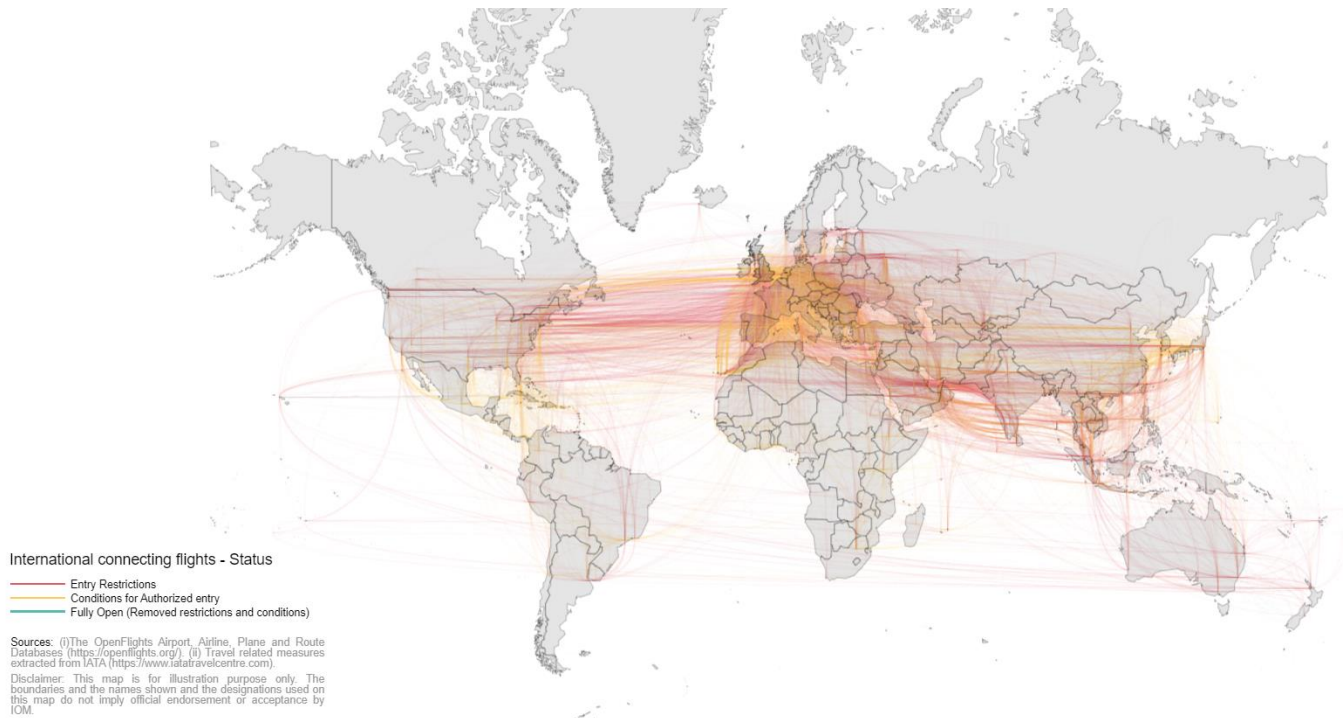# Global Mobility Restriction Overview
Weekly Update • 9th August 2021

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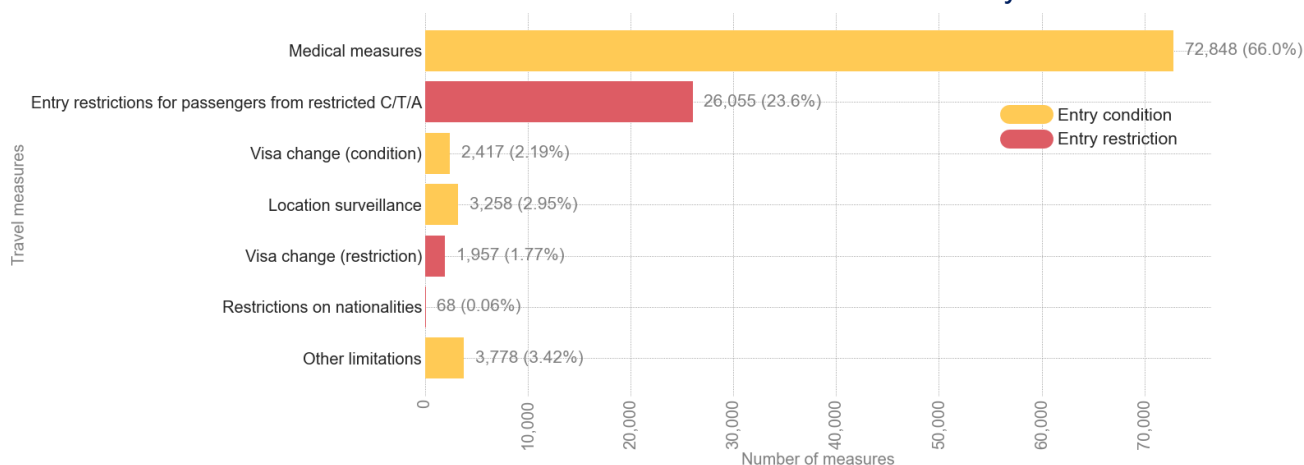
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Several Governments and authorities across the world have eased some travel restrictions while permitting limited and carefully managed mobility. As of 9th August 2021, more than 202 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 3.9 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 5th August 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 110,381 travel related measures as of 9th August 2021, indicating a decrease of almost one per cent from 111,286 travel related measures issued on 2nd August 2021. Of these, 28,080 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,301 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight decrease (0.41%) in entry restrictions and a decrease of almost one per cent (0.95%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a slight decrease (0.42%) in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival and a decrease of 6.09 per cent in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a ministry. In the reporting period, there was a 7.05 per cent decrease in location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 981 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 2nd and 9th August 2021, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 36 new exceptions whilst 9 countries, territories or areas removed 22 exceptions.

■ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry

As of 9th 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.
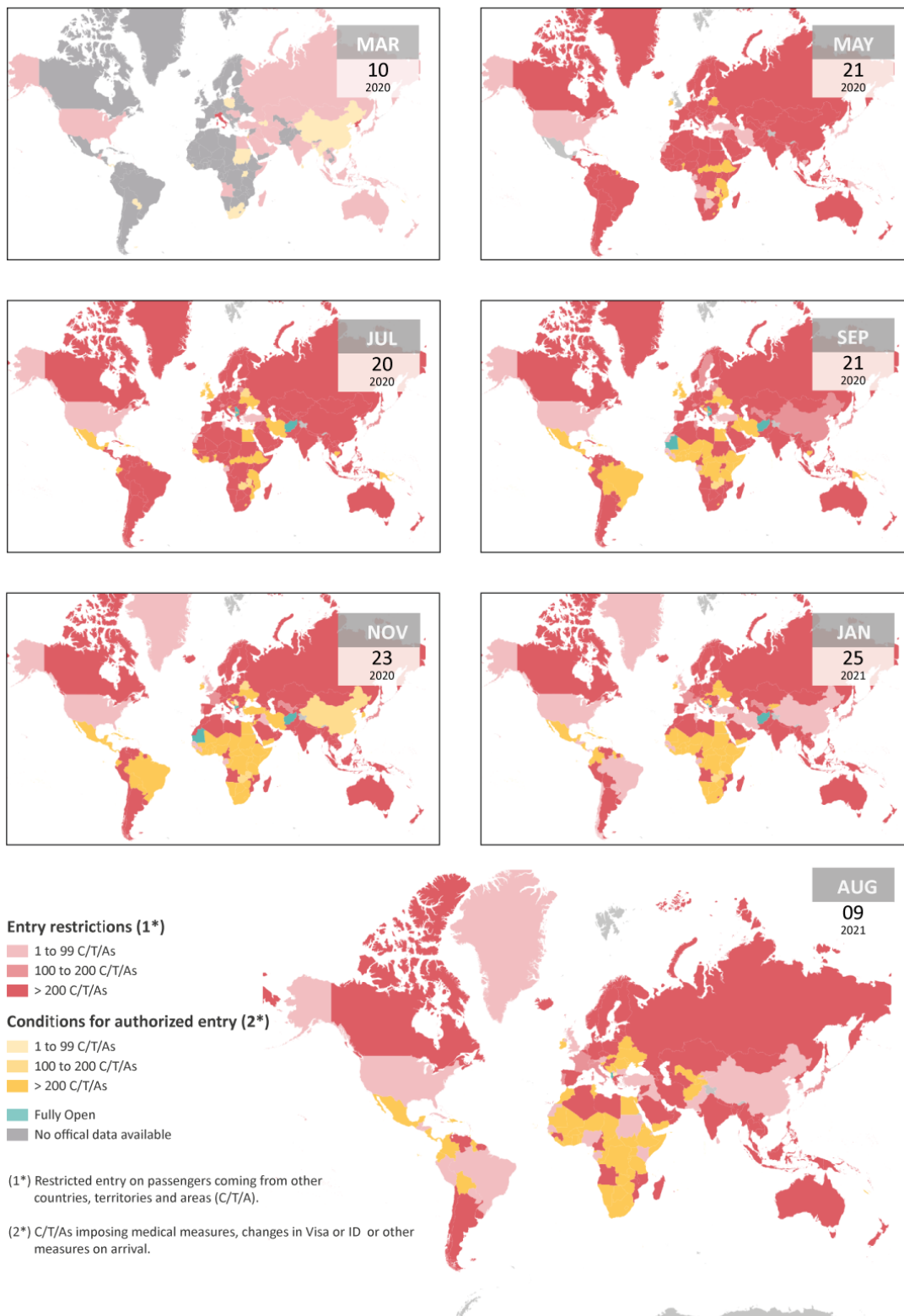
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type

