Global Mobility Restriction Overview
Weekly Update • 26th July 2021

COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
https://migration.iom.int ● dtmcovid19@iom.int

IOM • OIM

International connecting flights - Status

— Entry Restrictions
— Conditions for Authorized entry
— Fully Open (Removed restrictions and conditions)

Sources: (i)The OpenFlights Airport, Airline, Plane and Route Databases (https://openflights.org/). (ii) Travel related measures extracted from IATA (https://www.iatatravelcentre.com).

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

■ 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 dtmcovid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

◼ Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a stable impact on migration and global mobility. As of 26th July 2021, more than 193 million cases[1] of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4 million deaths. Simultaneously, the World Health Organization reports more than 3.6 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 25th July 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 110,717 travel related measures as of 26th July 2021, indicating an increase of almost one per cent from 110,064 travel related measures issued on 19th July 2021. Of these, 28,429 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,288 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an increase (1.5%) in entry restrictions and a slight increase (0.3%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 6 per cent increase location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities, there was a 6 per cent decrease in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a Ministry and almost no change (0.4%) in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 199 countries, territories or areas have issued 976 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 19th and 26th July 2021, 14 countries, territories or areas issued 20 new exceptions whilst 10 countries, territories or areas removed 19 exceptions.

◼ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry
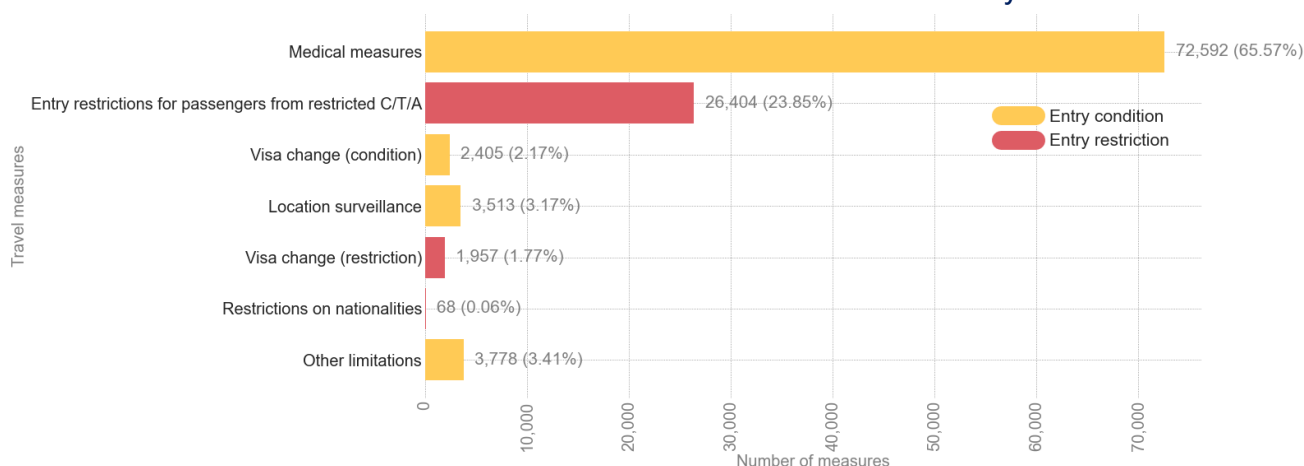
As of 26th July 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 24 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for 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.
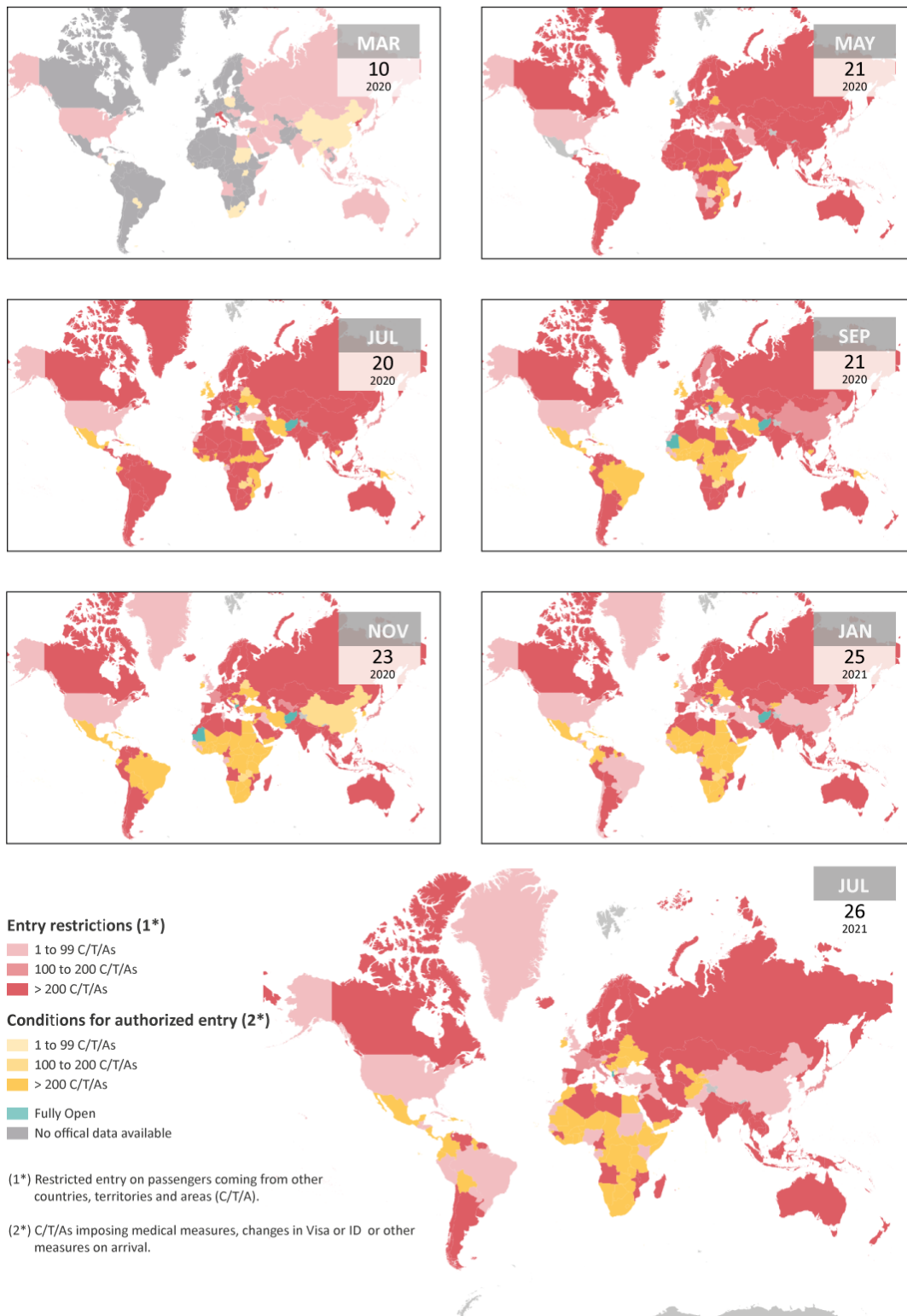
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type

