

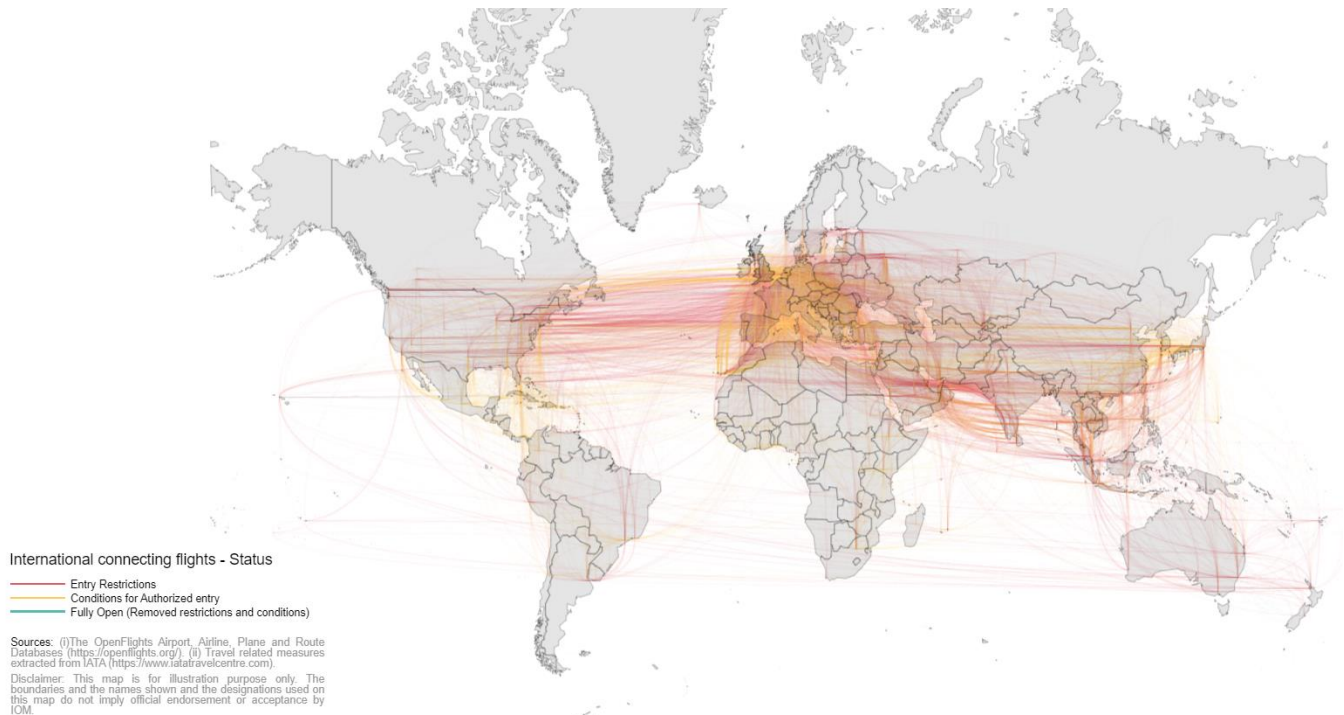
Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 16th August 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series

<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@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.iatairvelcentre.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](#).

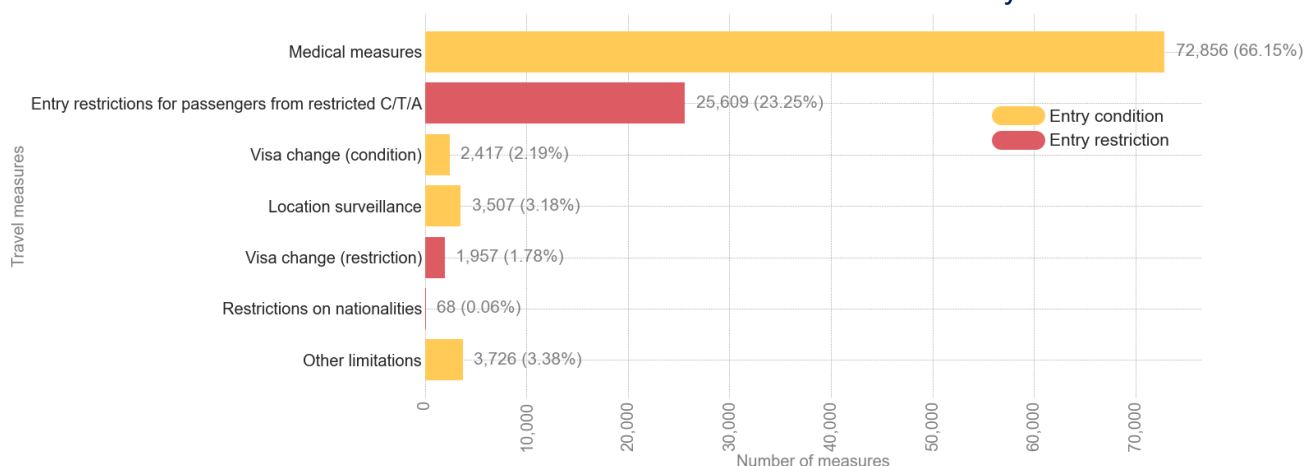
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 dtmccovid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

Overview

Global mobility and migration continue to be controlled as COVID-19 related travel restrictions are in place. As of 16th August 2021, more than 206 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.6 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 4.4 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 12th August 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 110,381 travel related measures as of 16th August 2021, indicating no change from 110,381 travel related measures issued on 9th 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 decrease of 1.6 per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of 0.3 per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a ministry and a 7.6 per cent increase in location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 200 countries, territories or areas have issued 986 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 9th and 16th August 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 10 new exceptions whilst 2 countries, territories or areas removed 5 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 16th 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 23 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.

