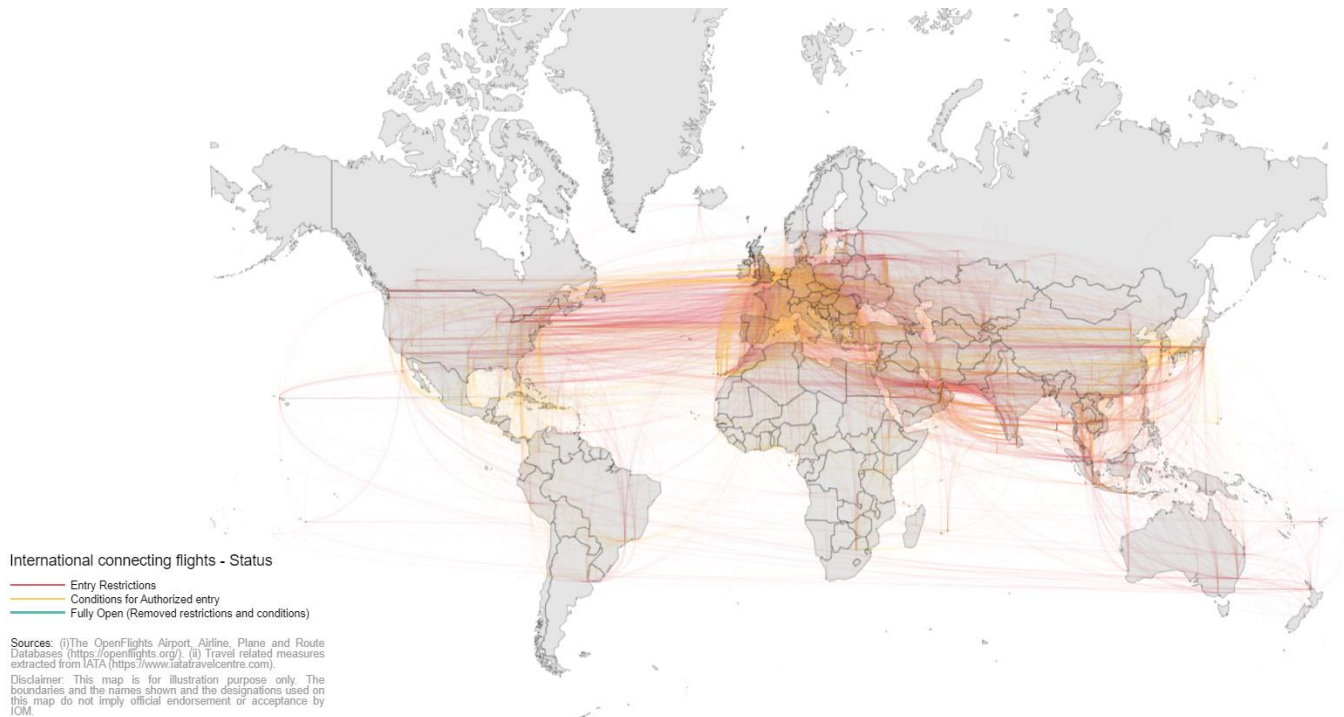


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## 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.

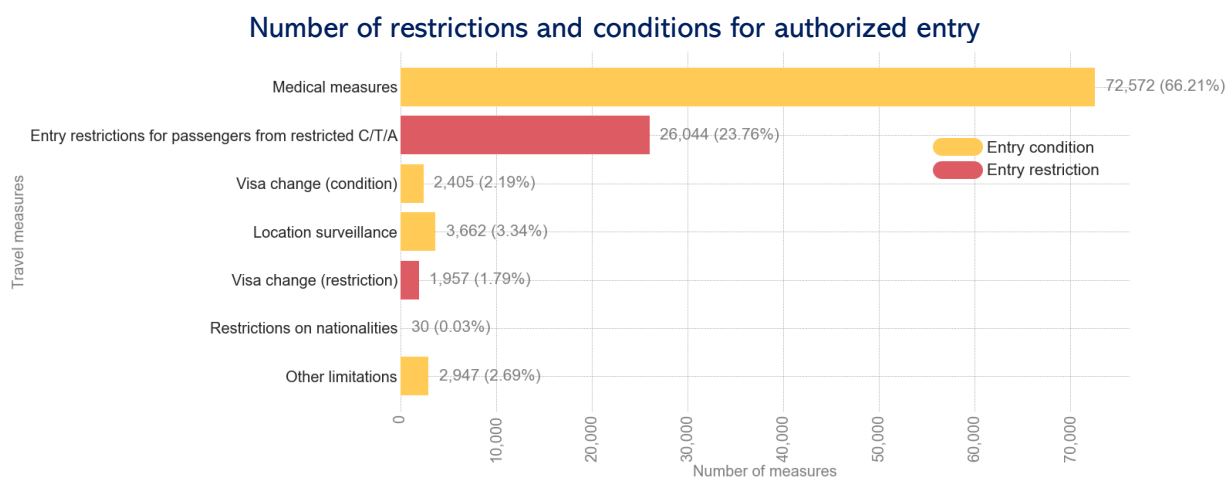
**Please note:** This output represents the implementation of the third phase of Air Travel Restriction Methodology. In this phase, previous categories of Medical and Visa Restrictions have been recategorized as conditions for authorized entry under partial restrictions. For more information please see [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](mailto:dtmccovid19@iom.int) to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

