



COVID-19 Requirements for Air Travel

Frequently Asked Questions

Important Caveat: Nothing in this document supersedes any requirement or obligation outlined in Transport Canada's Interim Order or the Public Health Agency of Canada's Emergency Orders. It is meant to complement these legal documents and provide guidance on how to understand the requirements.

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Mask Requirements

Q1. Who is exempt from wearing a mask?

A1. With respect to air travel, as outlined in [Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19](#), all persons (even those fully vaccinated) must wear a mask throughout their entire travel journey, unless they meet one of the following exceptions:

- (a) a person who is less than two years of age;
- (b) a person who is at least two years of age but less than six years of age who is unable to tolerate wearing a face mask;
- (c) a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that they are unable to wear a face mask for a medical reason;
- (d) a person who is unconscious; and
- (e) a person who is unable to remove their face mask without assistance.

All crew members are also required to wear a mask at all times during the boarding process and during a flight, unless they are on the flight deck or if wearing a mask interferes with operational requirements or the safety of the flight or endangers the crew member.

Gate agents are also required to wear a mask during the boarding process for a flight, unless the gate agent is separated from any other person by a physical barrier that allows the gate agent and the other person to interact.

Transport Canada has prepared a sample medical certificate for those who are unable to wear a mask for a medical or physical condition. Please see [Medical Certificate for Persons with Physical or Medical Conditions That Prevent the Use of a Non-Medical Mask or Face Covering for Civil Aviation](#) for the sample. The form must be signed and dated by a Healthcare Provider who is either a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant. Dentists are also authorized to sign medical certificates in the case of face coverings. The medical certificate does not require the sharing of any diagnosis or other information that is confidential in nature.

Q2. Is there an obligation to wear a mask at an airport located in a province/territory where this requirement has been lifted provincially/territorially?

A2. Although the epidemiological situation is improving domestically, the Government of Canada continues to recommend the wearing of a mask, especially in situations where physical distancing is hard to maintain such as seated on an aircraft, in customs hall or during a physical screening process. As Transport Canada continues to evaluate its COVID-19 guidance and requirements for the aviation industry based on advice from public health authorities, masks continue to be required during the boarding process, in flight, and while de-planing.

Whether or not the traveller is required to wear a mask within the public area of the airport will be based on provincial/territorial or local health regulations and at the discretion of the airport authority.

Q3. Is there an obligation to report travellers who refuse to wear their mask despite repeated instructions from the flight attendant?

A3. Yes, according to Transport Canada's [Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19](#), air carriers must report any instance where a traveller does not comply with crew member direction to wear a mask, unless they meet an exception. The air carrier must keep a record of the following information for a period of 12 months, and inform the Minister, as soon as feasible (generally expected within 24-48 hours after the incident occurs), of this record:

- the date and flight number;
- the traveller's name and contact information, including the person's date of birth, home address, telephone number and email address;
- the traveller's seat number on the flight; and
- the circumstances related to the refusal to comply.

Transport Canada will investigate all incidents to determine if the incident may be subject to penalties such as a letter of non-compliance or a fine.

COVID-19 Testing Requirements

Q4. Will all air travellers flying to Canada be required to provide a COVID-19 test result prior to departure?

A4. All air travellers 5 years of age or older are required to provide proof of a COVID-19 test result prior to boarding international flights bound for Canada, unless exempt. To board a flight, the traveller must present one of the following test results:

- COVID-19 Molecular Test Result
 - a **negative** COVID-19 molecular test result performed by an accredited laboratory or testing provider within 72 hours of the flight's initial scheduled departure time; or
 - a **previous positive** test result taken at least 10 calendar days and no more than 180 calendar days before the flight's initial scheduled departure time. Counting starts the day following the day of testing.
- COVID-19 Antigen Test Result
 - A **negative** antigen test result performed by an accredited laboratory or testing provider no more than one calendar day before the flight's initial scheduled departure time.
- Self-administered tests
 - Self-administered molecular and antigen test results are also accepted provided they are observed by an authorized entity, the results are verified, and the requirements noted above are followed. Positive antigen test results are **not** accepted regardless of whether they are performed or observed by authorized entity.

Note: For connecting flights, the timeframe is calculated from the initial scheduled departure time of the **last** flight to Canada (i.e., the final leg of the trip).

Important: All tests must be taken outside of Canada. Travellers cannot take a test in Canada and use that test result to then return to Canada, even if it is within the 72-hour window.

