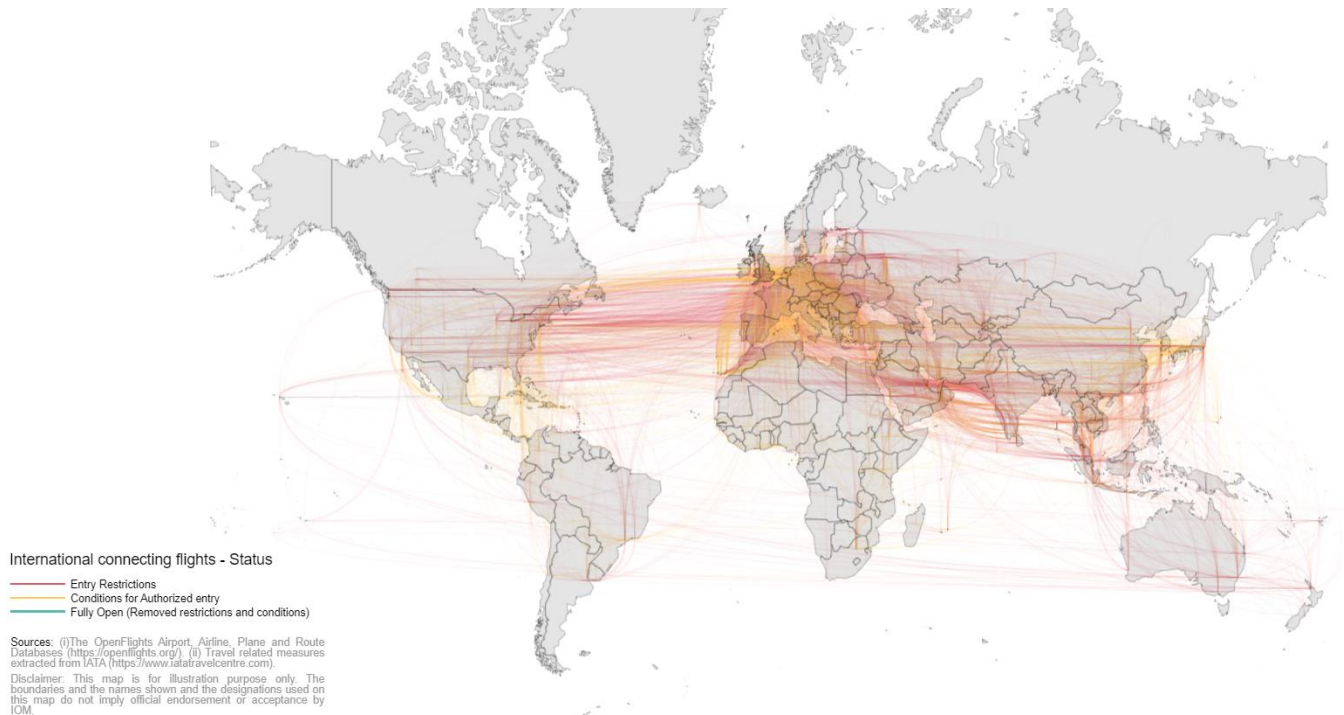


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 19th July 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](#).

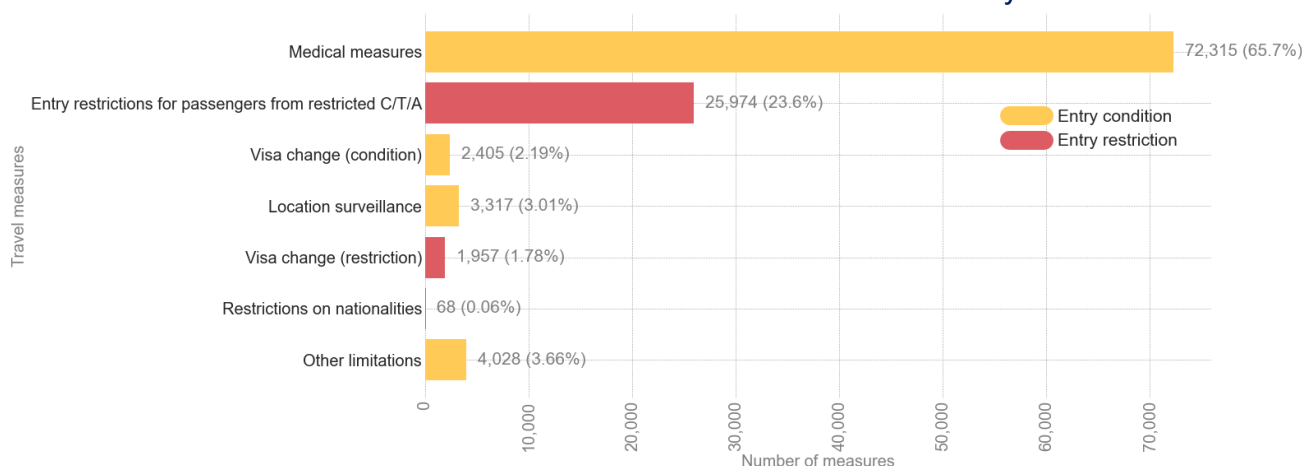
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact migration and global mobility as new air travel restrictions continue to be issued. As of 19th July 2021, more than 189 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 3.4 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 18th July 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 110,064 travel related measures as of 19th July 2021, indicating only a slight increase (0.1%) from 109,956 travel related measures issued on 12th July 2021. Of these, 27,999 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,065 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight decrease (0.32%) in entry restrictions and a slight increase (0.24%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 2 per cent increase location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities and almost no change in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was an increase of 10 per cent in restrictions on specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 199 countries, territories or areas have issued 975 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 12th and 19th July 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 14 new exceptions whilst 11 countries, territories or areas removed 19 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 12th 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 66 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

