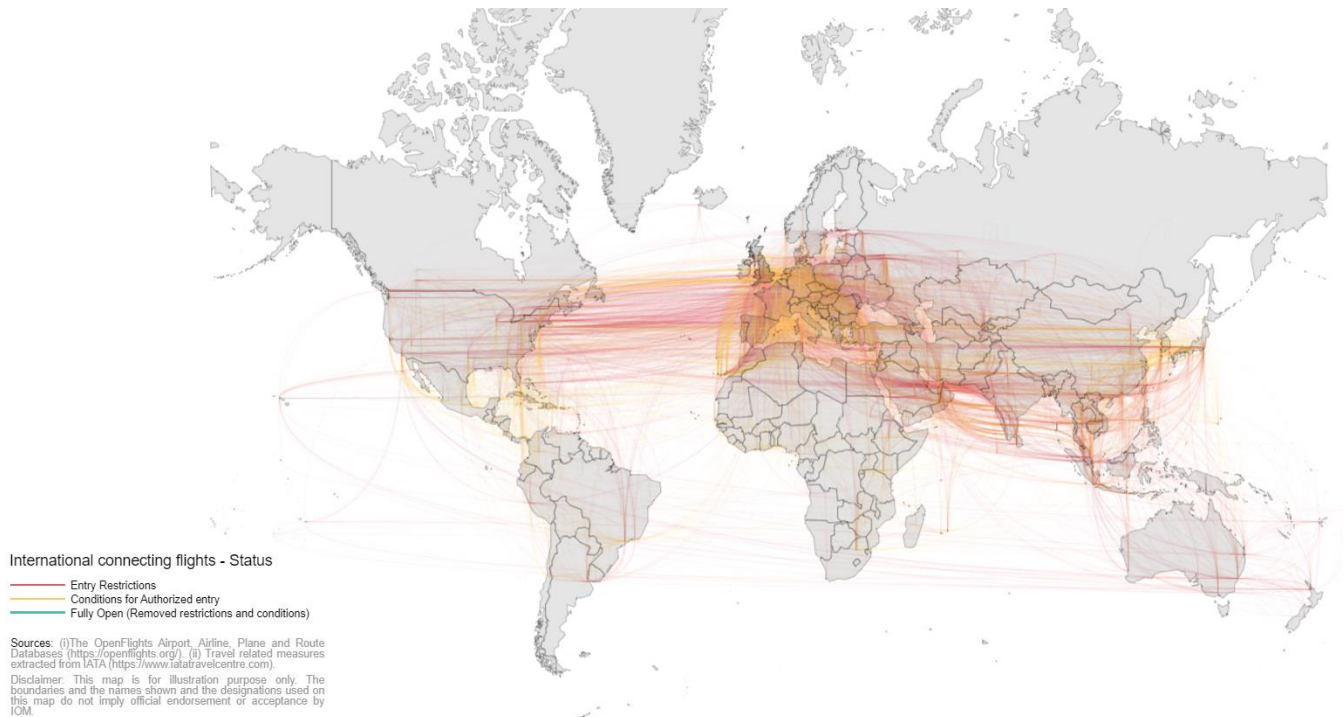


Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 21st 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](#).

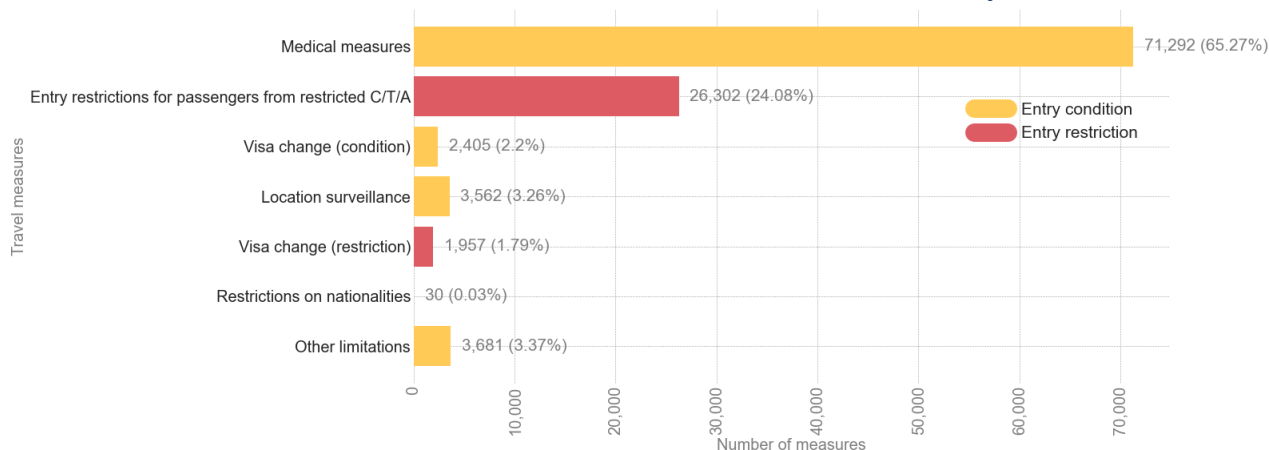
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

