Global Mobility Restriction Overview
Weekly Update • 12th July 2021

COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
https://migration.iom.int ● dtmcovid19@iom.int

IOM • OIM

International connecting flights - Status

— Entry Restrictions
— Conditions for Authorized entry
— Fully Open (Removed restrictions and conditions)

Sources: (i)The OpenFlights Airport, Airline, Plane and Route Databases (https://openflights.org/). (ii) Travel related measures extracted from IATA (https://www.iatatravelcentre.com).

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

■ 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 dtmcovid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

■ Overview

The global pandemic has had a steady impact on migration and global mobility in terms of COVID-19 related air travel restrictions. As of 12th July 2021, more than 186 million cases[1] of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4 million deaths. Simultaneously, the World Health Organization reports more than 3 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 1st July 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,956 travel related measures as 12th July 2021, indicating a negligible increase of 3 measures from 109,953 travel related measures issued on 5th July 2021. Of these, 28,088 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,868 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was almost no change (0.18%) in entry restrictions and in conditions for authorized entry (0.06%). In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of seven per cent in location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities and almost no change (0.3%) in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was an increase of 107 per cent in restrictions on specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 201 countries, territories or areas have issued 980 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 5th July and 12th July 2021, 16 countries, territories or areas issued 23 new exceptions whilst 4 countries, territories or areas removed 8 exceptions.

■ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry
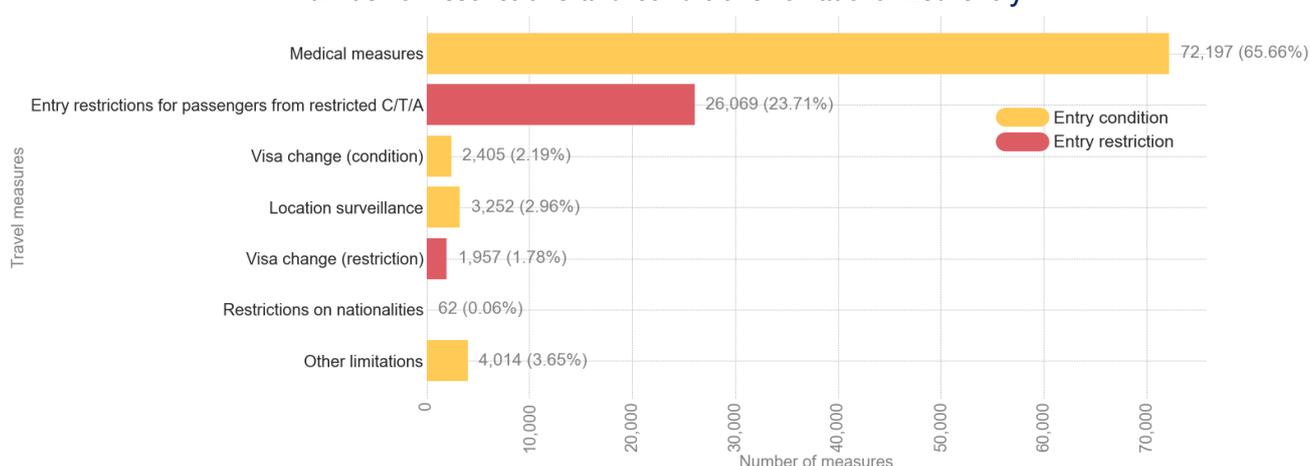
As of 12th July 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 24 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.
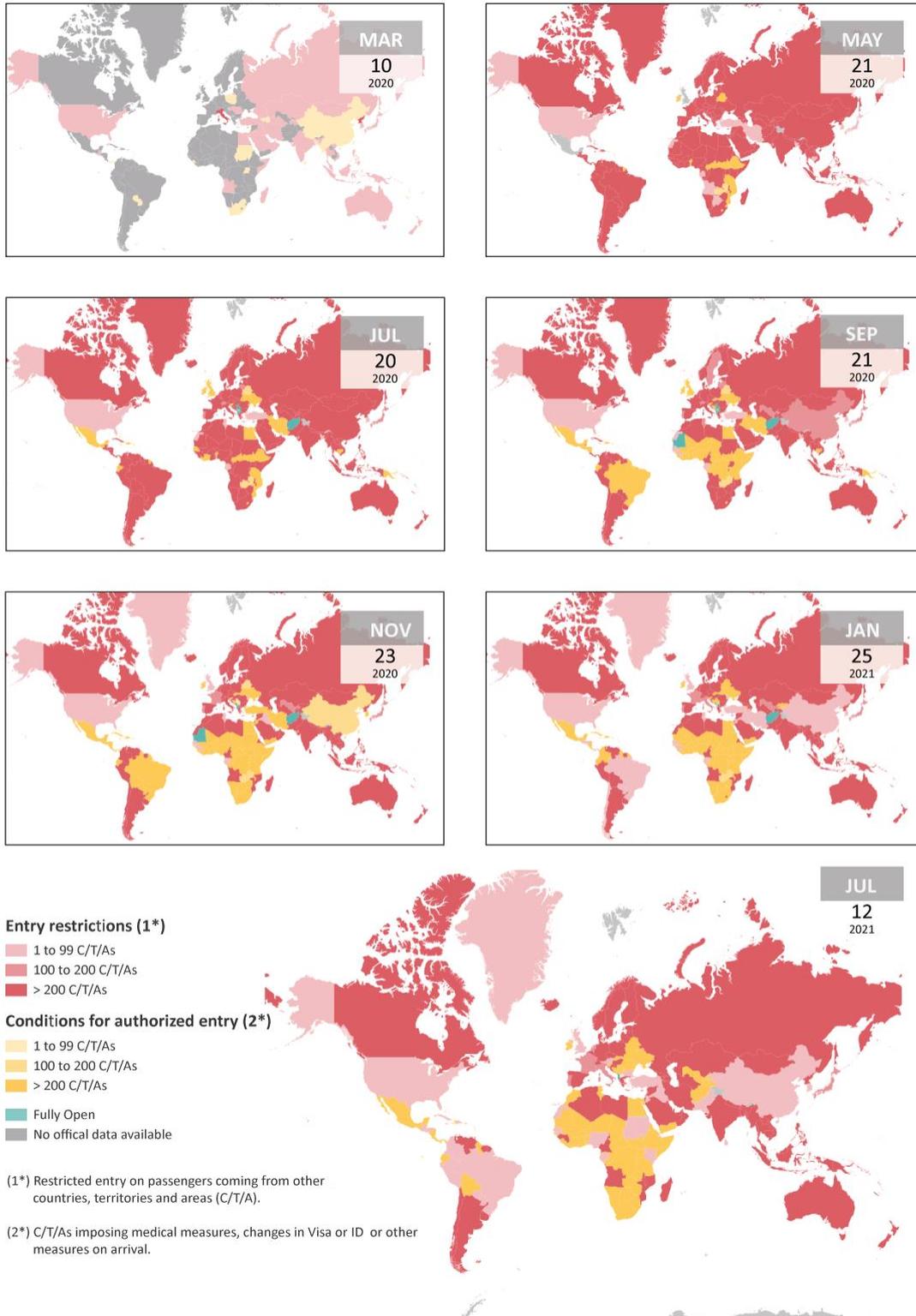
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type

