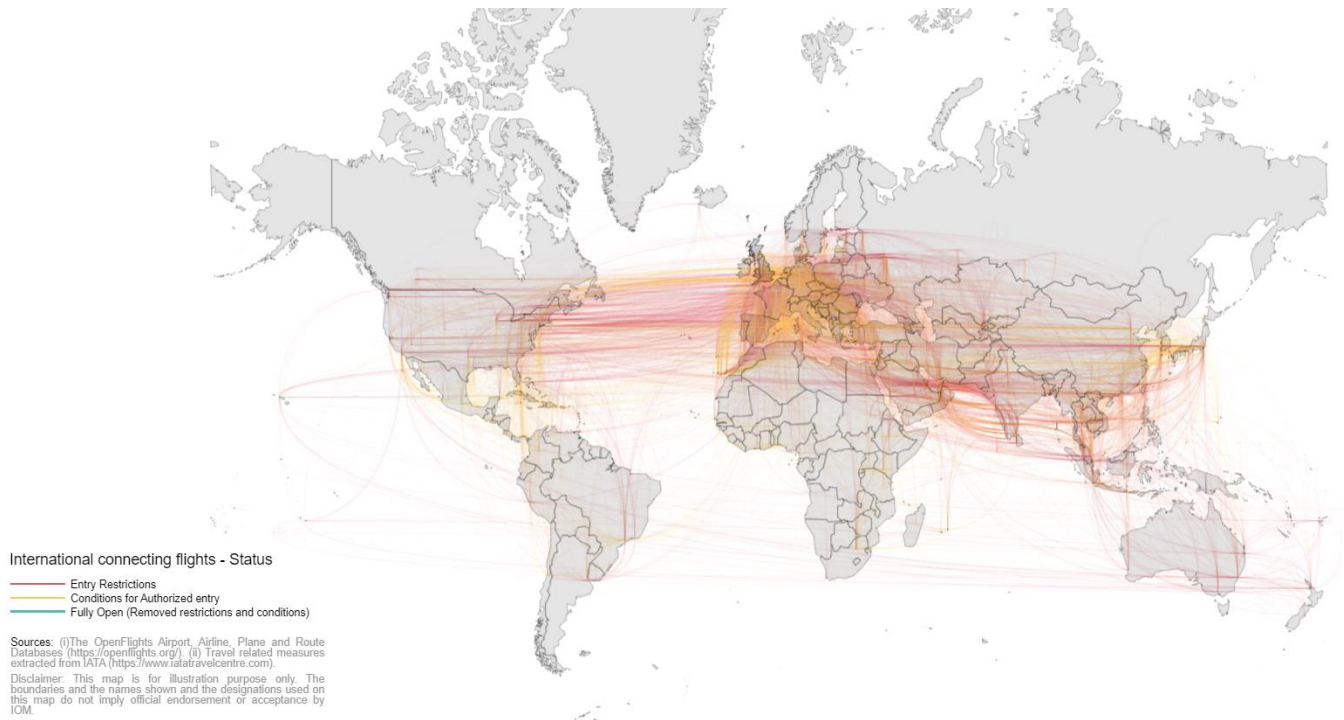


Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 28th 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](#).

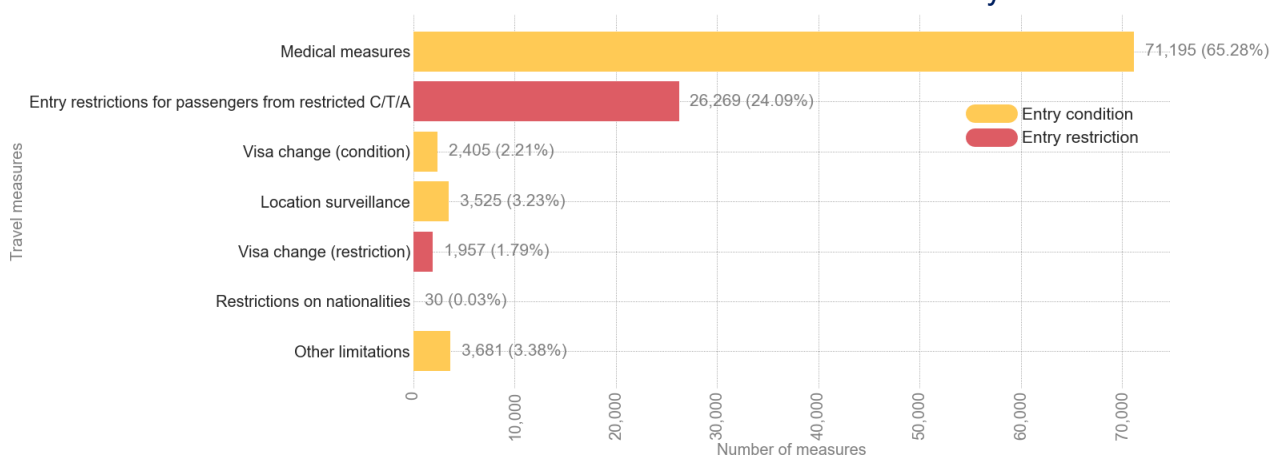
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 governments and authorities thoroughly manage the changing effects of the pandemic, global mobility is significantly impacted by COVID-19 air travel restrictions. As of 28th June 2021, more than 180 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.9 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 2.6 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,062 travel related measures as of 28th June 2021, indicating almost no change (0.2%) from 109,229 travel related measures issued on 21st June 2021. Of these, 28,256 were reported as entry restrictions and 80,056 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was almost no change (-0.12%) in entry restrictions and in conditions for authorized entry (-0.17%). In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of one per cent in location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities. In the reporting period, there was no change in the types of entry restrictions. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 200 countries, territories or areas have issued 956 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 21st and 28th June 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 23 new exceptions whilst 4 countries, territories or areas removed 3 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 28th 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 65 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

