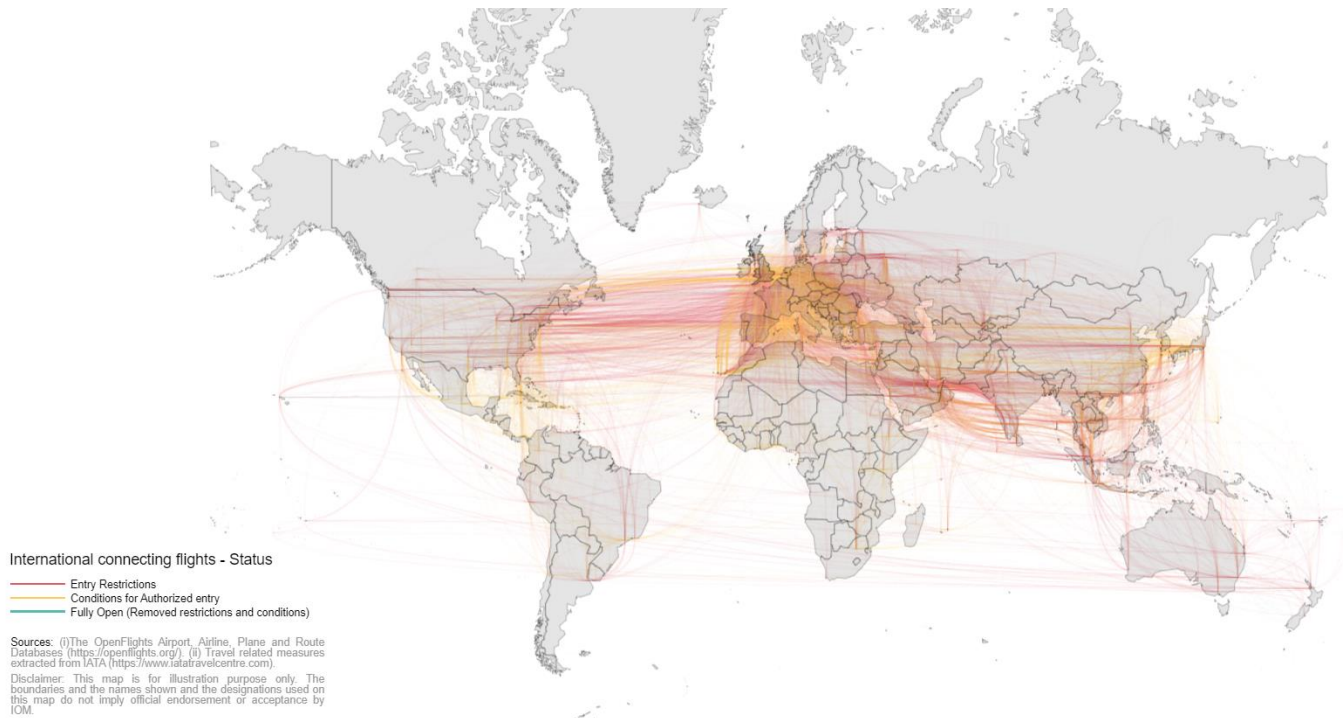


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## Key Definitions



**Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.



**Conditions for authorized entry:** These are partial restrictions in the form of specific requirements upon which entry is incumbent. These conditions include medical measures, new requirements on visa/travel documents or other specific requirements for entry. Partial restrictions may be applicable to all passengers or exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.



**No Restriction:** This refers to the removal of COVID-19 related international air travel restrictions that were issued after 10th March 2020 on IATA's website



**Exceptions:** Refers to specific individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized entry may also apply to specific exception groups to enable their mobility.

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

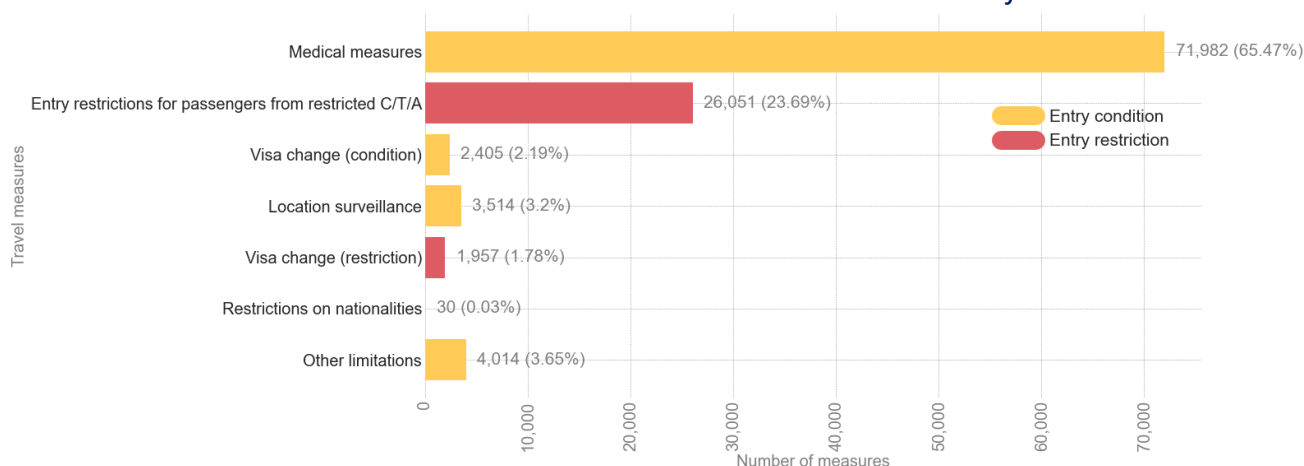
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities to confirm political correctness while producing a timely update. This analysis does not aim to provide exact information on travel requirements. For specific and updated travel information, kindly refer to respective Consular Authorities of the destination country. International Air Transport Association (IATA) and relevant airline companies may be a valid alternative to explore. Corrections are very welcomed and should be submitted to DTM COVID-19 [dtmccovid19@iom.int](mailto:dtmccovid19@iom.int) to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