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[1] WHO defines the confirmed case as "a person with laboratory confirmation of 2019-nCoV infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms".
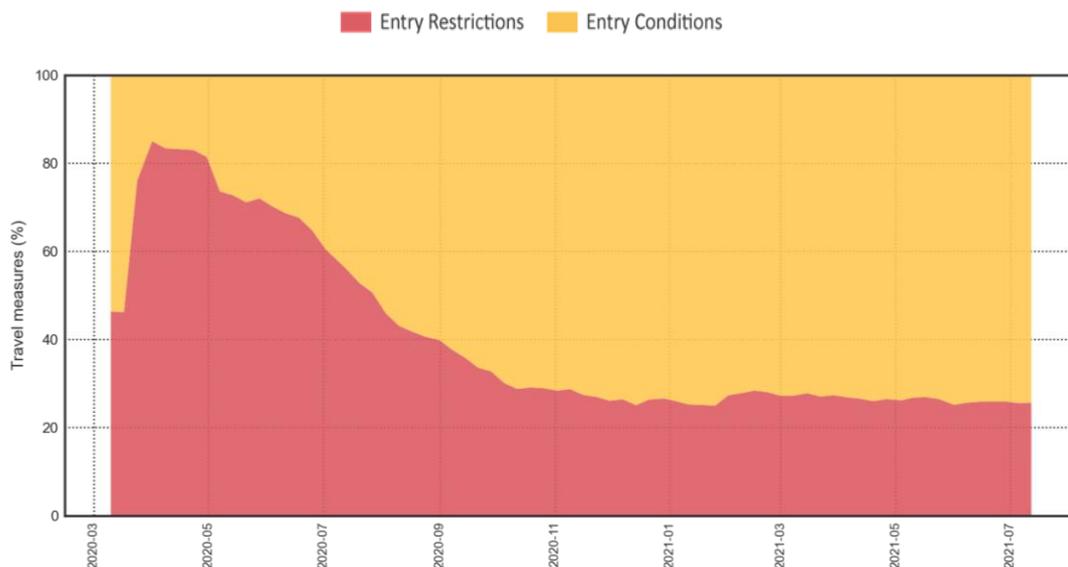
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 17th March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21st May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 12th July 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.

Entry restrictions (1*)

- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

Conditions for authorized entry (2*)

- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As
- Fully Open
- No offical data available

(1*) Restricted entry on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A).

(2*) C/T/As imposing medical measures, changes in Visa or ID or other measures on arrival.

The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 12th July 2021.

Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Global overview

Although most of the IOM regions have gradually shifted from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' there are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, the IOM regions of *Central and West Africa* and *East and Horn of Africa* have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions to conditions, with strict entry restrictions representing less than 5 per cent of the total travel related measures as of 12th July 2021. On the other hand, IOM regions of *Europe 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
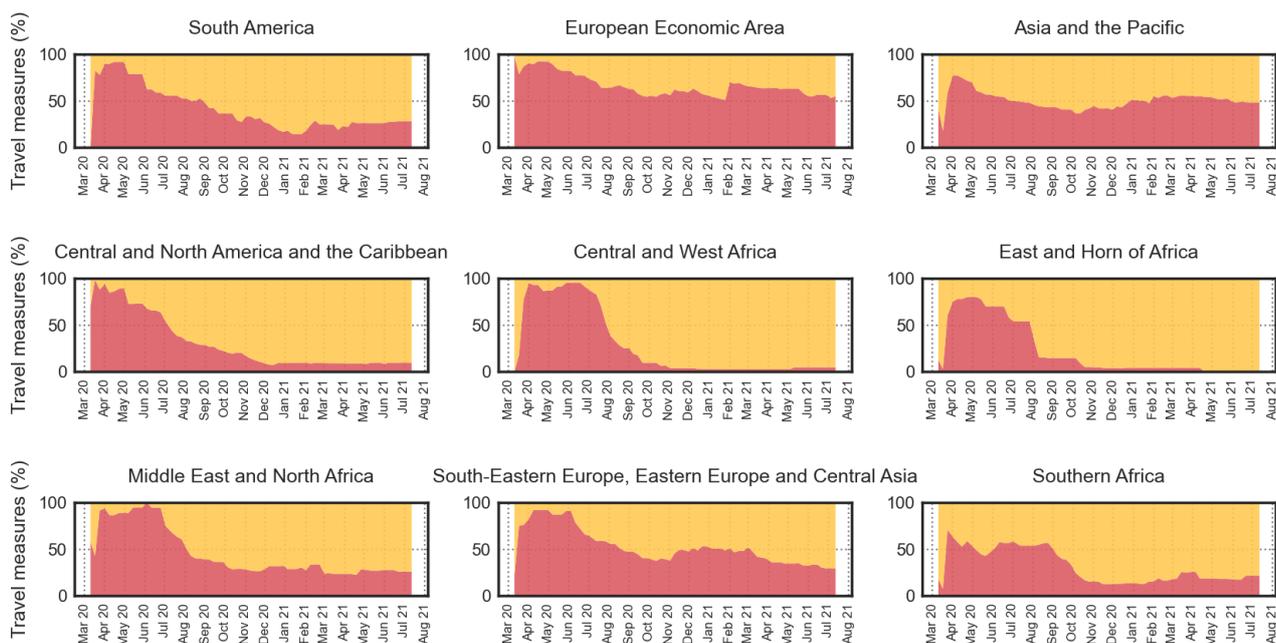
■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 5th July and 12th July 2021, 15 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 7 of them made minor changes. While 5 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 5 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 10 and/or 3 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update[2]

