

14- day measures applying to incoming passengers - International comparison

	(a) Expected to self-isolate in own home	(b) Required to self-isolate in own home subject to enforcement measures	(c) Self-isolation / quarantine at government facility – certain categories	(d) Mandatory quarantine at government facilities [with exemptions]	Tourists are not allowed to enter - including EU/EEAS nationals
Countries	Ireland , Austria , Belgium, Denmark , Finland , Italy , Latvia , Lithuania , Romania , Slovenia , Norway , Iceland, Canada, South Korea	Bulgaria, Poland, Malta, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Czechia	<i>Following travel to high risk area-</i> Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania, Croatia <i>People who cannot isolate at home –</i> Austria , Finland, Poland, Canada, South Korea	Slovakia , Cyprus, Australia , New Zealand,	Germany , Belgium, France , Czechia , Denmark , Latvia , Poland, Cyprus , Estonia , Hungary , Romania, Lithuania, Malta, Switzerland, Slovakia
Advantages of approach	Does not require resources to enforce. Low impact on public tolerance for distancing measures. Public are trusted to be responders.	Likely higher compliance with self-isolation regime. Enforcement measures likely to generate statistics on compliance.	Allows targeting of more stringent measures at higher risk groups. Affords suitable accommodation to those who cannot self-isolate at home.	Consistent approach for all. Operational advantages Discourages non-essential travel .	Targeted to non-essential travel. Currently widely adopted in EU.

Disadvantages	Compliance likely to erode as time passes; In particular as distancing measures applying to the general public in Ireland are unwound	Resource requirements and feasibility of enforcement measures as passenger numbers increase – spot checks, fines, involvement of the Courts Service.	Could be interpreted / portrayed as draconian. Likelihood of negative stories from inside facilities – poor conditions, infections while in quarantine etc.	Could be seen as draconian. Likelihood of negative stories emerging from inside facilities – poor conditions, infections while in quarantine etc. Likely reduction in business travel as economy recovers.	Not consistent with principle of free movement ; Economic impact directly on tourism sector ; Requires engagement with passengers at border to establish reason for travel
Complimentary travel measures	Use of Passenger Locator Cards , Declarations , Registration requirements	Passengers to provide self-isolation plans	Self-isolation / quarantine at passengers' own expense	Medical certification / declaration required at (some) borders	Temperature checks at borders
Countries	<i>Requirement to register with local authorities following travel -</i> Germany, Italy <i>Passenger required to sign undertaking to isolate -</i> Austria, Bulgaria, Latvia	Finland , Canada	Croatia, Finland	Austria , Cyprus , Slovenia, Netherlands	Austria , Greece , France , Italy , Slovakia , South Korea , Singapore, Malta, New Zealand