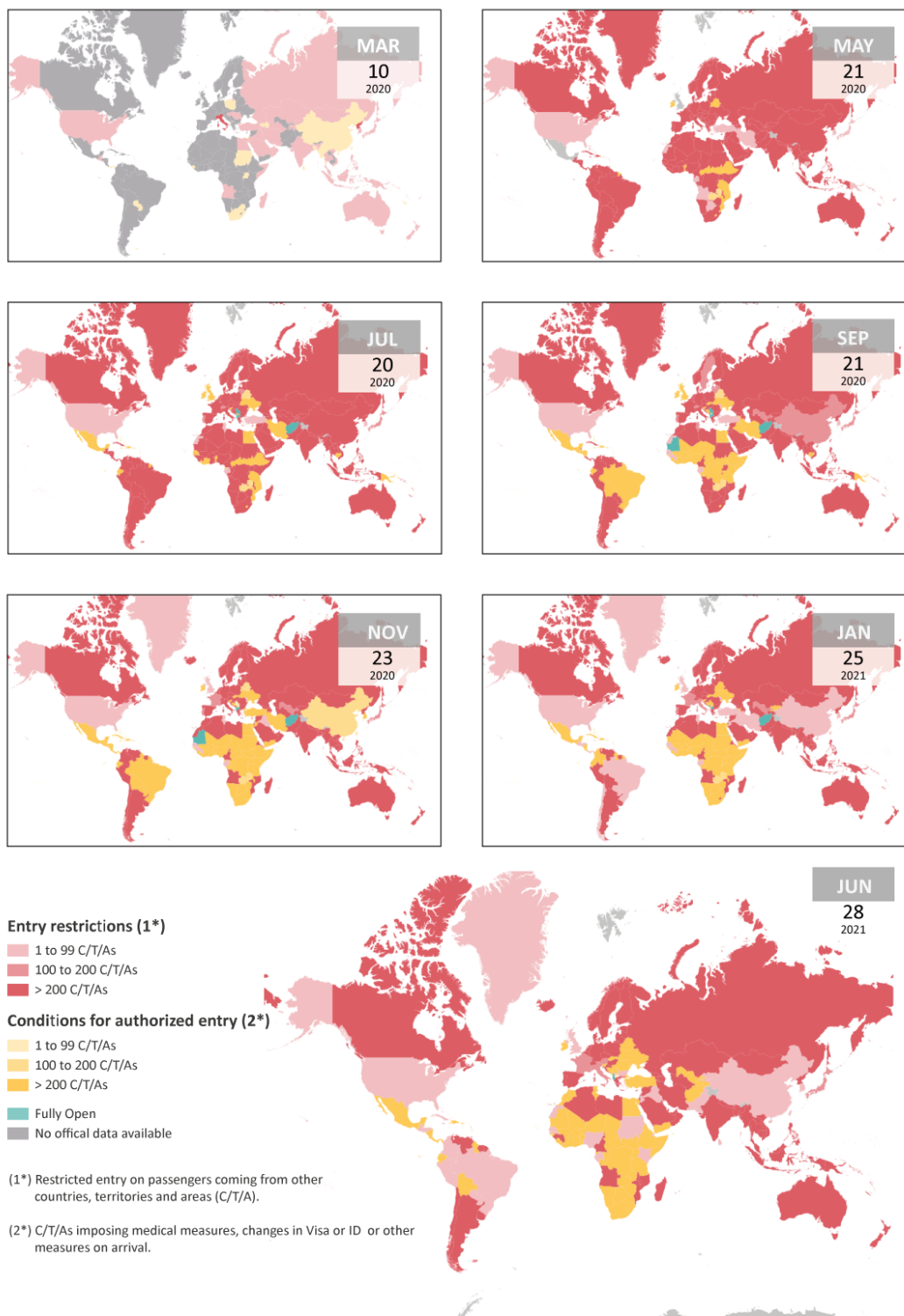
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

