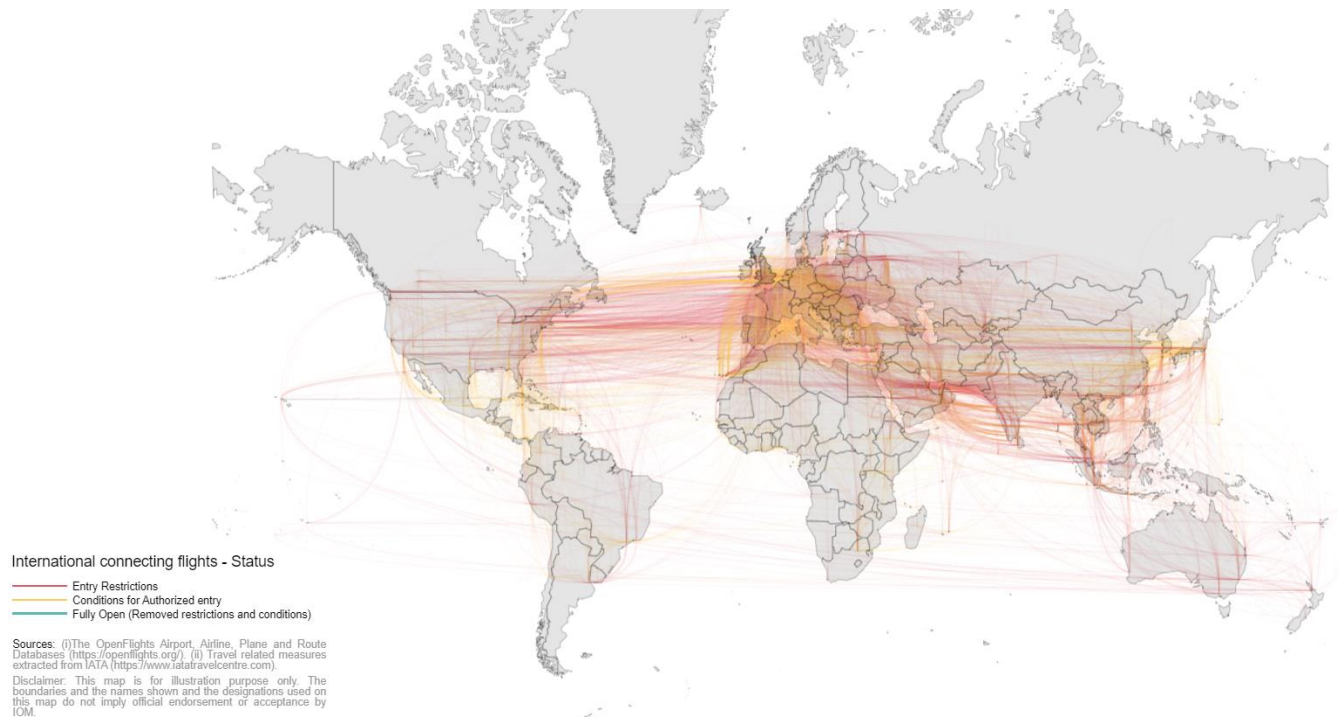


Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 4th May 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



■ Key Definitions

-  **Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.
-  **Conditions for authorized entry:** These are partial restrictions in the form of specific requirements upon which entry is incumbent. These conditions include medical measures, new requirements on visa/travel documents or other specific requirements for entry. Partial restrictions may be applicable to all passengers or exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.
-  **No Restriction:** This refers to the removal of COVID-19 related international air travel restrictions that were issued after 10th March 2020 on IATA's website
-  **Exceptions:** Refers to specific individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized entry may also apply to specific exception groups to enable their mobility.

Please note: This output represents the implementation of the third phase of Air Travel Restriction Methodology. In this phase, previous categories of Medical and Visa Restrictions have been recategorized as conditions for authorized entry under partial restrictions. For more information please see [here](#).

