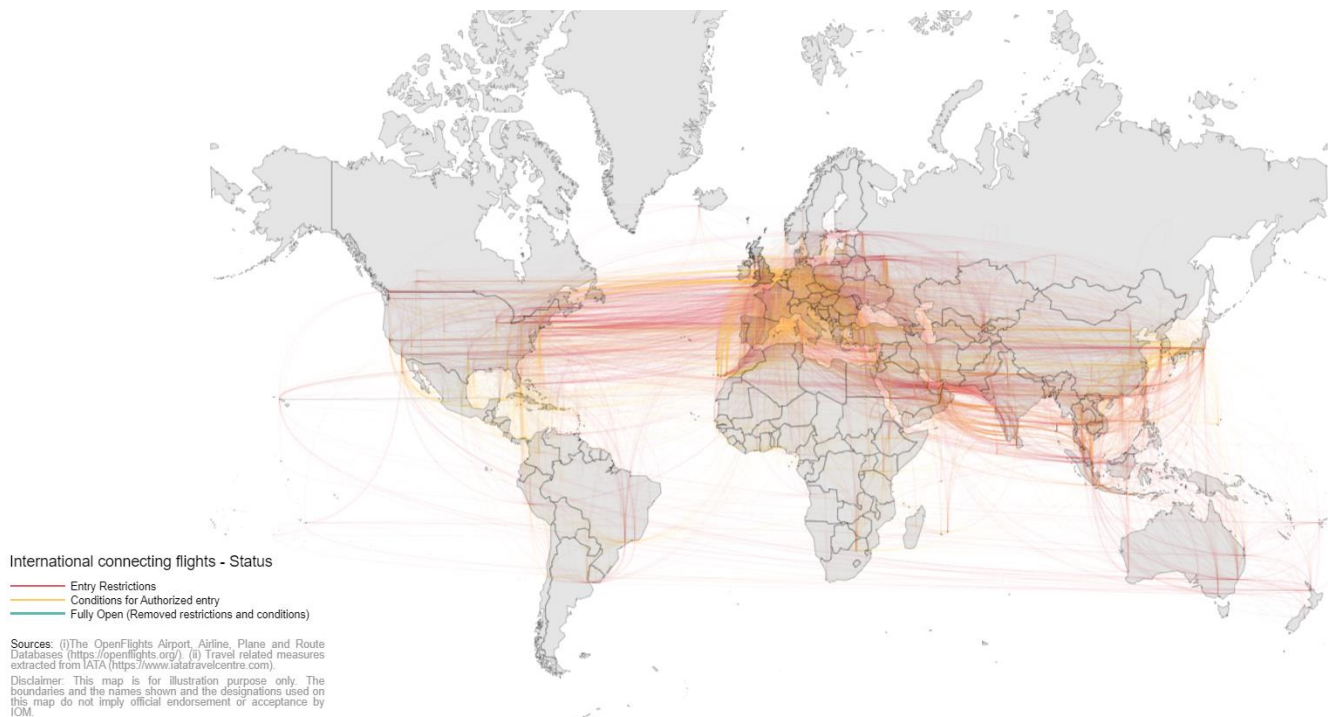


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 14th June 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.

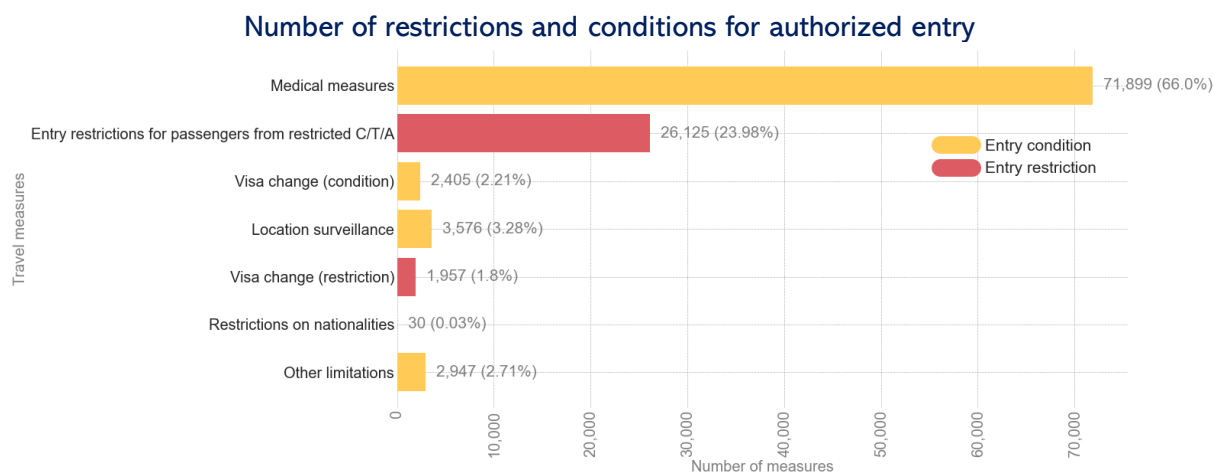
Please note: This output represents the implementation of the third phase of Air Travel Restriction Methodology. In this phase, previous categories of Medical and Visa Restrictions have been recategorized as conditions for authorized entry under partial restrictions. For more information please see [here](#).

