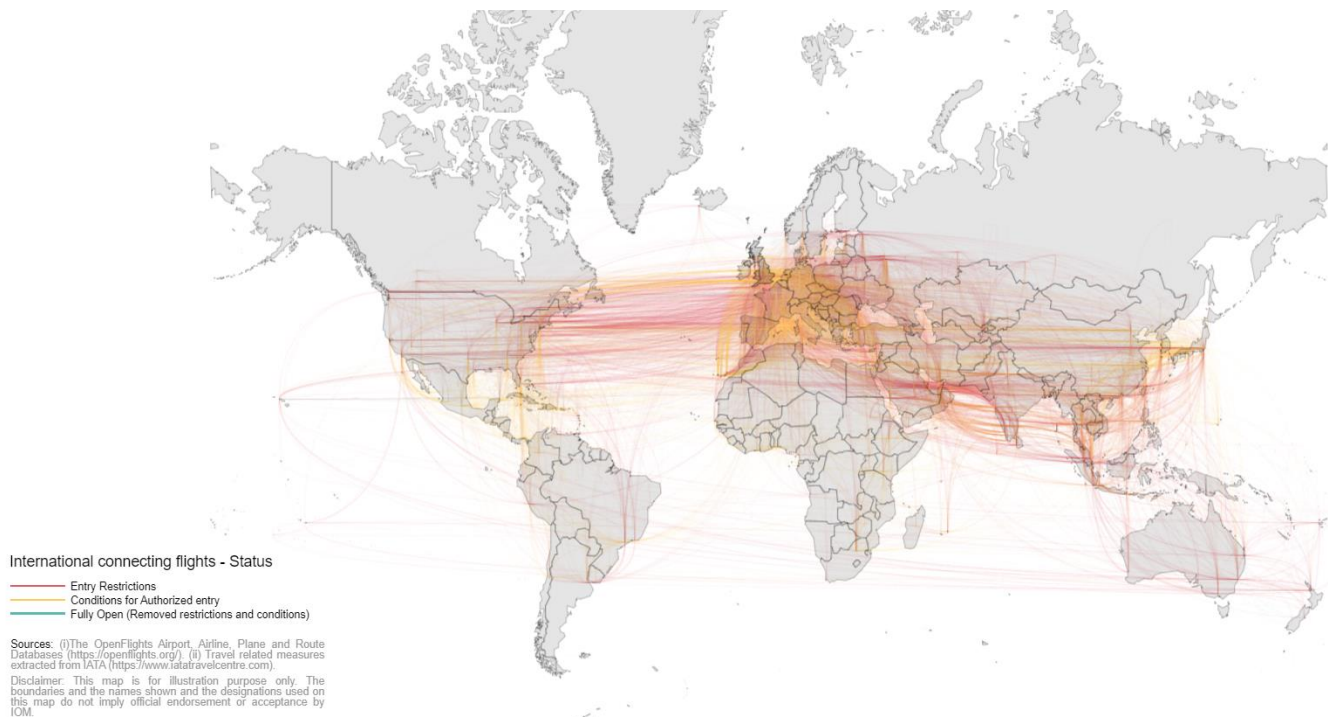


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 27 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](#).

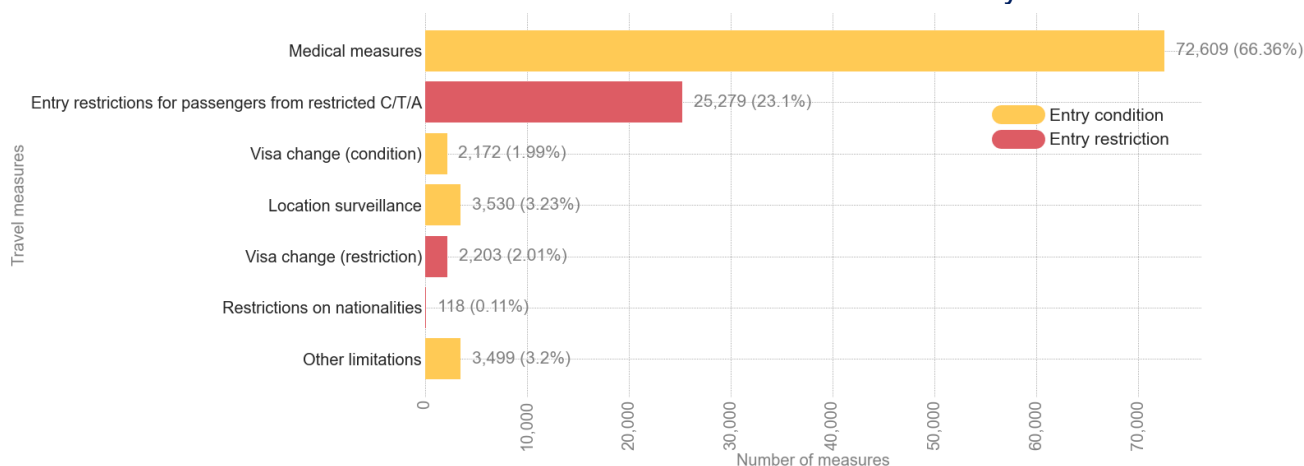
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

