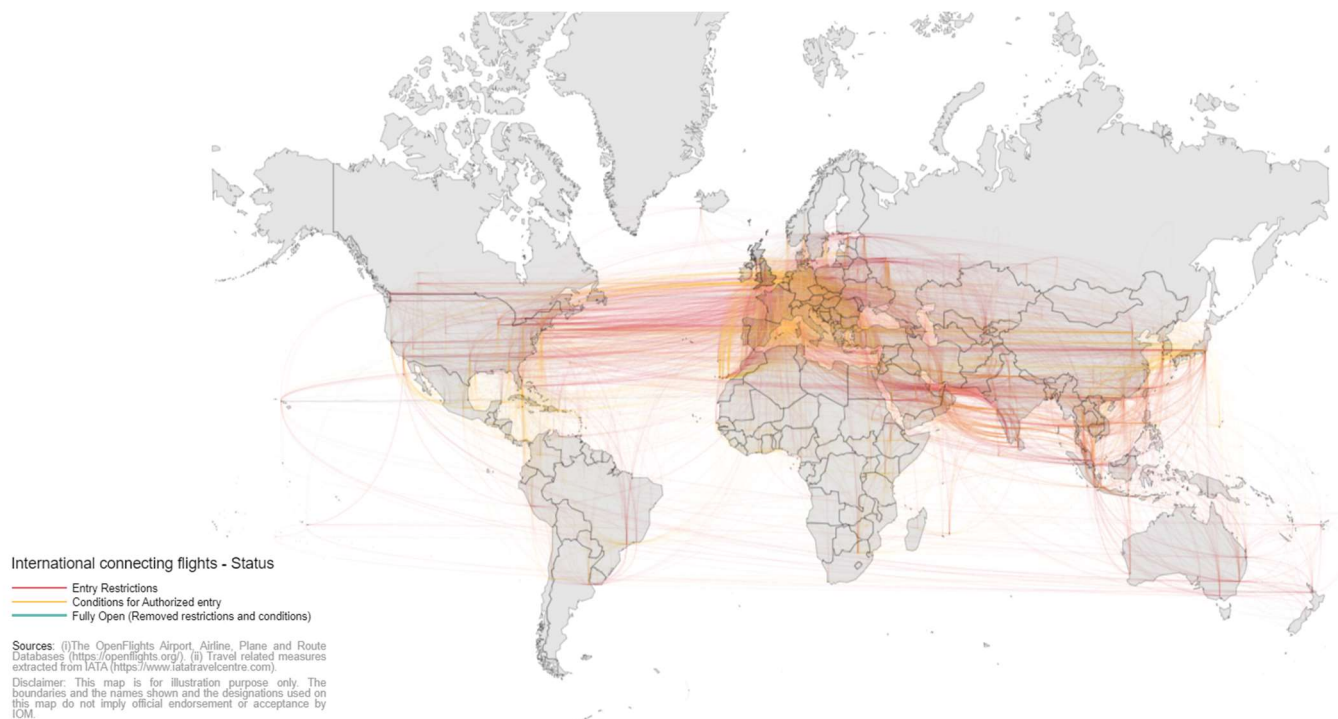


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 24th 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](#).

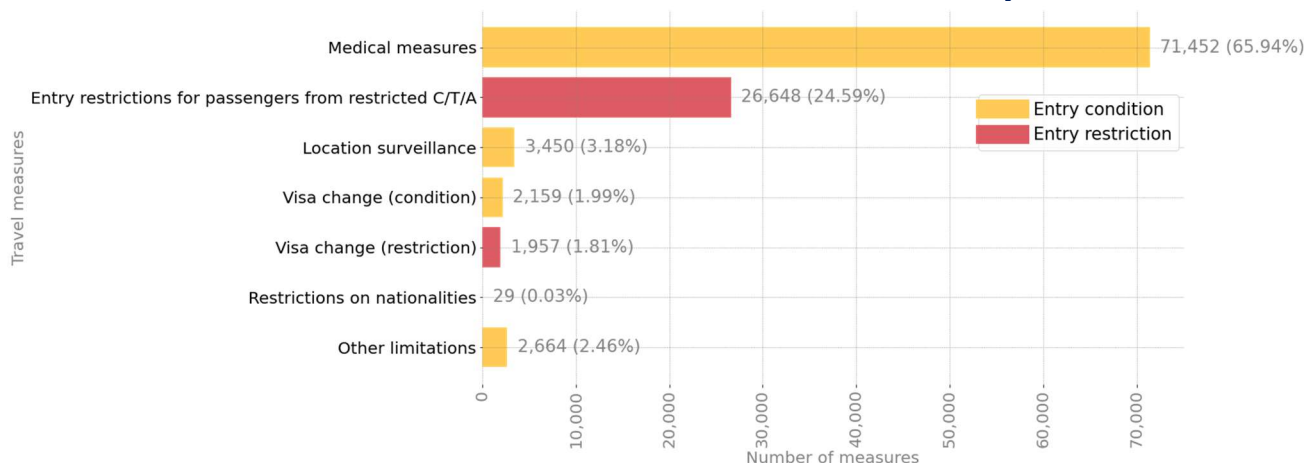
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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