## Overview

The global pandemic has had a steady impact on migration and global mobility in terms of COVID-19 related air travel restrictions. As of 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, more than 183 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.9 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 2.9 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,953 travel related measures as of 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, indicating a slight increase (0.8%) from 109,062 travel related measures issued on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021. Of these, 28,038 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,915 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight decrease of almost one per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of one per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 9 per cent in other limitations such as travel requirements or applying for permission prior to travel, and an increase of one per cent in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of almost one per cent in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 200 countries, territories or areas have issued 965 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 28<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 15 new exceptions whilst 4 countries, territories or areas removed 6 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 5<sup>th</sup> July 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.

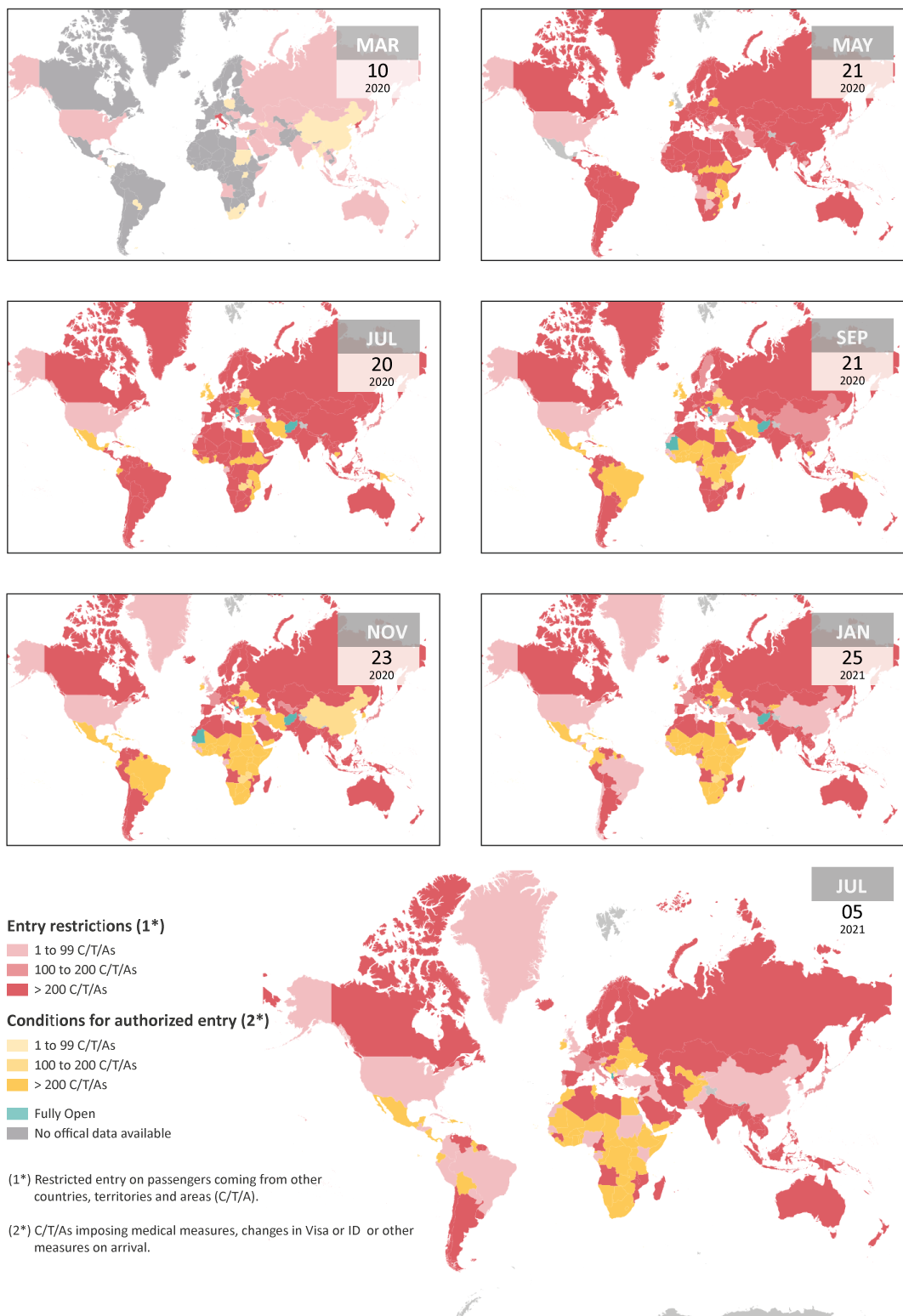
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