The impact of COVID-19 on human mobility and migration continues with few changes in the issuances of new travel restrictions and removal of some. As of 27 September 2021, more than 231 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.7 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 5.8 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 23 September 2021. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,410 travel related measures as of 27 September 2021, indicating almost no change from 109,382 travel related measures issued on 20 September 2021. Of these, 27,600 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,810 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was no change in entry restrictions and in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of six per cent in in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a ministry. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 998 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 20 and 27 September 2021, 7 countries, territories or areas issued 9 new exceptions whilst 6 countries, territories or areas removed 17 exceptions.

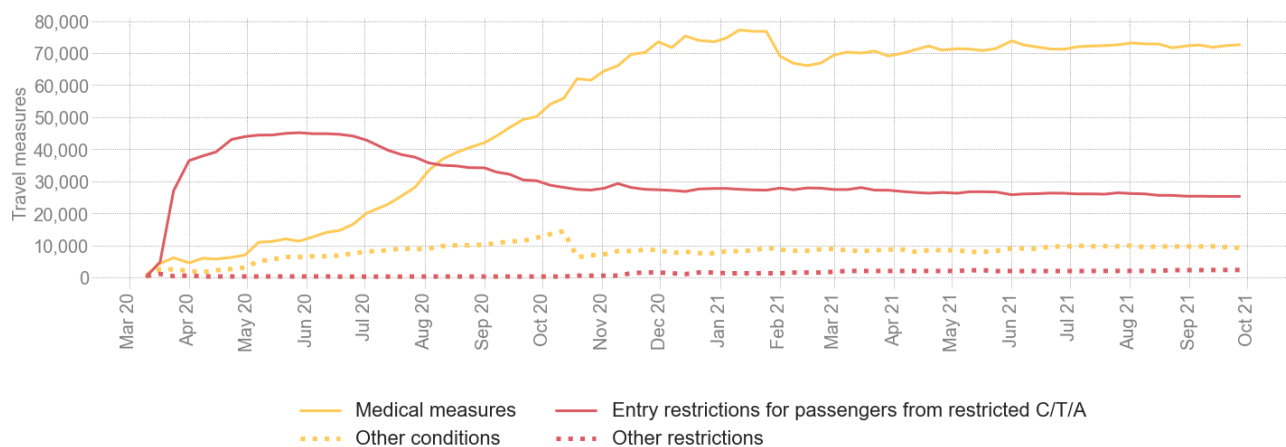
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 27 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.

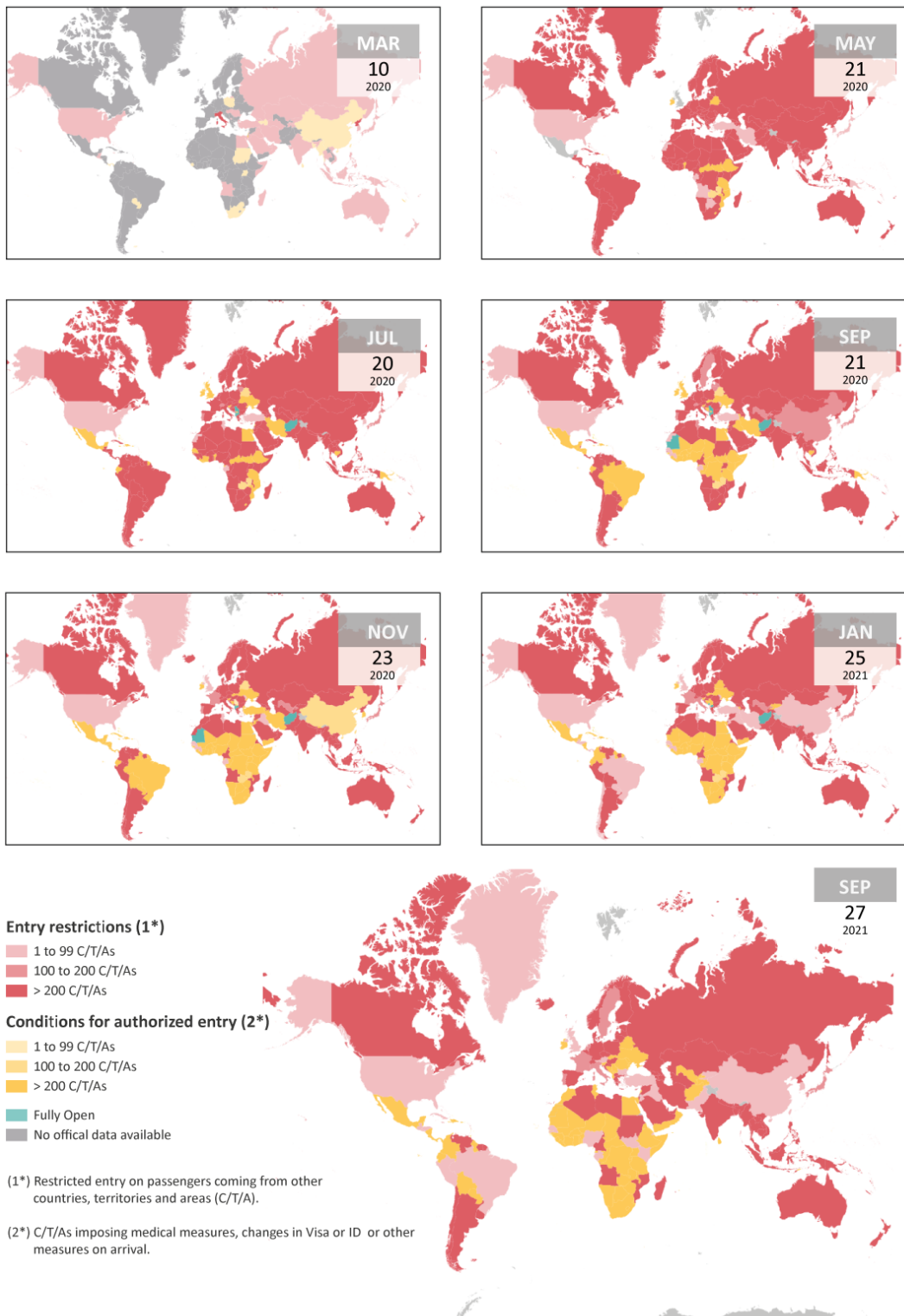
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