Global mobility and migration continue to be very carefully managed as the epidemiological factors are distinct across regions. As of 24th May 2021, more than 166 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.6 million deaths. Simultaneously, as of 21st May 2021, more than 1.4 billion vaccine doses have also been administered globally.ⁱ As of 24th May 2021, a total of 227 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 108,359 travel related measures, indicating a slight increase (0.6%) from 107,709 travel related measures of 17th May 2021. Of these, 28,634 were reported as entry restrictions and 79,725 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight decrease (-1.12%) 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 19 per cent in location surveillance such as Passenger Location Forms and a decrease of 9 per cent in other limitations such as medical insurance. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 11 per cent in visa suspensions or cancellations. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 194 countries, territories or areas have issued 909 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 17th and 24th May 2021, 17 countries, territories or areas issued 22 new exceptions whilst 6 country, territory or area removed 17 exceptions.

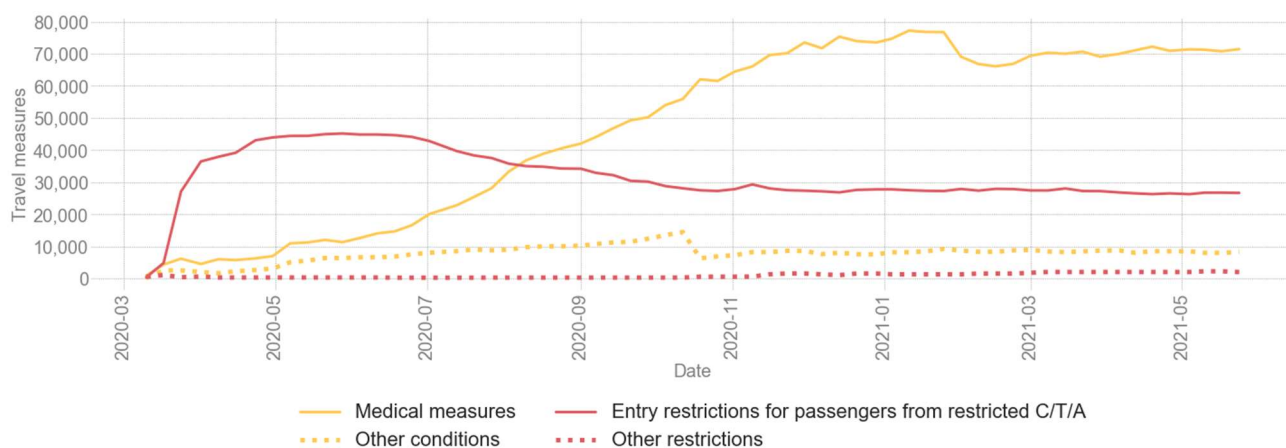
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 24th May 2021, 227 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 25 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, only 29 restrictions upon specific nationalities (0.03 %) have been issued.