Number of conditions and restrictions issued/removed since the last update

■ Entry conditions   ■ Entry restrictions
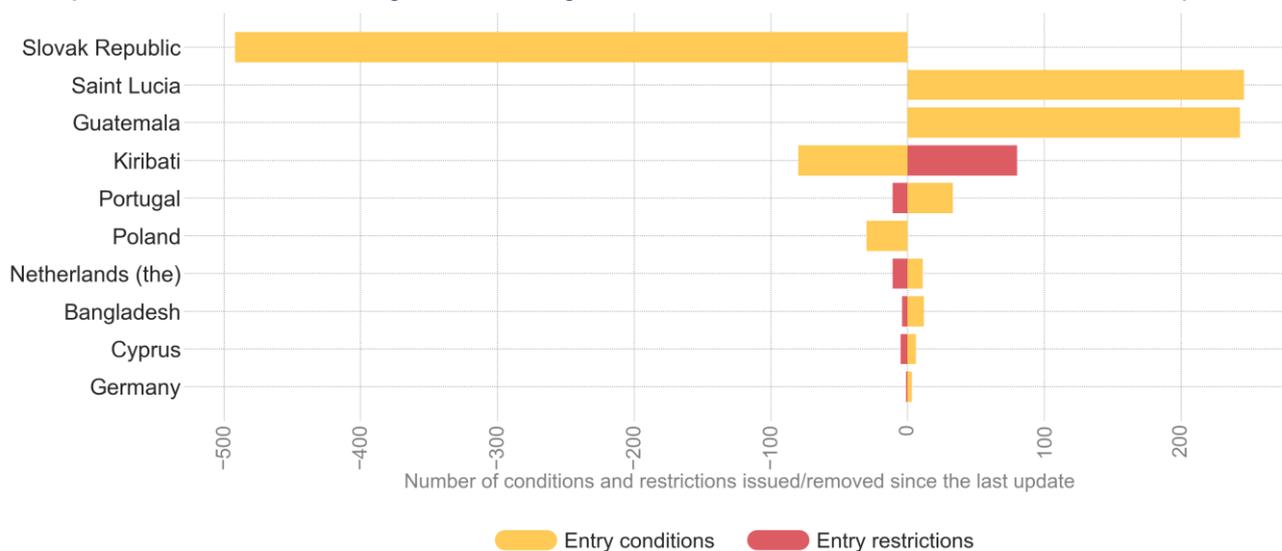
COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India[3]

The total number of COVID-19 cases in India has exceeded 30 million with 402,005 deaths and a daily increase of 44,111 new COVID-19 cases (decrease of 5%) as reported on 3rd July 2021 by the World Health Organization. However, concerns over the delta variant have resulted in extensions of existing travel restrictions or measures. Even so, since the last DTM Update on 5th July 2021, no new C/T/As have issued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India. As of 12th July 2021, a total of 73 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Kenya removed its flight suspension on India. However, the ban on passengers arriving from India and transiting through India, remains.

Key Highlights

- Kiribati closed Tarawa Airport (TRW) for all flights.

