

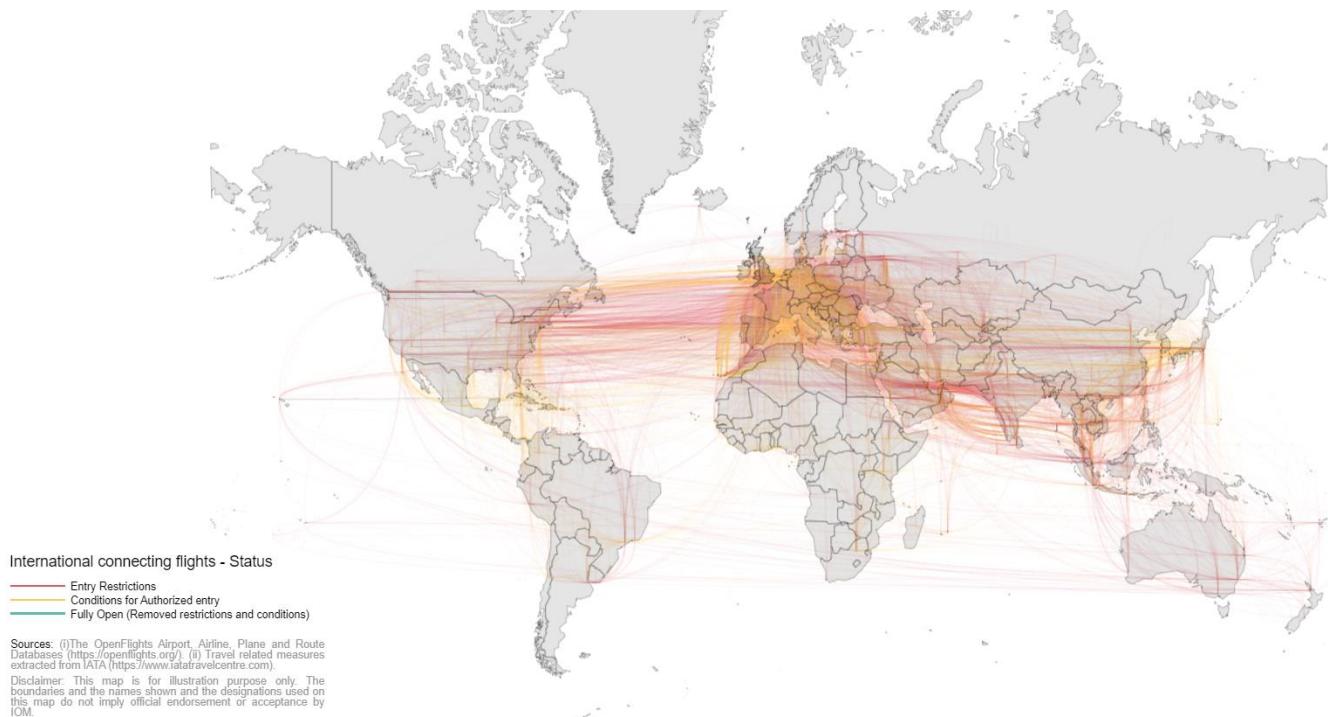
# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 1 November 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](#).

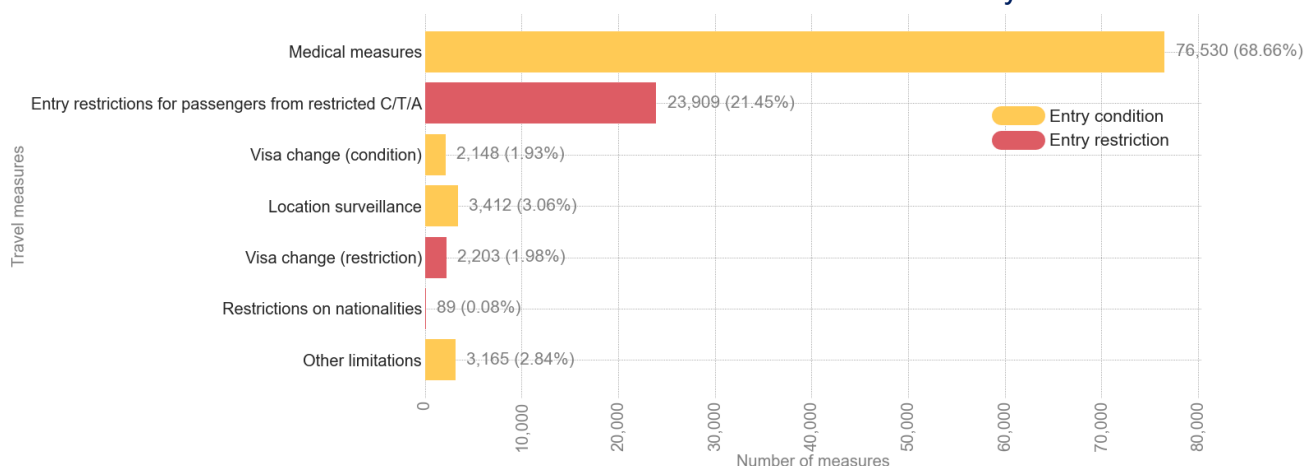
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Travel restrictions in response to COVID-19 continue to be issued or carefully managed as infection rates across different parts of the world vary. As of 1 November 2021, a total of 246 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including close to 5 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 6.8 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 1 November 2021. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 111,456 travel related measures as of 1 November 2021, indicating an increase from 109,800 travel related measures issued on 25 October 2021. Of these, 26,201 were reported as entry restrictions and 85,255 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a 2.97 per cent decrease in entry restrictions and 2.97 increase in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 3.24 per cent increase in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival and a 1.79 per cent increase in location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 3.25 per cent in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 203 countries, territories or areas have issued 920 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 25 October and 1 November 2021, 6 countries, territories or areas issued 10 new exceptions whilst 29 countries, territories or areas removed 68 exceptions.

