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays, no health checks at borders <b>(1)</b>	HIV tests are offered for pregnant women or babies who are suspected of being HIV positive and who wish to stay longer than 3 months. HIV is not a reason for deportation <b>(1)</b> .	Refugees receive information in their own language explaining the necessity of taking test for infectious illnesses like TB or HIV. The decision to take the test is voluntary. (Source: The National AIDS Centre in Poland)	1



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
PORTUGAL	No restrictions for PLHIV (1)	No controls at borders. According to Portuguese law, individuals with HIV are not questioned about their serological status; tests and certificates are not required. HIV is not a reason for deportation (1).	Denial of entry based on public health reasons can only be applied in the case of diseases defined within WHO application instruments, or in the case of other infectious or contagious parasites that involve protection measures in national territory (1).	1
QATAR	No HIV testing on entry. However, individuals whose HIV-positive status is known to the authorities are refused entry (2). Qatar does not allow individuals with HIV/AIDS to enter the country (4)	Medical examinations are required for all long-term visitors and residents (4). Employers have to take newly 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 (6). Visitors who intend to stay for more than one month should undergo a medical examination including HIV testing. Only tests performed in the country are recognized. No HIV testing upon entry (source: Mission of the State Qatar at the United Nations).	Immediate deportation of tourists and business travellers if an HIV-related illness is discovered (2). Individuals who have HIV/AIDS may be subject to deportation. (4). Planned legislation will include mandatory HIV testing for those 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) (6). Residency and work permit applicants must undergo HIV testing at the designated governmental facility within one month. Those testing positive will be denied work visas and will be deported. Residents contracting HIV during their stay in Qatar will not be deported. They can access treatment equally with nationals and are allowed to practise their daily life (source: Mission of the State Qatar at the United Nations).	2, 4, 6
ROMANIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)			2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	For short-term tourist stays (up to 3 months) no HIV testing is required on entry <b>(2, 4)</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> . Applicants for longer-term visas or residence permits may be asked to undergo tests not only for HIV/AIDS but also for tuberculosis and leprosy <b>(4)</b> . Non-Russian citizens who don't need a visa have to provide a certificate of their HIV-negative status when submitting a request for temporary residence, within 30 days of submitting the temporary residence application <b>(5)</b> .	Foreign nationals found to be HIV positive have to leave to country within 3 months <b>(2)</b> . In 2008, 1,579 legal migrants were tested positive for HIV. Fourteen people were hospitalized in Russia and 198 people were deported (Federal Hygiene and Epidemiology Centre of Rospotrebnadzor).	2, 4, 5
<b>RWANDA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2, 5, 8)</b>	No HIV-related residency restrictions <b>(1, 2, 5)</b> .	Evidence of yellow fever immunization recommended <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 5, 8
<b>SAMOA</b>	No information on short-term stays	HIV tests required for stays over 90 days <b>(8)</b> .		8
<b>SAN MARINO</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE</b>	No information available		Proof of yellow fever vaccination is required for entry <b>(4)</b> .	4
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	Very likely no problems for short-term tourist stays <b>(2)</b>	All travellers who are coming to work must undergo a medical examination and present a medical report confirming that they are free from contagious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Any worker testing positive for HIV/AIDS would not be allowed to work in Saudi Arabia <b>(4)</b> . The visa will not be granted if the test result is positive <b>(2)</b> .	It is very likely that deportation will take place if HIV is detected.	2, 4
<b>SENEGAL</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever immunization is required if the traveller enters from an infected area <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4
<b>SERBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <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 PLHIV, no discrimination <b>(5)</b> .		5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
SIERRA LEONE	There are no restrictions affecting entry or stay of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone <b>(1, 8)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever immunization required <b>(4)</b> .	1, 4, 8
SINGAPORE	No restriction for tourist stays (up to 30 days). No HIV testing on entry <b>(2)</b>	There are special regulations for PLHIV 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 PLHIV will on principle be denied, but there are 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