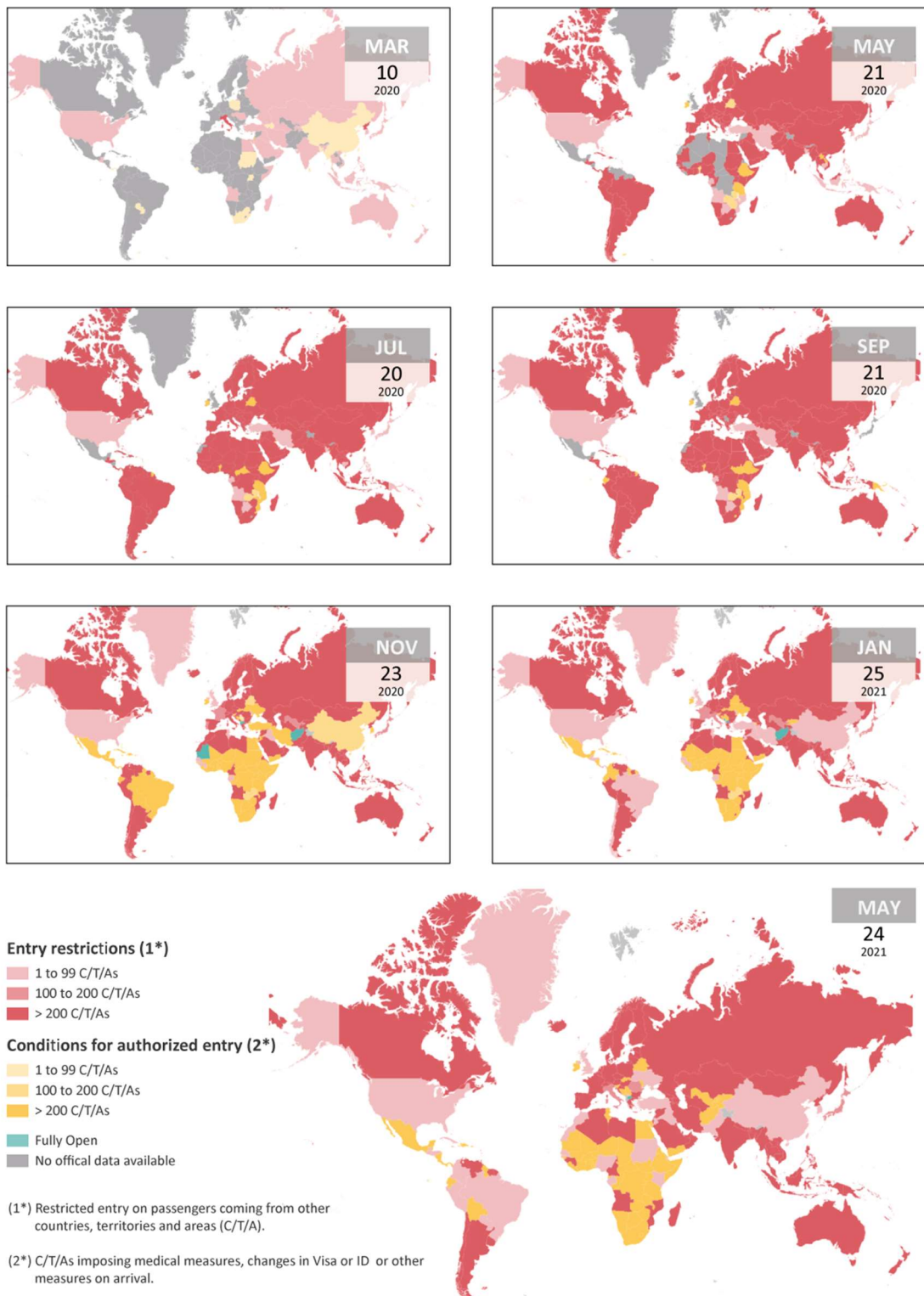
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



¹ WHO defines the confirmed case as “a person with laboratory confirmation of 2019-nCoV infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms.”

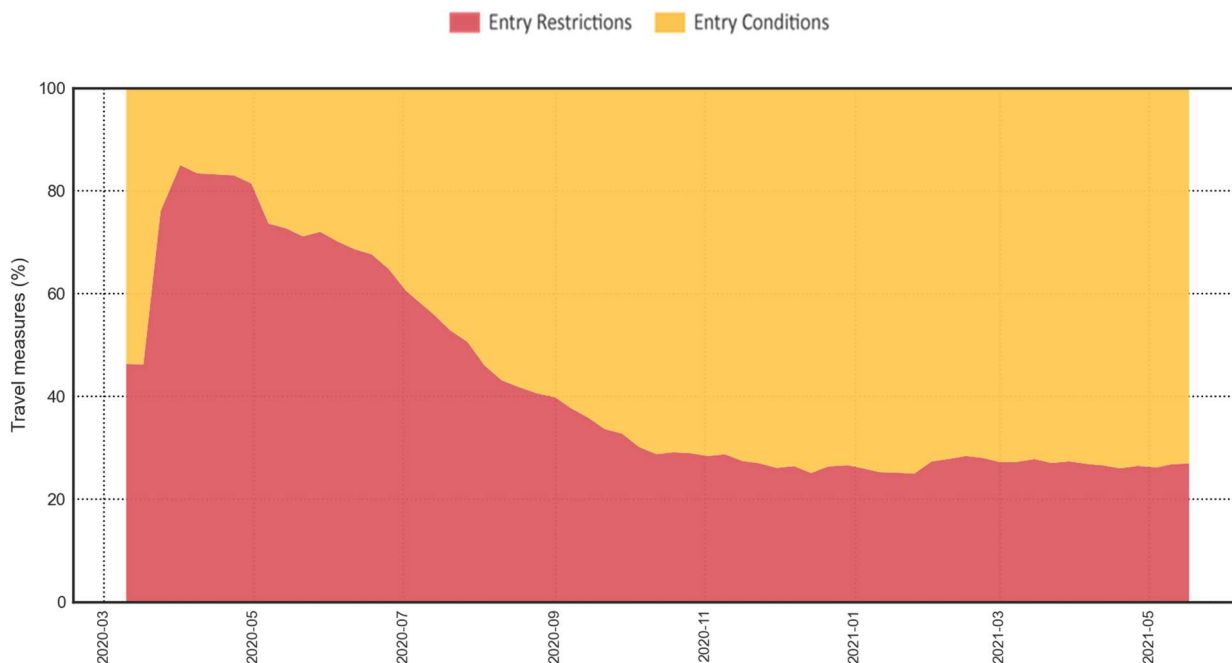
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 17th March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21st May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 24th May 2021, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



