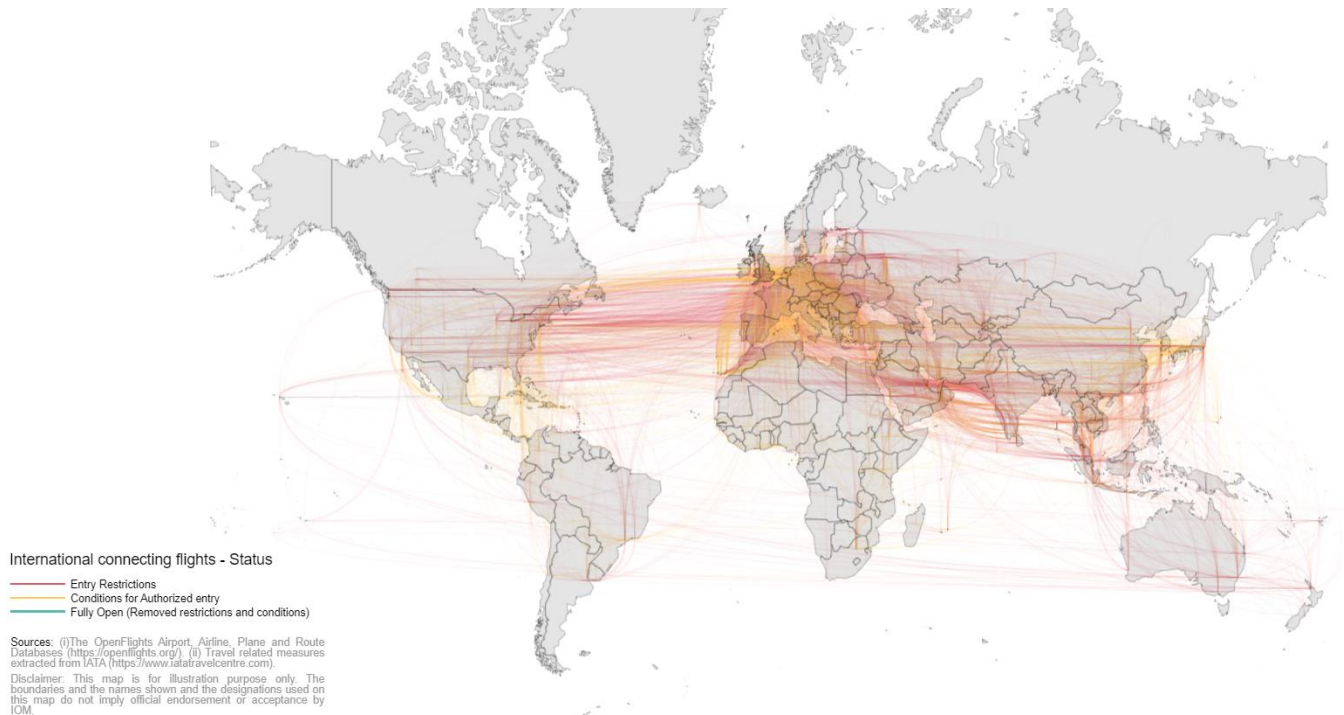


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 7 February 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](#).

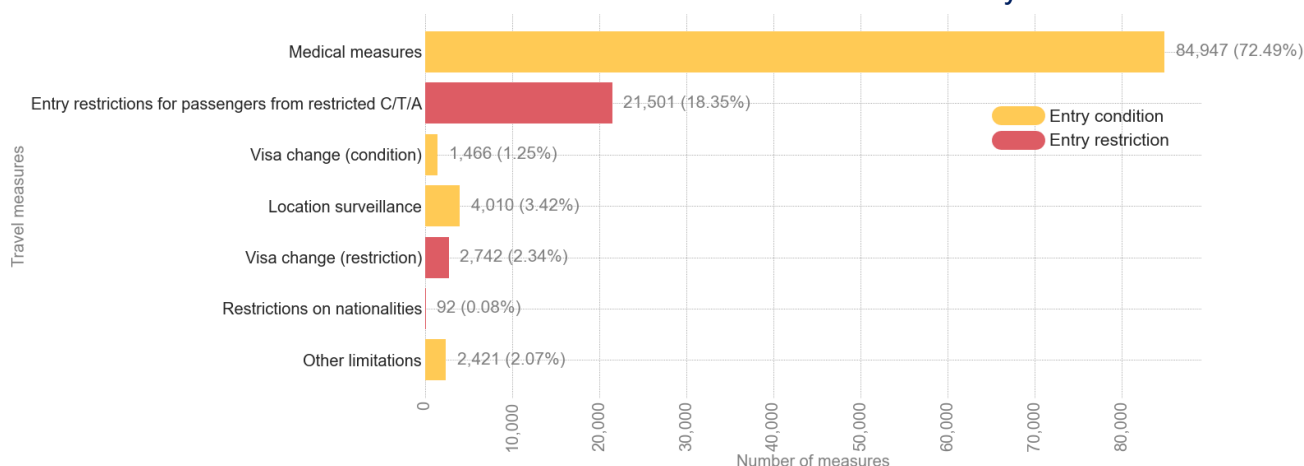
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 appears to be diminishing. As of 7 February 2022, a total of 386 million cases¹ 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 2 February 2022. A total of 226 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 117,179 travel related measures as of 7 February 2022, indicating only a slight decrease (0.4%) from 117,648 travel related measures issued on 31 January 2022. Of these, 24,335 were reported as entry restrictions and 92,844 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was no change in conditions for authorized entry and a 1.55 per cent decrease in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of 9.22 per cent in other limitations such as travel insurance. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 1.76 per cent 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 1,027 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 31 January and 7 February 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas have issued 24 new exceptions whilst 11 countries, territories or areas removed 29 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 7 February 2022, 226 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 18 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 72 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