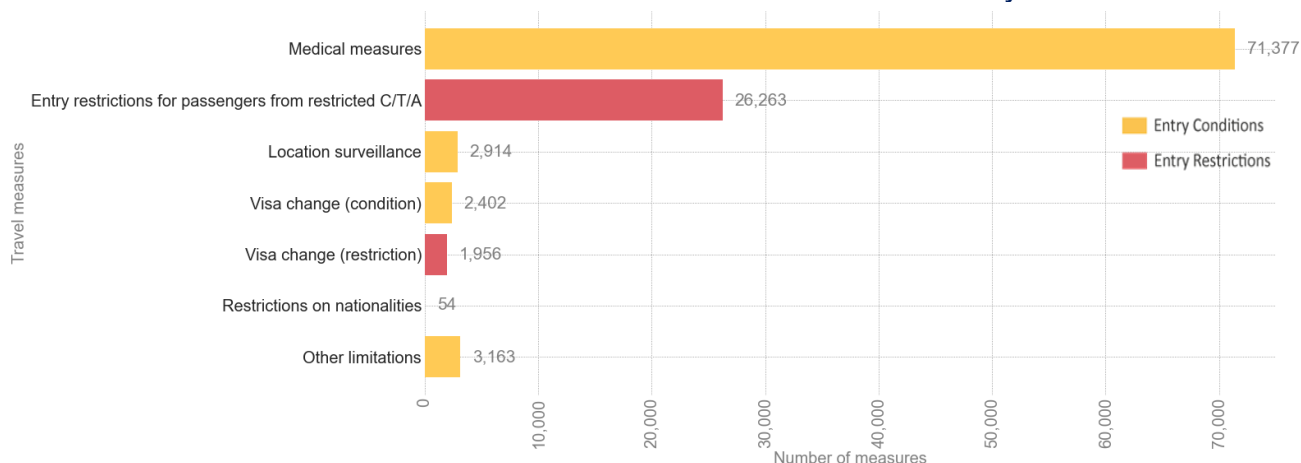
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities to confirm political correctness while producing a timely update. This analysis does not aim to provide exact information on travel requirements. For specific and updated travel information, kindly refer to respective Consular authorities of the destination country. International Air Transport Association (IATA) and relevant airline companies may be a valid alternative to explore. Corrections are very welcomed and should be submitted to DTM COVID-19 dtmccovid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

Overview

As of 4th May 2021, there have been **152,534,452 confirmed** cases of COVID-19 recorded globally, including **3,198,528** deaths, and as of 2nd May 2021, a total of **1,045,850,203** vaccine doses have been administered globally as reported by the [World Health Organization](#). With significant challenges due to the emergence of new strains of COVID-19, new travel restrictions have been issued and impact on global migration and mobility is sustained. As of 4th May 2021, a total of 228 countries, territories, or areas have issued **108,129** travel related measures, indicating a slight increase (0.2%) from **107,896** travel related measures of 26th April 2021. Of these, **28,273** were reported as entry restrictions and **79,856** were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of one per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of one per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of one per cent in medical requirements such as medical certificates with negative COVID-19 test results and quarantine. In the reporting period, there was an increase of 2 per cent in entry restrictions on specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 194 countries, territories or areas have issued 881 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 26th April and 4th May 2021, 13 countries, territories or areas issued 25 new exceptions whilst 6 countries, territories or areas removed 7 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



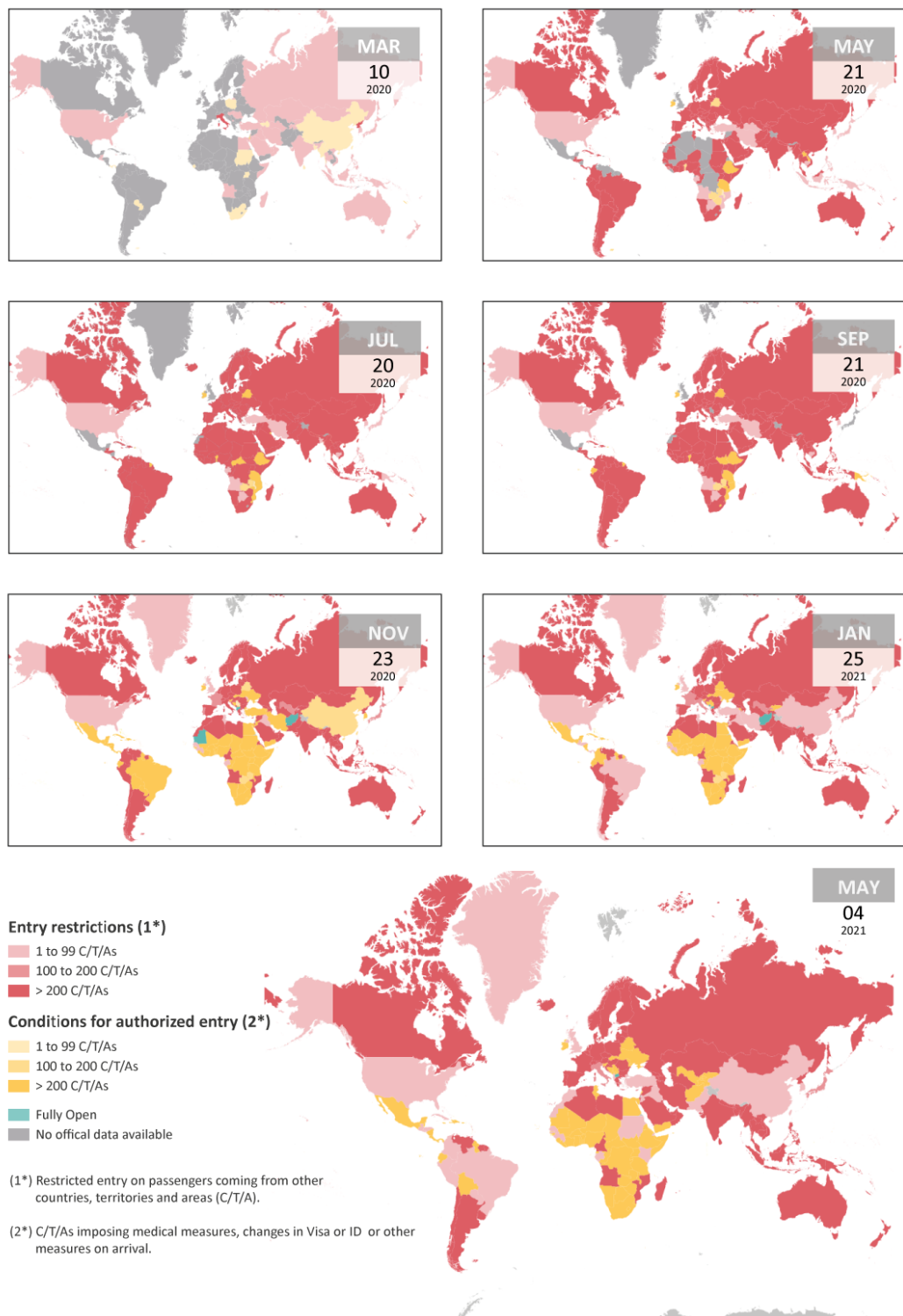
As of 4th May 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 24 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 per cent of conditions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type

