Global Mobility Restriction Overview
Weekly Update • 2nd August 2021

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

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

Migration and global mobility remain curtailed as Governments and authorities carefully manage the issuance or extensions of COVID-19 related air travel measures. As of 2nd August 2021, more than 198 million cases[1] of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.2 million deaths. Simultaneously, the World Health Organization reports more than 3.8 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 28th July 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 111,286 travel related measures as of 2nd August 2021, indicating a 0.5% increase cent from 110,717 travel related measures issued on 26th July 2021. Of these, 28,196 were reported as entry restrictions and 83,090 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight decrease (0.82%) in entry restrictions and a slight increase (0.97%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 0.77 per cent in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival and an increase of 6.5 per cent in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a Ministry. 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 199 countries, territories or areas have issued 967 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 26th July and 2nd August 2021, 8 countries, territories or areas issued 17 new exceptions whilst 6 countries, territories or areas removed 26 exceptions.

■ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry
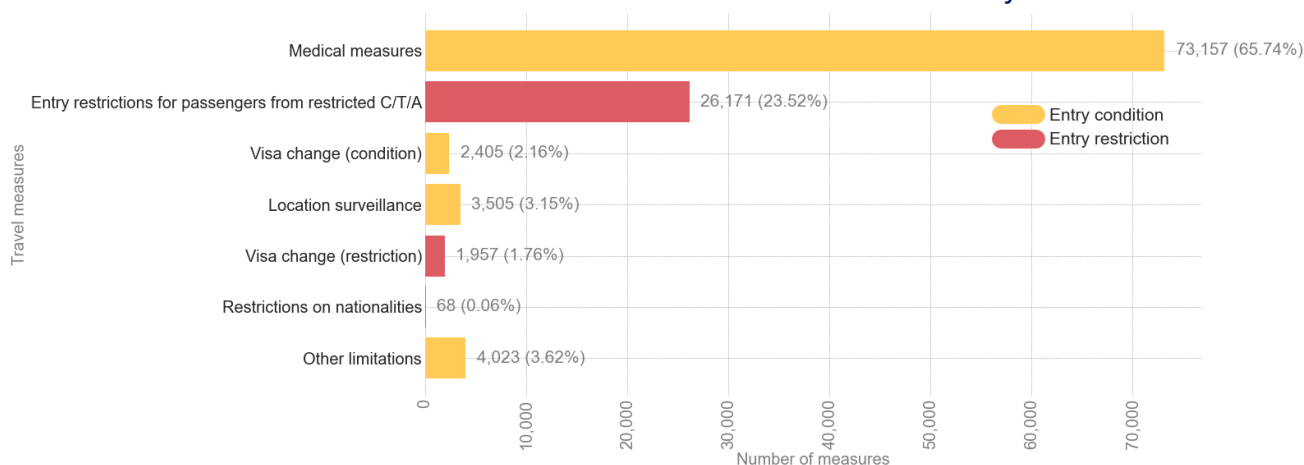
As of 2nd August 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 24 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition 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.
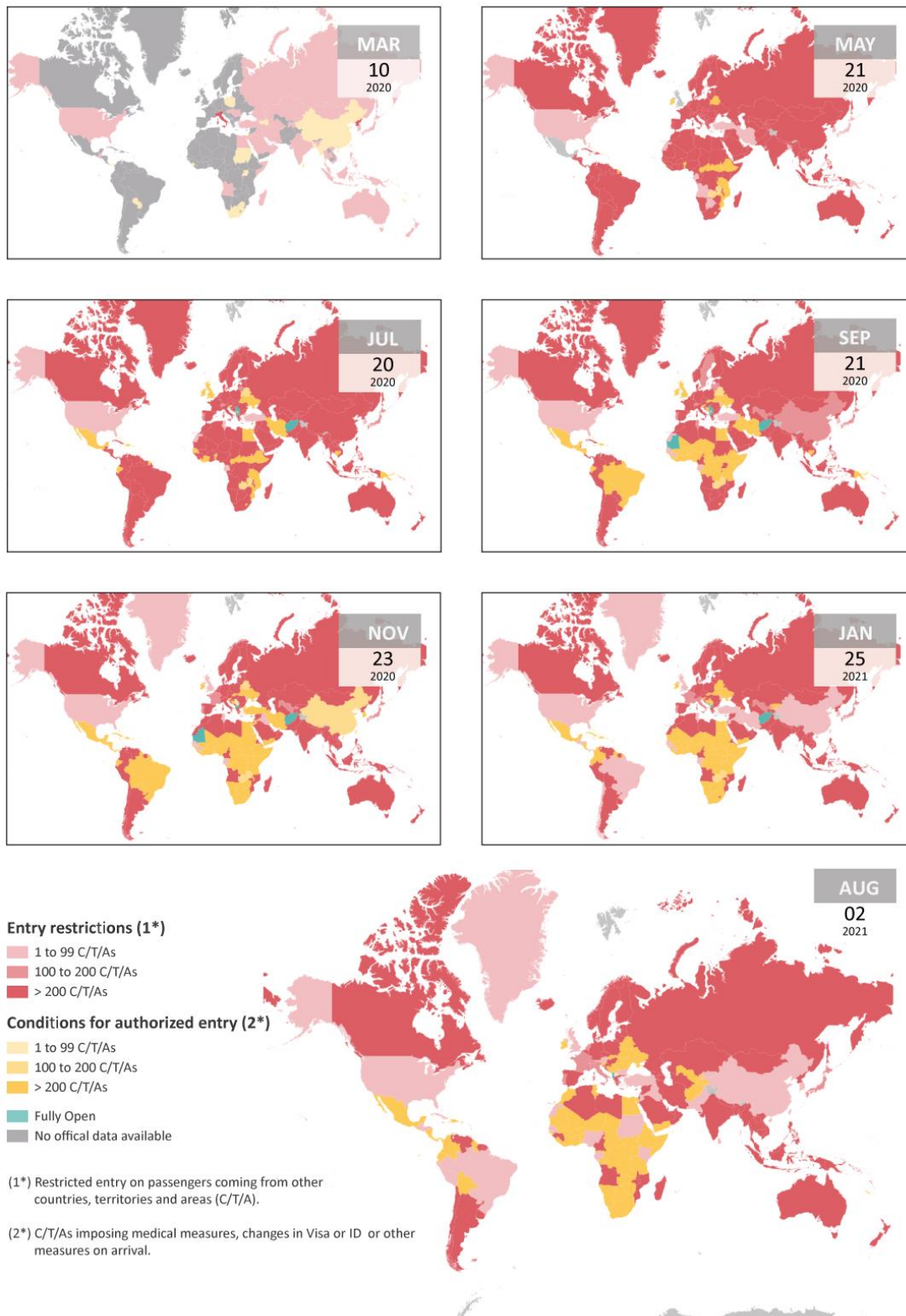
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type