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	No specific entry regulations for PLHIV. 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> . PLHIV will not get a residence permit in Slovakia <b>(1)</b> . We are unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors; however, a medical examination including HIV/AIDS test is required for obtaining a residency permit for the Slovak Republic <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 option of leaving the country for a few days after 3 months. When they re-enter, the 3-month visa will be granted again <b>(5)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 5
SLOVENIA	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Entry can be refused at the border if it becomes known that somebody has a communicable disease <b>(1)</b>	Border officers may require a medical certificate; HIV test required for stays over 90 days <b>(8)</b> .	Any immigration officer is entitled to request a medical examination from anyone entering the country <b>(1)</b> . An immigration officer can bar a visitor from entering the country or deport an immigrant if he or she refuses to submit to an examination by a government medical officer after being required to do so <b>(4)</b> .	1, 8, 4
SOMALIA	No restrictions and no HIV testing for travellers <b>(8)</b>			8

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2)		Travellers entering South Africa from countries where yellow fever is endemic are often required to present their yellow World Health Organization (WHO) vaccination record or other proof of inoculation (4).	1, 2, 4
<b>SPAIN</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry (1)			1
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	There are no special entry regulations for individuals with HIV. At the Sri Lankan border no questions about HIV are asked (2).	The US Department of State is unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors to or foreign residents of Sri Lanka; however, Sri Lankan law does allow immigration officials to refer visitors and foreign residents to a physician for examination if a public health risk is suspected. In practice this is a rare occurrence, but travellers should be aware that Sri Lankan law allows for the denial of entry to any foreigner who, upon referral from an immigration officer, is certified by a physician as posing a public health risk. Travellers who refuse a medical examination under these circumstances may be refused entry (4).	Foreign PLHIV whose infection is known will be repeatedly requested to leave the country. Individuals convicted for sexual assault will be routinely tested for HIV (2). Travellers must have yellow fever and cholera immunizations if they are arriving from an infected area (4). More information is needed.	2, 4 (#)
<b>ST. KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLHIV. Very likely no problems at entry for short-term stays, no health checks at borders (2).	HIV/AIDS entry restrictions may exist for visitors to and foreign residents of St. Kitts and Nevis (4). Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer whether health checks are carried out or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are not defined (2).	The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4 (#)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>ST. LUCIA</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLHIV. 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 or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are not defined <b>(2)</b> .	The information concerning residency regulations is vague. We need more information.	2
<b>ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLHIV. Very likely no problems at entry for short-term stays, no health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> .	HIV/AIDS entry restrictions may exist for visitors to and foreign residents of St. Vincent and the Grenadines <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 or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are not defined <b>(2)</b> .	In the context of employment and care, work permits are not renewed and HIV-positive non-nationals do not have access to HIV treatment and services <b>(8)</b> . The information concerning residency regulations is vague and contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4, 8 (#)
<b>SUDAN</b>	PLHIV 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> . A negative HIV test result must be presented at a Sudanese embassy or at Khartoum airport in order to obtain a visa. However, anecdotal reports indicate this requirement is not enforced in practice <b>(4)</b> . HIV tests required for foreigners who want to stay 3 months or more <b>(8)</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> .	2, 4, 5, 8

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>SURINAME</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLHIV. 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 is 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 or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are not defined <b>(2)</b> .	Migrant workers do not 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> . Travellers arriving from Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil are required to show proof of a yellow fever vaccination <b>(4)</b> . The information provided here is vague and contradictory. We need more information.	1, 2, 4, 6 (#)
<b>SWAZILAND</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>		Foreigners living with HIV are not subject to any restrictions in Swaziland <b>(1)</b> .	1
<b>SWEDEN</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1)</b>			1