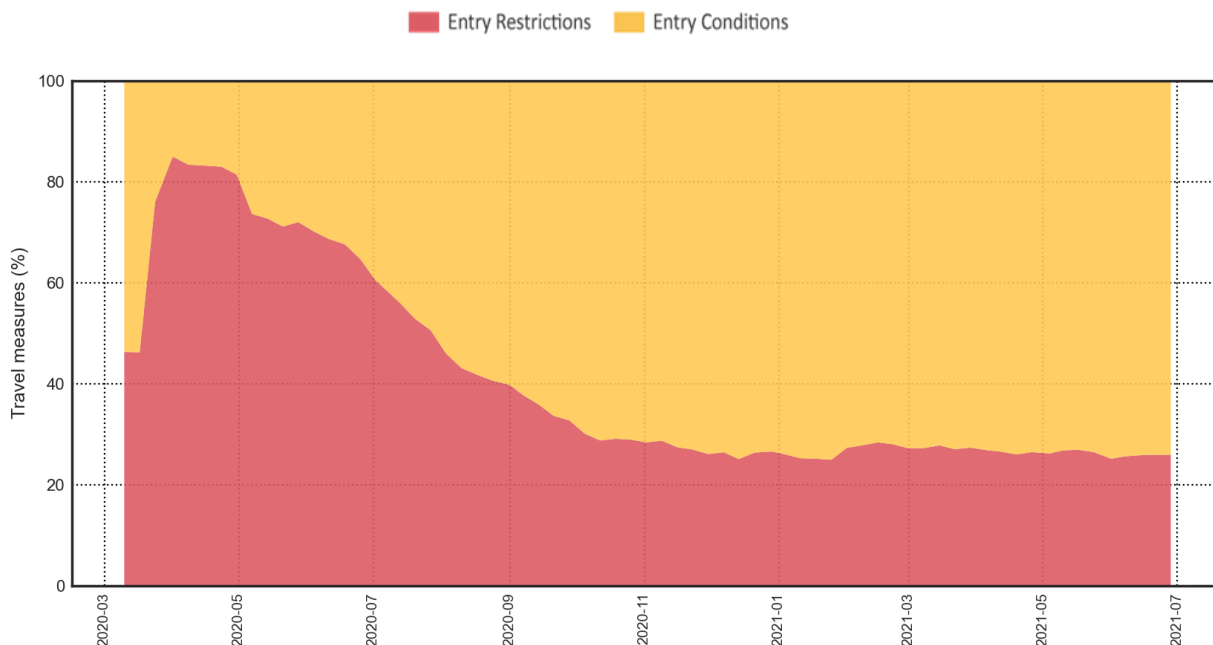
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 28th 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.



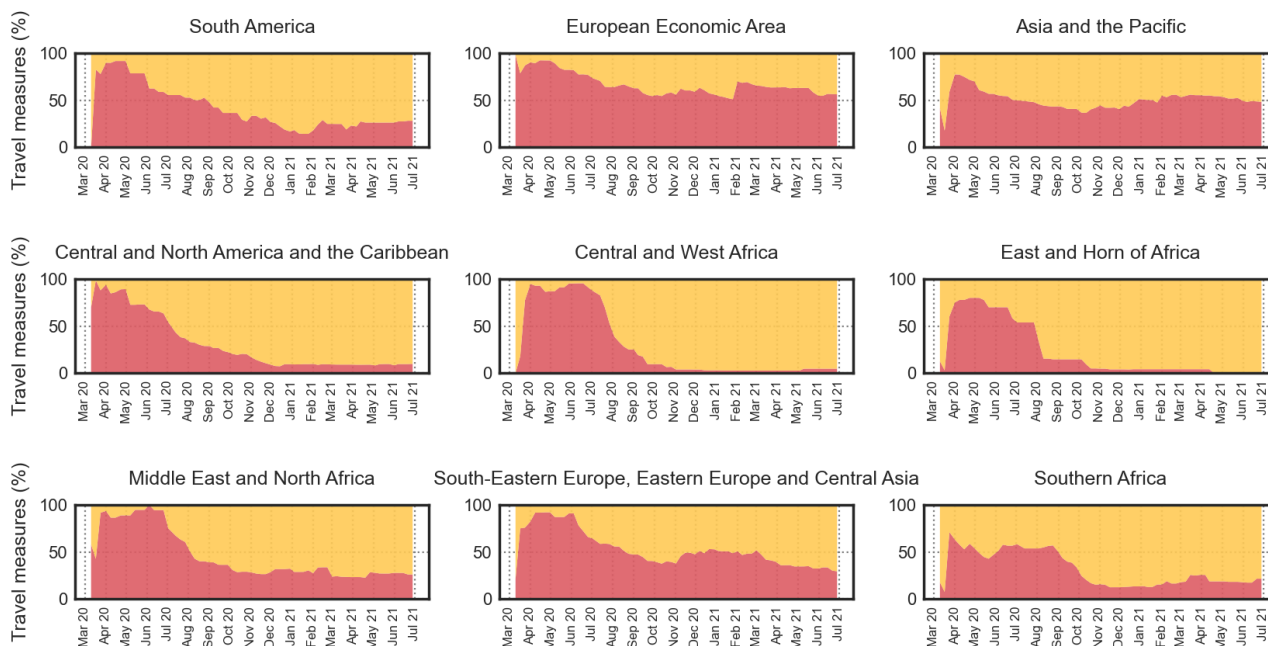
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 28th June 2021.