---

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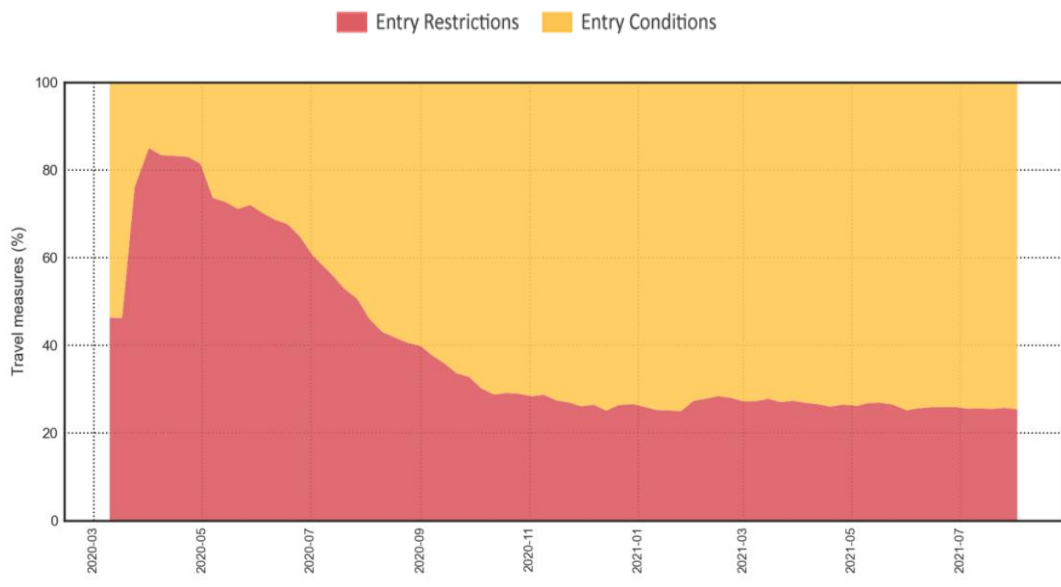
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 2nd August 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.

