

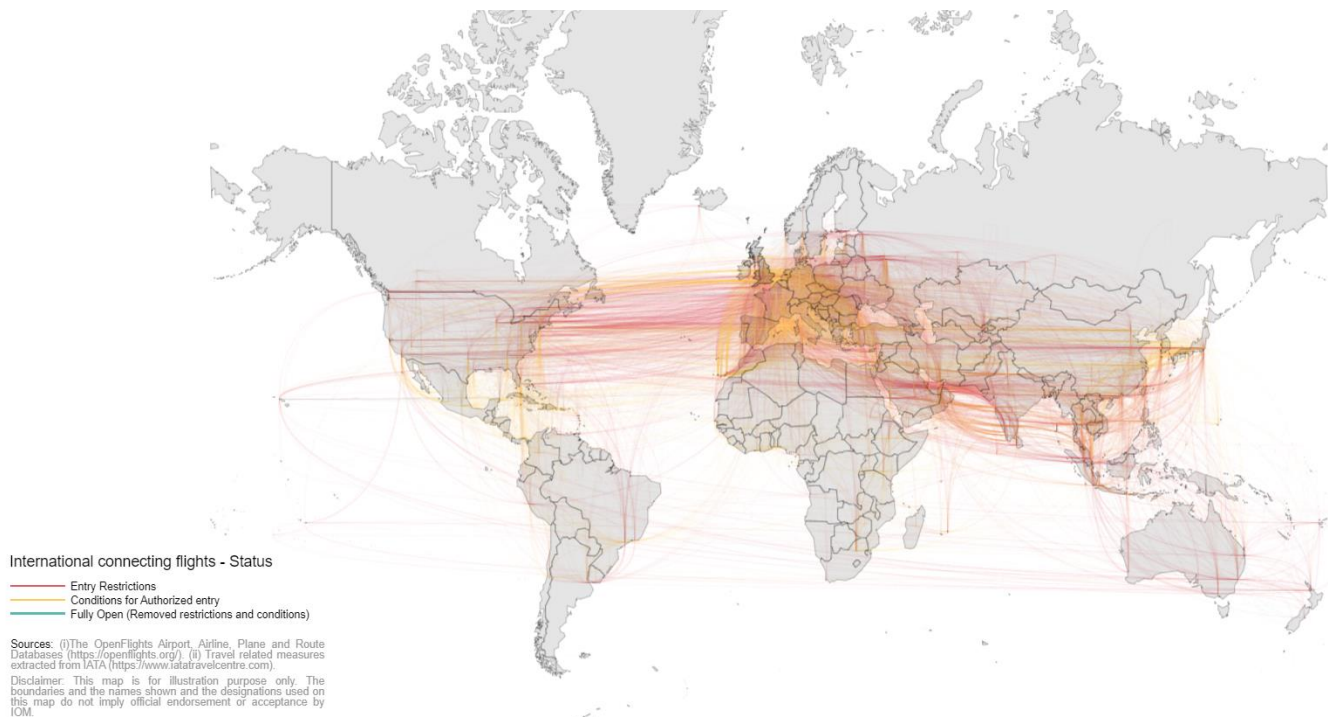
Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 18 October 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](#).

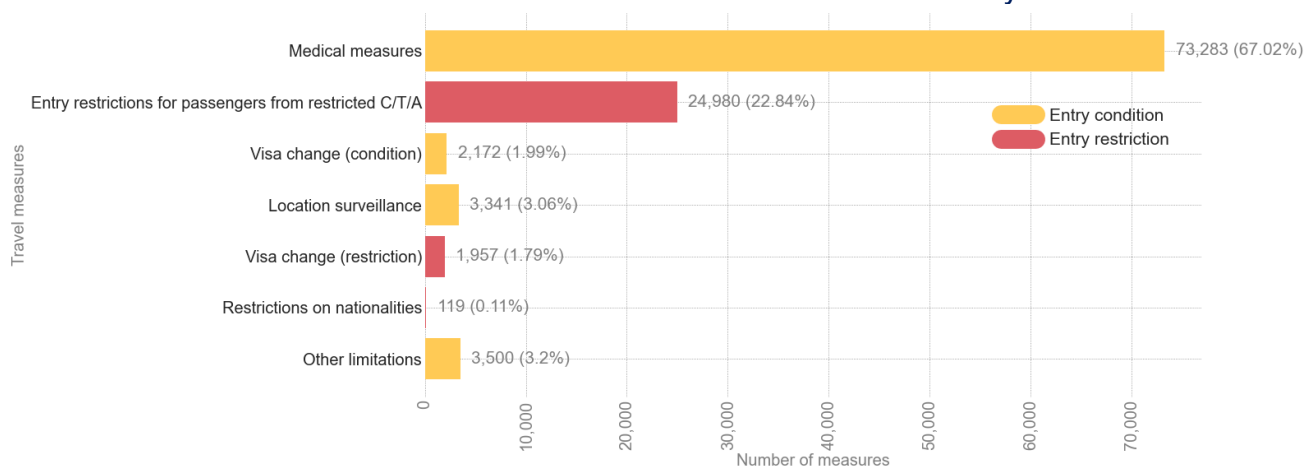
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