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[1] WHO defines the confirmed case as "a person with laboratory confirmation of 2019-nCoV infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms".
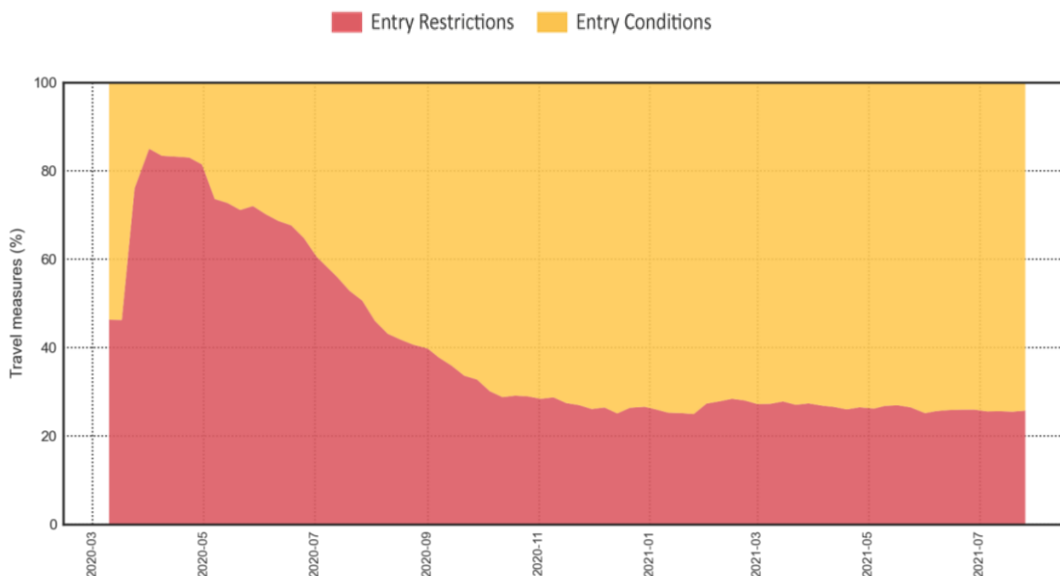
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 26th 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.