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, IOM regions of *Europe Economic Area* and *Asia and the Pacific* have seen a less significant shift from restrictions to conditions, with restrictions representing over 50 per cent of the total travel related measures. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

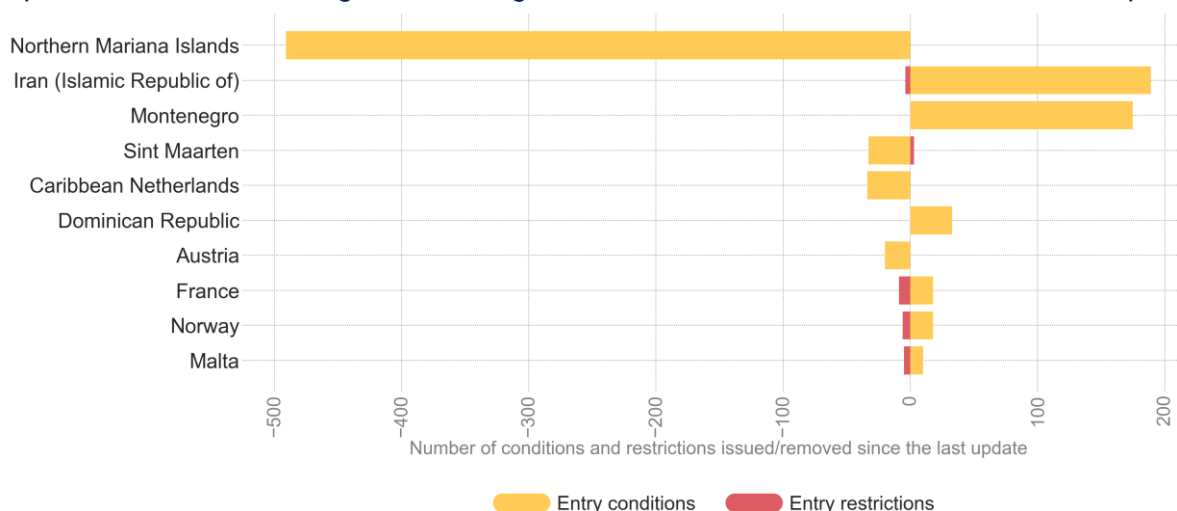
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 21st June and 28th June 2021, 13 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 4 of them made minor changes. While 5 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 7 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 7 and/or 2 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 28th June 2021, a total of 76 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 21st and 28th June 2021, three C/T/A issued new conditions for authorized entry.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- Spain issued new measures requiring all tourists arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Mallorca, Ibiza and the Balearic Islands to provide proof of vaccination or a negative COVID-19 test result.⁴
- Portugal issued new measures on tourists arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who must either show proof of fully vaccination or a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival. Failure to meet these conditions for authorized entry will result in 14 days of mandatory quarantine.⁵
- Italy issued new conditions for authorized entry on passengers who have been in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They are subject to 5-day self-isolation and mandatory test at the end of self-isolation.
- On 23rd June 2021, Austria lifted the flight suspension on flights arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- From 30th June 2021, passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that are not fully vaccinated are required to quarantine for 14 days upon entry to Malta.⁶

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 28th June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/28/britons-will-need-negative-covid-test-or-both-jabs-to-travel-to-balearics>

⁵ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/live/2021/jun/28/coronavirus-south-africa-tightens-restrictions-italy-mask-free-from-today>

⁶ <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/green-list-to-be-expanded-to-include-mallorca-menorca-and-ibiza-lhzdgd8fx>