<b>SYRIA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing at entry for tourists <b>(1, 2)</b>	HIV tests are mandatory for foreign nationals between 15 and 60 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 if the test result is positive <b>(4)</b> .	Foreigners whose HIV infection is detected will be deported <b>(1, 2)</b> . Foreigners wishing to marry a Syrian national are required to take an HIV test <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>TAJKISTAN</b>	No health checks at borders or restrictions concerning residence <b>(2)</b>	Visitors who remain in the country for more than 90 days must present a medical certificate showing that they are HIV-free, or submit to an HIV test in Tajikistan. HIV is a growing health threat in Tajikistan <b>(4)</b> . Part of the existing law has been repealed, removing the provision that foreigners found to be HIV positive are deported from the country. However, there is still mandatory testing for people entering the country for longer than 3 months. It is not clear yet how this provision will be implemented <b>(5, 8)</b> . According to the new version of the HIV Law, foreigners coming for more than 3 months either submit their recent HIV test result or must be tested within 10 days of their arrival. Once every 6 months foreigners repeat their HIV test. Those tested positive for HIV will NOT be deported from the country (Global Fund, March 2010).	The embassy advises visitors to leave the country if an urgent illness occurs. The situation in local hospitals by no means guarantees the necessary treatment <b>(2)</b> . Foreigners found to be HIV positive will no longer be deported from the country <b>(5, 8)</b> .	2, 4, 5, 8
<b>TAIWAN</b>	A health check is not part of the entry procedures to Taiwan <b>(2)</b> . There seem to be no restrictions for short-term tourist stays. Taiwan does not ask short-term visitors about their HIV status if the visitors apply for landing visas or enter under visa-exempt status (stay of less than 30 days) or apply for a visitor visa (stay of less than 2 months) <b>(4)</b> .	People applying for resident visas – usually those who plan to work or join family – must have a health certificate. If the health certificate indicates that the visa applicant is HIV positive, the applicant will not receive a visa even though Taiwan's visa law does not mention HIV <b>(4)</b> . HIV tests are required for stays longer than 3 months, for work permits and applicants for residence <b>(1)</b> . Foreigners with confirmed HIV infection will lose their residence permit <b>(2)</b> .	HIV-positive foreigners must leave the country within 3 months of learning of their result. People 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 <b>(5)</b> . The Taiwanese authorities are likely to require people who test positive for HIV to leave Taiwan even though Taiwan law does not require authorities to deport people who are HIV positive <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4, 5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
TANZANIA	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)	The Immigration Act of 1995 prohibits entry and stay of persons with contagious or infectious diseases, including people with HIV (8).	Travellers may be required to prove yellow fever immunizations if they are arriving from an infected area (4). The information provided here is contradictory. We need more information.	2, 4, 8 (#)
THAILAND	No restrictions for PLHIV (2, 5, 8)			2, 5, 8
TIMOR LESTE	No information available			
TOGO	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)		Vaccination against yellow fever is required before entry (4).	2, 4
TONGA	No information about restrictions for short-term stays	HIV test required for stays over 90 days (8). 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 (5).	The information provided here is vague. We need more information.	5, 8
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	No restrictions for PLHIV (1, 2, 8)		Restrictions for long-term stays cannot be ruled out completely. It sometimes depends on the immigration officer whether health checks are carried out or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays are not defined (2). CDC continues to recommend yellow fever vaccine for travel to Trinidad & Tobago (4).	1, 2, 4, 8
TUNISIA	No restrictions for PLHIV for short-term stays (1, 2)	No restrictions for residence permits (long term stays) (1). 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 (2). People staying for more than 30 days in Tunisia have to provide a negative test result (user feedback).	The information concerning residence or work permits is contradictory. We need more information.	1, 2 (#)
TURKEY	No restrictions for PLHIV (1)	No specific residence regulations for foreigners living with HIV (1). The US Department of State is unaware of any specific HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors to or foreign residents of Turkey. However, Turkey will generally deport foreigners once their HIV positive status is discovered (4).	It is likely that the information provided by US sources concerning deportation is incorrect. Please check <a href="http://www.hivrestrictions.org">www.hivrestrictions.org</a> for updated information.	1, 4 (#)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>TURKMENISTAN</b>	HIV tests are not required for applicants requesting tourist visas <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> . Should an individual be discovered to be HIV positive, that status would be grounds for denial of a visa or deportation. All individuals requesting residence visas are required to submit to an HIV test <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 are not accepted and tests must be renewed whenever the visa permit needs to be extended <b>(5)</b> .	PLHIV are not allowed to work on the islands. The work permit will be not extended if HIV is diagnosed <b>(5)</b> .	5