- Dominican Republic issued a new flight suspension on inbound flights from Haiti, whereas previously issued flight suspensions were extended by Spain for flights from Brazil and South Africa until 20th July 2021.

- Sri Lanka issued a new passenger ban as of 8th July 2021, barring the entry of passengers who have spent any time in the past 14 days in Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique or Namibia.

- France extended their list of countries on the red list, barring passenger entry to passengers arriving from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Oman and Zambia.

- Austria extended their passenger ban to include any passengers who in the past 10 days have been in the Russian Federation.

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[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] This was last updated on 12th June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

-   The United Arab Emirates issued a passenger ban for passengers who in the past 14 days have been in Afghanistan or Indonesia.

-   Gabon issued a ban on 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, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They are not allowed to enter.

-   Kosovo[4] issued a passenger ban for passengers who have been in India, Brazil and South Africa in the last 14 days, however nationals and residents of Kosovo[5], who present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain (PCR) test or quarantine for 14 days, are exempt from this ban.

-   Bangladesh issued a passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 15 days, have been in Botswana, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, South Africa and Tunisia. Bangladesh also lifted the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina, Bahrain, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Malaysia, Maldives, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

-   Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 15th July 2021, by Finland until 25th July 2021, by Malta until 1st August 2021 and by Norway until 10th August 2021.

-   Existing passenger bans on select C/T/As were extended by Maldives until 14th of July 2021 for passengers, who in the past 14 days, have been in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan or Sri Lanka.

-   Germany lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from Portugal. In addition, Germany lifted the passenger ban on non-German nationals arriving from India, Nepal, Portugal, Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

-   Mali issued new conditions for authorized entry for airline crew members who are now subject to quarantine for 14 days until their next scheduled flight.

-   Gabon issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers upon arrival who must have a confirmed quarantine hotel reservation for 24 hours. Passengers are no longer subject to self-isolation for 14 days.

-   France issued conditional entry for passengers arriving from French Guiana who will have to follow restrictions that apply to Red List Countries. France also issued a condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from countries on their green list. Passengers arriving from these countries must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The entry condition does not apply to passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test issued at least 11 days and at most 6 months before departure from the first embarkation point.

-   Norway issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring all passengers and airline crew entering Norway to complete a registration form before arrival.

-   Slovakia issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers, they must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.

-   Peru issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring passengers to present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point or a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.

-   Solomon Islands issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers. They must provide two negative COVID-19 PCR tests, quarantine for up to 21 days, provide a completed Traveller's Public Health Declaration Card and full details of their place of stay.

-   Spain issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These passengers must have a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 48 hours before arrival with the test result in English, French, German, Spanish or accompanied by a certified Spanish translation); or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they are fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-

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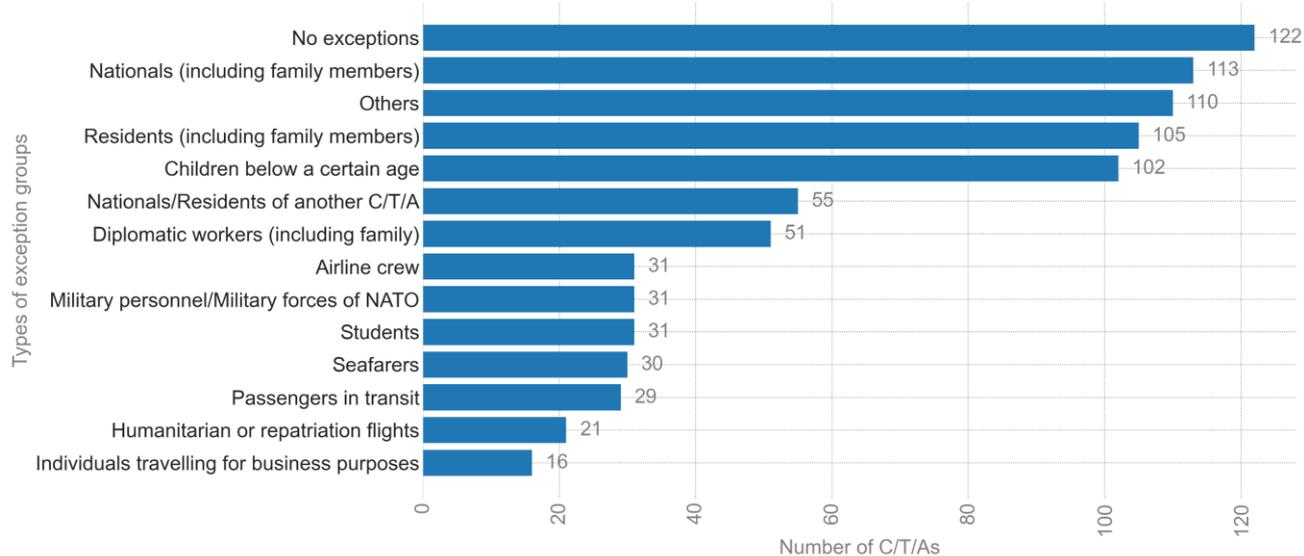[5] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