Entry restrictions (1*)
- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

Conditions for authorized entry (2*)
- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As
- Fully Open
- No offical data available

(1*) Restricted entry on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A).

(2*) C/T/As imposing medical measures, changes in Visa or ID or other measures on arrival.

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 26th 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 26th July 2021. On the other hand, IOM regions of *European 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
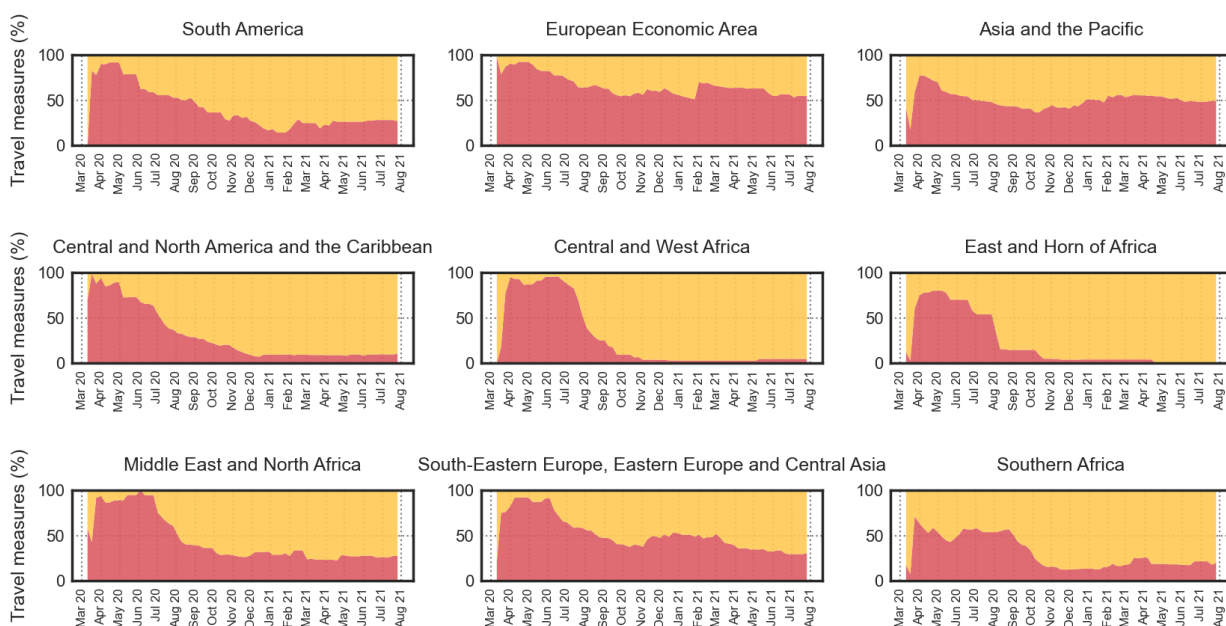
■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 19th July and 26th July 2021, 19 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 7 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 10 and/or 6 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update[2]

Number of conditions and restrictions issued/removed since the last update

■ Entry conditions   ■ Entry restrictions
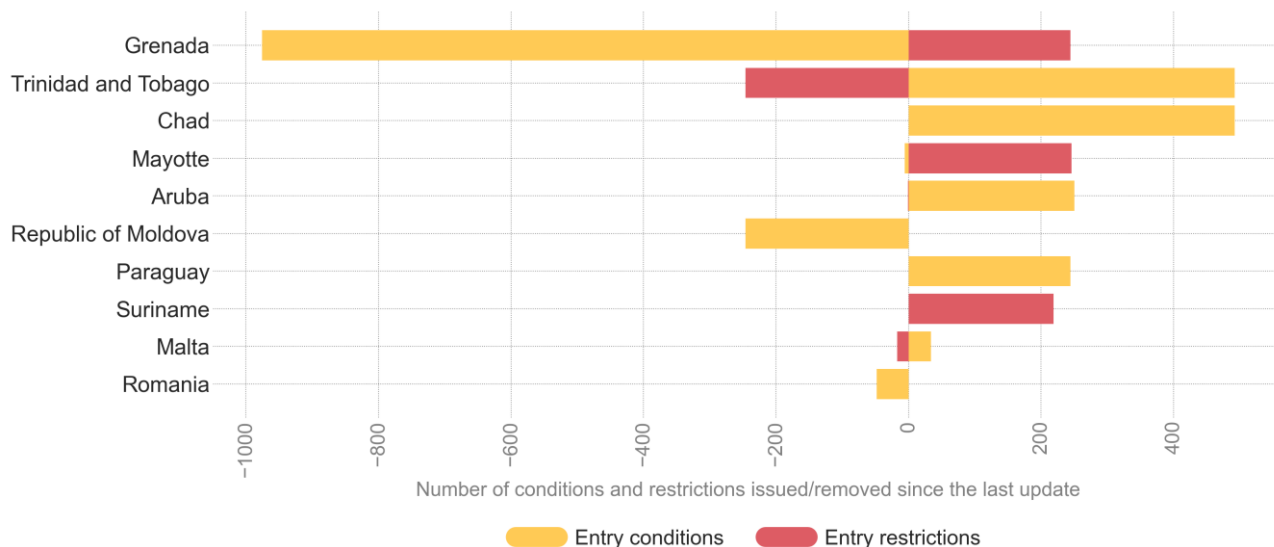
COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India[3]