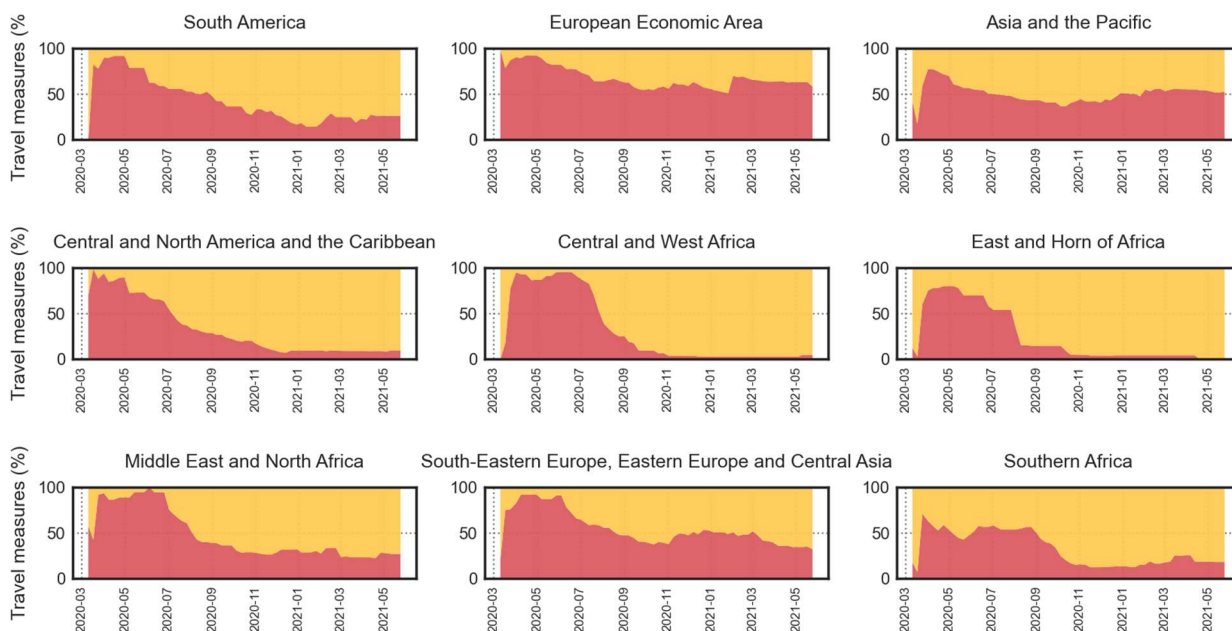
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 24th May 2021.

Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Global overview



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 24th 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.

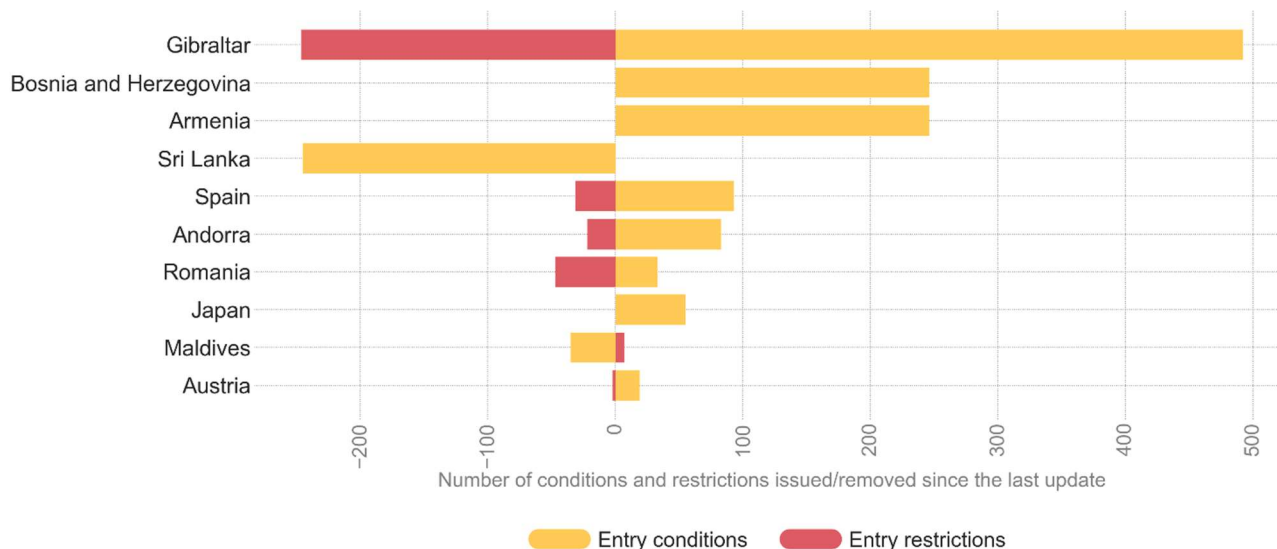
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 17th May and 24th May 2021, 19 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 6 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 7 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 10 and/or 4 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 update²



Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland³

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 24th May 2021, a total of 76 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 17th and 24th May 2021, while no new C/T/As added new restrictions, 1 country lifted restrictions on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- Colombia lifted the ban on flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Argentina extended the temporary flight suspension with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland until 11th June 2021.
- Portugal issued an exception to the passenger ban for travellers from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Other conditions for authorised entry such as medical certificates with negative COVID-19 test result 72 hours prior to travel must be fulfilled.

² Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

³ This was last updated on 24th May 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India⁴

With close to 27 million COVID-19 cases and more than 3 million deaths reported and a daily increase of 240,842 new of COVID-19ii cases on 23rd May 2021, the epidemiological conditions in India have resulted in several new travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 20th May 2021, several C/T/As have issued new travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 24th May 2021, a total of 64 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Argentina extended the flight suspension with India until 11th June 2021.
- Bangladesh extended the closure of the land border with India until 31st May 2021.
- Brazil issued a new flight ban and passenger ban on passengers who have spent any time in India in the past 14 days. Exceptions are in place for nationals of Brazil and their spouses arriving from India who must quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
- Indian nationals are no longer exempt from visa requirements to enter Barbados.
- As of 22nd May 2021, passengers who have been in or transited through India in the past 14 days are not allowed to enter Colombia. However, this does not apply to nationals and residents of Colombia, passengers with a diplomatic passport and their family members and to passengers with an M, R or courtesy visa. Other conditions for authorised entry apply such as mandatory 14 days of quarantine and a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival.
- As of 18th May 2021, Kenya extended the passenger ban for travellers who have in the last 14 days have been in or transited through India and the temporary flight suspension from 15th May to 11th June 2021.
- Sudan extended the passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days, from 27th May to 19th June 2021. Previous conditions for authorized entry such as self-isolation for 14 days and COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test were removed.
- Maldives issued a passenger ban on travellers from India on 17th May 2021 for an indefinite period.
- Canada extended the temporary flight suspension with India from 23rd May to 21st June 2021.
- Jamaica added a temporary passenger ban until 3rd June 2021, in addition to the existing flight suspension for flights from India.
- While Jordan has issued a flight suspension and passenger ban on travellers from India. Authorities issued new conditions for authorised entry for nationals of Jordan who are exempt. Nationals of Jordan and their spouses and children who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through India must present a completed indemnity form. They are subject to quarantine at a hotel for 14 days at their own expense.

Key Highlights

- Existing general entry bans on all passengers were extended by Malta until 24th May 2021, Portugal until 30th May 2021, Mauritius, Greece and Croatia until 31st May 2021, Austria until 30th June 2021, Norway until 1st July 2021, Cayman Islands until 15th July 2021, Italy until 30th July 2021.
- As of 23rd May 2021, Argentina extended the flight suspension from Brazil, Chile, and Mexico until 11th June 2021. United Arab Emirates extended the flight suspension for flights from Nigeria and South Africa from 21st May to 4th June 2021.
- Colombia lifted both, the flight suspension and passenger ban for passengers arriving from Brazil.

⁴ This was last updated on 17th May 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