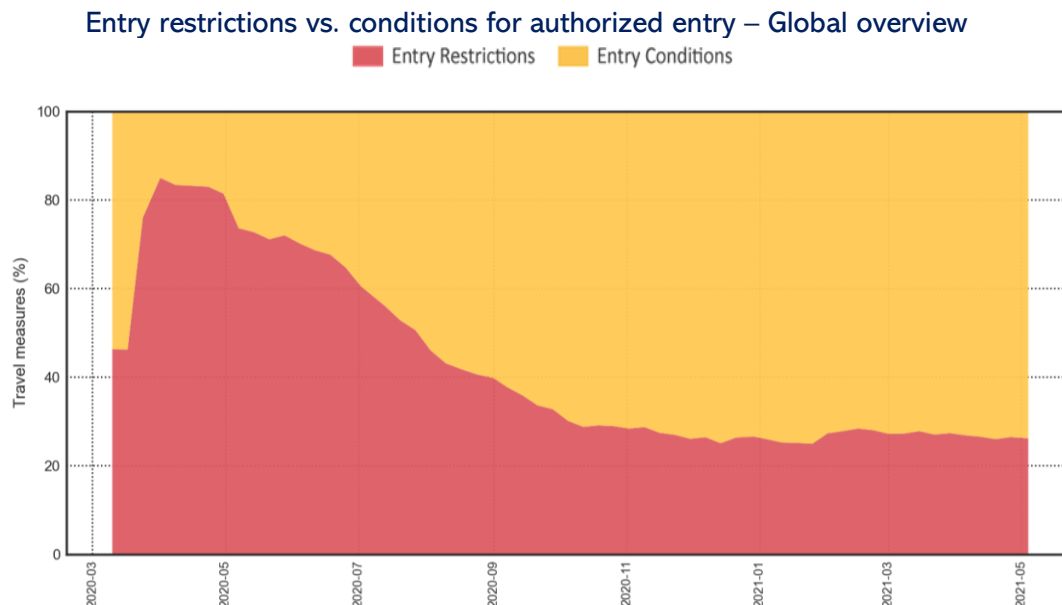


Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of March 10th 2020, only 90 Governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by May 21st 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 4th May 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.