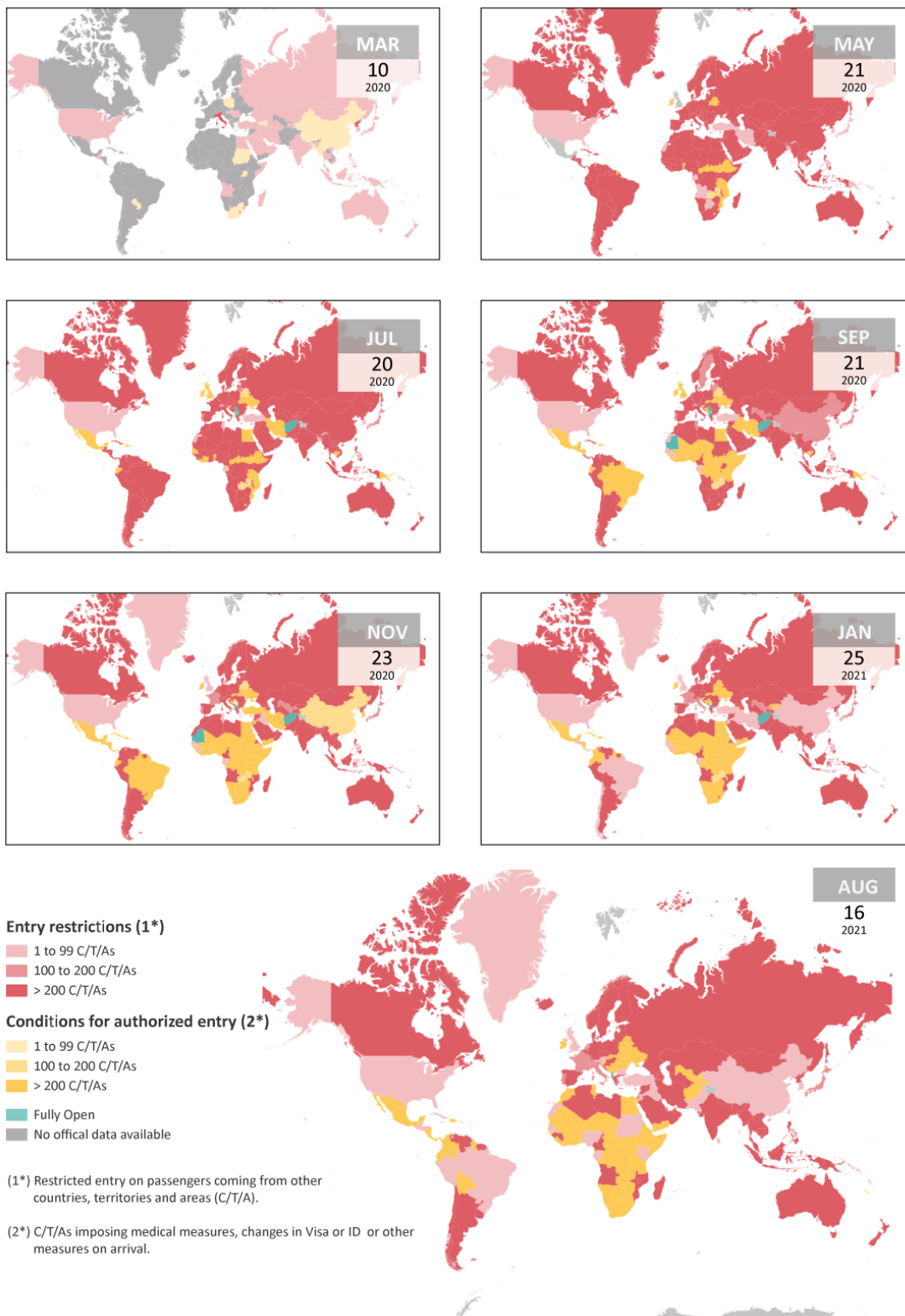
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