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 the extension of existing travel restrictions or measures. Even so, since the last DTM Update on 19th July 2021, no new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 26th July 2021, a total of 79 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Spain issued new conditions for authorized entry on travellers arriving from India, such passengers must quarantine for 10 days upon arrival.

- Canada extended both, the suspension of flights from India and passenger ban by a month, from 21st July 2021 to 21st August 2021.

Key Highlights

- The Philippines issued a travel ban on travellers who have been in Indonesia in the last 14 days.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued passenger bans on travellers who in the last 14 days have been in or transited through Cuba, Indonesia, Myanmar and Sierra Leone.

- As of 23rd July 2021, Spain extended the ongoing flight suspension on flights from Brazil and South Africa until 3rd August 2021.

- Grenada issued a passenger ban on all passengers beginning on 31st July 2021.

- As of 22nd July 2021, Aruba has restarted flights from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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[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 26th July 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Dominican Republic lifted its flight suspension on flights from Haiti.

- Airports in Trinidad and Tobago reopened as of 20th July 2021. All passengers are subject to conditions for authorized entry. They must complete the information for the "Travel Pass" online which will generate a registration number and a confirmation email to be presented prior to boarding and upon arrival. Passengers who have not been fully vaccinated must have proof of hotel quarantine accommodation and approved transport. Passengers are also subject to medical screening upon arrival.

- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 29th July 2021, by Finland until 22nd August 2021, by Azerbaijan until 1st September 2021 and by the Cayman Islands until 16th September 2021.

- Existing flight suspensions for all flights were extended by Lao People's Democratic Republic until 3rd August 2021 and by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until 18th August 2021.

- On 21st July 2021, Mayotte issued a passenger ban on all passengers.

- Bahrain issued a passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam or Zimbabwe.

- New flight suspensions were issued by Suriname. However, exceptions for flights arriving from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, the Netherlands, St. Barthelemy, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Sint Maarten, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States of America, British Virgin Islands or United States Virgin Islands were issued.

- Algeria lifted its flight suspension on the Russian Federation.

- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Aruba. Passengers entering Aruba must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 3 days and at least 12 hours before departure of the last direct flight. Exceptions for this include residents of Aruba, Bonaire or Curaçao with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by the country of residence at least 15 days before departure; passengers with an EU Digital COVID Certificate or a Smart Health Card (from CommonPass) showing that they were either fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 15 days before departure or received the first those of these vaccines. They must not be residing in or arriving from Andorra, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay or Zimbabwe.

- Chad issued new conditions for entry requiring all passengers to undergo a COVID-19 antigen or RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. However, children below the age of 12 years are exempt. In addition, all passengers are subject to medical screening and quarantine for 7 days.

- Ireland issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers entering or transiting through Ireland from a country other than Argentina, Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay or Zimbabwe. These passengers must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Moderna or Janssen at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) at least 15 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate showing that they recovered from COVID-19 in the past 180 days.

- Conditions for authorized entry were issued by Chile. Passengers entering Chile with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are subject to home quarantine for 10 days.

- The United States Virgin Islands issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers. They must present negative COVID-19 test results from an antigen or molecular test taken no more than 5 days prior to departure or positive antigen results issued no more than 4 months prior to departure. In addition, the United States Virgin Islands issued conditions for

authorized entry for passengers arriving from the British Virgin Islands. These passengers must present a negative COVID-19 PCR test result taken at most 48 hours prior to departure or positive results from an antibody test issued at most 3 months prior to departure.

- Serbia issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India who are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test upon arrival and must quarantine for 7 days. In addition, passengers arriving from India must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey or United Arab Emirates; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in Serbia at least 14 days and at most six months, after the positive test result. Serbia also issued new conditions for passengers arriving from the United States of America, they must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test issued at most 48 hours before arrival.