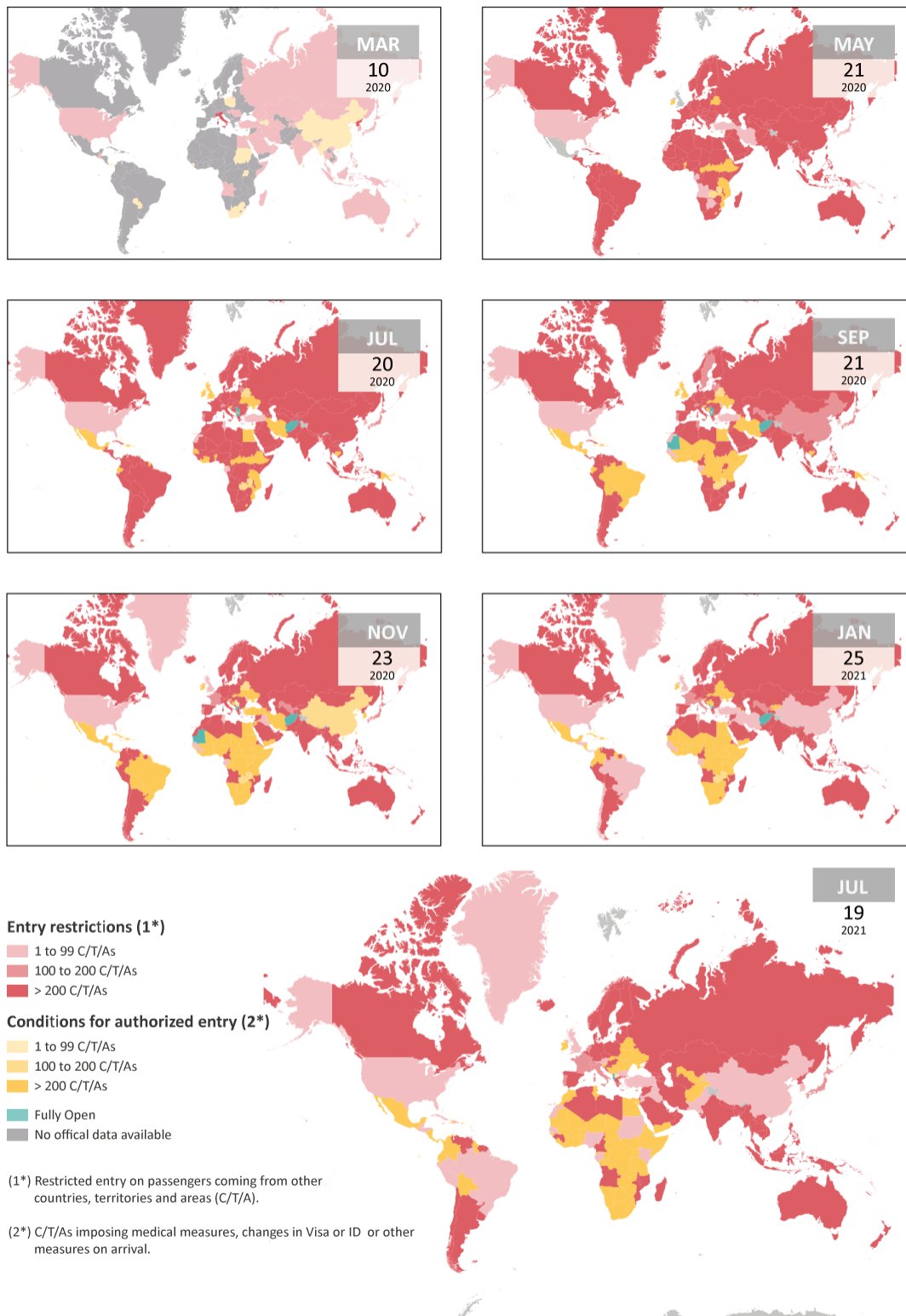
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

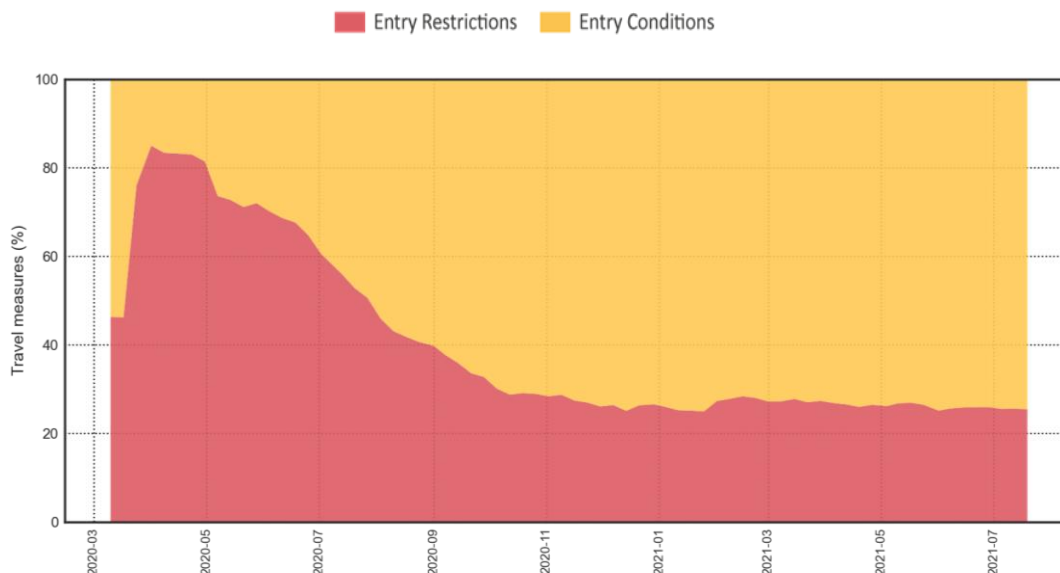
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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