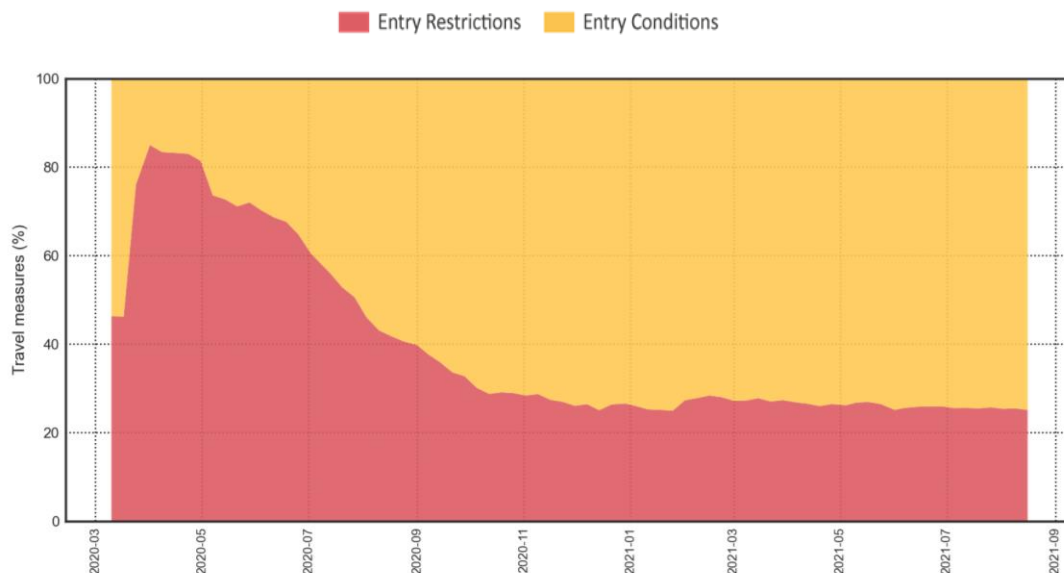
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 16th 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.



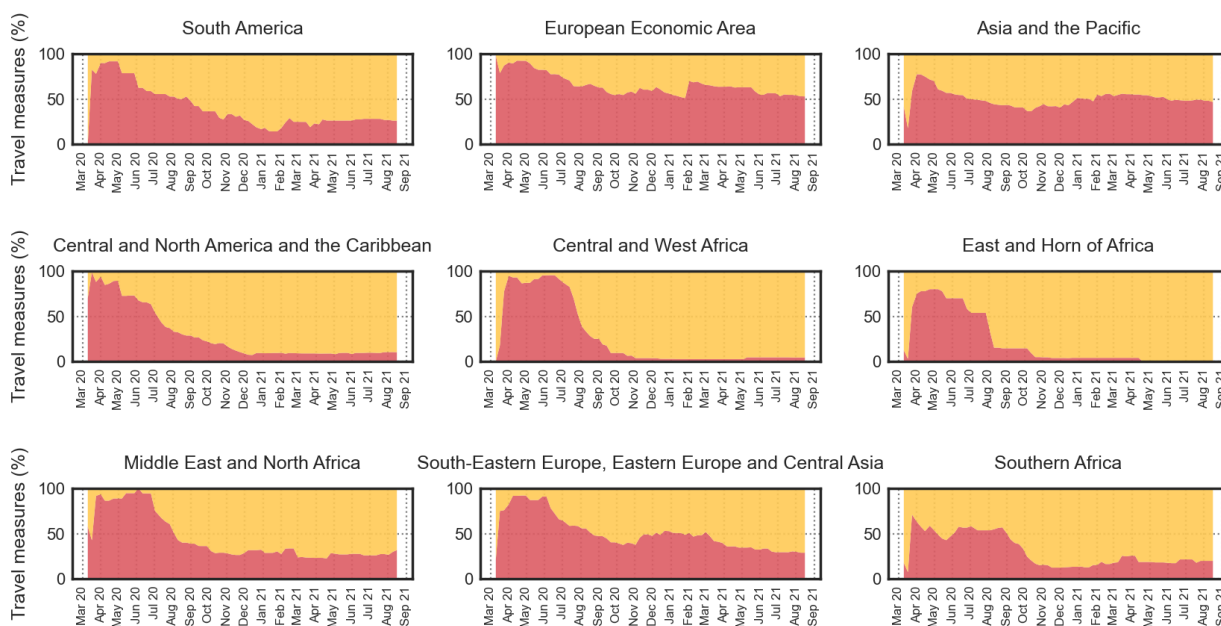
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 16th August 2021.

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 16th 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.