As of 21st June 2021, more than 178 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.8 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 2.4 billion administered vaccine doses globally. The impact of COVID-19 on the global mobility landscape is consistent as travel restrictions persist. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,229 travel related measures as of 21st June 2021, indicating a slight increase (0.3%) from 108,939 travel related measures issued on 14th June 2021. Of these, 28,289 were reported as entry restrictions and 80,940 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight increase (0.63%) in entry restrictions and almost no change (0.13%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 25 per cent in other limitations such as travel requirements or applying for permission prior to travel. Simultaneously, there was a decrease of almost one per cent in medical requirements like quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was an increase of almost one per cent in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of countries, territories or areas have issued exceptions enabling mobility. Between 14th and 21st June 2021, 13 countries, territories or areas issued 40 new exceptions whilst 13 countries, territories or areas removed 18 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 21st June 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represents 24 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 65 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

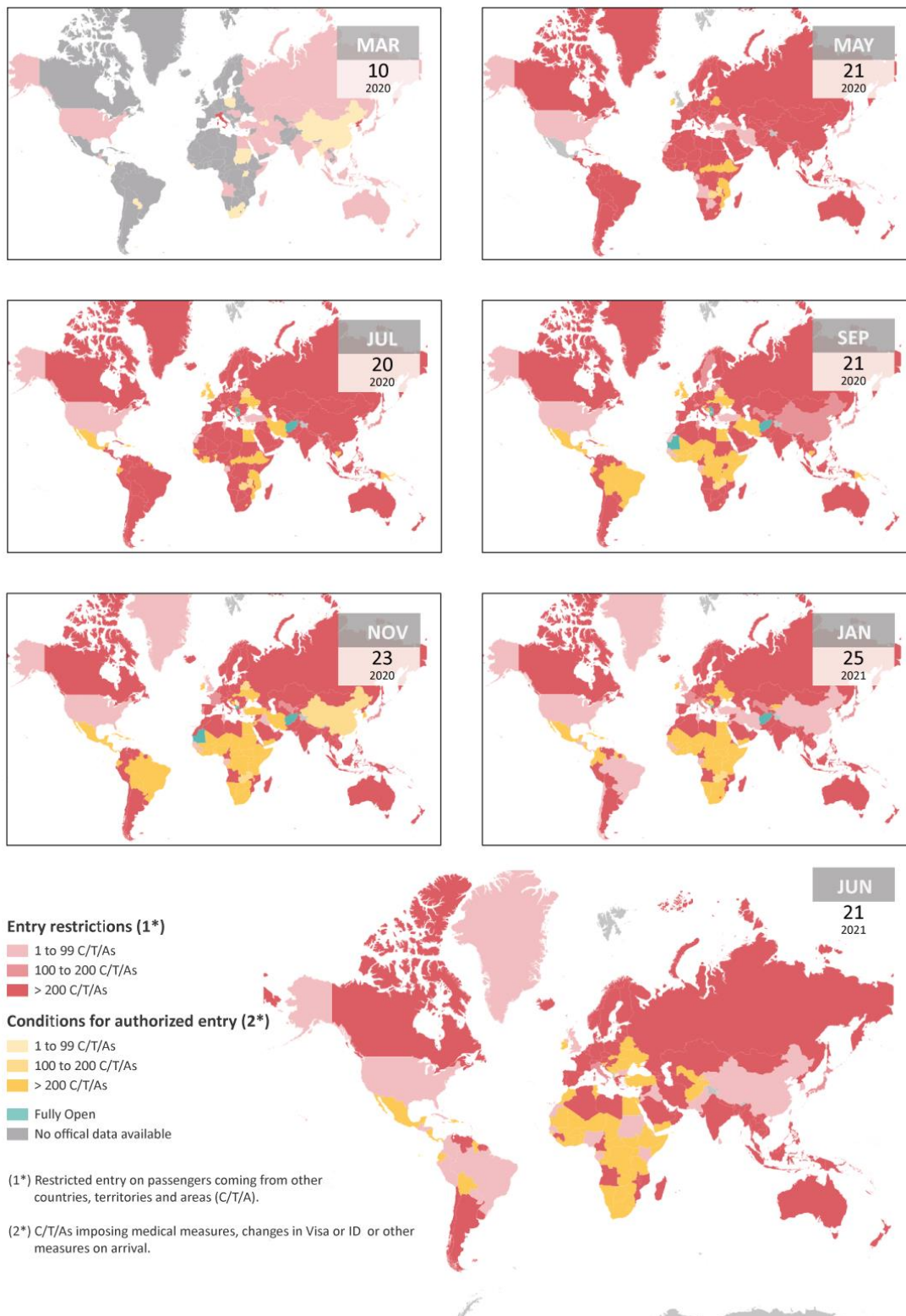
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