- Czechia issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Andorra, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal who must now take a COVID-PCR test 72 hours prior to departure. Passengers arriving from Madeira, Portugal are now exempt from the COVID-19 test requirement.

- Bhutan issued a new condition for authorized entry for airline crew, they are now required to quarantine for 21 days in addition to the medical screening requirement upon entry.

- Lithuania now requires airline crew to present a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test unless they are staying in Lithuania for no more than 24 hours, are fully vaccinated or present a positive test result issued no more than 180 days prior to arrival and a recovery certificate.

- Passengers arriving to Spain from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Estonia, Germany, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[4], Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand or United States of America do not need a medical certificate to enter the country.

- The Cayman Islands lifted the condition for authorized entry that a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival is required.

- Romania adjusted its conditions for authorized entry for all passengers, they must now complete a Passenger Locator Form. Previously, only passengers arriving from specific CTAs were required to complete the form. Likewise, residence permits issued by Romania which have expired are now considered valid with an extension of 90 days after 11th August 2021.

- Mauritius modified its condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 7 days or at least 3 days before departure from the last embarkation point. Previously, passengers were required to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 7 days or at least 5 days before departure from the last embarkation point. Mayotte changed its condition for authorized entry for all exempt passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 or 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.

- Mozambique modified its condition for authorized entry for all passengers, aside from nationals and residents of Mozambique who have been outside of Mozambique for less than 7 days and passengers younger than 5 years old, must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours, down from 96 hours, before departure.

- Réunion changed its condition for authorized entry passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.

- Azerbaijan changed its conditions for authorized entry for residence permits issued by Bahrain and Qatar, they must be valid for a minimum of 95 days on arrival and those issued by the United Arab Emirates must be valid for a minimum of 185 days on arrival. Azerbaijan also changed its conditions for authorized entry for residents of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates, they must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate.

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

- Latvia adjusted its COVID-19 test requirement; COVID-19 tests must be taken no more than 48 hours prior to departure, rather than 24 hours prior to departure.

- Ireland changed its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers entering or transiting through Ireland from Argentina, Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay or Zimbabwe must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.

- Suriname removed the condition for authorized entry requiring that passengers must send an entry request email at most 5 days before departure.

- Algeria issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from the Russian Federation who must obtain a quarantine package for 5 days from the transporting carrier before departure.

- Equatorial Guinea issued a new specification for its 5-day quarantine requirement. The quarantine hotel must be booked 3 days prior to arrival. In addition, all passengers entering Paraguay are subject to quarantine for 5 days.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception[5]
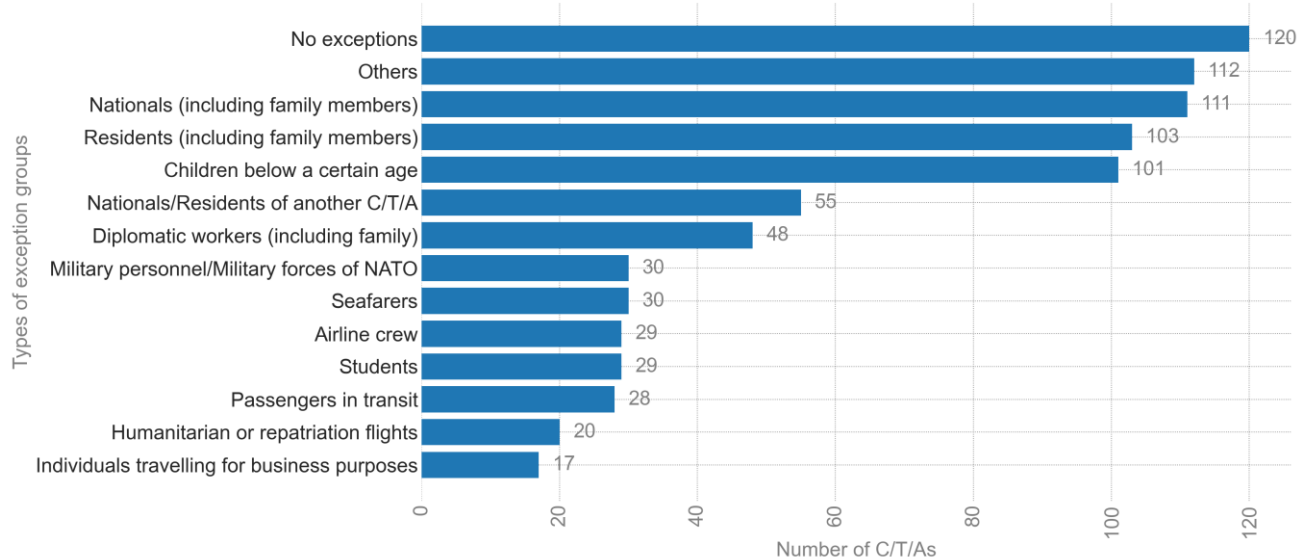
C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (111) and for Residents (103) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 101 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter[6]