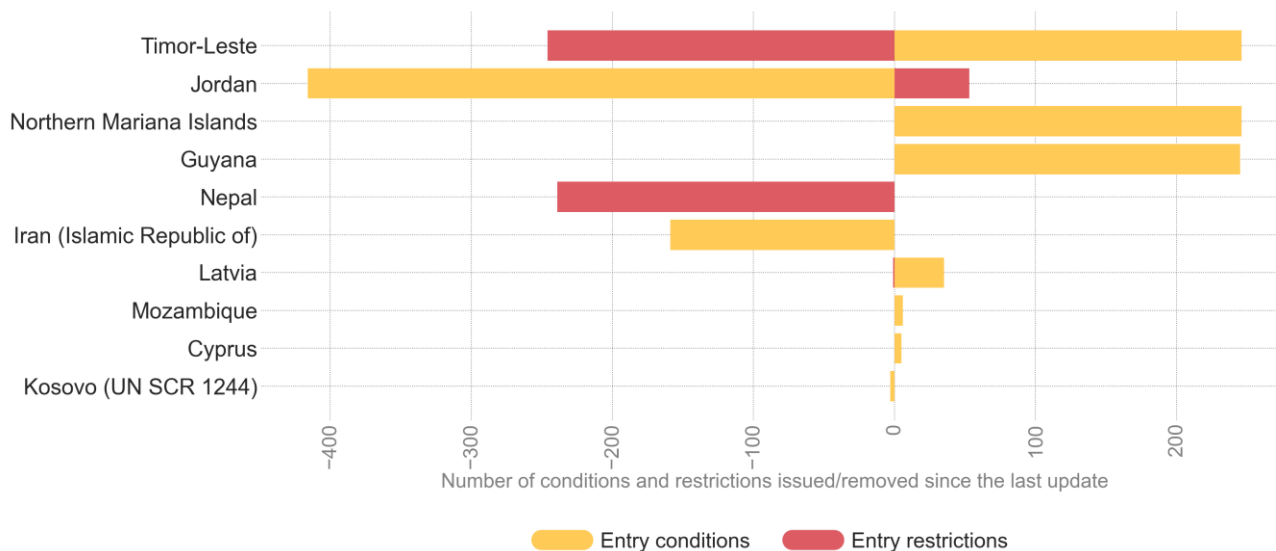
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



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 9th August and 16th August 2021, 11 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 4 of them made minor changes. While 3 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 5 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 6 and/or 1 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

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



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

The total number of COVID-19 [cases](#) in India has exceeded 32 million with a weekly increase of 258,121 new COVID-19 cases (decrease of 7%) reported on 16th August 2021 by the World Health Organization. Since the last DTM Update on 16th August 2021, 1 new C/T/A has issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 16th August 2021, a total of 77 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Canada extended the ban on direct flights from India until 21st September 2021.
- Jamaica extended the ban on passengers who have been in India in the last 14 days as well as the flight suspension on flights from India until 31st August 2021.
- On 12th August 2021, Kenya issued a flight suspension on India.
- Peru extended the passenger ban on travellers who in the last 14 days have been in or transited through India until 22nd August 2021.
- Sudan extended the passenger ban for India, from 14th July to 27th August 2021, if passengers have been in or transited through the country in the past 14 days.

Key Highlights

- Jordan issued a passenger ban on nationals of Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia. These passengers are not allowed to enter. However, this does not apply to passengers residing in Australia, Bahrain,

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 16th August 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

Canada, Japan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or a European Union Member State.

- From 16th August 2021, passengers having been in or transited through Fiji or Indonesia in the past 14 days are not allowed to enter New Zealand.
- Singapore issued a ban on travellers who have been in or transited through Myanmar in the last 14 days.
- As of 10th August 2021, Peru extended the passenger ban until 22nd August 2021 for passengers who in the past 14 days have been to or transited through Brazil or South Africa.
- Jamaica extended its suspension of flights from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago from 10th August 2021 to 31st August 2021. Additionally, Jamaica extended the passenger ban for those who have been in the same C/T/As in the last 14 days.
- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 19th August 2021, by Portugal until 31st August 2021, by Norway until 1st September 2021 and by Canada until 21st September 2021.
- The Bahamas extended its passenger ban on Haiti until 13th November 2021.
- Existing flight suspensions for all flights were lifted by Nepal.
- **New passenger bans were issued.** Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China issued a passenger ban for travellers who, in the past 21 days, have been in or transited through Ireland and the Russian Federation. Mauritius issued an entry ban until 31st August 2021 for passengers who, in the past 15 days, have been in Brazil or South Africa; they are not allowed to enter or transit through Mauritius.
- Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited for more than four hours through Brazil and Uruguay are not allowed to enter. Passengers who have transited for more than four hours through Botswana, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe were removed from this list.
- The passenger ban was lifted by Timor Leste. However, all passengers must have a travel authorization obtained before departure by sending an email to centrointegradogestaodecrises@gmail.com
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Passengers entering Slovenia must now complete a Digital Passenger Locator Form. Mozambique issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. The United States Virgin Islands also issued a new condition for authorized entry regarding its travel certification. Passengers must now present a QR code to be presented before boarding. Similarly, Latvia issued new conditions for authorized entry; all passengers must complete a "COVIDpass" prior to departure, which will generate a QR code to present upon arrival and departure. In addition, Guyana issued a new condition for authorized entry; all passengers must have a vaccine certificate indicating they have received at least one dose of AstraZeneca, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V. Nationals of Guyana are exempt from this requirement. Czechia issued a new condition for authorized entry that passengers between six and 12 years old who are arriving from countries with an extreme risk of COVID-19 must be tested for COVID-19 upon arrival.
- Suriname issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers arriving from Brazil must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. Vaccines accepted are: AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac. Passengers younger than 18 years old are exempt. In addition, passengers arriving from Brazil must have an attestation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation of Suriname; nationals and residents of Guyana are exempt.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were extended.** Sudan extended conditions for authorized entry for passengers from Egypt and Ethiopia; they will still be required to present a COVID-19 RT-PCR test done 72 hours before arrival until 27th August 2021. Previously, this was until 13th August 2021.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Jordan issued a new condition for authorized entry; all passengers who have been outside Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan or Sri Lanka for more than 14 days before arrival must present a completed indemnity form. They are subject to quarantine at a hotel

for 14 days at their own expense. The Islamic Republic of Iran issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers arriving from Andorra, Argentina, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia or Zimbabwe are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival and quarantine at their own expense. Exceptions include passengers arriving from or who have transited through Andorra, Cyprus, Georgia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before arrival; and asymptomatic passengers arriving from Kuwait. Belgium issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers are not allowed to transit through Belgium if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to a Schengen Member State.