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

Despite infection rates dropping in some parts of the world, COVID-19 related travel restrictions continue to be carefully maintained or lifted. Resultantly, global mobility and migration remains limited. As of 14th June 2021, more than 175 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.7 million deaths. Simultaneously, on 14th June 2021, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 2.1 billion vaccine doses have also been administered globally. As of 14th June 2021, a total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 108,939 travel related measures, indicating a 1.6 per cent decrease from 109, 617 travel related measures issued on 7th June 2021. Of these, 28,112 were reported as entry restrictions and 80,827 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an increase of about one per cent in entry restrictions and a decrease of 2.5 per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of eight per cent in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a Ministry, an increase of ten per cent in visa conditions for entry and a decrease of almost three per cent in medical requirements like quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was no change to restrictions on specific nationalities and an increase of one per cent 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 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 7th and 14th June 2021, 16 countries, territories or areas issued 33 new exceptions whilst 5 countries, territories or areas removed 12 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry



As of 14th June 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 the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

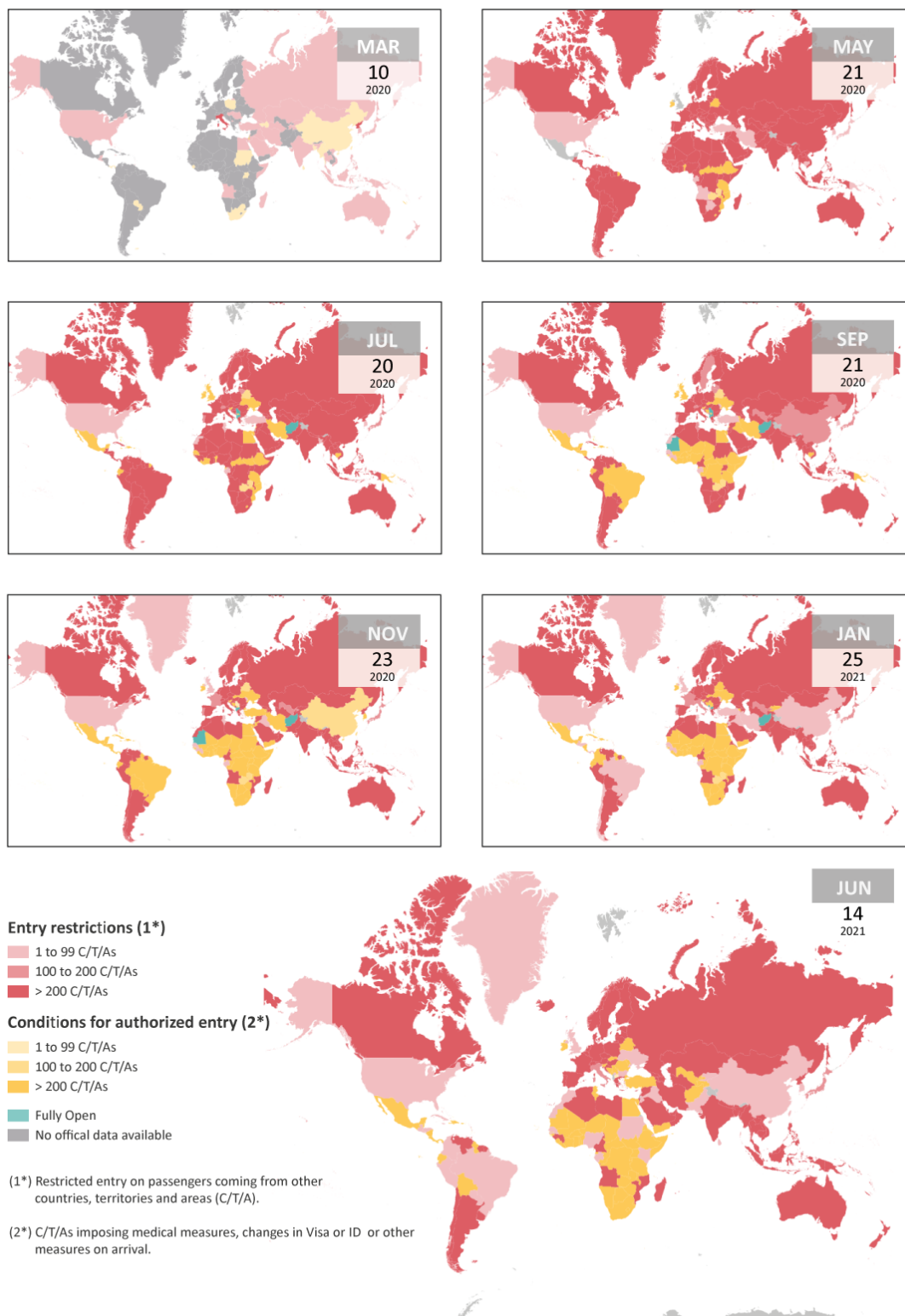
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