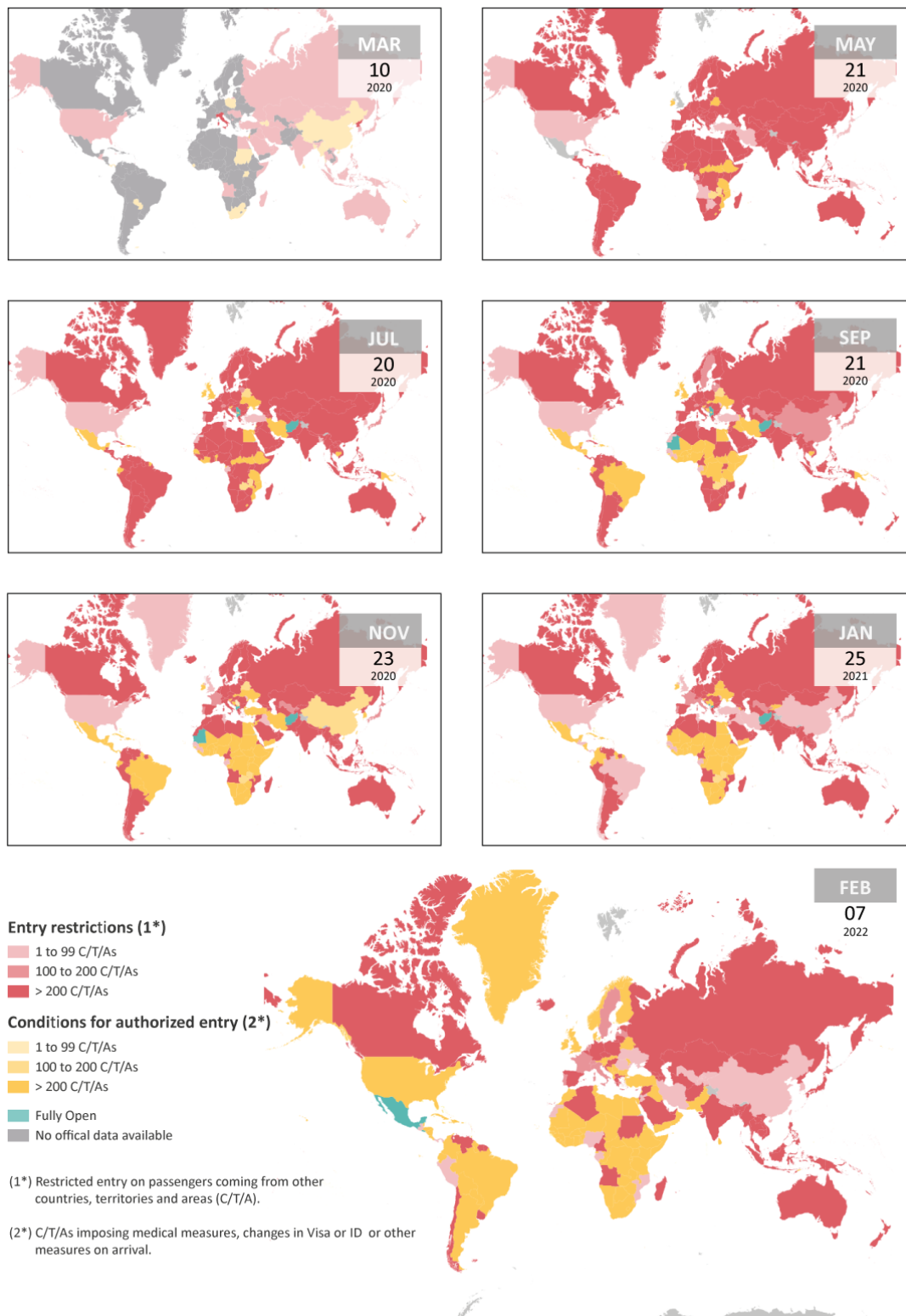
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