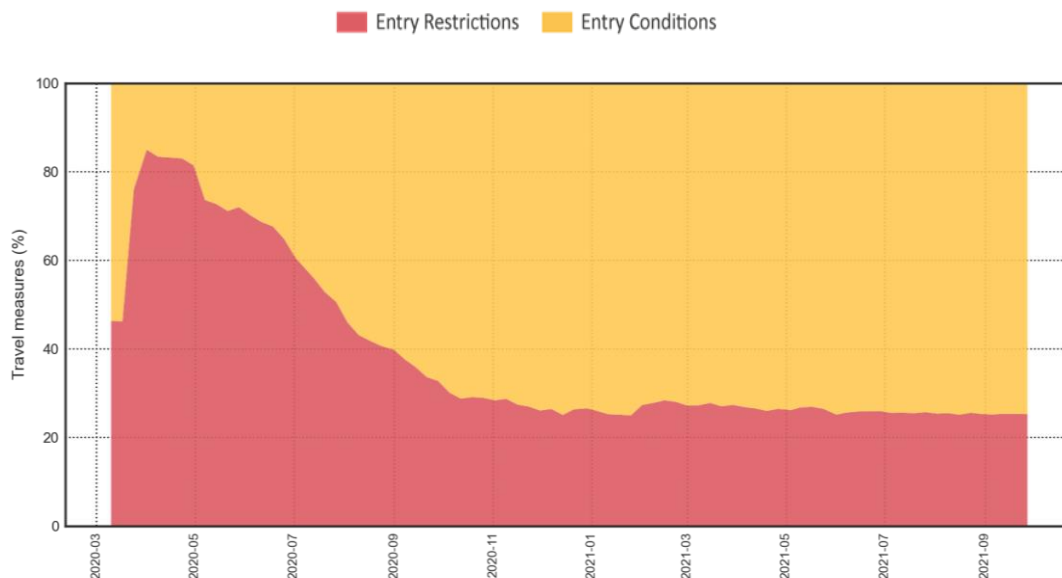
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 17 March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21 May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 27 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.