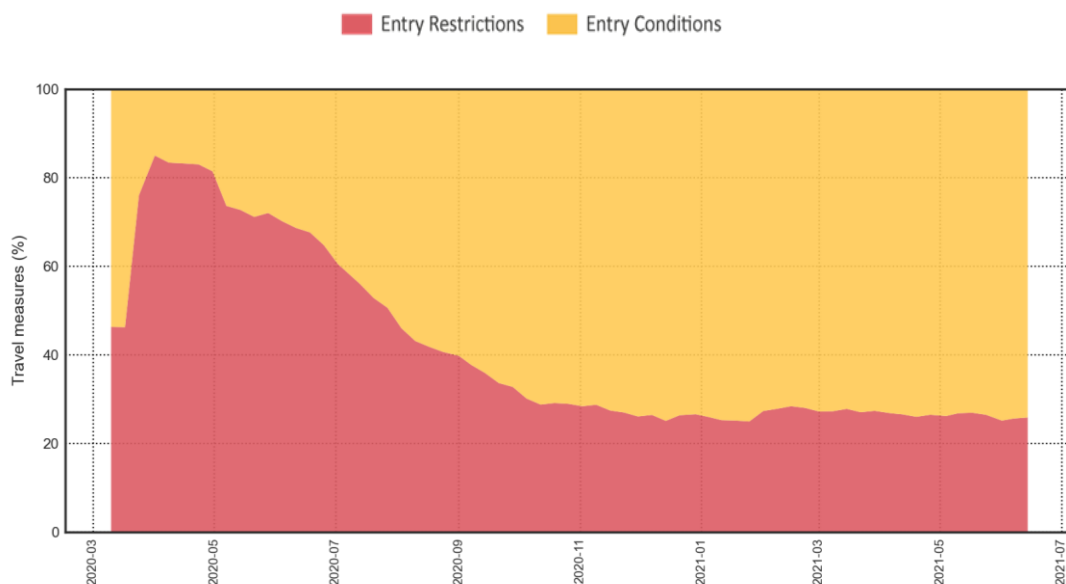
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 14th June 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



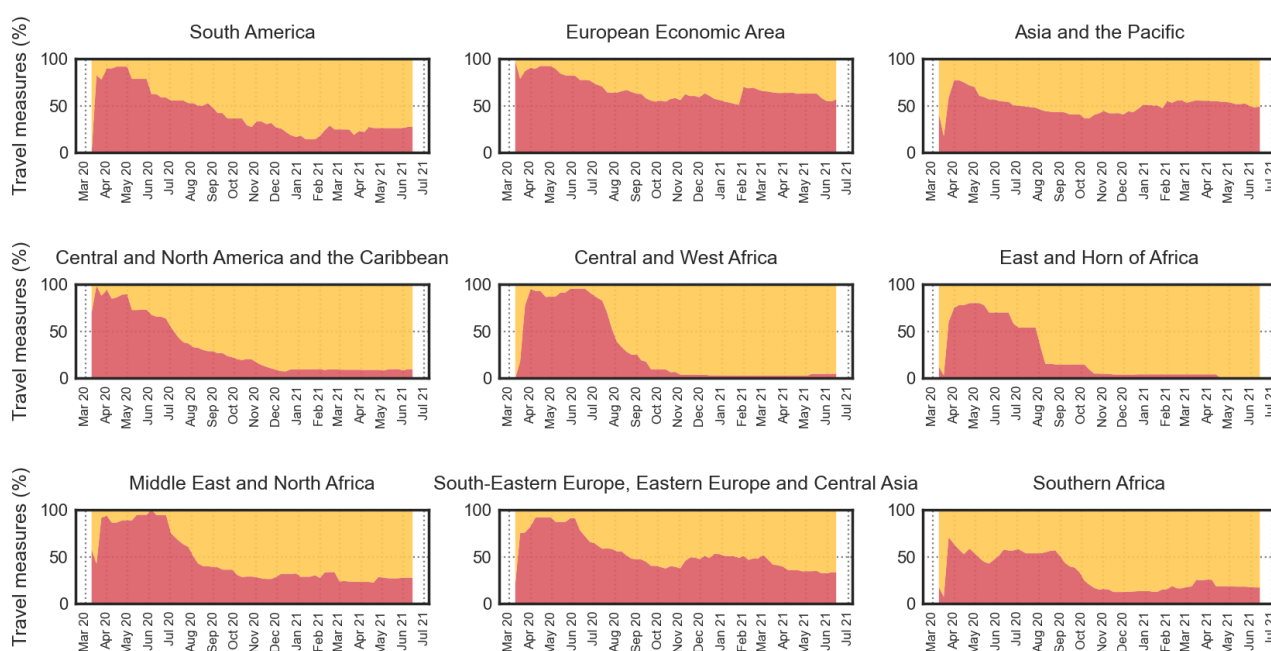
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 14th June 2021.