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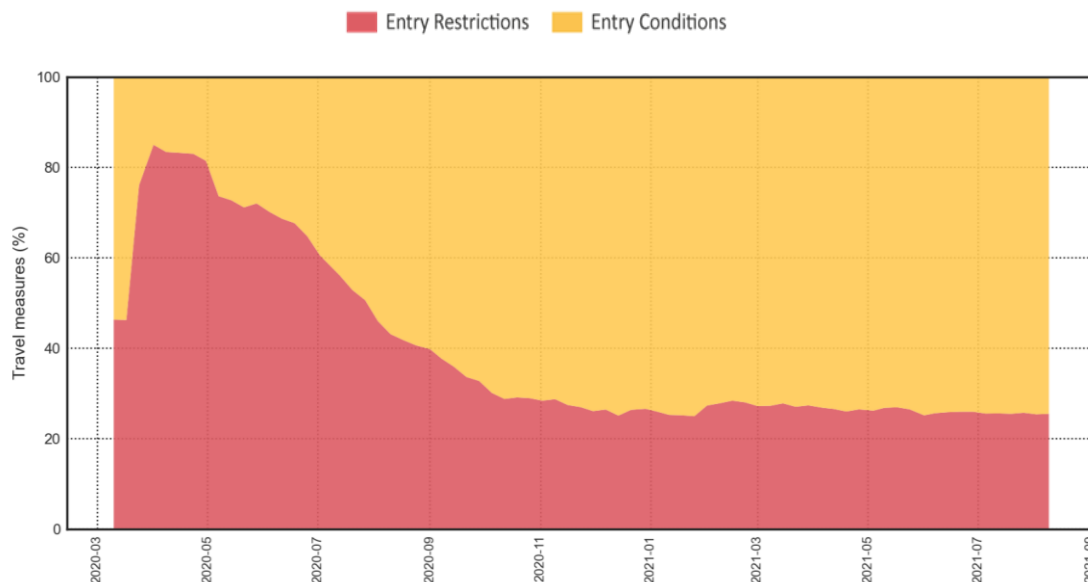
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 9th 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.

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.
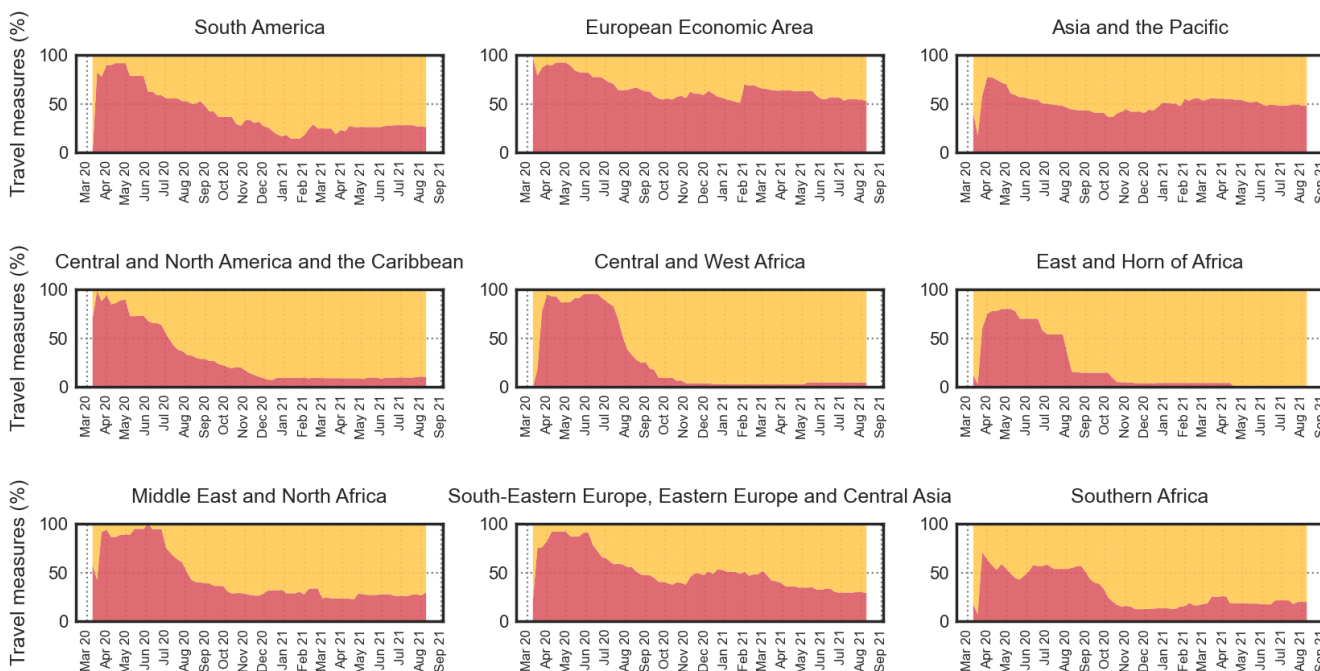
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 9th August 2021.