As of 18 October 2021, a total of 240 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.8 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 6.4 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 14 October 2021. COVID-19 related air travel restrictions appear to have stabilised. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,342 travel related measures as of 18 October 2021, indicating almost no change (0.01%) from 109,352 travel related measures issued on 11 October 2021. Of these, 26,765 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,577 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a one per cent decrease in entry restrictions and no change in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of seven per cent in other limitations such as travel insurance. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 22 per cent in bans on nationals of specific C/T/As. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 994 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 11 and 18 October 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 20 new exceptions whilst 9 countries, territories or areas removed 19 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 18 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.

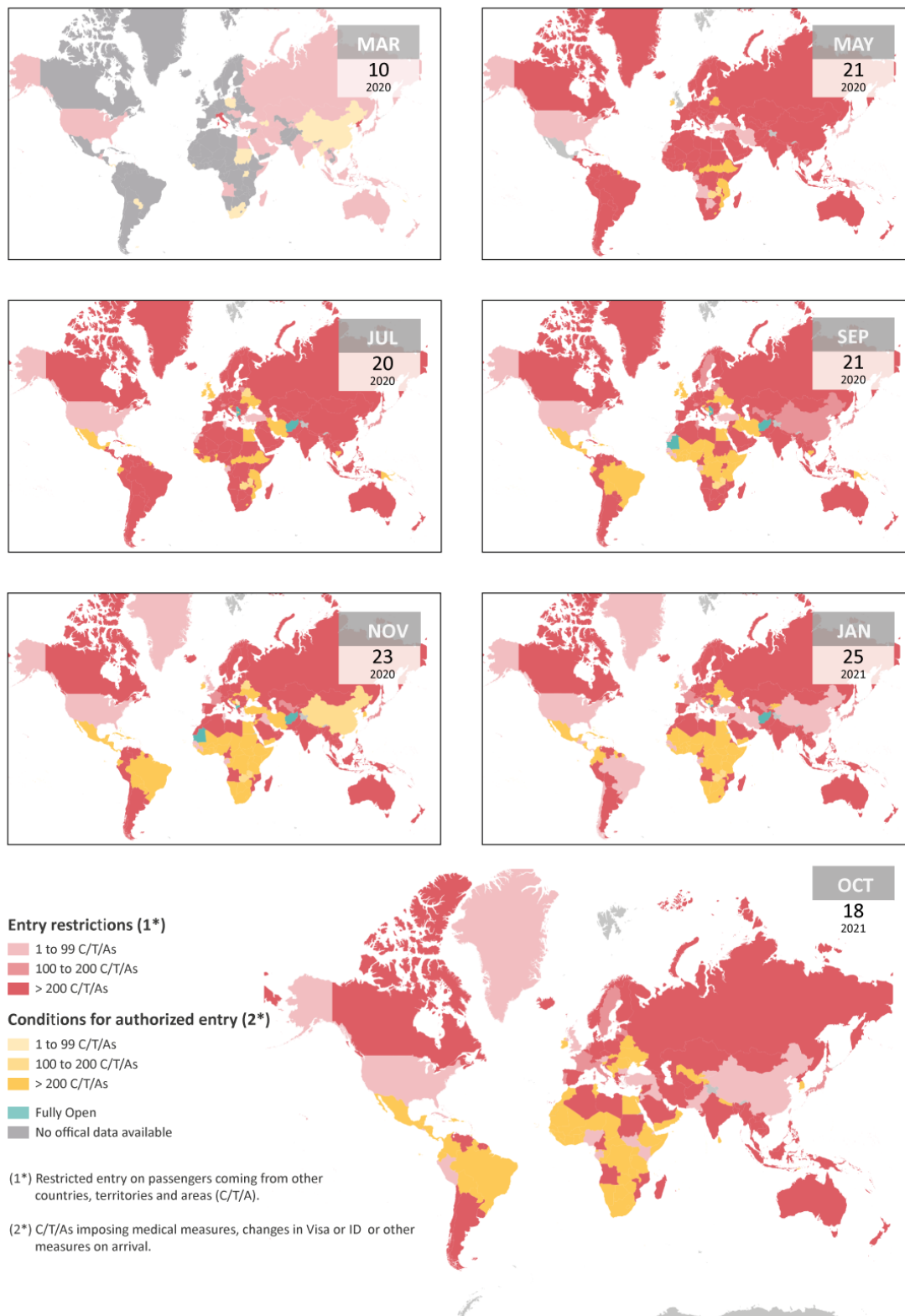
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