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 14th 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.

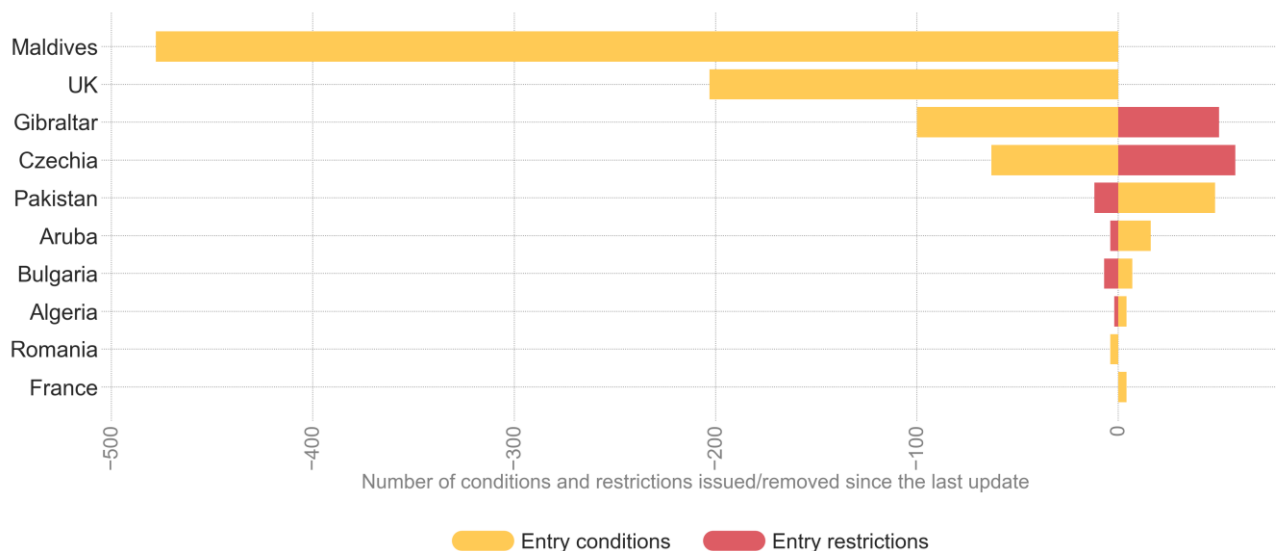
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 7th June and 14th June 2021, 21 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 14 of them made minor changes. While 6 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 9 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'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 14th June 2021, a total of 79 C/T/As have issued some measure or travel restriction with regards 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 7th and 14th June 2021, one C/T/A issued new conditions for authorised entry, one extended its suspension of flights and one lifted its flight suspension.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a flight suspension on flights from Ethiopia, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates. Additionally, quarantine is no longer mandatory for all passengers but could apply to specific passengers for 10 days.
- Passengers arriving from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand, Portugal (until 7th June 2021), Singapore or St. Helena are subject to a COVID-19 test on day 2 after arrival at their own expense.
- Passengers arriving from a C/T/A other than Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore or St. Helena are subject to a COVID-19 test on day 2 and day 8 after arrival at their own expense. They must have a payment confirmation.
- Passengers entering the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must complete a "Public Health Passenger Locator Form". The form must include the booking reference number for the required COVID-19 tests or the invoice number for the quarantine hotel booking. Exceptions apply here for passengers in transit like military personnel.

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 14th June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Airline crew not residing in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to self-isolation in a hotel until their next flight.
- Denmark issued new conditions on passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who are entering or transiting through Denmark. They must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point or before departure of the last direct flight to Denmark. The test result must be in Danish, English, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish or Swedish. Exceptions for passengers younger than 15 years; passengers traveling to Faroe Islands (FAE) or Greenland; passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 8 months before arrival and in Danish, English, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish or Swedish. Additional exceptions to a negative COVID-19 PCR test include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Andorra, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, San Marino, Turkey, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See or a European Economic Area Member State. The certificate must state that they received the vaccine at least 2 weeks and at most 8 months before departure. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech, and passengers must not arrive from Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe.
- The Dominican Republic removed the requirement that passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival will be subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Authorities issued added new conditions for authorised entry for airline crew arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated.