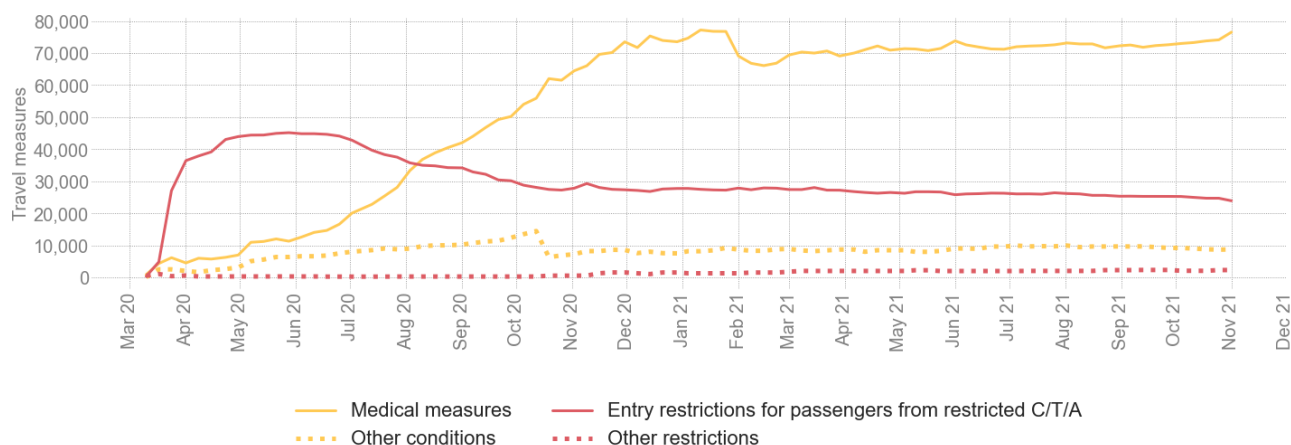
## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 1 November 2021, 229 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 21 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 69 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

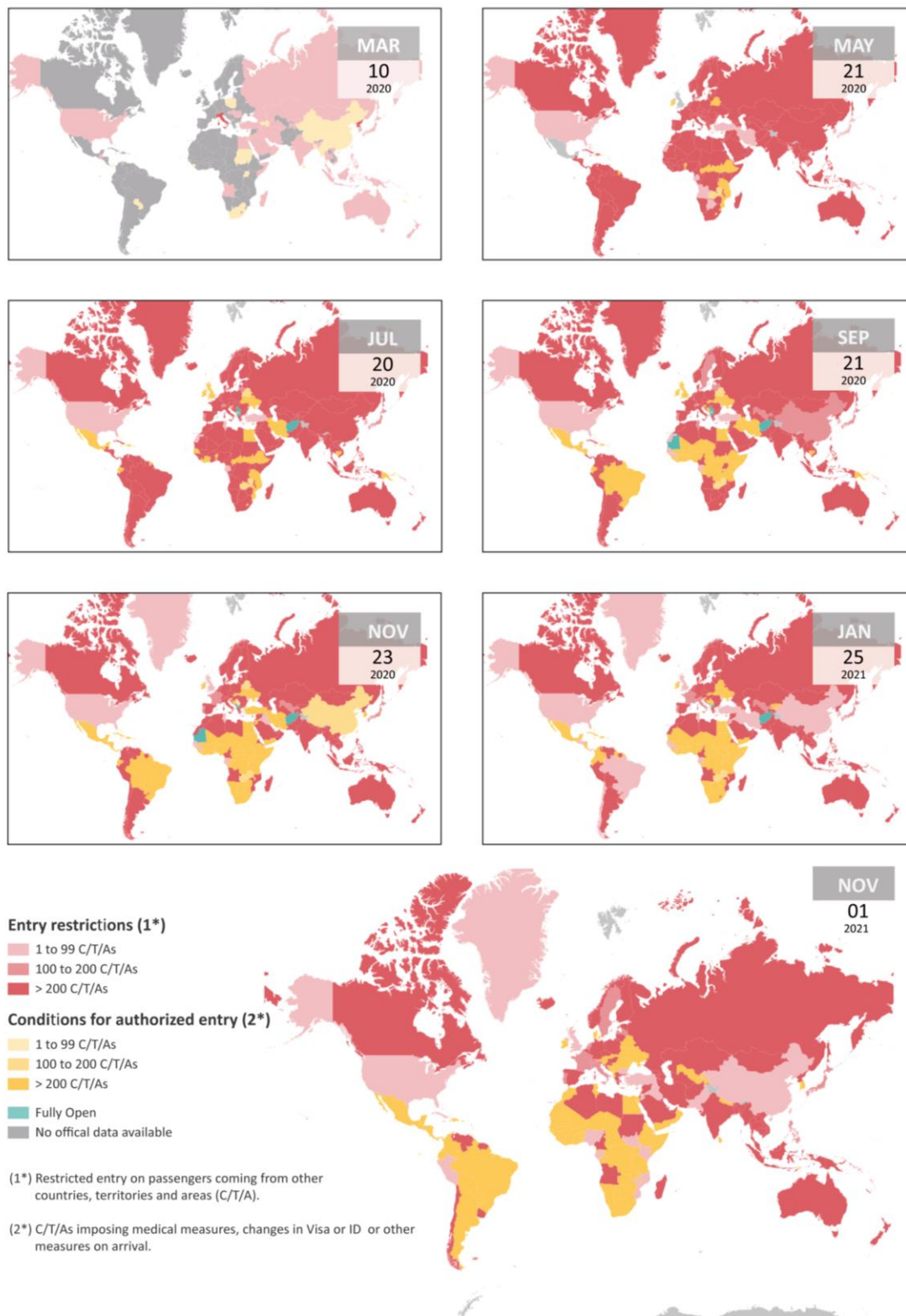
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