BioNTech, Serum Institute of India, Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 14 days before arrival. These conditions do not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old.

- Denmark issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers entering or transiting through Denmark from Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Suriname and Uruguay must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Denmark.

- The Netherlands issued new conditions for authorized entry for all passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival.

- Indonesia issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers and airline crew must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. The certificate must be issued in both English and the local language of the country where the passenger was vaccinated.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued conditions for authorized entry for Overseas Domestic Workers. Passengers with an Overseas Domestic Worker visa issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must be accompanied by the sponsor or one of the first-degree family members of the sponsor.

- Passengers entering Ireland must now compete the Passenger Locator Form before boarding. Previously, passengers could complete it before arrival. Similarly, passengers transiting through Mali must also have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 5 days prior to arrival, down from 7 days.

- Cyprus modified its conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Belgium, Denmark, Jordan, Monaco and Holy See. They no longer need to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test as part of the entry conditions. Conversely, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Korea are no longer part of this exception group and join the rest of the passengers who need a negative COVID-19 PCR test to enter Cyprus.

- Saint Lucia issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers; they must present a printed Health Screening Form upon arrival.

- Indonesia changed its quarantine period from 5 or 14 days to 8 or 14 days. Republic of Korea issued conditional entry for which passengers must install the self-quarantine safety protection mobile app. Ecuador issued a quarantine period of 10 days at the passenger's own expense for passengers arriving from Brazil. New Caledonia changed the quarantine timeframe from 14 days to either 7 or 14 days.

- Conditions for authorized entry were removed by Poland for passengers who are no longer required to complete a Passenger Locator Form that must be presented upon arrival.

- Czechia removed the specific COVID-19 testing requirement for medium risk countries (i.e., orange list countries) such that low and medium risk countries are now subject to the same testing requirements, namely a COVID-19 PCR or antigen test before or after arrival. In addition, Czechia added a new condition for authorized entry for countries categorized as "low risk" by Czechia (i.e., green list countries), they are now required to complete a Passenger Locator Form.

- Romania removed conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Sint Maarten, they are no longer required to present a Passenger Locator Form upon arrival. However, passengers arriving from Spain, Andorra and the US Virgin Islands are now required to do so.

- Morocco issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers from Egypt, Russian Federation and Tunisia. They must have a COVID-19 PCR test taken 48 hours before departure. Other passengers are exempt from the PCR test if they have a vaccination certificate. Bangladesh issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers from Argentina, Brazil, Georgia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. Passengers arriving from these locations must have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for 14 days. This does not apply to passengers who have been fully vaccinated, although they are subject to quarantine for 14 days at home.