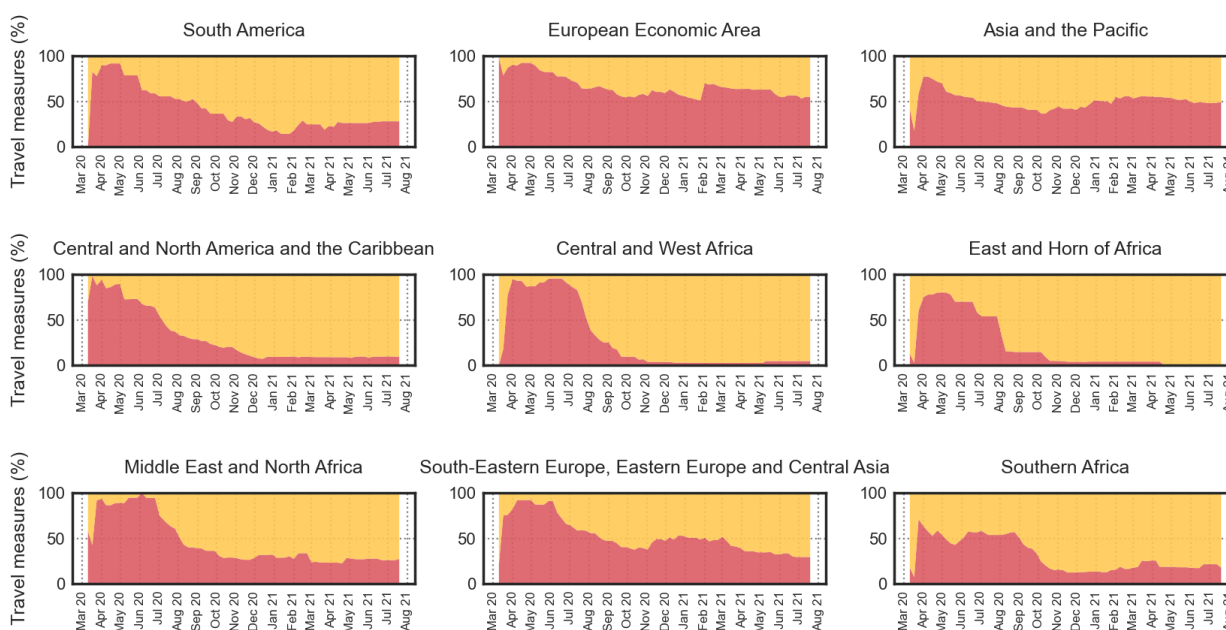
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 19th July 2021.

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 19th 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.

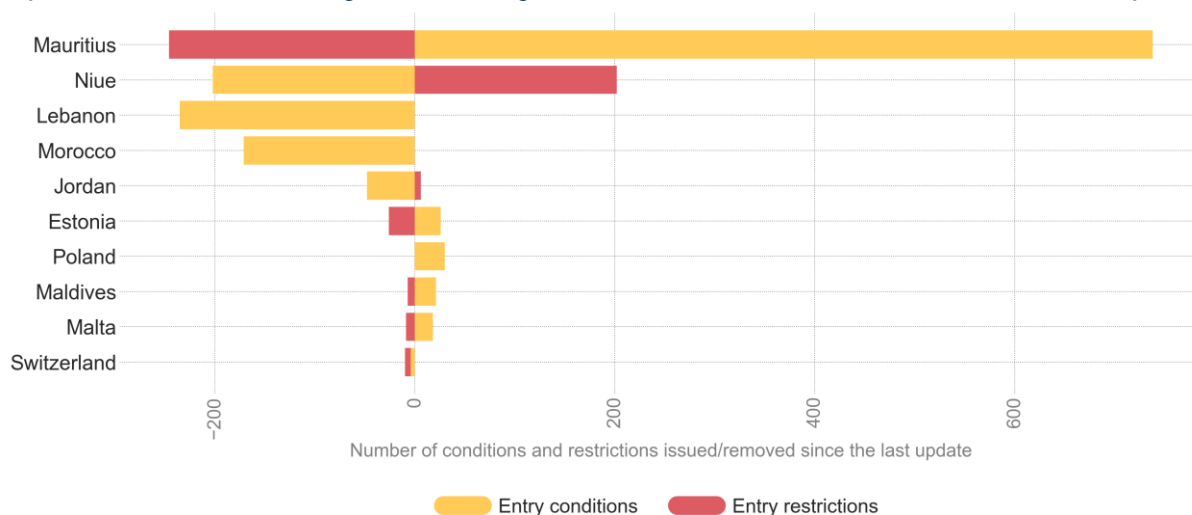
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 12th July and 19th July 2021, 26 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 17 of them made minor changes. While 8 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 9 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 15 and/or 4 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update²



COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India³

The total number of COVID-19 [cases](#) in India has exceeded 31 million with 414,108 deaths and a daily increase of 38,164 new COVID-19 cases (decrease of 8%) as reported on 19th July 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 12th July 2021, one new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 19th July 2021, a total of 79 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Kenya removed its flight suspension on India. However, the ban on passengers arriving from India and transiting through India, remains.
- Sudan extended the existing passenger ban until 13th August 2021 for passengers, who in the past 14 days, have arrived from or transited through India.
- Peru extended the ongoing passenger ban on India until 8th August 2021 and the flight suspension until 31st July 2021.
- Luxembourg issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers who in the past 14 days have been in India. They are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival until 14th September 2021. Only children younger than 12 years old are exempt from this measure.
- Togo issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India who are subject to quarantine for 10 days at their own expense.
- Serbia issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India. These passengers must present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 48 hours prior to arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccine certificate; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate. Additionally, passengers from India are required to quarantine for 7 days and take a COVID-19 RT-PCR test on their first and seventh day after arrival. They must also present a Foreign Surveillance Registration confirmation form and sign a Statement of Consent to quarantine. Nationals of Serbia are exempt from this requirement.

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 19th July 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

Key Highlights

- On 12th July 2021, Bulgaria issued a temporary passenger ban on travellers arriving from Kyrgyzstan, Panama, Suriname, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan until 31st July.
- Jordan issued a ban on passengers who in the past 14 days have been in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan or Sri Lanka until 31st July 2021. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through Cuba, Indonesia, Myanmar or Sierra Leone in the past 10 days; they are not allowed to enter. Belize issued a passenger ban on passengers arriving from Bangladesh or India; these passengers are no longer allowed to enter.
- United Arab Emirates extended the flight suspension for all flights from Nigeria and South Africa until 30th July 2021.
- Mauritius lifted its passenger ban on all passengers.
- Colombia lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from India.
- Belgium removed the ban on passengers transiting from a non-Schengen Member State to another Schengen Member State.
- On 15th July 2021, the Maldives lifted the ban on travellers who have been in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka in the last 14 days.
- Argentina lifted the flight suspension on Turkey.
- Russian Federation lifted the flight suspension on flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Switzerland lifted the entry ban for passengers arriving from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro and Qatar.
- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 22nd July 2021, by Chile until 25th July, by Portugal until 25th July 2021, by Croatia until 31st July 2021, by Argentina until 6th August 2021, by Peru until 8th August 2021 and by Malta until 31st August 2021.
- Peru extended the ongoing flight suspension and passenger ban on Brazil and South Africa. The passenger ban was extended until 8th August 2021 for passengers, excluding nationals and residents of Peru, and the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa was also extended until 31st July 2021.
- Turkey issued a new transit ban for all passengers are not allowed to transit through Adana Airport (ADA).
- Argentina extended the flights suspension on flights from Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, India, 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, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These flight suspensions were extended until 6th August 2021.
- The Bahamas issued an end date to for the passenger ban on passengers arriving from or who have transited through Haiti. Authorities issued an end date of 13th August 2021.
- Passengers entering Poland must now complete an electronic Passenger Locator Form prior to boarding.
- Belgium issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers with a "C" visa issued by another Schengen Member State traveling to stay in Belgium. These passengers must present a travel history form upon entry. More specifically, they must have an Essential Travel Certificate issued by Belgium. In addition, passengers with a "C" visa issued by another Schengen Member State, traveling through Belgium to the country which issued the visa, must have a note verbal or, other proof that the country of destination will allow them to enter.

- Myanmar issued a new condition for authorized entry for all passengers, except nationals of Myanmar. Those not exempt must have approval to enter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Myanmar. Thailand issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers traveling to Na Thon (Ko Samui (USM)); they must have proof of payment for Samui Extra+ and Safety and Health Administration (SHA+) accommodation for the period of intended stay and proof of payment for COVID-19 tests in Ko Samui. Thailand also issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Thailand who are subject to quarantine for a minimum of 14 days. This does not apply when traveling to Phuket (HKT) or Na Thon (Ko Samui (USM)) with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- Togo issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Brazil, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who are subject to quarantine for 10 days at their own expense.
- Caribbean Netherlands issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers who must have either a negative COVID-19 LAMP, MPOCT, NAAT, PCR, RT-PCR or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before arrival as well as a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 LAMP, MPOCT, NAAT, PCR, RT-PCR or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before arrival as well as take a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival.
- Armenia issued conditions for authorized entry such that all passengers are now subject to medical screening upon arrival.
- Morocco issued new conditions for authorized entry for all passengers who must now complete a "sworn statement" before entering country.
- Malta added new conditions for authorized entry for passengers between the age of 5 and 11 years old; they must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. They must travel with their fully vaccinated parents/guardians. This does not apply to passengers with a special exemption issued by the Superintendent for Public Health. Malta also added conditions for authorized entry to its passenger ban exceptions. Now, nationals and residents of Malta are exempt from the ban but must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Malta; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland showing that they were fully vaccinated; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Dubai Health Authority showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Turkey showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; or a NHS Covid Certificate issued by the United Kingdom showing that they were fully vaccinated; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or effective 19th July 2021, a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in the United States of America showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- Luxembourg issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers who in the past 14 days have been in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival until 31st July 2021. Only children younger than 12 years old are exempt from this measure.
- Jordan issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers traveling to Aqaba (AQJ) who must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first dose of the vaccine at least 21 days before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The vaccination certificate must be in Arabic or English.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving who have been in or transited through Cuba, Indonesia, Myanmar or Sierra Leone in the past 10 days. These passengers must have a quarantine package for 11 nights and arrive at Birmingham (BHX), Farnborough (FAB), Gatwick (LGW), Heathrow (LHR) or London City (LCY). The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Bulgaria, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Croatia or Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; they are subject to a COVID-19 test on the second day after arrival at their own expense. Thailand added passengers from Japan, Uzbekistan and Mongolia to its list of C/T/As who must present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test upon arrival or have a vaccination certificate indicating that they were vaccinated 14 days prior to travel to Phuket or Na Thon (Ko Samui (USM)).
- Belarus issued a condition for authorized entry for all passengers, except nationals and residents, who must have health insurance to cover the costs of COVID-19 related expenses.