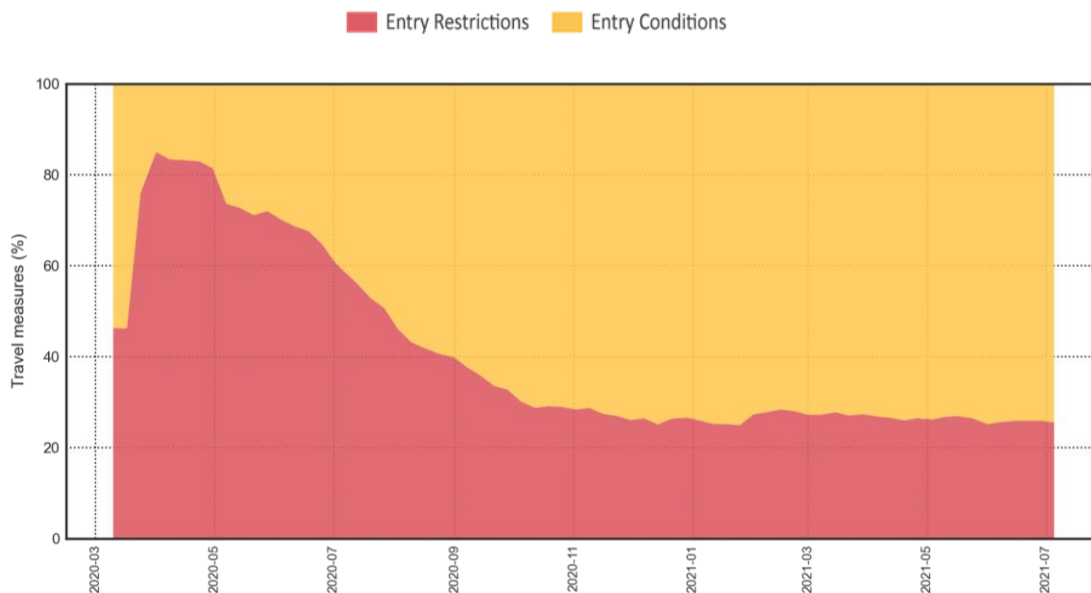
## ■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



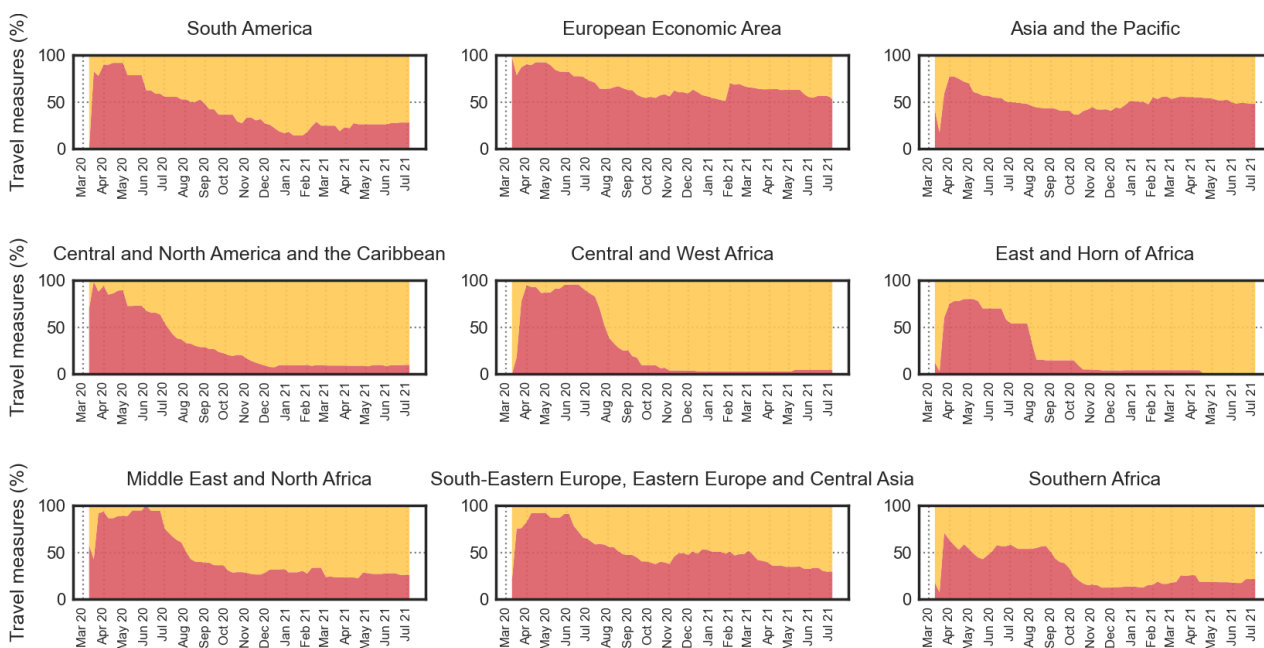
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 5<sup>th</sup> July 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 5<sup>th</sup> July 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 in the last reporting period. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