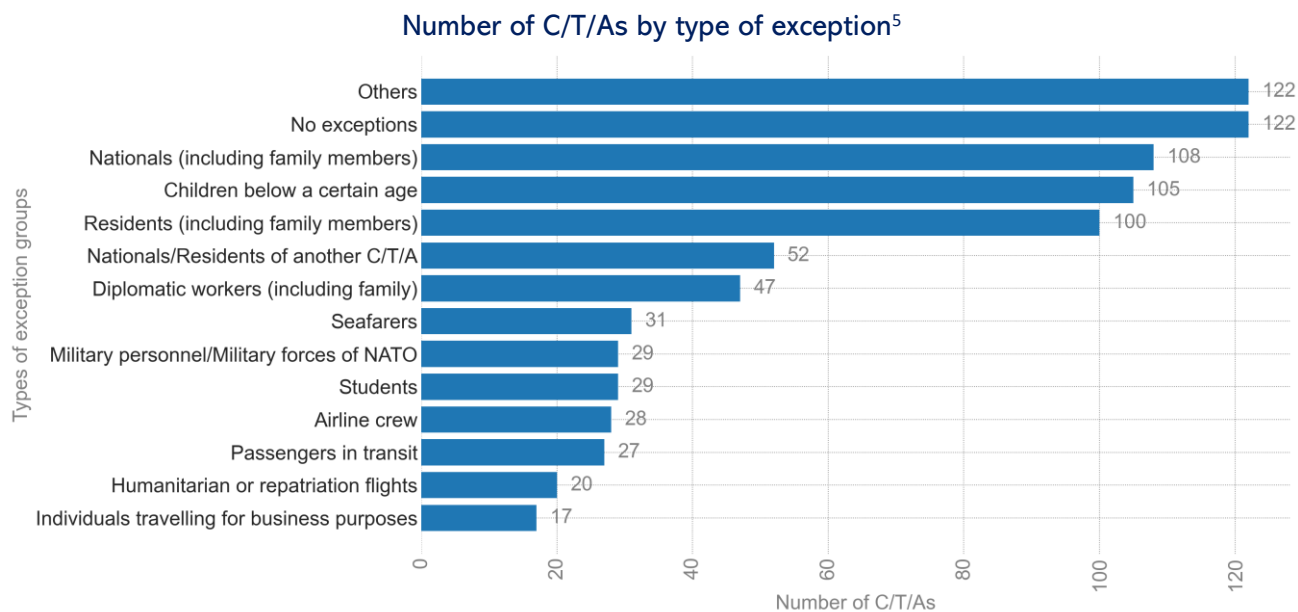
- **Conditions for authorized entry were issued for nationals and/or residents.** Sint Maarten issued a condition for authorized entry starting 16th August 2021 that residents of Sint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saba or St. Eustatius entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than certain specified countries must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to St. Maarten; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to St. Maarten. The test must be based on a nasopharyngeal swab. Mozambique issued a new condition for authorized entry for nationals of Mozambique without a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure. They are subject to quarantine for 14 days; or a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. The test result must be issued in English, French or Portuguese.
- The United Arab Emirates issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the People's Republic of China, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Ukraine and Uruguay; passengers with a British passport with nationality ""British Citizen""; and passengers with a Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China passport, traveling to Abu Dhabi (AUH), Ras Al Khaimah (RKT) or Sharjah (SHJ), if they in the past 14 days have been in India, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or Uganda. They must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most four hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers younger than 12 years old and passengers with disabilities are exempt. In addition, nationals of India with a visa issued by the United States of America or with a residence permit issued by the United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or an EU Member State traveling to Abu Dhabi (AUH), Ras Al Khaimah (RKT) or Sharjah (SHJ), if they in the past 14 days have been in India, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or Uganda, are also exempt. They must have a negative COVID-19 rapid PCR test taken at most four hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued for airline crew by India. Airline crew who are arriving from or have transited through Afghanistan, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Previously, this condition was only applicable for airline crew from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** The United States Virgin Islands, beginning 13th August 2021, removed antibody tests from its list of accepted COVID-19 tests for entry. In addition, Spain removed conditions for authorized entry. As of 13th August 2021, passengers arriving to Spain from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Czechia, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo⁴, Latvia, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, United States of America or Ukraine no longer have to present one of the following: a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours

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

before arrival; a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days after the positive COVID-19 NAAT test result (the sample for the certificate must have been taken at most 180 days before arrival. Canada removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a confirmed hotel booking for three nights.