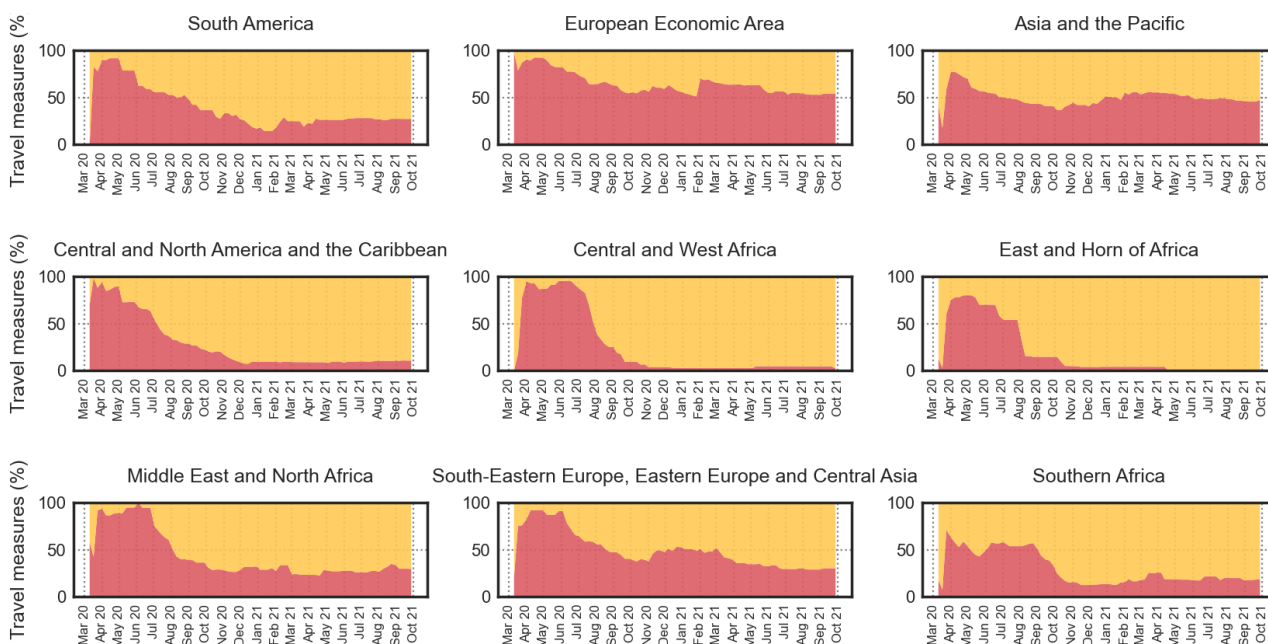
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 27 September 2021.

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 27 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.

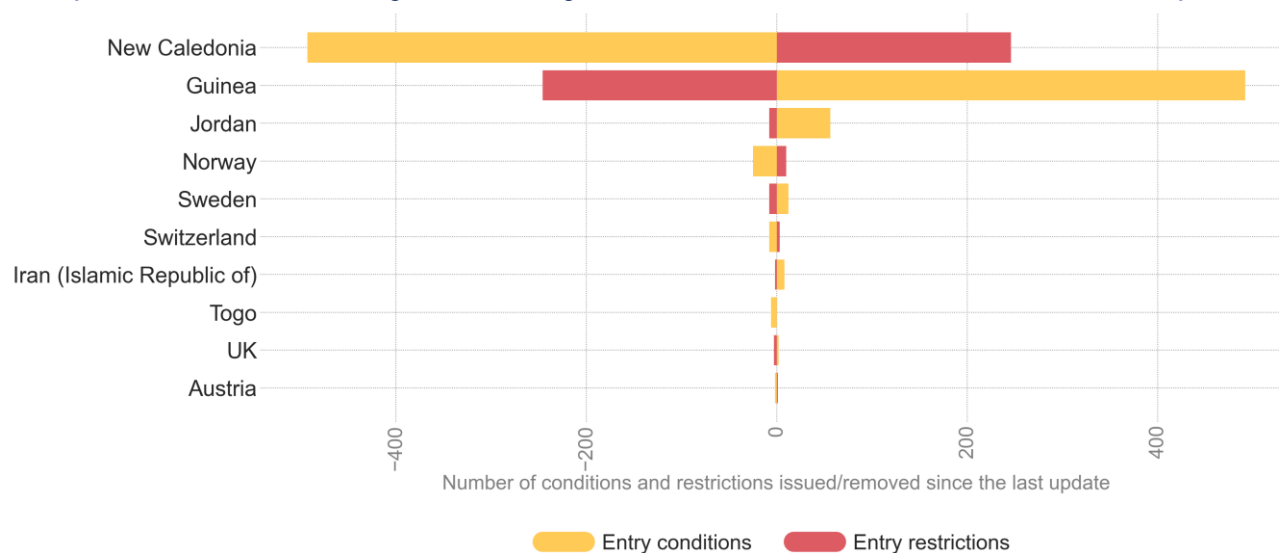
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 20 and 27 September 2021, 11 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 6 of them made minor changes. While 6 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 5 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 5 and/or 4 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