Exceptions

Exceptions to the requirement for presenting a COVID-19 pre-departure test include, but are not limited to:

- Children who are four years of age or younger (i.e., children who are five on the day of their travel must have proof of a negative COVID-19 test);
- Air crew members or a person who seeks to enter Canada only to become such a crew member;
- Transiting travellers (not entering Canada through a border entry point);
- Emergency, law enforcement or border personnel; and
- Specific individuals or groups identified by Canada's Chief Public Health Officer or the Minister of Health.

Q5. Who is required to take an arrival test upon arrival to Canada?

A5. All unvaccinated or partially vaccinated travellers are required to undergo a COVID-19 test on-arrival as well as on day-8 and must quarantine for 14 days.

Fully vaccinated travellers will be subject to mandatory random testing and may be required to undergo an on-arrival test in Canada; however, they will not be required to quarantine.

Q6. What information should the COVID-19 test result contain?

A6. All COVID-19 test results (molecular and antigen) must include the following information:

- person's name and date of birth;
- name and civic address of the accredited laboratory or testing provider that performed or observed the test and verified the test result;
- date the specimen was collected and the test method used; and
- test result.

Q7. Does the traveller require another test if the flight is delayed and their test is no longer within the allocated timeframe?

A7. Where a flight is **delayed** due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., weather, mechanical delays, diversions), the air carrier is permitted to use the originally scheduled departure time of the flight as the benchmark. Up to an additional 24 hours can be provided for these types of situations only. In instances where the flight was **cancelled**, the traveller **will be required to obtain another test**. This applies to both molecular and antigen test results.

Q8. Would proof of vaccination replace a COVID-19 test?

A8. No, proof of vaccination will not replace a COVID-19 test result. While vaccination protects an individual from illness, further evidence is required to understand if a vaccinated person can still spread the virus and infect others around them.

Q9. What will happen if a traveller falsifies a COVID-19 test result? Will there be penalties or fines?

A9. Under Transport Canada's *Interim Order*, a person found to have made a false declaration may be subject to a fine of \$5,000. If an air operator suspects that a traveller has provided false or misleading information related to their COVID-19 test result, they are required to notify the Transport Canada Situation Centre immediately, with as much information as possible, so that an investigation can be conducted. Key information to provide should include: the date and flight number; the traveller's name and contact information (including date of birth, home address, telephone number and email address), and details on the circumstances related to the situation (what made the air carrier suspicious that the information was not accurate, any names of witnesses etc.).

Q10. What will happen if an air carrier fails to check Canadian-bound travellers for a COVID-19 test result? Will there be penalties or fines?

A10. Air carriers failing to comply with the requirements of the *Interim Order* or other regulatory requirements under the *Aeronautics Act* could be subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 per infraction.

Q11. Do the COVID-19 test provisions apply to all-cargo operators, private operators, taxi operations and domestic flights?

A11. The requirements to verify that a traveller has a valid COVID-19 test result applies to all commercial, charter, all-cargo and private air operators flying into Canada, unless the traveller is otherwise exempt (e.g., part of the flight crew). The requirement for pre-departure COVID-19 testing does not apply to domestic flights.

COVID-19 Testing Exemptions

Q12. Are persons escorting human organs or tissues for life-saving transplants exempt from COVID-19 testing?

A12. No, those escorting human organs or tissues are not exempt from COVID-19 testing unless they are licensed to practice as emergency responders in Canada. Should a special exemption need to be sought, the Public Health Agency of Canada should be contacted for further information.

Q13. Are international inbound travellers who have previously tested positive for COVID-19 but have since recovered exempt from the testing requirements (both pre-departure and arrival)?

A13. As outlined in the [*Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order \(Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations\)*](#), travellers are permitted to board a flight to Canada so long as they can provide proof of a positive molecular test result conducted at least 10 full days and no more than 180 days before the scheduled flight to Canada. Travellers must also be symptom-free as is the case with all other travellers.

Travellers that present a positive COVID-19 molecular test result within the accepted testing window mentioned above, do not need any other supporting documentation at this time. Evidence of their positive test within the accepted time frame is sufficient. Their test result must include all required data elements as outlined on <https://travel.gc.ca/travel-covid/travel-restrictions/flying-canada-checklist/covid-19-testing-travellers-coming-into-canada>.