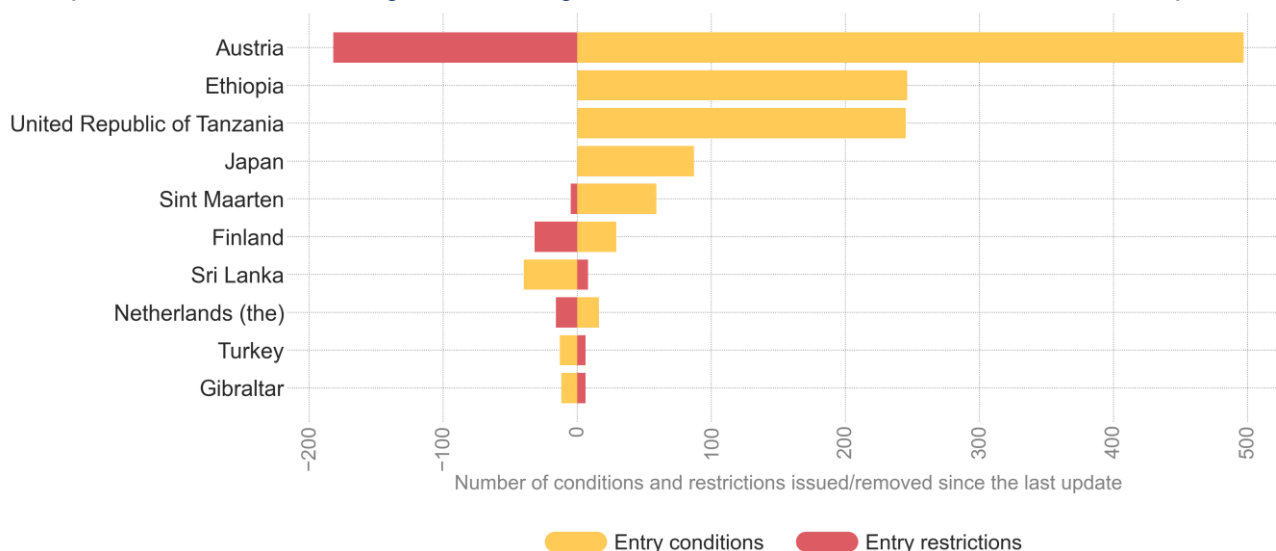
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 28<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, 20 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 10 of them made minor changes. While 7 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 8 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 11 and/or 7 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

### Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update<sup>2</sup>



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

With Brexit in effect as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's status in relation to the European Union Member States has changed. This has also had a subsequent effect in terms of COVID-19 related travel measures. In parallel, reports of the new strain of the COVID-19 virus in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have led to various impacts on migrants as C/T/As responded with new measures to mitigate and prevent the spread of the new strain. As of 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, a total of 75 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 28<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, only three C/T/A issued new conditions for authorized entry.

#### Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland added new C/T/As to the passenger ban. This includes Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Haiti, Mongolia, Tunisia and Uganda. Authorities also added an exception for the flight suspension on Ethiopia, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates for flights arriving at the South Arrival and Immigration Hall of Birmingham (BHX) or the Terminal 3 of Heathrow (LHR).
- Islamic Republic of Iran lifted flight suspensions on flights arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Portugal removed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the list of C/T/As that are exempt from the passenger ban.
- The Russian Federation suspended all flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

The total number of COVID-19 [cases](#) in India has exceeded 30 million with 402,005 deaths and a daily increase of 44,111 new COVID-19 cases (decrease of 5%) as reported on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2021 by the World Health Organization. However, concerns

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

<sup>3</sup> This was last updated on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

<sup>4</sup> This was last updated on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

over the delta variant have resulted in extensions of existing travel restrictions or measures. Even so, since the last DTM Update on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021, no new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, a total of 72 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Peru extended the flight suspension with India until 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021.
- Sudan extended the passenger ban on travellers arriving from or who have transited through India in the past 14 days from 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021 to 14<sup>th</sup> July 2021. Authorities also issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Sudan arriving from India. They must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival, are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival and are subject to quarantine for 14 days.
- Turkey issued a flight suspension on all flights arriving from India, indefinitely.
- Jamaica extended the passenger ban on travellers who have been in India in the last 14 days and the ongoing flight suspension until 10<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