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



Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 1 October 2021, by Finland until 10 October 2021 and by Luxembourg until 31 December 2021.
- Existing flight suspensions were extended by Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until 18 October 2021.
- **New passenger bans and flight suspensions were issued.** Austria issued a passenger ban on travellers who, in the past 10 days, have been to Brazil; these passengers are no longer allowed to enter. This restriction does not apply to nationals of European Economic Area (EEA) member states and residents of Austria. These passengers must have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival and are also subject to quarantine for 10 days. France issued a passenger ban on Costa Rica by adding it to the Red List Countries. Passengers exempt from passenger ban are not allowed enter if they have travelled from Costa Rica. Turkey issued a suspension on flights from Georgia, Mexico, Montenegro, Thailand and Tunisia.
- **Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued.** The Philippines issued a temporary passenger ban until 30 September 2021; passengers who have been in Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Serbia or Slovenia are not allowed to enter, while passengers from Azerbaijan, Guadeloupe, Guam, Israel, Montenegro, North Macedonia, St. Lucia, and Kosovo³ can now enter. Guinea lifted the passenger ban on all travellers and replaced it with conditions for authorised entry. From 25 September 2021, all passengers can now enter the country with a negative COVID-19 PCR test at most 72 hours departure and medical screening upon arrival. Meanwhile, Jordan lifted the passenger ban on travellers who had been in or transited through Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar and Pakistan. Thailand lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal or Pakistan. Malaysia lifted its passenger ban on passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka. Islamic Republic of Iran lifted the passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited for more than four hours through Brazil or Uruguay. These passengers were added to list of those subject to COVID-19 testing upon arrival and quarantine at their own expense. The Cayman Islands issued an end date to the indefinite passenger ban as 31 December 2021.
- **Changes in flight suspensions were issued.** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lifted the flight suspension with Bangladesh, Egypt, Kenya, the Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. Jordan lifted the flight suspension with India. As of 27 September 2021, Canada also lifted the flight suspension with India. The United Republic of Tanzania

² Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

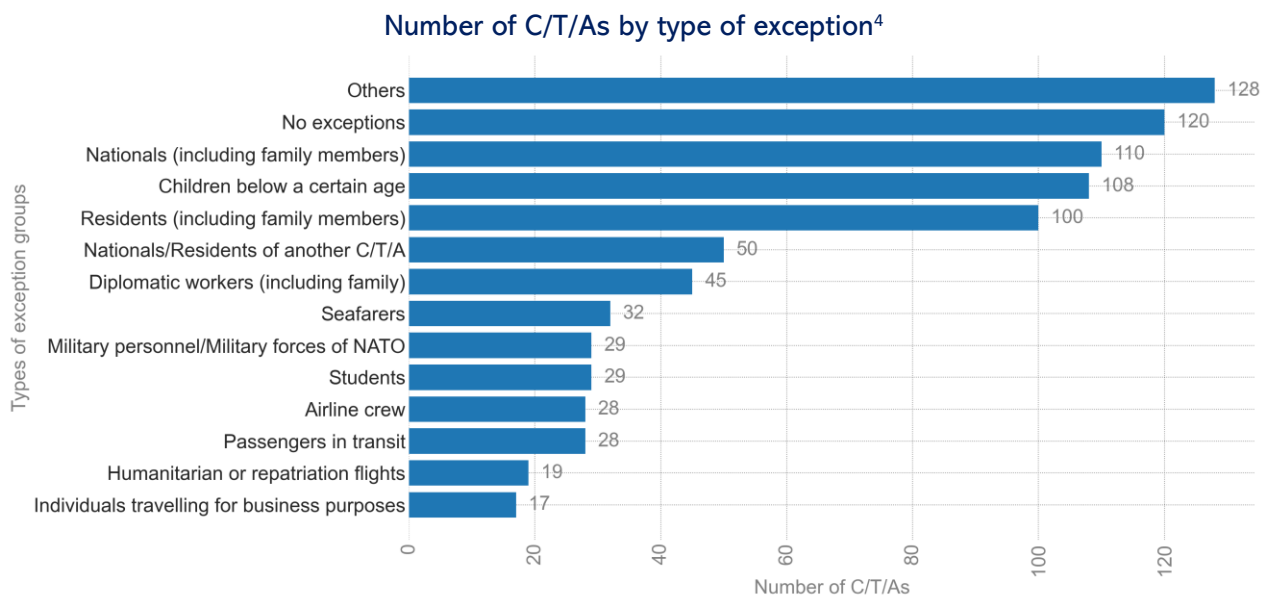
³ *References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

lifted the flight suspension for India and associated restrictions for India (i.e., quarantine for 14 days at own expense for humanitarian, medevac or return flights for nationals). As of 23 September 2021, airports in Botswana are no longer closed and flights have resumed.

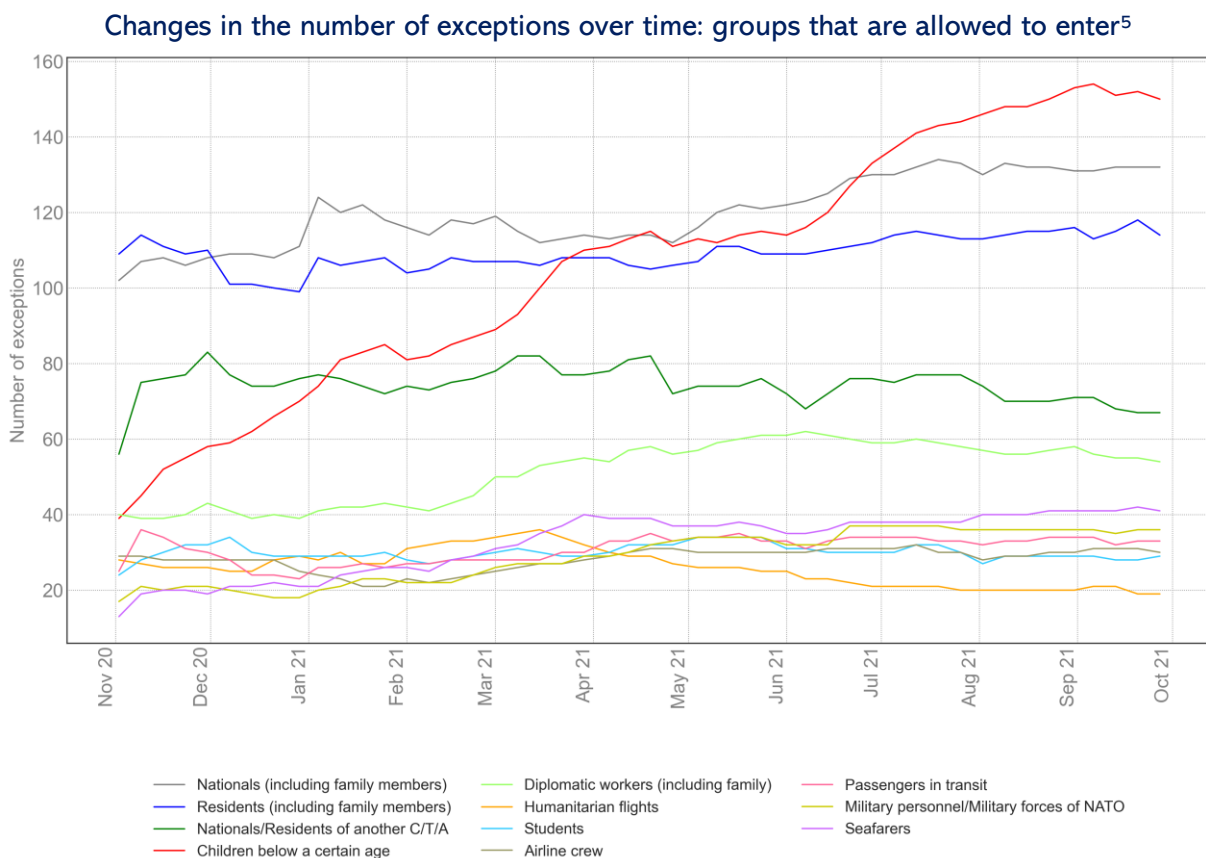
- **Visa exemptions were updated.** Bahrain issued an exception for visas on arrival for passengers with a residence permit issued by Kuwait, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or United Arab Emirates, if arriving from a C/T/A other than Kuwait, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or United Arab Emirates. Iraq added new nationalities that can obtain a visa on arrival at Najaf. From 24 September 2021, nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates can obtain a visa on arrival at Najaf (NJF). They must have a return ticket and a reservation confirmation from one of the following hotels: Qaser Aldur Hotel, Qaser Altad Hotel or Rebal Hotel for medical screening and quarantine.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Jordan removed conditions for authorized entry; nationals of Jordan and their children who have been in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka are no longer required to present an indemnity form. Oman also removed conditions for authorized entry such that passengers arriving in Oman who, in the past 14 days, have been in the Islamic Republic of Iran or Iraq no longer require a hotel quarantine reservation. Luxembourg no longer requires passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in India to undergo a COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test upon arrival. Additionally, passengers who in the past 14 days have been in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are no longer subject to a COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test upon arrival in Luxembourg. Togo removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers arriving from Brazil, India, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to quarantine for 72 hours. Singapore removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers who have been in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka in the past 21 days are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Indonesia no longer requires passengers to provide health or travel insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses to enter. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia no longer requires all passengers to complete a 'Health Disclaimer Form' and present it upon arrival. Peru removed the COVID-19 vaccination certificate as an entry condition. Moreover, this certificate is no longer accepted to enter the country. Only passengers with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point can enter the country.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requires all passengers to obtain an institutional quarantine package for five days from the transporting carrier. Exceptions to this condition include nationals of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and their close family members and domestic workers (if not arriving from Afghanistan, Ethiopia or Viet Nam); residents of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and their spouses, children and domestic workers (they must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they are fully vaccinated); passengers with a diplomatic visa and their accompanying domestic workers; and passengers younger than 18 years old accompanied by their fully vaccinated parents. Malaysia issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka must now have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Islamic Republic of Iran issued a new condition for authorized entry that all passengers must complete a 'Self-declaration form' before arrival. Equatorial Guinea updated requirements for entry, in addition to a COVID-19 PCR test 48 hours prior to departure, passengers must also have vaccination certificate to enter.
- New Caledonia issued new conditions for authorized entry for exempt passengers; these passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were vaccinated with Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or they were fully vaccinated at least seven days before arrival with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty). Exemptions to this vaccination requirement include passengers with a proof of previous COVID-19 infection and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least seven days before arrival; and passengers younger than 11 years and passengers with a medical certificate of contraindication. These exempt passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR tests at most 72 hours before departure or a negative antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** United Republic of Tanzania issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers who have been or transited through the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, France, India, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival at their own expense. Associated exceptions are children under the age of five. Uganda issued new conditions for passengers arriving from India; they are now subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival at their own expense.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** El Salvador amended the COVID-19 testing requirement; as of 24 September 2021, negative molecular COVID-19 test results are no longer required to be printed. Sweden specified its medical screening requirement such that now, passengers must show that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** United Republic of Tanzania changed the timeframe allowed for a COVID-19 PCR test; passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test at most 96 hours before departure from first embarkation point. Previously, passengers had to have this test at most 72 hours before arrival. Papua New Guinea changed the COVID-19 PCR test requirement for all passengers. Previously, tests for unvaccinated passengers must have been taken at most seven days before departure, but now, they must be taken 72 hours before departure. Congo modified its testing requirement such that all passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Previously, passengers arriving without negative test results were required to test upon arrival and quarantine. Cyprus removed exceptions to the COVID-19 testing requirement for nationals and residents of Cyprus arriving from Albania, Azerbaijan and Brunei Darussalam, while nationals and residents of Cyprus arriving from Singapore, Slovakia and Uruguay are now exempt from testing upon arrival. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adjusted its conditions for authorized entry; residents of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia arriving from Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey or Viet Nam must no longer prove that they received two vaccine doses in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Saint Helena adjusted its conditions for authorized entry such that passengers are now subject to quarantine for 10 days, down from 14 days. Northern Mariana Islands specified its quarantine length to be 10 days.
- **New C/T/As added for accepted vaccine certificates.** Kazakhstan expanded the C/T/As from where COVID-19 vaccination certificates are accepted. From 20 September 2021, COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Thailand and Turkey are now accepted for entry; previously, only COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in Kazakhstan were accepted. Starting 1 October 2021, passengers entering Antigua and Barbuda must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose of the vaccine before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxveria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. Passengers under 18 years old are exempt. Sweden now accepts vaccination certificates issued in Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Jordan, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Uruguay.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (110) and for Residents (100) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 108 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions.



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

⁵ The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.

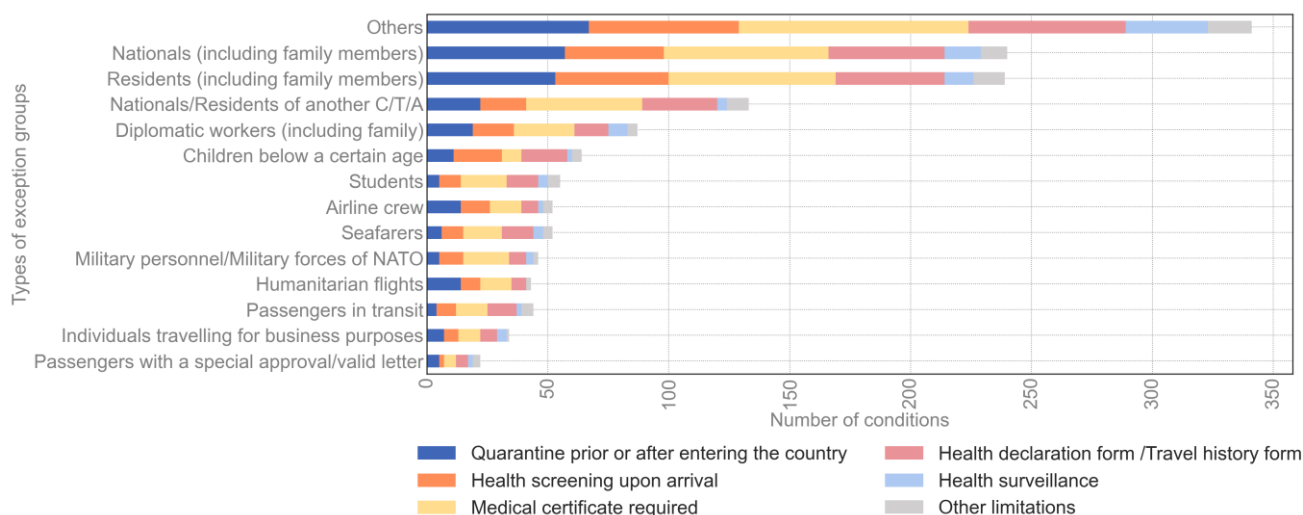
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 27 September 2021, a total of 990 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), Ukraine (21), Belgium (18), Sweden (15), Montenegro (14), Austria (14), Philippines (13), Norway (13) and France (13).
- Between 20 and 27 September 2021, 7 countries, territories or areas issued 9 new exceptions, while 6 countries, territories or areas removed 17 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 153 have issued 1,621 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), Andorra (28) and Indonesia (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 429 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 302 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Switzerland removed the exception for passengers with a "C" visa issued by Switzerland on or after 16 March 2020. In addition, passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Japan and Serbia are no longer exempt from Switzerland's passenger ban. Czechia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Japan and passengers who, in the last 14 days, have only been in Japan. Malta removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Azerbaijan, Belize, Bhutan, Jamaica, Kazakhstan and Panama. Cyprus removed exceptions to the passenger ban; passengers arriving from Albania, Azerbaijan and Brunei Darussalam were removed from the travel restriction exemption list.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed for residents and nationals.** The Russian Federation removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Luxembourg changed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, United States of America and Kosovo*; they are no longer exempt from the entry ban. Moreover, residents of Uruguay and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated (must be issued in Albania, Andorra, Israel, Morocco, Monaco, North Macedonia, Panama, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Holy See or a Schengen Member State) are now exempt from Luxembourg's entry ban.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Bulgaria issued an exception to the passenger ban for students with a visa issued by Bulgaria. United Arab Emirates issued an exception for mandatory registration before departure for passengers entering Abu Dhabi for the World Policy Conference.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued.** Switzerland issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Uruguay. Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bahrain, Bermuda, Cape Verde, Gabon, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa, St. Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste and Tunisia. These passengers must have been in one of these countries for at least 14 days before arrival and be younger than 12 years old or have one of several COVID-19 vaccination document options. Philippines issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Algeria, Bhutan, Eritrea, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, St. Helena, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu or Yemen. Cyprus issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Uruguay.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and/or residents were issued.** Pakistan issued exceptions to the passenger ban for travellers who have been in or transited through Iraq in the last ten days. Exceptions were issued for nationals of Pakistan if not traveling in connection with the Arbaeen pilgrimage; nationals of Pakistan older than 16 years travelling in connection with the Arbaeen pilgrimage with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure; and nationals of Pakistan younger than 17 years traveling in connection with the Arbaeen pilgrimage. Germany issued an exception for residents of Chile, Kuwait and Rwanda; if they have been living in the residence country in the past six months, they are now exempt from the entry ban. Spain issued an exception to the passenger ban for residents of Uruguay. Norway issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Russian Federation issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Iraq, Kenya, Slovakia and Spain arriving on a direct flight or transiting through one of those C/T/As. Belgium issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Chile, Kuwait, New Zealand and Qatar arriving from these respective C/T/As. Conversely, residents of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova are no longer exempt from the passenger ban.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate were issued.** Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Canada, Kuwait or Singapore indicating that they were vaccinated 14 days before arrival.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Austria added the validity of third doses of vaccines as exceptions to the medical certificate requirement. Previously, only first or second doses were recognised as exemption criteria for the medical certificate requirement. Ukraine issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate is required upon entry. Passengers departing within 48 hours are now exempt from this condition. They must hold proof

confirming they are leaving the country. Norway issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers and airline crew must complete a registration form before arrival. Passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate with a QR code issued by Albania, Faroe Islands, Morocco and Panama were added to list of exemptions. In addition, passengers with an NHS pass with a QR code issued in Scotland are also exempt. Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued by Israel requiring all passengers and airline crew who have been outside Israel for more than 72 hours entering or transiting through Israel to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Exceptions were issued for passengers and airline crew with a positive COVID-19 PCR test taken at least 11 days and at most three months before departure from the first embarkation point; and for airline crew who stay in Israel for less than 72 hours.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Tunisia removed exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose of the vaccine; they are no longer exempt from having a confirmed and paid hotel reservation for 10 days. Ukraine removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate is required upon entry. Permanent residents of Ukraine are no longer exempt from this condition. Ukraine also removed exceptions for permanent residents of Ukraine from the condition for authorized entry that passengers must demonstrate they have insurance to cover medical expenses in Ukraine. Norway removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from and residing in Faroe Islands.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Czechia issued an exception to the COVID-19 testing requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Bahrain, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.
- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Haiti issued an exception to its COVID-19 PCR testing requirement for passenger under the age of five years old. Tunisia removed exceptions for passengers younger than 12 years old; they are no longer exempt from having a COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Ukraine adjusted exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate is required upon entry. Passengers under 18 years old, up from 12 years old, are now exempt.
- **Exceptions to quarantine and/or medical screening measures were issued.** Malaysia issued an exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to medical screening and quarantine for 14 or 21 days at the first point of entry at their own expense. Passengers with an approval letter for home quarantine between seven and 10 days before arrival are exempt from this condition. They are still, however, subject to home isolation for 14 days. Philippines issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a reservation confirmation for at least 10 days for a hotel approved by Tourism and Health Agencies and listed online. Passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Algeria, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Chad, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niue, American Samoa, Solomon Islands, St. Helena, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu or Yemen are exempt.