## Overview

The sustained impact of COVID-19 pandemic on global mobility and migration is evidenced in the extension or issuance of travel related measures. As of 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, more than 172 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.7 million deaths. Simultaneously, according to the [World Health Organization](#), as of 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2021, more than 1.6 billion vaccine doses have also been administered globally. As of 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, a total of 227 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109, 617 travel related measures, indicating a decrease of one per cent from 110,642 travel related measures of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021. Of these, 28,031 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,586 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an increase of one per cent in entry restrictions and a decrease of almost two per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an 8 per cent decrease in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a Ministry, there was an 11 per cent increase in visa conditions for entry, and a 2 percent decrease in medical requirements like quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was an increase of one per cent in entry restrictions on specific nationalities and on restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 198 countries, territories or areas have issued 897 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, 15 countries, territories or areas issued 22 new exceptions whilst 10 country, territory or area removed 27 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry



As of 7<sup>th</sup> June 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 24 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, visa requirements represent 4 percent of total restrictions and conditions.

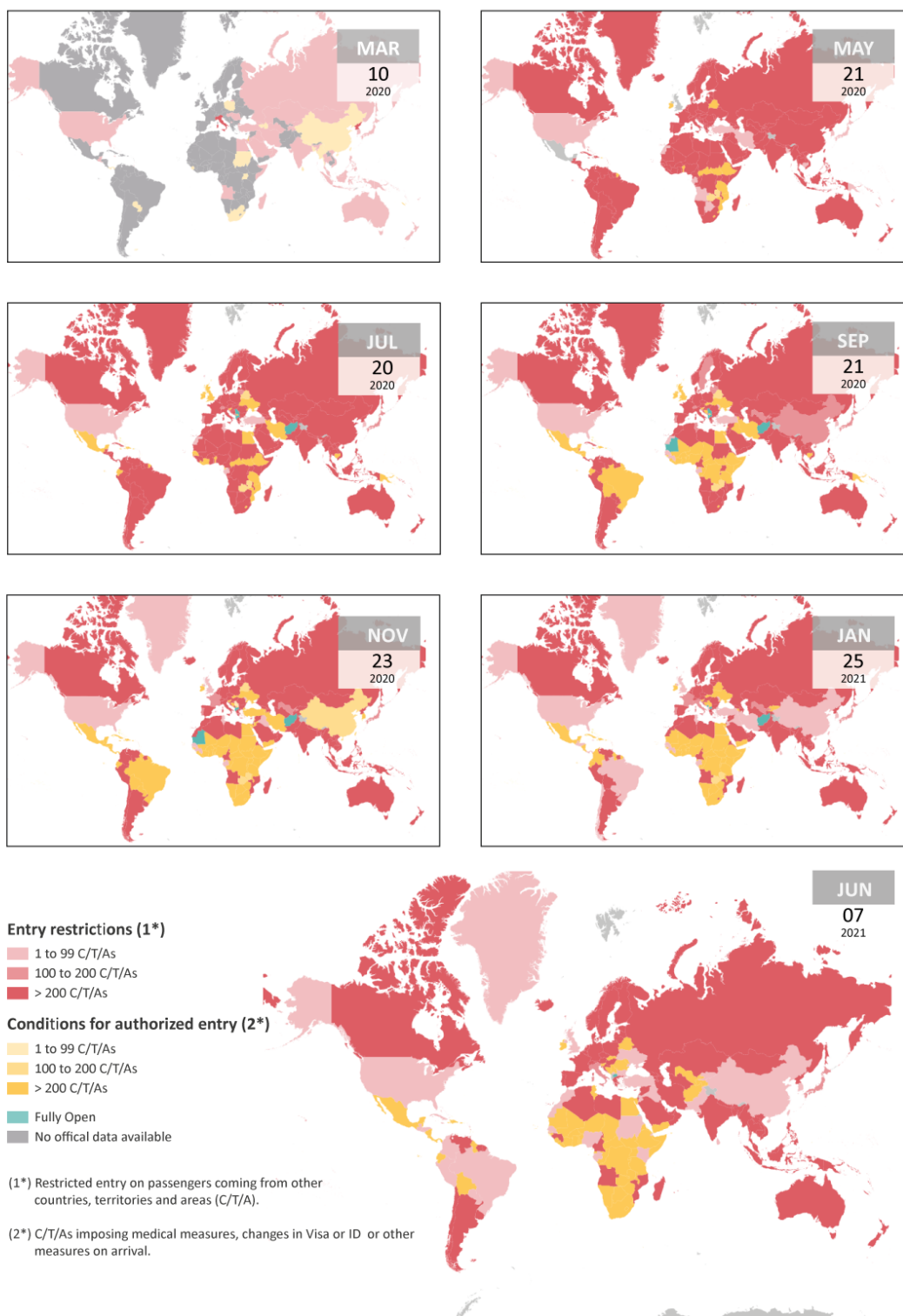
## Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