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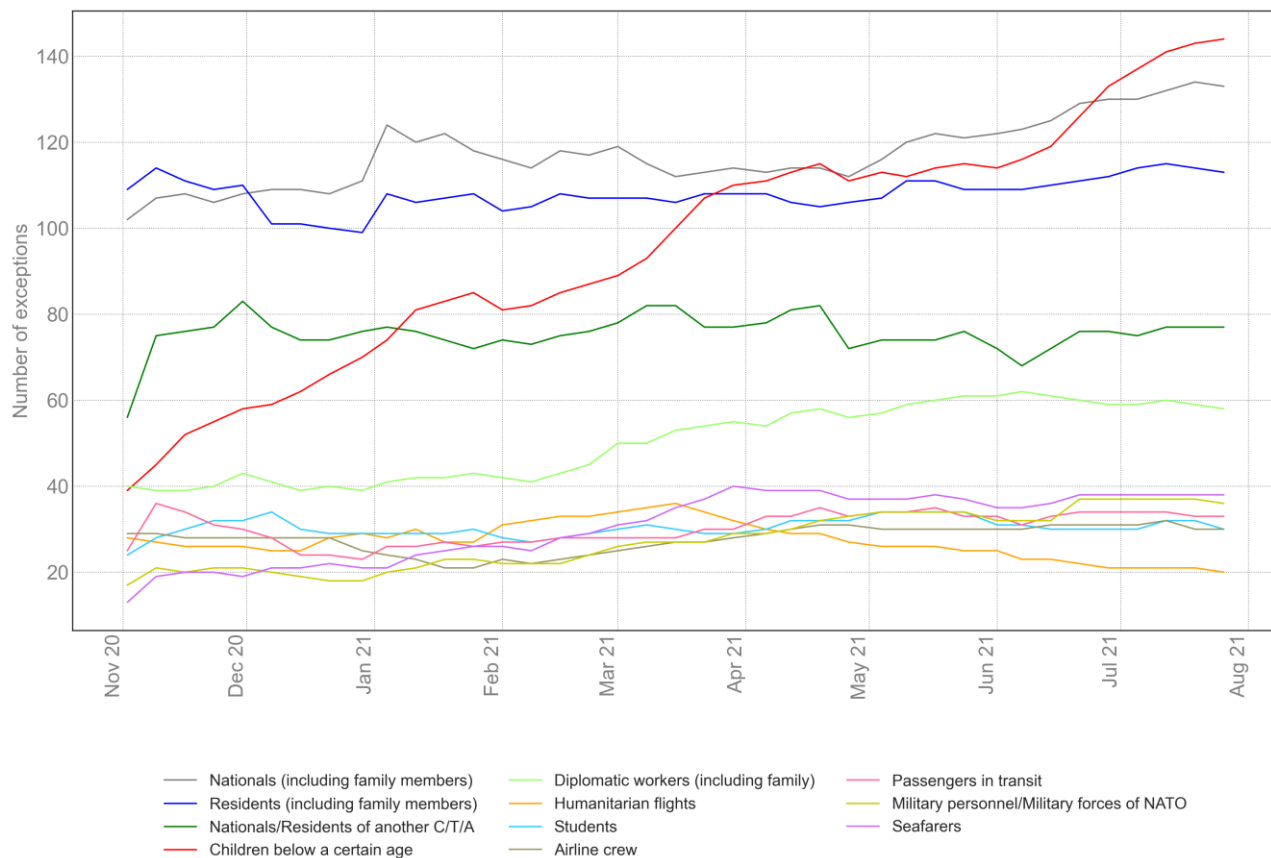
[5] 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring 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.
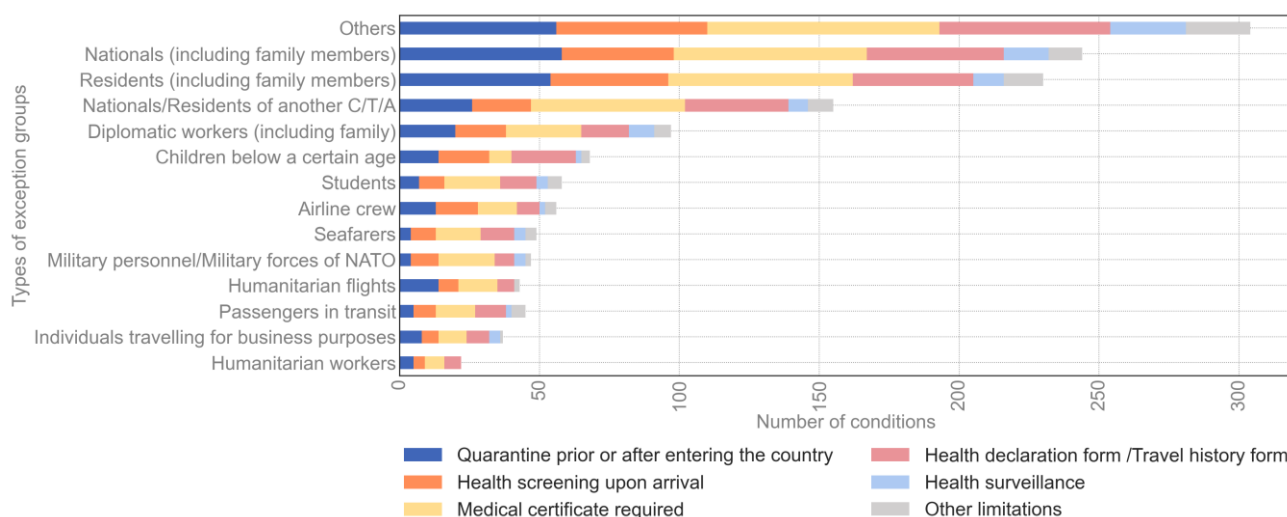
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 26th July, a total of 976 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 (157), Sweden (15), Belgium (15), Finland (14), Austria (14), Lebanon (14) and Montenegro (14).
- Between 19th July and 26th July 2021, 14 countries, territories or areas issued 20 new exceptions, while 10 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