MAR 10 2020

MAY 21 2020

JUL 20 2020

SEP 21 2020

NOV 23 2020

JAN 25 2021

AUG 02 2021

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 2nd August 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 2nd August 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
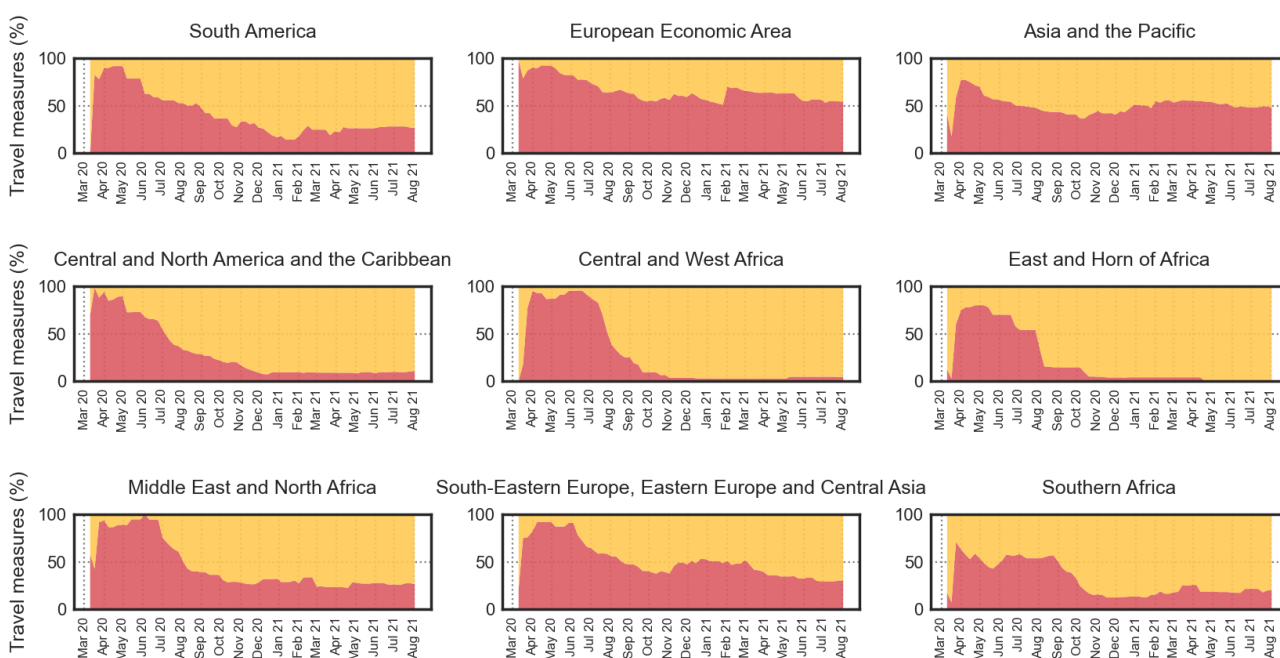
■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 26th July and 2nd August 2021, 15 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 8 of them made minor changes. While 7 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 4 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 8 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 update[2]

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

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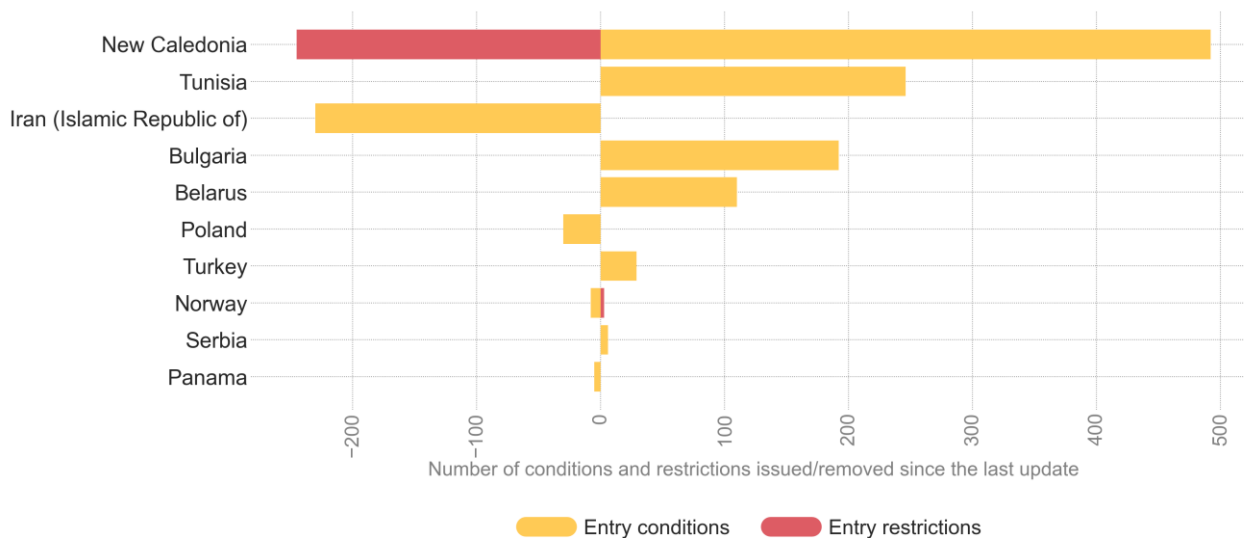
COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India[3]