Q14. Are General Aviation flights exempt from the requirements to present a negative COVID-19 test before departure?

A14. Measures in the Order in Council (OIC) [*Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order \(Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations\)*](#) apply equally to all travellers entering Canada, regardless of the mode of aviation entry (i.e. public and private conveyance included). Therefore, a pre-departure COVID-19 test is still required for General Aviation flights.

Transiting & Quarantine Requirements

Q15. Will I need to quarantine following my on-arrival test at the airport?

A15. While fully vaccinated travellers are not required to quarantine, unvaccinated or partially vaccinated travellers must quarantine for a period of 14 days (beginning on the day the person enters Canada).

Q16. Will transiting travellers need a pre-departure or on-arrival test if they are staying within the sterile area of a Canadian airport and not entering Canada through the border entry point?

A16. No. If the traveller remains within the sterile area of the airport and does not enter through a border entry point, they will not require a pre-departure or on-arrival test.

Domestic and Outbound Travel Restrictions & Requirements

Q17. Who is required to be vaccinated in the air transportation sector?

A17. All air travellers who are 12 years and 4 months of age or older flying on a domestic, transborder or international flight departing from a specified Canadian airport are required to be fully vaccinated, unless the traveller is eligible for one of the limited exceptions.

In addition, all non-passengers are also required to be fully vaccinated, unless they meet an exception. This includes:

- All non-passengers who enter restricted areas of airports (e.g., concession and hospitality workers); and
- Employees of airports and other organizations who work in the Air Terminal Building, and outside the restricted area if their work activities are related to aviation.

The mandatory vaccination policy does not apply to international to international connecting travellers staying within the restricted area.

Personnel from military flights, aerial work (CAR subpart 702), private operators (CAR subpart 604) are excluded from the policy, unless they are required to access the restricted area of one of the specified airports.

Patients and escorts on a MEDEVAC flight are exempt from the policy as well as any emergency response personnel who require access to aerodrome property while responding to an emergency.

Q18. What is the definition of a “restricted area of an airport”?

A18. The restricted area of an airport is based on aviation security requirements. Each airport has slightly different restricted areas but, in general, it includes the sterile area of the air terminal building, the apron next to the terminal, the movement areas on the airside, etc. Certain companies will need to confirm with the airports where it operates if its operations are part of the restricted area.

Q19. How does the vaccination mandate apply to flight schools that operate out of airports?

A19. Flight schools are covered under CAR subpart 406, which is excluded under the policy; however, if the students or others associated with the flight school (e.g., employees, trainers, etc.) are operating on the aerodrome property of a specified airport, they would be covered under the policy for non-passengers and would be required to be vaccinated. In addition, since aerodromes may have more stringent vaccinations policies in place, these individuals are encouraged to review the aerodrome’s policy regarding mandatory vaccination.

Q20. Does the vaccine mandate apply to charter flights?

A20. Yes. Charter flights are included in the vaccine mandate, including their passengers and employees, if the flights are operated under the [Canadian Aviation Regulations](#) (CAR) subparts 700 series (excluding subparts 702) and are departing from one of the specified airports.

Q21. Does the mandatory vaccination requirement apply to all airports in Canada?

A21. The mandatory vaccination requirement applies to passenger flights departing from specified Canadian airports as identified Schedule 1 of the *Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19*.



Q22. Does the vaccination requirements apply to prisoners transported via air?

A22. Transport Canada is aware of the challenges while transporting prisoners and has developed a national exemption to address this situation.

Q23. How will travellers provide confirmation of vaccination?

A23. Travellers are strongly encouraged to use the [Canadian COVID-19 proof of vaccination](#) when travelling; however, they can also use a proof of vaccination credential issued by their province or territory, or from their country of vaccination so long as it is a Government of Canada-approved COVID-19 vaccine and contains all the mandatory data elements identified in the *Interim Order*. All proof of vaccinations must be provided in English or French (or a certified translation).

For more information, see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/vaccines/life-after-vaccination/vaccine-proof.html>.

Q24. Will paper copies be accepted as proof of vaccination? What if the traveller is not using the Canadian COVID-19 proof of vaccination? Will provincial proof be accepted?

A24. Travellers can use a proof of vaccination credential issued by their province or territory, the local health facility where their vaccinations have been recorded, or from their country of vaccination, if it is a COVID-19 vaccine approved by the Government of Canada for the purpose of travel and contains all the mandatory data elements identified in the *Interim Order*. Both digital and paper copies will be accepted.