- Denmark lifted the conditions for authorized entry for travellers specifically arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Previously, passengers arriving from United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and entering or transiting through Denmark needed to provide 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 had to be in Danish, English, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish or Swedish. However, passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must now comply with general COVID-19 related measures.
- Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China has issued a new passenger ban on travellers from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in effect from 1st July 2021.⁷

COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India⁸

The total number of COVID-19 cases in India has exceeded 30 million with 395, 751 deaths and a daily increase of 50,040 new COVID-19 [cases](#) as reported on 27th June 2021 by the World Health Organization. However, concerns over the delta variant have resulted in extensions of existing travel restrictions or measures. Even so, since the last DTM Update on 21st June 2021, no new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 28th June 2021, a total of 72 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Austria lifted the flight suspension on flights from India.
- Peru extended the passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days until 11th July 2021.
- Canada extended the ban on all flights from India until 21st July 2021.⁹

Key Highlights

- The United Arab Emirates issued new passenger bans on travellers who in the last 14 days have been in Liberia, Namibia, or Sierra Leone. However, exceptions were issued for nationals of United Arab Emirates and their first-degree family members, passengers with a diplomatic or an official passport traveling on duty and passengers with a golden visa¹⁰ or a silver visa issued by United Arab Emirates. These exempt passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before arrival. The test result must be issued by an approved laboratory. Additionally, the existing suspension of flights from Nigeria and South Africa have been extended from 18th June 2021 to until 2nd July 2021.
- The Islamic Republic of Iran lifted the passenger ban on Czechia, France Iraq, Ireland and Pakistan and simultaneously issued a ban on passengers from Nepal, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. Italy extended the passenger ban until 31st July 2021 for passengers having been in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in the last 14 days.
- As of 21st June 2021, Peru has extended the passenger ban for passengers who in the past 14 days have been in Brazil and South Africa until 11th July 2021.
- Sint Maarten issued a passenger ban on travellers from Trinidad and Tobago, Nepal and Costa Rica.
- Germany announced a ban on travellers from Portugal and the Russian Federation in effect from 29th June 2021.¹¹
- Austria lifted the flight suspension on flights from Brazil and South Africa as of 23rd June 2021. Additionally, authorities also lifted the ban on passengers arriving from Albania, Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Japan, Macao, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, North Macedonia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam. Upon entry, these passengers must have either a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; or take a test within 24 hours after arrival; or have a COVID-19 recovery certificate; or have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac at

⁷ <https://news.sky.com/story/covid-19-hong-kong-to-ban-all-british-travellers-after-adding-uk-to-extremely-high-risk-list-12343896>

⁸ This was last updated on 28th June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

⁹ <https://www.cbcnews.com/2021/06/canadas-travel-ban-from-india-extended-0618392.html#gs.4gb7w6>

¹⁰ Golden and silver visas are two types of residence permits in the United Arab Emirates

¹¹ <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/news/starting-from-tuesday-germany-bans-travel-from-portugal-russia-over-covid-delta-variant/>

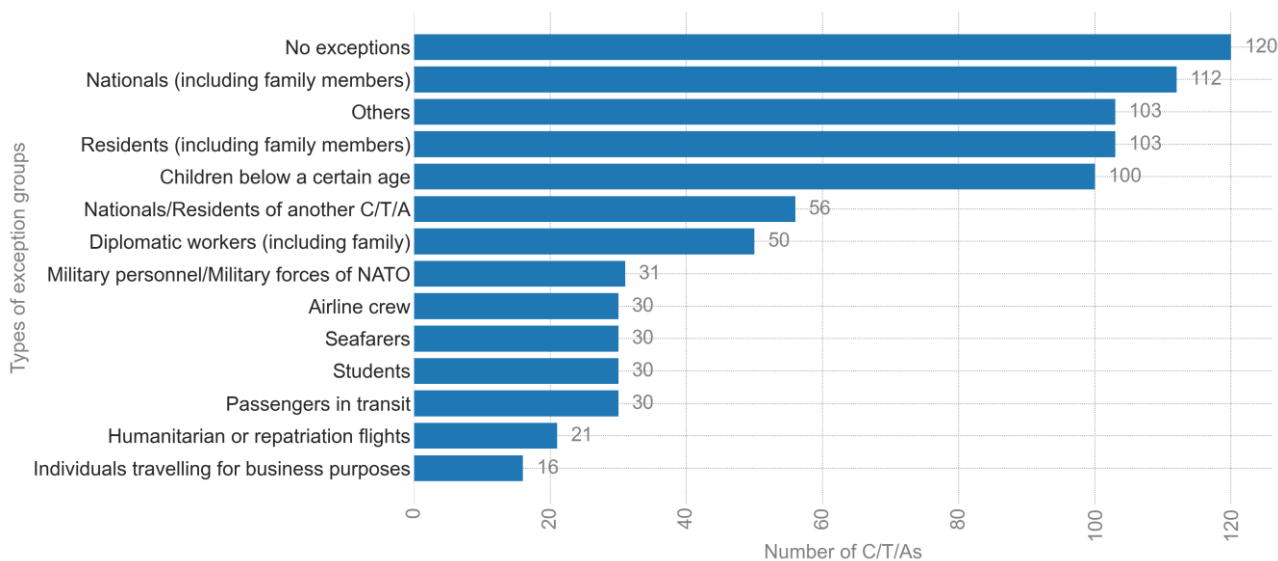
least 22 days and at most 3 months before arrival; or the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac at most 9 months ago while also having received the second dose; or the Janssen vaccine at least 22 days and at most 9 months before arrival; or the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac vaccine at most 9 months before arrival if they tested positive at least 21 days before vaccination).

- France lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Kosovo¹², Montenegro, North Macedonia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Vanuatu.
- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 3rd July 2021, Sweden until 30th August 2021 and by Argentina until further notice.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Italy on passengers who have been in Gibraltar. They are subject to 5-day self-isolation and mandatory testing at the end of self-isolation. Sint Maarten requires all passengers to undergo medical screening upon arrival.
- Denmark increased the validity period of COVID-19 test results from 48 to 72 hours. Meanwhile, Czechia modified COVID-19 antigen requirements to permit certificates issued 72 hours, rather than 48 hours, prior to embarkation. Denmark added United States of America, Lebanon, Serbia, Albania, North Macedonia, Singapore, Thailand and Rwanda to the list of C/T/As where vaccine certificates are allowed. Such passengers are exempt from the COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- Passengers arriving to Panama without a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are subject to 14 days of mandatory quarantine.
- Conditions for authorized entry for airline crew were issued by Dominican Republic. Airline crew arriving from Australia, Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Monaco, Senegal, South Africa, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland without a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least three weeks before arrival, are subject to quarantine during their stay.
- Czechia removed the COVID-19 test requirement for Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco and Slovakia. Further still, passengers from Albania, Canary Islands, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, Macao, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Malta, North Macedonia, Serbia and United States of America were removed from the COVID-19 PCR test requirement. In addition, Czechia removed conditions for authorized entry for specific C/T/As. Passengers arriving from Australia, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand no longer need to provide a COVID-19 PCR test prior to arrival.
- South Africa adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers can now complete the Traveller Health Questionnaire upon arrival. Morocco also issued changes to conditions for authorized entry. Passengers providing a vaccination certificate instead of a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result now must show that they have been fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival.
- Croatia changed conditions for authorized entry. Passengers entering Croatia no longer need to complete a passenger locator form upon arrival. However, they still need to complete and present a "Enter Croatia Form" upon arrival. Unlike the passenger locator form which requires passengers to inform Croatian authorities on where they will be residing while in Croatia, the "Enter Croatia Form" only requires details on when passengers will be entering and leaving the country.
- Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China specified the type of COVID-19 test accepted for the medical certificate requirement. Acceptable tests include LAMP, NAAT, PCR, RNA, RT-LAMP and RT-PCR.
- Northern Mariana Islands removed Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing requirements for all passengers. All passengers are still required to complete an online declaration form and subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Likewise, French Guiana removed the measure requiring passengers entering French Guiana to present a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 molecular test result.