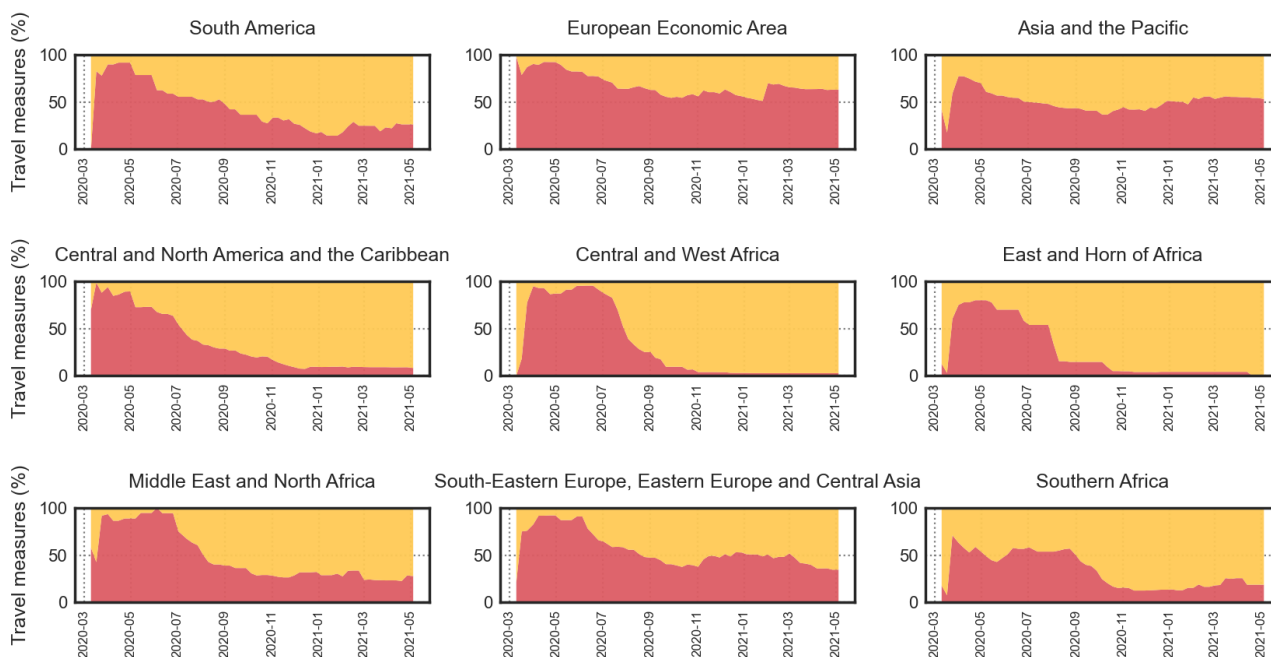


The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 4th May 2021.



Although most of the IOM regions have gradually shifted from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' there are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, the IOM regions of *Central and West Africa* and *East and Horn of Africa* have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions to conditions, with strict entry restrictions representing less than 5 per cent of the total travel related measures as of 4th May 2021. On the other hand, since October 2020, IOM region of *Asia and the Pacific* has reversed previous trends observed (shift from restrictions to conditions) and started reissuing restrictions again. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

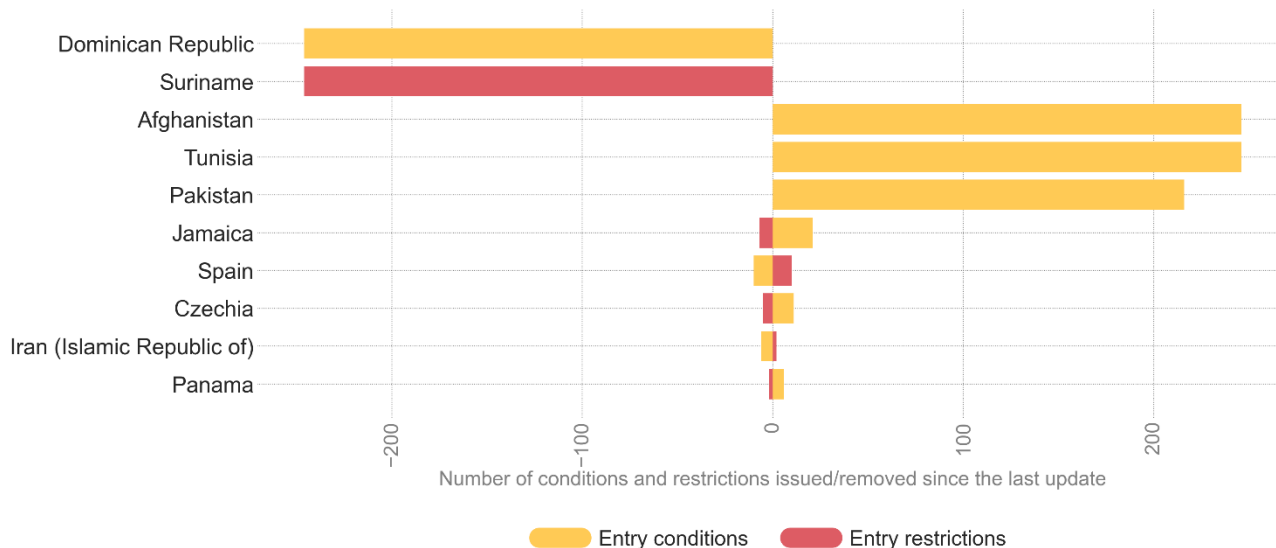
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates a comparison between total restrictions such as passenger bans, airport closures, flight suspensions and partial restrictions comprising of conditions for authorized entry. Between 26th April and 4th May 2021, 24 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 16 of them made minor changes. While 10 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 6 C/T/As removed new total restrictions. There were 10 and/or 12 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update



Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland²

With Brexit in effect as of 1st January 2021, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland status in relation to the European Union Member States has changed. This has also had a subsequent effect in terms of COVID-19 related travel measures. In parallel, reports of the new strain of the COVID-19 virus in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have led to various impacts on migrants as C/T/As responded with new measures to mitigate and prevent the spread of the new strain. As of 26th April 2021, a total of 81 C/T/As have issued some measure or travel restriction in regard to travel/arrivals from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as a result of the newly identified strain of COVID-19. However, following recent reports, the situation seems to have stabilized such that between 26th April and 4th May 2021, while no new C/T/As added new restrictions, two C/T/As lifted restrictions on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- Malta and Jamaica lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Dominican Republic lifted the measures on passengers arriving from the United Kingdom including requirements for a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure, a test upon arrival, and –a 7-day quarantine at the passengers' own expense. Additionally, airline crew arriving from the United Kingdom are no longer subject to self-isolation. All passengers are still subject to fill out an "Electronic Ticket" which will generate a QR code to be presented upon arrival.
- As of 26th April 2021, France added a specific passenger ban for British nationals entering France, who must not have arrived from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, India and South Africa.
- Peru extended the existing flight suspension on flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland until 15th May 2021 while Argentina extended the same until 23rd May 2021.