Legend:
- Quarantine prior or after entering the country
- Health screening upon arrival
- Medical certificate required
- Health declaration form /Travel history form
- Health surveillance
- Other limitations

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 1,621 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), the Netherlands (35), India (32), Canada (32), Norway (31) 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 436 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 312 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Réunion removed exceptions to passenger ban for residents of Réunion and their spouses and children; for passengers arriving from Andorra, Holy See, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland or an EEA Member State; and for merchant seamen. Réunion also adjusted its exceptions to the negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point requirement for passengers younger than 12 years old, up from passengers younger than 11 years old.

- Brunei Darussalam removed exceptions for passengers arriving from Indonesia are no longer exempt if they have an Entry Travel Pass letter issued by the Government of Brunei Darussalam. Brunei Darussalam also 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 who must have stayed in Singapore in the last 14 days before departure; have 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.

- Cyprus removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Rwanda and Thailand. Norway removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Belgium, France and Malta.

- Portugal added exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- Norway issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for adult children or stepchildren, parents or stepparents of adult children or stepchildren, grandchildren or step-grandchildren, grandparents, step-grandparents, boyfriends and girlfriends of residents of Norway if residing in Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Kosovo[7], Montenegro, Qatar and Republic of Moldova. Passengers residing in Lebanon and the United States of America were removed from this list.

- Czechia changed its exceptions to the passenger ban for diplomats who are still exempt from the passenger ban but no longer have a required maximum stay of 72 hours. Additionally, passengers with long-term, non-temporary, residence permits are now permitted to enter Czechia. Czechia also clarified its list of acceptable vaccination certificates to include vaccination certificates issued by Serbia, as well as certificates issued by Israel and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for nationals of EEA countries.

- Azerbaijan issued two new exceptions to the passenger ban for British nationals and residents of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates.

- Grenada issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Grenada. Finland also issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Kosovo[8], Republic of Moldova or Serbia who arrive on a direct flight from these countries, they are permitted to enter. However, residents of Israel and Lebanon were removed from this exception. Greece issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Andorra, Holy See, Monaco and San Marino.

- Both Réunion and Mayotte issued exceptions to their passenger bans for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and accompanying children younger than 18 years. The certificate must state that they received: the first vaccine dose of Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival; or the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival and proof of previous infection with COVID-19. Likewise, Grenada issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience Co Ltd. from Korea), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac.

- Cyprus issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in the People's Republic of China.

- Malta issued two new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Gibraltar, Jersey and Guernsey showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and for passengers with a "Digital Green Certificate" issued in Serbia, with a QR code and showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. In addition,

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[7] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
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Malta removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Guam, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Marshall Islands, Puerto Rico and United States of America Virgin Islands. Meanwhile, passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kosovo[9], Jamaica, Libya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Panama, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam are now exempt.