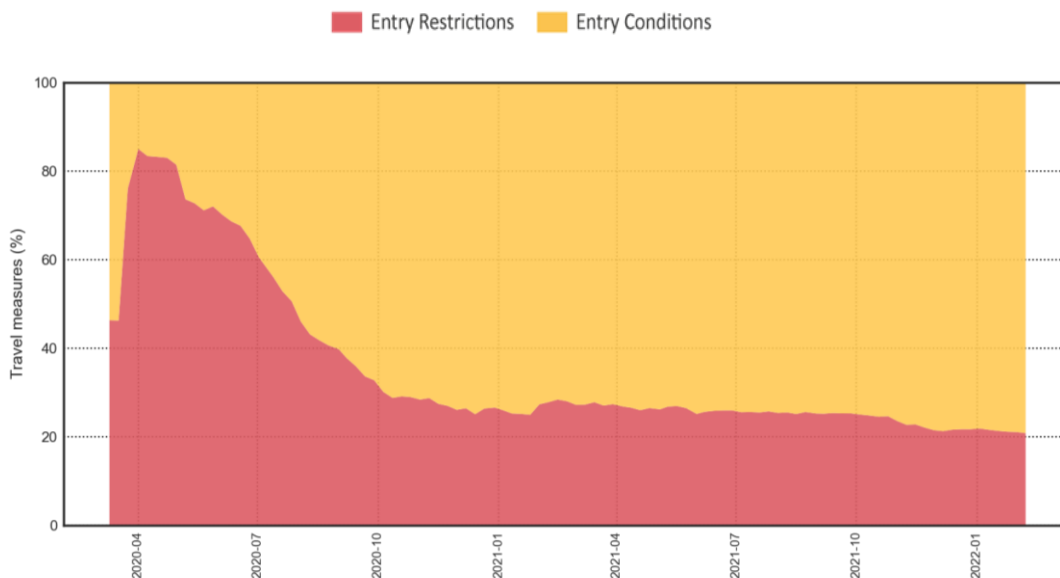
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 February 2022, 226 out of 247 C/T/As (91%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



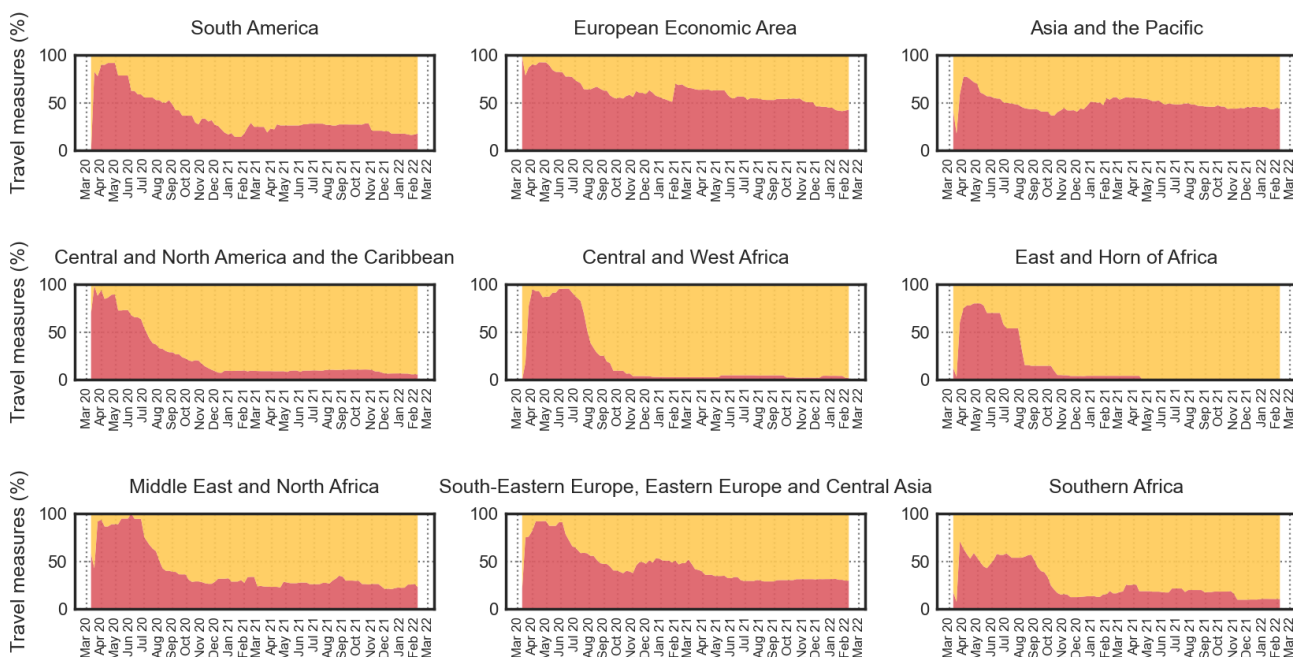
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 7 February 2022.