² This was last updated on 4th May 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India³

With over 20 million COVID-19 cases reported and a daily increase of [357,229 number of COVID-19 cases](#) on 4th May 2021, the epidemiological conditions in India have resulted in several new travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Report on 26th April 2021, several C/T/As have issued new travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 4th May 2021, a total of 42 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

3rd May 2021:

- Argentina issued a temporary flight suspension on flights from India until 23rd May 2021.
- Austria issued a temporary flight suspension on flights from India until 18 May 2021. However, humanitarian, medical evacuation and flights returning Austrian nationals from India are exempt.
- Bahrain issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers entering or transiting through Bahrain that are arriving from India. Such passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure.
- Iraq issued a ban for nationals of India who are not allowed to enter the country. Additionally, Passengers arriving from or who have transited through India are not allowed to enter Iraq via Baghdad (BGW), Basra (BSR) or Najaf (NJF). However, nationals of Iraq, and passengers with a diplomatic passport are exempt.
- Kenya issued a temporary flight suspension on flights from India until 16th May 2021. In addition, until 15th May 2021, passengers arriving from India or who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through India are not allowed to enter.
- Poland issued a mandatory 10-day quarantine for travellers arriving from India. Such passengers will not be able to test and release to reduce the quarantine period.
- The United Arab Emirates extended the ban on passengers from India for an unspecified period.
- Thailand issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from India for an unspecified period. This does not apply to nationals of Thailand.
- The Netherlands issued a temporary flight suspension on flights arriving from India until 15th May 2021.
- The United States of America issued a passenger ban on travellers who have transited or have been in India in the past 14 days are not allowed to enter and transit. However, they issued exceptions for 1) nationals and permanent residents of the USA and their families, 2) parents/legal guardians of an unmarried nationals or permanent residents under 21 years of age, 3) the unmarried brother or sister of a national or permanent resident of the USA, who is under 21 years of age, 4) the child/foster child/ward of a national or permanent resident of the USA, 5) DV visa aka green card lottery visa, 6) members of the U.S. Armed Forces, spouses, and children of members of the U.S. Armed Forces, 7) passengers with evidence of traveling at the invitation of the USA government for a purpose related to the containment/mitigation of the COVID-19, 8) passengers with documents issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or U.S. Department of State indicating that the passenger is exempt from the restriction.

30th April 2021:

- Croatia issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from India. However, passengers that are exempt (includes residents of specific CTAs with long term D visa, nationals arriving from specific CTAs, diplomats, merchant seafarers, students, tourists with accommodation, travellers on business etc.) and arrive from India must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 48 hours before arrival and are subject to mandatory quarantine for 10 days.
- Italy issued a passenger ban for passengers having been in India, (as well as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka) in the past 14 days. They are not allowed to enter, until 15th May 2021. This does not apply to nationals of Italy residing in Italy who have been except (prior to 29 April 2021) but they must have a negative COVID-19 molecular, or antigen test taken at

³ This was last updated on 4th May 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

most 72 hours before arrival, subject to a COVID-19 molecular or antigen test upon arrival, quarantine in a hotel for 10 days and subject to another COVID-19 molecular or antigen test at the end of quarantine.

- Jordan issued a temporary flight suspension with flights from India and a passenger ban on all travellers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days until 17th May 2021.
- Brunei Darussalam issued a temporary passenger ban until 24 May 2021 for passengers arriving from India who are not allowed to enter. There are no exceptions to this restriction.
- Australia issued a temporary flight suspension and passenger ban until 15 May 2021, for flights from India and a ban on travellers arriving from the country or who have transited through in the past 14 days.
- Sudan issued a temporary passenger ban for travellers from India until 27 May 2021. Exceptions for nationals of Sudan have been issued. However, they must have a printed negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. The test result must have a barcode, a stamp or a QR code from the issuing laboratory.
- Qatar issued new conditions for authorized for passengers entering or transiting through Qatar from India. They must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the first embarkation point. The test result must be issued by a testing centre approved by the local government. Additionally, such passengers will also require a confirmation for 10-day hotel quarantine.

29th April 2021:

- Indonesia issued a passenger ban on travellers who have been in India in the past 14 days, preventing them from entering. Nationals of Indonesia are exempt.
- Malaysia issued a passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India. However, nationals of Malaysia; spouses of nationals of Malaysia are exempt from this ban if they have a MyTravelPass (MTP); and permanent residents of Malaysia with a MyTravelPass (MTP) are also exempt.
- Philippines issued a temporary passenger ban until 14 May 2021 on all travellers who have been in India in the past 14 days.