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 9th 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.
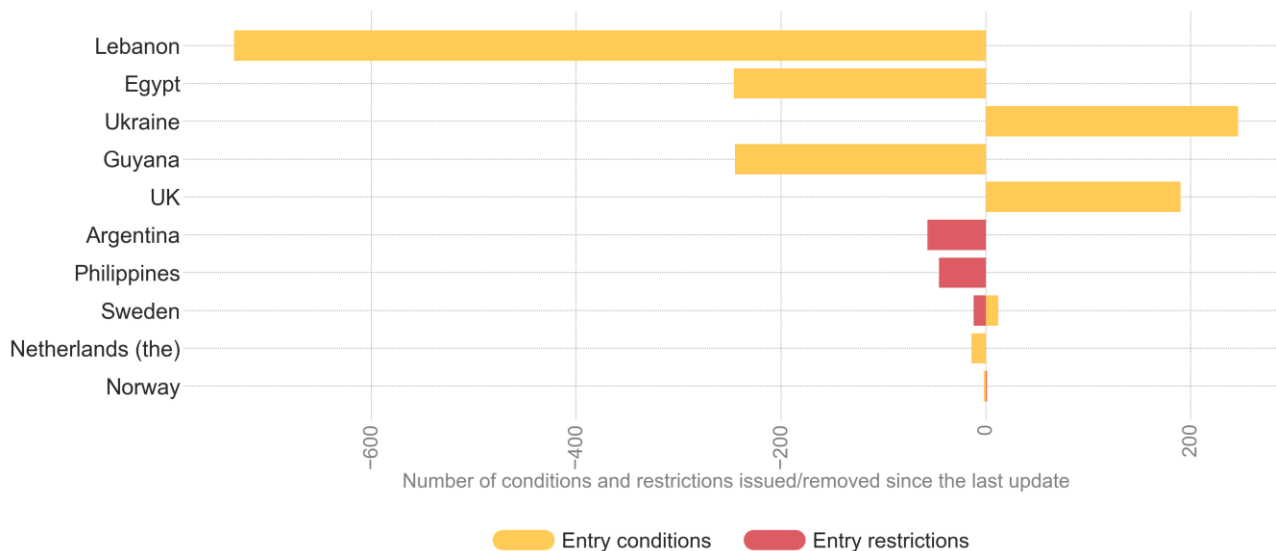
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview

■ 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 2nd August and 9th August 2021, 13 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 5 of them made minor changes. While 5 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 5 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 5 and/or 2 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last 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 278,631 new COVID-19 cases (decrease of 5.6%) as reported on 2nd August 2021 by the World Health Organization. Since the last DTM Update on 2nd August 2021, 1 new C/T/A has issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. However, 2 C/T/As have lifted measures on India. As of 9th August 2021, a total of 77 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Argentina lifted the flight suspension with India as of 8th August 2021.

- Uganda issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from India who are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland removed the passenger ban and lifted the mandatory hotel quarantine measure on travellers arriving from India. However, other conditions for authorized entry remain in place.

- Passengers arriving from India to Spain are no longer required to quarantine for 10 days upon arrival.

Key Highlights

- As of 8th August 2021, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a ban on travellers who have been in or transited through the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe in the past 10 days; they are not allowed to enter. In addition, from 8th August 2021, passengers who have been in or transited through Georgia, Mayotte, Mexico or Reunion in the past 10 days are also not allowed to enter. However, British nationals, nationals of Ireland and residents of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are exempt. Finally, passengers who have been in or transited through Georgia, Mayotte, Mexico or Reunion in the past 10 days must have a quarantine package for 11 nights. This does not apply to passengers transiting through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to a country other than Ireland.

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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 9th August 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Argentina restarted 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, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- As of 6th August 2021, Spain lifted the flight suspension on Brazil and South Africa; however, passengers from those countries are subject to mandatory 10 days of quarantine.

- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 12th August 2021, by Argentina until 1st October 2021 and by Vanuatu until 31st December 2021.

- Existing flight suspensions for all flights were extended by Lao People's Democratic Republic until 18th August 2021.

- Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on arrivals from Monaco.

- Uganda suspended the visas on arrival facilities for all passengers.

- **Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued**. The Philippines lifted the passenger ban on travellers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Albania, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Chad, People Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Falkland Islands, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Kosovo[4], Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Poland, Romania, Saba, American Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Eustatius, Saint Pierre and Miquelon or Togo. Changes in passenger ban restrictions were also issued by Luxembourg for residents of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Israel, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[5], Montenegro, Qatar, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine who are now exempt from the entry ban. Conversely, residents of Rwanda and Thailand are no longer exempt from the entry ban.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lifted its passenger ban on travellers from Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, 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. However, conditions for authorized entry apply to passengers arriving from these C/T/As.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Qatar issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Sinopharm at least 14 days before arrival; they are subject to a COVID-19 antibody test upon arrival. This does not apply to passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines or Sri Lanka. Ukraine issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers; they must install the Vdoma application on their personal device. Norway issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 24 hours before departure for passengers arriving from Liechtenstein. Passengers arriving from Italy and San Marino are no longer exempt from this condition. Algeria issued a condition for authorized entry for all passengers; they are now subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival, without exceptions.

- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Austria issued conditions for passengers arriving from Cyprus, the Netherlands and Spain. Such passengers are required to have one of the following upon entry: have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; take a COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test upon arrival; or have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received: the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac at most 270 days before arrival; or the Janssen vaccine at least 22 days and at most 270 days before arrival; or the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac vaccine at most 270 days before arrival if they were tested positive at least 21 days before the vaccination. Previously, these passengers were able to enter by providing negative COVID-19

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

antigen test results issued at most 48 hours before arrival; taking a COVID-19 PCR test within 24 hours after arrival; providing a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival; or providing proof of neutralizing COVID-19 antibodies issued at most 90 days before arrival. The United Arab Emirates issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers, who in the past 14 days, have been in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Nigeria and South Africa. These passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates.