## Key Highlights

- Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa until 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021.
- Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 21 days have been in or transited through Indonesia for more than 2 hours.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2021, Sri Lanka issued a temporary passenger ban until 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021. Passengers are not allowed to enter if in the past 14 days they have been in or transited through Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia or Zimbabwe.
- Gibraltar issued a new passenger ban on travellers who in the past 10 days they have been in: Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Mongolia, Haiti, Tunisia and Uganda.
- On 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Turkey suspended flights with Bangladesh, Brazil, Nepal, South Africa and Sri Lanka.
- Jamaica extended its suspension of flights from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago until 10<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Authorities also extended the passenger ban for those who entered Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru or Trinidad and Tobago in the past 14 days until 10<sup>th</sup> August 2021.
- Finland extended its passenger ban until 11<sup>th</sup> July 2021. However, passengers arriving from Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, recovery certificate or first dose of the vaccine and previous positive test result are now exempt from the passenger ban.
- As of 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021, flights from Pakistan to Canada are no longer suspended. COVID-19 tests issued in Pakistan are now accepted by Canada.
- Bulgaria lifted its passenger ban on passengers arriving from Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.
- Austria issued an entry ban for passengers who have been, in the last 10 days, in the following countries: Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe. Exempt from this entry ban are the following passengers: nationals and residents of Austria, European Union/European Economic Area countries and Switzerland and members of their household; residents of Monaco, San Marino, Andorra and Vatican City (Holy See) and members of their household; passengers with a diplomatic passport or working in consulates and members of their household; employees of international organisations and members of their household; passengers with a confirmation of the application pursuant to Art. 18 Para. 1 of the Agreement on the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union; passengers pursuing studies in Austria; individuals travelling for business purposes; passengers travelling to meet their

partners. For entry, these passengers must complete a Pre-Travel Clearance form, provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test issued within 72 hours prior to arrival and quarantine for 10 days.

- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 8<sup>th</sup> July 2021, Argentina until 9<sup>th</sup> July 2021, Portugal until 11<sup>th</sup> July 2021, Mauritius and Chile until 14<sup>th</sup> July 2021, by Croatia until 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021, by Spain and Marshall Islands until 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021 and Luxembourg until 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021.
- Existing passenger bans on select C/T/As were extended by Philippines until 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021 for passengers who have spent time in the past 14 days in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or United Arab Emirates, they are not allowed to enter.
- Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on passengers arriving from Argentina, Belize, Bhutan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mongolia, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Seychelles, Tunisia and Uruguay.
- Thailand issued a passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan.
- Malta lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from Belgium, Puerto Rico, Slovenia, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and within certain states in United States of America. Malta added a passenger ban on passengers arriving from Gibraltar and some other states in the United States of America.
- Previously issued flight suspensions on all flights were extended by Myanmar and India until 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021 and by Turkmenistan until 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021.
- Japan issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers with an Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card (OIAC) or Paralympic Identity and Accreditation Card (PIAC) (including cards in Pre-Valid Card (PVC) format). They must present a QR code from the app OCHA2 before departure and upon arrival. However, passengers with a "Prior Consent Form" to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) or the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan (MEXT); passengers with a Written Pledge are exempt.
- Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China issued new conditions for authorized entry on all passengers arriving from C/T/As other than Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Peru or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Passengers who arrive from these countries are required to present a confirmed booking of a quarantine facility or hotel, quarantine for 14 days, and are subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival and at the end of quarantine period. All other passengers are subject only to the quarantine requirement.
- New visa options were issued by Ethiopia allowing conditional authorized entry. These options were for passengers with e-visas issued before 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021 if the passenger resides in a country without an Ethiopian embassy or consulate; for residents of Ethiopia with an expired residence permit; for passengers with a valid ID card issued to foreign nationals of Ethiopian origin who can obtain a visa on arrival at Addis Ababa airport; for children traveling with parents of Ethiopian origin who can obtain a visa on arrival at Addis Ababa airport; and for passengers with a foreign passport stating Ethiopia as place of birth who can obtain a visa on arrival at Addis Ababa airport.
- Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made by Denmark. Previously, all passengers entering or transiting through Denmark were required to present a negative COVID-19 PCR test result at most 72 hours prior to arrival. Now, this only applies to passengers from Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (only regions of Bedford, Blackburn with Darwen, Bolton and Rossendale), Zambia or Zimbabwe. The test result must be in Danish, English, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish or Swedish.
- Conditions for authorized entry for airline crew were issued by Israel. Airline crew are now subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival; however, airline crew with a negative PCR test taken at most seven days before arrival are exempt. United Arab Emirates issued measures for airline crew members without a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result of a test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; they are subject to quarantine until their next flight.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Sint Maarten for passengers arriving from Canada or the United States of America. Passengers must present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal swab, taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten or a negative COVID-19 antigen test, based on a

nasopharyngeal swab, taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. This does not apply to passengers younger than 10 years old.