28th April 2021:

- Belgium has added and specified a new passenger ban for travellers arriving from India.
- New Zealand added a passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days. However, nationals of New Zealand; partners or dependent children of a national of New Zealand; as well as parents of a dependent child who is a national of New Zealand are exempt.

26th April 2021:

- France issued a new restriction on passengers arriving from India who must either have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 36 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point and a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. However, students arriving from India are banned from entering the country.
- Islamic Republic of Iran issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited for more than 4 hours through India.
- Morocco added a passenger ban on travellers arriving from India. Passengers arriving on medical or repatriation flights are exempt.
- Kuwait issued a flight suspension for India.

- Georgia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccine certificate, if they have spent any time in the past 14 days in India.

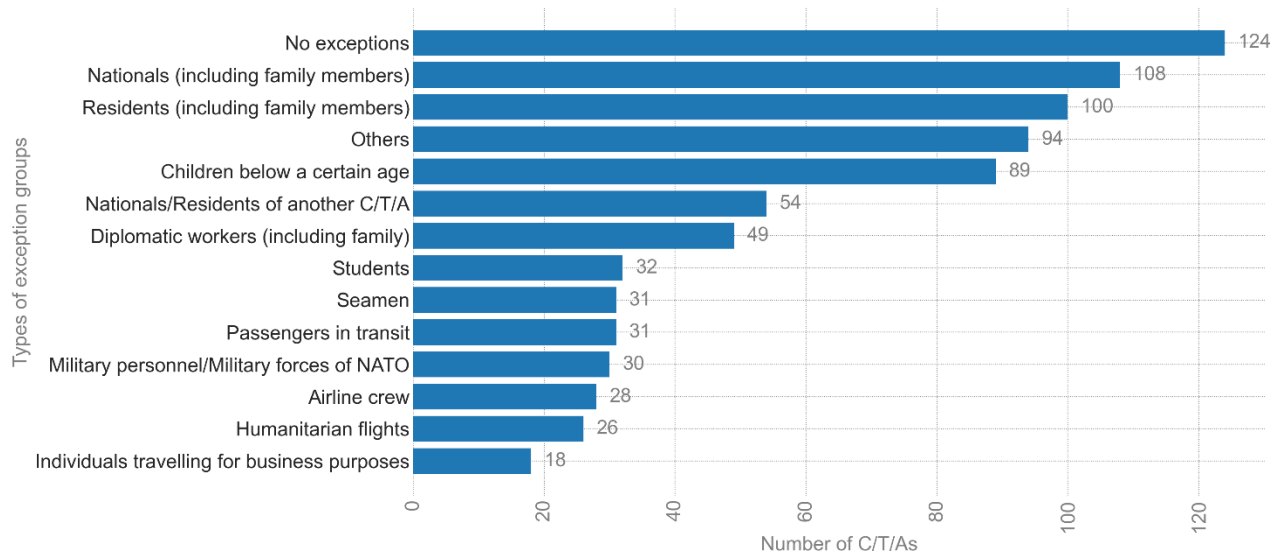
Key Highlights

- Suriname lifted the flight suspension on all flights on 2nd May 2021.
- Afghanistan issued new COVID-19 travel measures requiring all passengers to present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 96 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Afghanistan. This does not apply to passengers younger than 8 years old. Previously, all COVID-19 related travel measures were lifted.
- Tunisia shifted their testing requirement for conditional authorized entry from requiring passenger to subject to a COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction test 48 hours after arrival to a COVID-19 rapid test upon arrival. Passengers must also provide a hotel quarantine reservation for 7 days.
- Pakistan issued a new condition for authorized entry, requiring all passengers to subject to Rapid Antigen testing upon arrival.
- Jamaica removed flight suspension from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru as of 4th May 2021. In addition, passengers are now subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- Islamic Republic of Iran issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited for more than four hours through Pakistan.
- Flight suspensions for all flights were extended by Bangladesh until 5th May 2021, Myanmar and India until 31st May 2021, Turkmenistan until 1st June 2021.
- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Israel until 6th May 2021, Greece until May 14th 2021, Croatia until 15th May 2021, by Portugal until 16th May 2021, Malta until 18th May 2021, Marshall Islands, Spain and Chile until 31st May 2021.
- Thailand issued a ban on the entry of passengers and airline crew who are not allowed to enter and transit until 31st May 2021.
- The Caribbean Netherlands issued a temporary flight suspension on flights from Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until 15 May 2021.
- New passenger bans were issued by Singapore for passengers arriving with travel history to Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka, except for nationals and residents of Singapore.
- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China issued a ban on passengers who, in the past 21 days have been in or transited through Nepal for more than 2 hours.
- The Enugu (ENU) airport in Nigeria was reopened. Passengers are subject to medical screening and self-isolation for 7 days upon arrival and must take a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test within 7 days after arrival.
- Changes to existing passenger bans for specific C/T/As were issued. Panama removed the ban on passengers who in the past 20 days have been in South Africa and issued medical measures requiring that passengers who have spent any time in the past 15 days in South Africa, must present a negative COVID-19 test result issued 48 hours before arrival and potentially be subject to quarantine for up to 14 days. Czechia removed Lithuania from the list of C/T/As exempt from its passenger ban and added Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Poland, San Marino, and Slovenia to the list of exempt C/T/As.
- Changes in existing medical measures were issued. Guinea changed the timeframe of accepted medical certificates required for passenger entry, from medical certificates with a negative COVID-19 test result issued up to five days, to three days before departure.