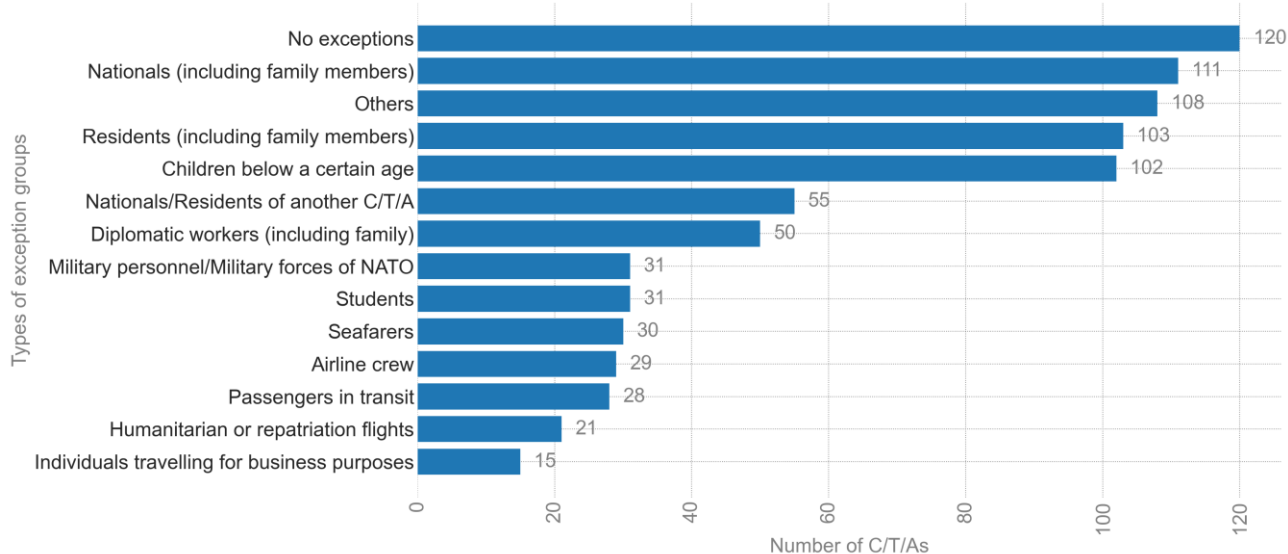
- Niue issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers with an exemption issued by the Chief Immigration Officer. These passengers must have been in New Zealand in the past 14 days, have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 4 days before departure from New-Zealand, register by sending an email and are subject to quarantine for 14 days.
- Dominican Republic issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from, or who in the past 14 days, have been in Spain, they must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival.
- New conditions for authorized entry for airline crew were issued by Sri Lanka. Airline crew of a foreign airline must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in English.
- Mauritius added conditions for authorized entry for all passengers; they must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 7 days or at least 5 days before departure from the last embarkation point and a confirmed accommodation reservation booked online. Passengers are also subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival and are subject to quarantine for 14 days. Singapore issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers who have been in Indonesia in the past 21 days; they must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure.
- Thailand issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Thailand travelling to Phuket (HKT) or Na Thon (Ko Samui (USM)) under the Phuket or the Samui Plus Sandbox; they must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in English.
- Ecuador issued conditional entry for passengers arriving from India to Ecuador; they must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Italy issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving in Sicily who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Malta, Portugal or Spain; they are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Likewise, passengers arriving in Pescara (PSR), Italy from Malta, Spain or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival and self-isolation until the test result is ready.
- Sudan extended the date of effect for condition for authorized entry requiring passengers arriving from Egypt or Ethiopia to have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival and a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival to 13th August. Republic of Korea clarified its condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point by specifying that passengers from Indonesia, in addition to Philippines, will have to get their test results from an approved list of laboratories. Dominican Republic modified its list of countries from which airline crew, arriving without a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival, are subject to self-isolation until their next flight. Spain was added to this list. New Zealand adjusted its condition for authorized entry for passengers who have been in Australia less than 72 hours; they do not need a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure to enter New Zealand. Romania changed the countries subject to its Passenger Locator Form requirement. Passengers from Bahrain, Guyana and Zambia no longer need to complete a Passenger Locator Form, while passengers from the Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greece, Kazakhstan, Libya, Luxembourg and the Netherlands must now complete the form.
- Viet Nam changed its COVID-19 PCR testing requirements such that passengers traveling on business must provide negative results to a COVID-19 PCR test issued no more than 3 days prior to arrival. Previously, Viet Nam permitted test results issued 3 to 5 days prior to arrival.
- Kosovo⁴ adjusted its list of C/T/As from which passengers need a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival to enter the country. Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Slovenia and Spain were added to the list, while Argentina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, French Guyana, Germany, Mongolia and Uruguay were removed.
- Grenada modified its quarantine requirement so that passengers are subject to quarantine for up to 14 days at approved Ministry of Health accommodations. Qatar changed its quarantine requirement so that passengers must now have a hotel reservation for quarantine for 5, 7 or 10 days. Previously, the reservation requirement was just for 7 days. Myanmar reduced its quarantine period down to 10 days from 14 days.