Where available, Canadians are strongly encouraged to use the Canadian COVID-19 proof of vaccination.

Q25. What if a proof of vaccination issued by a Province or Territory does not contain all the required data elements as per the Interim Order?

A25. An exemption is in place to allow air carriers to board travellers if they show proof of vaccination from their respective Province or Territory (or designated entity who issued the proof of vaccination), even if their proof of vaccination does not contain all the necessary data elements as required by the *Interim Order* (i.e., name, issuing body, type of vaccine, and date the final dose of the regimen was administered).

However, in these cases, air carriers are required to report on the number of instances where a traveller showed their proof of vaccination and it did not meet the requirements set out in the *Interim Order*, what data elements were missing and the contact information for the traveller.

Q26. What are the consequences for travellers who falsify information regarding proof of vaccination?

A26. Travellers who falsify information regarding proof of vaccination could be fined up to \$5,000 per violation under the *Aeronautics Act*.

Q27. What happens if a flight departs from an airport that is not on Schedule 1 of the Interim Order but is diverted to an airport that is listed on Schedule 1?

A27. Travellers who are diverted from an airport that is not on Schedule 1 of the *Interim Order* to an airport that is on Schedule 1 due to a safety-related reason such as adverse weather or an equipment malfunction will not be required to be fully vaccinated or to have a COVID-19 test result if they board an aircraft for a flight not more than 24 hours after the arrival time of the diverted flight.

Q28. What happens if a traveller's name on their proof of identification does not match the name on the proof of vaccination?

A28. There may be circumstances in which the name on the proof of identification does not match the name on the provincial or territorial proof of vaccination. For example, in the Province of Quebec a female's name at birth may appear on the proof of vaccination, while their married name may appear on a federal identification document such as a passport. Other examples include those from remote or Indigenous communities where formal identification can be more challenging.

In these cases, the air carrier has flexibility to accept a proof of vaccination that does not perfectly match a traveller's identification documents so long as the traveller is able to establish their vaccination credential through other means (e.g., driver's license, marriage certificate, letter from indigenous community leader etc.). Travellers are not to be denied boarding should this proof be provided.

Q29. Is everyone on board a MEDVAC flight exempt from the vaccination requirement (i.e., patients, escorts and crew)?

A29. The exemption from being fully vaccinated applies specifically to the MEDEVAC flight itself and only to the patient and approved escorts. It does not cover employees or operations pre or post flight.

Q30. What exceptions will be in place for unvaccinated foreign nationals departing Canada?

A30. Until August 31, 2022, foreign nationals will be able to take a flight to depart Canada if they show their foreign passport and proof of a valid COVID-19 test result at the time of travel.

Traveller Exceptions to Being Fully Vaccinated for Domestic and Outbound Travel

Q31. How can a traveller apply for an exception from the vaccination requirement due to a medical inability to be vaccinated, an essential medical service or treatment, or a sincerely held religious belief?

A31. For all exceptions, travellers must obtain from and submit a completed exception form to the air carrier.

The form must be submitted in accordance with the air carrier's exception approval process and within the following timeframes:

- Medical inability to be vaccinated: 21 days prior to the traveller's initial scheduled departure and signed by a licensed Canadian medical doctor or nurse practitioner
- Essential medical service or treatment: 14 days before the initial scheduled departure and signed by a licensed Canadian medical doctor or nurse practitioner
- Sincerely held religious belief: 21 days prior to the traveller's initial scheduled departure and signed by a Commissioner of Oaths

The approval provided by the air carrier will be valid only for the single journey, including return trip, provided a traveller is travelling with the same air carrier throughout. A separate request is required for new trips or for boarding travel with other air carriers.

Approval for temporary exceptions are air carrier-specific. In other words, approval by one airline does not automatically allow the traveller to connect with a different airline, or to transfer to another federally regulated transportation mode.

Travellers are required to carry the confirmation of exception and proof of the air carrier's approval with them during their travel journey and may be required to have their documentation verified at any point. Travellers with temporary exemptions will require a valid COVID-19 test result before boarding.

Air carriers will be responsible for denying boarding to travellers who are unvaccinated and without proof.

False claims are an offence under the Criminal Code and false declaration could be subject to Transport Canada fines.

Air carriers must report to Transport Canada all such exceptions granted.