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 7 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.

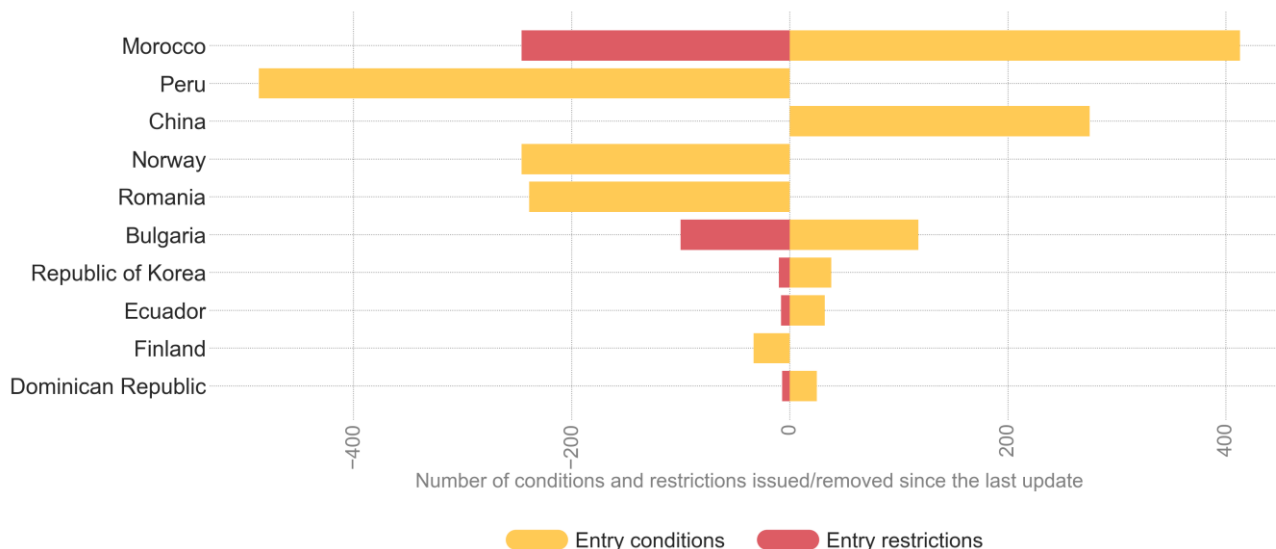
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 31 January and 7 February 2022, 13 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 4 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 9 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 8 C/T/As issuing new conditions but no C/T/As issuing new restrictions.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update²



COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Changes to Travel Restrictions due to Omicron

On 26 November 2021, WHO designated the variant B.1.1.529 a variant of concern, named Omicron, on the advice of [WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution \(TAG-VE\)](#).³ In response, several countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have implemented more stringent mobility restrictions for individuals. This update provides an overview of the various mobility restrictions from information received from IOM staff and DTM networks.

As of 7 February 2022, a total of 128 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure in response to the new variant. A total of three C/T/A issued additional or updated restrictions in response to the COVID-19 Omicron strain while nine C/T/A eased restrictions responding to the same. As of 4 February 2022, the COVID-19 Omicron strain has been detected in 133 C/T/As considered to be 'virus variant areas'.⁴

Removal/Easing of COVID-19 restrictions

- Aruba lifted the passenger ban for passenger arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- Bulgaria removed its passenger ban on all countries that were in its passenger ban list.
- Croatia shifted from a general passenger ban to a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa.
- Dominican Republic lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa.
- Ecuador lifted the passenger ban for passengers arriving from or who have transited through Botswana, Egypt, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe.