⁴ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

- Conditions for authorized entry were removed by Qatar. Passengers entering or transiting through Qatar from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka or Viet Nam no longer require a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the first embarkation point.
- Nationals of Sri Lanka no longer require a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point nor do they require a printed rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Singapore issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers who have been in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka in the past 21 days; they are subject to a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival.
- Ukraine issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India, Portugal, Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who must now take a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Additionally, nationals and residents of Ukraine who test positive for COVID-19 are subject to quarantine.

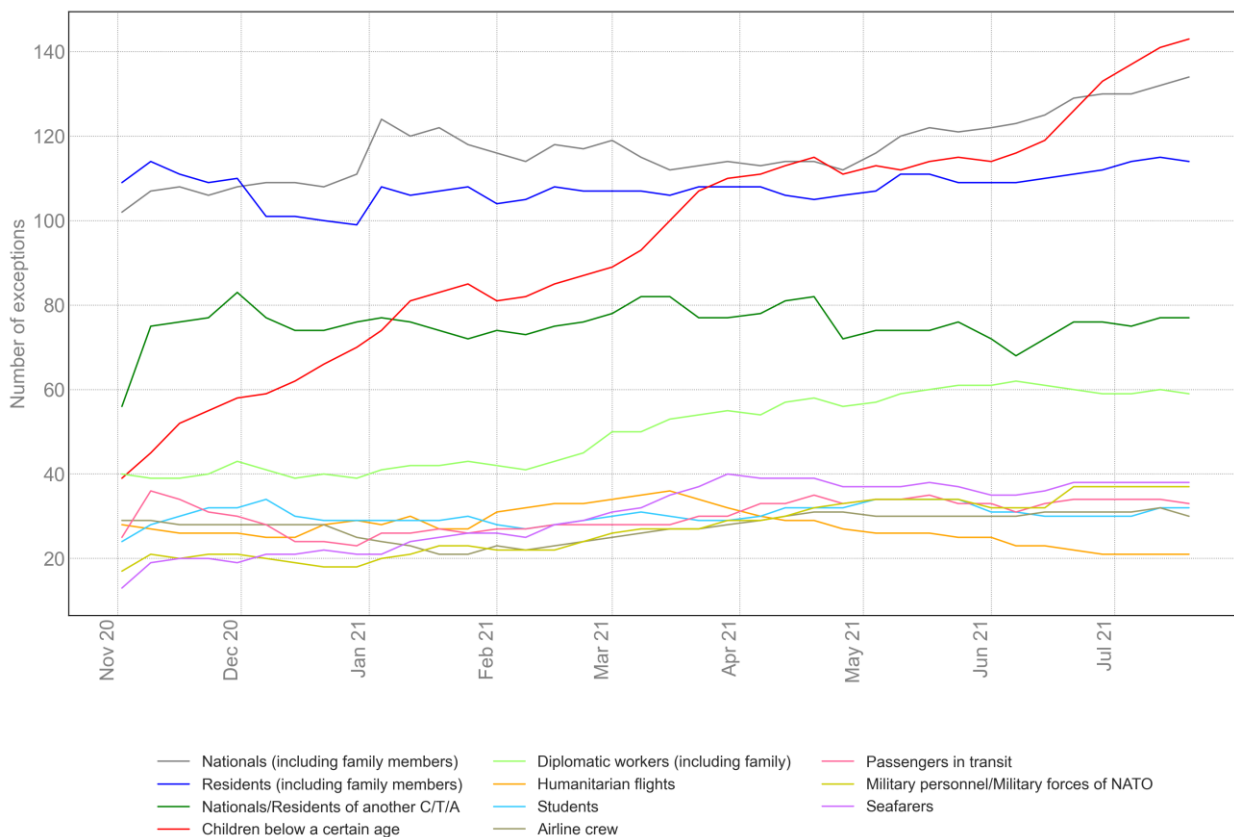
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁵



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (111) and for Residents (103) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 102 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.