- Conditions for authorized entry were removed by Poland. Passengers are no longer required to complete a "Passenger Locator Form" (PLF) that was previously required be presented upon arrival.
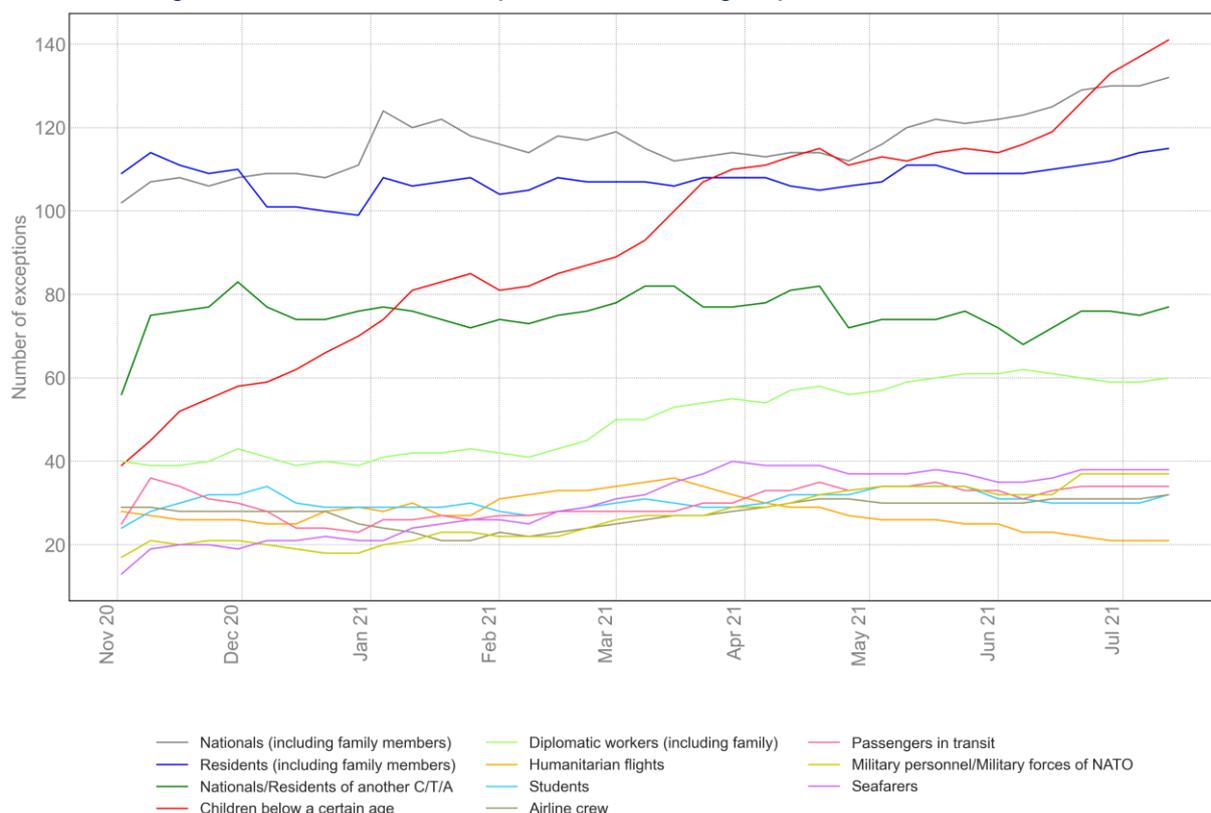
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception[6]

Type of exception group	Number of C/T/As
No exceptions	122
Nationals (including family members)	113
Others	110
Residents (including family members)	105
Children below a certain age	102
Nationals/Residents of another C/T/A	55
Diplomatic workers (including family)	51
Airline crew	31
Military personnel/Military forces of NATO	31
Students	31
Seafarers	30
Passengers in transit	29
Humanitarian or repatriation flights	21
Individuals travelling for business purposes	16

C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for nationals (113) and for residents (105) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 102 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions. Moreover, since 20th November 2020, there was a sharp increase in the number of exceptions for children below a certain age.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter[7]

Legend:
- Nationals (including family members)
- Residents (including family members)
- Nationals/Residents of another C/T/A
- Children below a certain age
- Diplomatic workers (including family)
- Humanitarian flights
- Students
- Airline crew
- Passengers in transit
- Military personnel/Military forces of NATO
- Seafarers