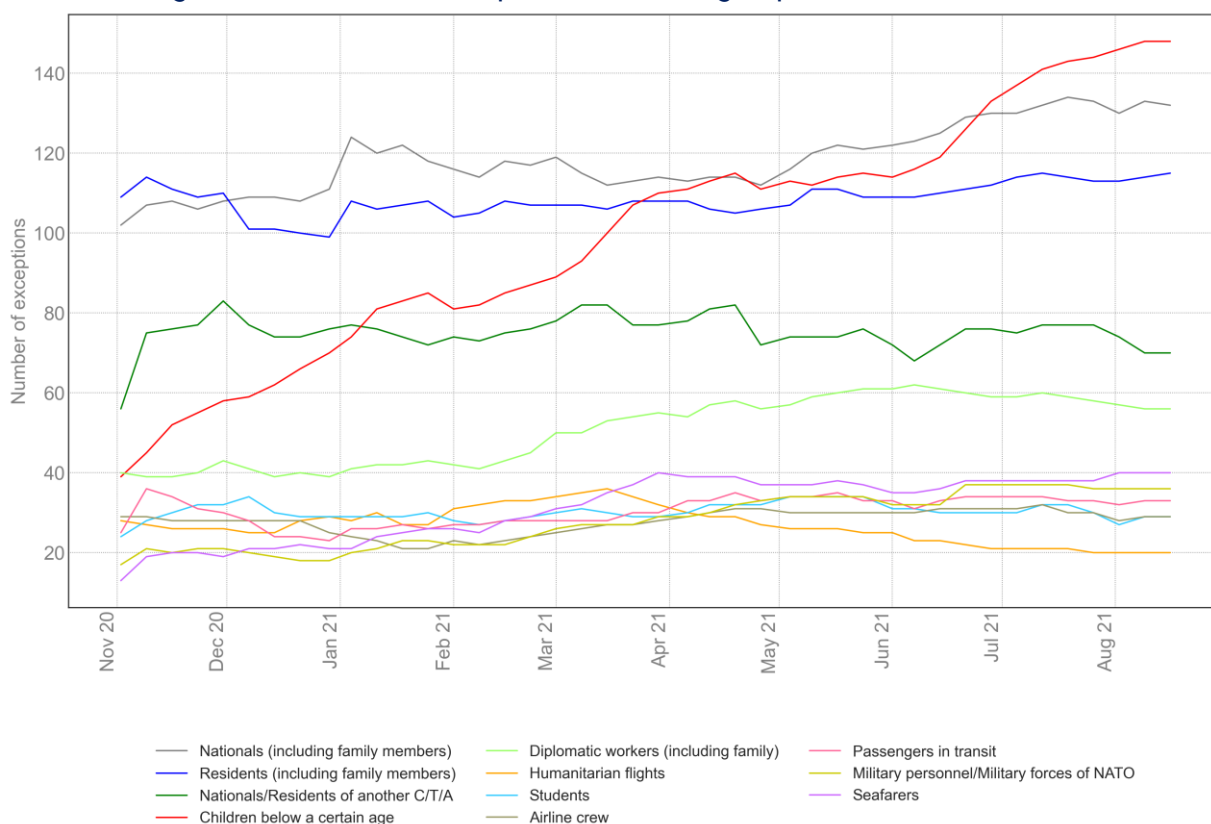
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Sint Maarten adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Now, passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Montserrat, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, Singapore, St. Barthelemy, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Turks and Caicos Islands, in addition to the countries that were previously listed, 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. The Bahamas modified its conditions for authorized entry; passengers younger than 12 years old who have a COVID-19 antigen test and passengers with a vaccine certificate indicating they have been full vaccinated are now permitted to enter. Acceptable vaccines include AstraZeneca, Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. Bahrain changed its conditions for authorized entry. Among the passengers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through Georgia, Malawi or Ukraine, only nationals and residents from these countries are allowed to enter. Previously, nationals from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates as well as passengers with an e-visa obtained prior to departure or visa obtained upon arrival were allowed to enter even if in the past 14 days they had been in or transited through Georgia, Malawi or Ukraine.
- Sweden specified that all passengers arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland must have a COVID-19 recovery certificate or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; these certificates must be issued from these respective countries, or issued in Andorra, Denmark, Finland, Holy See, Iceland, Monaco, Norway or San Marino.
- **Quarantine measures were issued and modified.** Northern Mariana Islands issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers are now subject to quarantine.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (108) 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 enter⁶



⁵ 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

⁶ The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.

