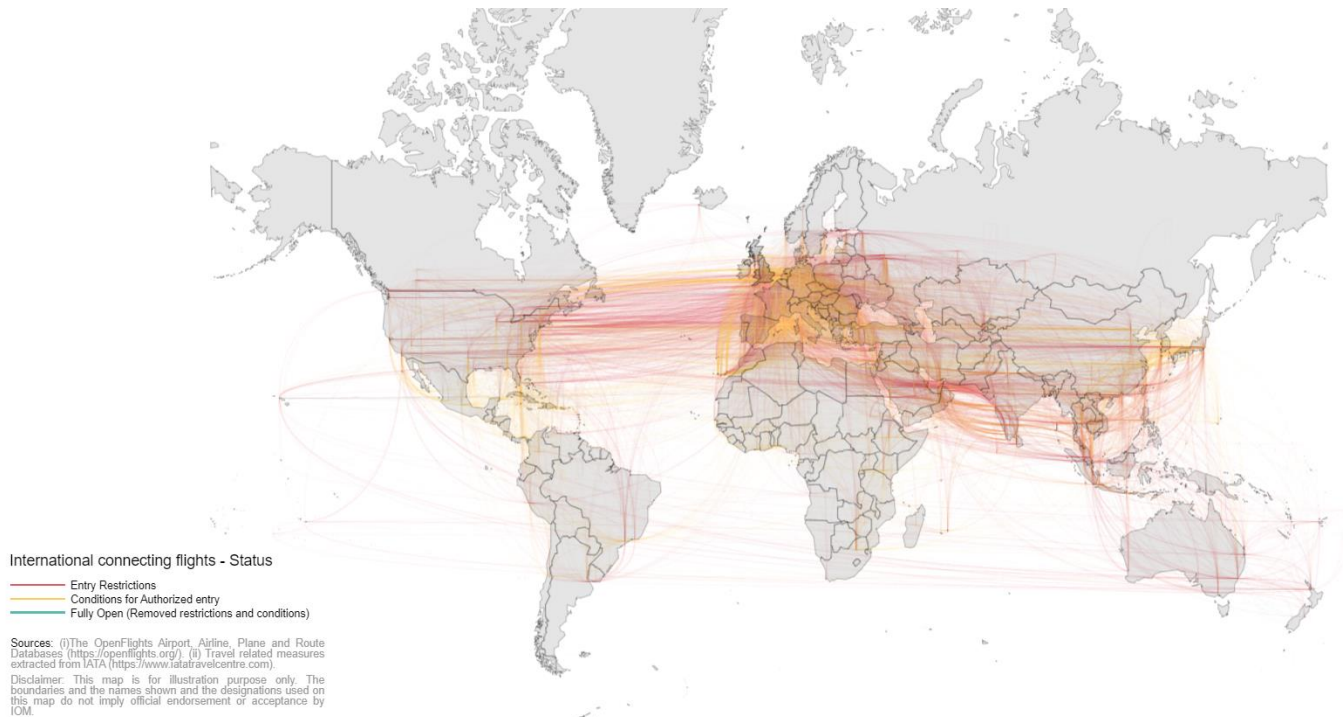# Global Mobility Restriction Overview
Weekly Update • 6th September 2021

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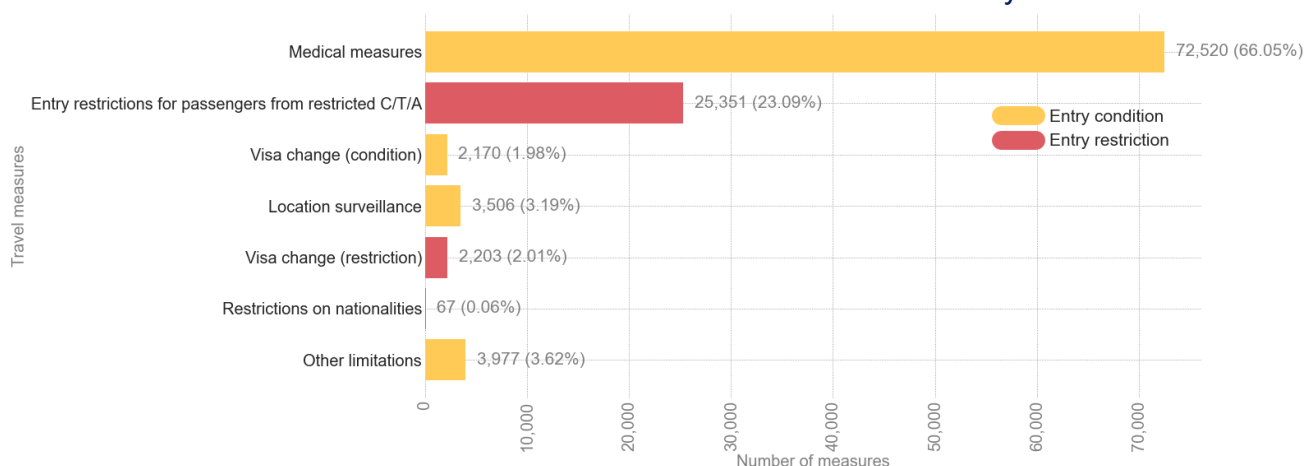
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

COVID-19 related air travel restrictions continue to determine global mobility and migration. As of 6th September 2021, more than 220 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.5 million deaths. Simultaneously, the World Health Organization reports more than 5.3 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 6th September 2021. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,794 travel related measures as of 6th September 2021, indicating a slight increase of 0.24 per cent from 109,529 travel related measures issued on 31st August 2021. Of these, 27,621 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,173 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an increase of almost 0.1 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 0.4 per cent increase in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival and a 6.6 per cent increase in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a ministry. In terms of entry restrictions, there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent in restrictions on arrivals from specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 1,014 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 31st August and 6th September 2021, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 18 new exceptions whilst 8 countries, territories or areas removed 20 exceptions.

■ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

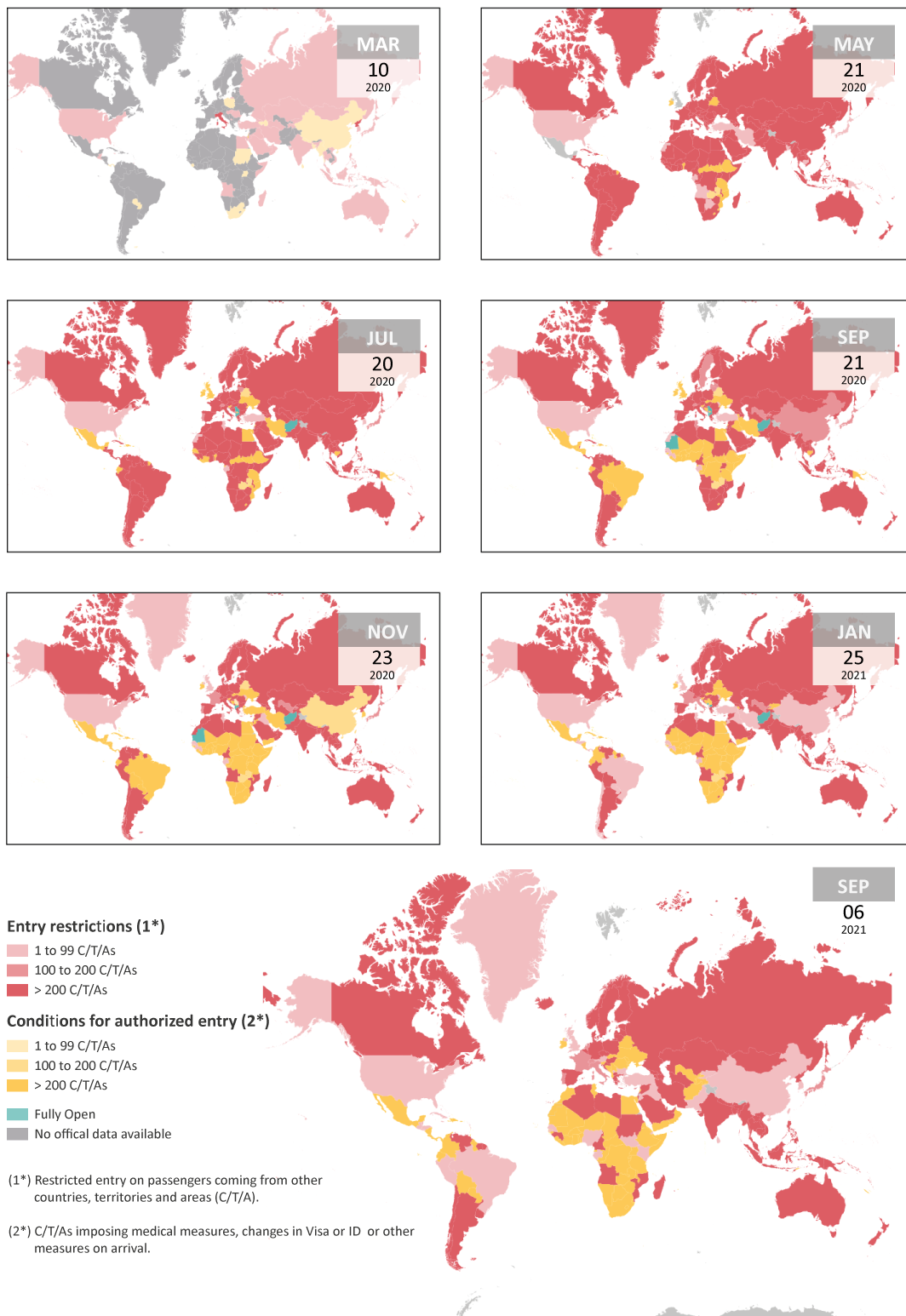### Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry

As of 6th September 2021, 229 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.

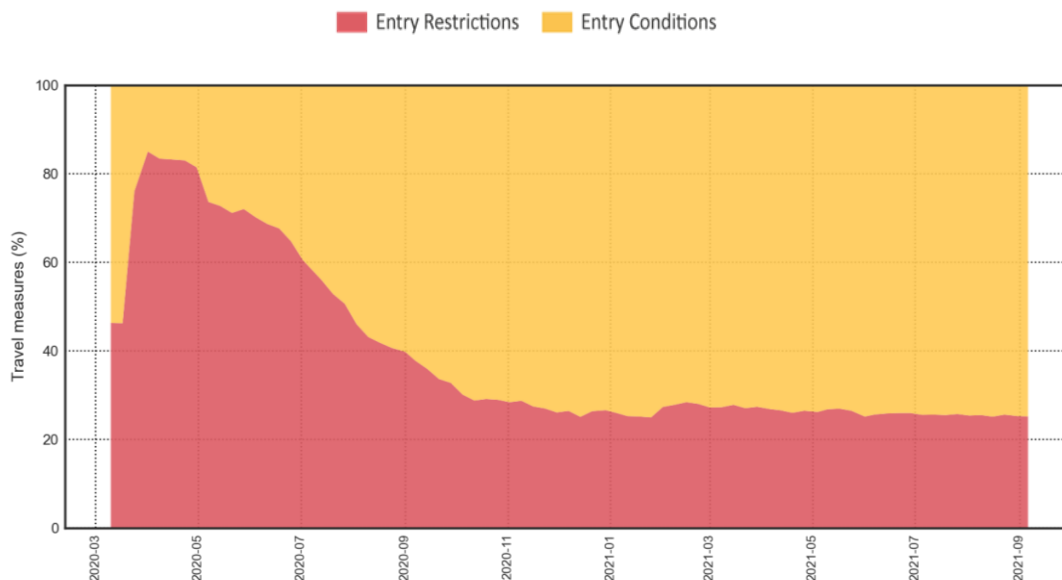### Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type

■ 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 6th September 2021, 229 out of 247 C/T/As (93%) 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.
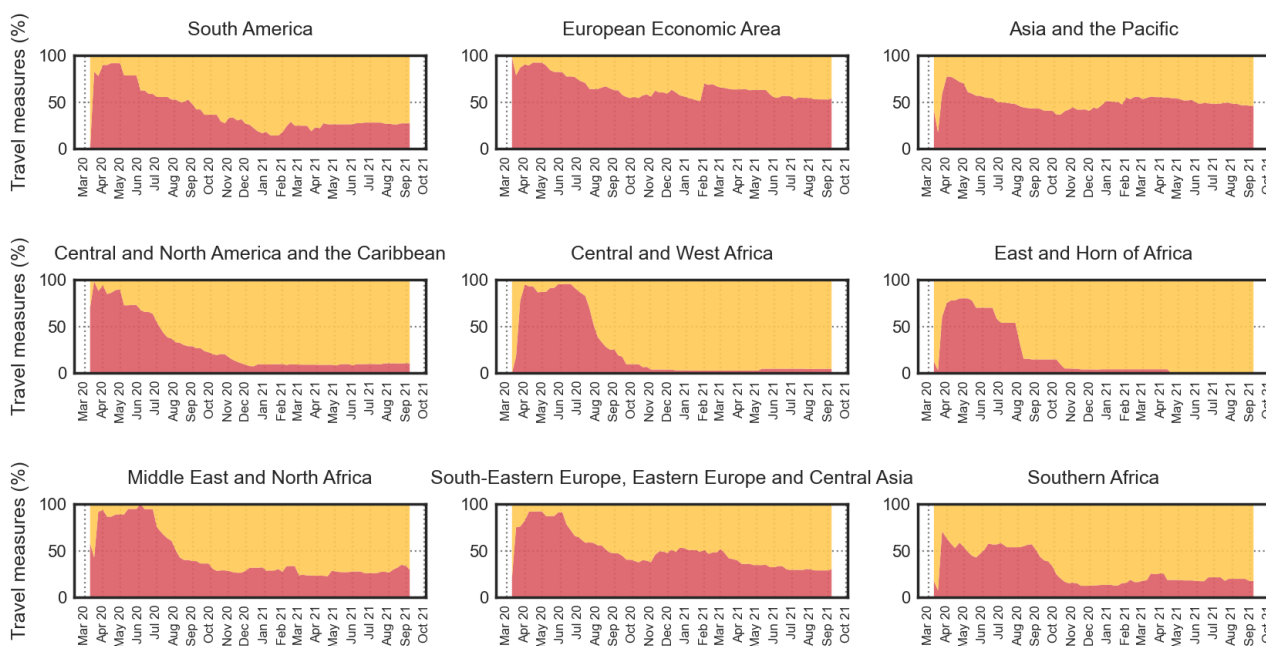
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 6th September 2021.

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 6th September 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.
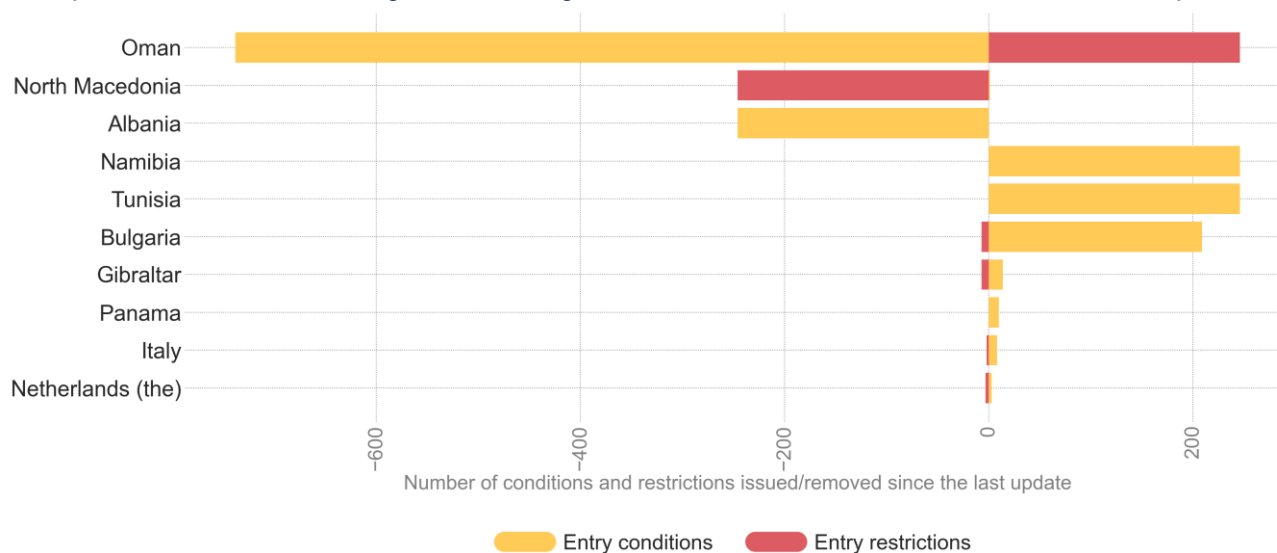
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview

■ 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 31st August and 6th September 2021, 12 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 6 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 8 and/or 3 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[1]

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

■ Entry conditions   ■ Entry restrictions

Key Highlights

- **Several extensions to existing passenger bans have been issued.** Mauritius extended the passenger ban to 30th September 2021 on passengers who, in the past 15 days, have been in Brazil or South Africa whilst Jamaica extended the passenger ban to 7th September 2021 on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Paraguay, Peru or Trinidad and Tobago.

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 10th September 2021, by Croatia until 15th September 2021, by Portugal until 16th September 2021, by Chile until 30th September 2021, by Malta until 30th September 2021, by Spain until 30th September 2021, by Norway until 1st October 2021, by Turkmenistan until 1st October 2021, by Azerbaijan until 1st November 2021 and by Mongolia until 31st December 2021.

- The Cook Islands extended its flight suspension from New Zealand until 13th September 2021 whilst Lao People's Democratic Republic extended its flight suspensions on all flights to Lao People's Democratic Republic until 15th September 2021. Jamaica extended its flight suspensions from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago to 7th September 2021.

- **Restrictions such as passenger bans have been lifted.** Bulgaria lifted the entry ban on passengers from Spain, and Iraq lifted the entry ban on passengers arriving from or transiting through India. In addition, Oman lifted its passenger ban on all passengers. Czechia lifted a specific entry ban on passengers arriving from countries on the so called black-list, which are those countries considered to be at an extreme risk of COVID-19. The negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued 72 hours prior to departure requirement now applies to passengers arriving from these black-list countries.

- **New passenger bans were issued.** Jordan issued a passenger ban on passengers who have been in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka in the past 14 days whilst Gibraltar issued a passenger ban on passengers who have been in Cuba, Georgia, Indonesia, Mayotte, Mexico, Montenegro, Myanmar, Reunion, Sierra Leone and Thailand in the past 10 days. Bahrain issued an entry ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Slovenia. Passengers who have been in Dominican Republic, India, Pakistan and Panama in the past 14 days were removed from this list. In addition, Bulgaria issued an entry ban on passengers from Ireland, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the

---

[1] Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

Grenadines, the United States of America and Kosovo[2]. North Macedonia also issued an entry ban on all C/T/As. The ban does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before departure; passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate showing they recovered from COVID-19 at most 45 days before departure; passengers with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; passengers with a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; and passengers younger than 18 years old.

- Canada issued a new flight suspension on all flights from Morocco until 29th September 2021.

- **Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued.** Passengers who are exempt from Belgium's general entry ban are now allowed to travel from Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe. Similarly, passengers who are exempt from the Netherlands' general entry ban are now allowed to enter from Argentina, Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the United States Virgin Islands.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Viet Nam issued a new condition for authorized entry; all passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most three days prior to departure from first embarkation point. Trinidad and Tobago issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. The following combinations of vaccines are accepted: the first dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) or Covishield with a second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) or Moderna. This does not apply to nationals of Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, passengers are now subject to medical screening upon arrival. Kuwait issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Kuwait must present it through the Immune app, Kuwait Mobile ID, or Kuwait-mosafer app. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued outside of Kuwait must have a QR code on the certificate or upload the certificate on a portal. Lao People's Democratic Republic issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers must install the "LAO KYC" application on their personal devices. Thailand issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers are allowed to transit through Bangkok (BKK) onward to Phuket (HKT) or Ko Samui (USM) for a maximum of 12 hours. Visa on arrival facilities have been reinstated by Oman.

- Albania issued new conditions for authorized entry on all passengers. Passengers entering or transiting through Albania must have either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival. Nationals of Albania residing in Albania and passengers under the age of six are exempt. However, nationals of Albania residing in Albania who arrive and do not have one of these four medical certificates are subject to self-isolation for 10 days.

- Belgium issued new conditions for authorized entry. Aside from having a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure, passengers can now also present a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival; or have a positive COVID-19 test issued at most 180 days before arrival with a recovery certificate. Exceptions to these conditions include passengers arriving from orange regions (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) and passengers arriving from Andorra, Czechia, Holy See, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania and San Marino.

- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Iraq issued a condition for authorized entry that passengers traveling to Erbil or Sulaymaniyah and arriving from India are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival and must quarantine for 14 days at their own expense.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** Mauritius specified that passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must have a confirmed accommodation reservation booked for 14 days. Previously, the number of days was not specified. Latvia clarified its passenger location form requirement to state that all passengers entering or transiting through Latvia must complete the form.
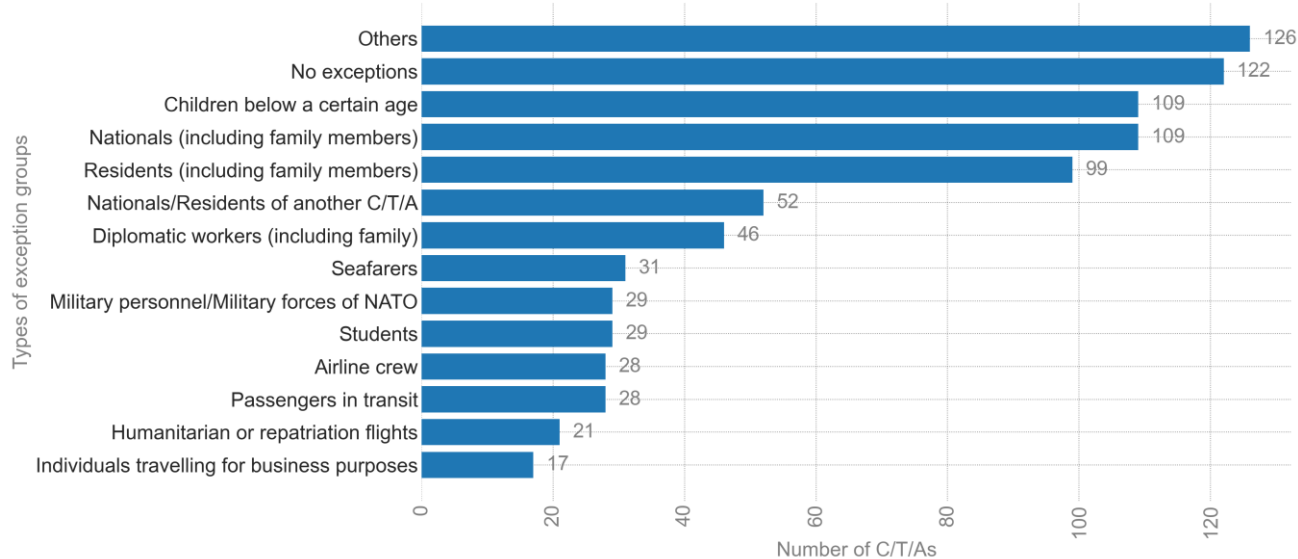
---

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

- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Mauritius modified its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 28 days, up from 14 days, before departure must have a confirmed accommodation reservation for seven days booked. Papua New Guinea adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must now also have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated in addition to a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most seven days before departure. Previously, only the negative COVID-19 test was required. Kuwait adjusted its conditions for authorized entry; all passengers, now including passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, with an Article 20 visa issued by Kuwait must register online if they do not have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Belarus changed its condition for authorized entry; passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most four days before arrival. The test result must be issued in Belarusian, English or Russian. Previously, these tests were only valid if taken at most 72 hours before arrival. In addition, COVID-19 PCR tests are now a condition for entry for all passengers. Canada modified its conditions for authorized entry; COVID-19 test results from Morocco are no longer accepted. Latvia modified its COVID-19 testing requirement such that the negative test results must be issued 72 hours from the last, rather than first, embarkation point.

- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Togo issued new quarantine requirements for passengers arriving from Brazil, India, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These passengers are subject to quarantine for 72 hours at their own expense. North Macedonia issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, recovery certificate, RT-PCR or antigen test are subject to quarantine for seven days at their own expense. Viet Nam adjusted its condition for authorized entry; passengers are now subject to a 28-day quarantine, up from 14 days. Mauritius issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate and with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose at least 14 days before arrival must have a confirmed accommodation reservation booked for seven days. Trinidad and Tobago issued new conditions for authorized entry; nationals of Trinidad and Tobago who are not fully vaccinated must arrive at Port of Spain and have a reservation confirmation at a state supervised quarantine hotel for 14 days.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Namibia removed conditions for authorized entry; passengers no longer have to complete a Travel Health Questionnaire upon arrival. Ethiopia removed the condition for authorized entry that e-visas issued before 18th June 2021 are accepted if the passenger resides in a country without an Ethiopian embassy or consulate. Residents are still allowed to enter the country with an expired residence permit. Panama removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers who, in the past 15 days, have been in or transited through Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, India, Paraguay, South Africa, Suriname, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense. Oman lifted the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a hotel reservation confirmation for eight nights and the condition that passengers must download the Tarassud+ app and the Hmushrif app before departure. Russian Federation removed conditions for authorized entry for nationals of the Russian Federation arriving from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. They no longer need to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result. Bahrain removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers who, in the past 14 days, have not been in or transited through Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam or Zimbabwe, must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
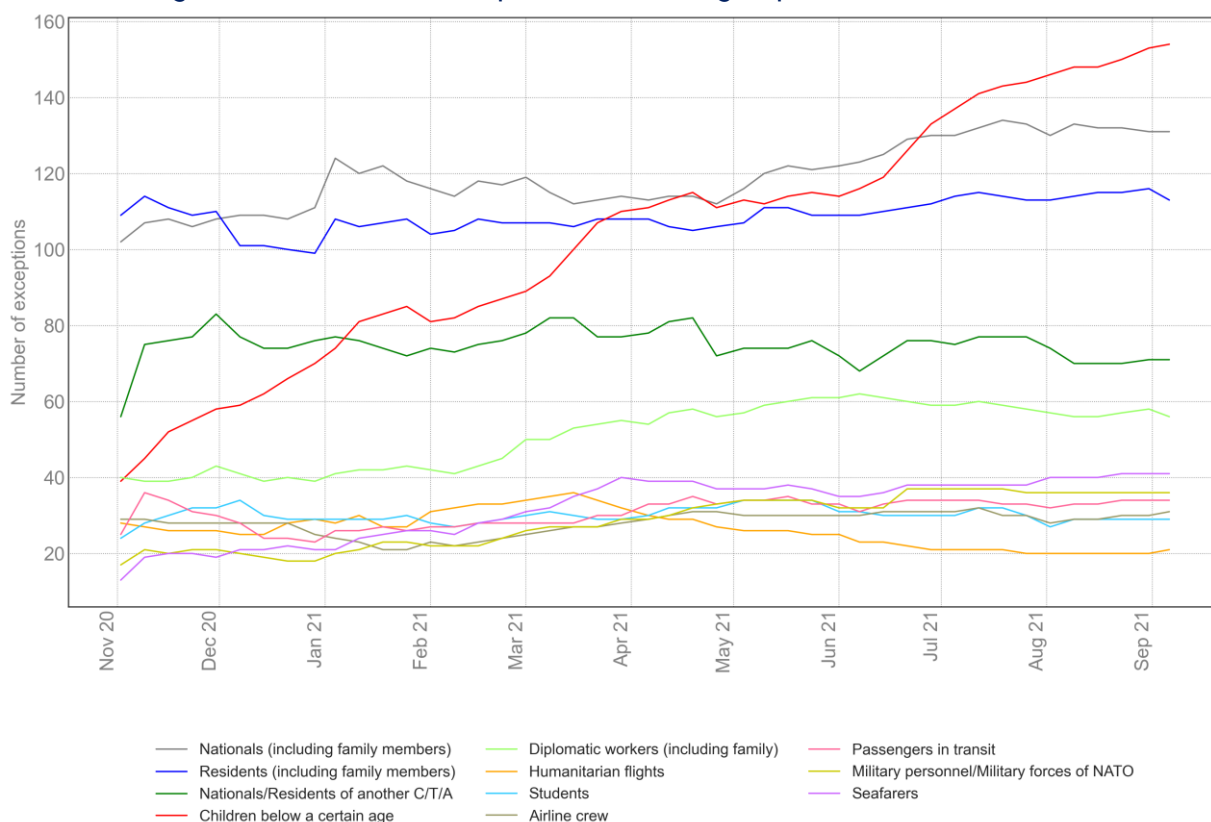
▪ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception[3]

C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (109) and for Residents (99) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 109 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[4]

---

[3] '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.
[4] 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.
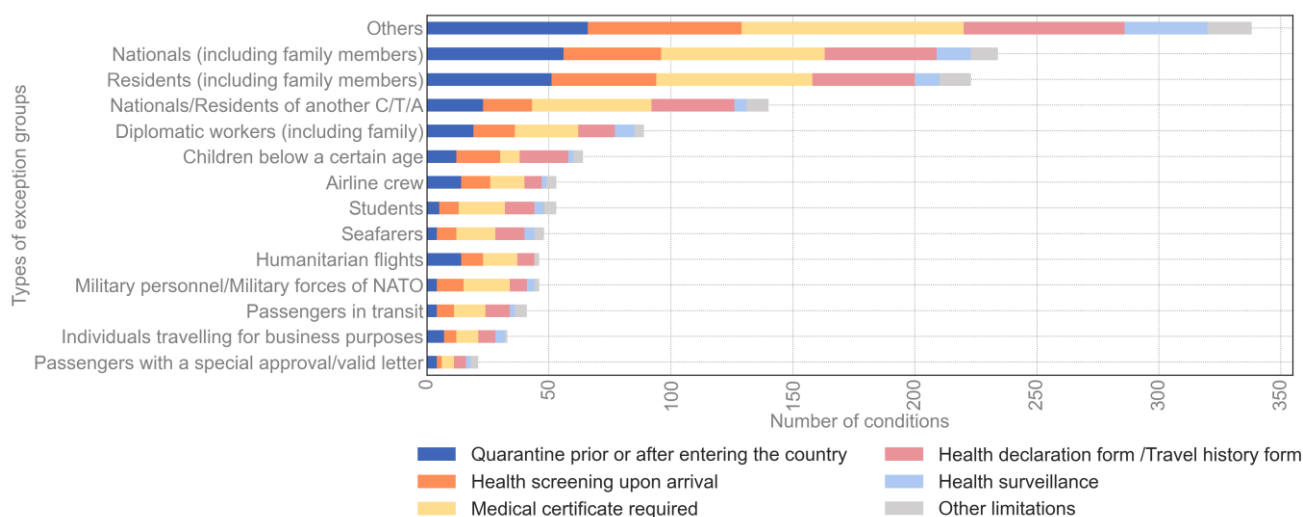
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 6th September 2021, a total of 1,014 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), Ukraine (22), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Norway (21), Republic of Moldova (20), Belgium (17), Sweden (15), Austria (14), Montenegro (14) and Philippines (13).
- Between 31st August and 6th September 2021, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 18 new exceptions, while 8 countries, territories or areas removed 20 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 149 have issued 1,593 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), Kuwait (29) 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 426 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 299 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Portugal removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Israel, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Kosovo*. Italy removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers from Rwanda and Thailand. The Netherlands removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers from Israel, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the United States of America and Kosovo*.

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed for residents.** Sweden removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Israel, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the United States of America and Kosovo*. Croatia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Israel, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Rwanda, Thailand, the United States of America and Kosovo*. Finland removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Australia, Brunei Darussalam and Ukraine arriving on a direct flight from these countries. Germany removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Lebanon.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** United Arab Emirates issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers travelling as tourist to Abu Dhabi or Ras-Al-Khaima with a return/onward ticket. The United States of America issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a national interest exemption (NIE).

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and/or residents were issued.** Croatia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Jordan and Ukraine. Greece issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China. Finland issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Singapore arriving on a direct flight from these countries. Latvia issued an exception to the passenger ban for nationals of Latvia.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate were issued.** Uruguay issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with an Al Hosn COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by the United Arab Emirates and showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Serbia issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated or a with COVID-19 recovery certificate. Czechia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for fully vaccinated passengers with a vaccination certificate issued in Bhutan, India, Iraq (Kurdistan Region), Israel, Mexico and Palestinian Territories.

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Kuwait issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for accompanying children younger than 16 years old of nationals of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates who are fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTec (Comirnaty). Previously, this exception only applied to residents of the above-mentioned countries. Azerbaijan modified its exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates. Residence permits issued by Bahrain and Qatar must be valid for a minimum of 95 days on arrival and those issued by the United Arab Emirates must be valid for a minimum of 123 days, down from 185 days, on arrival.

- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Paraguay issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to self-isolation for up to five days upon arrival. These exceptions are for passengers with a positive COVID-19 test result issued at least 14 days and at most 90 days before arrival. Tests accepted are: antigen, LAMP, NAAT and RT-PCR. Kuwait issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to two COVID-19 PCR tests upon arrival at your own expense. These exceptions include domestic workers with a residence permit or visa issued by Kuwait who are registered and traveling under BelSalamah package. Mongolia issued an exception to the negative COVID-19 PCR test requirement for passengers with a positive COVID-19 test and a recovery certificate issued at most four months before arrival. Finland issued exceptions to its COVID-19 testing requirements for passengers arriving from the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Holy See, Malta, New Zealand, Poland or certain municipalities of Norway and certain municipalities of Sweden.

- Spain issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech, Serum Institute of India, Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days after the positive COVID-19 NAAT test result. Exceptions to this condition include passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China,

Czechia, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia or Ukraine.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Turks and Caicos Islands removed exceptions to its COVID-19 testing requirement for residents of Turks and Caicos Islands with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Tunisia removed exceptions to the condition that passengers entering or transiting through Tunisia must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result. Exceptions to this condition were removed for passengers younger than 12 years old.

- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Panama issued new exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test upon arrival for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

- **Exceptions for children were issued.** Panama issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test upon arrival for passengers younger than 12 years old. Czechia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers under 18 years old who are accompanied by a guardian.

- **Exceptions to quarantine and/or medical screening measures were issued.** Kuwait issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a confirmed hotel reservation booked for seven days for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V and that they also received one vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTec (Comirnaty). Republic of Korea adjusted its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers could be subject to quarantine for 14 days. The 14-day quarantine does not apply to passengers arriving from a country other than Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Eswatini, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Nepal, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Viet Nam, Suriname, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan or Zimbabwe with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the vaccine in the Republic of Korea at least two weeks before arrival; or a Quarantine Exemption Certificate.

- **Exceptions were changed.** Tunisia changed its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a confirmed and paid hotel reservation for 10 days. Nationals and residents of Tunisia and passengers with a diplomatic passport are no longer exempt, while passengers traveling as part of an organized all-inclusive tour are now exempt.