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

³ <https://www.who.int/news/item/28-11-2021-update-on-omicron>

⁴ Julia L. Mullen, Ginger Tsueng, Alaa Abdel Latif, Manar Alkuzweny, Marco Cano, Emily Haag, Jerry Zhou, Mark Zeller, Emory Hufbauer, Nate Matteson, Kristian G. Andersen, Chunlei Wu, Andrew I. Su, Karthik Gangavarapu, Laura D. Hughes, and the Center for Viral Systems Biology outbreak.info. Available online: <https://outbreak.info/> (2020)

- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China removed the entry condition for all passengers who have been or transited through Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cabo Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cook Island, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French West Indies, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe or Kosovo⁵ in the last 21 days. Passengers arriving from aforementioned C/T/As no longer need to have a hotel reservation confirmation for a minimum of 21 nights or present a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- Luxembourg removed residents of Argentina, Australia and Canada from its list of exemptions to the passenger ban.
- Morocco lifted all flight suspensions and removed the list classification system for countries. The vaccine certificate and testing requirements previous to and upon arrival now apply to all C/T/As which include: a "Public Health Passenger Form" to be completed before arrival; a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival (passengers younger than 18 years old are exempt); a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point (passengers under 6 years old are exempt); a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival (passengers under 6 years old are exempt).
- Republic of Korea lifted the passenger ban on travellers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Passenger ban

- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China removed the entry exception for passengers between 12 and 17 years old who reside in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.
- Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from South Africa until 28 February 2022. However, passengers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through Botswana or South Africa can now enter.

Other COVID-19 measures

- Bulgaria specified that passengers from Afghanistan, Andorra, Belgium, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Denmark, France, Gibraltar, Iceland, Israel, Maldives, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Palau, Portugal, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovenia, Switzerland or United Republic of Tanzania must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; and either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a recovery certificate issued at least 11 days and at most 180 days before arrival. Passengers younger than 12 years old are exempt. Passengers from all other C/T/As must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days and at most 180 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Passengers who do not meet requirements are subject to a 10-day quarantine. Nationals and residents of Bulgaria (and their family members), and passengers under the age of 12 are exempt.