The total number of COVID-19 cases in India has exceeded 31 million with 424, 773 deaths and a weekly increase of 18,087 new COVID-19 cases (increase of 6.8%) as reported on 26th July 2021 by the World Health Organization. However, concerns over the delta variant have resulted in extensions of existing travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 26th July 2021, no new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 2nd August 2021, a total of 78 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from India until 15th August 2021 and extended the passenger ban for travellers who have been in or transited through India in the past 14 days until 22nd August 2021.

- Antigua and Barbuda lifted the passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India.

Key Highlights

- As of 28th July 2021, Croatia has extended the passenger ban until 31st August 2021. However, passengers who are exempt from the passenger ban and are arriving from Cyprus, India, Russian Federation or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival, or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival.

- Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa until 15th August 2021, and the passenger ban for travellers who have been in or transited through Brazil and South Africa in the past 14 days was extended until 22nd August 2021.

- Spain extended the passenger ban until 31st August 2021, however passengers who are exempt from the passenger ban must quarantine for 10 days if they arrive from Argentina, Colombia, Namibia or the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

- Myanmar issued a temporary passenger ban until 15th August 2021 for all passengers who have been in Malaysia and Thailand in the last 14 days.

---

[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 2nd August 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- As of 28th July 2021, Hungary has included passengers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by the Russian Federation in the exception group for the passenger ban; these passengers can now enter the country.

- Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on travellers from Andorra, Cyprus, Fiji, Georgia, Kuwait, Malta, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 5th August 2021, by Portugal until 8th August 2021, by Italy until 30th August and by Marshall Islands until 31st August 2021.

- Pakistan issued 31st August 2021 as the end date for the passenger ban on travellers arriving from or who in the past 10 days have been in Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia or Uruguay.

- Existing flight suspensions for all flights were extended by Chile, India and Myanmar until 31st August 2021.

- Palau lifted the passenger ban on passengers and airline crew who in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

- Malaysia changed the permissible transit period through Kuala Lumpur airport (KUL) from 48 hours to 24 hours.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Timor Leste issued new conditions for authorized entry for all passengers are now subject to medical screening upon arrival. Sint Maarten also issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United States of America or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, they 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. New Caledonia issued a new condition for authorized entry for all passengers, they must have a completed sworn statement. In addition, the United States Virgin Islands issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Puerto Rico or the United States of America. These passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccine certificate issued by the United States Virgin Islands, a negative COVID-19 antigen or molecular test taken at most five days prior to departure, or a positive antigen test taken at most four months prior to departure.

- Mauritius issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival, they must have a confirmed accommodation reservation booked online. Vaccines accepted are Astra Zeneca (Covishield and Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech Sinovac, Sinopharm or Sputnik. Likewise, passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must have a confirmed accommodation reservation booked online and are subject to quarantine for 14 days.

- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Italy issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers traveling to Sicily, who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through France, Greece and the Netherlands, are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Czechia also issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Greece, Ireland and Monaco must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued no more than 72 hours prior to departure. Serbia issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India. These passengers must complete a 'Foreigners Surveillance Registration' form before departure and complete and sign a 'Statement of Consent' and present it upon arrival.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Poland removed the condition for authorized entry that all passengers must complete an electronic Passenger Locator Form before boarding. In addition, Mauritius removed the condition for authorized entry that airline crew are subject to self-isolation for seven days or until their next flight. The Russian Federation removed its condition for authorized entry that passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to self-isolation for 14 days. Islamic Republic of Iran removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers must complete a "Self Declaration Form" before arrival.

- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Sint Maarten modified its condition for authorized entry so that now passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from Canada or the United States of America 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. Previously, this condition applied to all passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten, but now it applies to those entering from Canada or the United States of America. Likewise, Réunion adjusted its condition for authorized entry for passengers now must either have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point, or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Previously, passengers could only have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Italy modified its timeframe for the condition that passengers could be subject to self-isolation from 10 days to 5 or 10 days of self-isolation. In addition, Guadeloupe now accepts an antigen test 48 hours before departure in addition to a PCR test 72 hours before departure.

- Panama increased the period of validity for the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to have a negative COVID-19 test. Previously, passengers without a COVID-19 test taken at most 48 hours before departure were subject to a test upon arrival at their own expense. This has been increased to 72 hours before departure. Tests accepted are: COVID-19 antigen, PCR and RT-PCR. The test result must be in English or Spanish. Likewise, passengers who in the past 15 days have been in or transited through the Plurinational state of Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Peru or Uruguay no longer have to take a COVID-19 test before departure. Instead, they are subject to a COVID-19 testing upon arrival at their own expense.

- Turks and Caicos Island modified its conditions for authorized entry for all passengers now must take a COVID-19 test at most three days prior to departure as opposed to 5 days. In addition, a wider range of COVID-19 tests are now accepted including COVID-19 antigen, NAAT, PCR, RNA and RT-PCR, as opposed to only COVID-19 NAAT and PCR tests. The test result must now specify that it is based on a nasopharyngeal and/or oropharyngeal swab.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** New Caledonia clarified its medical certificate requirement of a negative COVID-19 molecular test taken at most 72 hours before departure to specifying that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Mauritania clarified its condition for authorized entry that passengers arriving from all C/T/As must now have either a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test or a COVID-19 PCR test taken at most three days before departure from the first embarkation point. The test results must be in Arabic, French, English or Spanish. Canada also clarified its condition for authorized entry for passengers travelling with a study permit or post-graduate work permit must only travel to attend their study. Palau clarified its conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China. These passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at the airport at most three hours before departure from the first embarkation point, while passengers arriving from a country other than Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test at most 72 hours before departure.

- Turkey extended its timeline for its conditions for authorized entry. The condition that passengers must have a COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival if they, in past 14 days, have been in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa or Sri Lanka was extended to 31st August 2021. The same extension was issued for the condition that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival if arriving from Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Singapore or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as for the condition that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival if arriving from a country other than Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- **Quarantine measures were issued and modified.** Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China changed its conditions for authorized entry for airline crew. Now, airline crew could be subject to quarantine for 14 days whereas previously only airline crew arriving from Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Peru or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were subject to quarantine for 14 days and a COVID-19 PCR test at the end of quarantine.

- Azerbaijan clarified conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Bahrain, Hungary, Israel, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, as well as for residents of Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates to specify that COVID-19 vaccination or recovery certificates must include a QR code.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception[4]
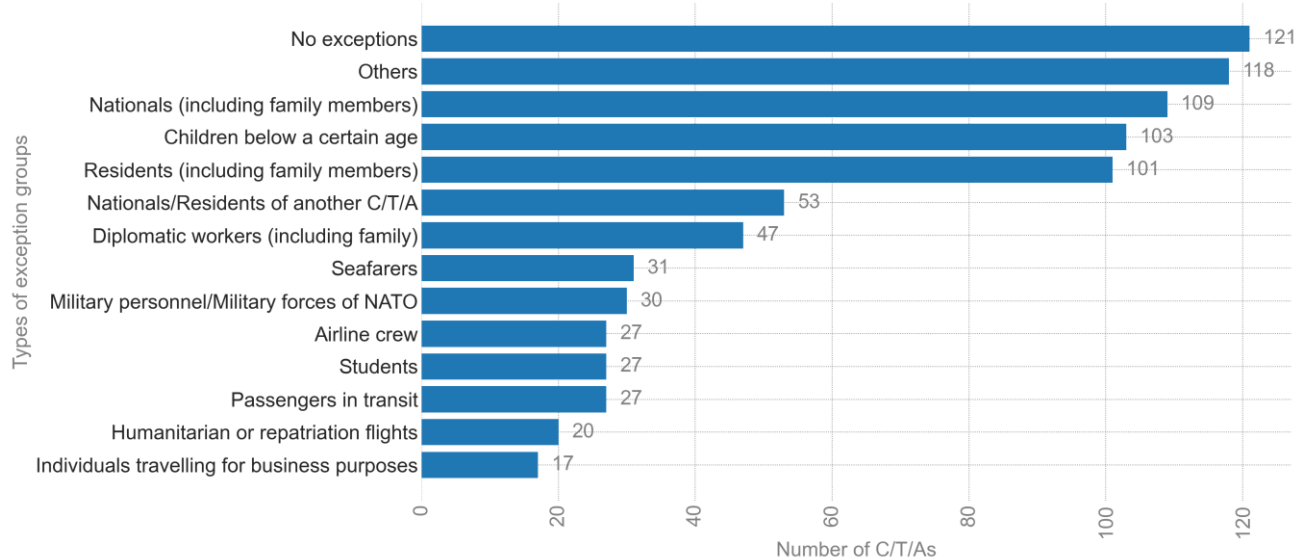
C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (109) and for Residents (101) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 103 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter[5]