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

With more than 28.9 million COVID-19 cases and a daily increase of 100,636 new COVID-19 [cases](#) on 15th June 2021, the epidemiological conditions in India have resulted in several new travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 7th June 2021, four new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 14th June 2021, a total of 71 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Aruba issued a passenger ban on travellers from India as well as residents of India.
- Belgium issued a passenger ban on travellers from India.
- As of 7th June 2021, passengers entering Colombia from India must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure and are subject to quarantine for 14 days at their own expense (this does not apply to passengers younger than 2 years old).
- Croatia issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India who must self-isolate for 14 days upon arrival.
- Kenya extended the suspension of flights from India which was due to expire on 11th June 2021; flights from India to Kenya are suspended and passengers arriving from India or who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through India are not allowed to enter. Both these measures have been extended until further notice. Additionally, new entry conditions for nationals and residents of Kenya arriving from India or who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through India are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival.
- North Macedonia issued new conditions for authorised entry on passengers arriving from India who are subject to self-isolation for 14 days.
- Saint Kitts and Nevis issued a suspension on flights from India.
- Gibraltar issued a passenger ban on travellers who have been in India in the last 10 days. Exceptions to this ban include passengers with a British passport with nationality "British Overseas Territories Citizen" issued by Gibraltar; residents of Gibraltar; passengers with a British passport born in Gibraltar; British nationals with a national ID card issued by Gibraltar; merchant seafarers; nationals and residents of Spain returning via Gibraltar to Spain; military personnel with a travel order issued by NATO or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

⁴This was last updated on 14th June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- France issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers arriving from India must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Mauritania issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers arriving from India who are required to have a confirmed hotel reservation and mandatory quarantine for 10 days.

Key Highlights

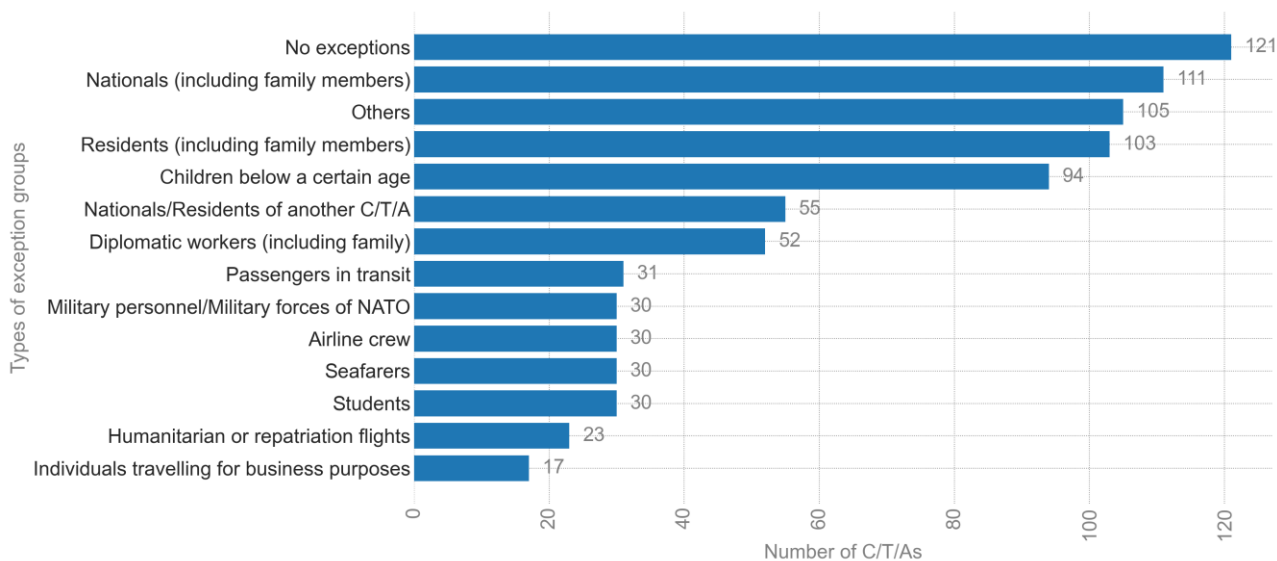
- Belgium issued a new passenger ban on travellers from Brazil and South Africa, however, residents of Israel and Japan are exempt.
- Morocco extended the entry ban from 10th June to 14th June 2021 for passengers arriving from Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- United Arab Emirates suspended flights from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Zambia as well as banned the entry of passengers who in the past 14 days have been in these C/T/As. Exceptions for nationals, diplomats and passengers with a golden or silver visa were issued by the United Arab Emirates.
- Aruba issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Brazil, South Africa or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as well as residents of these C/T/As. Residents of Aruba are exempt.
- Meanwhile, Pakistan lifted the passenger ban on travellers from Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Poland, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Ukraine and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- As of 12th June 2021, Argentina restarted flights with Mexico but suspended flights from Turkey.
- From 11th June 2021, passengers older than 11 years old with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated (with AstraZeneca, Johnson and Johnson, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech, Serum Institute of India, Sinopharm or Sinovac) at least 14 days before arrival can enter Spain. They must be arriving from a country other than Brazil or South Africa. Also, passengers younger than 12 years old can enter the country if they are traveling with their parents who have been fully vaccinated. Moreover, passengers entering or transiting through Spain must complete an "FCS Health Control Form" before departure.
- Algeria lifted the flight suspension on flights from Germany and Italy. Passengers from those C/T/As 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.
- As of 11th June 2021, passengers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by Albania, Cyprus, Morocco, Slovakia and Ukraine can enter Hungary.
- Existing general entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 14th June 2021 and by Finland until 27th June 2021.
- Bahamas extended the passenger ban on Haiti until 11th July 2021.
- Gibraltar issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 10 days have been in Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Zambia or Zimbabwe. Passengers with a British passport with nationality "British Overseas Territories Citizen" issued by Gibraltar or who were born in Gibraltar, residents of Gibraltar, merchant seafarers, nationals