⁵ * References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

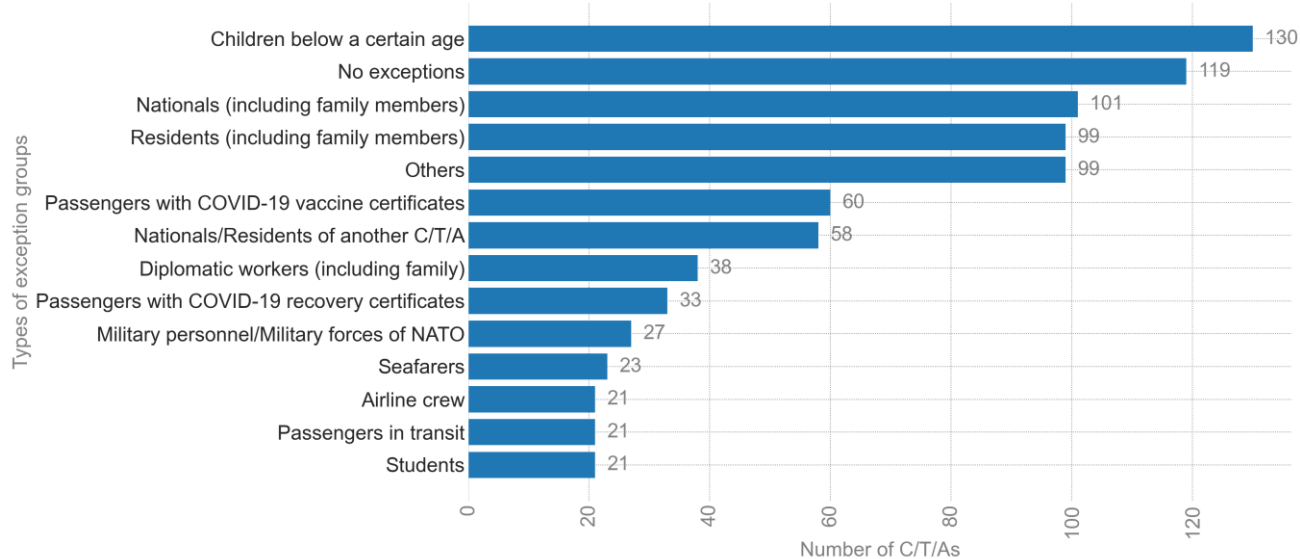
Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by the Philippines until 9 February 2022, Canada and Croatia until 28 February 2022 and Italy until 15 March 2022.
- Myanmar extended the flight suspension of all flights until 28 February 2022.
- **The validity of entry permits was specified.** Resident permits issued by Romania which have expired are now considered valid with an extension of 90 days after 8 January 2022, rather than the previous extension of 90 days after 9 November 2021.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified** by Islamic Republic of Iran. They specified that passengers are required to have a return/onward ticket in addition to an e-visa confirmation to be able to obtain a visa on departure.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Norway removed the condition for authorized entry for passengers to undergo COVID-19 testing upon arrival. The Dominican Republic no longer requires airline crew arriving from Australia, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Monaco, Senegal, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland without 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 three weeks before arrival to undergo self-isolation until their next flight.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Myanmar now requires all exempt passengers to undergo medical screening upon arrival. Passengers entering Senegal need either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure or a negative COVID-19 PCR RT-PCR test result issued at most five days before arrival. Children under two years old are exempt from both these conditions. Dominican Republic requires that passengers and airline crew arriving from or who have been in Spain in the past 14 days must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 3 weeks before arrival (previously, it had been two weeks). The negative COVID-19 test requirement does not apply to passengers younger than 7 years old.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Switzerland specified the validity of the COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must show that they were fully vaccinated at most 270 days before arrival. Previously, it had been 12 months before arrival. Egypt specified that the vaccination certificate must be in Arabic, French or English and have a QR code. Singapore added Nuvaxovid (Novavax) to the list of acceptable vaccines for Passengers with a Work Pass, Long-Term Visit Pass (LTVP), Dependant's Pass, or the respective In-Principle Approval (IPA), a Student's Pass (STP) or a Student's Pass In-Principle Approval (STP IPA). Also, an acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO), confirming that the traveller's vaccination certificate has been verified using the Vaccination Check Portal is acceptable. Malta specified the validity of the COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Malta: passengers must have been vaccinated at least 14 days and at most three months before arrival. The United States Virgin Islands modified its requirement of a pre-departure negative COVID-19 test. This test may now be taken up to five days before departure, rather than three days.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Latvia modified the vaccination requirement such that passengers must have received their vaccines at most 270 days before arrival. Indonesia included Denpasar-Bali (DPS) to the point of entries. All passengers must enter Indonesia via Denpasar-Bali (DPS). Iraq issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers traveling to Erbil (EBL) or Sulaymaniyah (ISU) must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 10 years old. Romania amended two of its conditions for authorized entry. The Passenger Locator Form now needs to be completed at most 24 hours before arrival, not 24 hours before departure as it used to be the case. In addition, instead of quarantining for 10 days, passengers may be subjected to quarantine for five days. Passengers with an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC); passengers with a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival, or passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 10 days before arrival are exempt from this requirement.
- **Changes to duration were issued.** Republic of Korea reduced the duration of quarantine from 10 to seven days. Uruguay changed the time parameter from 14 to 20 days for COVID-19 vaccination certificates since last dose received. Indonesia reduced the duration of COVID-19 test before departure from 72 hours to 48 hours. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.

- Ireland updated the list of COVID-19 vaccines accepted as well as the duration. Passengers entering or transiting through Ireland must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 270 days before arrival (the former accepted duration was at least seven days before arrival) or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covaxin, Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP) and Sinovac. A combination of vaccines is accepted.
- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** Sweden expanded the list of countries territories and areas from which vaccination certificates are accepted. It now includes Georgia, Guernsey, Jersey, Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. The Netherlands adjusted the vaccination requirement, requiring that passengers be vaccinated between 28 days and 9 months before arrival or have a booster shot received at least 14 days and up to 9 months before arrival. Finland will now accept an EU Digital COVID Certificate (recovery certificate from any country) in fulfilment of its entry requirements for a pre-departure test, plus vaccination or recovery certificate. Additionally, medical certificates indicating a passengers cannot be vaccinated issued in Finland, Monaco and Holy See will now be accepted. Iceland specified eligibility of vaccination certificates. All vaccination certificates must show that passengers have been fully vaccinated at most nine months and at least 14 days before arrival to be exempt from the passenger ban. Kosovo* amended its vaccination policy. Passengers must present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that the passenger was fully vaccinated at least 15 days before arrival and at most 12 months before arrival. Accepted vaccines are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty); or passengers who had only one vaccination dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) need to present a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Kosovo*; or passengers may present a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 21 days and at most 90 days before arrival. Passengers younger than 12 years old; passengers traveling through Kosovo* to a third country, leaving within three hours of arrival and; nationals and residents of Kosovo* are exempt from this requirement.