Q32. Do traveller's still need to apply for an exception if their province or territory issued a certificate indicating they are medically unable to be vaccinated?

A32. Yes, travellers still need to apply to their air carrier. However, a medical certificate issued by a Canadian province or territory may also be accepted in lieu of the medical doctor or nurse practitioner's signature on the exception form.

Q33. What is considered essential medical services and treatment?

A33. For the mandatory vaccination requirement, essential medical services and treatment refers to booked appointments to receive medical services that are important to saving lives and improving health outcomes. Examples could include travel to receive cancer treatment or to attend a specialist appointment.

Q34. Who is considered a medical doctor or nurse practitioner for the purposes of the mandatory vaccination requirement?

A34. The following are considered a licensed medical doctor or nurse practitioner:

- Family doctor
- Nurse practitioner
- Allergist
- Immunologist
- Cardiologist
- Rheumatologist
- Oncologist

The following are not considered a licensed medical doctor or nurse practitioner:

- Paramedical or alternative health providers (e.g., chiropractor, podiatrist, optometrist, naturopath)
- Registered nurse (RN), registered practical nurse (RPN), licensed practical nurse (LPN)
- Physician's assistant (PA)
- Dentist or dental hygienist
- Psychologist

Q35. What will happen if an unvaccinated traveller must travel for urgent medical care for which the timing does not permit the advance submission of an exemption request form and/or obtaining a COVID-19 test result?

A35. There is a Transport Canada exemption (C2021-165) in place to exempt those travelling due to an urgent medical reason from the mandatory vaccination requirement and the requirement for a valid COVID-19 test result.

Q36. What will happen if an unvaccinated traveller must travel during an emergency (e.g., natural disaster)?

A36. If an unvaccinated traveller must travel due to an emergency situation such as an evacuation due to fire or flood, airlines will have the authority to exempt them from the mandatory vaccination requirement and/or the requirement for a valid COVID-19 test result. Air carriers will only be authorized to apply this authority, however, when there is an immediate threat to the safety of the traveller.

Air carriers must also report to Transport Canada on use of this exemption.

Q37. Can exception requests be refused? If so, how will the traveller be informed and will they be reimbursed for their travel?

A37. The air carrier will notify the applicant if an exception request is approved or refused in advance of check-in/boarding.

Travellers without confirmation of an approved exception request will not be issued a boarding pass and will not be permitted to board. Travellers may re-apply for exception requests within the time period required by the air carrier in advance of the planned date of departure only if they are providing additional information on their medical condition.

Travellers should refer to the air carrier's policy regarding refunds in case of a refusal.

Q38. What if a traveller was granted an exception, but their flight was cancelled at the last minute and the traveller was re-scheduled on a flight with a different air carrier? Will the exception still be accepted with the new air carrier?

A38. Since the approval for temporary exception is air carrier-specific, air carriers should make every attempt to re-schedule the traveller on a flight with the air carrier who granted the exception. Should this not be an option, the traveller would need to re-apply for the exception to obtain the approval of the air carrier of the re-scheduled flight.

Q39. Is there an exception to permit unvaccinated Canadians to travel within the country for compassionate reasons (e.g., attend a funeral or take care of a family member)?

A39. No, travellers will have to be fully vaccinated to travel within Canada for compassionate reasons.

Inbound Travel Restrictions & Requirements

Q40. Regarding inbound travel, who is required to be vaccinated in the air transportation sector?

A40. All foreign nationals travelling to Canada are required to be fully vaccinated, unless the traveller meets one of the limited exceptions outlined in the Public Health Agency of Canada's Orders in Council ([Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order \(Prohibition of Entry into Canada\)](#)). This includes foreign flight crew.

Q41. Can a traveller use an exception form to vaccination for a sincerely held religious belief to enter Canada?

A41. No. There is no exception on being fully vaccinated based on religious beliefs for foreign nationals to enter Canada. Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or those registered under the [Indian Act](#), who are not fully vaccinated, may return to Canada with a valid COVID-19 test result, but must submit to testing on arrival and applicable quarantine requirements.

Q42. Will I need to show my proof of vaccination every time I enter Canada?

A42. Yes, for most travellers this will be the case.

Q43. What if a traveller has two doses of non-Government of Canada accepted vaccine (e.g., Sputnik) and 1 mRNA shot? Would they be able to enter Canada and/or travel by air?