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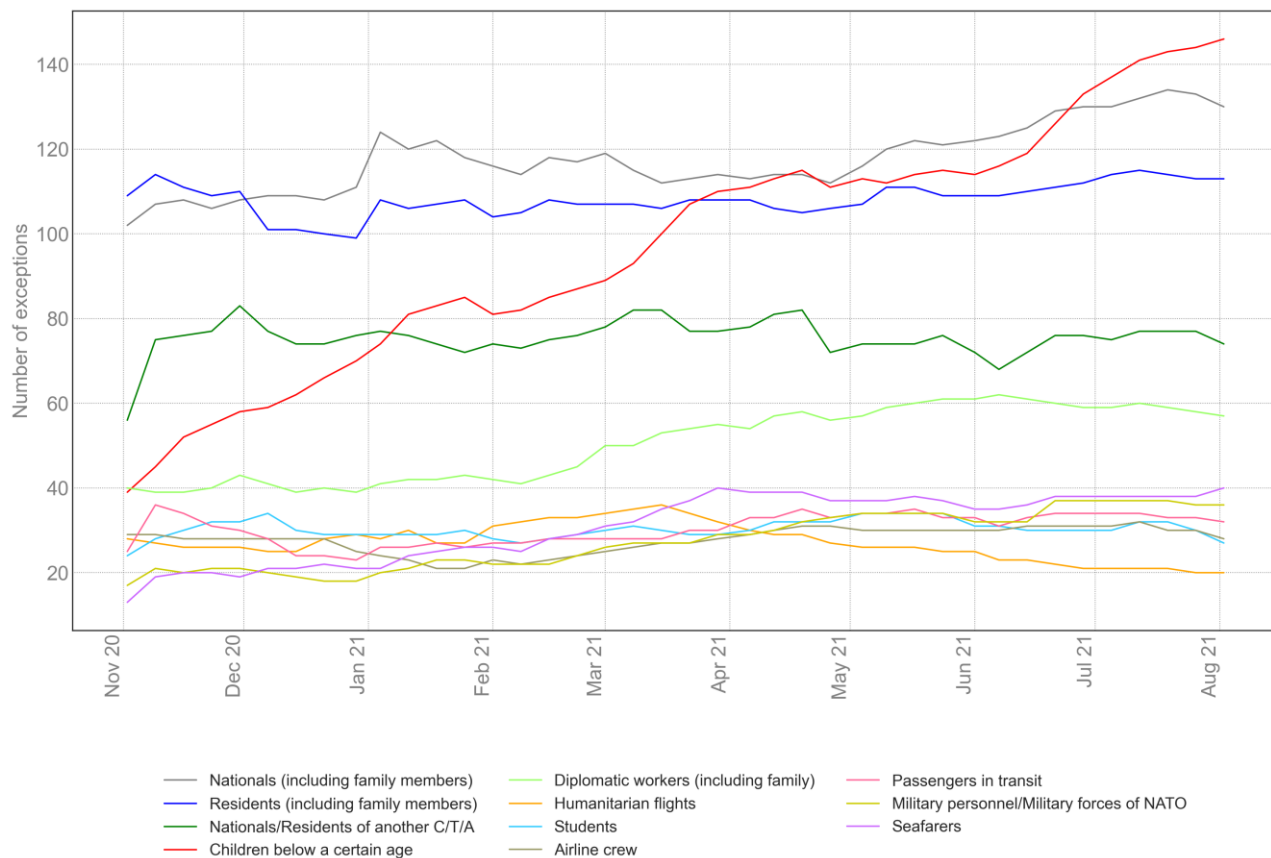
[4] 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring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