- Passengers entering or transiting through United Arab Emirates from Afghanistan or Indonesia must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates. Passengers younger than 12 and passengers with a disability are exempt.
- Kosovo<sup>5</sup> issued a new condition for authorized entry for residents of Kosovo<sup>6</sup> arriving from Brazil, India or South Africa; they must now have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
- Azerbaijan issued conditions for authorized entry for residents of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates; they must now present a vaccination certificate or a recovery certificate to enter.
- Romania modified its condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to present a completed passenger locator form upon arrival. Passengers arriving from Cabo Verde, Sri Lanka and the United States Virgin Island no longer need to present a completed passenger locator form on arrival. Passengers arriving from Argentina, Cuba, Cyprus, Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Russian Federation, the British Virgin Islands and Zambia are now required to present a completed passenger locator form.
- French Polynesia adjusted its condition for authorized entry. Passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Previously, French Polynesia required a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- New Zealand extended its condition of authorized entry requiring passengers to have a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test at most 72 hours before departure from the Australian state of Victoria to all of Australia.
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lifted the ban on all exception groups who have been or transited in the past 14 days in Viet Nam or United Arab Emirates. These exempt groups include domestic workers of nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates; residents of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates; and passengers with entry, work or residence visas issued by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Portugal issued new conditions for authorized entry. In addition to either presenting a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test result taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point or presenting a negative COVID-19 NAAT, PCR or RT-PCR test result taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point, passengers can now opt for presenting an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they were fully vaccinated or have recovered from COVID-19.
- Sweden issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from European Union (EU) Member States or Switzerland. Such passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test, either an antigen, LAMP, PCR and TMA test, taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days after the positive COVID-19 NAAT test result; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they have received one dose at least 14 days before arrival.
- Czechia clarified its condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from the Azores Islands in Portugal, they are subject to COVID-19 testing prior to entry. In addition, United Republic of Tanzania's placement on the blacklist includes Zanzibar and Pemba.
- New testing requirements were issued by United Republic of Tanzania. Passengers arriving from Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, United States of America, Uganda or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival at their own expense. Likewise, Uganda issued a new condition for authorized entry requiring all passengers to present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. This does not apply to passengers younger than 3 years.
- Sweden accepted the validity of Swedish-issued expired passports if they are accompanied by a valid national ID card or another valid form of identification document.

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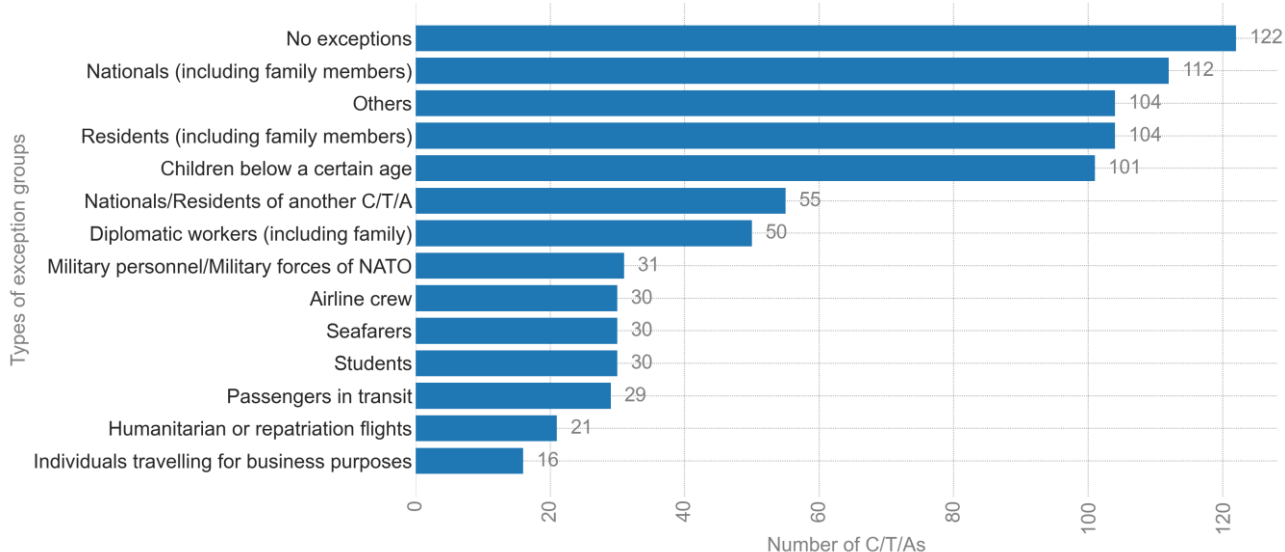
<sup>5</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>6</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