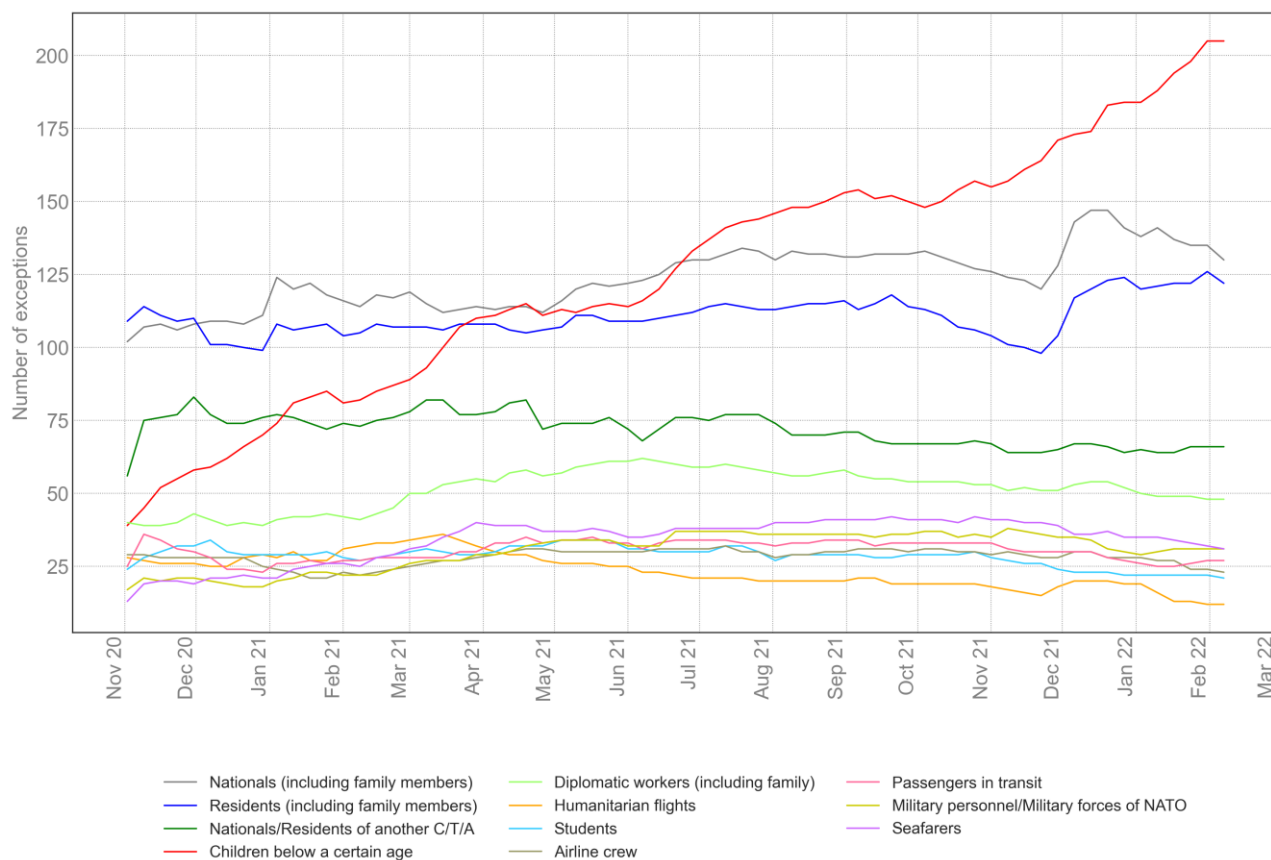
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁶



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (130). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 101 and 99 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 enter⁷



⁶ '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.

⁷ 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.

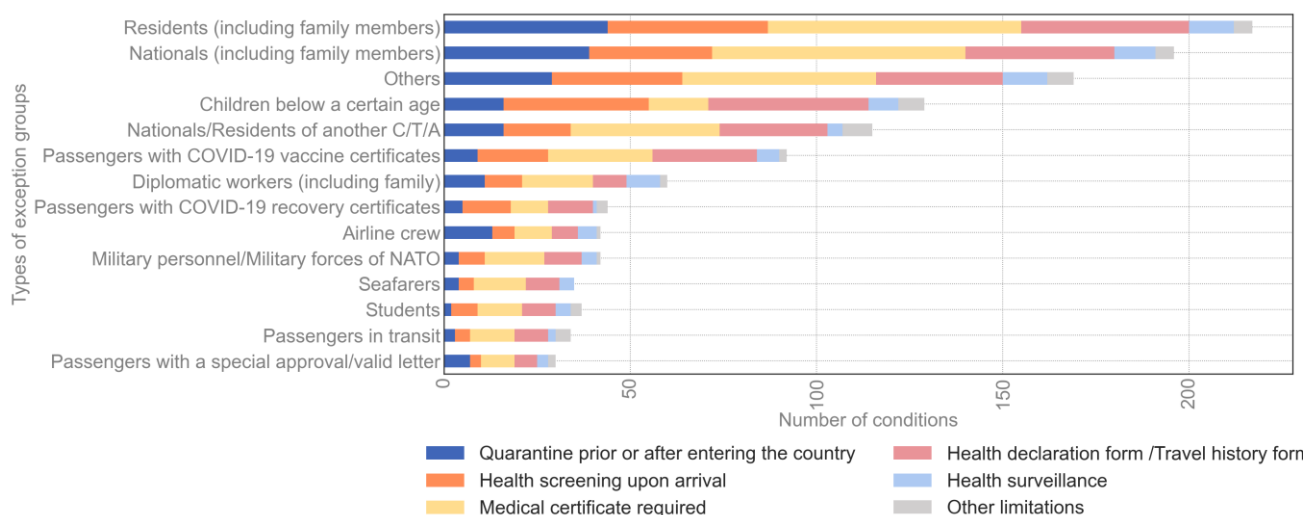
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 7 February 2022, a total of 1,027 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 208 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (22), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Spain (20), Ukraine (18), Kosovo* (15), Sweden (15), Hungary (14), France (13), United States of America (13) and Serbia (13).
- Between 31 January and 7 February 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas issued 24 new exceptions, while 11 countries, territories or areas removed 29 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 160 have issued 1,595 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 (53), Kuwait (41), the Netherlands (35), Curaçao (32), Andorra (30), Switzerland (29), Singapore (29), India (29), Indonesia (28) and Chile (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 410 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 315 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Thailand issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers traveling to Bangkok (BKK), Phuket (HKT) or Ko Samui (USM). Thailand also updated the entry exemption for travellers under the Test & Go scheme. They only need to have a hotel reservation. The initial condition of arriving from or been in specific C/T/As for the last 21 days no longer applies.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for residents were removed.** Sweden issued a passenger ban for residents of Argentina, Australia and Canada.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Estonia removed exception to the passenger ban for passengers residing in and arriving from Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** The United States Virgin Islands issued exceptions to its pre-departure negative COVID-19 test requirement for fully vaccinated passengers arriving from Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico or the United States of America and who are entering or transiting through the United States Virgin Islands. Canada modified an exception to its pre-departure testing requirement for passengers with a recovery certificate; they may now submit a positive test taken in the last 10, rather than 11, days. Estonia modified the exceptions to its Travelers Questionnaire for fully vaccinated passengers; they must have been fully vaccinated at most nine months prior to departure or received the COVID-19 booster at most nine months prior. Finland issued exceptions to its pre-departure testing requirement for passengers with a diplomatic passport traveling on duty. Ukraine issued an exception to its requirement where all passengers had to install the Vdoma application on their cell phone for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate. In addition, permanent residents of Ukraine are now exempt for providing proof of insurance coverage. Dominica issued its an exemption to its COVID-19 testing requirement for passengers younger than 2 years old and passengers arriving from the United States of America who have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate in English showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; and a COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival at least 24 hours before arrival.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Passengers entering Argentina who, in the past 14 days, have been in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay or Uruguay are exempt from having 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. The United Arab Emirates require passengers entering Dubai (DXB) or Al Maktoun (DWC) arriving from Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Russian Federation and Ukraine now require a negative PCR test in the 48 hours before departure. Finland issued exceptions to its pre-departure testing requirement for passengers arriving from Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or Holy See; they must have a recovery certificate or vaccination certificate or test upon arrival.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** Denmark added new exceptions to its quarantine requirement for passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR issued within 11 days and 180 days before arrival.
- **Exceptions for children were issued.** Pakistan extended the vaccination exemption for nationals of Pakistan between 15 and 18 years until 15 March 2022.