

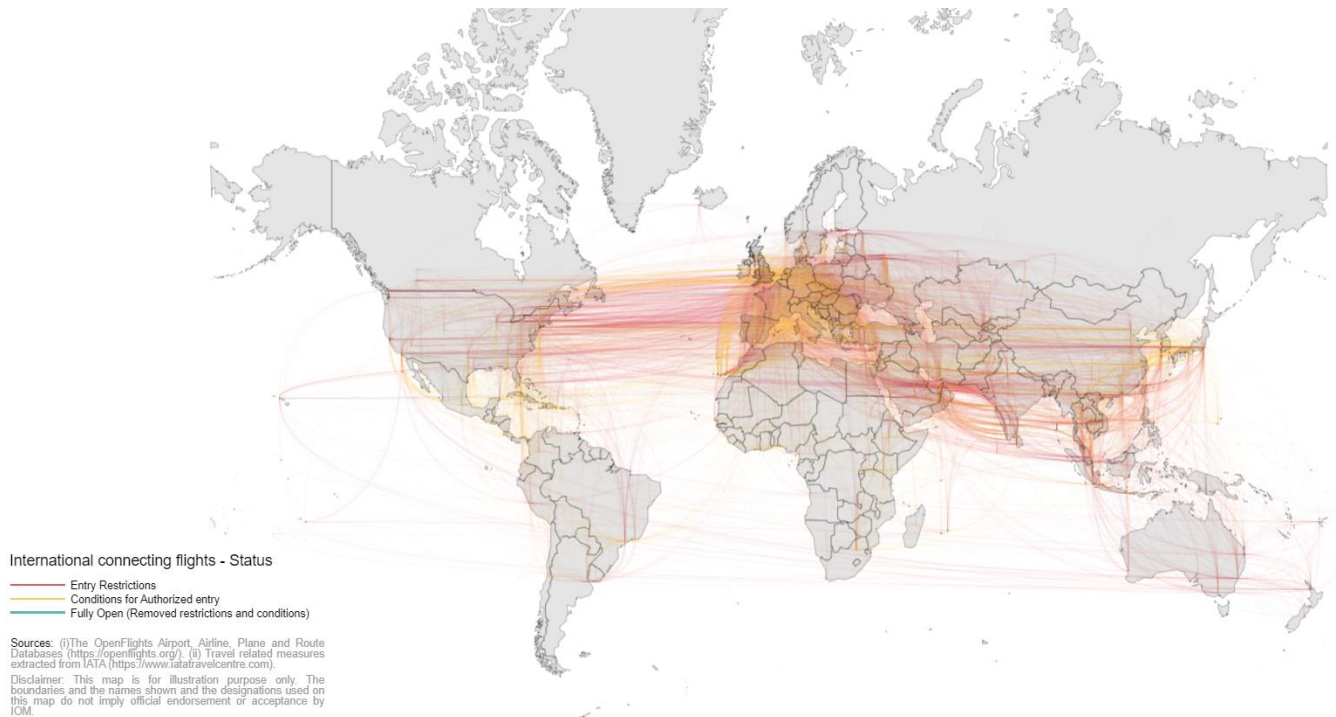
# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 21 February 2022



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](#).

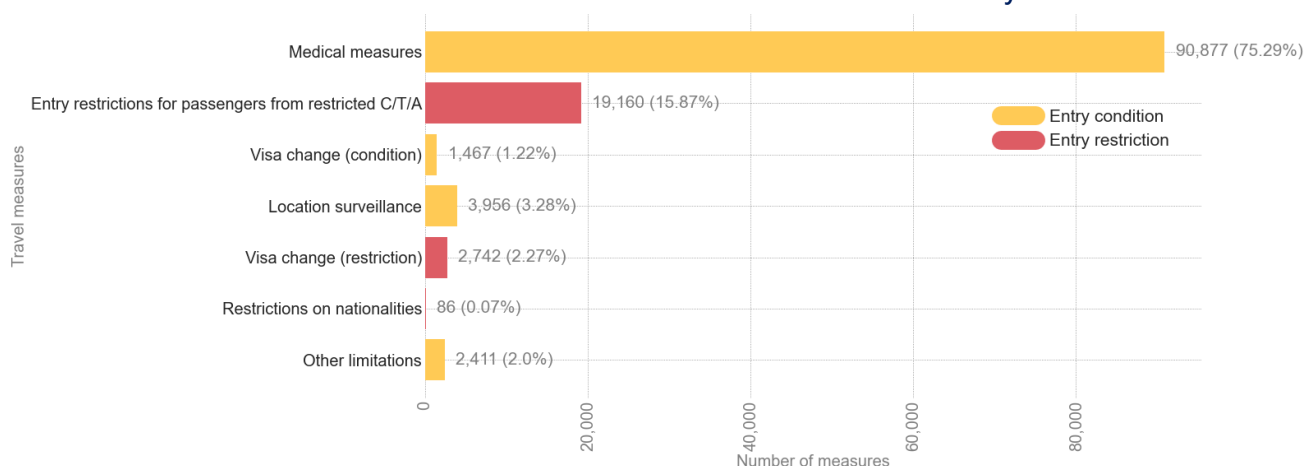
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 global mobility appears to be diminishing. As of 11 February 2022, a total of 404 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.7 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 10 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 7 February 2022. A total of 227 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 120,699 travel related measures as of 21 February 2022, indicating a 2.6 per cent increase from 117,632 travel related measures issued on 14 February 2022. Of these, 21,988 were reported as entry restrictions and 98,711 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a 5.2 per cent increase in conditions for authorized entry and a decrease of 7.8 per cent in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 12 percent decrease in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms. In the reporting period, there was a 9 per cent decrease in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 208 countries, territories or areas have issued 988 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 14 and 21 February 2022, 23 countries, territories or areas have issued 42 new exceptions whilst 23 countries, territories or areas removed 72 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 21 February 2022, 227 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 16 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 75 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

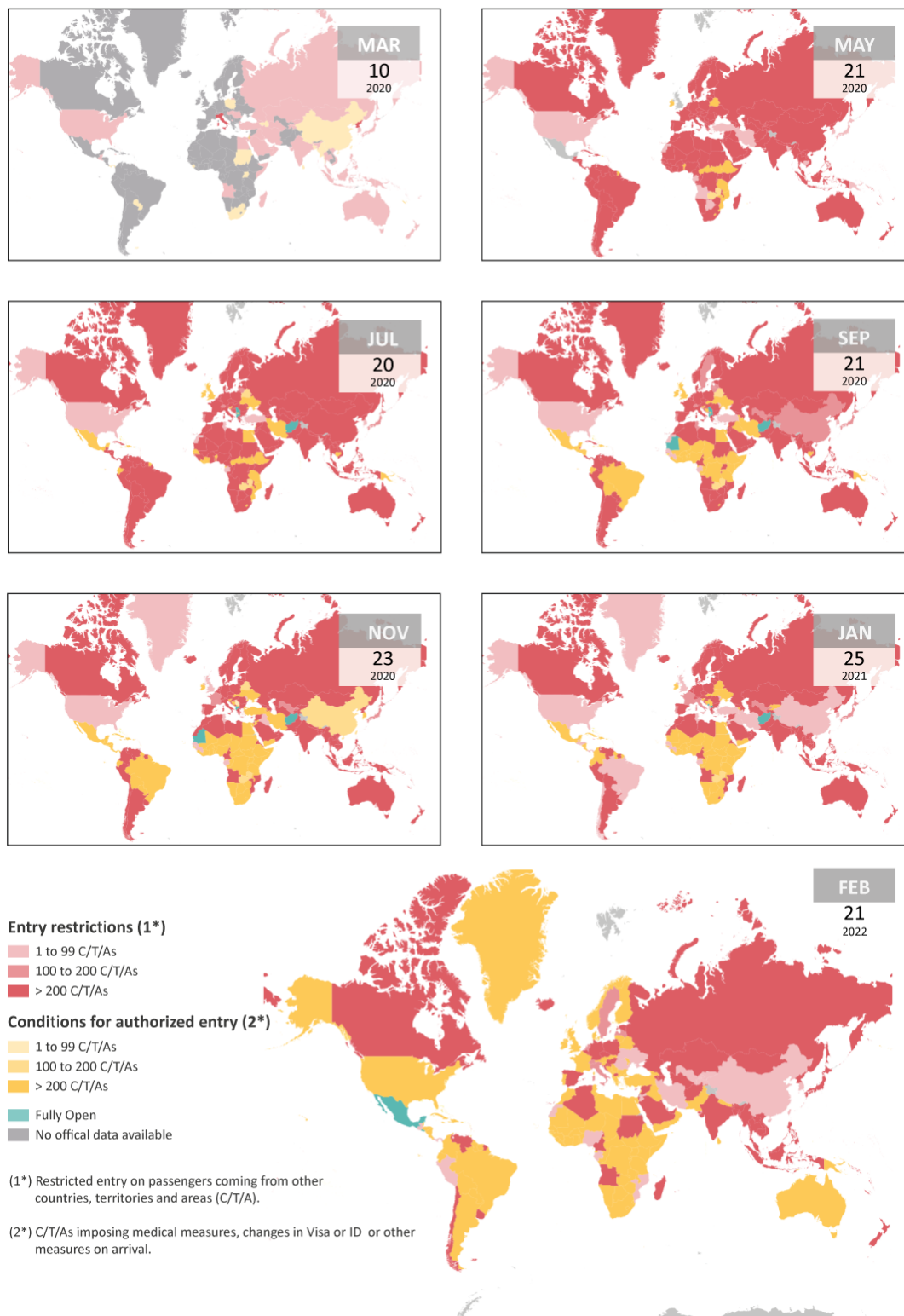
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

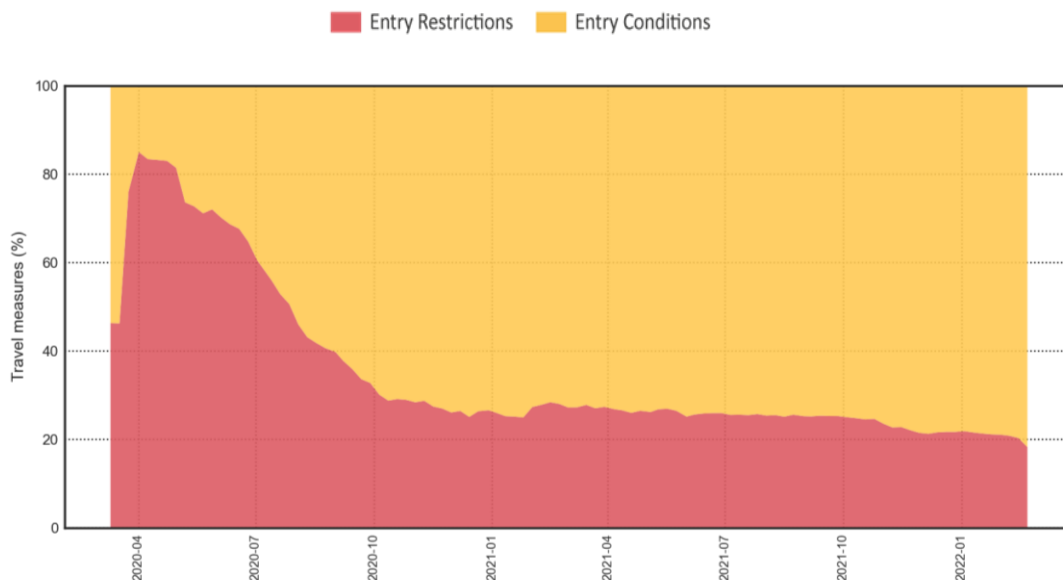
## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 21 February 2022, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



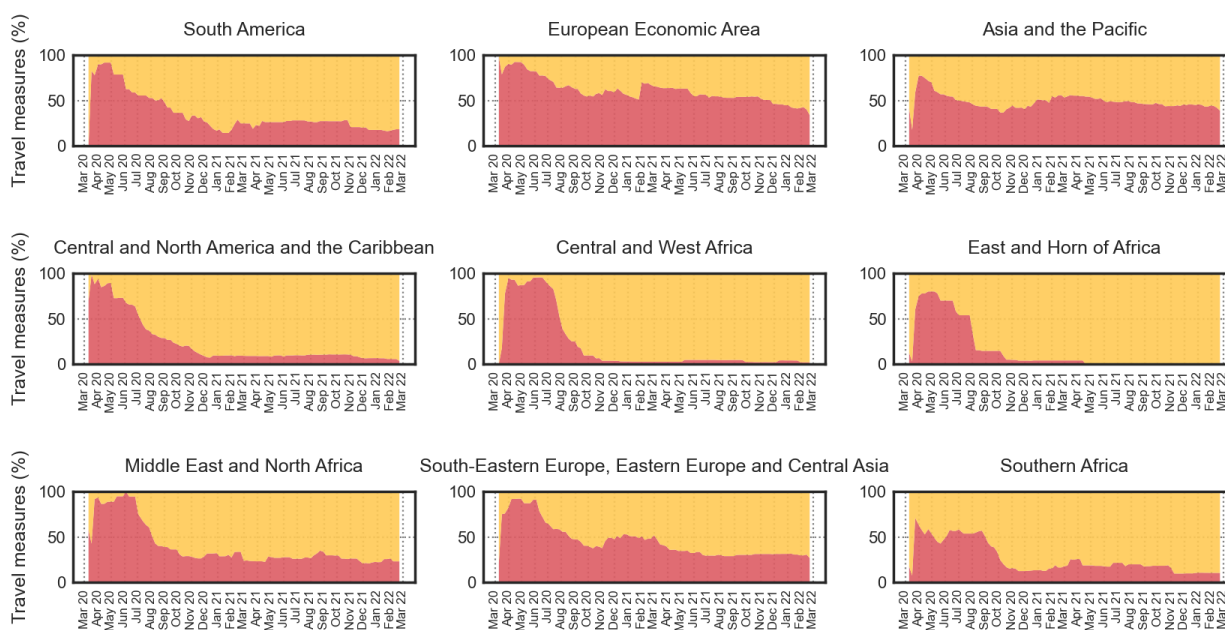
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 21 February 2022.

### 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 21 February 2022. 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.

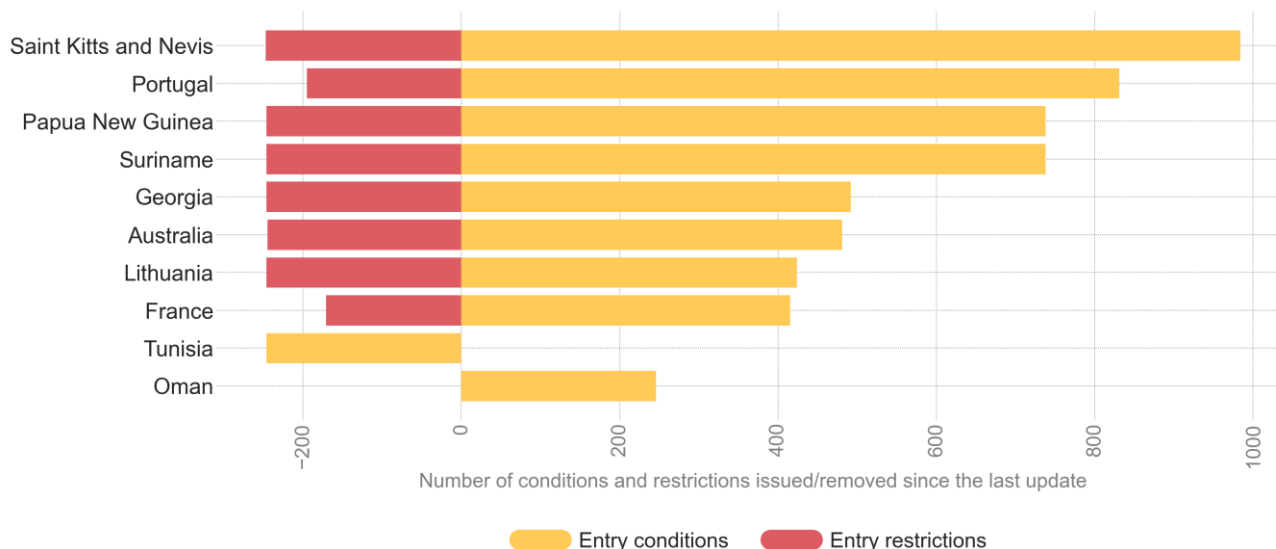
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 14 and 21 February 2022, 31 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 11 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 11 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 17 C/T/As issuing new conditions and 2 C/T/As issuing new restrictions.

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



## Key Highlights

- Passenger bans were extended by Latvia until 28 February 2022 and by Malta until 17 May 2022.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Azerbaijan started allowing entry to nationals and residents of Albania, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Moldova, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Meanwhile, Norway lifted the entry requirements to enter. Passengers no longer require a negative COVID-19 test result to enter and do not need to register online prior to travel. However, conditions for authorized entry to Svalbard are in place. Islamic Republic of Iran lifted the passenger ban for passengers arriving from or having transited through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past 14 days. Additionally, nationals and residents of Islamic Republic of Iran arriving from or who have transited through United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the past 14 days are no longer subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival and quarantine for 14 days at a hotel in the airport. Portugal lifted the travel ban on all passengers, including the travel ban and obligatory 14-day quarantine for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Nepal removed the entry restriction on passengers who in the past three weeks have been in or transited through Botswana, Eswatini, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe.
- Georgia lifted its passenger ban. All passengers must now have a COVID-19 vaccination or recovery certificate or a negative PCR test 72 hours before arrival and submit a pre-registration form. Suriname lifted the total passenger ban and issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. Vaccines accepted are Abdala, AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP), Sinovac, Soberana 1, Soberana 2, Soberana Plus and Sputnik V; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival. Additionally, passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure. This does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old. Finally, passengers must have medical insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses for at least 30 days. Residents of Suriname and passengers with a diplomatic passport are exempt. Papua New Guinea removed its passenger ban. Previously only those who had "National Control Centre Covid-19 Response" controller

<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.

approval were exempt from the passenger ban. The previous requirement that all passengers be vaccinated and have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result still holds. However now, there are exemptions: passengers younger than 18 do not need to be vaccinated; passengers younger than 5 do not need a negative COVID-19 PCR test; and passengers younger than 5 do not need to present a recovery certificate issued at most three months before arrival.

- France lifted the passenger ban and implemented a new set of entry restrictions. Passengers must have COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 36 hours before departure from the first embarkation point or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or be vaccinated with Janssen at least 28 days and at most 270 days before arrival or were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Fiocruz, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) or R-Covi at least seven days and at most 270 days before arrival; or be fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Fiocruz, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) or R-Covi and received a booster dose of Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty); or be fully vaccinated with Sinopharm and Sinovac and received a dose of Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) or have a COVID-19 recovery certificate that was issued at least 11 days and at most six months before departure from the first embarkation point if arriving from select C/T/As.
- Lithuania lifted its passenger ban. However, passengers must have either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 270 days before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose, or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival. This does not apply to passengers arriving from Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Passengers also must complete a health questionnaire and present it at check-in (passengers arriving from the beforementioned countries are exempt). Saint Kitts and Nevis lifted its passenger ban. However, all passenger entering or transiting through Saint Kitts and Nevis must have a printed COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival (this does not apply to nationals and residents of Saint Kitts and Nevis and to passengers younger than 18 years travelling with their fully vaccinated parents/guardians). Moreover, all passengers entering or transiting through Saint Kitts and Nevis must have a printed COVID-19 NAAT or RT-PCR test taken at most three days before departure from the first embarkation point (this does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old).
- **Flight suspensions were issued.** Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China introduced suspended flights from Nepal. In addition, passengers who in the past 14 days have stayed for more than two hours in Nepal are also not allowed to enter.
- **Flight suspensions were lifted** by Brazil.
- Indonesia added Batam (BTH), Lombok (LOP) (only under travel bubble scheme), Surabaya (SUB) and Tanjungpinang (TNJ) to the list of airports through which passengers can enter the country.
- Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China specified that visas issued to nationals of Philippines and Viet Nam with "FL" stated on remarks which expired between 19 May 2021 and 19 August 2021 are considered valid until 31 May 2022.
- **Conditions for authorised entry were specified.** Honduras specified the tests which are accepted. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Tests accepted are antigen, ELISA and PCR. The Gambia specified that the negative COVID-PCR tests results must be issued at most 72 hours before arrival, previously it had been at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The Gambia also specified that passengers with a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure are exempt from the COVID-19 testing upon arrival requirement. Previously, it was not specified that the vaccine had to be administered at least 14 days before arrival. Tunisia clarified its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers entering or transiting must have: a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test certificate must be in Arabic, English or French; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test certificate must be in Arabic, English or French; or it must be a COVID-19 certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), Covaxin, Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinovac, Sinopharm, Sputnik V and Sputnik Light at least seven days before arrival. A combination of vaccines is accepted. India specified that presenting a negative COVID-19 test result upon arrival no longer applied to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. The certificate must be issued in select C/T/As. Lebanon specified that passengers could present COVID-19 vaccination certificates in place of negative

test results. The vaccination certificates must show either that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most six months before departure or that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose at least 14 days before departure. Nepal specified that passengers younger than 18 years old were exempt from presenting a COVID-19 vaccination certificate on arrival. In addition, Indonesia specified that passengers traveling to join the G20 event must have a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test certificate must be in English.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Cuba lifted the hotel quarantine measures for passengers arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Bahrain removed the condition for authorized entry that exempt passengers are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. India removed the requirement to quarantine for seven days upon arrival. Israel removed the requirement for passengers to have health insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses. Papua New Guinea removed the need for an approved International Air Passenger Travel Form. The previous requirement that passengers must have a hotel booking confirmation or approved Home Quarantine is removed. There was a requirement that passengers arrive through at Port Moresby (POM) from Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu or Vanuatu. This has been removed.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As.** Bulgaria added to the list of dark red C/T/As (passengers from these C/T/As must have a negative test 72 hours before departure and a COVID-19 vaccination/recovery certificate): Bahrain, Cayman Islands, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Caledonia and Slovakia.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Samoa added requirements for passengers who have previously tested positive for COVID-19. Passengers must have a COVID-19 LAMP, NAAT, NEAR, RT-PCR, SDA or TMA test taken after testing positive at least six months before arrival; and 3 negative COVID-19 LAMP, NAAT, NEAR, RT-PCR, SDA or TMA tests taken on day 2, day 5 and day 10 before departure from the first embarkation point. Sri Lanka introduced a measure requiring passengers to have travel insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses, with a minimum coverage of USD 50,000. This does not apply to nationals and residents of Sri Lanka. New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Libya; 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), Covaxin, Covishield, Covovax, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP) and Sinovac. This does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old. Papua New Guinea issued a new entry requirement; passengers are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival, but this does not apply to passengers younger than 5 years old.
- Belgium issued conditions for authorized entry for all C/T/As. Passengers must have a COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 36 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 PCR test issued at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Botswana changed its entry restrictions to either a negative COVID-19 PCR test or a vaccination certificate showing that passengers were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose at least 14 days before arrival. Previously entry restrictions only specified that passengers had to present a negative COVID-19 PCR test result. Brazil removed an exception to the entry requirement of vaccine certificates. Passengers with a letter issued by a doctor proving that the passenger is medically unable to receive the vaccine is no longer an exception to the entry requirement. The Gambia changed the exemption for COVID-19 testing prior to arrival from passengers younger than 2 years old to passengers younger than 11 years old. The Gambia also added COVID-19 testing upon arrival for all CTAs. Previously only passengers arriving from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or United States of America were subject to COVID-19 testing upon arrival. Ecuador removed an exception to its vaccination or PCR test requirement for nationals who left the country prior to 1 December 2021 and who are not fully vaccinated. Additionally, an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate was changed. The positive test must have been taken at most 30 days prior to departure, rather than six months. All passengers entering Samoa had previously needed approval from the Cabinet of Samoa: this remains true, but Samoa now stipulates further those passengers must not arrive from or have transited through Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Eswatini, Fiji, Germany, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Zimbabwe.
- Uruguay will now accept antigen tests in fulfilment of its pre-departure testing requirement. Additionally, passengers must now complete the Traveller's Health Affidavit upon arrival, rather than 48 hours prior to departure. French Polynesia will

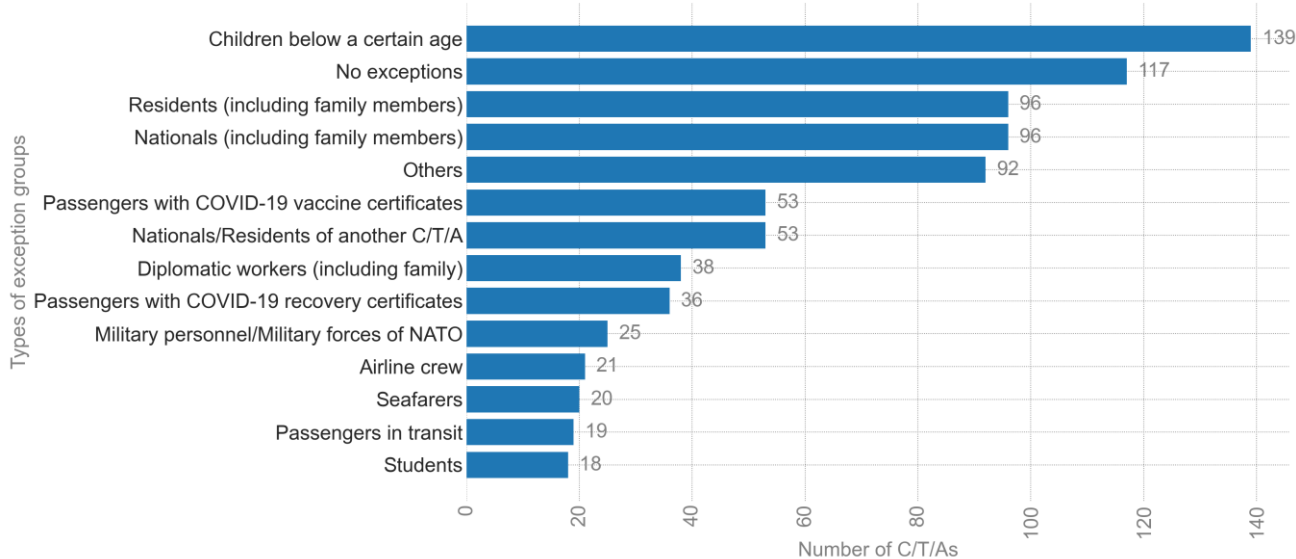
now accept a PCR test in addition to the previously listed antigen and RT-PCR tests. Finland changed its entry requirements. Residents of Bahrain, Chile, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Kuwait, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay arriving directly from these countries no longer need a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least seven days and at most 270 days before arrival, or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose or a COVID-19 recovery certificate and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one vaccine dose to enter Finland. Also, a medical certificate specifying that the passenger cannot be vaccinated due to medical reasons for nationals of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland has been removed from the exception group as well as the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) as proof of recovery issued at most six months before arrival. Finally, passengers entering Finland no longer need a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 48 hours before arrival.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were issued and/or changed for children.** Passengers younger than 12 years old travelling with fully vaccinated parents/guardians do not need to be vaccinated to enter Cayman Islands. Turks and Caicos Islands changed the age parameter (from 10 to 2 years old) for the exception for the negative COVID-19 test taken at most three days before departure. Islamic Republic of Iran specified that passengers younger than 12 are exempt from the COVID-19 RT-PCR test and vaccination requirement. Previously, it was 13 years old.
- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** Malta started accepting vaccination certificates issued in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ghana, India and Philippines. They also specified that the following vaccines are accepted: Covovax and Nuvaxovid (Novavax). Israel began accepting passengers vaccinated against COVID-19 with Nuvaxovid (Novavax) and Sputnik Light. French Polynesia will accept the following vaccines: Covishield, Fiocruz, Nuvaxovid (Novavax) and R-Covi; these are in addition to the previously accepted Janssen, AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) vaccines.



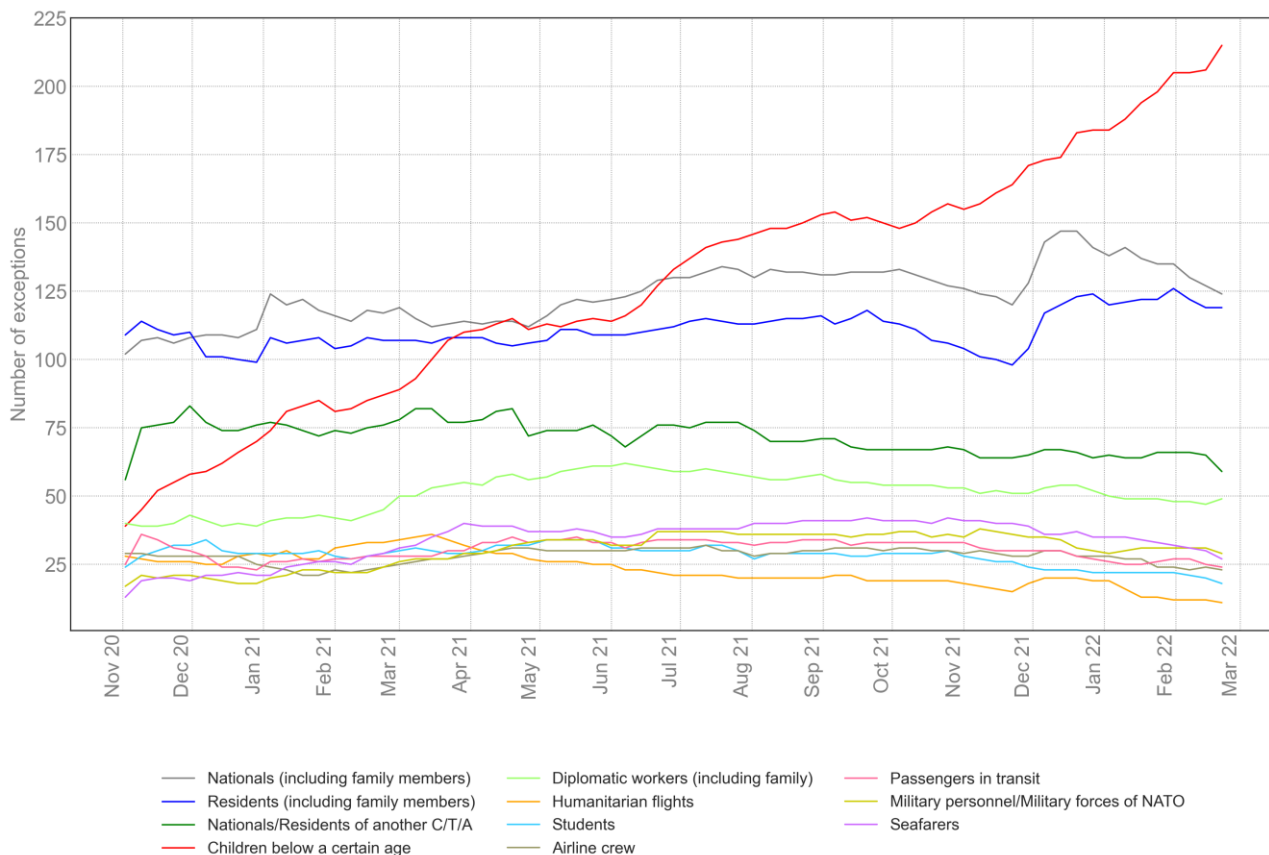
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>3</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (139). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 96 and 96 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>4</sup>



<sup>3</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>4</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.

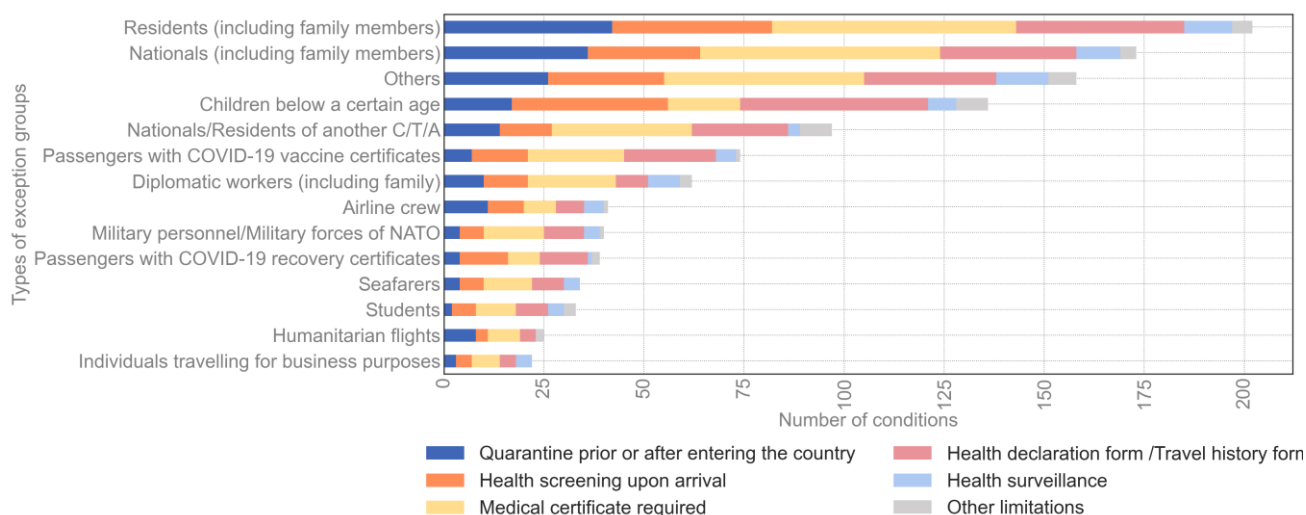
**Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:**

- As of 21 February 2022, a total of 988 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 208 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (21), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Spain (19), Ukraine (18), Sweden (15), United States of America (15), Germany (13), Serbia (13), Hungary (13) and Argentina (12).
- Between 14 and 21 February 2022, 23 countries, territories or areas issued 42 new exceptions, while 23 countries, territories or areas removed 72 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 208 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 154 have issued 1,448 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 Spain (51), Kuwait (41), Curaçao (32), the Netherlands (35), Andorra (30), Singapore (29), Switzerland (29), Israel (28), Chile (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 367 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 290 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Czechia removed nationals of Bahrain, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay from its passenger ban exceptions. They are no longer allowed to enter the country. Spain removed an exception to its passenger ban for residents of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) arriving from the UK with a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival, as well as specific testing and vaccination requirements.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were specified.** The United States of America specified that nationals of Ukraine and their family members arriving from Ukraine are exempt from showing a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 1 day before departure from the first embarkation point.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Hungary modified an exception to its passenger ban. Passengers seeking to enter under this exception must have been fully vaccinated at most six months prior to arrival or have received the booster at most six months prior to arrival. Previously, passengers having received only one dose could enter under this exception. Additionally, Hungary has removed its exception for passengers with a recovery certificate or pre-departure PCR test. Hungary will only accept passengers with a recovery certificate or pre-departure PCR as part of the EU Digital COVID Certificate.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** The Republic of Korea specified that nationals and their family members arriving from Ukraine were exempt from the requirement to present a negative COVID-19 test result prior to departure. Passengers younger than five years are exempt, previously passengers younger than six years were exempt.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Trinidad and Tobago issued an exception for passengers transiting through Port of Spain (POS) and arriving on Caribbean Airlines (BW) with a confirmed onward ticket for a flight on Caribbean Airlines (BW) to a third country within four hours. These passengers are exempt from the entry condition requiring them to complete the "TTravel Pass". Additionally, all passengers transiting through Port of Spain (POS) and arriving on Caribbean Airlines (BW) with a confirmed onward ticket for a flight on Caribbean Airlines (BW) to a third country within four hours do not need to provide a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Germany issued an exception for passengers in transit, such passengers arriving from a high-risk area or an area of variant of concern no longer need to register before departure online. Switzerland issued exceptions to the entry restriction that passengers are not allowed to transit if arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to another Schengen Member State. Exceptions were issued for passengers with proof of being spouses, registered partners, children under 21 years old, grandchildren under 21 years, dependent children, dependent grandchildren, dependent parents or dependent grandparents of "British Citizens", "British Overseas Territories Citizens" from Gibraltar or British nationals with a Certificate of Entitlement to the Right of Abode issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They must have a residence permit issued by Switzerland (with reference to the CH-UK agreement form 25 February 2019; or issued before 1 January 2021). Exemptions were also issued for unmarried partners of residents of Switzerland. They must have a written invitation from the residents in Switzerland and present proof of their relationship. Further exceptions were issued to unvaccinated passengers younger than 18 years old if they are traveling with their fully vaccinated parents/guardians; merchant seamen; and military personnel with a letter issued by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland or the Federal Department of Defense of Switzerland. Brazil added an exception to the COVID-19 vaccination certificate requirement for passengers younger than 5 years old arriving from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. For all other C/T/As, passengers under 12 years old are exempt from the COVID-19 vaccination requirement.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** Guinea added the presentation of a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival as an exemption to presenting a vaccination certificate.
- **Exceptions for children were specified.** Peru specified that children are exempt from pre-departure testing or the vaccine certificate requirement. Previously, children could only enter under this exception if they were not showing COVID-19 symptoms.