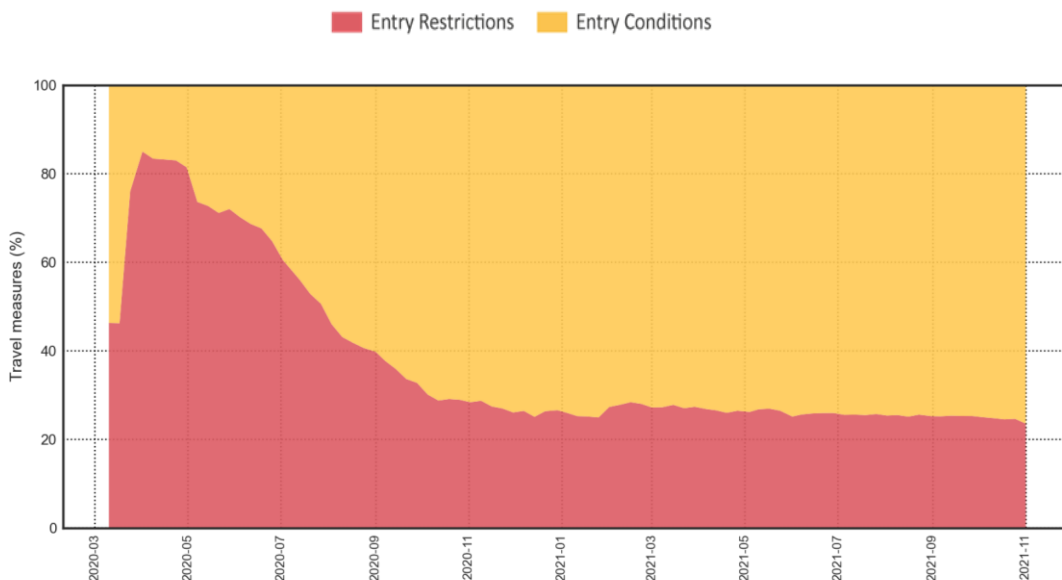
## ■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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



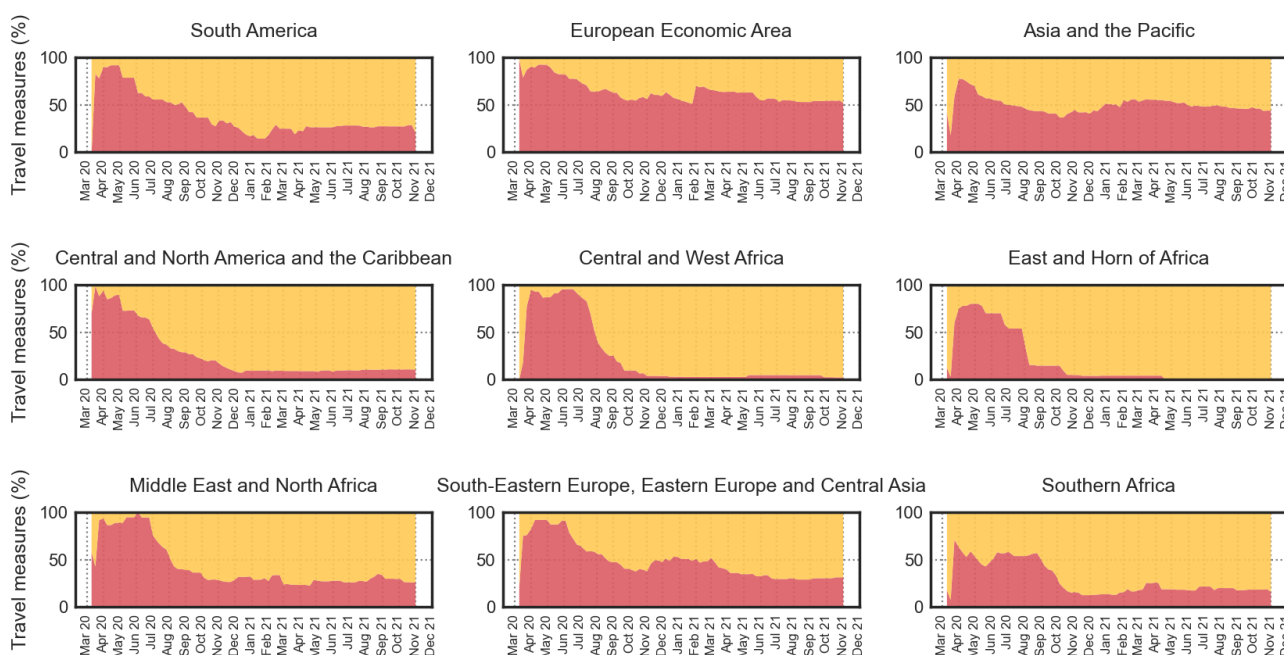
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 1 November 2021.

### 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 1 November 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.

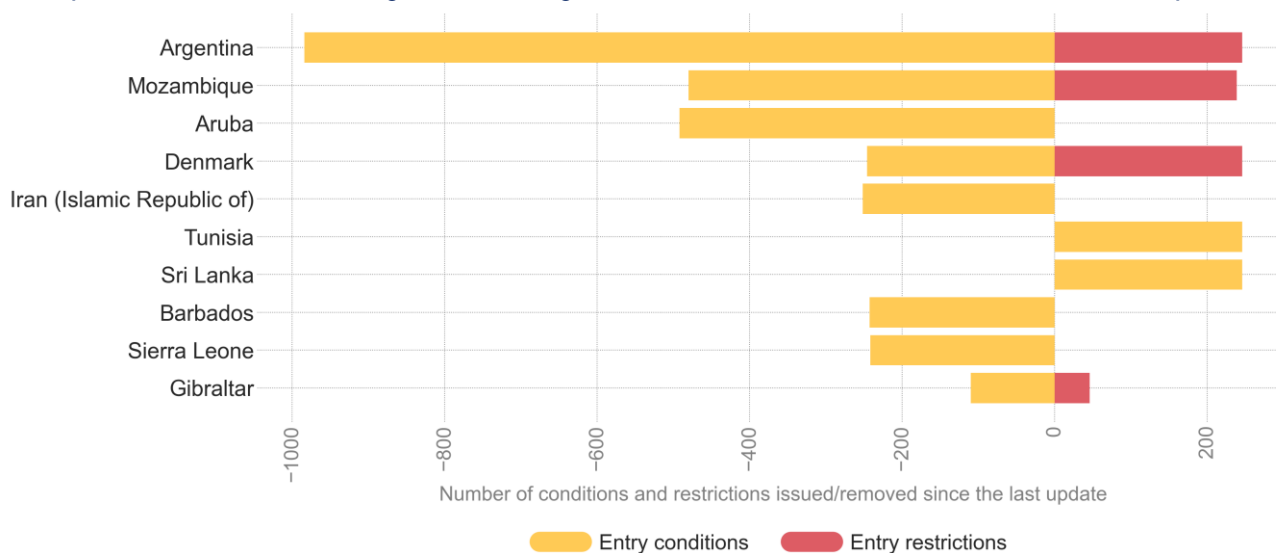
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 25 October and 1 November 2021, 17 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 12 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, no C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 10 and/or 9 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

### Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update<sup>2</sup>



### Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 12 November 2021, by Portugal and Sweden until 30 November 2021 and by Marshall Islands until 30 November 2021.
- All flight suspensions were extended by Myanmar until 30 November 2021 and by India until 30 November 2021.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Gibraltar lifted the passenger ban for passengers arriving from, or who, in the past 10 days, have been in Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Georgia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mayotte, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe. Argentina lifted the passenger ban. However, non-exempt passengers still need to fill out a health declaration form; have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; have health insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses; and are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Denmark lifted the passenger ban for travellers (with specific exceptions) and replaced it with conditions for authorized entry, requiring all passenger to undergo mandatory COVID-19 test upon arrival. However, several exceptions were issued for passengers younger than 16 years; passengers traveling to Greenland; passengers traveling to Faroe Islands or Greenland; passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 12 months before arrival. The test result must be in Danish, English, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish or Swedish; passengers with an EU Digital COVID Certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks and at most 12 months before arrival; residents of Andorra, Australia, Canada, Chile, Taiwan Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Macao Special Administrative Area of the People's Republic of China, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Holy See or an European Economic Area (EEA) Member State with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in their country of residence. The certificate must show that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks and at most 12 months before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty).

<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.

- Similarly, Austria lifted the passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 10 days, have been in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica or Suriname, and replaced it with conditions for authorized entry, requiring passengers to have a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 24 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival; or proof of presence of COVID-19 antibodies, issued at most 90 days before arrival; or take a test within 24 hours after arrival, if arriving from Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Holy See or Viet Nam. Other options also include a COVID-19 vaccination certificate stating that they received the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or a combination of vaccines at most 360 days before arrival; the third vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac, at least 120 days after the second dose and at most 360 days before arrival; or the Janssen vaccine at least 22 days and at most 270 days before arrival; or the second vaccine dose of Janssen vaccine at least 120 days after the first dose and at most 360 days before arrival; or the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 22 days and at most 360 days before arrival and proof of previous COVID-19 infection; or the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac, at least 120 days after the first dose and at most 360 days before arrival and proof of previous COVID-19 infection. These conditions do not apply to passengers younger than 12 years if accompanied by an adult.
- Italy issued 15 December 2021 as the end date for the passenger ban whereas Spain extended the passenger ban indefinitely.
- **Flight suspensions were lifted.** Mozambique lifted its flight suspension. Canada lifted its flight suspension on flights from Morocco.
- **New passenger bans were issued.** Seychelles issued a new passenger ban on travellers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Nepal or Pakistan. Nationals and residents of Seychelles and merchant seamen who, in the past 14 days, have not been in Brazil are exempt from this ban. As of 30 October 2021, passengers are not allowed to enter Croatia until 15 November 2021.
- Authorities in New Zealand announced a 'travel bubble' agreement for low-risk travellers from Samoa, Tokelau, Vanuatu and Tonga who would be able to bypass Managed Isolated Quarantine from 8 November 2021, in a one-way travel bubble arrangement.<sup>3</sup>
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Portugal removed conditions for authorized entry. Passengers arriving from India, Nepal or South Africa no longer need to register online before departure and are no longer subject to quarantine for 14 days. Mauritania removed conditions for authorized entry such that passengers arriving from Brazil, India, South Africa or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland no longer need to have a confirmed hotel reservation for 10 days and quarantine. Uganda removed conditions for authorized entry; passengers arriving from Ethiopia, Kenya, India, South Africa, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey, United States of America, United Arab Emirates or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are no longer subject to COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. Gibraltar removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers between eight and 12 years old arriving from Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Georgia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mayotte, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe must have a negative COVID-19 antigen, LAMP or PCR test. Islamic Republic of Iran lifted the COVID-19 test upon arrival requirement for passengers who are arriving from or who have transited through Andorra, Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname,

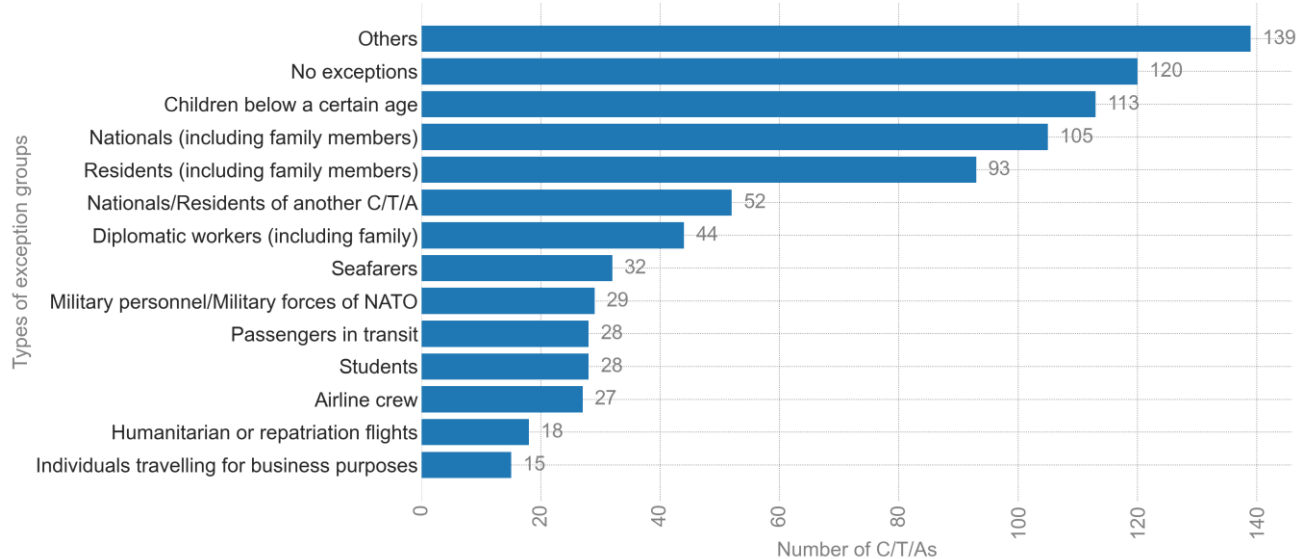
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.stuff.co.nz/travel/news/126814156/covid19-quarantine-free-travel-from-samoa-tonga-tokelau-vanuatu-resumes-on-november-8>

Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zambia or Zimbabwe for more than four hours.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Algeria issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must complete an online health form and present it upon arrival, and passengers are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Islamic Republic of Iran issued new conditions for authorized entry such that passengers transiting through Islamic Republic of Iran; and passengers returning to Islamic Republic of Iran within 96 hours must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at least 96 hours before departure. In addition, passengers arriving to Aruba must have a molecular test by combined nasal / oral specimen swab (tests accepted are molecular test, nucleic acid amplification test (naat), RT-PCR test, LAMP test, IAMP test) within three days and 12 hours. Also, passengers entering Aruba must have a medical insurance. Sint Maarten issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers younger than 11 years and older than four years entering or transiting through Sint Maarten and 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 must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab and taken at most 24 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. Similarly, passengers younger than 11 years and older than four years entering or transiting through Sint Maarten and arriving from Canada or the United States of America must have either a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab and taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test, based on a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab and taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten.
- **New conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** India issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Lebanon, Nepal, Serbia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Ukraine are subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense and home quarantine for seven days. However, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before arrival are exempt. Additionally, passengers arriving to India from Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or Zimbabwe are subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense. Sint Maarten issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten and 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 must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 24 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. France issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These passengers now need a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Estonia clarified that passengers must complete their Travellers Questionnaire at most three days before arrival and present the questionnaire at check-in or upon arrival. Dominican Republic clarified that the completion of an 'Electronic ticket' must be done before arrival instead of before boarding as previously stated. Belize specified that the hotel that passengers must have a reservation confirmation for must be listed on a specific website.
- **Accepted vaccines were clarified.** Oman added Covaxin as an accepted COVID-19 vaccine.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Barbados adjusted its condition for authorized entry such that passengers are now subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. Previously, passengers could be subject to a test upon arrival. Eritrea adjusted its condition for authorized entry; passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test issued at most 48 hours, down from 72 hours, before departure from the first embarkation point. Sierra Leone changed its condition for authorized entry such that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours, down from seven days, before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must have a QR code. This does not apply to passengers younger than five years old. Niue modified the timeframe for mandatory COVID-19 PCR tests; passengers must have a COVID-19 PCR test at most 72 hours, down from four days, before embarkation in New Zealand.
- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Republic of Korea made changes to its list of passengers who are subject to quarantine upon arrival. Passengers from Madagascar have been added to the list of passengers that are subject to quarantine while passengers from Bangladesh, Chile, Indonesia, Malawi and Zambia have been removed from the list.

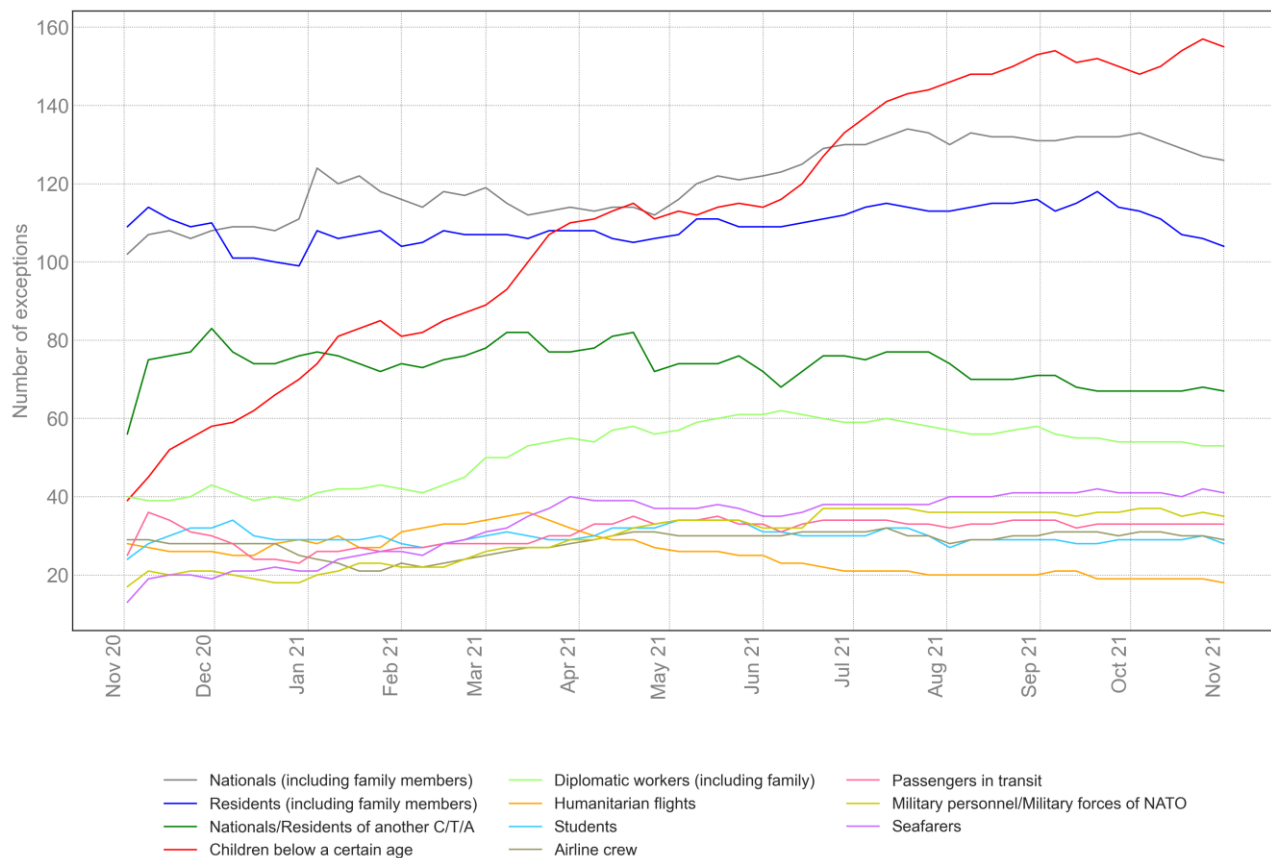
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

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 children below a certain age (113). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 105 and 93 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 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.



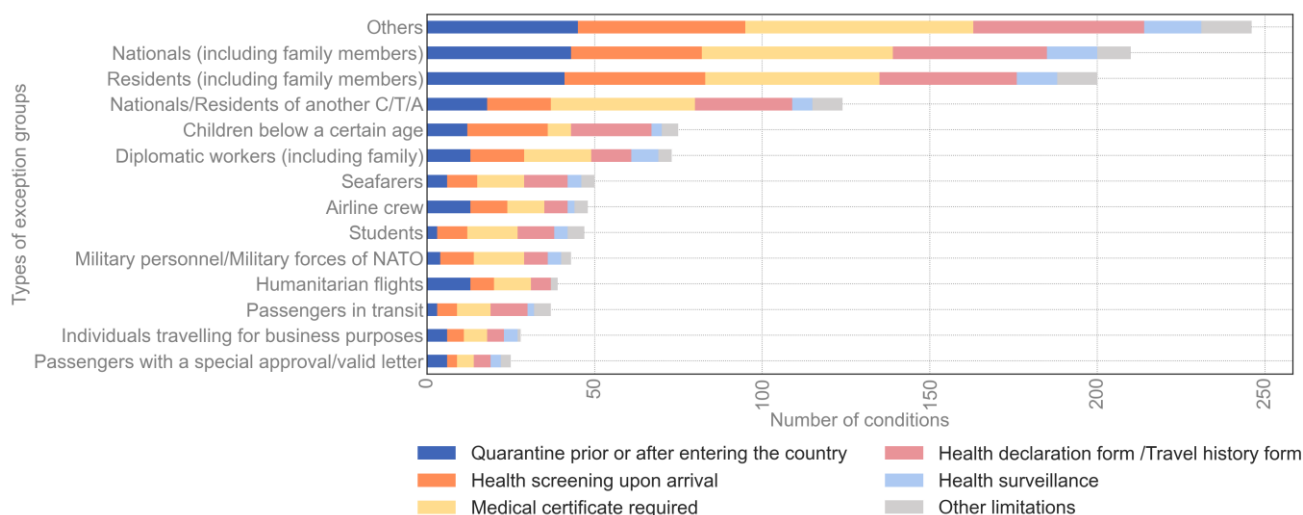
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 1 November 2021, a total of 920 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 203 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (23), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Belgium (18), Ukraine (14), Sweden (14), Norway (13), Finland (12), France (13), Switzerland (11) and Germany (11).
- Between 25 October and 1 November 2021, 6 countries, territories or areas issued 10 new exceptions, while 29 countries, territories or areas removed 68 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 203 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 153 have issued 1,445 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 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (40), the Netherlands (35), Singapore (30), Spain (30), Andorra (28), Indonesia (28), Philippines (26), Norway (26), India (26) and Faroe Islands (25).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 338 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 276 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued and/or changed for residents and nationals.** Russian Federation issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of the Bahamas, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Slovenia, Thailand and Tunisia. Azerbaijan issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama and Uruguay. In addition, residents of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America and Uruguay are now also exempt from the passenger ban. Luxembourg issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. Greece issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Argentina, Chile, India, Oman, and Uruguay.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued.** Portugal issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina, Bahrain, Namibia, Peru and United Arab Emirates. Switzerland issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bahrain and United Arab Emirates. If these passengers transit through other countries, they must stay in the international transit area of the airport. Czechia issued an exception to its passenger ban for passengers who, in the last 14 days, had only been in Colombia or Spain (excluding the Balearic Islands) while removing this exception for Liechtenstein. Cyprus issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Oman.
- **New exceptions to flight suspensions were issued.** Madagascar issued new exceptions to the flight suspension for flights arriving from Mauritius and Reunion. In addition, starting 6 November 2021, flights arriving from France are exempt from the flight suspension. Madagascar also removed exceptions to the flight suspension for repatriation flights. Algeria issued exceptions to its flight suspension for flights from Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Arab Emirates.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Passengers arriving to the Plurinational State of Bolivia who have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from self-isolating for 10 days upon arrival. New Zealand issued exceptions to the mandatory COVID-19 vaccination certificate at least 14 days prior to departure for passengers with a medical certificate of contraindication, passengers with a diplomatic visa, nationals of Afghanistan arriving before 12 December 2022, and members of the New Zealand Defense Force with operating orders. Malta issued exceptions to the quarantine requirement for passengers with a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken 72 hours before arrival.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Uzbekistan removed exceptions for passengers arriving on a direct flight from Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon or Egypt. These passengers are no longer exempt from presenting a negative COVID-19 PCR test for entry. However, passengers arriving on a direct flight from Afghanistan, Algeria, Jordan (Amman), Kuwait, the People's Republic of China, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or Tajikistan are now exempt from presenting a negative COVID-19 PCR test for entry. Czechia removed exceptions to its pre-travel testing requirement for passengers arriving from Cyprus, the Netherlands or Poland. Australia removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Australia must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most three days before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test result at most four weeks before departure and at least 14 days since the COVID-19 infection are no longer exempt from this condition.
- **Exceptions were specified.** Barbados specified its exceptions to the COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. These exceptions include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac and Sputnik V. In addition, a combination of vaccines is accepted. Turks and Caicos modified exceptions to its pre-travel testing requirement for vaccinated passengers to specify that accepted vaccines include AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Sinopharm, Sinovac and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty). A combination of these vaccines is also accepted. Additionally, Turks and Caicos will now accept Sinopharm and Sinovac vaccines.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Mauritania issued new exceptions; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival are now exempt from presenting a negative COVID-19 PCR test result for entry. Islamic Republic of Iran issued a new

condition for authorized entry; passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. 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. Exceptions to this condition were issued for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or a combination of these vaccines; and for passengers with a proof of previous COVID-19 infection and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least two weeks before arrival. Similarly, Sint Maarten issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that airline crew entering or transiting through Sint Maarten without a negative COVID-19 antigen or RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal swab and taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten, are subject to quarantine until their next flight. Airline crew with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or a combination of these vaccines are exempt from this condition.

- Qatar also issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Nationals and residents of Qatar with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V, at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from this condition. In addition, nationals and residents of Qatar arriving from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, if they are Umrah passengers and Umrah passengers arriving from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V, at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from presenting a COVID-19 test before arrival.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Czechia issued an exception to its pre-travel testing requirement for fully vaccinated passengers arriving from Colombia.
- Curaçao issued an exception for the COVID-19 test requirement for passengers arriving from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bermuda, Bonaire, Cuba, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Haiti, Israel, Romania, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Maarten, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela who are departing and returning to Curacao on the same day or for those who are arriving and departing Curaçao on the same day. Additionally, Curaçao also issued an exception to the COVID-19 test requirement issued for passengers who are departing and returning to Curacao on the same day or for those who are arriving and departing Curaçao on the same day; or residents of Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Curaçao or Sint Maarten with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. They must have stayed in Argentina, St. Eustatius, Saba, Brazil, People's Republic of China, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Iceland India, Italy, Jamaica, Portugal, Spain, St. Barthelemy, Sweden, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay in the last 14 days; or passengers with a Digital COVID Certificate (DCC) issued by Aruba, Curaçao, the European Union (EU) or St. Marteen with a QR code.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate from specific C/T/As were issued.** Sweden issued new exceptions to the passenger ban; starting 5 November 2021, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Albania, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Israel, Jersey, Monaco, Morocco, North Macedonia, Panama, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Holy See showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are exempt. Vaccines accepted are Astrazeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. Luxembourg issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with COVID-19 vaccine certificates issued in Faroe Islands, Armenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals and residents of Malta and passengers and seamen arriving from exempt countries with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Japan and verified through VeriFLY; or an official COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Chile; or a 'MiVacuna' COVIF-29 digital vaccination certificate issued in Colombia App; or an Immunization Certificate for COVID-19 issued in Oman; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by the National Center for Disease Control of Libya; or a COVID-19 vaccination card issued in Azerbaijan. Cyprus issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Oman. Cyprus also issued an exception to its COVID-19 testing requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Oman showing that they were fully vaccinated 14 days before arrival.

- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Madagascar removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Madagascar must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers younger than two years old are no longer exempt from this condition. Passengers younger than two years old are also no longer exempt from COVID-19 testing and self-isolation at their own expense upon arrival. Czechia raised the age limit for an exception to its Passenger Locator Form requirement such that passengers younger than 12 years old, up from six years old, are not required to complete the form. Gibraltar issued an exception to the negative COVID-19 antigen, LAMP or PCR test for passengers between 12 and 17 years of age who have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. These passengers must be arriving from a country other than Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Peru or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Islamic Republic of Iran issued exceptions to the COVID-19 test requirement for passengers younger than 12 years old.