<b>TUVALU</b>	No information available			
<b>UGANDA</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stays. No HIV testing on entry <b>(1, 2)</b>		Evidence of yellow fever vaccination is required <b>(4)</b> .	1, 2, 4
<b>UKRAINE</b>	No restrictions for short-term tourist stay up to 3 months. No HIV testing on entry <b>(2, 3)</b>	Foreign nationals wishing to remain in the country for longer than 3 months have to present a certificate proving that they are HIV negative <b>(2, 3, 8)</b> . HIV/AIDS and/or tuberculosis positive applicants cannot obtain permanent residency status in Ukraine <b>(4)</b> .	HIV tests are carried out by a medical institute within Ukraine <b>(3)</b> .	2, 3, 4, 8
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>	Short-term entry for tourist stays is possible due to a lack of checks at borders, but risky since PLHIV are not allowed to enter the country <b>(2)</b>	Health examinations, including HIV tests, are required in order to obtain a residence permit for long-term stays <b>(2)</b> . A full medical examination is required for work or residence permits and includes an HIV/AIDS test. Testing must be performed after arrival <b>(4)</b> .	Individuals testing HIV positive may be deported even if they are already working in the country <b>(2)</b> . It is not permitted to bring HIV medication for personal use into the country <b>(2)</b> . Americans have been detained and deported for testing positive for HIV or hepatitis <b>(4)</b> .	2, 4
<b>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 5)</b>			1, 5

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
URUGUAY	No restrictions for PLHIV (2)			2
USA	No restrictions for PLHIV (1).	US President Barack Obama has announced that restrictions affecting people with HIV from entering or migrating to the United States are lifted as of 4 January 2010. Customs regulations require people entering with prescription medication like antiretroviral drugs to carry a doctor's certificate in English, stating that the drugs are required to treat a personal condition. This requirement applies to all prescription drugs.	Important note for visitors under the visa waiver program (for countries where a visa is not required to travel to the USA) who are living with HIV: please note that HIV is no longer considered a communicable disease for entry purposes. When submitting the online ESTA form to clear your entry to the US, it is important that you do check "no" for the question about communicable diseases. HIV is no longer considered as such by the US authorities.	1
UZBEKISTAN	No restrictions for tourist stays up to 3 months (2)	Uzbek law requires that visitors carry a medical certificate attesting that they are not infected with HIV and that visitors staying more than 15 days be tested. However, this requirement is rarely enforced except in cases of long-term visitors on work permits (4). An HIV certificate has to be presented for stays exceeding 3 months (2, 8). There are fewer checks at entry by land than at airports (checks are sporadic) (2).	HIV-positive foreigners or stateless persons residing in Uzbekistan may be expelled (1, 8). Immediate deportation if HIV is detected. The reason given for this practice is that there are no clinics specializing in 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 (2).	1, 2, 4, 8
VANUATU	No known restrictions (8)	The Government of Vanuatu does not impose any entry restrictions for persons with the HIV/AIDS virus, as long as they include the information on the arrival form (4).	The information provided here is vague. We need more information.	8, 4,
VATICAN CITY	The State of Vatican City has no separate entry regulations (2)		Related tasks are carried out by the Italian authorities (2).	2
VENEZUELA	No restrictions for entry of PLHIV. No HIV test required at entry (2)		Travellers entering Venezuela from certain countries are required to have a current yellow fever vaccination certificate (4).	2, 4

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, AREA	ENTRY REGULATIONS	RESIDENCE REGULATIONS	NOTES	SOURCE
<b>VIETNAM</b>	There are no special entry and residence regulations for PLHIV. Neither a doctor's certificate nor an HIV test is required on entry <b>(2)</b>	No HIV-related entry, stay or residence restrictions <b>(8)</b>		2, 8
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	The embassy is not aware of any regulations concerning entry and residence of PLHIV. 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 or not. Explicit regulations for long-term stays, mentioning what documents are necessary, are not defined. The embassy is not aware of health checks at borders <b>(2)</b> . Anyone who does not appear to be in good health may be required to undergo a medical examination, including an HIV test, prior to being granted or denied entry <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 or not <b>(2)</b> . The information concerning residency is vague. We need more information.	2, 4 (#)
<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> .	Any foreigners testing HIV positive 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, and 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 regulations described are put into practice. The only chance foreigners might have to circumvent an HIV test is to pay a bribe <b>(2)</b> .	2
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	No restrictions for PLHIV <b>(1, 2)</b>			1, 2