<sup>1</sup> WHO defines the confirmed case as "a person with laboratory confirmation of 2019-nCoV infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms".

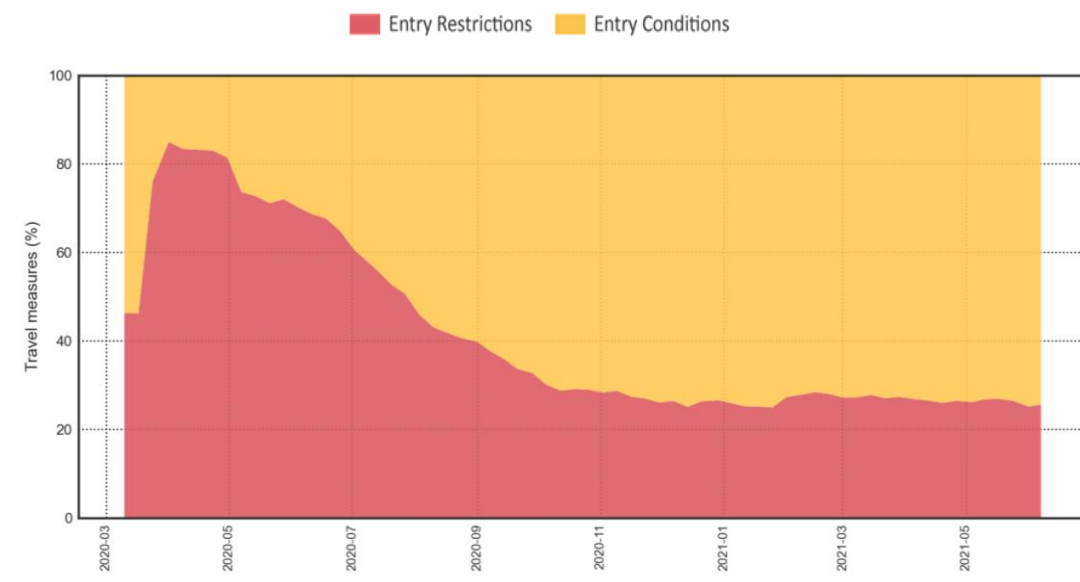
## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, 229 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