and residents of Spain returning via Gibraltar to Spain, military personnel with a travel order issued by NATO or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are exempt.

- Bahrain issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or Viet Nam are not allowed to enter. Exempt from this entry ban are nationals and residents of Bahrain, who must present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 48 hours before departure.
- Finland lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Malta.
- The Philippines issued new entry conditions for nationals of the Philippines arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or United Arab Emirates. They must have a negative COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result issued at most 48 hours before departure and must obtain and present prior approval from the Bureau of Quarantine (BOQ).
- New conditions for authorised entry were issued by Mauritania requiring passengers arriving from Brazil, South Africa or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to present a confirmed hotel reservation and quarantine for 10 days.
- New conditions for authorised entry were issued by Croatia for all passengers arriving from Brazil, South Africa or United Republic of Tanzania (only Zanzibar) who are subject to mandatory self-isolation for 14 days upon arrival.
- Mauritania issued a new condition for authorized entry requiring a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 3 days before departure from the first embarkation point.
- France issued two new conditions for authorised entry. First, passengers arriving from Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New-Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or Holy See must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Second, passengers arriving from Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Turkey or Uruguay must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Chile shifted conditions for authorized entry from a 5-day hotel quarantine at the passenger's expense, to a longer quarantine period, requiring passengers to quarantine for the first five days in a hotel at their own expense and the remaining five days at their own home.
- Romania issued new conditions for authorised entry requiring a Passenger Locator form for passengers arriving from Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Namibia, Panama, Tunisia and the United States Virgin Islands. Passengers arriving from the Bahamas, Belarus, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Turkey no longer have this requirement. Additionally, passengers arriving in Czechia from Monaco, Poland and Romania no longer need to complete a Passenger Locator Form.
- French Polynesia specified the vaccines which exempt passengers from the 10-day quarantine requirement. This includes passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca, Janseen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before departure. Germany clarified that vaccine certificates are only valid if they show that passengers were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure.

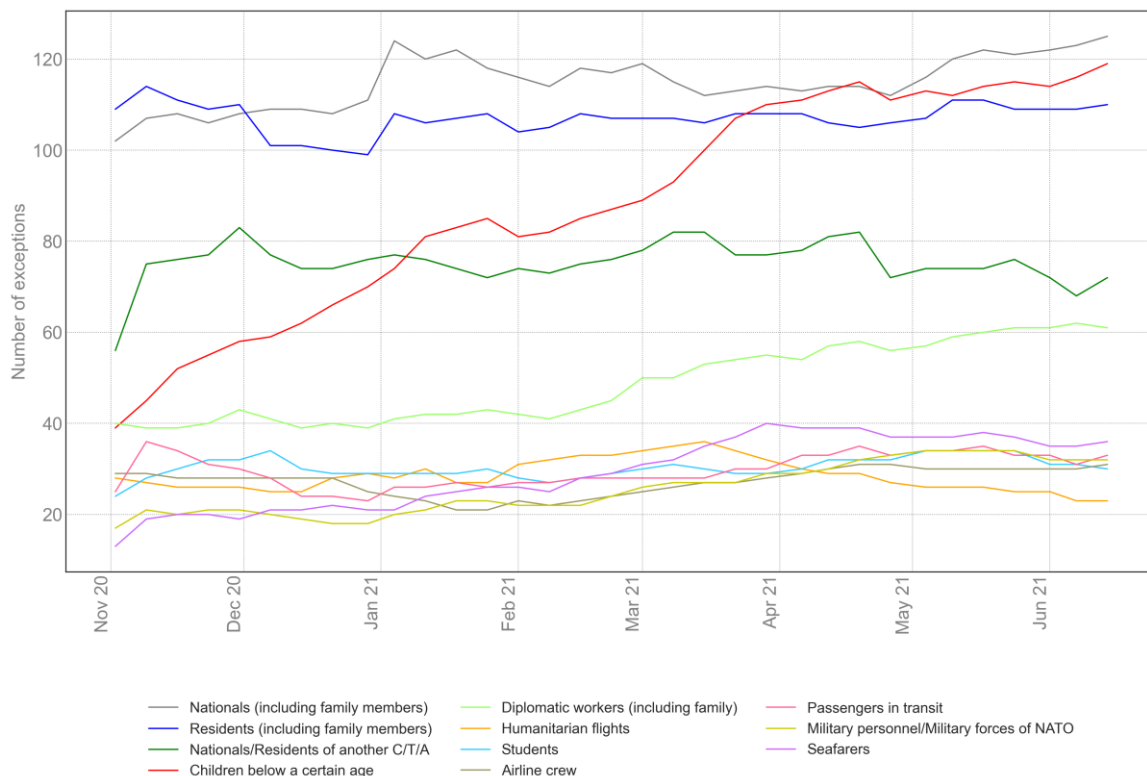
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁵



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (111) and for Residents (103) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 94 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 enter⁶



⁵ '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.

⁶ 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.

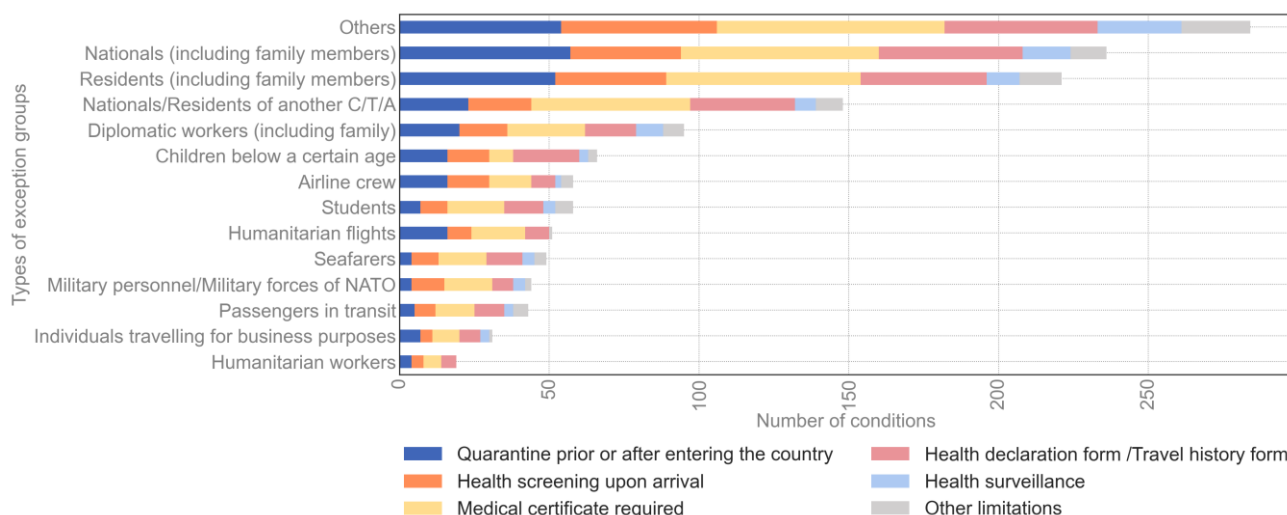
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 14th June, a total of 918 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 200 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (23), Sweden (15), Lebanon (14), Belgium (14), Azerbaijan (14), Austria (14), Finland (13), Switzerland (12), France (12) and Norway (12)
- Between 7th June and 14th June 2021, 16 countries, territories or areas issued 33 new exceptions, while 5 countries, territories or areas removed 12 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 200 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 148 have issued 1,597 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top ten C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups were Guadeloupe (44), Philippines (42), Finland (39), Singapore (37), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (36), Indonesia (36), the Netherlands (33), Spain (33), Curaçao (32) and Croatia (30).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 415 times, followed by quarantine prior or after entering the country 296 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- The Netherlands issued exceptions for residents of Japan, San Marino and Holy See. Likewise, exceptions to passenger bans were issued by Germany for residents of Japan, whereas Czechia issued exceptions for both nationals and residents of Japan. Cyprus issued exceptions for passengers arriving from Canada, Japan and Kuwait. Exempt passengers are still required to present a Cyprus Flight Pass obtained at most 24 hours before departure and present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 72 hours before departure.
- Greece issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. However, nationals and residents of Montenegro must have a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival, and now also require a vaccination certificate. The test result must be in English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish or Russian. The passengers name in the test result must match the name in the passport; and the COVID-19 vaccination certificate must show that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. The vaccination certificate must be in English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish or Russian. This does not apply to passengers younger than 6 years.
- New exceptions to the existing passenger ban were issued by Denmark for residents of Andorra, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding regions of Bedford, Blackburn with Darwen, Bolton and Rossendale) and Holy See with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Andorra, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, San Marino, Turkey, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See or an European Economic Area Member State. The certificate must show that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks and at most 8 months before departure. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. They must not arrive from Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe.
- The United States of America issued new exceptions to its passenger ban on Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, allowing conditional entry to students, merchant seamen and airline crew.
- New exception to existing passenger bans on Viet Nam was issued by United Arab Emirates for passengers with a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 28 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are: AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac.
- Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued by American Samoa for students. Meanwhile, as of 10th June 2021, residents of Israel are exempt from the passenger ban and can enter Croatia.
- France issued two new exceptions to the passenger ban. One exception for passengers arriving from Lebanon. They must have not been outside Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or Holy See in the past 14 days. Passengers from Lebanon are no longer required to present a completed Travel Certificate before boarding and to immigration upon arrival. Second, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and accompanying children younger than 18 years. They must not have arrived from Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Turkey or Uruguay, and the certificate must state they received: A) 1st dose of Janssen at least 4 weeks before arrival OR B) 2nd dose of AstraZeneca, Moderna or Pfizer at least 2 weeks before arrival OR C) 1st dose of AstraZeneca, Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer at least 2 weeks before arrival and a proof of previous infection with COVID-19 are also exempt.
- Azerbaijan issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Azerbaijan, nationals of the Russian Federation and Turkey, passengers younger than 18 years old, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate. Nationals of the Russian Federation and Turkey must have either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a COVID-19 recovery certificate.