A43. No. To qualify as a fully vaccinated traveller to Canada, you must have received the full series of a vaccine – or a combination of vaccines – accepted by the Government of Canada at least 14 days prior to entering Canada. For a list of vaccines accepted by the Government of Canada for the purpose of travel to and within Canada, please visit: <https://travel.gc.ca/travel-covid/travel-restrictions/covid-vaccinated-travellers-entering-canada>.

Q44. What if individuals attempt to enter Canada with fraudulent vaccination documents?

A44. A person who submits false information on vaccination status could be liable to a fine of up to \$750,000 or 6 months imprisonment or both, under the *Quarantine Act*, or prosecution under the Criminal Code for forgery.

Q45. What about individuals who are not able to get vaccinated due to medical conditions?

A45. Individuals who cannot be fully vaccinated due to a health condition for which vaccination is contraindicated according to the vaccine's label may also qualify for the eased quarantine and testing requirements currently available to fully vaccinated travellers but must follow a modified quarantine. In these cases, the traveller must have in their possession written evidence from a physician who is licensed to practice medicine confirming the fact.

Q46. Why does vaccination documentation have to be in English or French, or a certified translation?

A46. To be eligible for eased quarantine and testing requirements, travellers must provide all the relevant information in either English or French to be processed upon entry by Government of Canada officials at the border. The Government of Canada will accept translations that were produced by a certified translator whose certification can be confirmed by a stamp or membership number with a professional translation association.

Q47. Can fully vaccinated travellers who meet all criteria take onward travel to their final destination (i.e., domestic flight, bus, taxi, etc.)?

A47. Yes. Fully vaccinated travellers can take domestic flights and other means of public transportation to their final destination.

Vaccination Requirements Related to Non-Passengers

Q48. What are the alternatives for non-passengers who require access to aerodrome property who are unable to be vaccinated?

A48. Similar to the federal public service, there will be limited exceptions for employees in the federally regulated Canadian air transportation sector. These limited exceptions apply to those



employees working in Canada who are medically unable to be vaccinated or those unable to be vaccinated due to religious reasons.

Should an employer agree to accommodate an employee, non-passengers should complete one of the following forms:

- Religious Exemption Request Form
- Medical Exemption Request Form

Q49. Who will be responsible for verifying an employee’s proof of vaccination prior to entering the restricted area or boarding a flight?

A49. Federally regulated air carriers will be required to validate vaccination status of employees in their workplaces. In addition, airport authorities and the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA) will have added responsibilities for verifying that workers going into the restricted area of the airports have been fully vaccinated.

Employers also play a role to ensure that their employees are vaccinated in accordance with their internal vaccination policies.

Should it be found that vaccination information has been falsified, employees could be fined up to \$5,000 per violation under the *Aeronautics Act* and operators up to \$25,000 per violation.

Q50. Does the vaccination requirement apply to foreign crew members?

A50. Yes. All foreign flight crew are required to be vaccinated with the full dose of a vaccine accepted by the Government of Canada to travel to Canada.

Q51. How does the vaccination mandate apply to contractors working at airports?

A51. All contractors working on aerodrome property, unless providing critical or emergency services or otherwise excepted, will need to be vaccinated in accordance with the vaccination mandate. In addition, since aerodromes may have more stringent vaccinations policies in place, these individuals are encouraged to review the aerodrome’s policy regarding mandatory vaccination.

Unvaccinated Travellers

Q52. Do unvaccinated individuals transported out by MEDEVAC and released from the hospital need to be vaccinated to return home?

A52. MEDEVAC patients returning home by air can seek an exemption to enable travel. Transport Canada’s domestic National Interest Exemption Program will review all applications on a case-by-case basis.

More information, including the application process, is available via <https://vaccine-exemption.tc.canada.ca>.

Q53. Can an individual who is participating in a COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial and is not considered fully vaccinated travel?

A53. Yes, the traveller can seek an exemption to enable travel. Transport Canada's domestic National Interest Exemption Program will review applications for individuals participating in a G7 COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial on a case-by-case basis. Participation in a COVID-19 clinical trial is considered in the national interest.

More information, including the application process, is available via <https://vaccine-exemption.tc.canada.ca>.

Q54. Can unvaccinated returning Canadians and permanent residents or persons registered under the Indian Act be issued a boarding pass for onward travel?