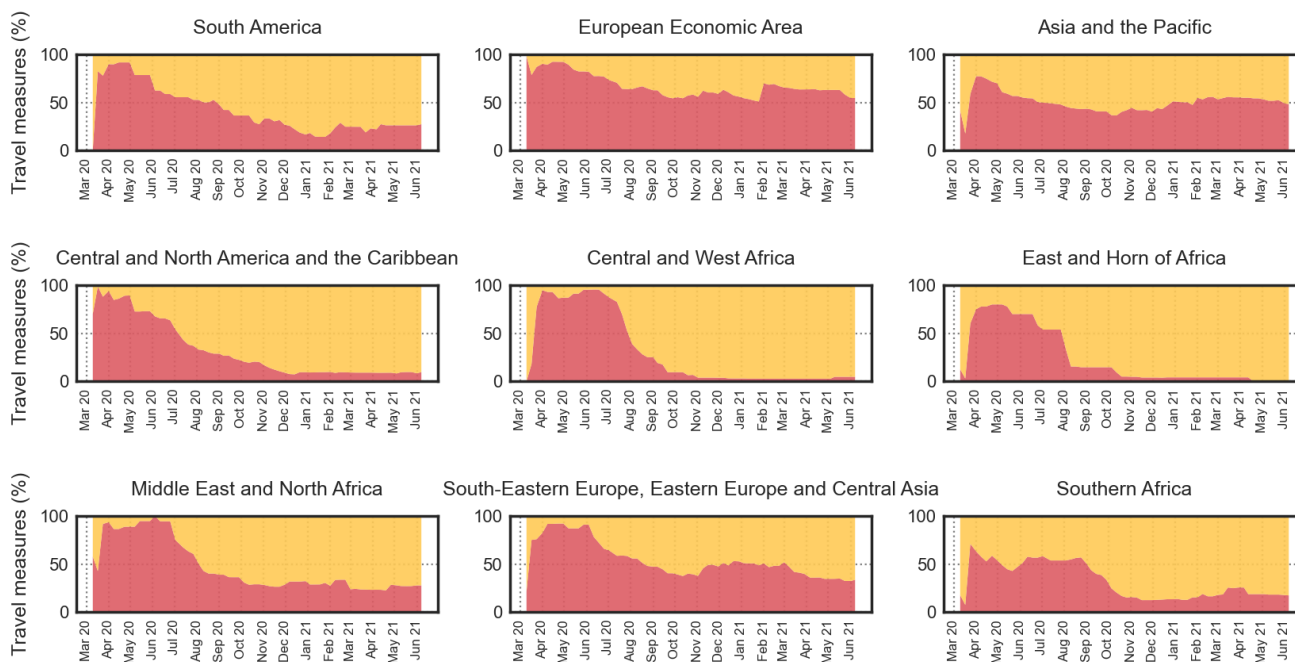
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 7<sup>th</sup> June 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 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021. On the other hand, since October 2020, the 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.

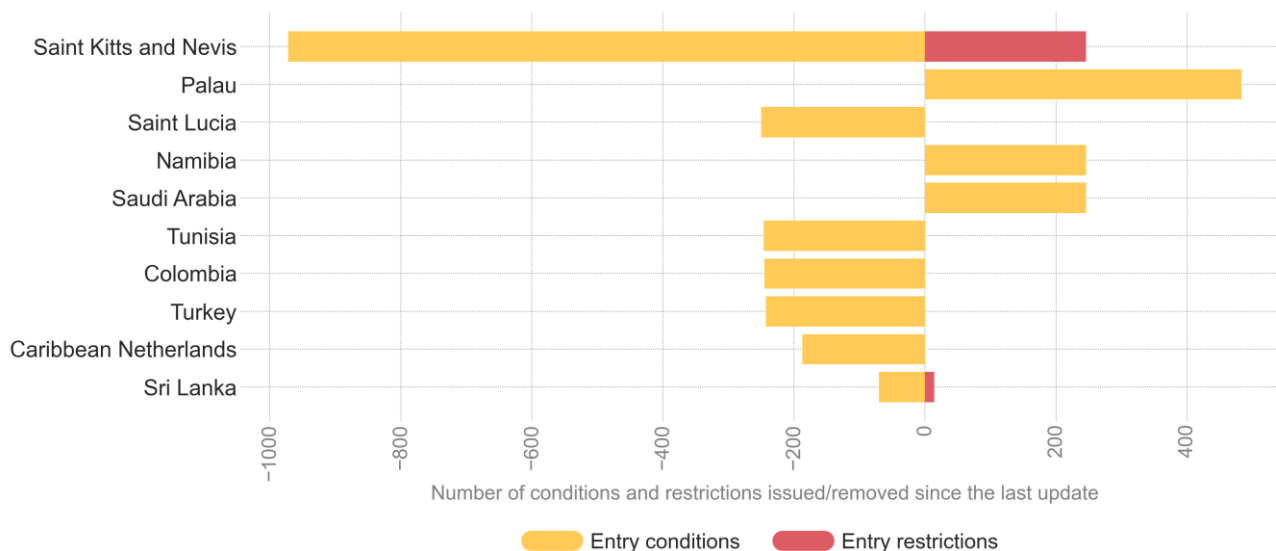
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 1<sup>st</sup> June and 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, 19 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 7 of them made minor changes. While 10 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 6 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 8 and/or 6 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<sup>2</sup>



### Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland<sup>3</sup>

With Brexit in effect as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's 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 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, a total of 79 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, one C/T/A issued new conditions for authorized entry and one lifted its flight suspension.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a passenger ban in effect from 8<sup>th</sup> June 2021, on passengers who have been in or transited through Afghanistan, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Sudan or Trinidad and Tobago in the past 10 days are not allowed to enter. As of 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2021, authorities also added Portugal to the amber list from the green list. This means that passengers arriving from Portugal must take a COVID-19 test prior to travel, book and pay for a COVID-19 test on day 2 and day 8 after arrival and complete a Passenger Locator Form.

#### Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- Lebanon issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These passengers must have a reservation confirmation at a designated hotel for 4 nights. However, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the second vaccine dose at least 2 weeks before departure or passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 90 days before departure are exempt.
- The Russian Federation lifted its flight suspension with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

<sup>3</sup> This was last updated on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

## COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India<sup>4</sup>

With more than 28.9 million COVID-19 cases and a daily increase of 100,636 new COVID-19 cases on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, the epidemiological conditions in India have resulted in several new travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, several C/T/As have extended or reissued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, a total of 67 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- United Republic of Tanzania issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India on humanitarian, medical evacuation or return flights for nationals. They are now subject to mandatory quarantine for 14 days at their own expense, the previous requirement to undergo testing upon arrival was removed.
- Dominican Republic issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India. Such passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
- Jordan extended the flight suspension with India. Authorities also extended the passenger ban on travellers who in the past 45 days have been in India, they are not allowed to enter until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021. Both these restrictions were due to expire on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2021, Jamaica extended the flight suspension and passenger ban with India until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
- The Philippines extended the passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days. This ban was due to expire on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021 but has been extended until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

## Key Highlights

- As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, Peru extended the flight suspension for flights with Brazil and South Africa until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
- Iceland changed the passenger ban on Argentina, Bahrain, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Lithuania, the Maldives, the Netherlands, Seychelles, Sweden and Uruguay. Previously, travellers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through these C/T/As for more than 24 hours were not allowed to enter. However, as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, all passengers from these C/T/As are banned.
- On 5<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Sri Lanka issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the last 14 days have been in or transited through Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- The Philippines extended the existing passenger ban from 31<sup>st</sup> May to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021; passengers who in the past 14 days have been in Bangladesh, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or United Arab Emirates are not allowed to enter.
- Bangladesh issued a passenger ban for all travellers who have been in or transited through Bahrain, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, Paraguay, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago in the last 15 days. However, authorities also lifted the same passenger ban on travellers arriving from Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Oman, South Africa and Tunisia. Such travellers are subject to conditions for authorized entry such as mandatory quarantine and COVID-19 testing upon arrival amongst others.
- Jamaica extended the flight suspension and passenger ban on Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
- As of 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Bhutan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Existing general entry bans on all passengers were extended by Portugal until 14<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Chile until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021, by Malta until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Falkland Islands until 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- Flight suspension on certain C/T/As were extended by Spain on flights from Brazil and South Africa until 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2021.

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<sup>4</sup> This was last updated on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

