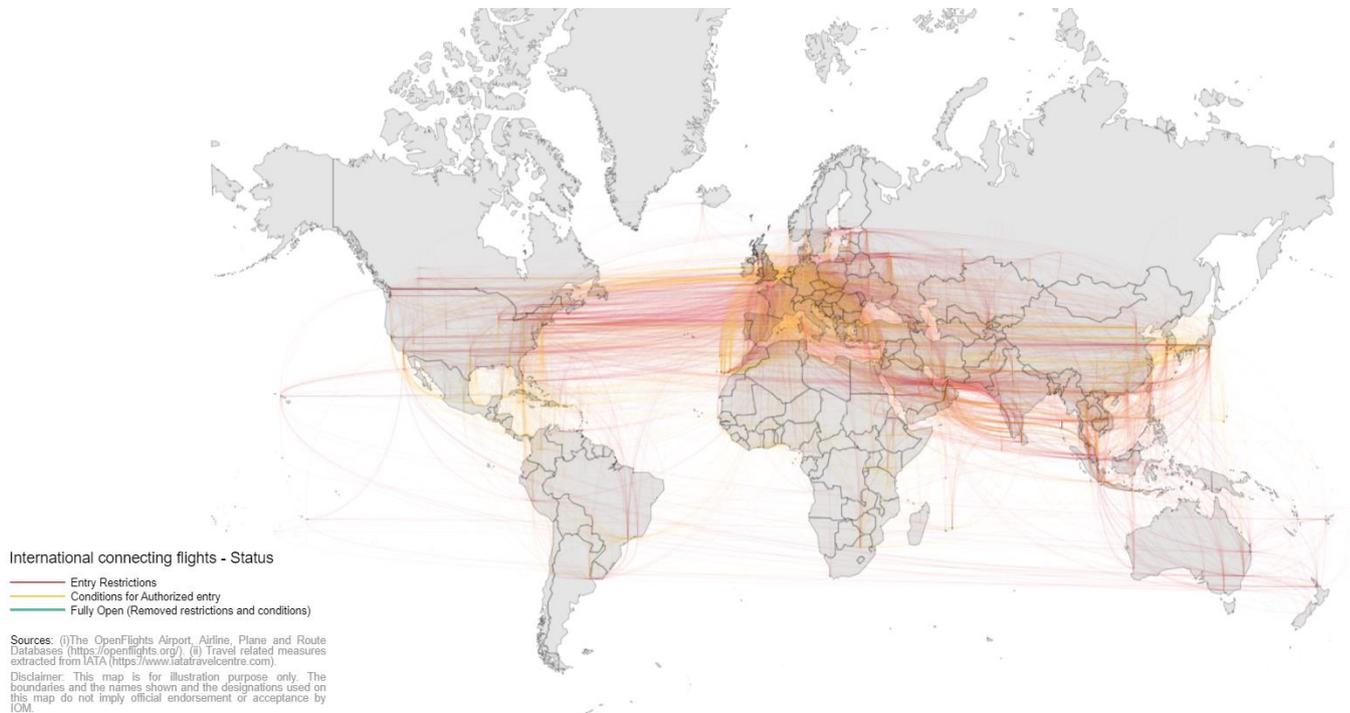


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 07 March 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



Key Definitions

-  **Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.
-  **Conditions for authorized entry:** These are partial restrictions in the form of specific requirements upon which entry is incumbent. These conditions include medical measures, new requirements on visa/travel documents or other specific requirements for entry. Partial restrictions may be applicable to all passengers or exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.
-  **No Restriction:** This refers to the removal of COVID-19 related international air travel restrictions that were issued after 10th March 2020 on IATA's website
-  **Exceptions:** Refers to specific individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized entry may also apply to specific exception groups to enable their mobility.

Please note: This output represents the implementation of the third phase of Air Travel Restriction Methodology. In this phase, previous categories of Medical and Visa Restrictions have been recategorized as conditions for authorized entry under partial restrictions. For more information please see [here](#).

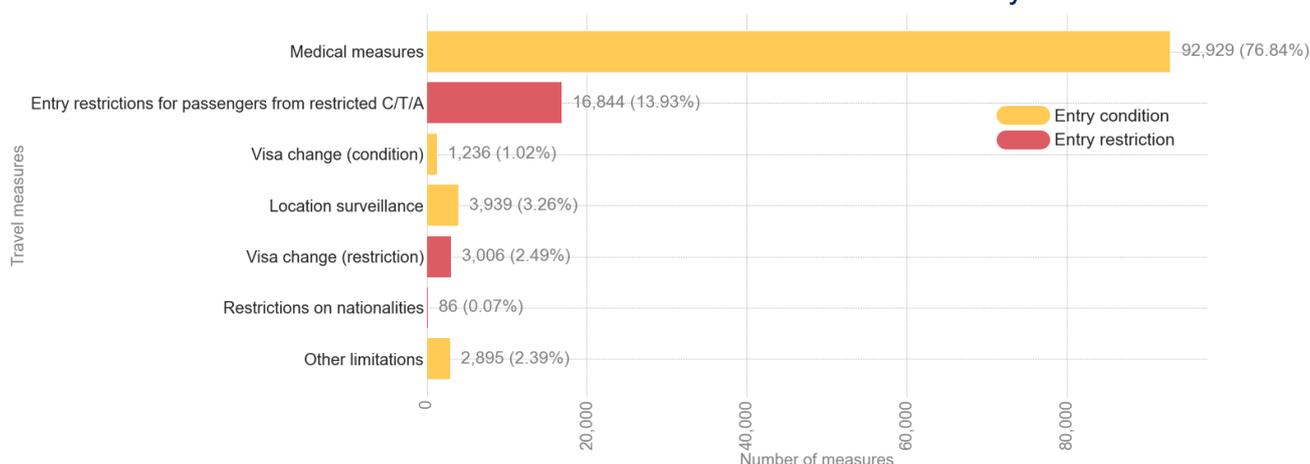
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities to confirm political correctness while producing a timely update. This analysis does not aim to provide exact information on travel requirements. For specific and updated travel information, kindly refer to respective Consular Authorities of the destination country. International Air Transport Association (IATA) and relevant airline companies may be a valid alternative to explore. Corrections are very welcomed and should be submitted to DTM COVID-19 dtmccovid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

Overview

The impact of COVID-19 on global mobility continues to evolve. As of 7 March 2022, a total of 445 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.9 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 10.7 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 6 March 2022. A total of 226 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 120,935 travel related measures as of 7 March 2022, indicating a two per cent decrease from 122,823 travel related measures issued on 28 February 2022. Of these, 19,936 were reported as entry restrictions and 100,999 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a one per cent decrease in conditions for authorized entry and a four per cent decrease in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 10 per cent decrease in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of five per cent in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 205 countries, territories or areas have issued 921 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 28 February and 7 March 2022, 10 countries, territories or areas have issued 24 new exceptions whilst 14 countries, territories or areas removed 51 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 7 March 2022, 223 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 14 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 77 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

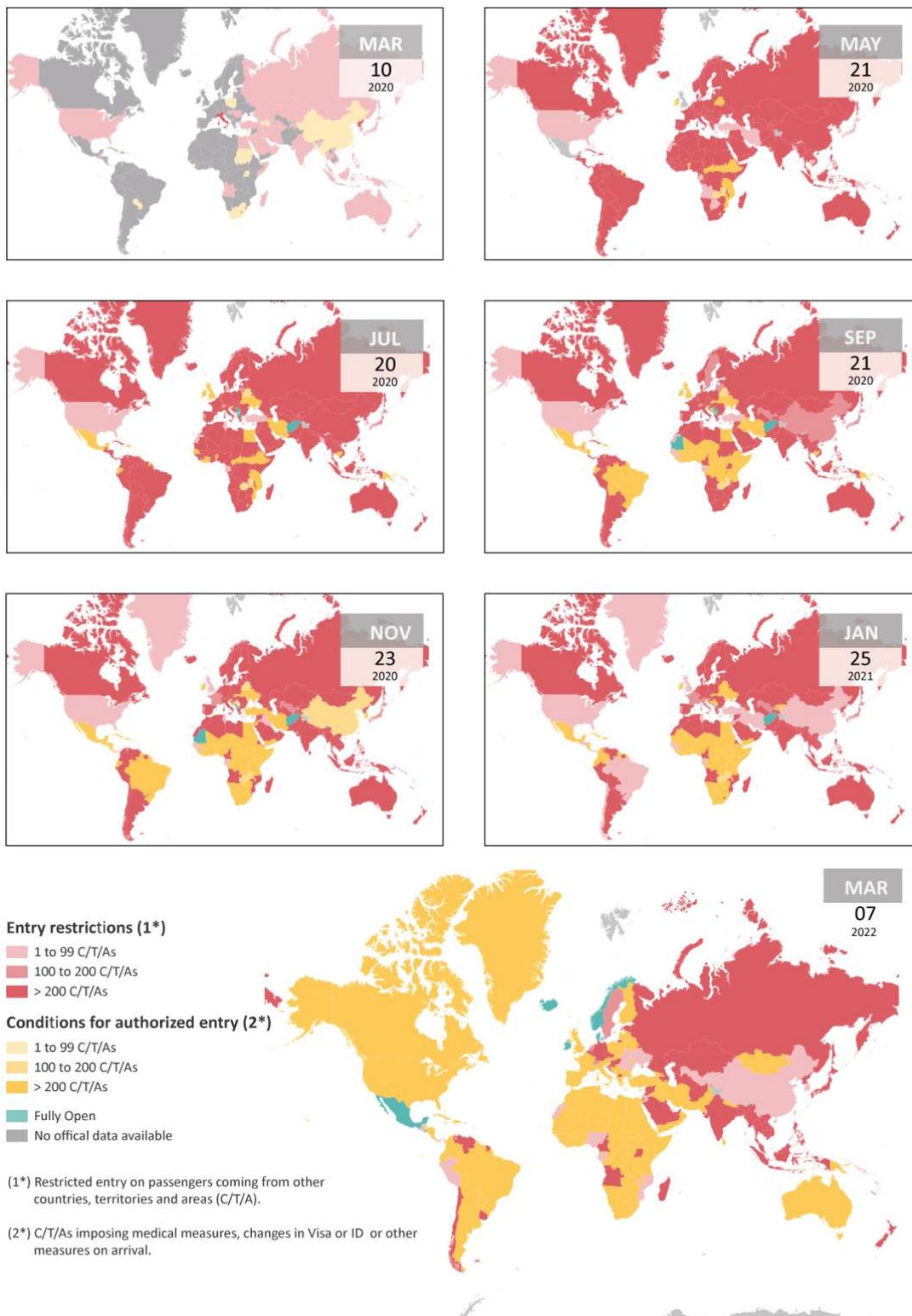
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

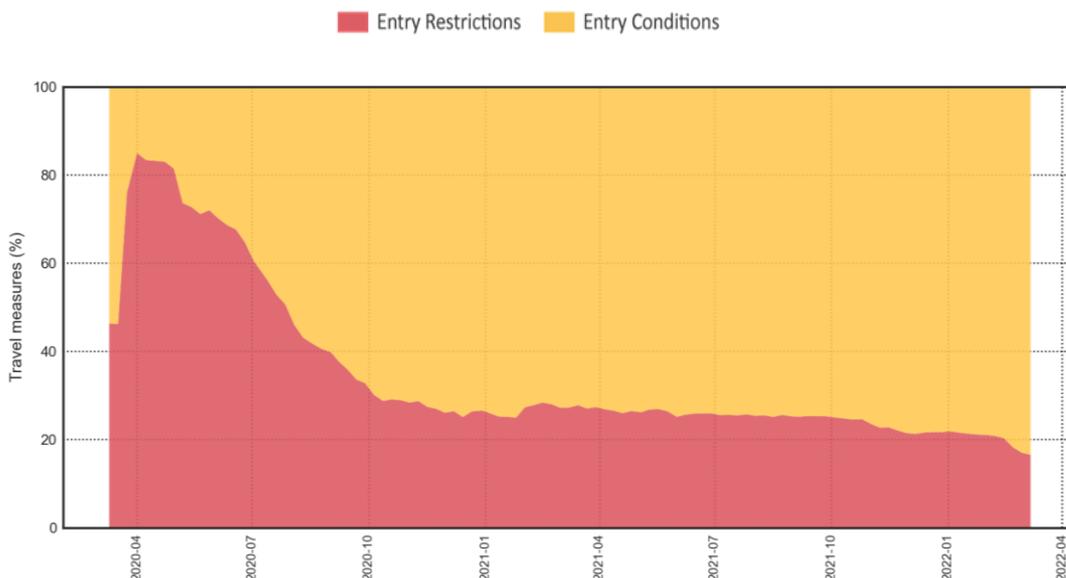
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 7 March 2022, 223 out of 247 C/T/As (90%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



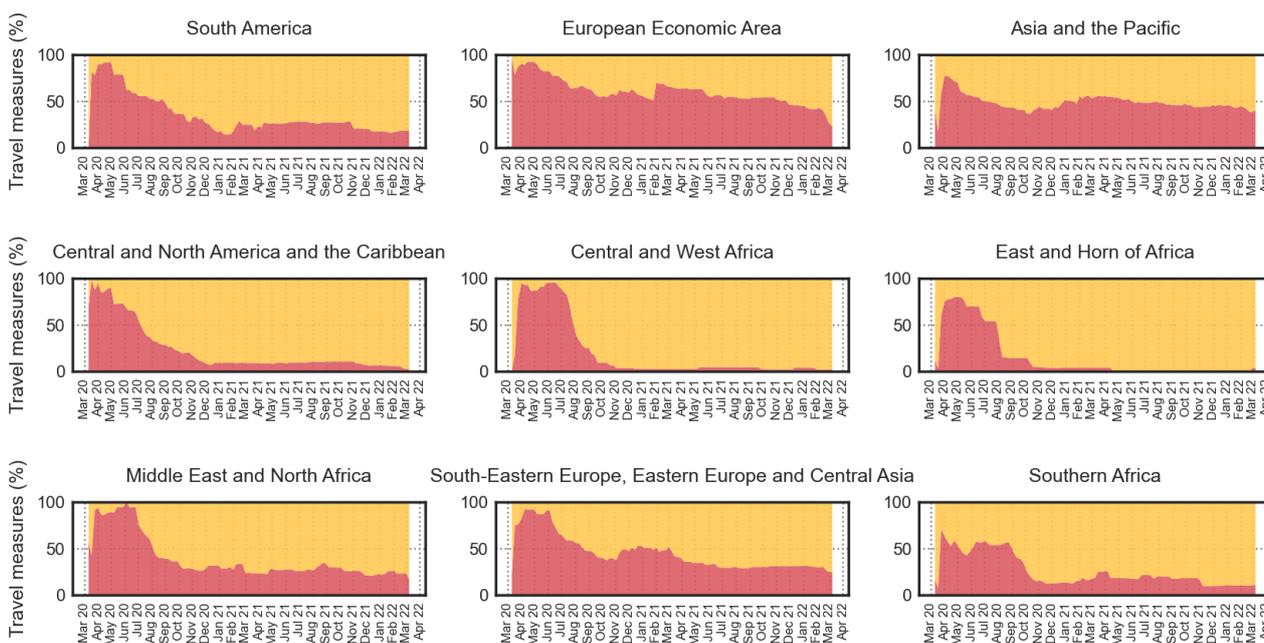
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 7 March 2022.

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 7 March 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.

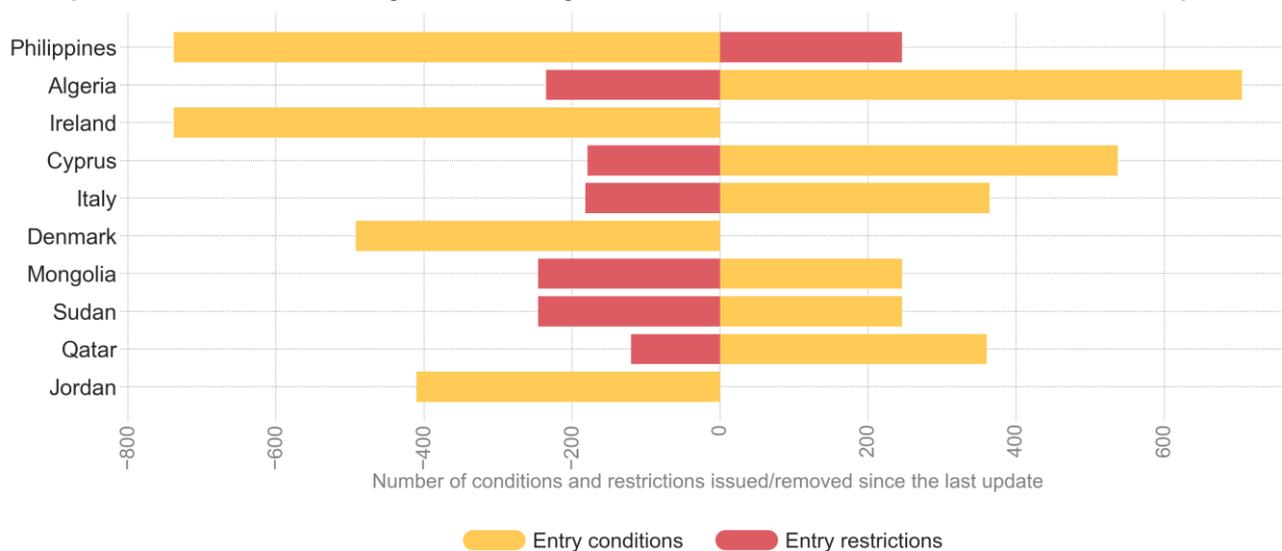
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 28 February and 7 March 2022, 26 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 13 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 8 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 12 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 update²



Key Highlights

- Passenger bans were extended by Croatia and Peru until 31 March 2022.
- **Flight suspensions were extended.** Macao Special Administrative Region, China extended the suspension of all flights to Myanmar until 31 March 2022. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China extended the suspension of flights from Australia, Canada, France, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America until 22 April 2022.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Italy lifted its passenger ban. All incoming passengers must fill out a Passenger Locator Form and present a negative antigen test (at most 48 hours before arrival); or a negative PCR test (at most 72 hours before arrival); or a COVID-19 vaccine certificate; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate. Israel lifted the passenger ban and all the associated exceptions. The ban on passengers in transit remains. Mongolia lifted the passenger ban and replaced it with conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most four months before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 4 years old. Qatar removed its general entry ban; however, non-exempt passengers and airline crew arriving from Bangladesh, Egypt, Georgia, India, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines or Sri Lanka are still not allowed to enter Qatar. Latvia lifted its passenger ban. To enter, passengers must provide either a vaccination certificate, negative pre-departure PCR test; negative pre-departure antigen test; or a recovery certification. Vaccine certificates are only accepted from the European Union, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and the certificates must show that passengers received their vaccination at most 270 days before arrival or received a booster dose.
- **Passenger bans were lifted for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As.** Hungary lifted the passenger ban for passengers who, in the last 14 days, have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe. However, the general passenger ban remains for all C/T/As. Saudi Arabia removed the travel ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe. Saudi Arabia also removed the transit ban on passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Lebanon or Turkey. Sudan lifted the ban on passengers

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

who, in the past 14 days, have transited through Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe. The Islamic Republic of Iran removed the entry ban on passengers arriving from or who have transited through Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe in the past 14 days. Similarly, Sudan removed the ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have transited through Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe. The Islamic Republic of Iran removed the entry ban on passengers arriving from or who have transited through Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe in the past 14 days.

- Flight suspensions were lifted by Algeria. Previously, the only flights operating were flights arriving from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Qatar, Russian Federation, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as medevac and repatriation flights.
- The Philippines suspended all visas on arrival. In addition, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China suspended visa exemptions, visa on arrival facilities and e-visa entry.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Norway lifted all entry conditions. Jordan lifted conditions for authorized entry requiring a COVID-19 PCR test result and COVID-19 testing upon arrival. The Democratic Republic of Congo removed the requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure to have a "Travellers Registration Form". In addition, COVID-19 testing upon arrival was removed from entry restrictions. Costa Rica specified that nationals no longer need to complete the online 'Pase de Salud' form before departure. Tunisia removed the health declaration form travel restriction. Latvia removed a requirement that passengers must complete a "COVIDpass" before departure. Ireland removed all entry requirements. India specified that passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued by Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco and Mozambique no longer need to have a COVID-19 test before departure. Jamaica removed its travel authorization requirement for both residents and non-residents. Saudi Arabia removed the institutional quarantine for three days for passengers with COVID-19 vaccination certificates from Saudi Arabia and removed the 5-day institutional quarantine for all passengers. In addition, passengers and airline crew are no longer subject to quarantine until their next flight, nor are they required to have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** The Islamic Republic of Iran clarified that it accepts negative COVID-19 PCR tests, not just negative RT-PCR tests. Malta allows passengers to show a COVID-19 vaccination certificate to enter, but vaccination certificates issued only in certain countries are recognized. The following countries were added to this list: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Yemen. Fiji specified that the antigen test must be taken at most 24 hours before departure of the first embarkation point, instead of 24 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Fiji. Iraq specified that passengers travelling to Baghdad (BGW or Basra (BSR) must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. This does not apply to passengers with a medical certificate of contraindication who cannot be vaccinated. Belize specified that COVID-19 tests must be taken at most 72 hours before departure, rather than 96 hours before departure, in order to be exempt from the COVID-19 test upon arrival condition. Tunisia specified that antigen tests taken at most 48 hours before departure from first embarkation point are now accepted. Macao Special Administrative Region, China increased the number of days in which passengers arriving from the People's Republic of China must have a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test taken from at most two days before arrival to no more than seven days before arrival. Barbados specified conditions for authorized entry; passengers must either have a negative COVID-19 or PCR test taken at most one day before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most three days before arrival. Barbados specified that the test certificate must be in English, based on nasopharyngeal, oropharyngeal, nasal, anterior nares or mid-turbinate swab, and taken by a healthcare provider. Japan specified that the Quarantine Questionnaire must now be completed on the app. Saudi Arabia specified that only passengers with a visitors visa must have medical insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses. Previously, all passengers except for nationals and residents of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates were required to have insurance. Singapore specified that passengers arriving on a Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) flight must have a Vaccinated Travel Pass (Air) approval letter issued by Singapore; and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in select C/T/As. Passengers younger than 13 years old are exempt.
- Cyprus specified that passengers can enter from any C/T/A provided they present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at most nine months before arrival. Passengers are exempt from this requirement if arriving from Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, Macao Special Administrative Region, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania,

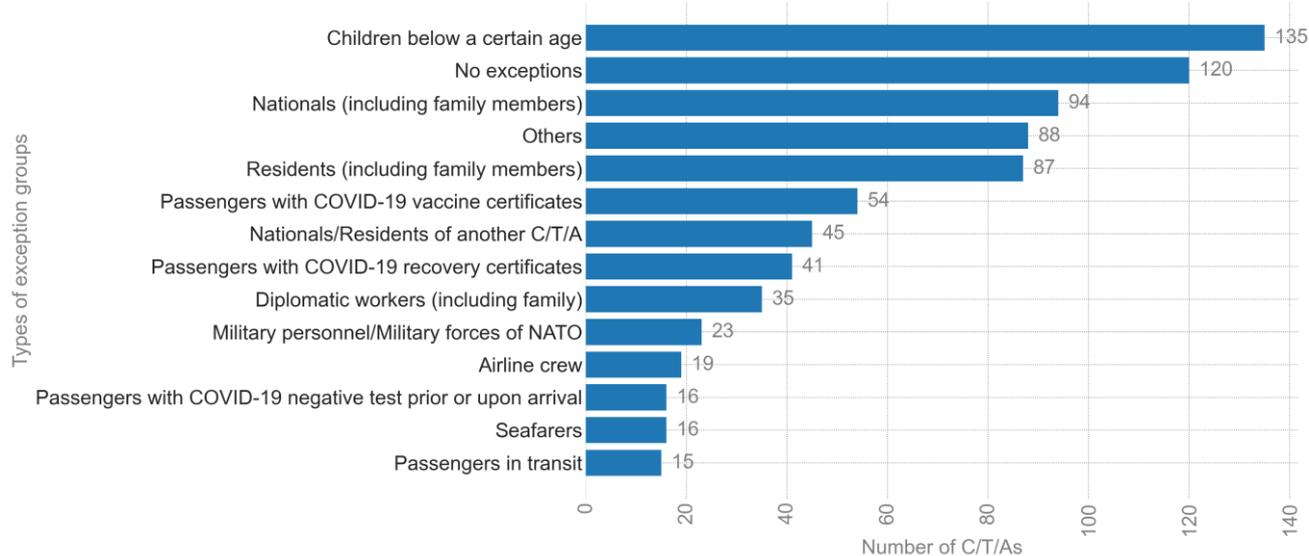
Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. Those arriving from the aforementioned C/T/As without COVID-19 vaccination certificates must present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure, or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Palau issued a new condition for authorized entry requiring all passengers to present a negative COVID-19 test in addition to a COVID-19 vaccine certificate. Antigen tests at most one day before departure are now accepted in addition to PCR tests. Passengers travelling to Faroe Islands are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Passengers younger than 12 years old are exempt. Yemen began requiring a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing passengers were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Saudi Arabia introduced a registration form to be completed before departure. Saudi Arabian residents are exempt from completing this. Qatar issued a new condition for authorized entry such that exempt passengers arriving from Bangladesh, Egypt, Georgia, India, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines or Sri Lanka must have a confirmed quarantine hotel package for five days booked. This does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least 14 days and at most nine months before arrival; or they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) and received a booster dose at least 14 days and at most nine months before arrival; or they received two doses of Janssen at least seven days and at most nine months before arrival; or they were fully vaccinated with Covaxin, Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V at least 14 days and at most six months before arrival; or they were fully vaccinated with Covaxin, Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V, and received one dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least seven days and at most nine months before arrival; or passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most nine months after testing positive. Passengers must also have a previous positive COVID-19 result. Passengers who are not nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates or residents of Qatar must still have a confirmed quarantine hotel package for one day.
- Sudan issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Nationals of Sudan with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated if arriving from Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia or United Arab Emirates are exempt from this requirement. Sudan also added a requirement for passengers arriving from the following C/T/As to present a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay or Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued and/or changed for airline crew.** Cabo Verde changed conditions for authorized entry for airline crew. Airline crew can now provide a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. This is an additional option alongside the existing accepted COVID-19 tests. Jamaica removed the hotel quarantine requirement for airline crew.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Caribbean Netherlands changed the conditions for authorized entry. Previously, vaccinated people needed a negative COVID-19 test to enter. Now, passengers require either a negative PCR test at most 72 hours before arrival; a negative antigen test at most 48 hours before arrival; a COVID-19 vaccine certificate; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate and negative antigen test to enter. Bangladesh reduced the validity of the negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result from 72 hours to 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Mozambique updated its quarantine requirement for nationals of Mozambique without a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure. Such passengers are now subject to quarantine for seven days, down from 14 days; or to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. Sint Maarten adjusted its conditions for authorized entry such that passengers can now have a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most nine months before arrival. Previously, only a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a COVID-19 test were acceptable entry conditions. Qatar adjusted conditions for authorized entry such that passengers and airline crew must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours, down from 72 hours, before departure from the first embarkation point. Uganda removed the condition to register online before boarding. In addition, airline crew with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated are no longer required to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test. Passengers entering or transiting the United States Virgin Islands can now take their pre-travel test up to five days before departure, rather than one day. Czechia will no longer accept vaccination certificates from Jordan.

- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** Luxembourg expanded vaccination requirements. Passengers must show that they were fully vaccinated at most nine months before arrival; or they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose. Previously, there were no timeframes on vaccination doses. Luxembourg also specified that certificates must be issued in certain C/T/As. New C/T/As include Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay. Andorra and Monaco were removed from this list.

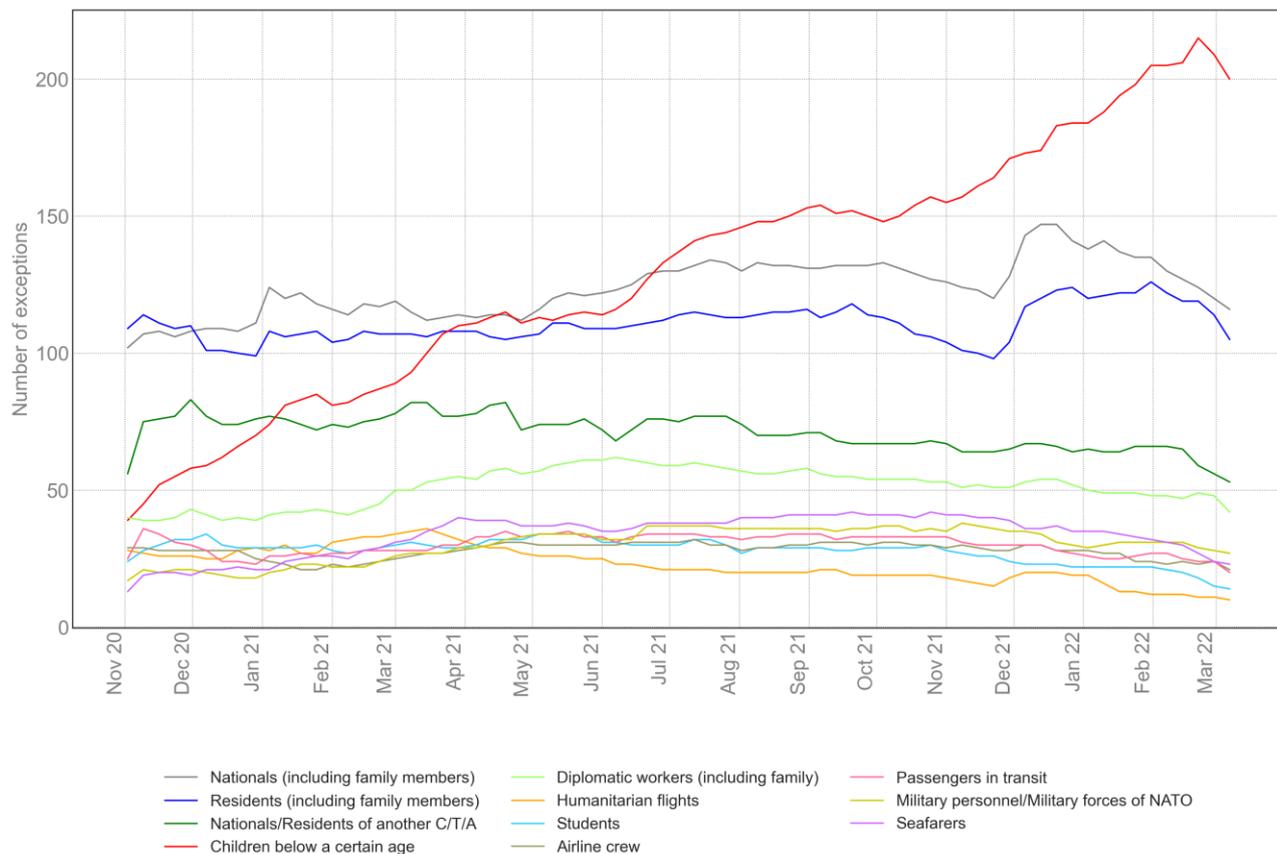
Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception³



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (135). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 94 and 87 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 enter⁴



³ '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.

⁴ 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.

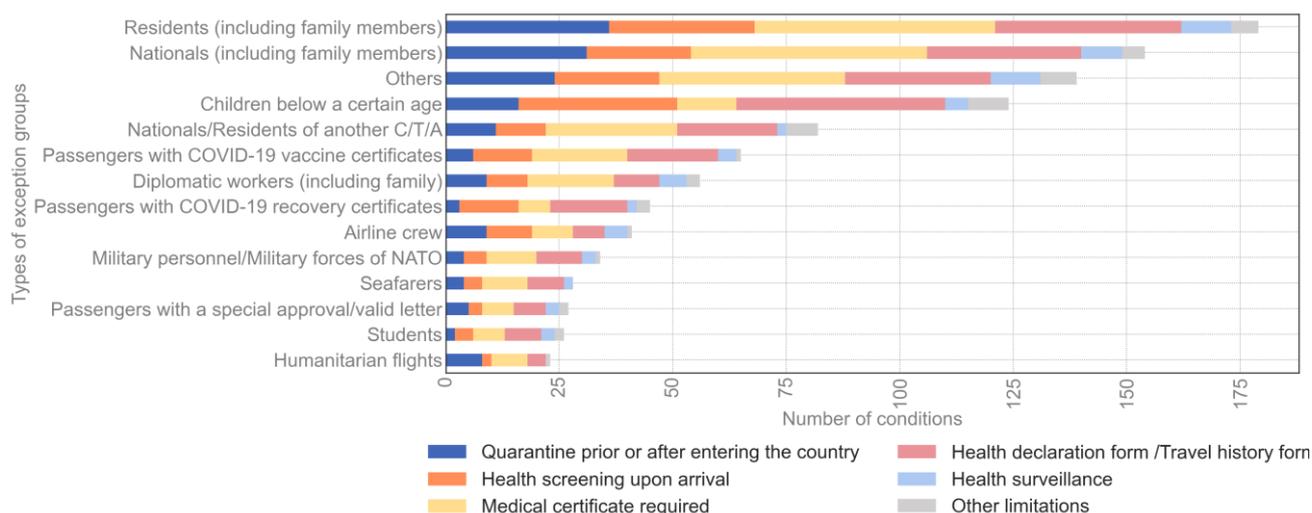
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 7 March 2022, a total of 921 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 205 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (21), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (18), Sweden (15), United States of America (15), Germany (13), Qatar (12), Andorra (12), Argentina (12) and Spain (11).
- Between 28 February and 7 March 2022, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 24 new exceptions, while 14 countries, territories or areas removed 51 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 205 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 146 have issued 1,297 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 Kuwait (37), the Netherlands (31), Switzerland (29), Curaçao (28), Indonesia (28), Israel (28), Argentina (27), Germany (27), Belgium (25) and Thailand (25).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 314 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 295 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Exceptions to Malta's passenger ban for passengers and merchant seamen from certain countries have been extended to include those passengers and seamen from Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Grenada, Namibia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vanuatu. Luxembourg began issuing exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate from most countries. The passenger must have tested positive at least 11 days and most 180 days before arrival and the certificate must have been issued by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay.
- New exceptions for the suspension of visa on arrival facilities were issued by Bangladesh for passengers of Bangladeshi origins, their spouses and children; passengers with a diplomatic or official passport and for passengers travelling on business.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Bermuda changed its exceptions to conditions for authorized entry. Passengers who are fully vaccinated are no longer exempt from the pre-travel testing requirements. Additionally, passengers younger than 18 are no longer exempt from the vaccination requirement. Only passengers younger than 12 years old are exempt. Passengers are no longer required to test upon arrival. Changes to exceptions were issued by Spain. Passengers residing in Bahrain, Chile, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, New Zealand and Uruguay are no longer exempt of having a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued and/or removed.** Spain and Andorra issued exceptions for nationals of Ukraine to the COVID-19 certificate requirement (nationals of Ukraine do not need to be vaccinated to enter). Nationals of Ukraine are also exempt from having a COVID-19 recovery certificate or a negative COVID-19 test and the Health Declaration Form. Nigeria removed the negative COVID-19 PCR test and Permit to Travel conditions for its nationals arriving from Ukraine. France added an exception to the Passenger Locator Form condition for passengers who are arriving, either directly or indirectly, from Russian Federation or Ukraine. The entry condition of a COVID-19 test, a vaccination certificate or COVID-19 recovery certificate include now an exception for passengers younger than 18 years old travelling with a fully vaccinated adult and passengers who have started their journey in Russian Federation or Ukraine.
- **Exceptions were changed.** Saudi Arabia removed specifications on the following groups who are exempt from the travel ban: residents of Saudi Arabia, nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates, passengers with an exit/entry, work, residence, tourist or visitor's visa issued by Saudi Arabia, domestic workers of nationals of Saudi Arabia, domestic workers of nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates and Umrah passengers. Exempt categories may enter regardless of the previous C/T/A they have visited in the last 14 days. Previously, they must not have been in or transited through Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Lebanon or Turkey. Canada will now accept antigen test taken one day before departure in lieu of a PCR test to meet its pre-departure testing requirement. Furthermore, passengers are no longer required to arrive at specific airports.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Republic of Korea issued a new exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 test taken at most two days before departure from the first embarkation point. Nationals of Republic of Korea with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 10 days and at most 40 days before departure are exempt from this condition. Cyprus issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry requiring a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at most nine months before arrival (this limit does not apply if individuals received a booster dose) as well as for passengers with a digital COVID-19 recovery certificate and a positive COVID-19 test taken at most 180 days before departure. New Zealand issued a new exception to the mandatory quarantine in Managed Isolation Facility; passengers with a Critical Purpose Visa with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure are now exempt. Curaçao issued an exception to the negative COVID-19 PCR test result requirement for passengers who have not been outside the Caribbean Netherlands in the past 14 days. Furthermore, passengers are also exempt if they present a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure plus two positive COVID-19 PCR tests: the first one taken at most three months before departure, the second one taken at least 10 days after testing positive. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a new exception such that passengers arriving from or who have started their journey in Russian Federation or Ukraine are exempt from the COVID-19 test upon arrival, the "Public Health Passenger Locator Form" and the negative COVID-19 antigen before departure. Dominican Republic added Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa

to the list of countries from which passengers arriving from or having been to these countries in the past 14 days must present a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.

- Luxembourg issued a list of C/T/As from which vaccination certificates must be issued to be exempt from the COVID-19 testing requirements. The certificate must be issued in Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Holy See, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. Luxembourg also issued a similar list of C/T/As from which passengers with COVID-19 recovery certificates are exempt from COVID-19 testing requirements. This applies to passengers who have tested positive at least 11 days and most 180 days before arrival and the certificate must have been issued by the following C/T/As: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. C/T/As no longer included on this list are Brazil, Canada, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Faroe Islands, Holy See, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, New Zealand, Singapore, Togo, Tunisia, United States of America and United Arab Emirates.
- **Exceptions for nationals and/or residents were issued.** Antigua and Barbuda issued a new exception for nationals and residents. They are exempt from showing a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Canada issued exceptions to its vaccination requirement for nationals, permanent residents, persons registered under Canada's Indian Act, passengers with authorization from the Public Health Agency of Canada, refugees and passengers with an application for permanent residence.
- **Exceptions for children were issued and/or changed.** Germany changed the age for exemptions from COVID-19 testing for passengers entering or transiting from under six years old to under 12 years old. Turks and Caicos Islands raised the age limit for an exception to its vaccination requirement from passengers younger than 16 years old to passengers younger than 18 years old.