A54. No. Unvaccinated Canadians and permanent residents are permitted entry to Canada but are not permitted onward domestic travel on planes or trains until they are fully vaccinated. They will not be issued a boarding pass to complete their onward travel. As such, they will not be permitted to take a connecting flight or train to a final destination and should look into alternate arrangements upon their arrival in Canada.

Q55. What about children under 18 who are unvaccinated and permitted entry into Canada. Are they able to travel domestically upon their arrival?

A55. Unvaccinated foreign national children under 18 are permitted to enter Canada and permitted onward domestic travel to complete their journey and connect as required to reach their destination as long as it is within 24 hours of arrival in Canada. Children 12 years and 4 months of age and older will be required to be vaccinated for any travel within Canada following their arrival. Children under 12 years and 4 months are not required to be vaccinated or provide a valid COVID-19 test result for travel within Canada.

Unvaccinated children who are Canadian Citizens, permanent residents or registered under the *Indian Act* would be eligible to enter Canada but would not be permitted onward domestic travel.

Q56. What about unvaccinated children or dependents who are travelling with fully vaccinated adults who are eligible to enter Canada? Are they still required to quarantine? If so, for how long?

A56. Unvaccinated children under 12 years of age who are travelling with a fully vaccinated parent, step-parent, guardian or tutor are no longer required to quarantine nor do they have to avoid group settings (i.e., they can now attend camp, daycare, school etc.). While unvaccinated children must still complete a pre-departure test in order to board their flight (unless you have (1) evidence that the child had a positive COVID-19 test administered at least 10 calendar days and no more than 180 calendar days prior to their scheduled flight to Canada or (2) the child is under 5 years of age), they will not be subject to on-arrival testing.

Unvaccinated youth aged 12 to 17 are subject to the 14-day quarantine, as well as pre-departure and on-arrival tests on day-1 and day-8 regardless of whether they are accompanied by travellers who qualify as a fully vaccinated traveller.

Unvaccinated adult dependents 18 years of age or older who are unvaccinated because of mental or physical limitation may enter Canada but must follow **all testing and quarantine requirements**, even when they are accompanied by parents or guardians who qualify as a fully vaccinated traveller.

For further information, please visit <https://travel.gc.ca/travel-covid/travel-restrictions/covid-vaccinated-travellers-entering-canada#randomized>.

Q57. Can an unvaccinated or partially vaccinated traveller take public transportation (i.e., city bus, subway, taxi etc.) to their place of quarantine?

A57. Yes. All travellers can take non-federally regulated public transportation to their place of quarantine (with the exception of those who are symptomatic of COVID-19 or COVID-19 positive).

Other Questions

Q58. Are crew members required to enter their 14-day travel history in ArriveCAN?

A58. Yes, crew members must provide their 14-day travel history in ArriveCAN along with their travel and contact information and their vaccination information. Provided their contact and vaccination information doesn't change, crew members can use the saved traveller feature to re-use their ArriveCAN receipt for future trips. This way the crew member is not required to re-enter this information each time they use ArriveCAN.

Q59. If a Canadian traveller is denied boarding, where should the air operator refer them to for consular services?

A59. The Government of Canada provides consular service to Canadians abroad. Information about Canada's consular services is available on travel.gc.ca: [About Consular Services](#). Canadian government offices abroad do not provide medical attention (including administering COVID-19 testing) or cover medical expenses for Canadian citizens abroad.

Air operators should also encourage Canadians travelling abroad to register with the [Registration of Canadians Abroad](#) if they have not done so already. This service enables Canadians to receive important safety updates from the Government of Canada.

Q60. Who can air operators contact for support?

A60. Air operators are encouraged to first consult their airline operations centre with any questions. Should additional support be required, the airline operations centre can contact Transport Canada at the following email address: TC.aviationsecurity-sureteaaerienne.TC@tc.gc.ca. If the question is of an urgent or time sensitive nature, air operators should contact the Transport Canada Situation Centre (Monday to Friday 0800 to 1800 ET).

Transport Canada will not address individual traveller cases as they are deemed to be consular issues. If air operators request resolution of individual traveller cases, Transport Canada will redirect them to contact Global Affairs Canada.

Q61. Do air carriers have to keep the attestations from passengers or track verifications?

A61. No. There is currently no requirement for the air carriers to keep passenger attestations. The requirement on the air carrier is to ensure that the passenger has made the attestation.