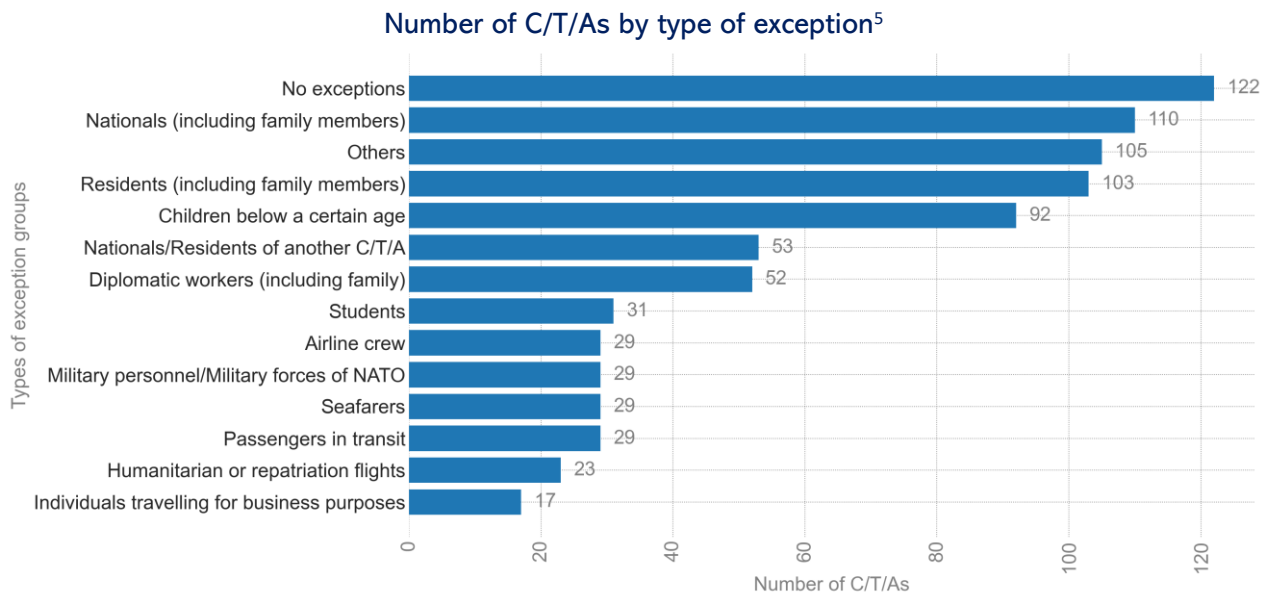
- Saint Kitts and Nevis reissued a passenger ban on all travellers with exceptions for nationals and residents of Saint Kitts and Nevis and for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival, with the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.
- United Arab Emirates issued a flight suspension (until further notice) with Viet Nam and a passenger ban on travellers who are arriving from Viet Nam or have been in Viet Nam in the past 14 days. However, nationals of United Arab Emirates, passengers with a diplomatic or an official passport traveling on duty and passengers with a golden visa issued by United Arab Emirates are exempt. Such passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates. The test result must be issued by an approved laboratory. Children and passengers with disabilities are exempt from this requirement.
- Passengers with a visa issued by Oman are exempt from the passenger ban as long as that they have not been in Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Viet Nam in the last 14 days. As of 5<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Thailand and Viet Nam are new in this list of CTAs.
- New conditions for authorized entry for selected C/T/As. Qatar issued new conditions for authorized entry on passengers arriving from Viet Nam. Such passengers are now required to have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (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.
- United Republic of Tanzania specified the duration for completing the "Traveller's Surveillance Form". The form must be completed within 24 hours before arrival. Previously, authorities did not specify the timeline.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Bangladesh on passengers arriving from Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark or Greece who must have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for 14 days. Additionally, passengers arriving from Kuwait or Oman to Bangladesh must stay at a government quarantine designated facility for 3 days or have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for 3 days.
- Namibia issued new conditions for authorized entry that all passengers are subject to medical screening upon arrival.
- Syrian Arab Republic issued new conditions for authorized entry for all passengers who are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. However, children below the age of 12 are exempt from this entry condition.
- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring passengers who have been in or transited through Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam in the past 21 days to have a negative COVID-19 test at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China. The certificate needs to be accompanied by a document proving that the laboratory is ISO 15189 accredited or approved by the local government.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Tunisia. Passengers are required to submit a new version of the Health Declaration form before departure. Upon completion, two documents will be generated that must be signed, printed and presented prior to boarding and to immigration upon arrival. Passengers younger than 12 years old, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate (at least 6 weeks before arrival) are exempt from this requirement.
- Belgium issued exceptions to the conditions for authorized entry requiring a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before departure for passengers arriving from Australia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Republic of Korea, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Singapore, Thailand or Holy See and passengers arriving from specific regions of Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain or Switzerland. Whereas Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, they must present a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival.
- Palau issued new conditions for authorized for entry requiring all passengers to present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the last dose at least 14 days before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Bahrain also issued conditions requiring passengers entering or transiting through Bahrain from Nepal to present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure as well as nationals of

Bahrain arriving from Viet Nam who must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 48 hours before departure. Children under the age of 7 are exempt from this requirement.

- As of 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021, passengers entering Colombia no longer need a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 PCR test.
- Algeria lifted its flight suspension on flights from France, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey but issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers from those C/T/As. Such passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 36 hours before arrival. Children under the age of 12 are exempt from this requirement, and passengers with a diplomatic passport arriving on an indirect long-haul flight must have a test result issued within 72 hours before arrival. Passengers are also required to book a quarantine package for 5 days obtained from the transporting carrier before departure. Passengers with a diplomatic or service passport are exempt from this requirement.
- Lebanon lifted the passenger ban on Brazil but issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Brazil who must have a reservation confirmation at a designated hotel for 4 nights. However, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the second vaccine dose at least 2 weeks before departure, and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 90 days before departure are exempt.
- Turkey lifted the flight suspension on flights from Brazil and South Africa. Additionally, passengers who have been in those countries in the last 10 days are no longer subject to quarantine for 14 days.
- The Netherlands removed restrictions for airline crew which previously required airline crew to provide a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before boarding the flight of the first embarkation point or present an authorization issued by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport.
- Passengers that are exempt from the passenger ban and are arriving in Azerbaijan are no longer required to undergo mandatory 14-day quarantine. However, they still require a negative PCR test result to enter.