- In addition, Lebanon issued new conditions for authorized entry on passengers arriving from Cyprus, Iraq, Turkey and United Arab Emirates; passengers arriving from these C/T/As must have a reservation confirmation at a designated hotel for three nights. This does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received at least one vaccine dose at least two weeks before departure; passengers traveling through Beirut to Syrian Arab Republic; passengers younger than 18 years old; or passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 90 days before departure. Likewise, Bulgaria issued new conditions for authorized entry on passengers arriving from Kuwait or the Netherlands who are now allowed to enter provided they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days and at most 180 days before arrival.

- France issued new conditions for authorized entry for "amber list countries". They must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 or 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. In addition, France issued new conditions for "green list countries". Passengers arriving from these countries must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were issued on nationals of C/T/As.** Azerbaijan issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland who can now enter provided they can present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate with QR code showing they were fully vaccinated or a COVID-19 recovery certificate with QR code. This does not apply to passengers under 18 years old. Iraq issued new conditions authorized entry for nationals of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; they can obtain a visa on arrival at Al Najaf International Airport (NJF) and must have a reservation confirmation from one of the following hotels: Qaser Aldur Hotel, Qaser Altad Hotel or Rebal Hotel.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued for airline crew.** Uganda issued new conditions for entry for airline crew who must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 30 days before departure from the first embarkation point. This does not apply to airline crew with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and are asymptomatic.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Algeria removed conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, Spain, Tunisia or Turkey, they are no longer required to have a quarantine package for five days obtained from the transporting carrier before departure. Caribbean Netherlands removed the condition for authorized entry that a completed Health Declaration Form must be presented upon arrival. Japan lifted conditions for authorized entry for military personnel, their dependent family members and other persons covered by the Status of US Forces Agreement; such passengers are now exempt from having to install the "MySOS" mobile application to enter. Spain lifted conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, People's Republic of China, Czechia, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[6], Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic China, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, United States of America or Ukraine, they do not need a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Passengers entering Egypt are no longer required to present a completed "Public Health Card" (travel history form) upon arrival and vaccine certificates are no longer required to be approved by the Egyptian Embassy in the country of departure. Lebanon removed two conditions for authorized entry; passengers no longer need to complete a "Airport Tracking Registration Form" before departure online and passengers do not need to install the "covidlebtrack" mobile app to enter. The United Arab Emirates removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering Dubai or Al Maktoum from
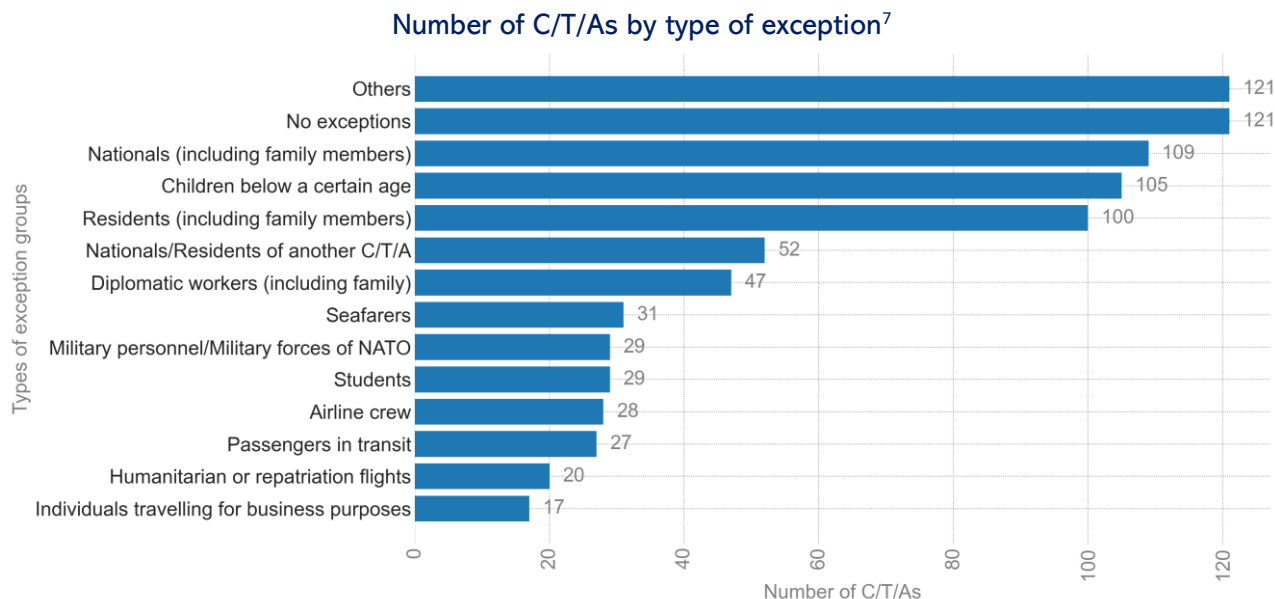
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6 References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Nigeria must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates or a printed negative COVID-19 rapid test at most four hours before departure of the last direct flight.

- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Qatar modified its conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from a country other than Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines or Sri Lanka, these passengerd must now have a quarantine hotel reservation for five, seven or 10 days. Namibia adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Previously, passengers had to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most seven days before departure from the first embarkation point, while now this test must be taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Denmark modified its condition for authorized entry for passengers entering or transiting through Denmark from Fiji, Iraq and Suriname. Passengers entering or transiting through Denmark from Fiji and Iraq are now required to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Denmark. Previously, passengers from Fiji or Iraq could obtain a negative COVID-19 PCR test result at most 72 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival. Passengers entering or transiting from Suriname can obtain either one of the negative COVID-19 tests to enter; previously they were required to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight. Mauritania changed its conditions for authorized entry. COVID-19 antigen tests are no longer accepted for entry; passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The results must be in Arabic, English, French or Spanish. Guyana changed its condition for authorized entry for passengers who must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result no more than 72 hours, rather than seven days, prior to departure. Additionally, Guyana now requires that passengers arriving from Trinidad and Tobago be fully vaccinated, with exceptions for nationals of Guyana and children under 18 years old.

- The United Arab Emirates increased the period of validity for the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers transiting through the United Arab Emirates who, in the past 14 days, have been in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam or Zambia. These passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight. Previously, it was 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** Cabo Verde specified that airline crew, in addition to passengers, must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. In addition, Cabo Verde issued more options for authorized entry for passengers and airline crew; they can have a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 14 days and at most 90 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. The certificate must show that they received: the first vaccine dose of Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or the second dose of AstraZeneca, Moderna, Pfizer, Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V at least 14 days before arrival. Lithuania clarified its condition for authorized entry of a negative COVID-19 test result no more than 72 hours prior to departure to include COVID-19 RT-PCR tests, in addition to COVID-19 PCR tests. Democratic Republic of Congo specified that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Previously, no timeframe was specified.

- **Quarantine measures were issued and modified.** The Maldives added Sputnik V to the list of accepted vaccines to exempt vaccinated passengers from 14 days of self-quarantine. Viet Nam adjusted its quarantine requirement so that passengers are now subject to a quarantine of up to 14 days, rather than a quarantine of 14 days.
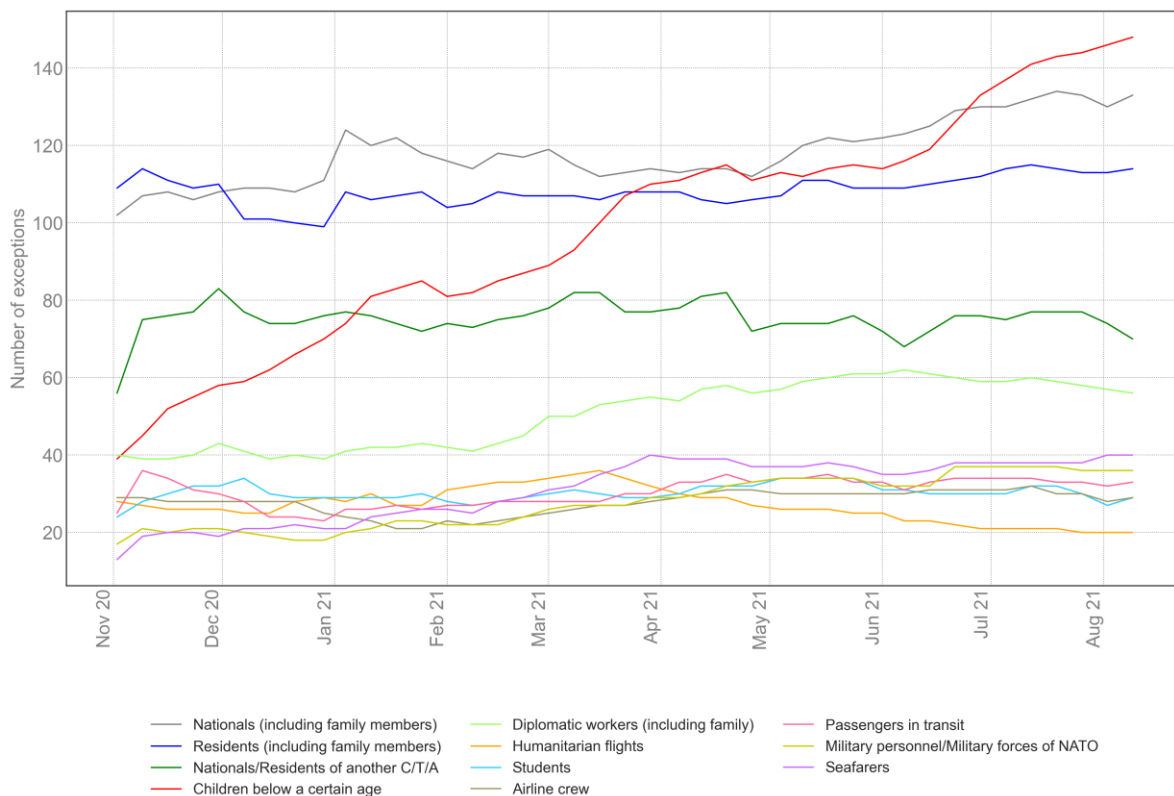
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception[7]

Others — 121
No exceptions — 121
Nationals (including family members) — 109
Children below a certain age — 105
Residents (including family members) — 100
Nationals/Residents of another C/T/A — 52
Diplomatic workers (including family) — 47
Seafarers — 31
Military personnel/Military forces of NATO — 29
Students — 29
Airline crew — 28
Passengers in transit — 27
Humanitarian or repatriation flights — 20
Individuals travelling for business purposes — 17

Types of exception groups (y-axis) / *Number of C/T/As* (x-axis, 0 to 120)

C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (109) and for Residents (100) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 105 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[8]

Legend:
- Nationals (including family members)
- Residents (including family members)
- Nationals/Residents of another C/T/A
- Children below a certain age
- Diplomatic workers (including family)
- Humanitarian flights
- Students
- Airline crew
- Passengers in transit
- Military personnel/Military forces of NATO
- Seafarers

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[7] '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.

[8] 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.
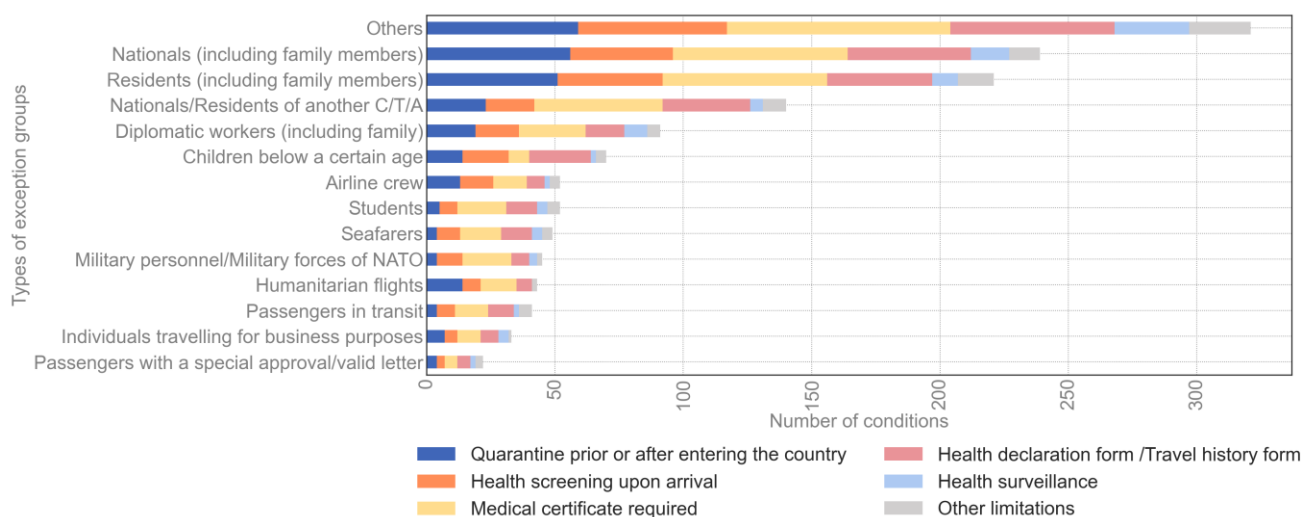
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 9th August, a total of 981 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 201 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Republic of Moldova (20), Ukraine (19), Belgium (15), Sweden (15), Montenegro (14), Austria (14), France (13) and Philippines (13).
- Between 2nd August and 9th August 2021, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 36 new exceptions, while 9 countries, territories or areas removed 22 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 frequently 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 201 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 151 have issued 1,590 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 (50), 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 423 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 301 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Germany removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Thailand. Norway removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who are residing in, and in the past 10 days have been in, Italy and San Marino.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Sweden issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a national visa issued by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[9], Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Qatar and Ukraine. Greece issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals while residents of Turkey have been added to the list of exempted countries. Mongolia issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a visa issued by Mongolian authorities. Norway issued 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, who arrive from Ukraine and Saudi Arabia. Exceptions were also issued for passengers who are residing in, and in the past 10 days have been in, Liechtenstein. Malta issued new exceptions to the entry ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Albania, Holy See, Qatar and San Marino showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Germany issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Brazil and Uruguay who are now allowed to transit from Germany to another Schengen state.

- The United Arab Emirates issued new exceptions to its entry ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Liberia, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam or Zambia. These exceptions include passengers from India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or Uganda that have a residence visa, a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in the United Arab Emirates showing they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure and a negative COVID-19 rapid test before departure. Additionally, passengers studying in United Arab Emirates and arriving from India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, or Uganda with approval are also exempt from the entry ban. The same exceptions were issued for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Nigeria or South Africa.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and/or residents were issued.** The Russian Federation issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Albania and France. They may enter the Russian Federation provided they have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most three days before arrival. The test result must be in English or Russian. France issued exceptions to the passenger ban for British nationals from Cuba, Indonesia, Mozambique and Tunisia.

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed by Israel. Previously, exempt passengers with an A2, A3, A4, B1, B3 or B4 visa issued by Israel were only allowed to enter if arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the European Union and the United States of America. Now, if they have this visa they can arrive from any C/T/As except Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Cyprus, Georgia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uzbekistan. The United States of America adjusted its exceptions to the passenger ban for certain high-risk countries such that the exception now only applies to students on an F-1 or M-1 visa who have not been in Brazil, People's Republic of China, India, Iran or South Africa in the past 14 days. In addition, Czechia modified its exceptions to the passenger ban. Nationals from Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar are now exempt while nationals from Thailand are no longer exempt. Likewise, passengers with a residence permit issued by Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar are exempt from the passenger ban, while passengers with a residence permit from Thailand are no longer exempt. Moreover, Czechia modified its list of low-risk countries to include Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while removing Thailand from this list and moving the country to the very high-risk list. Czechia also changed exceptions to the passenger ban for those travelling from countries considered to have an extreme risk of COVID-19. These exceptions include residents who are family members of particular C/T/A nationals with a temporary residence permit. Additionally, passengers with a "D" visa issued by Czechia after 2nd August 2021 are now exempt from this passenger ban.

- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Benin requires all passengers to now fill in an online application form before departure. The United Arab Emirates issued exceptions to its conditions for authorized entry that passengers transiting through Dubai or Al Maktoum must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates. Passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Nigeria and South Africa are now exempt from this condition. Likewise, the United Arab Emirates issued exceptions to its condition for authorized entry that passengers entering Ras Al Khaimah or Sharjah must have a printed negative COVID-

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

19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates. The exceptions include passengers arriving from Nigeria and South Africa. Similar exceptions were also issued for the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Abu Dhabi must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to United Arab Emirates. These exceptions include passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Nigeria and South Africa.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Sweden removed exceptions for residents of Rwanda and Thailand from their passenger ban. France removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers could be subject to self-isolation or quarantine for up to 10 days. Passengers who hold a COVID-19 vaccination certificate should they have arrived from Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Plurinational state of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, India, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Uruguay or Zambia are no longer exempt. Belgium removed passengers arriving from Malta as an exception to the COVID-19 test 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point requirement.

- **Exceptions to the requirement that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test before departure were issued.** Kuwait issued an exception for vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTec (Comirnaty). Such passengers are no longer subject to two COVID-19 PCR tests at their own expense upon arrival. France issued new exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test requirement for "amber list countries" and "green list countries". These exceptions are for deadheading crew, merchant seamen and passengers younger than 11, down from 12 years old. Additional exceptions for passengers from "green list countries" include passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test issued at least 11 days and at most six months before departure from the first embarkation point. Jordan issued a new exception to the COVID-19 test requirement for nationals of Jordan with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure, if they have been outside of Jordan for 10 days or less.

- The Netherlands issued new exceptions to the COVID-19 PCR test requirement needed 72 hours before boarding the flight of the first embarkation point. These exceptions include passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate if arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland. In addition, starting 8th August 2021, passengers arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia or Sweden are exempt from the COVID-19 test requirement.

- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** The Philippines issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated in the Philippines, at least 14 days before arrival. Ukraine issued an exception for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must install the Vdoma application on their personal device for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac. Denmark issued exceptions to its conditions for authorized entry that passengers must have a COVID-19 test upon arrival for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Holy See, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or an EEA Member State showing they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks and at most eight months before departure.

- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Ukraine issued an exception for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must install the Vdoma application on their personal device for passengers younger than 18 years old. In addition, the Maldives issued an exception for passengers younger than 18 years traveling with their fully vaccinated parents as an exception group to the 14 days self-quarantine requirement. Aruba issued exceptions to the negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most three days and at least 12 hours before departure of the last direct flight for passengers younger than 15 years old. Grenada adjusted its exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival, and their accompanying children younger than 14 years. Their accompanying children were previously not included in this exception. Czechia raised the age limit for passengers who are exempt from the COVID-19 testing requirement; the age limit was raised from six to 12 years old. Pakistan lowered the age from 12 years to six years old for exceptions for two conditions for authorized entry. First, passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in Arabic or English. Tests accepted are COVID-19 PCR, COVID-19 Real Time

RT-PCR, COVID-19 RT-PCR, SARS-CoV2 GeneXpert, SARS-CoV2 PCR, SARS-CoV2 Real Time RT-PCR, SARS-CoV2 RT-PCR and SARS-CoV2 Xpert Xpress. Second, passengers must download the Pass Track App before boarding and submit their personal details or submit their details online.

- Exceptions to quarantine measures were issued by Qatar for passengers arriving from a country other than Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines or Sri Lanka; they must now have a quarantine hotel reservation for five, seven or 10 days. These exceptions include nationals of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman and United Arab Emirates with 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 arrival, and their accompanying minors younger than 17 years if they have a Qatari residence card (QID). In addition, nationals from these countries with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) 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, and their accompanying minors younger than 17 years if they have a Qatari residence card (QID) are also exempt from the quarantine requirement. More exceptions include passengers arriving from a green country with 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 arrival, and their accompanying minors younger than 12 years old; passengers arriving from a green country with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) 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, and their accompanying minors younger than 12 years old; and nationals of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates with a Qatari residence card (QID) arriving from a green country.

- **Exceptions were changed.** Cyprus 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. Passengers arriving from Liechtenstein are now exempt from this condition, while passengers arriving from Iceland, Italy and Lithuania are no longer exempt. On the other hand, nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Iceland, Italy and Lithuania are now exempt from the condition, while nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Liechtenstein are not. Czechia adjusted its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test result taken no more than 72 hours prior to departure. Passengers arriving from Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar are exempt from this condition, while passengers arriving from Thailand are not. Changes to exceptions to the negative COVID-19 PCR test requirement were made by Lebanon. Previously, vaccine certificates issued in specific C/T/As were exempt; now all passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before departure are accepted regardless of which C/T/A the vaccine certificate is authorized from.