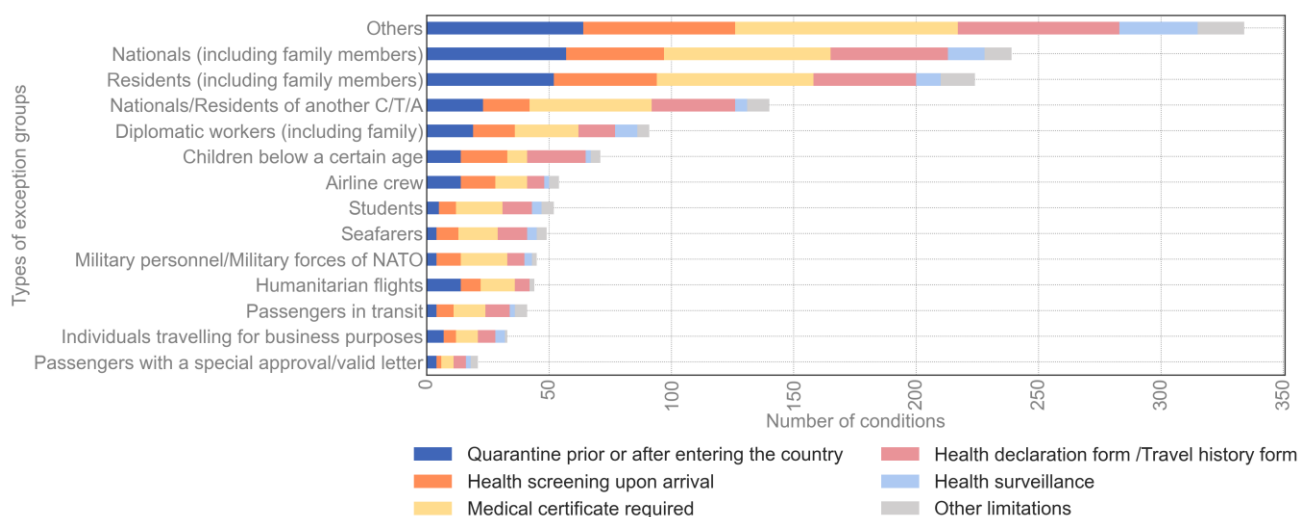
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 16th August, a total of 986 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 200 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Republic of Moldova (20), Ukraine (19), Belgium (15), Sweden (15), Montenegro (14), Austria (14), Finland (13) and France (13).
- Between 9th August and 16th August 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 10 new exceptions, while 2 countries, territories or areas removed 5 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



Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 200 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 150 have issued 1610 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), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (40), Singapore (37), Finland (36), the Netherlands (35), India (32), Norway (31), Thailand (31), Indonesia (28) 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 427 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 304 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Germany removed exceptions for residents of Israel, Montenegro and the United States of America; they are no longer exempt from the entry ban. Malta removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Holy See, San Marino or Switzerland showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Norway removed 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, arriving from Azerbaijan, Qatar and Serbia. Norway also removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who are residing in, and in the past 10 days have been in Croatia, Greenland, Holy See, Iceland and Lithuania.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Indonesia issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers traveling under Travel Corridor Agreement (TCA). They must not have been in India in the past 14 days. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China issued a new exception to passenger ban for residents of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival, and their accompanying children younger than 12 years old. The certificate must be in Mandarin or English or accompanied by a written confirmation in Mandarin or English issued by the health authority of the country of vaccination. Details on accepted vaccines can be found online. Nepal issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a confirmation letter that a visa on arrival has been approved before departure by the government of Nepal. Suriname issued new exceptions to the passenger ban. Passengers with a positive COVID-19 test and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least four weeks and at most six months after the positive test and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate are exempt. Norway added passengers from Lebanon as an exception to the passenger ban. Malta issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 Digital Certificate issued in Australia and verified through the Medicare Express Plus App, and for passengers with a medical certificate showing pregnancy or an antenatal record card.
- Argentina included spouses, partners with registered partnership, parents, sisters, brothers or children of nationals of Argentina as exempt groups for the passenger ban. However, they must: present proof confirming the relationship (birth, marriage or cohabitation certificate, duly apostilled or legalized); present a copy of the national ID card of the national of Argentina; and be nationals of Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Saint. Kitts and Nevis, Saint. Lucia, Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay.
- Suriname issued new exceptions to its flight suspension for flights from Brazil.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and/or residents were issued.** Russian Federation issued new exceptions to its passenger ban for nationals of Bahrain, Dominican Republic and Republic of Moldova. Kuwait issued two new exceptions for the passenger ban for passengers with an 'Article 20' visa issued by Kuwait and arriving from a country other than Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka. Online registration is required if they do not have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. A second exception was issued for passengers with a visa issued by Kuwait (excluding 'Article 20' visa) arriving from a country other than Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka, and with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty). Residents of Japan with a re-entry permit who have been to Pakistan in the past 14 days are exempt from the entry ban. Previously, residents of Japan with a re-entry permit who had been to Pakistan in the 14 days prior to arrival were not allowed to enter despite other residents of Japan with a re-entry permit being exempt.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Latvia modified exceptions to its passenger ban. Latvia added passengers arriving from Andorra and Luxembourg to its exception to the passenger ban, while removing passengers from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Latvia will also allow residents of European Union countries (Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland) to enter and residents of certain non-European Union countries (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, Kosovo⁷, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America) can also enter if arriving from their country of residence. Additionally, Latvia expanded its exception to the passenger ban to include all family members of nationals and residents of Latvia, rather than children, spouses and children of nationals and residents.