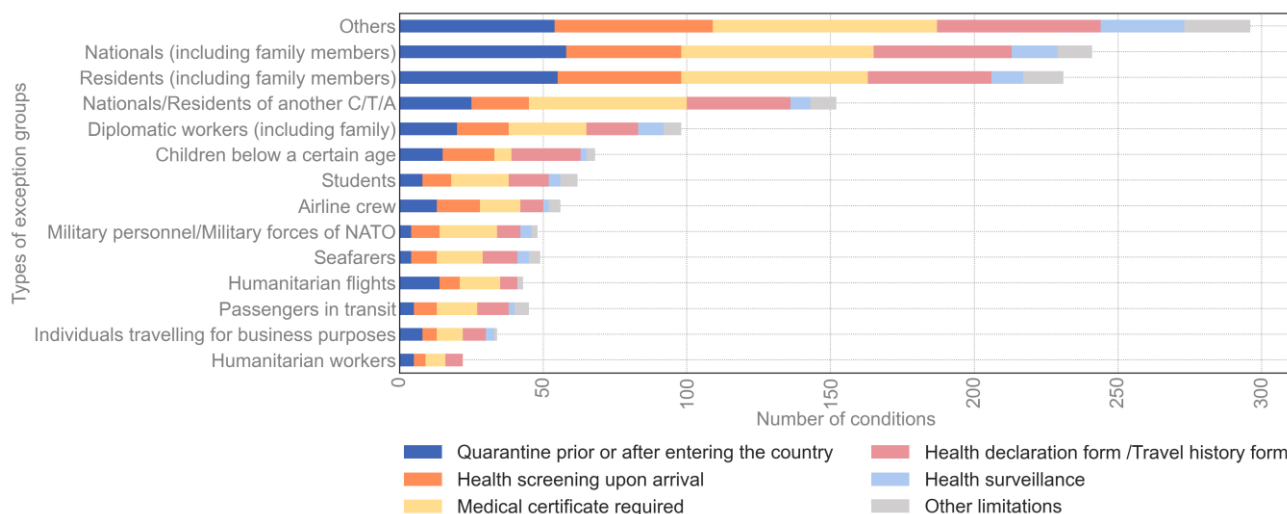
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 12th July, a total of 975 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 199 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (17), Serbia (15), Sweden (15), Belgium (15), Montenegro (14), Austria (14), Lebanon (14) and Norway (13).
- Between 12th July and 19th July 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 14 new exceptions, while 11 countries, territories or areas removed 19 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 199 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 148 have issued 1621 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), Canada (32), India (32) and Thailand (31).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 425 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 310 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Greece removed exceptions for nationals of Thailand and Rwanda.
- Guadeloupe removed exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals; residents; passengers in transit; passengers with a UN passport; personnel from international and humanitarian organizations; nationals/residents of another C/T/A; individuals travelling for business purposes; passengers with a diplomatic passport/visa; diplomats on duty stationed in the country (including family members); healthcare professionals; healthcare researchers and collaborators; technical and directive personnel and cargo operators; airline crew and students. In addition, Guadeloupe issued new exceptions to the existing flight suspension for flights from Curaçao, Dominican Republic and St Maarten.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued exceptions to its passenger ban for passengers who have been in or transited through Cuba, Indonesia, Myanmar or Sierra Leone in the past 10 days. These exceptions include nationals and residents of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and nationals of Ireland. Singapore issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers from Myanmar. Estonia issued new exceptions to its passenger ban for passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo⁷, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China and United States of America.
- Brunei Darussalam issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers travelling on business or on duty with an Entry Travel Pass letter issued by the Government of Brunei Darussalam. These exceptions apply under the condition that passengers have stayed in Singapore in the last 14 days before departure; they have a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure; and have a mobile device with the BruHealth app downloaded. Brunei Darussalam also extended the date, from 15th July to 31st July, for which the Entry Travel Pass letter issued by the Government of Brunei Darussalam is valid.
- Denmark issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kosovo⁸, Montenegro, Qatar, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in its exception list for the passenger ban. However, Rwanda and Thailand have been removed from the exception list for passenger ban. Moreover, passengers who are residents of Andorra, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Holy See, Mexico, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in their country of residence can enter Denmark unless they are arriving from of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Russian Federation, Suriname and Tunisia.
- Cyprus issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with an EU Digital COVID Certificate (EU DCC) with a positive COVID-19 PCR test taken at least 14 days and at most 180 days before departure.
- Russian Federation added exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Austria, Belgium Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, North Macedonia, Portugal and United States of America if arriving directly from these countries. In addition, Russian Federation added exceptions to its condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Russian Federation must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 3 days before arrival. These exceptions are for nationals of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan arriving from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- Malta added exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Faroe Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States), Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, Slovenia, American Samoa, US Virgin Islands and states in the United States of America (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming). In addition, Malta added exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Dubai Health Authority showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Turkey showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in the United States of America showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