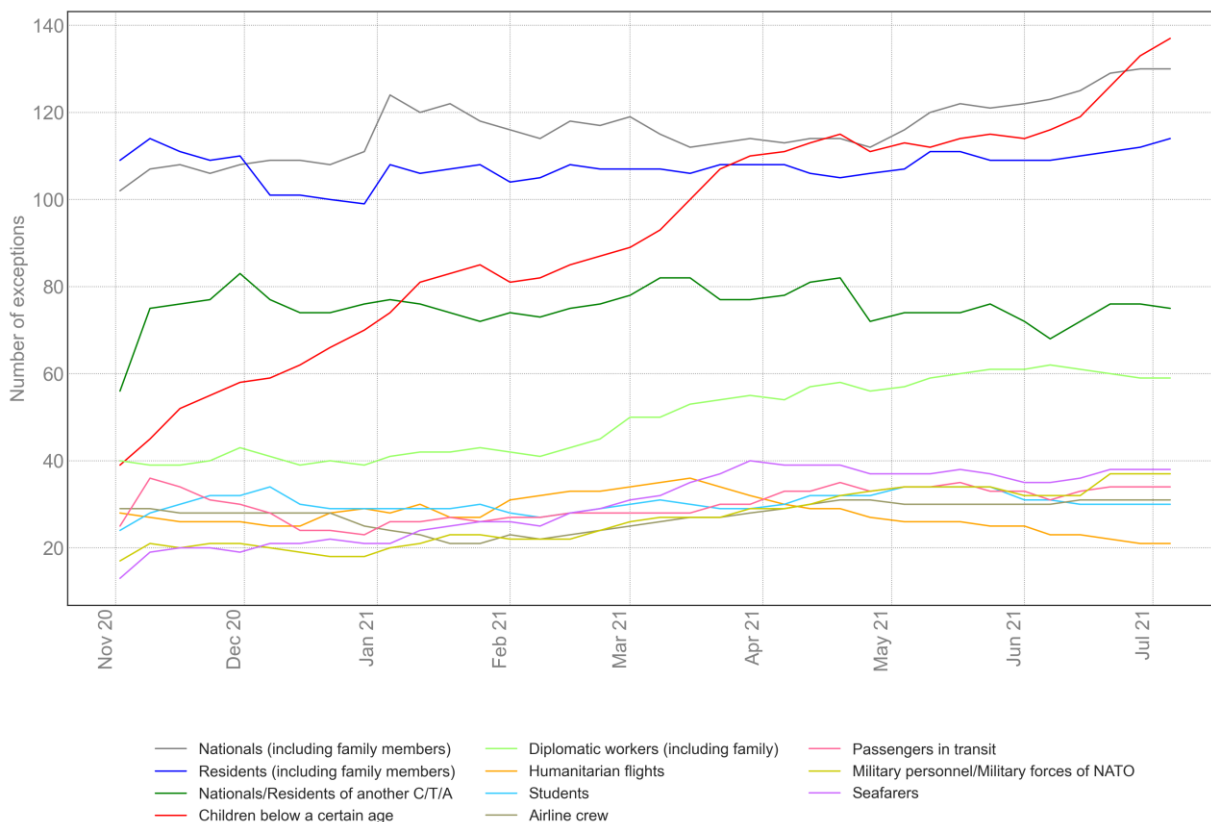
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>7</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (112) and for Residents (104) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 101 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions. Moreover, since 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020, there was a sharp increase in the number of exceptions for children below a certain age.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter<sup>8</sup>



<sup>7</sup> 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

<sup>8</sup> The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.