- Finland issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks prior to arrival, they are permitted to enter. Previously, only vaccinated passengers 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 were permitted to enter.

- The Netherlands issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate if they arrive from a C/T/A other than Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. However, British Virgin Islands, Rwanda and Thailand are newly added to this list.

- Sint Maarten removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through St. Maarten must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal swab and 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 and taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. Exceptions to this condition were removed for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination, for residents of Bonaire as well as for passengers arriving from Australia, Curaçao, Morocco and British Virgin Islands. In addition, Sint Maarten issued exceptions to the travel ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and for passengers younger than 10 years old.

- Indonesia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a temporary residence visa; passengers with an e-visit visa with a visa number ending with LN; passengers with an APEC Business Travel Card; and passengers traveling under the Travel Corridor Arrangement (TCA).

- Mozambique issued exceptions to its condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure for nationals and residents of Mozambique who have been outside of Mozambique for less than 7 days. The COVID-PCR test they have obtained before departure is valid for 7 days.

- Chad issued new exceptions for passengers younger than 12 years and for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Chad showing that they were fully vaccinated who do not need to provide a negative PCR test to enter.

- Mayotte added exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to medical screening and isolation for 7 days. These exceptions include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and accompanying children younger than 18 years. The certificate must state they received: the first vaccine dose of Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival; or the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival and a proof of previous infection with COVID-19. Mayotte also changed its exception to the negative COVID-19 antigen test requirement at most 48 or 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point for passengers younger than 12 years old. Previously, the exception was for passengers younger than 11 years old. Mozambique modified its exception to the condition that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure for passengers younger than 5 years old. Previously, this exception was for passengers younger than 11 years old.

- Iceland added exceptions to its COVID-19 test requirement for nationals and residents of Iceland. Iceland also added exceptions to its COVID-19 test requirement for passengers younger than 16 years old. Additionally, Iceland further

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

specified its exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination or recovery certificate must have a negative COVID-19 antigen rapid test or a PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. The test result must be in Danish, English, Icelandic, Norwegian or Swedish.

- French Guiana issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers younger than 12 years old and for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and accompanying children younger than 18 years old. The certificate must state they received the first vaccine dose of Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival; or the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 7 days before arrival and a proof of previous infection with COVID-19.

- Paraguay issued a new exception for children who are 10 years old or younger; such passengers do not require a medical certificate with a COVID-19 negative test result to enter.

- Estonia issued an exception to its COVID-19 test requirement for passengers younger than 12 years old.

- Serbia issued exceptions to its COVID-19 test requirement for passengers arriving from India and the United States of America for passengers between 12 years and 18 years old. They must take an antigen or RT-PCR test within 48 hours after arrival.

- Exceptions to quarantine measures were issued by Ireland for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination or COVID-19 recovery certificate.

- Suriname issued an exception to the 7-day quarantine for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks before arrival.

- Belgium added exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Ukraine and removed exceptions for residents of Rwanda and Thailand who are no longer allowed to enter.

- Cyprus changed 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 Denmark, Finland, France, Liechtenstein and Malta are no longer exceptions. However, passengers arriving from Canada, North Macedonia and Serbia were added as exceptions. In addition, nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Denmark, Finland, France, Liechtenstein and Malta were added as exceptions, while nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Canada, North Macedonia, Serbia, Rwanda and Thailand were removed as exceptions.

- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines changed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers need to book a 21-day reservation in a quarantine hotel. Passengers who have travelled through Dominica in the past 21 days were removed as exceptions to this condition, while passengers who have travelled through Saint Kitts and Nevis were added as exceptions.

- Hungary has included passengers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by Switzerland and Uzbekistan into the exception group for the passenger ban. Serbia issued exceptions to its COVID-19 test requirement for passengers arriving from India and the United States of America. These exceptions include nationals and residents of Serbia; nationals of Slovenia; passengers younger than 12 years old if accompanied by a parent/guardian or an adult from the same household; passengers traveling on business with an email confirmation from the Serbian Chamber of Commerce; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey or United Arab Emirates; passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in Serbia and having tested positive at least 14 days and at most 6 months before arrival; students who are nationals of Croatia studying in Serbia; or military personnel traveling on duty.

- New Zealand modified its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a voucher confirming their allocation to a place in managed isolation. Previously, all passengers arriving from Australia (excluding New South Wales), if they in the past 14 days have only been in Australia, were exempt from this condition. Now, residents of New Zealand arriving from Australia (excluding New South Wales) are exempt.