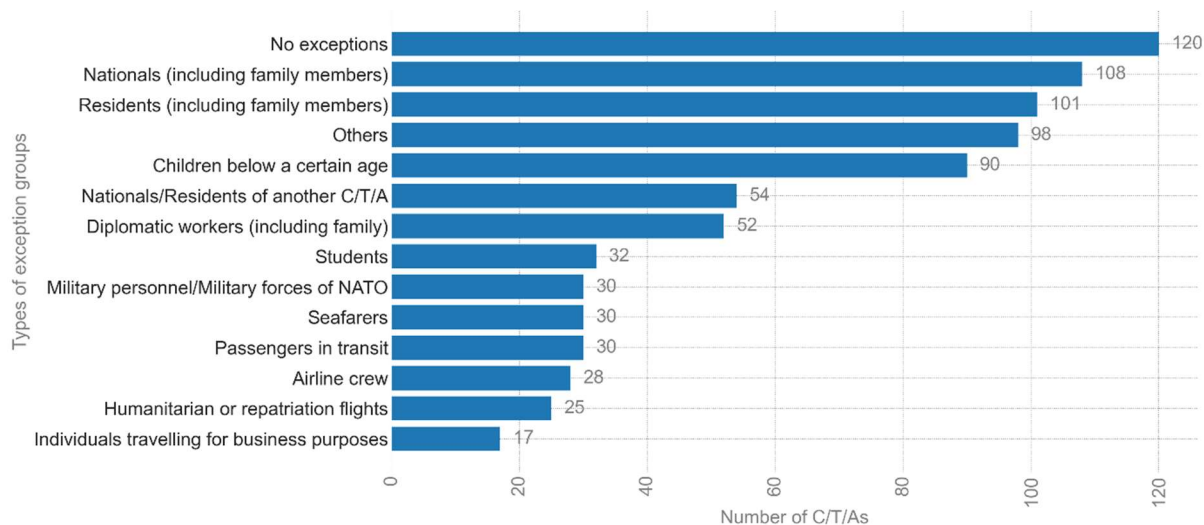
- Czechia lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Kenya but issued the same on Nepal.
- Gibraltar lifted the passenger ban and its associated exceptions. Passengers can now enter Gibraltar so long as they complete a passenger locator form and undergo a COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- Sudan removed the restriction on passengers arriving from the Netherlands, South Africa or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, they are no longer subject to self-isolation for 14 days
- Sri Lanka issued an end-date for the general passenger ban for all passengers as 31st May 2021.
- As of 19th May 2021, Hungary issued new exceptions for passengers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by Czechia, North Macedonia and Turkey.
- Austria issued new conditions for entry for all passengers who must now either have a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued within 48 hours before arrival, have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, Polymerase Chain Reaction or TMA test result issued within 72 hours before arrival, take a test within 24 hours after arrival, have a COVID-19 recovery certificate or have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Previously, this requirement only applied to passengers who arrived from or have been in a country other than Australia, Brazil, Finland, Iceland, India, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa or Holy See in the past 10 days, and it did not include COVID-19 recovery or vaccination certificates.
- Sudan issued new conditions for authorized entry in effect from 20th May until 19th June 2021, passengers arriving from Egypt or Ethiopia must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; and are subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival. Passengers arriving from a country other than Egypt or Ethiopia must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before arrival. The test result must have a barcode, a stamp, a signature or a QR code.
- Passengers entering or transiting through Germany from Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe have stricter medical certificate requirements: they must have either a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 PCR, RT-LAMP or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Previously, antigen test results issued at most 48h before arrival were valid. Passengers are exempt from the medical certificate requirement if they have a positive COVID-19 PCR, RT-LAMP or TMA test result issued at least 28 days and at most 6 months before arrival (if they in the past 10 days have not been in Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe). Previously, it was specified that it had to be a COVID-19 recovery certificate.
- Armenia issued an additional condition for authorized entry for all passengers who do not provide a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test or a proof of vaccination. If they have neither of those, they must take a PCR test upon arrival.
- Changes in existing conditions for authorized entry were made. Sri Lanka reduced the age for exceptions for passengers who require an RT PCR test upon arrival from 12 to 2 years. Cook Islands no longer require exempted passengers to seek approval issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration of Cook Islands, such passengers only need to complete the "Online Contact Information" form at least 24 hours before departure.
- Visa exemptions were suspended by Barbados for nationals of Brazil and South Africa. Nationals of Brazil and South Africa will now require a visa to enter.
- Japan issued conditions for authorised entry, residents of Japan with a re-entry permit are exempt from the entry ban if they have not been in Bangladesh, Maldives, or Sri Lanka in the past 14 days. Additionally, all passengers are now required to install the "MySOS" app.
- Romania issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers arriving from Andorra, Anguilla, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Oman, Palestinian Territories, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay must present a completed passenger locator form upon arrival.

- Existing entry conditions and measures were changed by Zambia, passengers must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Previously, this was 7 days before embarkation.
- Sierra Leone issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers who in the past 14 days have been in Argentina, Brazil, or Turkey and arrive without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Such passengers are now subject to quarantine for 8 days at their own expense, which no longer must be undertaken at an approved facility. They are also no longer subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- Kosovo⁵ issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Germany, who must present a negative COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase- Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
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- Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a new condition for authorized entry for all passengers, who must present a passenger locator form upon arrival.
- New conditions for authorised entry for airline crew were issued by Jordan. Airline crew are subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival and quarantine until the result is ready.
- Lao People's Democratic Republic issued new conditions for authorised entry requiring all passengers to sign the Travel Consent letter before boarding.
- New conditions for authorised entry for nationals were issued by Jordan. Nationals of Jordan and their spouses and children who have been outside of India between 14 and 45 days before arrival are permitted to enter, provided they undergo quarantine.
- Afghanistan specified English and Persian as the accepted languages for the negative test result COVID-19 medical certificate.
- Bahrain issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers with an e-Visa, passengers obtaining a visa on arrival and military personnel are exempt from the entry ban if arriving from a country other than Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka. Previously, there was no condition permitting these exempt groups to enter.
- Passengers entering or transiting through Bahrain, who are arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka without a separate medical certificate requirement are also subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival at their own expense and self-isolation until test results are ready.