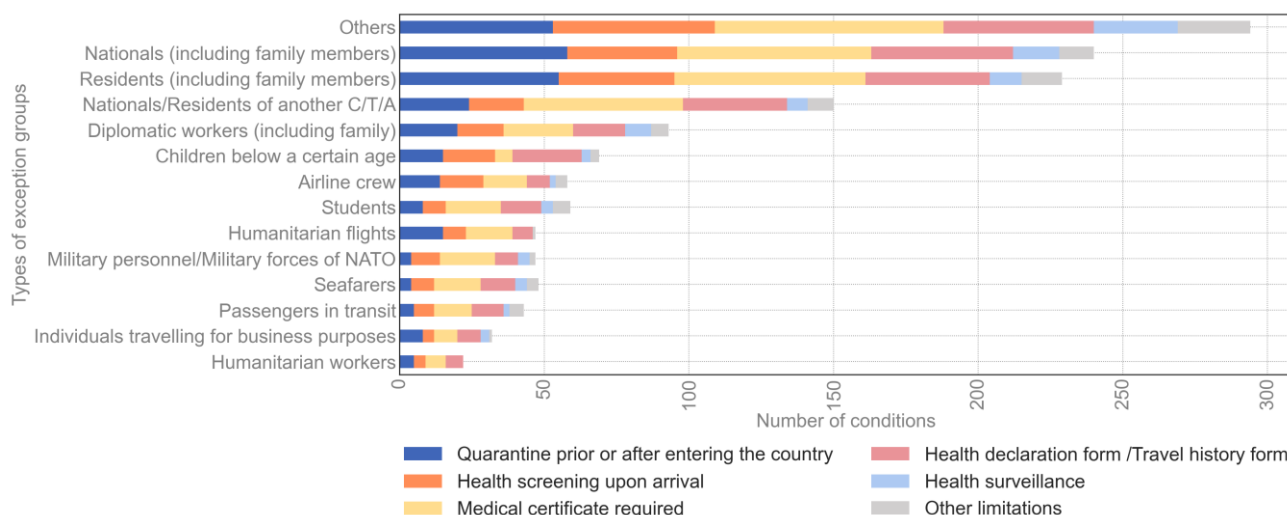
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 5<sup>th</sup> July, a total of 965 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 200 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (17), Sweden (15), Austria (14), Belgium (14), Montenegro (14), Lebanon (14), Finland (13) and Norway (13).
- Between 28<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 15 new exceptions, while 4 countries, territories or areas removed 6 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 1,606 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 (35), Curaçao (32), Canada (32) and India (32).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 423 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 307 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Nepal issued new exceptions to the ongoing flight suspension for flights arriving from Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lifted all exceptions for any travellers who have been in or transited through Afghanistan in the last 14 days which means passengers are now banned.
- The Russian Federation removed an exception to the passenger ban for passengers traveling with an UEFA 2021 FAN ID card issued on paper or electronically, or passengers with a "Local Organization Structure UEFA Euro 2021 (LOS)" confirmation letter.
- Sweden issued new exceptions for the condition that passengers arriving from European Union (EU) Member States or Switzerland must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before arrival, a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days after the positive COVID-19 NAAT test result, or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they have received one dose at least 14 days before arrival. Exceptions to this condition of authorized entry include nationals and residents of Sweden; passengers who have transited through Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway; and passengers younger than 18 years.
- Luxembourg issued exceptions 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, Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Serbia and the United States of America, they are now exempt from the entry ban. These passengers, however, must present a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result to enter.
- Greece added Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, Kosovo<sup>9</sup> and Republic of Moldova to the list of C/T/As whose nationals and residents that are exempt from the passenger ban.
- Azerbaijan issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Hungary and residents of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates.
- The Netherlands issued exceptions to the passenger ban for specific C/T/As. These exceptions include passengers arriving from Albania, Aruba, Australia, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Curaçao, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Thailand, United States of America or Holy See.
- The Netherlands also issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Vaccines that are accepted include AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac. These passengers must be arriving from a country other than Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- Oman issued exceptions for passengers with visas issued in Ghana, Guinea, Lebanon and South Africa. Finland issued exceptions 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, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Lebanon; and North Macedonia arriving in Finland. On a direct flight these countries are now exempt from the passenger ban, while residents from Rwanda were removed from this exemption. Canada added an exception to its passenger ban for passengers with an application for permanent residence and written notice issued under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.
- New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued by Portugal for passengers arriving from Albania, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, North Macedonia and Serbia. Portugal also added an exception, for passengers with an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they were fully vaccinated or have recovered from COVID-19, for the condition that 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

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<sup>9</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

arrival. This exception for passengers with an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) was also added for the condition that passengers traveling on a direct flight to Madeira without a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result of a test taken at most 72 hours before departure are subject to an RT-PCR test upon arrival and quarantine of 14 days. In addition, Portugal issued new exceptions to the condition that passengers could be subject to quarantine for 14 days for passengers with an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they were fully vaccinated or have recovered from COVID-19; and for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. Thailand also issued new exceptions to the quarantine requirement for passengers traveling to Phuket with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.

- Thailand issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers traveling to Phuket (HKT) if, in the past 21 days, they have only been in, and arrived from over 60 specific C/T/As. These passengers must also have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covidshield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac).
- Brunei Darussalam issued exceptions for nationals and permanent residents requiring passengers to provide proof of payment for required PCR test upon arrival.
- Bermuda issued exceptions to the Travel Authorization Form requirement and to the COVID-19 test requirement for residents of Bermuda.
- Belgium issued exceptions to its requirement that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point for passengers arriving from Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. Switzerland was removed from this list of exceptions and passengers arriving from Switzerland must still provide a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Cyprus issued similar exceptions for passengers arriving from Estonia, Croatia, France, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Switzerland as well nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from North Macedonia and Albania. However, nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland are no longer exempt from this condition.
- Passengers younger than 3 years old do not need a negative COVID-19 test result to enter Singapore. Previously, this exception was for children under 6 years old. United Republic of Tanzania issued an exception for children under 5 years old, who are exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Bermuda issued exceptions to the Travel Authorization Form requirement as well as to the COVID-19 test prior to arrival requirement for children below the age of 2. Austria changed the maximum age of children who are exempt from all entry conditions from 10 years to 12 years old.
- Tunisia removed exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they are fully vaccinated and passengers travelling as part of an organised all-inclusive tour, who are no longer exempt from having to provide a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test issued at most 72 hours before arrival. Likewise, Egypt removed exceptions for fully vaccinated passengers. 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, that are fully vaccinated are no longer exempt from subjecting to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival.
- Iceland issued exceptions to its existing passenger ban allowing conditional authorized entry to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- Finland added an exception to the negative COVID-19 test requirement for passengers with a vaccine certificate, recovery certificate or the first dose of a vaccine and previous positive COVID-19 test.
- Austria issued an exception from the quarantine requirement for vaccinated and recovered passengers as well as passengers arriving from 'low risk' C/T/As including Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Liechtenstein, Greece, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of

China, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Czechia, Hungary, Holy See, United States of America, Viet Nam and Cyprus.