- New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As. Bahrain issued a measure for passengers entering or transiting through Bahrain arriving from Bangladesh, Pakistan or Sri Lanka who must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure. Additionally, from 5th May 2021, passengers entering or transiting through Bahrain arriving from Nepal must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure. Both entry conditions do not apply to passengers under the age of 6.
- Qatar issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers entering or transiting through Qatar from Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines or Sri Lanka. They must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the first embarkation point. The test result must be issued by a testing centre approved by the local government. Additionally, they must also have a quarantine hotel reservation for 10 days.
- France issued a new restriction on passengers arriving from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, French Guiana and South Africa who must have 1 of the 2 options: either a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 36 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point and a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Austria issued a measure for passengers who arrive from or have been in Brazil or South Africa in the past 10 days must have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival and are subject to quarantine for 10 days.
- On 28th April 2021, Iceland issued a ban on travellers who are arriving from or who in the past 14 days have stayed for more than 24 hours in Andorra, Bahrain, Bermuda, Croatia, Curaçao, Cyprus, France, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Sweden, Turkey or Uruguay.
- On 28th April 2021, Belgium issued a passenger ban on travellers from Brazil and South Africa.
- Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region People's Republic of China issued a ban on passengers who in the past 21 days have been in or transited through Nepal for more than 2 hours, in effect from 1st May 2021 they are not allowed to enter.
- Spain extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa until 11th May 2021 whereas Peru has extended same until 15th May 2021.
- Argentina extended the flight suspension for Brazil, Chile and Mexico until 23rd May 2021.
- New Zealand added a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through Brazil, Pakistan or Papua New Guinea. Authorities issued exceptions for nationals of New Zealand; partners or dependent children of a national of New Zealand; and parents of a dependent child who is a national of New Zealand.
- As of 28th April 2021, the passenger ban on all travellers was lifted by Malawi. All passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival.

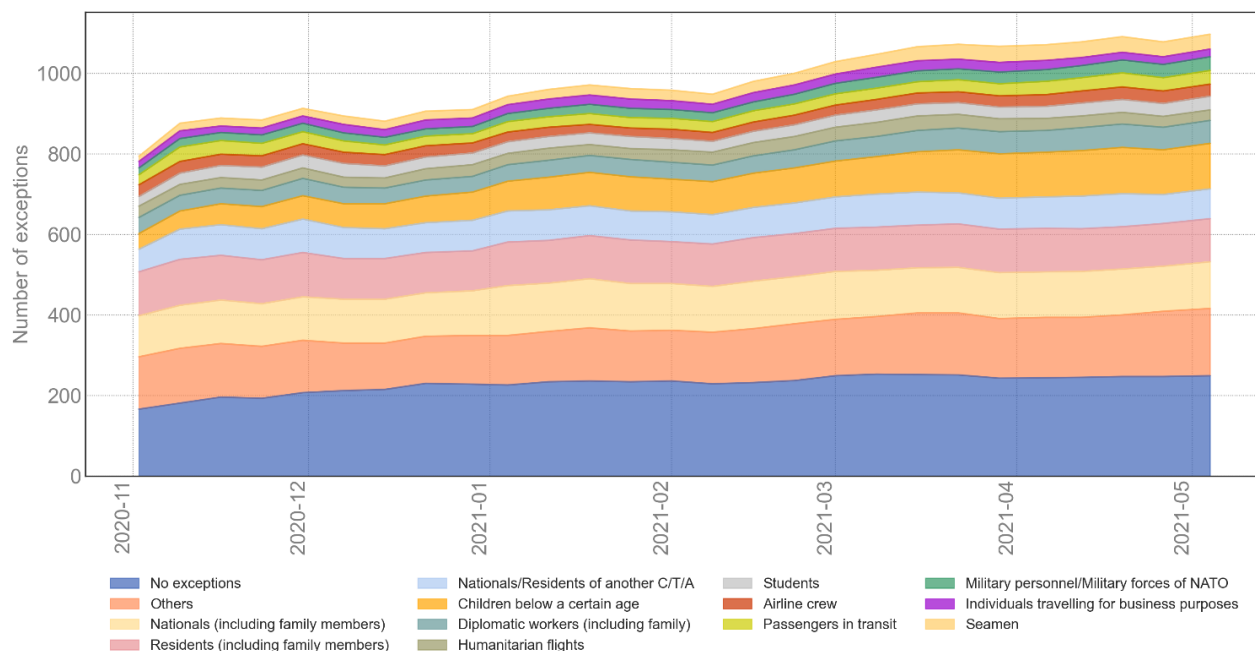
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (108) and for Residents (100) and their families. Exceptions for minors, issued at least once by 89 different C/T/As, and represent the third most common group receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter



Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

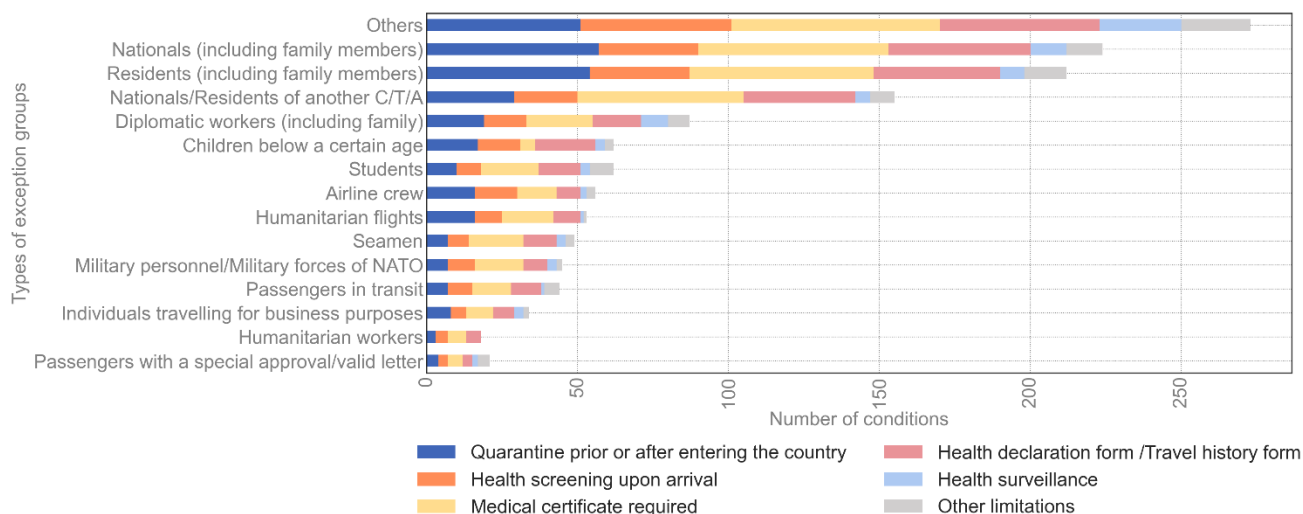
- As of 4th May 2021, a total of 881 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 194 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Finland (13), Austria (12), Guadeloupe (12), the Netherlands (12), Belgium (11), Norway (11), Croatia (10), India (10), and Romania (10).
- Between 26th April and 4th May 2021, 13 countries, territories or areas issued 25 new exceptions whilst 6 countries, territories or areas removed 7 exceptions.

⁴ Others category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

■ Exceptions and Corresponding Conditions for Authorized Entry

The conditions for authorized entry refer to additional requirements or measures that specific exempt individuals or groups need to fulfil to enter a given C/T/A. The below chart demonstrates the most commonly imposed conditions for authorized entry such as quarantine, health declaration forms, and medical certificates, that are applicable to specific exceptional groups.

Exception groups and associated conditions for authorized entry



Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 194 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 147 have issued 1,581 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top eight C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups were Iceland (54), Guadeloupe (44), Finland (39), Philippines (39), Andorra (36), Singapore (33), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (32), and Indonesia (32).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 398 times, followed by quarantine prior or after entering the country 312 times, and medical screening 296 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- As of 28th April 2021, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela issued an exception to its flight suspension for flights arriving from the Russian Federation.
- Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued by Japan for Passengers with an Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card (OIAC) or Paralympic Identity and Accreditation Card (PIAC). They are exempt from the entry ban and must also have a Written Pledge (a Declaration of Honour).
- Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued. Exceptions were issued by Greece for permanent residents of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a COVID-19 vaccination in english issued at least 14 days before arrival.
- Cyprus issued exceptions for passengers with a certificate arriving from Australia, Iceland, Israel, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, or Singapore.
- Sweden issued vaccine certificate exceptions for two medical entry requirements including the provision of a negative COVID-19 antigen or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point and COVID-19 antigen testing upon arrival. Passengers are exempt from these measures if they present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they received the vaccine at least 2 weeks and at most 180 days before departure. The certificate must be issued in Switzerland or a European Economic Area Member State. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Johnson and Johnson, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. However, passengers arriving from Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Reunion, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe are not exempt.
- Hungary issued a new exception for the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Bahrain, Hungary, Montenegro, Serbia or Slovenia. Also, all passengers allowed to enter are subject to medical screening upon arrival.
- Mariana Islands issued an exception to the 14-day quarantine, for passengers with approved COVID-19 Vaccination certificate.
- Maldives removed a previously issued exceptions for COVID-19 vaccine certificated. Previously, passengers and airline staff were exempt from presenting a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers who have transited for more than 24 hours must also repeat the test upon arrival.
- Montenegro changed the list of passengers exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point, to include passengers from Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo⁵, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Serbia, or Ukraine.

⁵ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).