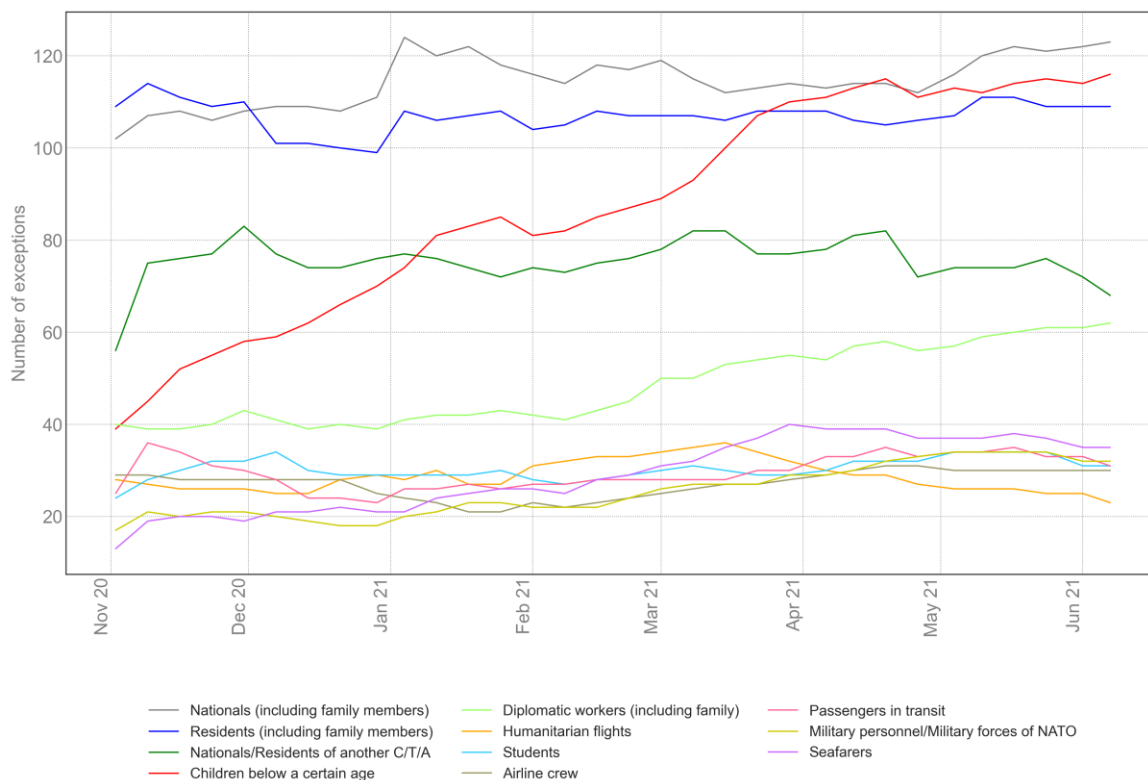


## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (110) and for Residents (103) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 92 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 enter<sup>6</sup>



<sup>5</sup> '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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