- Israel issued an exception to the passenger ban for B1 (work visas) or B4 (tourist visa) visa holders arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. They must not have been in or transited through Argentina, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, Turkey or Ukraine in the past 14 days. Argentina, Ukraine and Russian Federation are new on the list.
- United Arab Emirates issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a prearranged visa from any emirate and traveling to Abu Dhabi from Azerbaijan and Malta are now exempt from the entry ban. Simultaneously, this exception for passengers with a prearranged visa from any emirate and traveling to Abu Dhabi from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Tajikistan was removed; they are no longer exempt from the entry ban.
- Passengers with "D" visas issued by Austria, which includes individuals who are studying, working or permanently residing in one of the Schengen countries, are no longer exempt from the entry ban.
- Bulgaria removed exceptions to the passenger ban for travellers from Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, Seychelles and St. Helena.
- New exceptions to conditions for authorised entry were issued by Bahrain. First, for the requirement to provide a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are exempt. All passengers allowed to enter are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. The following exemption groups to this requirement were added: nationals of Cyprus, Greece, Hungary and Israel who are older than 17 years old, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Exemption groups were added to the 10 day quarantine requirement: passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- The Netherlands issued exceptions to the COVID-19 test (72 hours before arrival) for passengers arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, France (Corsica Island), Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, San Marino, Slovakia and Holy See.
- Passengers younger than 5 years old do not need a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate to enter Bulgaria. Exceptions to the requirement that passengers must have a COVID-19 PCR test before departure were also issued by Turkey for children under 6 years old.
- Lebanon issued exceptions for the condition that passengers arriving to Lebanon from Brazil or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must have a reservation confirmation at a designated hotel for 4 nights. The exceptions for this condition were for passengers transiting through Beirut to Syrian Arab Republic; passengers younger than 18 years; passengers returning to Lebanon within 1 week.
- Austria added exceptions to its requirement that passengers must complete a "Pre-Travel Clearance" form that is to be presented upon arrival. These exceptions include passengers arriving from Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or Holy See. These passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. The vaccination certificate must state that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 22 days and at most 3 months before arrival; or the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac at most 9 months ago and they also received the second dose; or, the Janssen vaccine at least 22 days and at most 9 months before arrival; or the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac vaccine at most 9 months before arrival if they were tested positive at least 21 days before the vaccination.
- Exceptions for fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued by Norway. Such passengers are exempt from home or hotel quarantine. The vaccination certificate must have a QR code. Honduras issued an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. These passengers are exempt from providing a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result.

- Exceptions for fully vaccinated passengers were issued by Lithuania. Passengers are exempt from the passenger ban if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they were fully vaccinated. Vaccines accepted are: AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech. Fully vaccinated passengers are also exempt from the COVID-19 antigen or PCR test requirement prior to arrival.
- Exceptions to the COVID-19 negative test result 72 hours prior to travel were issued by Curaçao for residents of Curaçao with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. They must be arriving from and must have been in the past 14 days in Aruba, Austria, Bermuda, Bonaire, Canada, Cayman Islands, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Martinique, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, United States of America or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Exceptions to the COVID-19 negative test were also issued for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate. They must have a printed negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival.
- Exceptions to the COVID-19 negative test result 48 hours prior to travel were issued by Serbia for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Czechia. Exceptions to the COVID-19 negative test was also issued by Ukraine for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac. There is no longer an exception to this requirement for holders of diplomatic passports or NATO personnel.
- Exceptions to a 10-day quarantine measure were issued by Slovenia. Passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate showing they tested positive at most 6 months before arrival, passengers with a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival in the transit area of an airport or in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom or United States of America and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the first vaccine dose at most 8 months after testing positive are exempt from quarantining for 10 days upon arrival.