¹² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

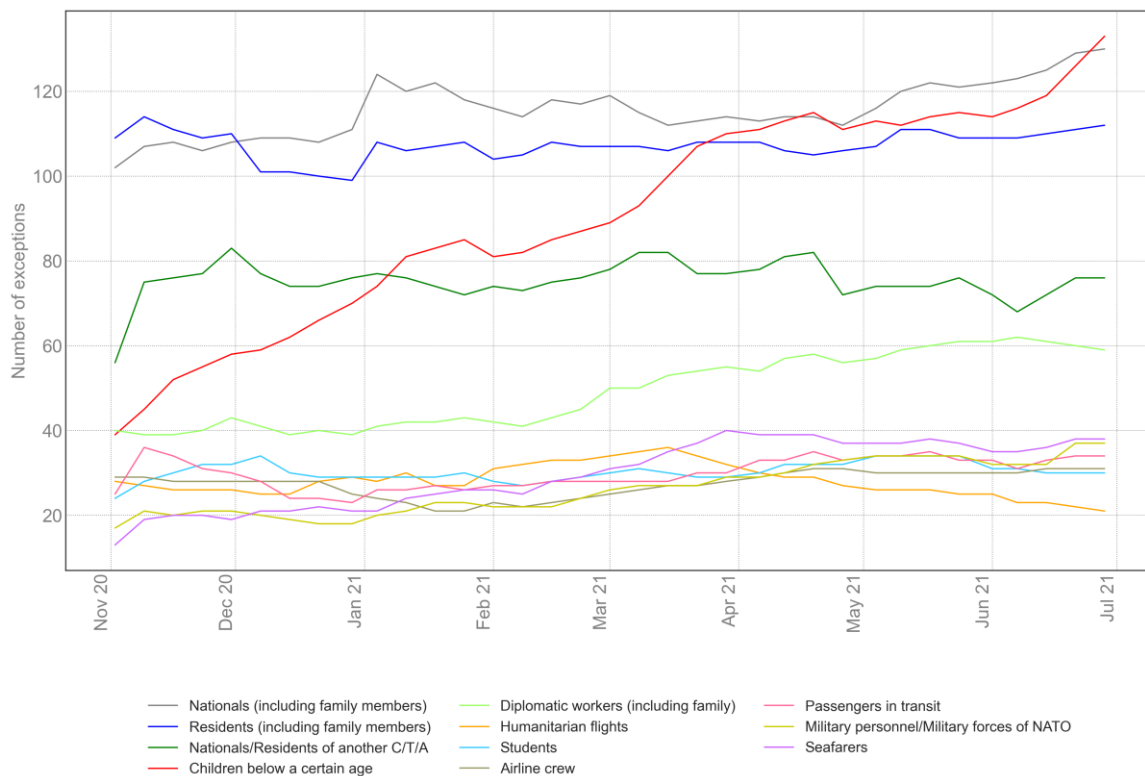
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception¹³



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 100 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 enter¹⁴



¹³ '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.

¹⁴ 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.

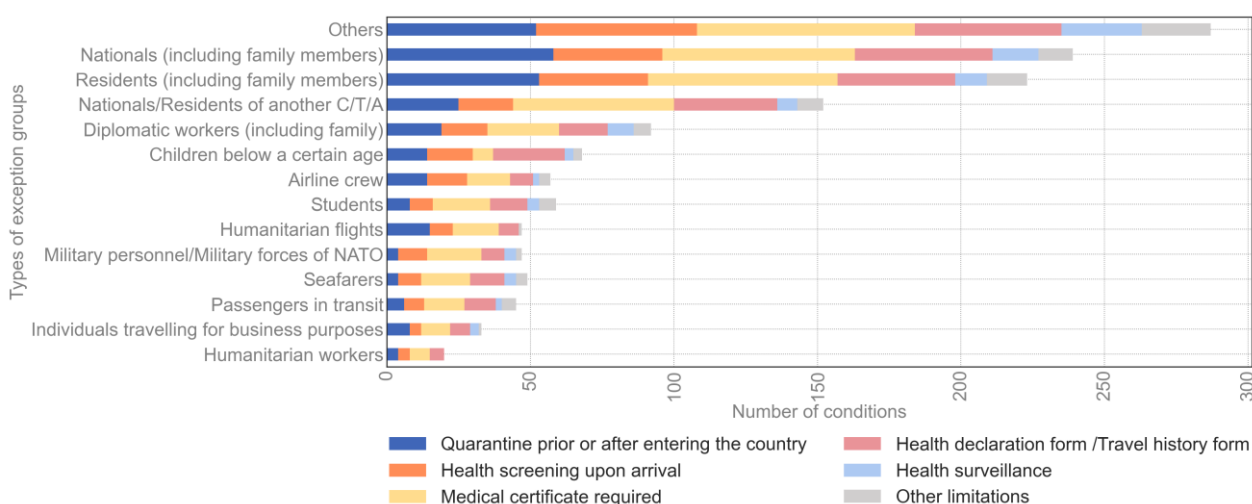
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 21st June, a total of 956 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), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (17), Sweden (15), Lebanon (14), Belgium (14), Montenegro (14), Finland (13), Norway (13) and Switzerland (12).
- Between 21st June and 28th June 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 23 new exceptions, while 4 countries, territories or areas removed 7 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 1,599 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, China (36), Indonesia (36), the Netherlands (33), India (32), Curaçao (32) and Norway (31).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 428 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 300 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Sweden issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, Macao, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, North Macedonia, Serbia and United States of America who will be exempt from the passenger ban. Likewise, Denmark issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, United States of America and Lebanon. Poland issued the same for residents of the United States of America. Spain issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Serbia and United States of America.
- Cyprus issued an exception for passengers arriving from North Macedonia and Albania who are exempt from the passenger ban. Iceland also issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, Macao, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, North Macedonia, Serbia and United States of America. Belgium issued the same exception for passengers arriving from the same C/T/As as Iceland so long as they arrive from these locations. Czechia issued the same for family members of nationals of Czechia; nationals of Albania, Czechia, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Serbia and United States of America; passengers with a passport from Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, Macao, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; and passengers with a residence permit issued by the aforementioned CTAs.
- Germany issued a new exception to its general passenger ban allowing conditional authorized entry to passengers that are either fully vaccinated with a certificate showing that they received AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before departure, or with a first dose and a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 6 months before the first vaccine dose. However, this exception does not apply to passengers arriving from Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe, who are still barred from entry.
- Norway issued three new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Finland (Helsinki/Usimaa and Pajjat-Hame hospital districts are not included in the exceptions), Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Poland or Romania. Second, passengers arriving from Denmark or Sweden with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated are also exempt. Third, passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 6 months before arrival are also exempt from the passenger ban.
- New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued by Hungary on passengers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by Kazakhstan. Similarly, Estonia issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued at least 14 days before arrival.
- Malta added Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Republic of the People's Republic of China and Israel from the list of C/T/As exempt from the passenger ban. Malta removed the Faroe Islands from this list.
- Previously issued exceptions to the passenger ban were removed by Singapore for passengers with a valid letter of Approval for SafeTravel Pass Application under the Connect@Singapore Scheme.
- Czechia issued exceptions for conditions for authorized entry. Passengers arriving from certain countries are exempt from the Passenger Locator Form. This includes Albania, Austria, Balearic Islands, Bulgaria, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Madeira, Republic of North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Slovakia and United States of America. Czechia also removed exceptions to the Passenger Locator Form requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate as well as for passengers with a residence permit or D visa issued by Czechia. Additionally, changes to exceptions to the PCR testing requirements were made by Czechia for passengers from Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia or Zimbabwe were modified to remove Australia, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand and added Lebanon. Finally, Czechia removed the exception for spouses of and children under 21 of nationals of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, the Holy See and any European Economic Area (EEA) Member State residing in Czechia.
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued new exceptions to quarantine requirements for nationals and residents of Saudi Arabia with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose at least 14 days before

arrival, or with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 6 months before arrival. Exceptions to the quarantine requirement also include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech.

- Qatar issued exceptions to its quarantine requirement for passengers with vaccination certificates, as well as if they are nationals or residents of Qatar or have obtained a visa before departure. Passengers are exempt from hotel quarantine if they are nationals or residents of Qatar or nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or United Arab Emirates.
- New exceptions for the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to provide a medical certificate with a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result were issued by the Netherlands for passengers arriving from Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China and Croatia. Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba were removed from this list of exceptions.
- Caribbean Netherlands issued exceptions to its requirement to provide a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result before departure, exempting passengers from Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand or Holy See, from this measure. All passengers must still provide a health declaration form. Likewise, Cyprus issued new exceptions for passengers arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway and Slovakia.
- Brazil also issued exceptions for passengers with two positive COVID-19 RT-PCR tests taken at least 14 days apart and the second test at most 72 hours before departure, passengers with a negative or non-detectable COVID-19 antigen test taken after the last positive COVID-19 RT-PCR test and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate in English, Portuguese or Spanish showing that passengers are asymptomatic and fit to fly. The certificate must also show the travel date.
- Portugal issued a new exception to the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to complete an electronic "Passenger Locator Card (PLCe)" form for passengers traveling on a direct flight to Azores or Madeira.
- Japan issued a new exception to the requirement that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test result for passengers who are younger than 6 years old. Czechia also changed exceptions to conditions for entry for children. Previously, children younger than 5 years old were exempt and now children younger than 6 years old are exempt.
- Exceptions for fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued by Sint Maarten. These passengers are exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 test result prior to departure. Passengers arriving to Kyrgyzstan with a vaccine certificate do not need to provide a COVID-19 negative test PCR certificate to enter. Guam issued exceptions to its quarantine and medical screening requirements for passengers with the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) vaccine. Dominican Republic issued exceptions for passengers who have spent time in the past 14 days in Australia, Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Monaco, Senegal, South Africa, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least three weeks before arrival. These passengers are exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Czechia issued exceptions to the PCR or antigen testing requirement for EEA nationals with a COVID-19 vaccine certificate issued by EEA member states, passengers with a vaccine certificate issued by Czechia, EEA nationals with a residence permit issued by Czechia and passengers with a vaccine certificate issued by non-EEA countries.
- Montenegro issued new exceptions to quarantine and testing requirements (before arrival) for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Hungary and their accompanying minors younger than 18 years old; passengers who have only been in Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Norway and Switzerland are also exempt.
- Norway issued an exception for passengers arriving from Denmark or Sweden with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated, such passengers are exempt from providing a COVID-19 test result to enter.
- Egypt issued exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V, at least 14 days

before departure. These passengers are exempt from presenting a printed negative COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result. Fully vaccinated passengers arriving from Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela or Viet Nam are also exempt from subjecting to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival.