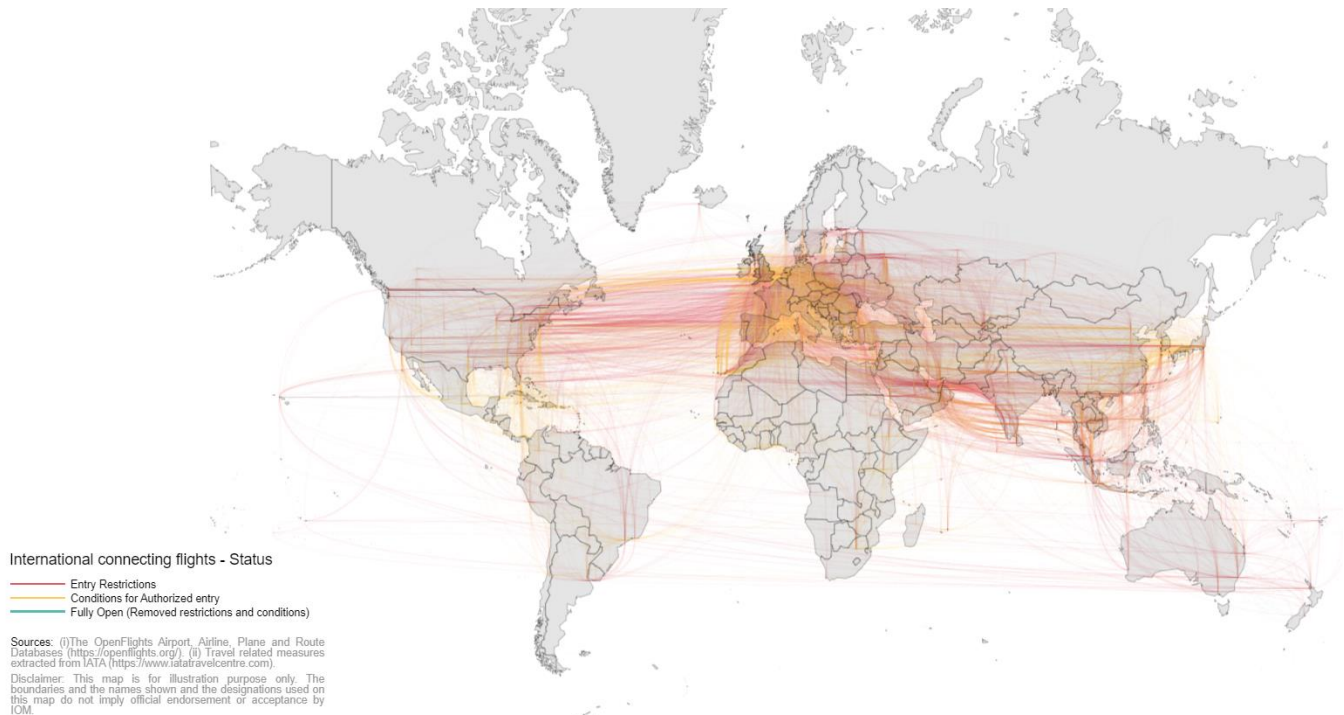


Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 20th September 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



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](#).

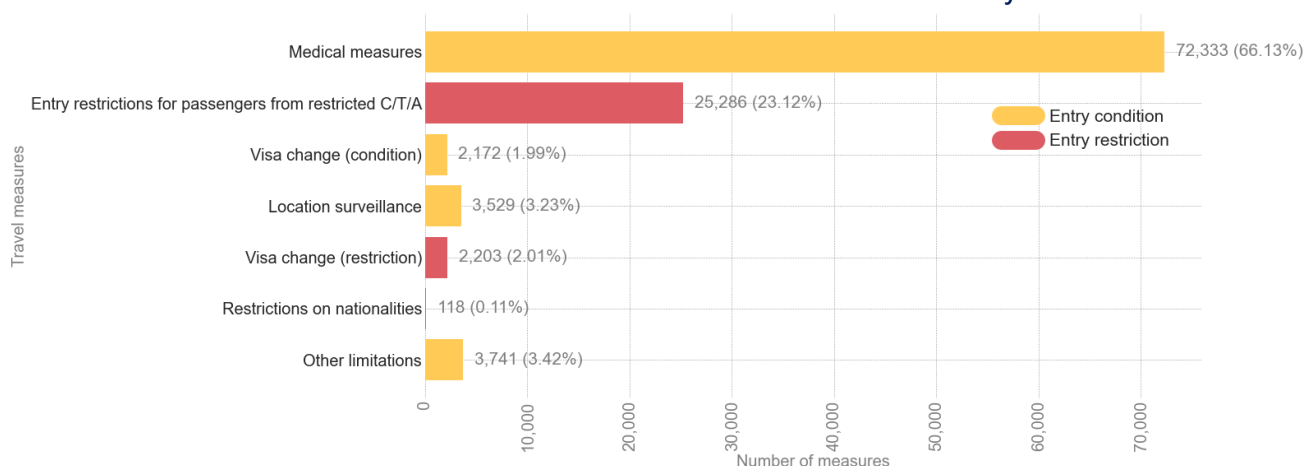
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 meticulously managed as air travel restrictions remain stable. As of 20th September 2021, more than 228 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.6 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 5.6 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 15th September 2021. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,382 travel related measures as of 20th September 2021, indicating a minimal change (0.25%) from 109,109 travel related measures issued on 13th September 2021. Of these, 27,607 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,775 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was no change in entry restrictions and a slight increase of 0.33 per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a slight increase of 0.72 per cent in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival and a decrease of 6.12 per cent in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a ministry. In the reporting period, there was an increase of 3.51 per cent in restrictions on specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 998 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 13th and 20th September 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 11 new exceptions whilst 5 countries, territories or areas removed 5 exceptions.

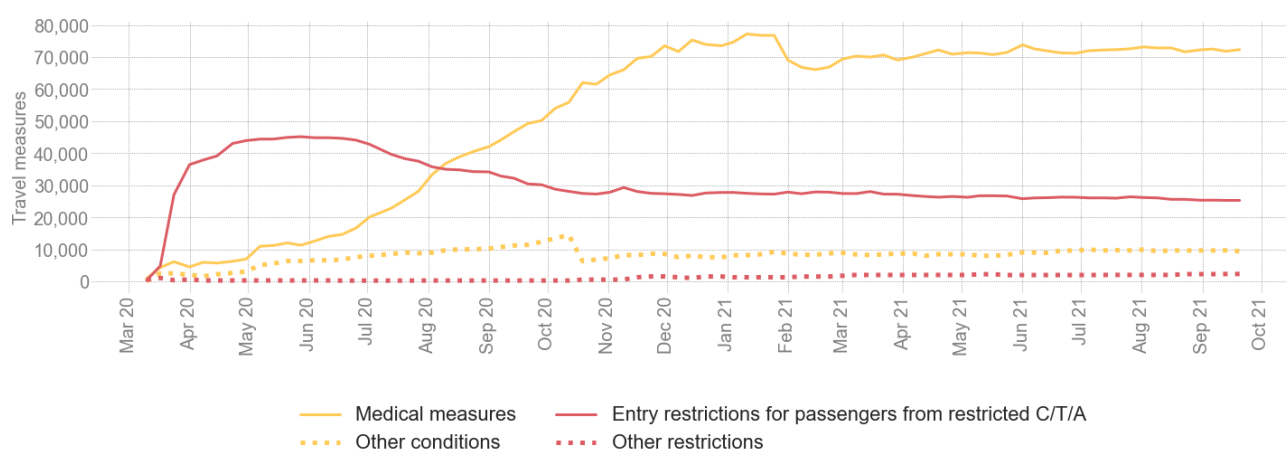
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



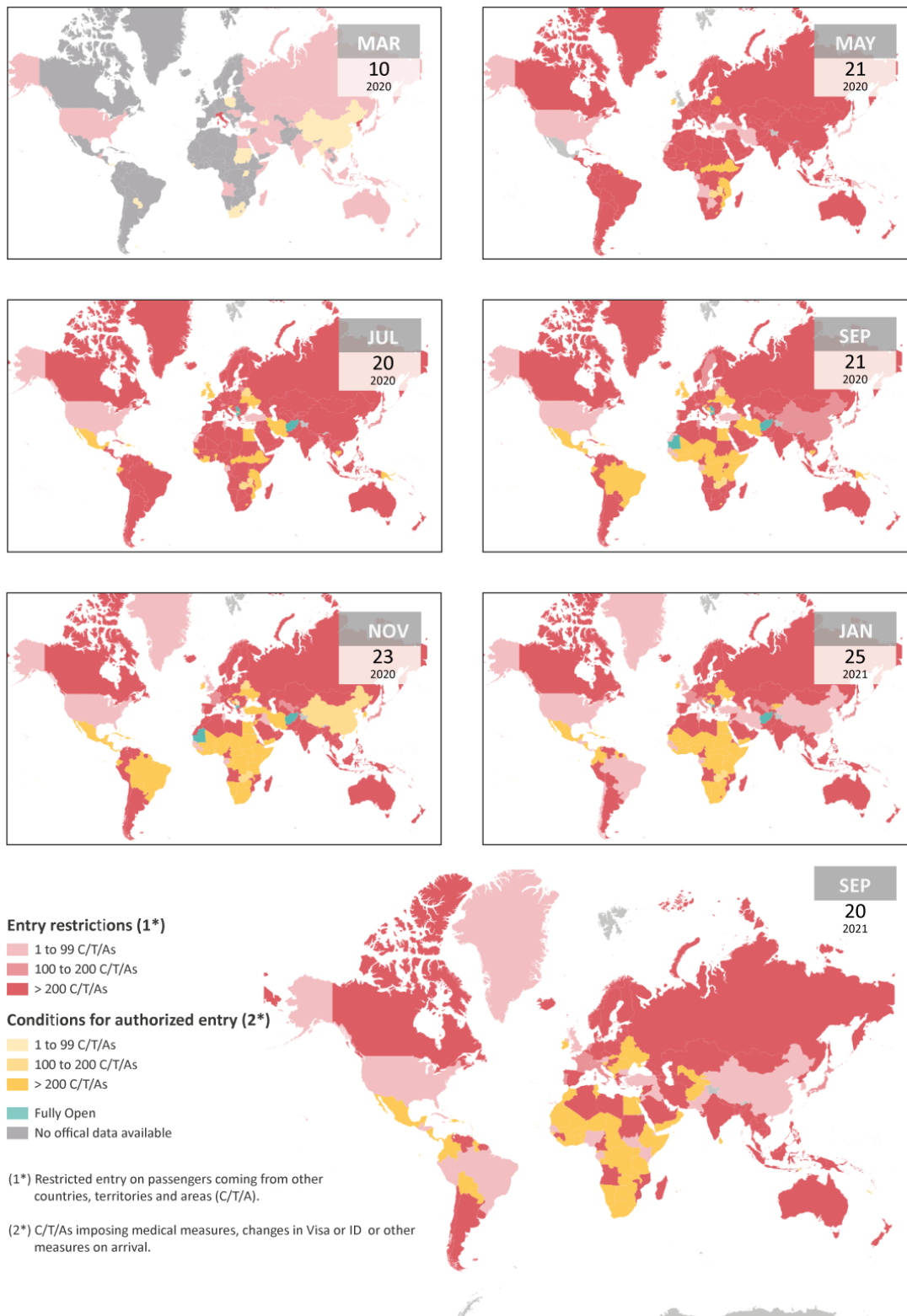
As of 20th September 2021, 229 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 23 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 per 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



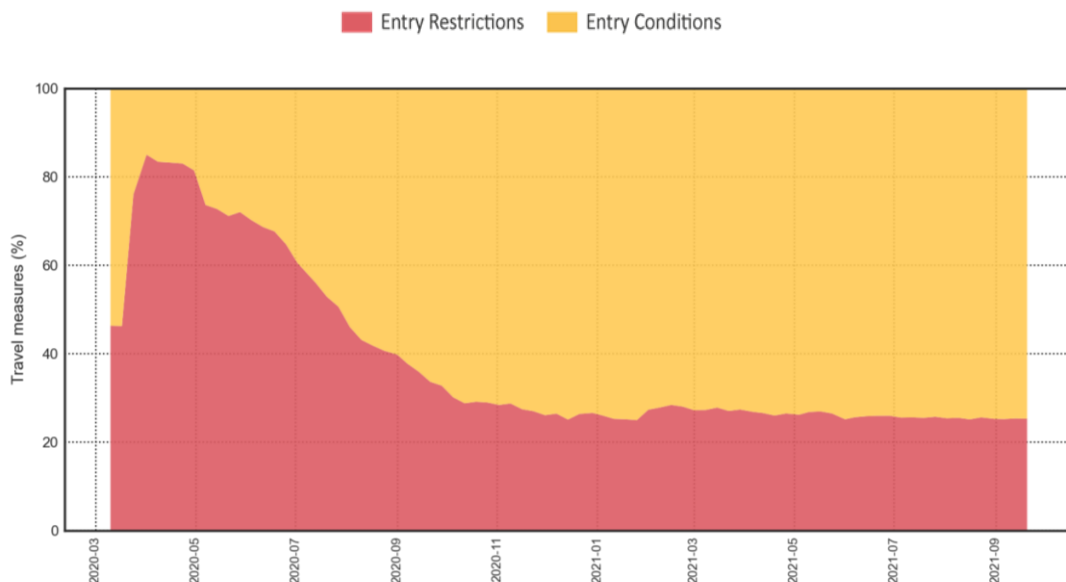
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 20th 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.



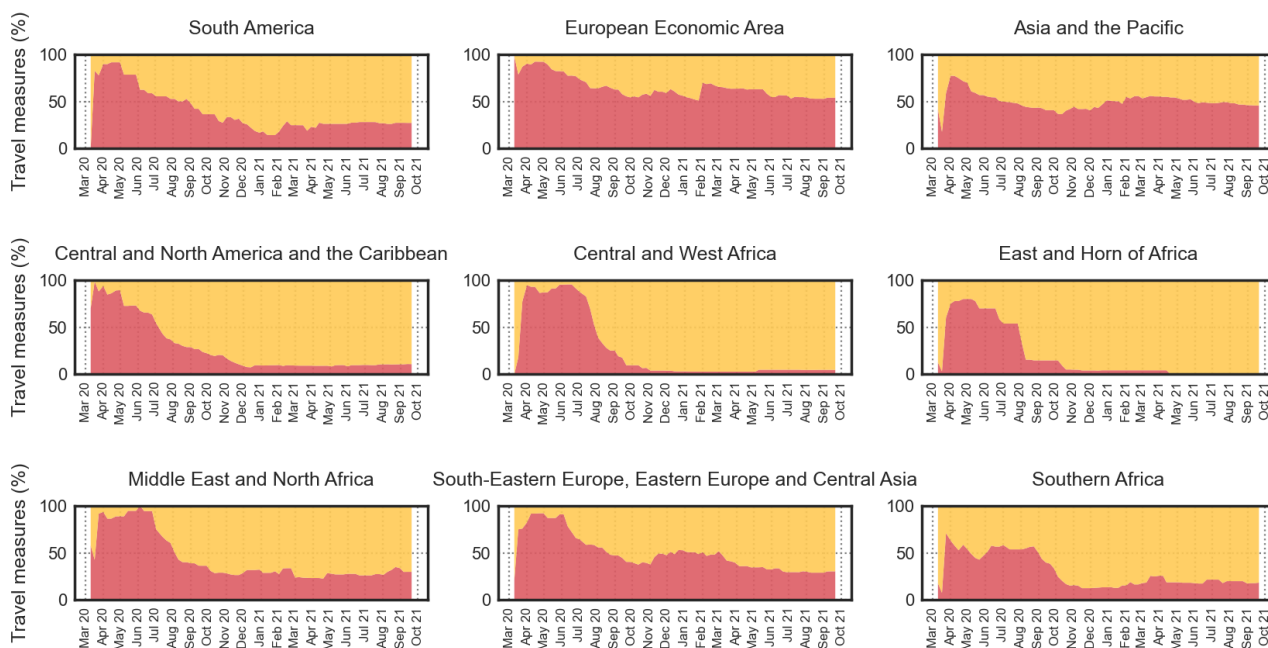
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 20th September 2021.

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 20th 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.

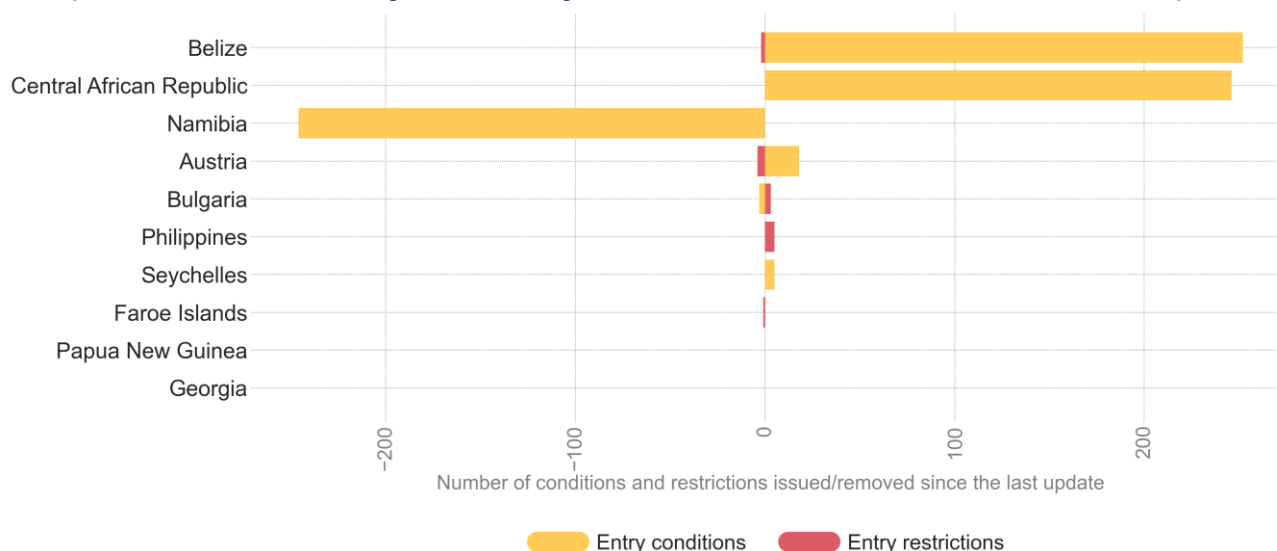
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 13th and 20th September 2021, 8 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 5 of them made minor changes. While 2 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 3 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 4 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 update¹



Key Highlights

- **Existing flight suspensions and passenger bans were extended.** Cook Islands extended its flight suspension with New Zealand until 28th September 2021. Lao's People's Democratic Republic extended the suspension of all flights until 30th September 2021. Jamaica extended its flight suspension on flights from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago until 28th October 2021. As of 19th September 2021, Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from South Africa until 30th September 2021. Likewise, the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been to or transited through South Africa has been extended until 3rd October 2021. Jamaica extended its passenger ban on passengers who, in the last 14 days, have been in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Paraguay, Peru or Trinidad and Tobago until 28th October 2021.
- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 24th September 2021, by Croatia until 30th September 2021, by Portugal until 30th September 2021 and by Canada until 21st November 2021.
- **New passenger bans were issued.** Austria issued a passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 10 days, have been in Chile, Costa Rica or Suriname. These passengers are no longer allowed to enter Austria. The Philippines issued a temporary ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Algeria, Bhutan, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, St. Helena, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu or Yemen from 19th to 30th September 2021. However, this does not apply to nationals of the Philippines traveling on return flights. Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on arrivals from Grenada, Serbia and St Kitts and Nevis whereas the ban on arrivals from St Vincent and the Grenadines was lifted.
- **Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued.** Austria lifted the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 10 days, have been in Brazil, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Uruguay or Zimbabwe. Belize lifted its entry ban on passengers arriving from Bangladesh or India. Kazakhstan lifted the ban on nationals of Hungary, Maldives, Qatar and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; they are no longer subject to the passenger ban for entry and transit.
- Tuvalu lifted its flight suspension on all flights.

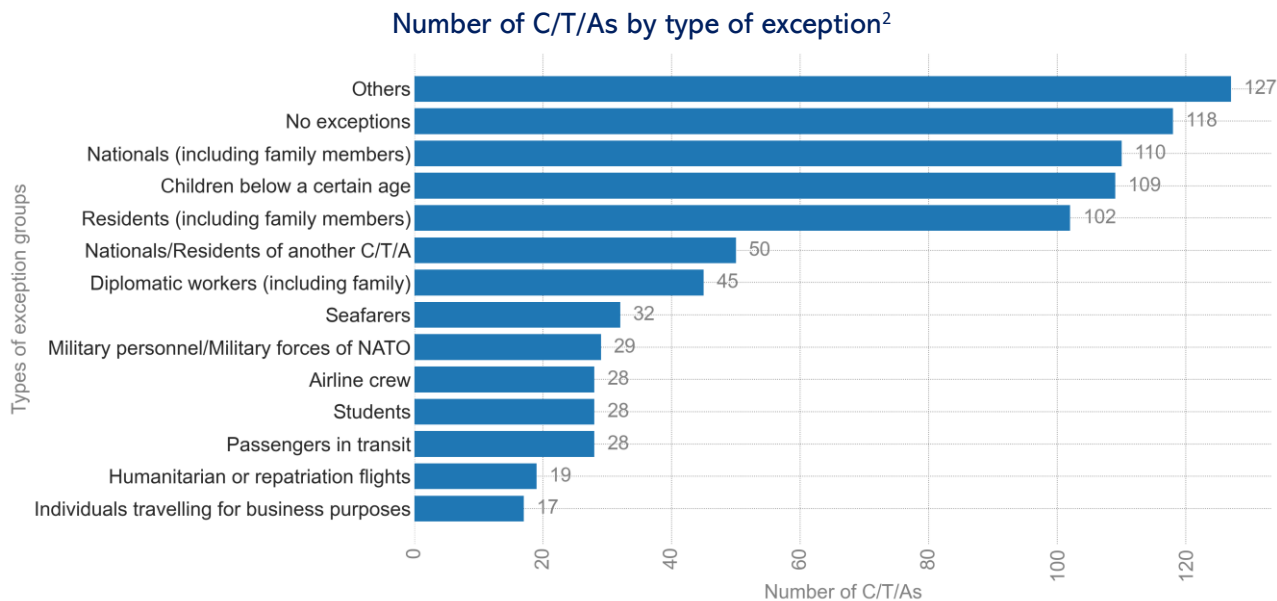
¹ Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

- Jordan clarified that the passenger ban for travellers from India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar means that passengers are not allowed to enter or transit through Jordan if they are arriving from or have been in these countries.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Namibia removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have travel insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses. Guyana removed the COVID-19 vaccination requirement for passengers arriving from Trinidad and Tobago. Ireland removed conditions for authorized entry for passengers from Ecuador. Passengers entering or transiting through Ireland from Ecuador no longer need to have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Central African Republic issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival. Guyana issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers are now subject to medical screening upon arrival. Indonesia issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers must have health or travel insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for residents and/or nationals of select C/T/As were issued.** Cyprus issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals or residents of Cyprus arriving from Montenegro and North Macedonia; these passengers now must present a negative COVID-19 test taken 24 hours before departure. Azerbaijan issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals of Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They must now have either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate with QR code or a COVID-19 recovery certificate with QR code. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued new conditions for authorized entry; residents of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who are arriving from Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey or Viet Nam must prove that they received two COVID-19 vaccine doses in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to enter.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Bahrain now requires passengers arriving from Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam or Zimbabwe to have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Nigeria issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from South Africa or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These passengers must have proof of payment for a COVID-19 PCR test. Passengers without a proof of payment must pay for the test upon arrival. Norway issued new conditions for authorized entry such that passengers arriving from Romania and Slovakia must now have a negative COVID-19 test taken 24 hours before departure.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** The British Virgin Islands clarified its conditions for authorized entry surrounding COVID-19 tests pre-departure. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccine certificate must take either a COVID-19 antigen or PCR test, while passengers without this certificate must take a COVID-19 RT-PCR test. Turks and Caicos Islands specified its COVID-19 vaccination requirement; passengers must show they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days (day of vaccination plus 14 days) prior to arrival. Kosovo* clarified its condition for authorized entry such that passengers presenting a positive COVID-19 RT-PCR test for entry must have taken the test at least 21 days before arrival; previously, there had been no initial time limit. The test must still have been taken at most 180 days before arrival. Trinidad and Tobago specified that passengers entering or transiting through Trinidad and Tobago must complete the "TTravel Pass" online. However, this does not apply to passengers arriving on a flight operated by Caribbean Airlines (CW) and connecting to another flight operated by CW to a third country within four hours. They must have a COVID-19 PCR test result from a nasal swab issued 72 hours before arrival.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Montenegro adjusted its condition for authorized entry; passengers who choose to present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must now have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Previously, a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose was accepted. Namibia adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most seven days before arrival. Previously, passengers had to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Guyana modified its pre-departure testing requirements such that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before arrival, rather than 72 hours before departure. Turkey adjusted its conditions for authorized entry; passengers must now submit a 'Traveller Entry Form' at most 72 hours before departure, in addition to presenting the form at check-in and upon arrival. The form is no longer required for passengers under six years old.
- Austria adjusted conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Spain. These passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 24 hours before arrival which is for personal use and recorded in an official data processing system; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or

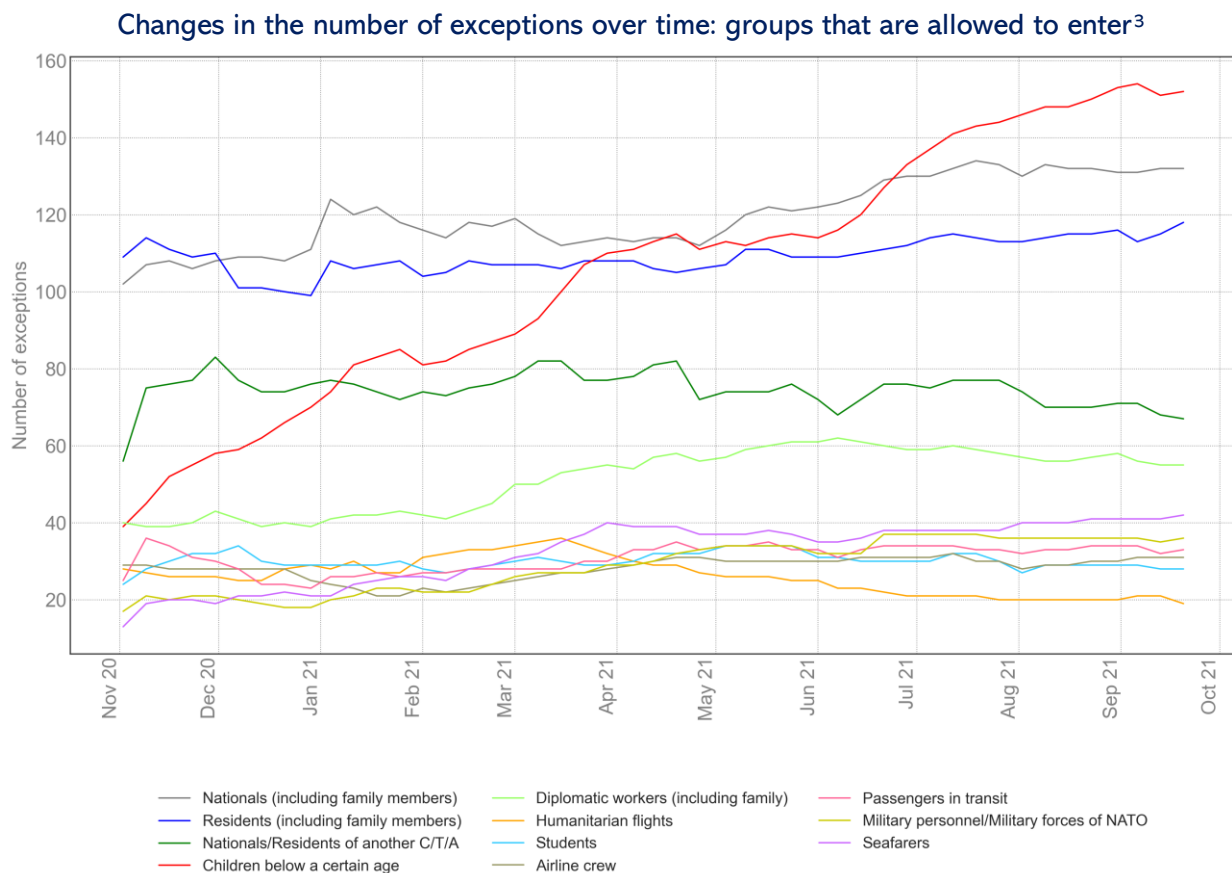
a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival; or proof of neutralizing COVID-19 antibodies issued at most 90 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or take a test within 24 hours after arrival. Previously, these passengers had to have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or take a COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test upon arrival.

- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Namibia adjusted its quarantine measures. Now, nationals and residents of Namibia without a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most seven days before arrival, are subject to quarantine for seven days at their own expense. Seychelles issued a new quarantine measure; passengers arriving from Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Nepal or Pakistan are subject to quarantine for seven days. In addition, Sri Lanka issued a new condition for authorized entry; nationals and residents of Sri Lanka arriving using the 'Sri Lanka Tourism' route must have a confirmed hotel reservation.
- **Accepted vaccines were specified.** Czechia will now accept COVID-19 vaccine certificates issued in Argentina and the Philippines.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (110) and for Residents (102) 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.



² '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.

³ 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.

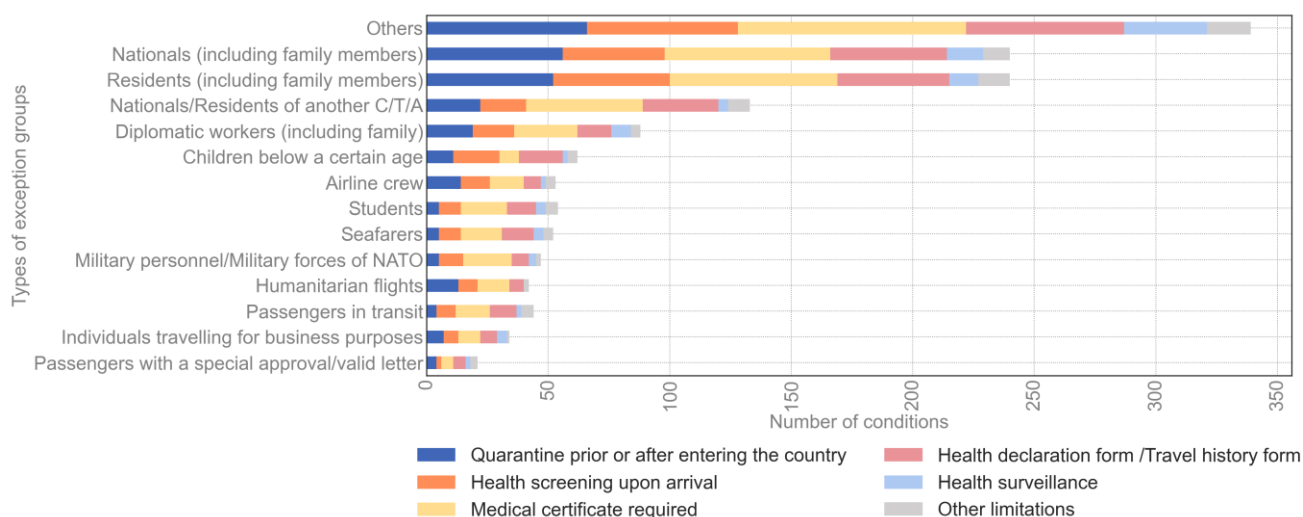
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 20th September 2021, a total of 998 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 (23), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Norway (21), Belgium (18), Sweden (15), Austria (14), Montenegro (14), Philippines (13) and France (13).
- Between 13th and 20th September 2021, 9 countries, territories or areas issued 11 new exceptions, while 5 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 201 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 152 have issued 1,617 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), Kuwait (33), India (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 436 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 Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Japan or Serbia. Czechia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Cyprus removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Montenegro and North Macedonia.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed for residents.** Germany removed the exception for residents of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam and Republic of Moldova; such passengers are no longer exempt from the entry ban. However, residents of Uruguay are now exempt from the entry ban. Japan also made changes to exceptions to the entry ban; as of 19th September, all residents with a re-entry permit are now exempt from the entry ban. Previously, residents with a re-entry permit who, in the past 14 days, have been in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal or Sri Lanka were only exempt under specific conditions (visa types and departure dates). Croatia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Japan and Serbia. They are no longer allowed to enter Croatia. Conversely, residents of Uruguay were added as exceptions to the entry ban and can now enter Croatia. Spain also removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Israel, Japan and Serbia. They can no longer enter Spain. On the other hand, residents of Holy See and Uruguay as well as residents of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival are now exempt from Spain's entry ban.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Indonesia issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with an e-visit visa with a visa number ending with LN; passengers with an APEC Business Travel Card; and for passengers traveling under the Travel Corridor Arrangement (TCA). These passengers must not have been in India in the past 14 days. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for Umrah passengers, if they have not transited through or been in Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey or Viet Nam in the past 14 days. Switzerland issued exceptions to the entry ban for merchant seamen and military personnel with a letter issued by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland or the Federal Department of Defence of Switzerland; they are now exempt from the entry ban and from transiting if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to another Schengen Member State. Belgium issued an exception to the general passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. They must show they were vaccinated at least two weeks prior to departure with AstraZeneca, Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer. Portugal issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Uruguay.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and/or residents were issued.** Azerbaijan issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Switzerland issued exceptions to the entry ban for all residents of EEA Member States. Denmark issued an exception for residents of Israel, Japan and United States of America showing proof of COVID-19 vaccination. Norway issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who are sons, daughters, parents or stepparents of adult children or stepchildren, grandchildren or step-grandchildren, grandparents or step-grandparents of residents of Norway. Austria issued exceptions to the passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 10 days, have been in Chile, Costa Rica or Suriname. Nationals of 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 and Switzerland, and residents of Austria are exempt from this entry ban. These exempt passengers must have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival and are subject to quarantine for 10 days, unless younger than 12 years old and accompanied by an adult.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia modified exceptions to the passenger ban; passengers with a tourist visa no longer must have a vaccination certificate to be exempt from the entry ban. Switzerland also adjusted exceptions to the passenger ban; passengers with a "C" visa issued by Switzerland (Schengen visa) must have it issued on or after 16th March 2020 to be exempt from the passenger entry ban. Previously, there was no timeframe limit.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** United Arab Emirates issued new exceptions to the condition that passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Liberia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam or Zambia must have a printed negative COVID-19 rapid PCR test taken at most six hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Nationals of United Arab Emirates and their first-degree family members; passengers with a diplomatic or an official passport traveling on duty; and passengers with a golden visa or a silver visa issued by United Arab Emirates are exempt.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Czechia removed passengers arriving from Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia as exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Guyana removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they have received at least one dose of the vaccine. Nationals of Guyana are no longer exempt. Austria removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must complete a 'Pre-Travel Clearance' form. Passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Israel, Japan, North Macedonia, Serbia, Thailand, United States of America and Kosovo* are no longer exempt from completing this form. Passengers arriving from Uruguay are however exempt from completing the form.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued.** Czechia issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers arriving from Andorra, Denmark, the Madeira region of Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain (only the Canary Islands) and Sweden are now exempt. Montenegro issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Passengers who, in the past 15 days, have only been in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia or Kosovo* are now exempt. These passengers are also exempt from the condition for authorized entry that nationals and residents of Montenegro without one of the following documents are subject to self-isolation for 14 days.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for residents and/or nationals of select C/T/As were issued.** The British Virgin Islands issued an exception to its travel insurance requirement for residents of the country. Indonesia issued a new exception for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have health or travel insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses. Nationals of Indonesia are now exempt from this condition. Antigua and Barbuda issued a new exception its quarantine requirement for nationals and residents of Antigua and Barbuda with a COVID-19 certificate and who have been vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Kuwait issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers younger than 18 years old with a resident permit issued by Kuwait. Guyana issued an exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received at least one dose of the vaccine. Passengers younger than 18 are now exempt. Guyana also issued an exception to the condition that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; passengers younger than two years old are exempt.
- Montenegro adjusted its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Passengers younger than 18 years old, up from five years old, are now exempt from these conditions. Similarly, Montenegro adjusted its exception to the condition for authorized entry that nationals and residents of Montenegro without a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are subject to self-isolation for 14 days; passengers younger than 18 years old, up from five years old, are now also exempt from this condition.
- **Exceptions were changed.** Finland modified exceptions to the passenger ban and to the COVID-19 testing requirement prior to arrival. Exceptions now include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival, and their accompanying minors.