- Finland modified an exception to its passenger ban for residents of specific C/T/As. Residents from Azerbaijan, Japan, Republic of Korea, Serbia and Singapore were removed from the exception list, while residents from Ukraine were added.
- Canada updated an exception to the passenger ban for immediate and extended family members of nationals, permanent residents and persons registered under Canada's Indian Act to allow those who have been fully vaccinated to stay for less than 15 days in the country. United States of America nationals and permanent residents, and French nationals and residents of St. Pierre and Miquelon arriving to St. Pierre and Miquelon must now upload their vaccine certificates to ArriveCAN. Canada specified that vaccines accepted include AstraZeneca (Covishield), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. Canada also modified its conditions for entry to accept positive COVID-19 tests taken up to 180 days prior to arrival, rather than 90 days. Canada also added Edmonton, Halifax, Ottawa, Quebec and Winnipeg to the list of airports into which passengers must fly.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Portugal issued an exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers travelling on a direct flight to Azores are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. This exception is for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival. Norway issued exceptions to the following conditions: passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 24 hours before departure; and passengers and airline crew must complete a registration form before arrival. Passengers with a NHS Covid Pass issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are exempt from these conditions. Curaçao issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. These exceptions include passengers with a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure and passengers with a recovery certificate.
- Georgia issued a new exception to the passenger ban, the negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival requirement and the submission of a pre-registration form. Passengers with a positive COVID-19 test result issued at most 100 days before arrival and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they had received one dose at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from these restrictions and conditions.
- Belgium issued new exceptions to the condition that passengers are not allowed to transit through Belgium if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to a Schengen Member State. These exceptions include nationals and residents of Switzerland and EEA Member States; passengers with a "C" visa issued by Belgium; passengers with a "C" visa issued by another Schengen Member State if traveling through Belgium to the country which issued the visa; passengers with a "D" visa issued by a Schengen Member State; residents of Albania, Armenia, 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, Kosovo⁸, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, United States of America and Ukraine, if arriving from 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, Kosovo⁹, Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, United States of America or Ukraine; merchant seamen; passengers with a diplomatic passport traveling on duty; students; military personnel traveling on duty; and passengers with an "Essential Journey Certificate" issued by Belgium or a "note verbale" stating that the country of destination will allow them to enter".
- **Exceptions were removed.** Czechia removed the exception to the Passenger Locator Form requirement for passengers younger than six years old. The Islamic Republic of Iran removed exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Exceptions were removed for passengers arriving from or who have transited through Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia,

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

⁸ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

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

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain or Sweden. Belize also removed exceptions to the condition of authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test result before arrival. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival are no longer exempt.

- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for residents and/or nationals of select C/T/As were issued.** Sint Maarten issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from Canada or the United States of America must have either 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. Residents of Sint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saba, or St. Eustatius with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival are exempt. Likewise, Sint Maarten also issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, India, Montserrat, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Republic of China, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Singapore, South Africa, St. Barthelemy, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, the United States of America or 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. These exceptions include residents of Sint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saba or St. Eustatius. Mozambique added exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure. Nationals of Mozambique are exempt. In addition, exceptions were issued by Mozambique for the condition that nationals of Mozambique without a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure are subject to quarantine for 14 days; or a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. These exceptions are for passengers younger than six years old and passengers who have been outside of Mozambique for less than seven days. The COVID-19 PCR test they obtain before departure is valid for seven days.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were clarified.** The Netherlands issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. However, they must show that they were vaccinated with Janssen at least 28 days before arrival and the certificate was issued on or after 14th August 2021; that they were vaccinated with Janssen at least 14 days before arrival and the certificate was issued before 14th August 2021; or that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sinovac. Previously, all vaccines had to show that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Cameroon reduced the age from 10 to five years old for passengers that are exempt for having a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most three days before departure from the first embarkation point. Pakistan reduced the age of the exception from 12 to six years old for the exception for passengers providing 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. Likewise, Mozambique adjusted its age requirement for its exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure. Now, passengers younger than six years old, up from five years old, are exempt.
- Sint Maarten issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that residents of Sint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saba or St. Eustatius entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than certain specified countries must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to St. Maarten, if they do not have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten or a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten, if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. Exceptions for this condition were issued for passengers younger than 10 years old.
- **Exceptions to quarantine and/or medical screening measures were issued.** Malaysia issued exceptions to its quarantine and medical screening measures; nationals and residents of Malaysia with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated are exempt. They are subject to self-isolation at home for 14 days. They must send an email to hso@moh.gov.my at least three days before departure to apply for the home isolation. Suriname issued new exceptions to its seven-day quarantine requirement. These exceptions include passengers with a positive COVID-19 test

and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least four weeks and at most six months after the positive test, as well as passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate. Nepal also issued an exception for passengers with a Quarantine Exemption letter issued by Nepal for the requirement that passengers must have a confirmed hotel reservation for seven days. The hotel must be listed online. In addition, Belize issued an exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers traveling as tourists must have a reservation confirmation of an approved hotel; passengers visiting friends or relatives are exempt.

- **Exceptions were changed.** Cyprus modified exceptions for the condition for authorized entry so that now passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Passengers arriving from Croatia, Holy See, Monaco, Serbia and Sweden are no longer exceptions. However, nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Croatia, Holy See, Monaco, Serbia, Sweden and Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China are now exempt.