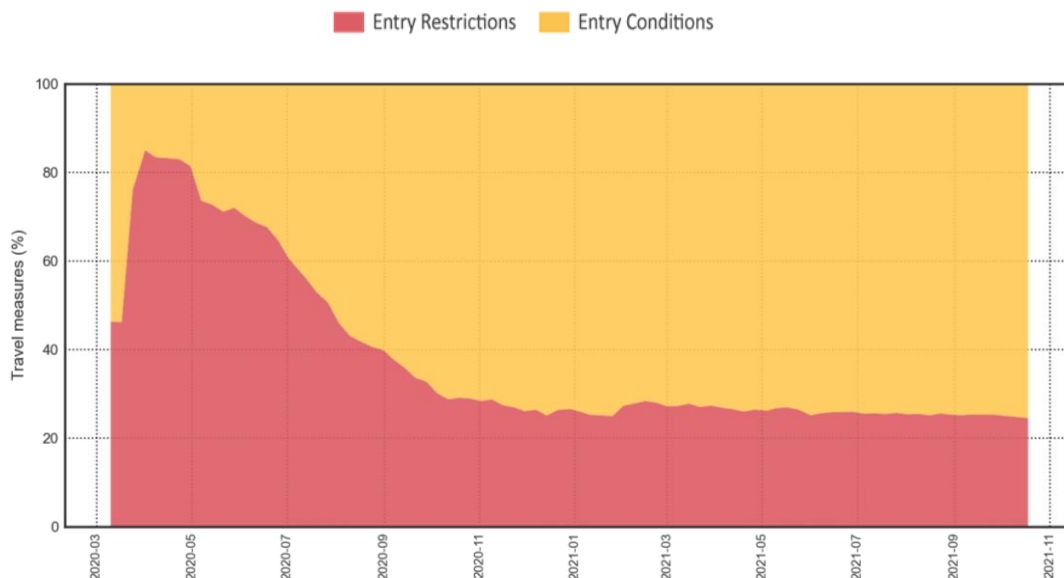
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 18 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.



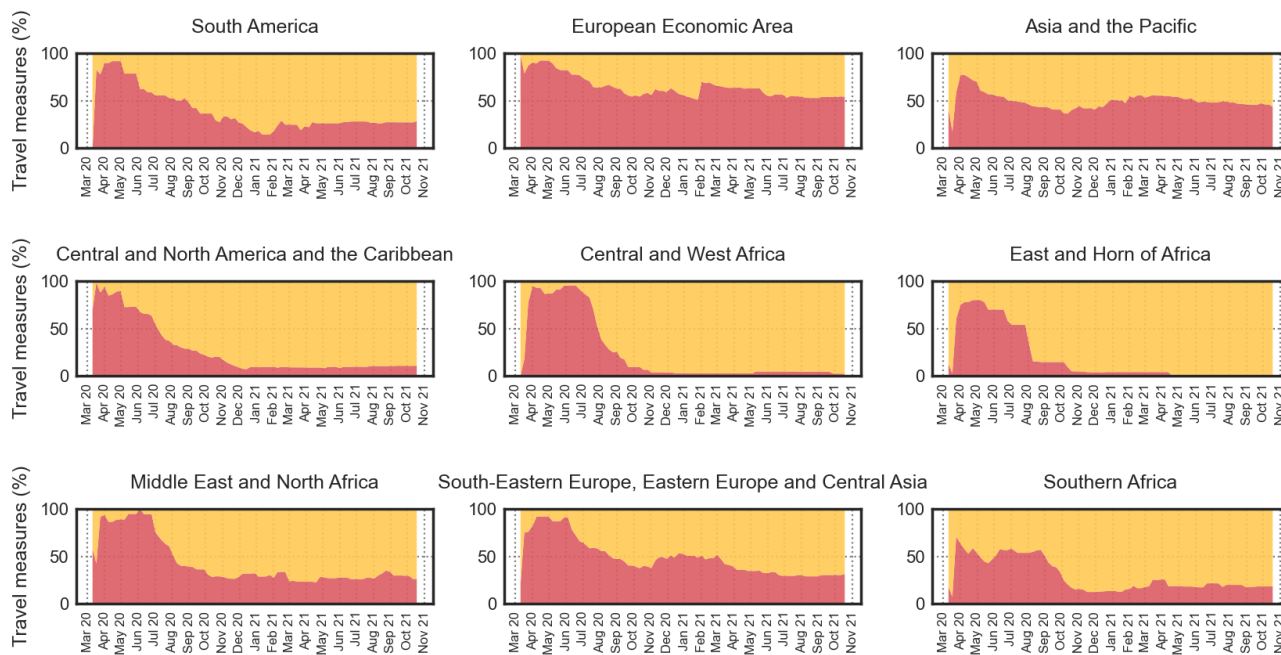
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 18 October 2021.

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 18 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.

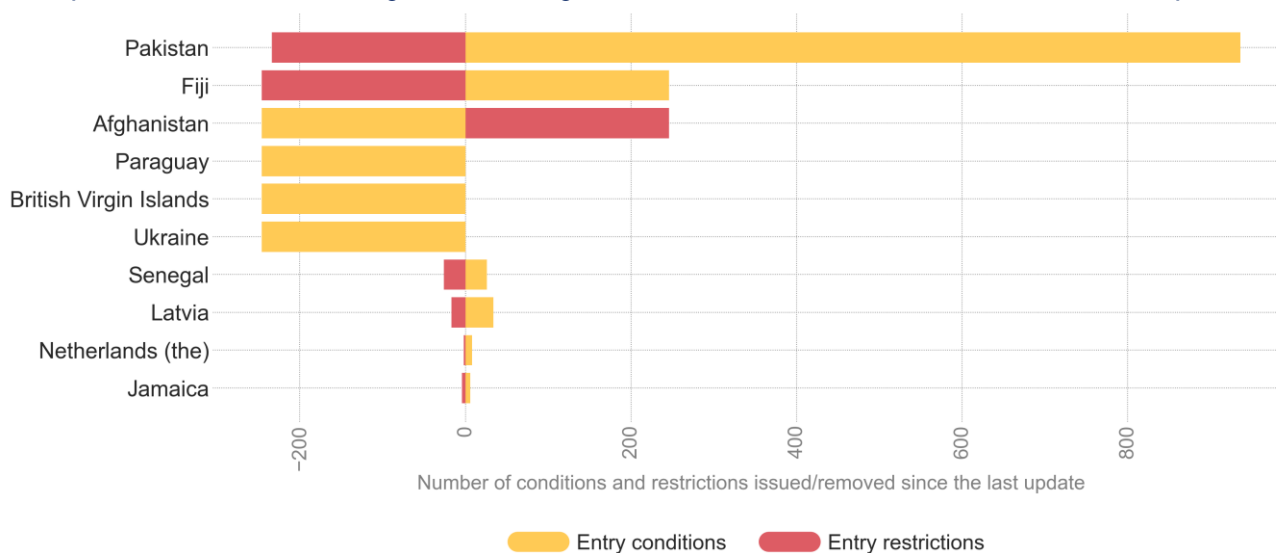
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 11 and 18 October 2021, 15 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 7 of them made minor changes. While 5 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 10 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 10 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 update²



Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 22 October 2021 and by Croatia until 31 October 2021.
- Brunei Darussalam extended the entry ban for all passengers with exemptions for passengers arriving from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka who have stayed in the country of departure for the last 14 days.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Bulgaria lifted the travel ban for passengers arriving from Cyprus, Eswatini, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, North Macedonia, Singapore, United States of America and Kosovo³. A travel ban was imposed for passengers arriving from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Estonia, Latvia, Romania and Slovenia. A new exception to the travel ban was added for British nationals arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Netherlands lifted the ban on travellers arriving from Bahrain, Chile and United Arab Emirates and issued a passenger ban for travellers arriving from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Meanwhile, Guatemala lifted the passenger ban for passengers arriving from or who have been in Brazil, South Africa, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the last 14 days. Fiji lifted the general entry ban for travellers and airline crew. All passengers allowed to enter must now have a vaccination certificate showing that they were vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival, unless under the age of 18.
- Jamaica lifted the suspension of flights and ban on passengers arriving from India and Trinidad and Tobago.
- **New passenger bans were issued.** Afghanistan issued a passenger ban on all travellers, however, an exception for passengers with prior approval was issued. Such passengers (above the age of eight years old) are subject to conditions for authorized entry; they must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. The test result must be in English or Persian. In addition, Cyprus issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Georgia. The Philippines issued an entry ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Romania.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** As of 11 October 2021, passengers entering Paraguay are no longer subject to self-isolation. Passengers arriving to Palau from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China are no longer required to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test three hours before the first embarkation point. However, they must still have a COVID-19 PCR test three days prior to the first embarkation point. Kenya removed the condition for authorized

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).

entry that passengers arriving from Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar or Thailand need to have a quarantine hotel reservation. The Philippines removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers must complete a 'Case Investigation Form' and present it upon arrival. British Virgin Islands removed the travel insurance requirement as a condition for authorized entry.

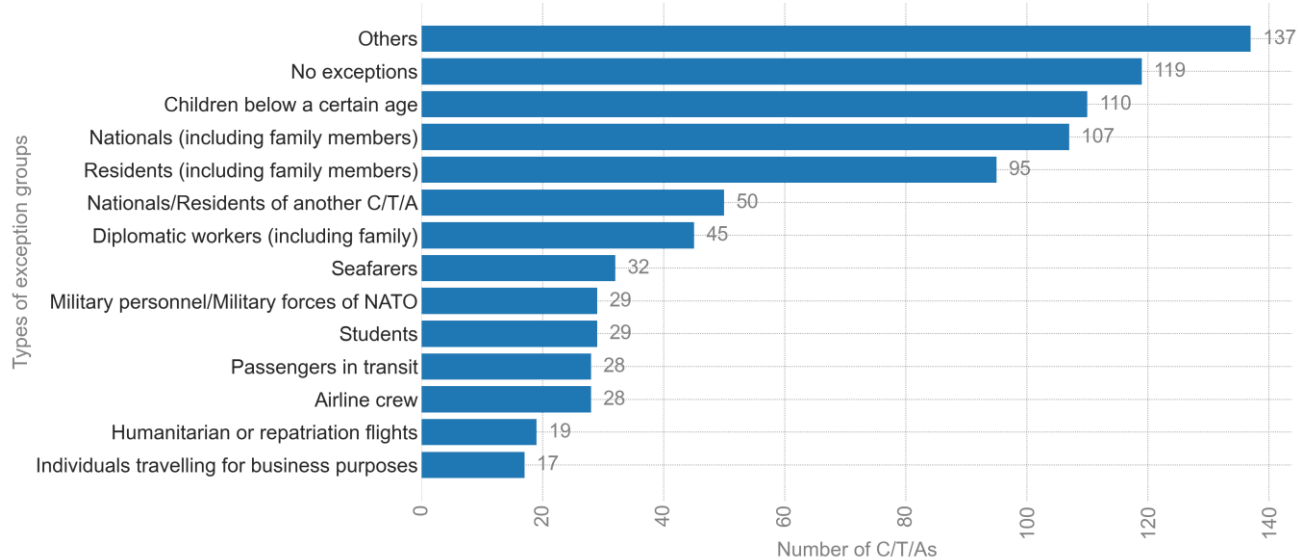
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** As of 11 October 2021, passengers arriving to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from any other C/T/A than Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Peru or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are subject to a COVID-19 test on day 2 and day 8 after arrival at their own expense with a payment confirmation. Mongolia issued new conditions for authorized entry for travellers who are exempt from the passenger ban; they are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival and self-isolation for 14 days. The People's Republic of China issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers entering the People's Republic of China must have a green QR code. Passengers younger than three years old are exempt. The People's Republic of China also issued a new condition for authorized entry for nationals of the People's Republic of China arriving from Canada. They must have a green QR code, which must be obtained from the WeChat App. Passengers younger than three years old are also exempt. The Philippines issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers and airline crew travelling to Clark Field (CRK). They must complete the 'One-Health Pass' form before arrival. This does not apply to aircrew staying on the aircraft. Nepal issued a new condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a copy of permits such as mountaineering or trekking permits. This does not apply to nationals of Nepal; spouses of Nepali nationals; passengers of Nepali origin (Non-Resident Nepali, NRN) and their family members; and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. British Virgin Islands issued a new condition for authorized entry such that vaccinated passengers are now subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival and non-vaccinated passengers are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test upon arrival. Latvia issued an exception to the requirement of a pre-arrival COVID-19 test, recovery certificate or vaccination certificate for diplomats.
- The Philippines issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving 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, Congo, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Montserrat, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Poland, Samoa, American Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, St. Helena, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu or Yemen. They must have COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from their first embarkment point or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. Alternatively, they can have hotel reservation confirmation for at least six days if they do not have a vaccination certificate. Exceptions for this condition were issued for nationals of the Philippines who are Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW); passengers with a diplomatic passport; and passengers with a 9(E) visa.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Montenegro clarified that passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Previously, this timeline was not specified. Peru specified that the following COVID-19 negative tests are accepted for passengers arriving to the country: CRISPR, HDA, LAMP, LampORE, MPOCT, NAAT, NEAR, NGS, PCR, RT-Lamp, RT-PCR, RealTimeRTPCR, SDA, TMA, TRC, WGS, Orf1 abgenedetection, Egenedetection, Ngenedetection, Rdprgenedetection and Sgenedetection. British Virgin Islands specified that non-vaccinated passengers must upload their pre-arrival test results to the government website.
- **Accepted vaccines were clarified.** Latvia clarified that COVID-19 vaccine and recovery certificates would only be accepted if issued by Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or United States of America, or as part of the EU digital green certificates. Georgia adjusted its condition for authorized entry; previously, vaccination certificates were only valid if passengers had not been in India in the past 14 days. Now, vaccination certificates from passengers who have been in India are accepted.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Guatemala will no longer accept a COVID-19 recovery certificate in place of a negative COVID-19 test. Palau adjusted its conditions for authorized entry such that passengers are now subject to five days of restricted movement; previously, this was seven days. Portugal adjusted its 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 embarkment point; or a negative COVID-19 NAAT, PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkment 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; or a positive COVID-19 test result and a recovery certificate. The option of showing a positive COVID-19 test result and a recovery certificate was newly added to this list.

- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Rwanda issued new conditions for authorized entry such that passengers are now subject to self-isolation at a designated hotel until their COVID-19 PCR test results upon arrival are ready. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and their accompanying children younger than 19 are allowed to self-isolate at home. Previously, the requirement was a 24-hour quarantine at home. Tunisia modified one of its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must have a confirmed and paid hotel reservation for seven days booked, down from 10 days. The hotel payment confirmation must also include the costs related to the transfer between the airport and the hotel and the fees of the COVID-19 RT-PCR test that passengers must take during the last 24 hours of their hotel stay. The Philippines issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from a country other than Algeria, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Chad, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Montserrat, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Poland, Samoa, American Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, St. Helena, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu or Yemen. They must have a hotel reservation confirmation for at least six days, if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or eight days, if they do not have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.

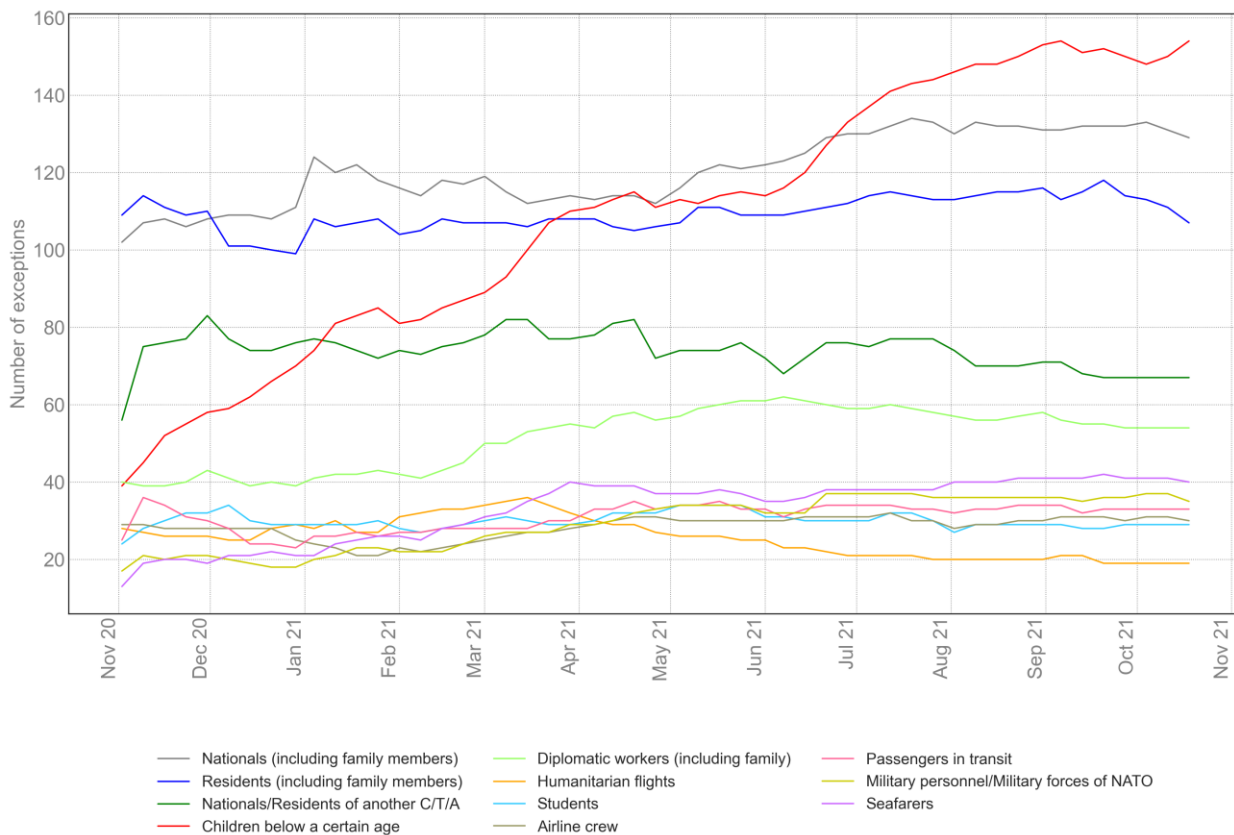
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁴



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (110). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 107 and 95 different C/T/As respectively, represent two of the other most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter⁵



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.

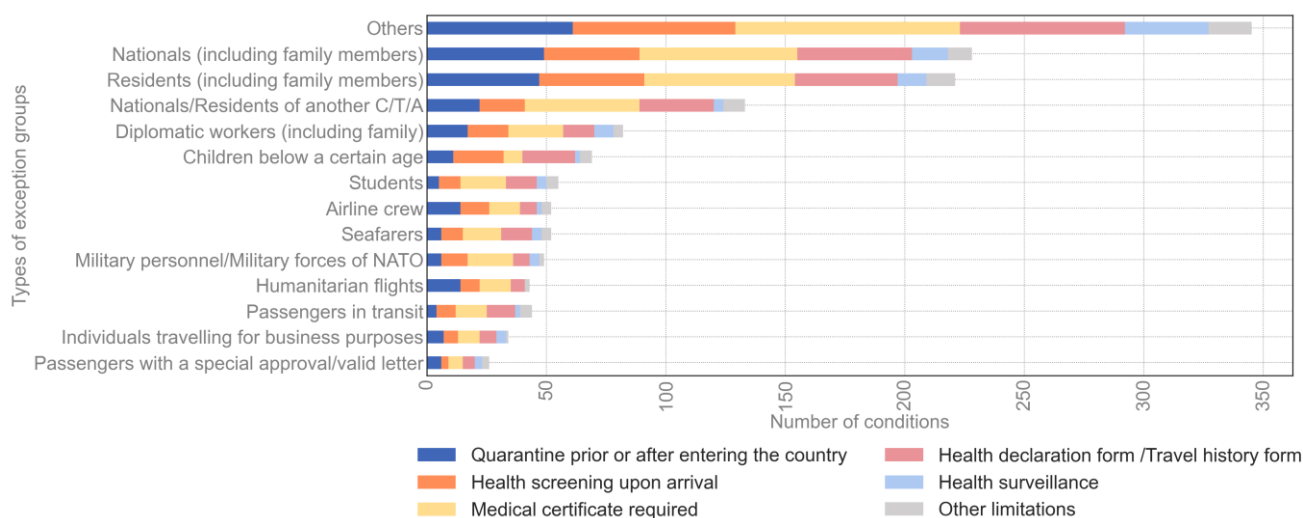
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 18 October 2021, a total of 994 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), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Belgium (18), Sweden (15), Ukraine (15), Austria (14), Montenegro (14), France (13), Finland (13) and Philippines (13).
- Between 11 and 18 October 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 20 new exceptions, while 9 countries, territories or areas removed 19 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 1,612 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), Kuwait (37), Singapore (37), Finland (36), the Netherlands (35), 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 418 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 305 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** The Philippines removed exceptions to passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Djibouti and Hungary. Latvia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers residing in Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Kosovo*, if arriving from their country of residence.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed for residents and nationals.** Croatia issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Bahrain and United Arab Emirates. India issued an exception to the passenger ban for nationals of Maldives. Previously, this exemption was only for nationals of India, Nepal and Bhutan. Poland issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Ukraine and for nationals and residents of Turkey. Sweden issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Chile and Kuwait. In addition, Sweden removed exceptions to the general passenger ban for residents of Republic of Moldova. France issued exceptions to the passenger ban for British nationals who have travelled from Maldives or Seychelles. Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Malta. Norway issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Chile, Kuwait, Qatar and Uruguay.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Singapore issued exceptions to the passenger ban for vaccinated travellers or those who have a negative COVID-19 PCR test and have stayed in Brunei Darussalam and/or Singapore, or Germany and/or Singapore, in the last 14 days before departure. Israel issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a B2 (short-stay tourist) visa issued by Israel, if they are not arriving from Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Cyprus, Georgia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uzbekistan. Latvia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers travelling with a diplomatic passport on duty and their families, while removing an exception for military personnel.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued.** Denmark added new C/T/As to the green and yellow list that are now part of the passenger ban exemption: Chile, Kuwait, Rwanda and Uruguay. Conversely, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova are no longer exempt from the passenger ban. France issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina. The Philippines issued exceptions to passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in and arrived from Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Latvia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Australia, Canada, Chile, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Jordan, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. Czechia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have only been in the Canary Islands.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Belgium issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers either need a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a positive COVID-19 PCR test issued at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate. Passengers arriving from Cyprus, Finland, Monaco, Portugal and Sweden no longer need one of these medical requirements. Conversely, passengers arriving from Malta and Poland, and passengers from orange countries such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia are no longer exempt from this medical requirement. Cyprus issued exceptions to the negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure requirement for passengers arriving from Kuwait, Liechtenstein and the United Arab Emirates. Spain issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must present a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Serum Institute of India, Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days after the positive COVID-19 NAAT test result. Passengers entering Spain and arriving from Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malta, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay are exempt from this condition. Czechia issued exceptions to its pre-travel COVID-19 testing requirement for passengers arriving from Cyprus, Luxembourg and Norway.

- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Palau removed exceptions to the condition that passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure from the first embarkation point for passengers arriving from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China. Cyprus removed exceptions to the negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure requirement for passengers arriving from Australia and Czechia.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** As of 14 October 2021, passengers entering Senegal can have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinovac or Sinopharm at least 14 days before departure as an alternative to a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test result issued at most five days before arrival. Tunisia issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Tunisia must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure are now exempt. Several vaccines are accepted.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by specific C/T/As were issued.** Serbia now accepts COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued by Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine. Uzbekistan issued exceptions to the negative COVID-19 PCR test requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 immunity certificate issued in Hungary. Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers from exempt countries with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Armenia through the united information of electronic healthcare; a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Republic of Korea through the COOV app; a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by the Kurdistan regional government of Iraq or the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova. Hungary issued exceptions for travellers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by Andorra, Faroe Islands, India, Israel, Monaco, Panama and Holy See as exception for the passenger ban. Norway issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate with a QR code issued in Denmark, Norway or Sweden; a digital EU COVID Certificate (EU DCC); an NHS COVID Pass with a QR code issued in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales; or a COVID-19 certificate issued in Albania, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, North Macedonia, Panama, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine or Holy See. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer. Czechia will now accept vaccine certificates issued in Georgia and Maldives.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** South Africa issued a new exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through South Africa must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival are now exempt from this condition. They must have the original positive COVID-19 PCR test result and a letter issued by a medical practitioner showing they are fit to fly and have completed a 10-day isolation period. Portugal issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a positive COVID-19 result and a recovery certificate. Portugal also issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers travelling on a direct flight to Azores are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Passengers with a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before departure and passengers with a positive COVID-19 test result and a recovery certificate were added as exceptions to this condition. Exceptions for passengers with a positive COVID-19 test result and a recovery certificate were also issued for the condition for authorized entry 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. Serbia now accepts COVID-19 recovery certificates issued by Cabo Verde, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland and Liechtenstein.
- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Ukraine modified its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must provide a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, a negative COVID-19 test or a recovery certificate. Passengers under 12 years old are now exempt. Previously, it had been passengers under 18 years of age. Norway adjusted its age requirement for those who must complete a registration form before arrival. Passengers younger than 16 years old are exempt from completing this form, down from passengers younger than 18. British Virgin Islands issued exceptions to its travel authorization certificate requirement for passengers younger than 18 years old travelling with their vaccinated parents and for passengers who are fully vaccinated. In addition, the age limit for exceptions to the pre-arrival COVID-19 testing requirement was lowered from five to four years old.