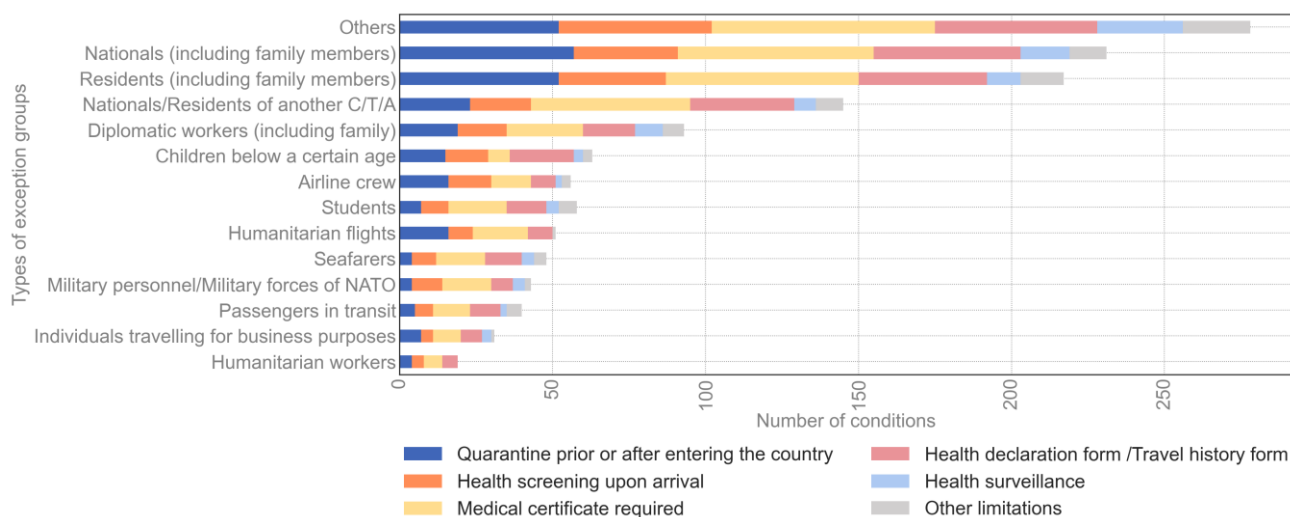
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 7<sup>th</sup> June, a total of 897 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 198 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (23), Sweden (15), Belgium (14), Finland (13), Austria (13), Ukraine (13), France (12), Norway (12), Switzerland (12) and Singapore (12).
- Between 1<sup>st</sup> June and 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, 15 countries, territories or areas issued 22 new exceptions, while 10 countries, territories or areas removed 27 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 198 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 147 have issued 1,555 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 Guadeloupe (44), Philippines (42), Finland (39), Singapore (37), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (36), Indonesia (36), the Netherlands (33), Croatia (30), Spain (30) 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 403 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 295 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed by Japan. Residents of Japan with a re-entry permit are exempt from the entry ban if they have not been in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka in the past 14 days. As of 2nd June 2021, Afghanistan is new to this list.
- Changes to the exceptions to the passenger bans were made by France. Exceptions to the passenger ban for travellers from the United Arab Emirates and Qatar were removed and were added for travellers from the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Suriname. Following this change, passengers arriving from Plurinational State of Bolivia, Suriname and French Polynesia are subject to conditions for authorized entry. They will need a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken either 72 hours to 36 hours before first embarkation point or negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before first embarkation point.
- Germany made changes to the exceptions to the passenger ban. The exception categories for the general entry ban on all C/T/As except for Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe has expanded. Previously, nationals and residents of European Economic Area countries and Switzerland were exempt. Now, this has been expanded to also include nationals and residents of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Holy See.
- Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed. Singapore removed the exception for passengers with a valid letter of Approval for SafeTravel Pass Application under the Connect@Singapore Scheme. Such passenger can no longer enter. Turkey removed exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test requirement for passengers arriving from Australia, People's Republic of China, Estonia, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Viet Nam or for passengers younger than 6 years old. Such passengers must provide a negative test result to enter.
- New exceptions to the existing passenger ban were issued by Denmark for residents of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand.
- Croatia issued an exception to the passenger ban for residents of Japan. Portugal issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Israel.
- Exceptions for conditions requiring all passengers to quarantine were issued by Qatar. Nationals and residents of Qatar with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating they received the last vaccine dose at least 14 days before arrival and passengers with a visa obtained before departure and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating they received the last vaccine dose at least 14 days before arrival are no longer subject to home quarantine or quarantine in a hotel for 7 days.
- As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, passengers who are five years old or younger do not need a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test to enter the Plurinational State of Bolivia (previously it was applicable for six years old or younger). Namibia issued a new exception to the requirement that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 7 days before departure for passengers who are 5 years or younger. Similar exceptions for children were issued also by Tunisia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.
- Hungary has included the Republic of Moldova in its exception list for passenger ban for those passengers with a COVID-19 immunity certificate. In addition, Hungary issued an exception for the passenger ban until 11<sup>th</sup> July to all those passengers with a ticket for the EURO 2021 on paper or electronically (they must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued in English or Hungarian at most 72 hours before arrival). Spain issued an exception to the passenger ban for the participants of the Mobile World Congress (MWC21) or "Asociacion de Programas Norteamericanos en Espana" (APUNE) with an invitation letter.
- Suriname issued a new exception for the passenger ban for fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. From 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Spain added an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech, Serum Institute of India, Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 14 days before arrival. They must be arriving from a country other than Brazil. Switzerland issued an exception for fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination

certificate. Additionally, children with fully vaccinated parents are also exempt from the restriction that passengers are not allowed to transit if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to another Schengen Member State.

- Georgia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Canada, People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Republic of Moldova and Oman, these passengers can now enter, if they are arriving from those countries.
- Exceptions to quarantine or self-isolation measures were issued for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate by Tunisia. Fully vaccinated passengers are no longer required to fulfil the 7-day self-isolation requirement if they have COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a recovery certificate.
- Exceptions to the COVID-19 negative test result 72 hours prior to travel were issued by Malta for passengers younger than 5 years old and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Malta. Turkey also issued an exception for the same condition for entry for fully vaccinated passengers arriving from any C/T/A. Montenegro issued exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test requirement for passengers arriving from or who have been in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kosovo<sup>7</sup>, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain Sweden or Ukraine in the past 15 days. Additionally, exceptions to the negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result 72 hours before arrival were issued by Tunisia for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate (at least 6 weeks before arrival).
- Serbia issued an exception for students arriving from Croatia who no longer require a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result 72 hours prior to travel.
- Exceptions to the COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival were issued for residents of Aruba with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Aruba at least 15 days before arrival.

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<sup>7</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).