[5] 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.
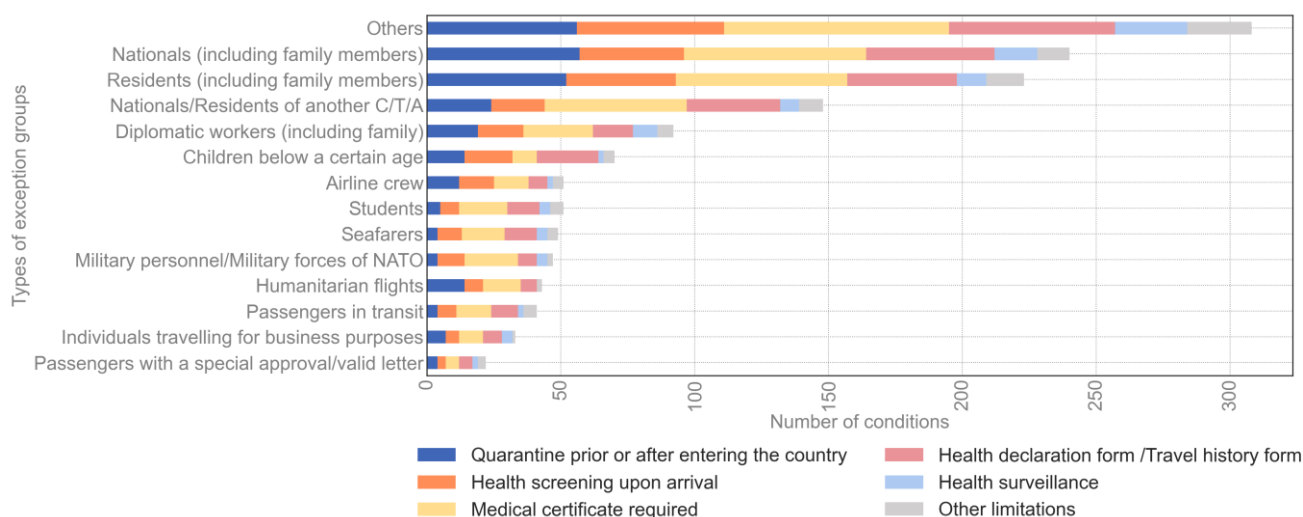
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 2nd August, a total of 967 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), Belgium (15), Sweden (15), Lebanon (14), Montenegro (14), Austria (14), Norway (13) and France (13).
- Between 26th July and 2nd August 2021, 8 countries, territories or areas issued 17 new exceptions, while 6 countries, territories or areas removed 26 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 1,587 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 Philippines (42), Singapore (37), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (36), Finland (36), the Netherlands (35), India (32), Canada (32), Thailand (31), Norway (31) and Andorra (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 424 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 299 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Spain and Switzerland removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Rwanda and Thailand. New Zealand removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Australia if they, in the past 14 days, have only been in Cook Islands or Niue. Finland removed exceptions to the passenger ban for students arriving from certain European countries.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a tourist visa issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, they must not have transited through or been in Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates or Viet Nam in the past 14 days. They must also have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least 14 days before departure. Switzerland added an exception to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Ukraine. The Philippines issued a new exception to the passenger ban which goes into effect on 1st August 2021 for spouses, parents and children of nationals of the Philippines who are not traveling together with a 9(A) visa (temporary visitor visa). The visa must contain the notation "EED not required per IATF Resolution No. 128 (s.2021)". In addition, New Caledonia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for all passengers with a completed Travel Certificate.

- Germany issued new exceptions to the passenger ban on passengers arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Holy See, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Previously, only nationals and residents of Germany were exempt from this entry ban. Exceptions have also been extended to nationals and residence permit holders of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland and European Economic Area (EEA) Member States; immediate family members of nationals of EEA Member States and Switzerland (they must present proof of their family relationship); British nationals with a residence permit issued by Germany before 31st December 2020; passengers with a long term "D" visa issued by an EEA Member State or Switzerland; and residents of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[6], Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Ukraine and United States of America (they must have been living in the residence country in the past 6 months). More exceptions include students; military personnel; merchant seamen; unmarried partners of residents of Germany with a written invitation and a copy of the identity document of the resident in Germany and a declaration and be able to present proof of their relationship; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and not arriving from the People's Republic of China; children under 12 accompanied by a parent with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they had their first COVID-19 vaccination dose; and children under 12 accompanied by a parent with a COVID-19 recovery certificate and not arriving from the People's Republic of China.