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

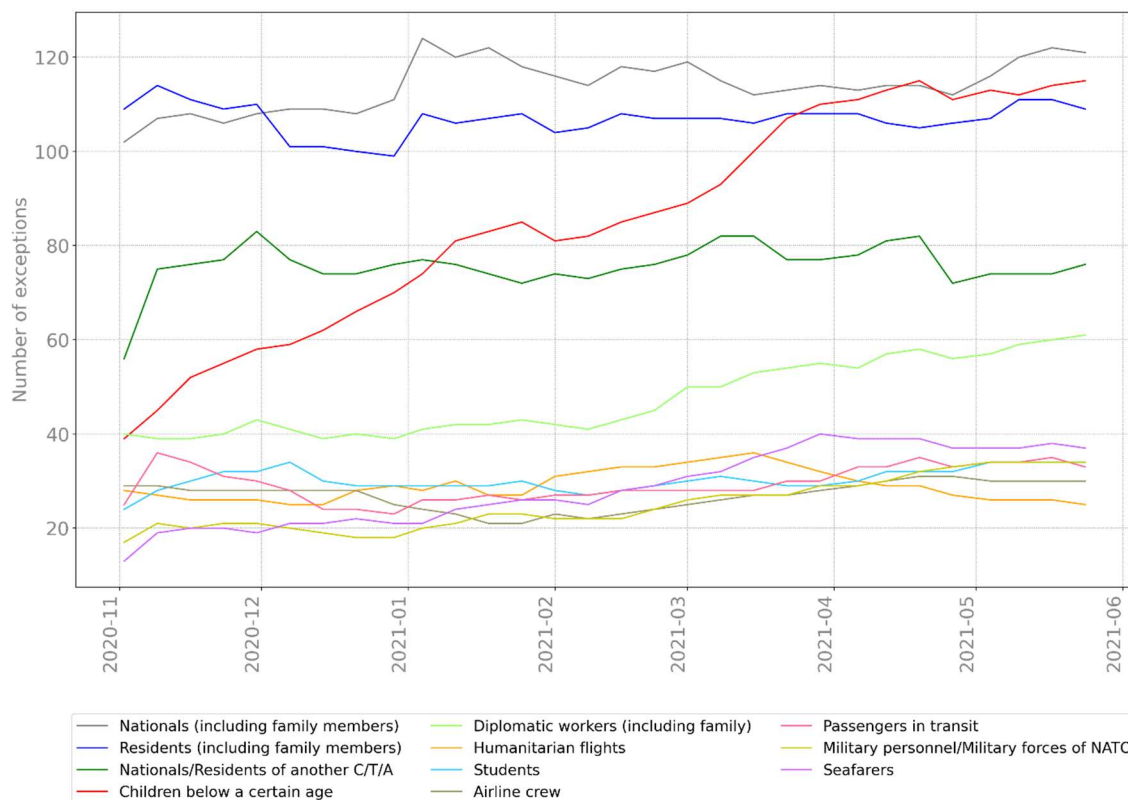
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁶



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (108) and for Residents (101) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 90 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter⁷



6 '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.

7 The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.

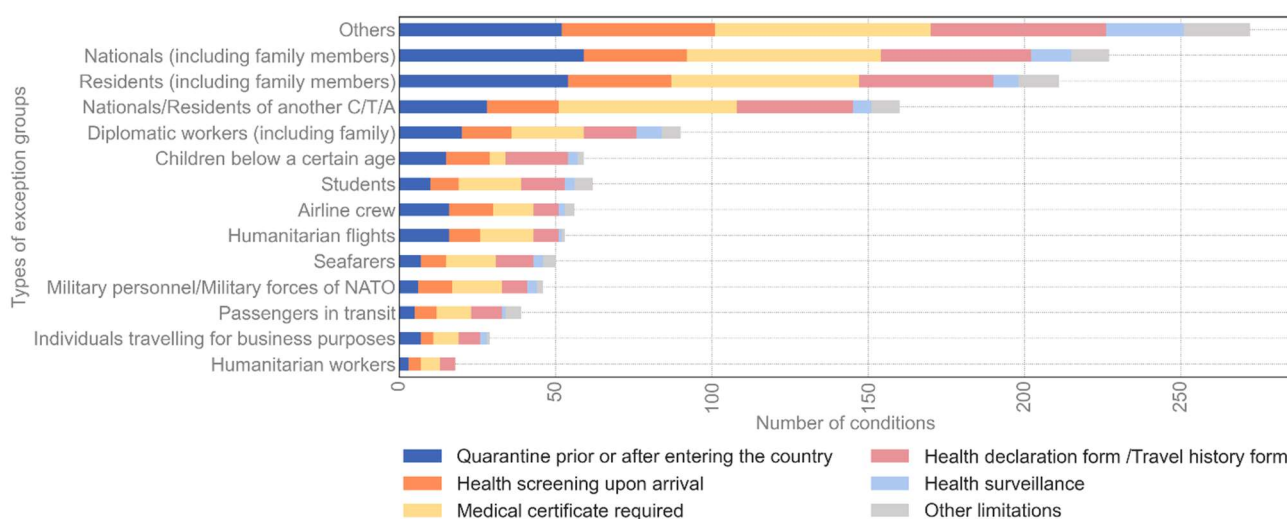
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 17th May, a total of 909 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 194 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Iceland (20), Belgium (17), Romania (14), Bulgaria (14), Sweden (14), Finland (13), Ukraine (13), Austria (13) and Switzerland (12).
- Between 17th May and 24th May 2021, 17 countries, territories or areas issued 22 new exceptions, while 6 countries, territory or area removed 17 exceptions.