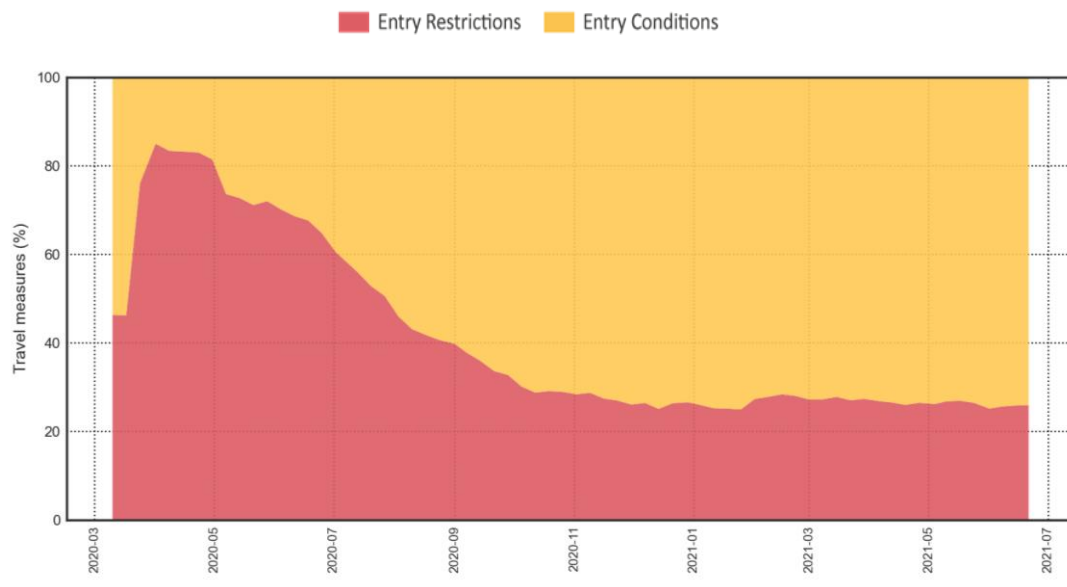
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 21st 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.



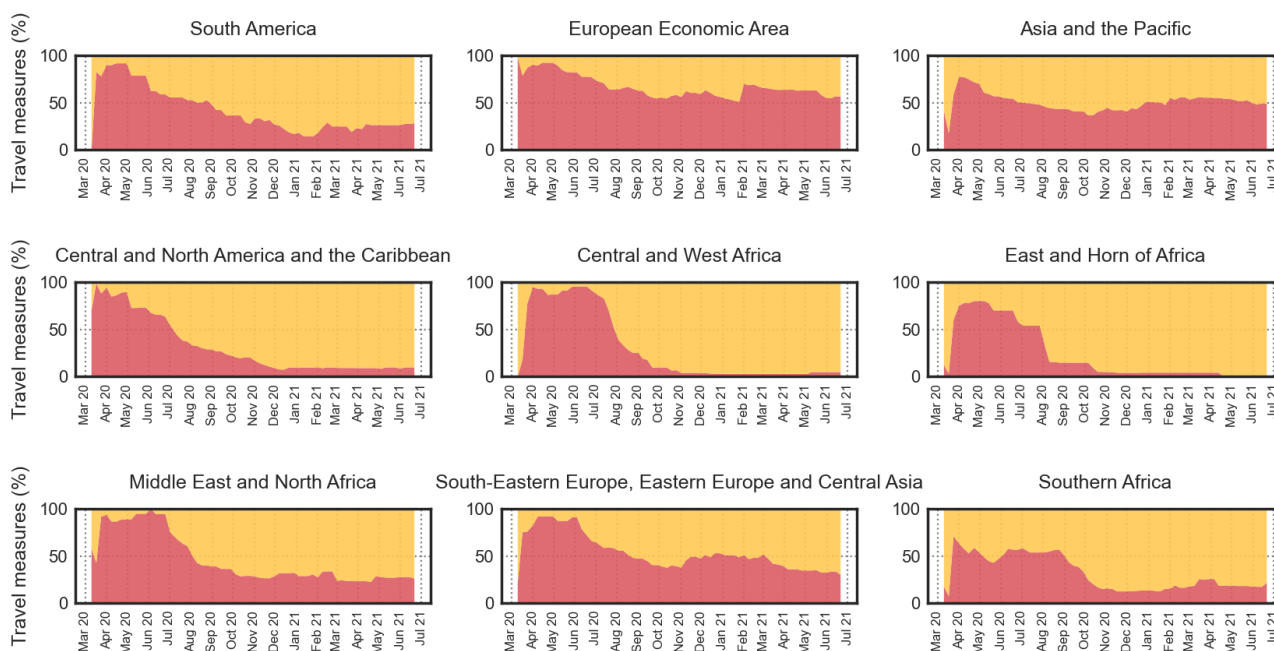
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 21st June 2021.