- Cyprus issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China.

- Italy added to its list of exceptions to the passenger ban passengers who in the past 14 days have only been in or transited through Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[7], Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and/or residents were issued.** Germany added an exception to the passenger ban for residents of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ukraine who have been living in their C/T/As for at least six months; they are now exempt from the general entry ban. Georgia added exceptions to its passenger ban for nationals and residents of Iraq and Lebanon. Finland issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Monaco as well as for nationals and residents of Monaco and their families returning to their country of origin via Finland. Denmark issued an exception to the passenger ban for residents of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate were issued.** Guadeloupe issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and accompanying children younger than 18 years. The vaccination 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

---

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

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.

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Portugal modified exceptions to the entry ban for passengers arriving from Rwanda and Thailand who are no longer exempt from the passenger ban, while passengers arriving from Ukraine are now exempt from the ban. United Arab Emirates modified its exceptions to the passenger ban. Passengers travelling to Abu Dhabi and arriving from Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Czechia, Egypt, Kenya, Lebanon Maldives, Poland, Turkey or Ukraine with a pre-arranged visa issued by any emirate were added as exceptions, while passengers arriving from Azerbaijan, Denmark, France, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden or Turkmenistan were removed from this list of exceptions.

- New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued by the Maldives. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience Co Ltd. from Korea), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac at least 14 days before arrival, and their accompanying children or passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 60 days before arrival and a recovery certificate are exempt from self-quarantine upon arrival.

- Belarus issued new exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must present a negative COVID-19 PCR test if they can provide a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 1 month and at most 12 months before arrival; they have a Laissez-Passer issued by the United Nations or the European Union; they are travelling on business with an invitation letter from a company in Belarus; or if they are nationals of the Russian Federation entering Belarus to transit by land to the Russian Federation for a maximum of 24 hours.

- Barbados issued exceptions to both the conditions for authorized entry that passengers could be subject to COVID-19 PCR testing upon arrival and that passengers could be subject to quarantine. These exceptions include passengers arriving from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Sint Maarten or Turks and Caicos Islands with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Sint Maarten removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that residents of Saba, Saint Eustatius, Saint Martin or Sint Maarten who in the past 14 days have been in Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 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. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are no longer exempt from this condition.

- **Exceptions to the requirement that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test before departure were issued.** Sint Maarten issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry for passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from Canada or the United States of America need a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test or a negative COVID-19 antigen test. Residents of Sint Maarten with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival are now exempt from this condition.

- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Tunisia issued an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated; they are now exempt from the 7-day self-isolation requirement. Nationals and residents of Antigua and Barbuda with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are no longer required to quarantine upon arrival. Costa Rica issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have travel insurance for a minimum of five days that includes coverage of COVID-19 treatment and accommodation costs. Exceptions to this condition are for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty).

- Sint Maarten issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, 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 or United States of America 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 for residents of Sint Maarten with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks before arrival.

- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Antigua and Barbuda changed the age requirement for the medical certificate with negative COVID-19 results from 12 years to passengers younger than 5 years who are now exempt from the test. Germany increased the age of children that are exempt from providing a medical certificate from 6 years to 12 years. Sint Maarten issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than Argentina, Plurinational state of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United States of America or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 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 for passengers younger than 10 years old. The United States Virgin Islands issued exceptions to the condition that passengers arriving from Puerto Rico or the United States of America must have a COVID-19 vaccine certificate issued by the United States Virgin Islands, a negative COVID-19 antigen or molecular test taken at most five days prior to departure, or a positive antigen test taken at most four months prior to departure for passengers under five years old.

- Costa Rica issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have travel insurance for a minimum of five days that includes coverage of COVID-19 treatment and accommodation costs. Exceptions to this condition are for passengers younger than 18 years old.

- Exceptions to quarantine measures were issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. From 2nd August 2021, the test on day 8 does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Andorra, Holy See, Monaco, Switzerland, United States of America or a European Economic Area (EEA) Member State showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least 14 days before arrival. They must not be arriving from Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, France, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, the Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Qatar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe.

- **Exceptions were changed.** 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 Estonia, Israel and Switzerland are no longer exempt from this condition, while nationals and residents of Cyprus arriving from Estonia, Israel, Switzerland and Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China were added as exceptions.

- **Exceptions were clarified.** Finland specified that it would accept the following vaccines as exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test upon arrival requirement: AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac.