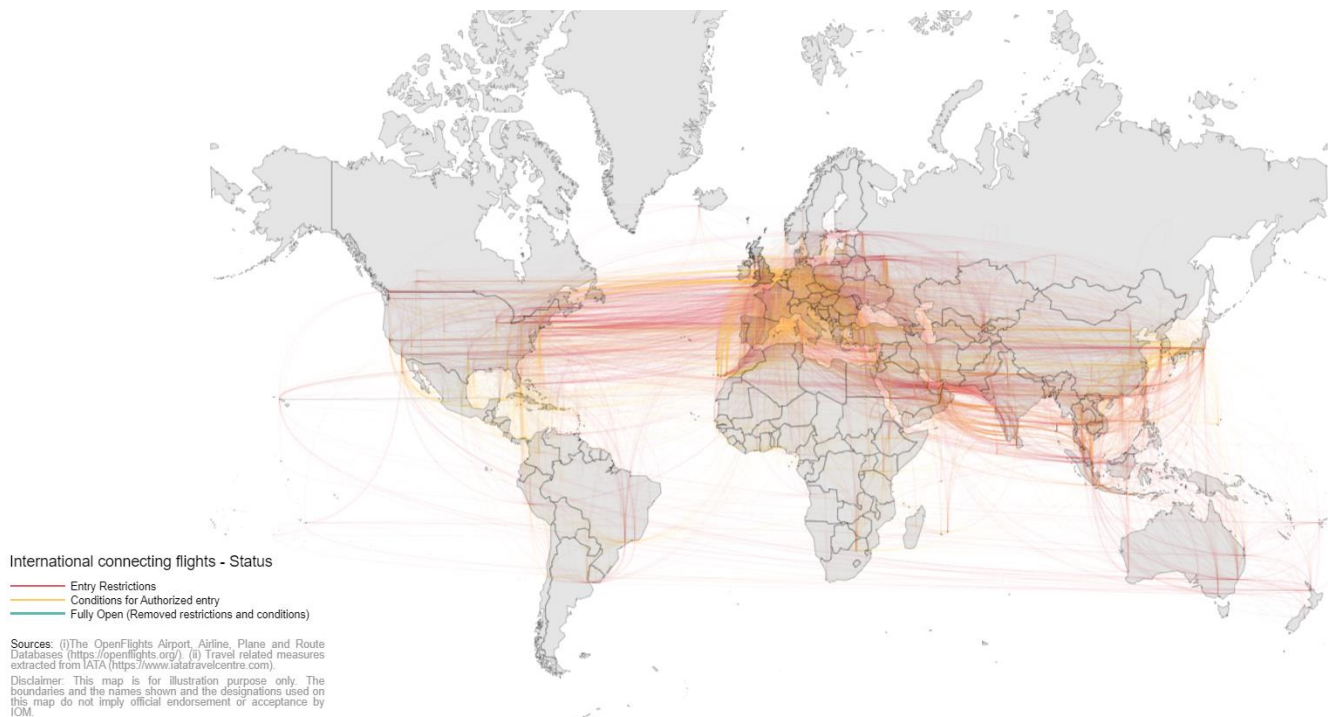


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 4 October 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## 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](#).

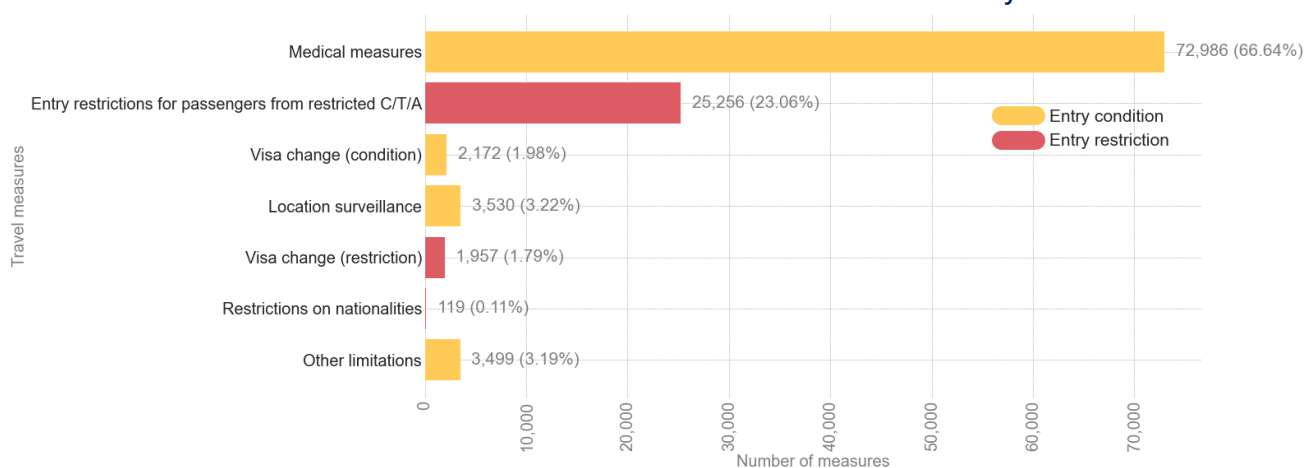
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

## Overview

The impact of COVID-19 on human mobility and migration appears to be stable. As of 4 October 2021, more than 233 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.7 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 6 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 3 October 2021. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,519 travel related measures as of 4 October 2021, indicating no significant change (0.1%) from 109,410 travel related measures issued on 27 September 2021. Of these, 27,332 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,187 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a slight decrease (1%) in entry restrictions and almost no change (+0.46%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a slight increase of 0.52 per cent in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 11.17 per cent in suspensions or cancellations of visas. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 998 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 27 September and 4 October 2021, 7 countries, territories or areas issued 9 new exceptions whilst 3 countries, territories or areas removed 10 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 4 October 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 67 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

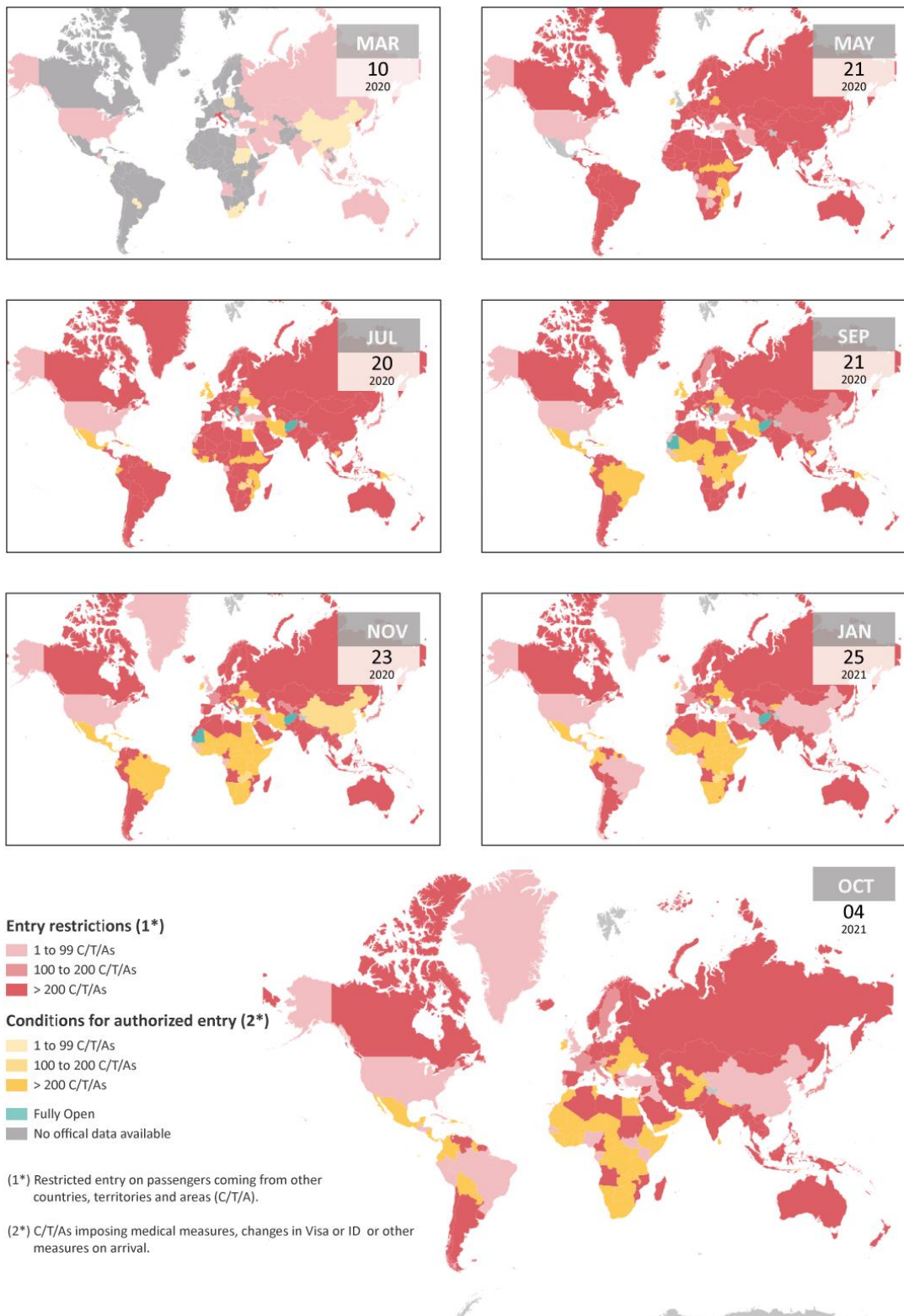
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

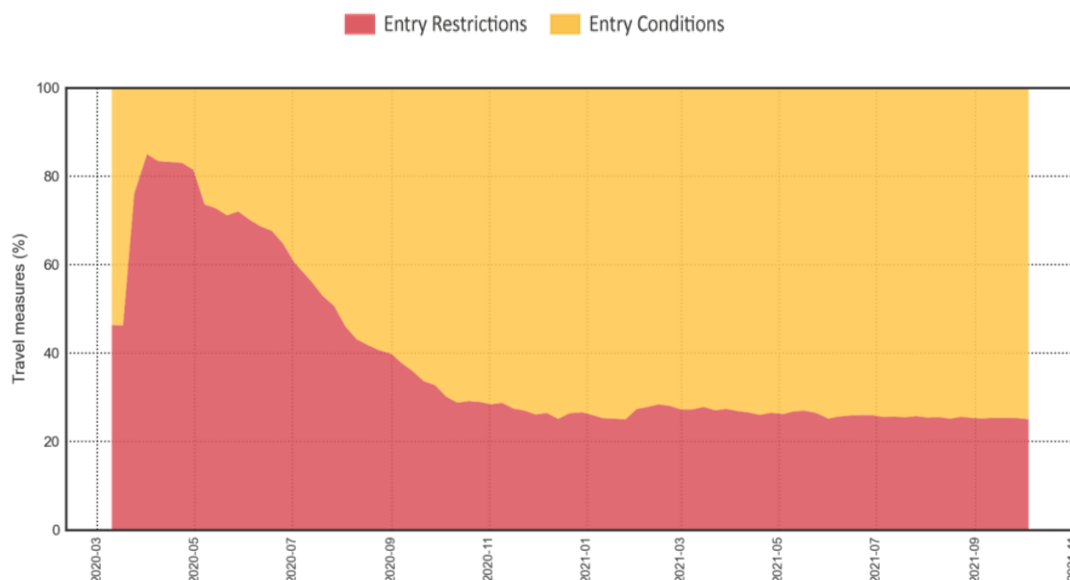
## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 4 October 2021, 229 out of 247 C/T/As (93%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



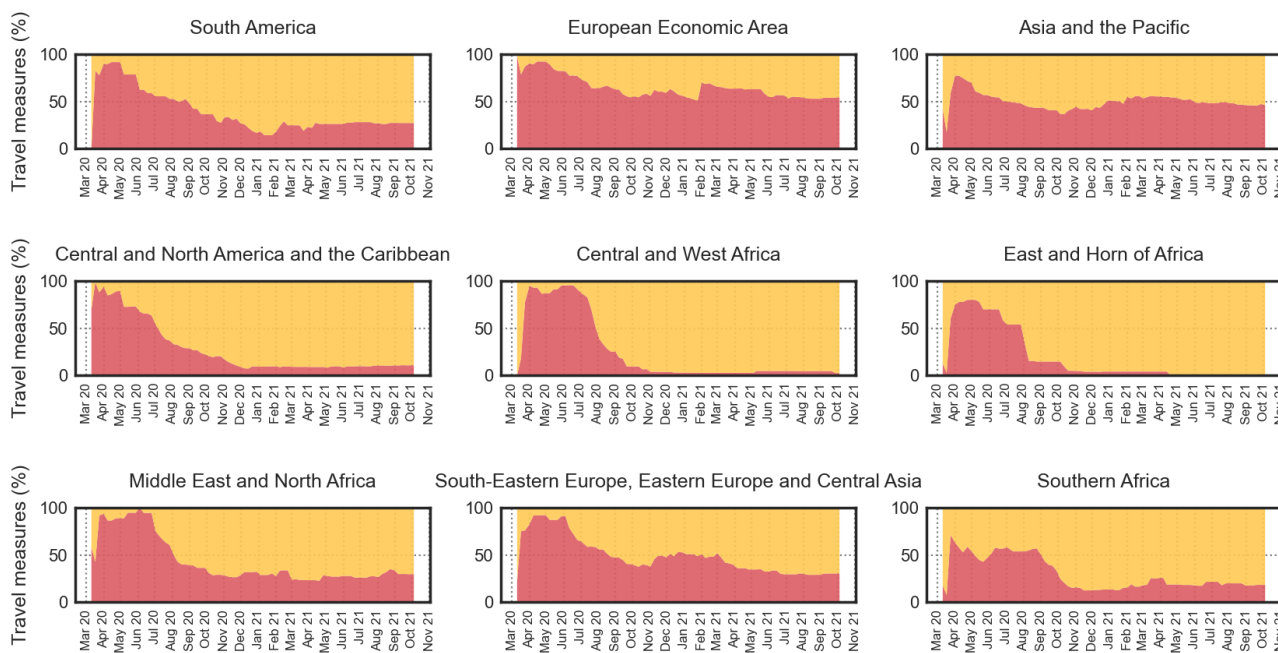
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 4 October 2021.

### 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 4 October 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

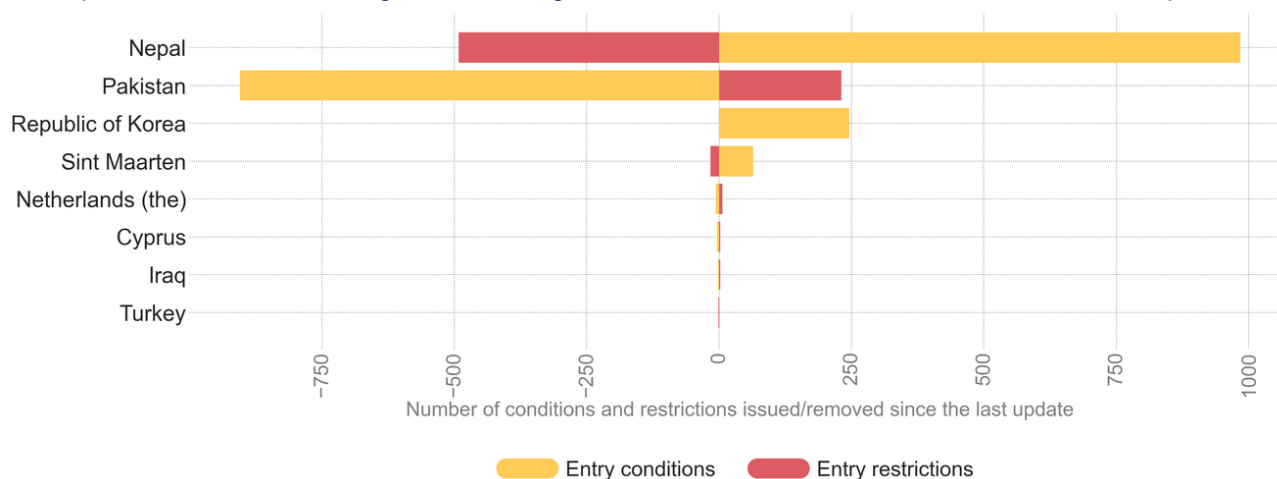




## ■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 27 September and 4 October 2021, 8 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 4 of them made minor changes. While 4 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 3 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 3 and/or 4 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

### Top 8 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update<sup>2</sup>



### Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 8 October 2021, by Croatia until 15 October 2021, by Argentina, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Portugal and Spain until 31 October 2021, by Cook Islands until 4 November 2021, by Vanuatu until 31 December 2021 and by Falkland Islands until 28 February 2022.
- Chile extended the passenger ban until 31 October 2021. However, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival were included as exceptions to the passenger ban. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac.
- **Existing flight suspensions were extended.** India extended its existing flight suspensions until 31 October 2021, while Cook Islands extended its flight suspensions from New Zealand until 4 November 2021. Kiribati extended its flight suspensions until 31 December 2021; airports will remain closed until then. As of 2 October 2021, Peru has extended the flight suspension with South Africa until 31 October 2021. Moreover, Peru has extended the passenger ban until 17 October 2021 for those who have been or transited through South Africa in the past 14 days. Canada extended its suspension of flights from Morocco from 29 September until 28 October 2021.
- **New passenger bans were issued.** Pakistan issued a general passenger ban on all travellers; previously, only passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were banned. Now, only passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure and passengers younger than 17 years old are exempt from the passenger ban. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in Arabic or English. Tests accepted are COVID-19 PCR, COVID-19 Real Time RT-PCR, COVID-19 RT-PCR, SARS-CoV2 GeneXpert, SARS-CoV2 PCR, SARS-CoV2 Real Time RT-PCR, SARS-CoV2 RT-PCR and SARS-CoV2 Xpert Xpress. All passengers must download the Pass Track App before boarding and submit their personal details or submit their details online and have a printed confirmation. Passengers are also subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. However, passengers younger than six years old and passengers with disabilities are exempt from all conditions for authorized entry.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** On 29 September 2021, Nepal lifted its passenger ban and ended the suspension of visa facilities. However, passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Exceptions were issued for nationals of Nepal; passengers of Nepali origin (Non-Resident Nepali (NRN)) and their family members; and for passengers with a visa issued by a diplomatic representation of Nepal. Passengers must also obtain an International Traveller Arrival Form online. Finally, passengers must have a hotel

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

reservation confirmation; however, nationals of Nepal; spouses of Nepali nationals; passengers of Nepali origin and their family members are exempt. Sint Maarten lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. These passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten; or those without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 24 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. Malaysia lifted its passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka. These passengers are now allowed to enter and transit if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they are fully vaccinated.

- Turkey lifted its flight suspension on Bangladesh.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland replaced the traffic light system to manage air travel in England and Scotland. From 4 October 2021, a single red list of C/T/As will remain from where travellers will need to hotel quarantine. For the 'rest of the world' testing requirements have been altered; fully vaccinated travellers will no longer be required to undergo a test in the three days before their travel to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland nor will passengers be required to take a COVID-19 PCR test on day two of arrival.<sup>3</sup> Instead, passengers will have to undergo a lateral flow test, and if positive, they will be required to take a confirmatory COVID-19 PCR test.
- Visa on arrival facilities was restarted by Nepal for eligible passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. This does not apply to passengers travelling with an emergency passport, a temporary passport or a temporary travel document.
- **Visa exemptions were updated.** South Sudan adjusted its exceptions for the suspension of visas on arrival facilities. Nationals of Kenya and Zambia are no longer exempt. Foreign nationals of South Sudan origin are also no longer exempt.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** South Sudan removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to quarantine or self-isolation for 14 days. Estonia removed the condition for authorized entry that a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test must be taken before arrival. Now, passengers may be subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. Ireland removed conditions for authorized entry. Passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia or Peru no longer must have a quarantine hotel reservation booked. In addition, passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are no longer subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test on or after day five after arrival and no longer need to have a booking confirmation obtained online.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** All passengers arriving in Chile must have a Mobility Pass obtained before departure. Portugal issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers entering or transiting through Portugal must have either a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 NAAT, PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC); or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and issued in Albania, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Israel, Monaco, Morocco, North Macedonia, Panama, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine or Holy See. Vaccines accepted include AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty).
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers are now subject to a day two and day eight COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense with payment confirmation, if they have travelled from a country other than Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mayotte, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A test on day eight does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued from the list of accepted countries.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Canada added specific testing requirements for passengers arriving from India; they must take a COVID-19 test no more than 18 hours before departure from the laboratory Genestrings at the New Delhi airport. Exceptions to the India-specific testing requirement include

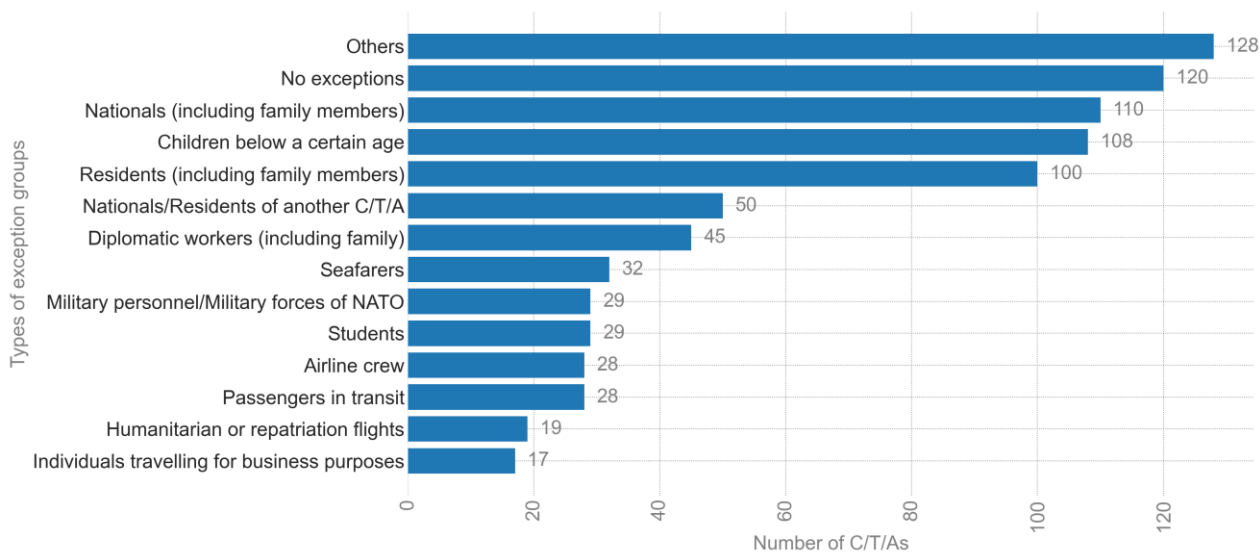
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2021/oct/04/englands-travel-traffic-light-system-replaced-and-testing-requirements-to-change>

children under five years old and passengers with positive test results issued at least 14 days and at most 180 days before departure. United Republic of Tanzania issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Indonesia, Peru or the Philippines, are now subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival at their expense. Australia issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers entering Australia from Belize, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste or Wallis and Futuna Islands must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. United Arab Emirates issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers entering the United Arab Emirates from Bangladesh must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most six hours before departure from the first embarkation point.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** Israel clarified the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers and airline crew entering or transiting through Israel who have been outside Israel for more than 72 hours to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Authorities specified that the test result must be in English and indicate the passport number. Cote d'Ivoire specified that a COVID-19 PCR test taken three days before the first embarkation point means that it counts the day of test plus two days before arrival. United Republic of Tanzania specified that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 NAAT or RT-PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- **Accepted vaccines were clarified.** Antigua and Barbuda clarified its list of accepted vaccines. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (SK BioScience and Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sputnik V. Sinovac is no longer accepted in the list of vaccines. France added to its list of accepted vaccines; R-Covi and Fiocruz vaccines are now accepted. Czechia clarified that accepted vaccines now include AstraZeneca, Covishield, Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty).
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Canada modified its acceptance of positive COVID-19 test results as an exception to various restrictions such that tests must be taken at least 14 days prior to departure, rather than 15 days. Passengers arriving to Turkey from Singapore, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are now able to present a negative COVID-19 antigen test result instead of a COVID-19 PCR test. Belgium adjusted its Passenger Locator Form requirement so that it now must be submitted online 180 days before arrival instead of 48 hours before arrival.
- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Falkland Islands reduced the number of quarantine days for passengers from 14 to 10 days. Passengers arriving to Chile with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are subject to quarantine for five days. Previously, they were subject to quarantine for seven days.

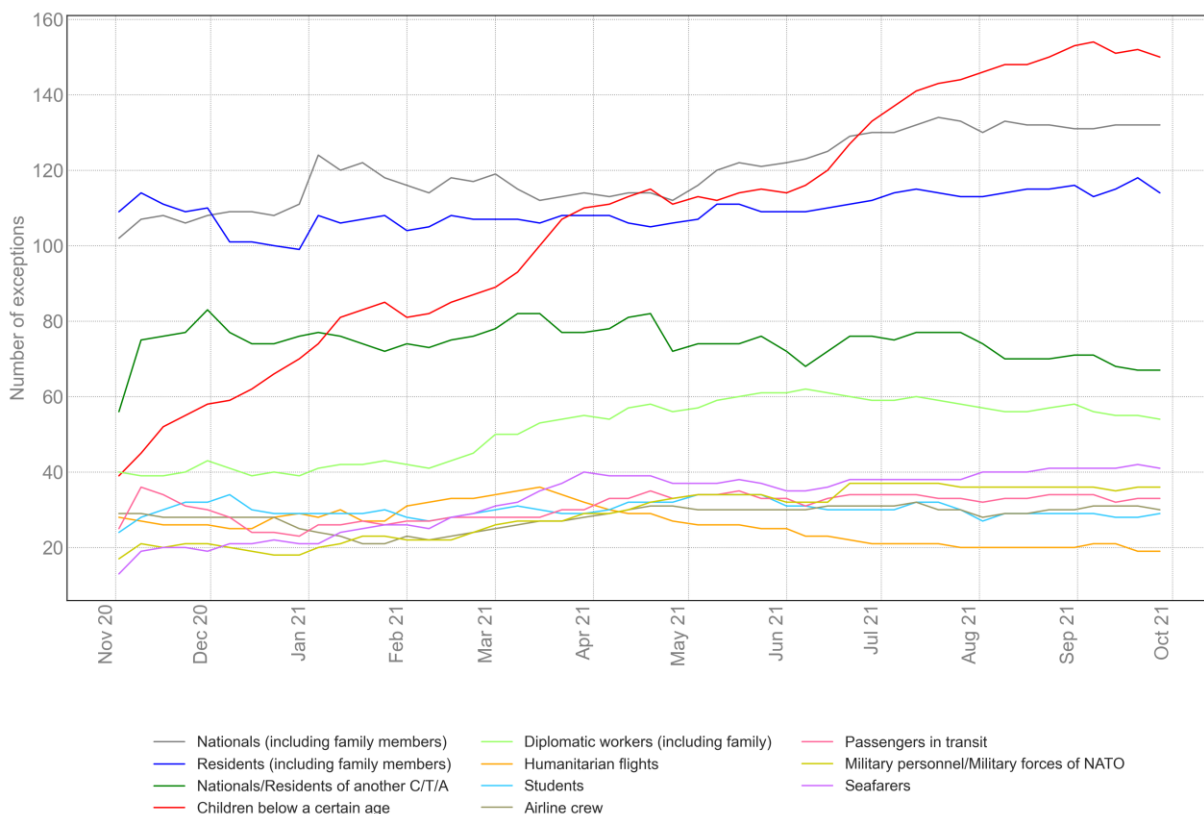
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>4</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (109) and for Residents (100) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 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<sup>5</sup>



<sup>4</sup> '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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.



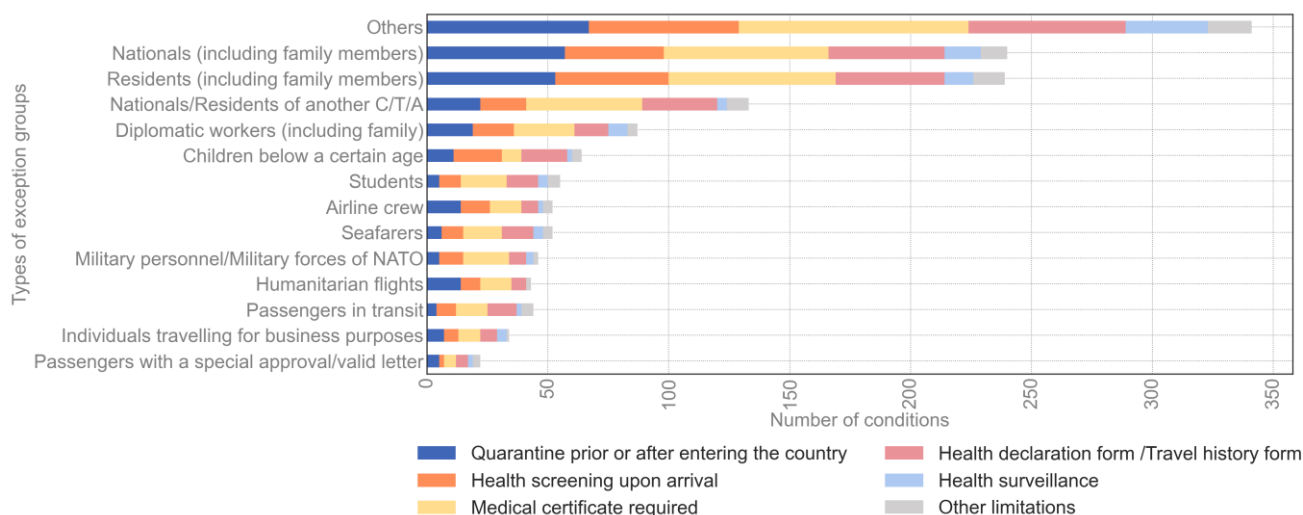
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 4 October 2021, a total of 989 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 27 September and 4 October 2021, 7 countries, territories or areas issued 9 new exceptions, while 3 countries, territories or areas removed 10 exceptions.

■ Exceptions and Corresponding Conditions for Authorized Entry

The conditions for authorized entry refer to additional requirements or measures that specific exempt individuals or groups need to fulfil to enter a given C/T/A. The below chart demonstrates the most frequently imposed conditions for authorized entry such as quarantine, health declaration forms, and medical certificates, that are applicable to specific exceptional groups.

Exception groups and associated conditions for authorized entry



Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 200 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 153 have issued 1,611 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 426 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 300 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Switzerland removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Japan and Serbia. Passengers with a "C" visa issued by Switzerland on or after 16 March 2021 are no longer exempt from the restriction on transiting through Switzerland if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State and travelling onwards to another non-Schengen Member State. Cyprus removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova. Philippines removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Falkland Islands, Gabon, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, New Caledonia, Saba and St. Eustatius. The Netherlands removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Albania, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bonaire, Brunei Darussalam, Curaçao, Japan, Serbia and Sint Maarten.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed for residents and nationals.** Spain issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Chile, Kuwait and Rwanda, while residents of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova have been removed from the exception group. Malta issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals or residents of Malta with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate from San Marino and Holy See; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia showing full vaccination 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Rwanda Biomedical Center with a QR code showing full vaccination at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first COVID-19 vaccine dose.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Argentina issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay, if in the past 14 days they have only been in Brazil, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay or Uruguay and they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Russian Federation issued an exception to the passenger ban for participants and guests of the International Collegiate Programming Contest (ICPC) with an invitation letter issued by the Organisation committee until 10 October 2021.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued.** Philippines issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Uzbekistan. The Netherlands issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Uruguay.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate were issued.** Cyprus issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers who have recovered from COVID-19 and who have an EU Digital COVID Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Czechia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with vaccine certificates issued in Albania, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Monaco, Montenegro and Panama.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Estonia changed exceptions to the passenger ban to include family members of nationals and residents; previously, only parents, children and spouses were permitted to enter under this exception.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Sint Maarten issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal swab and taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. Passengers arriving from Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, St. Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are now exempt from this condition. Czechia issued exceptions to its pre-travel COVID-19 PCR test requirement for passengers arriving from France, Monaco, the Netherlands and Spain. Estonia issued exceptions to the self-isolation requirement for certain categories of passengers. The first group of exempt passengers include passengers arriving from Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain or Sweden with either a COVID-19 vaccine certificate issued at least 14 days prior to arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival. The second group of exempt passengers include those arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Monaco, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Cyprus removed exceptions for nationals and residents of Cyprus arriving from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova from the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken 72 hours before departure. South Sudan removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before arrival. Nationals of South Sudan and foreign nationals of South Sudan origin are no longer exempt from this condition.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by specific C/T/As were issued.** Portugal issued new exceptions to the conditions for authorized entry that passengers traveling on a direct flight to Azores are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival, and the condition that passengers traveling on a direct flight to Madeira without a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result of a test taken at most 72 hours before departure are subject to an RT-PCR test upon arrival and quarantine. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and issued in Albania, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Israel, Monaco, Morocco, North Macedonia, Panama, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine or Holy See are now exempt from both these conditions. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty). Czechia issued exceptions to its pre-travel COVID-19 PCR test requirement for passengers with vaccine certificates issued in Albania, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Monaco, Montenegro and Panama.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by specific manufacturers were issued.** France issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who have received their first dose of Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least seven days before arrival and those who have proof of complete vaccination with Sinopharm or Sinovac.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** Cyprus issued an exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Passengers who have recovered from COVID-19 and who have a digital EU Digital COVID Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine are now exempt from the condition. Czechia issued an exception to the pre-flight COVID-19 testing requirements for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in Panama.
- **Exceptions to quarantine and/or medical screening measures were issued.** Malta issued exceptions to the quarantine requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate from San Marino and Holy See; a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia showing full vaccination 14 days before arrival; a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Rwanda Biomedical Center with a QR code showing full vaccination at least 14 days before arrival; a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received first COVID-19 dose.
- **Exceptions were changed.** Republic of Korea modified its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must install the 'self-quarantine safety protection mobile app' before departure or upon arrival. Passengers arriving from a country other than Angola, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan or Zambia with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the vaccine in Republic of Korea at least two weeks before arrival or with a Quarantine Exemption Certificate are exempt from this condition.