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 21st 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.

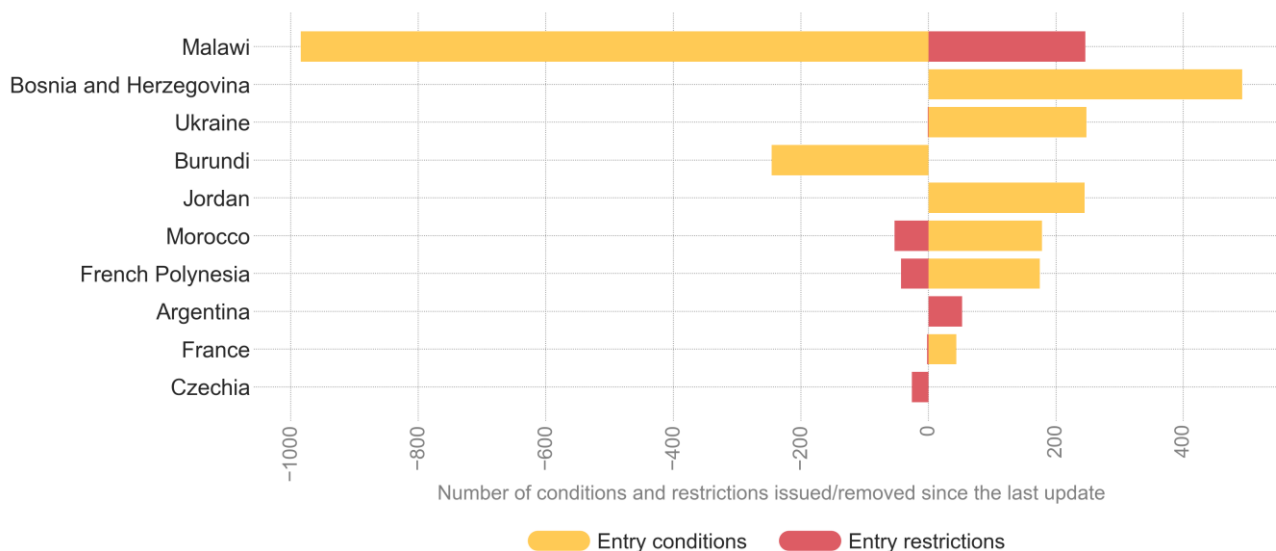
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 14th June and 21st June 2021, 23 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 13 of them made minor changes. While 10 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 7 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 10 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 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 78 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 alpha variant of COVID-19. However, the situation seems to have stabilized such that between 14th and 21st June 2021, no 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

- Ireland issued new conditions for authorised entry on passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test on or after day 5 after arrival. They must have a booking confirmation obtained online.

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

The total number of COVID-19 cases in India has exceeded 29 million, and a daily increase of 441,976 new COVID-19 [cases](#) was reported on 21st June 2021. While there has been a weekly decrease of 23 per cent in the number of new COVID-19 cases per the World Health Organization, concerns over the delta variant have resulted in extensions of existing travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 14th June 2021, no new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 21st June 2021, a total of 72 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- The Philippines extended the passenger ban on travellers from India until 30th June 2021.

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 21st June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

⁴ This was last updated on 21st June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Cyprus issued a ban on passengers arriving from India if they have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days. However, nationals of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden and residents of Cyprus are exempt.
- Peru extended the flight suspension on flights from India until 30th June 2021.
- Ukraine lifted the travel ban on passengers arriving from India.
- Morocco lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from India but issued new conditions for authorised entry. Such passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point and are subject to quarantine for a maximum of 10 days in a hotel booked at one of the hotels listed out by the government.
- Jordan extended the passenger ban on travellers who had been in India in the last 45 days and extended the flight suspension from 15th June to 30th June 2021.

Key Highlights

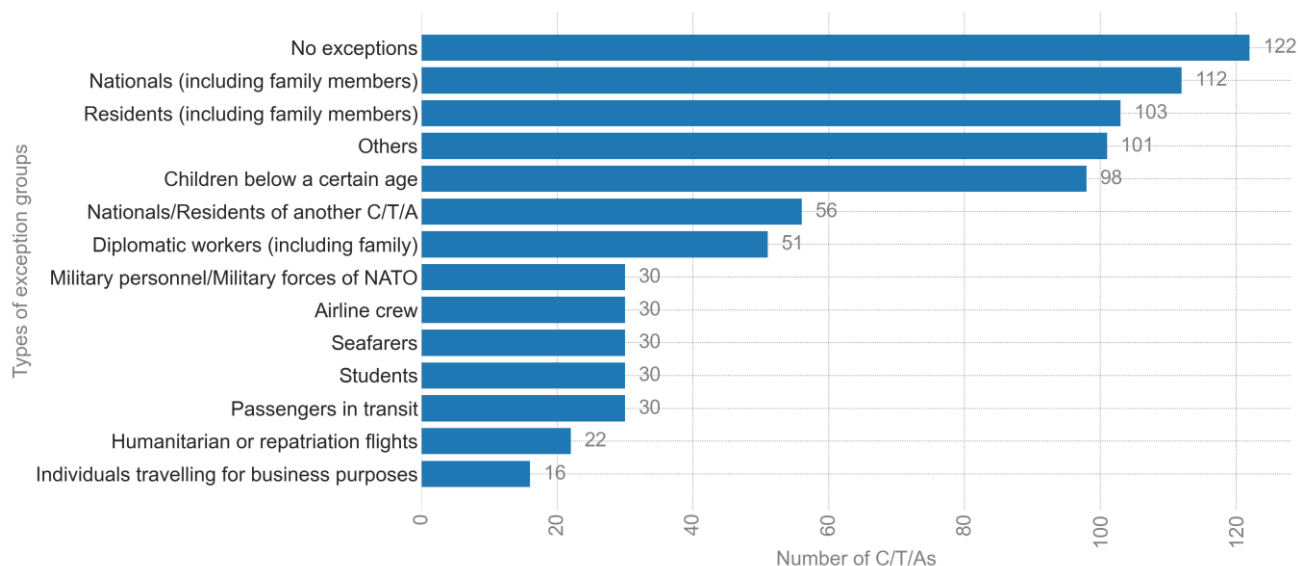
- On 14th June 2021, Aruba issued a flight suspension on flights from Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until further notice.
- On 18th June 2021, Malawi issued a passenger ban on all travellers for an unspecified period. Nationals and residents of Malawi and their family members are exempt.
- The Philippines extended the passenger ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in Bangladesh, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or United Arab Emirates until 30th June 2021.
- As of 15th June 2021, Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa until 30th June 2021.
- Spain extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa until 6th July 2021. Nationals and residents of Andorra and Spain and passengers transiting through Spain to a non-Schengen Member State are exempt.
- Argentina issued a flight suspension until further notice on flights from Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Morocco lifted the general passenger ban on all travellers. Passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Eswatini, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia or Zimbabwe are subject to conditions for authorised entry. They must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point and are subject to quarantine for a maximum of 10 days in a hotel booked at one of the hotels listed out by the government. For passengers arriving from any other C/T/A, they must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in Arabic, French or English; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Additionally, all passengers are required to complete a "Public Health Passenger Form" before departure.

- Existing general entry bans on all passengers were extended by Portugal until 27th June 2021, by Greece until 28th June 2021, by Croatia and Chile until 30th June 2021, Malta until 17th July 2021.
- Pakistan issued a clarification on the existing passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Uruguay. The passenger ban now includes passengers who in the past 10 days have been in those countries. Previously, the number of days were not specified.
- Portugal no longer requires passengers arriving from Croatia, Cyprus, France, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Sweden to register online before departure. Italy no longer requires passengers arriving to Sardinia to register online prior to arrival. Burundi no longer requires passengers to quarantine for 72 hours at their own expense in a hotel. Bahrain no longer requires passengers to provide proof of a prepaid reservation in a government designated quarantine facility, or of a residence where they will quarantine for 10 days.
- Jordan issued new conditions for authorised entry requiring all passengers to complete a "Declaration Form" before departure online. This will generate a QR code which must be presented before boarding and upon arrival.
- Egypt issued new conditions for authorised entry requiring passengers arriving from Viet Nam to present a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Likewise, Gibraltar issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring passengers to present a negative COVID-19 antigen, LAMP or PCR test taken at most 48 hours before arrival. The test result must be in English, French or Spanish. Passenger details (name, date of birth or age) on the test result must match those stated in the passport or other travel document. New Zealand issued a measure requiring all passengers arriving from the state of Victoria in Australia to present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- New conditions for authorised entry were issued by Paraguay on passengers from Brazil who are subject to quarantine for 7 days.
- Sint Maarten issued a new condition for authorised entry for residents of Sint Maarten entering or transiting without a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight. These residents are subject to a test upon arrival at their own expense.
- France issued new conditions for authorised entry. Passengers from amber countries must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. France also added Afghanistan, Maldives and Paraguay to its "red list countries", Turkey to its "amber list countries" and Canada and the United States of America to its "green list countries". Both red and amber countries must have a completed Travel Certificate before boarding and to immigration upon arrival.
- Kazakhstan clarified the accepted languages for the medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result requirement. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival. The test result must be in English, Kazakh or Russian.
- Rwanda updated its quarantine requirement. Passengers who in the past 7 days have been in India or Uganda are subject to quarantine for 7 days at their own expense.
- Portugal issued new conditions for authorised entry requiring passengers entering or transiting through Portugal to have a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Portugal also added exemptions to the requirement that passengers must register online before departure for passengers arriving from Nepal.
- Greece also issued changes to conditions for authorised entry. Passengers can choose between presenting a negative COVID-19 antigen test, vaccination certificate or a COVID-19 recovery certificate upon arrival. They now must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure. The test result must be in English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish or Russian language. The passenger's name in the test result must match the name in the passport.

- Passengers arriving to the Republic of Moldova without a COVID-19 vaccine certificate (the test and the vaccination certificate must be in English, French, German, Italian, Romanian or Russian) must self-isolate for 14 days. Previously, quarantine was only mandatory for passengers without a COVID-19 medical certificate. Passengers arriving to Belize without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival, are subject to a COVID-19 rapid test upon arrival at their own expense. Passengers younger than 5 years old are exempt.
- Romania removed Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Islamic Republic of Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Peru, Puerto Rico, Slovenia, Sweden and Timor-Leste from the list of C/T/As required to present a passenger locator form upon arrival but added Saint-Kitts and Nevis to this list.
- Portugal extended deadline for expired residence permits to 31st December 2021. This concerns residence permits issued by Portugal which expired on 24th February 2020 or later; they will be considered valid until 31st December 2021.
- India issued an extension on its expired Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cards. The cards are considered valid until 31st December 2021.

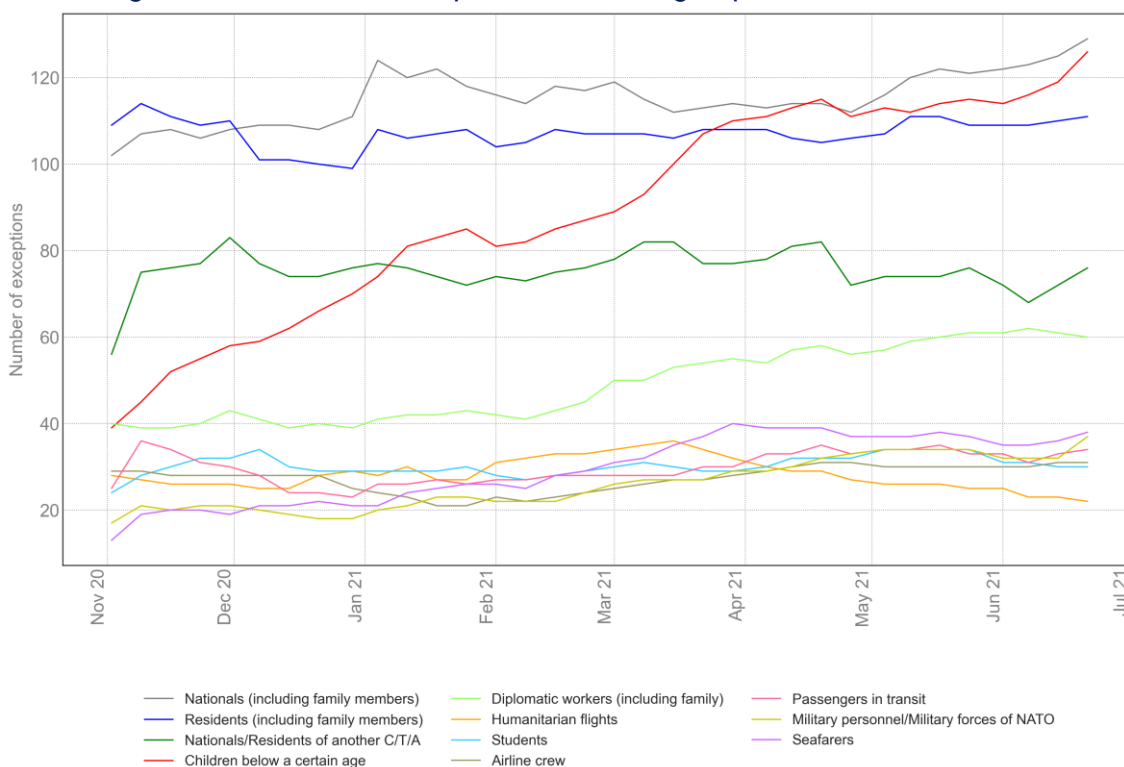
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁵



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (112) and for Residents (103) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 98 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.

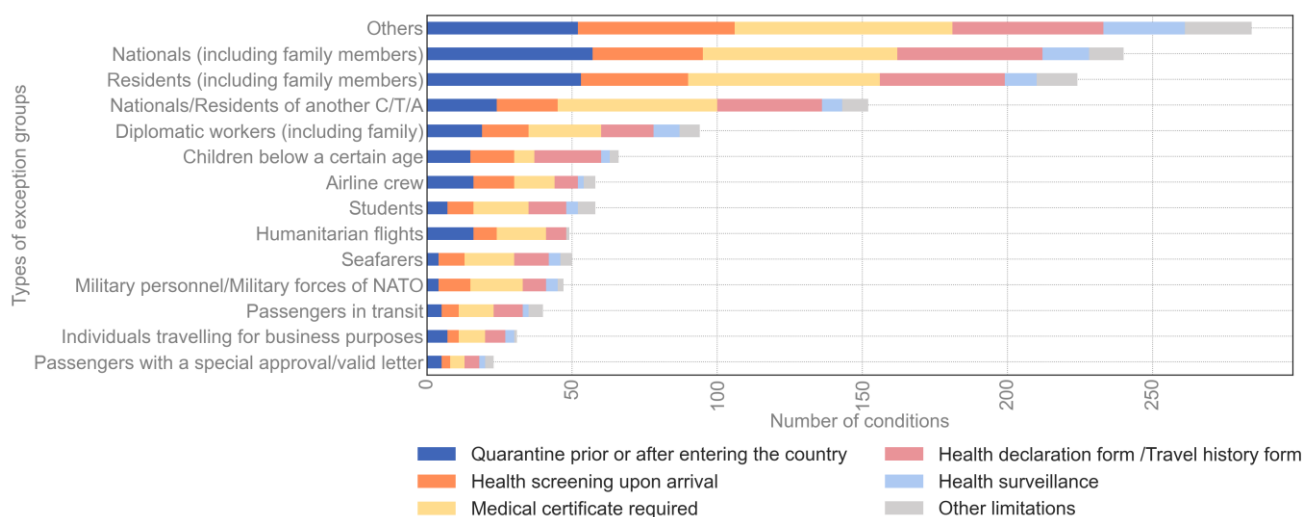
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 21st June, a total of 940 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 201 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (23), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (17), Sweden (15), Belgium (14), Austria (14), Lebanon (14), Finland (13), France (12) and Switzerland (12).
- Between 14th June and 21st June 2021, 13 countries, territories or areas issued 40 new exceptions, while 13 countries, territories or areas removed 18 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 201 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 150 have issued 1 609 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), Indonesia (36), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (36), the Netherlands (33), India (32), 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 418 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 303 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Germany changed exceptions to passenger ban restrictions. Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued for residents of Albania, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, North Macedonia, Serbia and United States of America. However, passengers arriving from Namibia (with the exception of returning German nationals) are now not allowed to enter Germany.
- Portugal issued exceptions for passengers from Japan and the United States of America, whereas Georgia issued exceptions for nationals and residents of Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, San Marino and Serbia. Iceland issued exceptions for residents of Israel arriving from their country of residence, whereas Sweden issued exceptions for residents of Japan if arriving from Japan. Greece issued exceptions for nationals and residents from Albania, Lebanon and Japan.
- New exceptions to existing passenger ban were issued by Malta for passengers from Puerto Rico, Singapore and the United States of America but only the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.
- Russian Federation issued a temporary exception to the passenger ban for passengers until 2nd July 2021 for passengers with a "Local Organization Structure UEFA Euro 2021 (LOS)" confirmation letter.
- New exception to passenger ban was issued by Malta for passengers with a special exemption issued by the Superintendent for Public Health. Switzerland issued an exception for passengers arriving from Japan. However, if they transit through other countries, they must stay in the international transit area of the airport. They are also allowed to transit if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to another Schengen Member State. French Polynesia issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers who in the past 15 days have only been in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, French West Indies, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mayotte, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Reunion, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America. These passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before departure or fully vaccinated with Janssen at least 28 days before departure.
- Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed by Norway for hospital residents at certain districts of Finland, including Central Finland, Etälä-Savo, Itä-Savo, Kainuu, Lännsi-Pohja, Lappi, North Karelia, North Ostrobothnia, Pohjois-Savo, South-Karelia, South Ostrobothnia and Vaasa. Malta removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Tunisia and Uruguay. Azerbaijan removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who are 1 year or older and younger than 18 years; passengers older than 17 years with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated; passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate and passengers and stateless persons with an accreditation card issued by the Formula One Management Limited company, the International Automobile Federation or the Baku City Circuit Operating company. They must travel in connection with the organization of the 2021 Formula 1 Azerbaijan Grand-Prix.
- New exceptions to conditions for authorised entry were issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the vaccine at least 14 days before arrival must now download the Tawakkalna App and submit their personal details.
- New exceptions for children were issued by Turkey. Children below the age of six are exempt from providing a completed "Traveler Entry Form" must be presented at check-in and upon arrival. This measure is in place until 14th September 2021. Kenya issued an exception for children below 5 years old as an exception from having to present a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before arrival. In addition, passengers younger than 12 years old do not need a negative COVID-19 test to enter Portugal and Greece. Exceptions to the requirement that passengers without a printed negative COVID-19 test are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival were issued by Iraq for passengers younger than 12 years old.

- Cyprus issued new exceptions for the medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result for passengers arriving from Poland and Romania.
- Serbia issued exceptions for nationals of Slovenia, passengers younger than 12 years who must be accompanied by a parent, custodian or an adult from the same household, and for military personnel traveling on duty.
- Luxembourg issued new exceptions to the requirement for passengers to provide a negative COVID-19 LAMP, NAAT, PCR or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. New exceptions for children under 7 (previously, children under 6). Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Switzerland or an European Economic Area (EEA) Member State showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Switzerland or any European Economic Area (EEA) Member State showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before departure and at most 180 days after they were tested positive were issued.
- Exceptions for fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued by Malta for passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kosovo⁷, Libya, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Panama, Qatar, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia or Viet Nam. Jordan issued the same exception for vaccine certificates issued by Jordan.
- Iraq issued an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Passengers travelling to Erbil (EBL) airport without a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before arrival are no longer subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival if they have a vaccination certificate. This exception is only applicable at Erbil and no other airports.
- The Caribbean Netherlands also issued an exception for passengers arriving from Aruba and Curaçao with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. These passengers no longer need to have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Bahrain issued the same exception, i.e., passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival no longer have to present a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure. However, such passengers must not have been or transited through Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or Viet Nam in the last 14 days.
- Exception to the COVID-19 negative test result 72 hours prior to travel were issued by Malta. Passengers are exempt from the test if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Malta and are arriving from one of over 70 specific countries. Similar exceptions were issued by Portugal for passengers traveling on a direct flight to Azores. These passengers traveling on a direct flight to Azores without a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test based on nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab and taken at most 72 hours before departure, are subject to a test upon arrival. Similar exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before arrival were issued by the Netherlands for passengers arriving from Croatia (excluding the region of Sjeverna Hrvatska and Zagreb), Cyprus, North Aegean and South Aegean (Greece), Liechtenstein and Switzerland.
- Bahrain issued exceptions to the 10-day quarantine requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival with the certificate issued in Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. These certificates must be issued in these countries and passengers must be fully vaccinated.
- Republic of Korea updated its exceptions to the quarantine requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; Bangladesh, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Zimbabwe were added, and Namibia was removed from the list of C/T/As exempt from quarantine if fully vaccinated in the Republic of Korea at least 2 weeks before departure.

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