■ 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 145 have issued 1,560 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top ten C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups were Iceland (54), Guadeloupe (44), Philippines (42), Finland (39), Singapore (37), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), China (36), Indonesia (36), the Netherlands (33) and Thailand (29).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 394 times, followed by quarantine prior or after entering the country 309 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals, passengers with service passports and diplomatic passports were issued. Mongolia issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Germany, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and United States of America. Furthermore, exceptions for nationals with official passports of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Colombia, India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Slovenia and Viet Nam; - nationals with service passport of Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland and Turkmenistan. Finally, Mongolia also added exceptions for nationals of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus,

Czechia, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam with a diplomatic passport and for passengers with a British diplomatic passport

- A new exception to the passenger ban was issued by Israel for passengers with an A1, A2, A3, A4 or A5 visa arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or United States of America. They must not have been in or transited through Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, South Africa or Turkey in the past 14 days.
- Greece added exceptions for nationals and residents of other C/T/As from their passenger ban. This includes Bahrain, Belarus, Canada, People's Republic of China, Kuwait, North Macedonia, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ukraine.
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- Exceptions to the passenger ban were also issued by Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Denmark for residents of Israel. Likewise, Germany issued exceptions for nationals and residents of Germany who are exempt from the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Nepal.
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- Exceptions to conditions for authorised entry were issued by The Netherlands for passengers from Ireland, Israel, Republic of Korea, Malta, Aruba, Greece (the regions of Ionian Islands, North Aegean and South Aegean), Norway (excluding Oslo and the Agder county) and Spain (the Balearic and Canary Islands). Such passengers are exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before arrival or transit in the Netherlands.
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- Exceptions to the entry ban were issued by the Philippines for nationals on repatriation flights.
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- Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued by Guam. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the second vaccine dose of Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before arrival; or the second vaccine dose of Moderna at least 14 days before arrival; or the single vaccine dose of Johnson&Johnson -Janssen at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from mandatory medical screening and quarantine upon arrival.
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- Serbia issued an exception to its measure requiring passengers to present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result upon arrival, for passengers with COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Hungary, Serbia, Turkey, or the United Arab Emirates. Passengers without a vaccination certificate issued by these C/T/As must present a negative PCR test result upon arrival.
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- Exceptions for nationals and residents of Kazakhstan with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, were issued by Kazakhstan exempting such passengers from presenting a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test. Whereas, Turkey issued an exception for nationals of Turkey arriving from Hungary or Serbia, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the vaccine in Turkey, who are no longer subject to the requirement of presenting a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test.
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- Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are exempt from providing a mandatory certificate showing a negative COVID-19 test to enter the Bahamas. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must **have received the** first Janssen vaccine dose at least 2 weeks before arrival; or the second AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine dose at least 2 weeks before arrival.
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- An exception from 10-day self-isolation for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccine certificate was issued by Estonia for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued at most 6 months before arrival.
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- Exceptions for passengers with COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are exempt from the quarantine requirement. However, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the vaccine at least 14 days before arrival must complete "The registration immunization information form".
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- Bahrain added two exceptions to the requirement of a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival at own expense and self-isolation until test results are ready, exempting citizens of Bahrain, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates who either have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the last dose of the vaccine at least 14 days before arrival, or a COVID-19 recovery certificate.

- Greece changed exceptions for the negative COVID-19 test result 72 hours before arrival. Previously, there was a list of permanent residents from a set of countries that were exempted if they had their vaccination certificate. Now, this exemption is applied to all passengers coming from any C/T/A that have a COVID-19 vaccine certificate from at least 14 days before arrival. Additionally, passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate are also exempt as are passengers with a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at least 2 months and at most 9 months before arrival. Both these tests must be in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish or Russian.
 - Changes to exceptions to the passenger ban were made. Finland issued exceptions for passengers from Israel while the previous exception for passengers from Thailand was removed. Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region (SAR) of People's Republic of China removed exceptions to the entry ban for passengers arriving from Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China, and Singapore. They are no longer allowed to enter.
 - New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued. Brunei Darussalam issued an exception for members of the armed forces. Meanwhile, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China removed exceptions for passengers with a diplomatic or an official passport traveling on duty and for passengers traveling on business. Austria issued an exception to the passenger ban for travellers arriving from Andorra and Israel.
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