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

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- United Arab Emirates has included passengers travelling to Abu Dhabi and arriving from Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Turkmenistan and the United States of America to its exception list for the passenger ban. However, passengers arriving from Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Finland, Greenland, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Uzbekistan have been removed from the exception list for the passenger ban.
- Norway changed the exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers arriving from specific regions in Italy and Portugal, passengers arriving from Luxembourg and from certain islands in Greece were all removed as exceptions. In addition, Norway modified exceptions to the passenger ban. Adult children or stepchildren, parents or stepparents of adult children or stepchildren, grandchildren or step-grandchildren, grandparents, step-grandparents, boyfriends or girlfriends of residents of Norway, if residing in Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China were added to the list of exceptions. Passengers arriving from specific regions of Italy and Portugal, passengers arriving from Luxembourg and from certain islands in Greece were all removed as exceptions.
- Qatar changed exceptions to the passenger ban to include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech or Sinopharm at least 14 days before arrival; minors younger than 18 years old and accompanied by their parents who were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before arrival and who were not arriving from a red country; and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before arrival and with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in the past 12 months in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar or United Arab Emirates. Additionally, Qatar issued exceptions for nationals and residents of Qatar to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must register with the Ehteraz app. Nationals of Morocco (and family members) and those born in Morocco are exempt from quarantine.
- Qatar also removed exceptions to the passenger ban for spouses and children of nationals of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates, as well as for domestic workers of nationals of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar or United Arab Emirates. Qatar also removed exceptions to its requirement of a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival for passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka or Viet Nam. Additionally, Qatar removed exceptions to its requirement of a quarantine hotel reservation for 5, 7 or 10 days for passengers arriving from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Iceland, India, Ireland, Japan, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand or Viet Nam; for passengers younger than 18 years old residing in Qatar traveling alone or with family members; for passengers older than 75 years old residing in Qatar and one escort; for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers with an infant younger than 2 years old; for passengers with a Diplomatic ID or an Admin card issued by Qatar; and for United States of America or NATO military personnel with a Military ID card.
- Exceptions to Qatar's quarantine hotel reservation requirement for 5, 7 or 10 days were added for nationals and residents of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar or United Arab Emirates, and their accompanying minors younger than 12 years, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before arrival or with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in the past 12 months in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar or United Arab Emirates.
- Czechia added new exceptions to the passenger ban to include nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Kosovo⁹ and Montenegro, as well as passengers with a residence permit issued by these countries if arriving directly from there. These same C/T/As were moved to the "green list" (countries with low risk of COVID-19) and no longer need to obtain a negative COVID-19 PCR test result 72 hours prior to departure. Instead, they are permitted to enter with a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test taken before or after arrival. Passengers from Cyprus and Spain were moved to the "red list" (countries with a high risk of COVID-19) and must now obtain a negative COVID-19 PCR test 72 hours prior to arrival. With respect to passengers arriving from Portugal, Czechia clarified that only those arriving from Azores and Madeira would be exempt from the COVID-19 PCR test requirement. Additionally, Czechia clarified its exception for passengers with an EU Digital COVID Certificate indicating they were fully vaccinated.
- Germany issued exceptions to the passenger ban for airline crew entering Germany from Cuba, Indonesia and Libya. Airline crew entering Germany from Maldives and Sri Lanka are no longer exempt.

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

- Estonia issued exceptions to its COVID-19 PCR or antigen test requirement for passengers arriving from Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo¹⁰, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Residents of Estonia, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and British nationals and nationals of Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland are also exempt from the COVID-19 PCR testing requirement.
- The Netherlands removed its exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a vaccination certificate from Fiji, Kuwait, Mongolia, Namibia, Oman and Tunisia.
- Iraq removed exceptions for passengers traveling to Sulaymaniyah (ISU) without a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Such passengers are now subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.
- Belgium issued new exceptions for its requirement of a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point for passengers arriving from Latvia, Finland, Portugal and Spain. Belgium also issued exceptions to its travel history form requirement and its proof that the country of destination will allow them to enter requirement. The exceptions to these two new entry conditions are for passengers with diplomatic passports traveling on duty and merchant seamen.
- Kosovo¹¹ added an exception to its COVID-19 RT-PCR test requirement for passengers with a positive COVID-19 serology antibody test taken at most 30 days before arrival.
- Hungary issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by San Marino.
- Belize issued new exceptions to its condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to a COVID-19 rapid test upon arrival at their own expense for passengers with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or passengers with a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Spain issued exceptions to its medical certificate requirement for passengers arriving from Austria, France and Latvia. Czechia, Finland and Luxembourg were removed from this exception group.
- Switzerland changed the maximum passenger age for the exemption from COVID-19 test from 12 to 16 years to 16 years. Likewise, Morocco changed the maximum passenger age for the exemption from COVID-19 test from 10 to 11 years.
- Republic of Korea issued new exceptions to its condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point to include children under 6 and nationals who are on business. Singapore issued exceptions to the condition that passengers who have been in Indonesia in the past 21 days must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure for passengers younger than 3 years old. Exceptions to the medical certificate requirement were issued by Dominican Republic for passengers younger than 7 years old.
- Jordan issued exceptions to the vaccination certificate or negative COVID-19 test requirement for passengers younger than 18 years old who are traveling with parents who have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Curaçao modified its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at

¹⁰ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

¹¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

most 24 hours before departure. Previously, children younger than 7 years old were exempt, but now children younger than 16 years old are.

- Lebanon adjusted its exceptions to the requirement that COVID-19 PCR test results are issued 96 hours before travel. All fully vaccinated passengers with a vaccination certificate with a second dose 14 days before travel are now accepted. Previously, vaccination certificates were accepted only from specific C/T/As. Likewise, passengers from Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates or Zambia with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 90 days before departure are exempt from the test requirement.
- Cyprus adjusted its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Passengers arriving from Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg are no longer exempt, but Latvia and Sweden now are. Other exceptions include nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg. However, nationals and residents of Cyprus arriving from Latvia and Sweden were removed from the list.
- Lithuania modified its exceptions to its COVID-19 testing requirement prior to arrival. The age limit for the exemption was lowered from 16 to 12 years old.
- Curaçao modified its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure for passengers arriving on direct flights from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bermuda, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Czechia, Dominica, Finland, Grenada, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Jamaica, Montserrat, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Saba, Singapore, St. Eustatius, Turks and Caicos, along with other islands.