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[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.
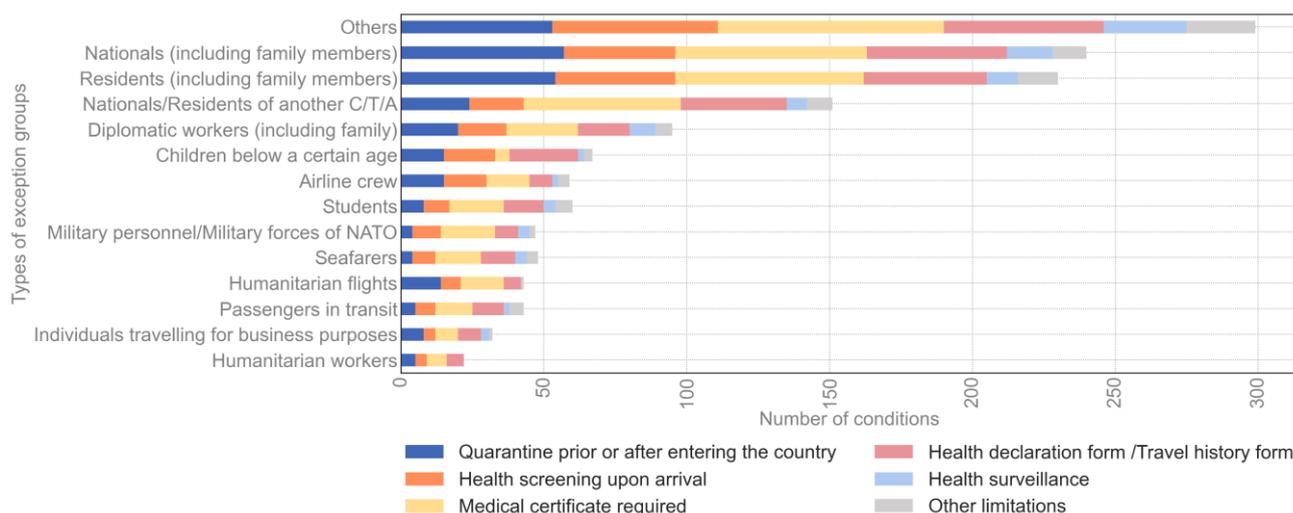
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 12th July, a total of 980 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 201 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (17), Belgium (15), Sweden (15), Austria (14), Lebanon (14), Montenegro (14), Norway (13) and Serbia (13).
- Between 5th July and 12th July 2021, 16 countries, territories or areas issued 23 new exceptions, while 4 countries, territories or areas removed 8 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 commonly 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

Legend:
- Quarantine prior or after entering the country
- Health screening upon arrival
- Medical certificate required
- Health declaration form /Travel history form
- Health surveillance
- Other limitations

Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 200 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 149 have issued 1,614 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 Guadeloupe (44), Philippines (42), Finland (39), Singapore (37), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (36), Indonesia (36), the Netherlands (35), Curaçao (32), Canada (32) and India (32).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 422 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 311 times.

◼ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Portugal added new exceptions to the existing passenger ban for passengers arriving from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[8], Republic of Moldova, Montenegro and Qatar.

- Cyprus issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Montenegro and Republic of Moldova. Cyprus also issued an exception to the medical certificate requirement upon entry for their residents and nationals, if they are arriving from Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Montenegro. However, residents and nationals of Cyprus arriving from Belgium, Denmark, Holy See, Jordan, Monaco, Republic of Korea and Republic of Moldova [HN(1)][GP2][GP3] are no longer part of this exception group and will have to provide a medical certificate upon entry.

- Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued by Netherlands for passengers from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[9], Montenegro, Qatar and Republic of Moldova.

- Solomon Islands issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 28 days, have only been in, and are arriving from, Australia, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa, Tuvalu or Vanuatu.

- Haiti issued exceptions to the existing flight suspension for nationals of the Dominican Republic traveling on repatriation flights.

- Hungary issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with an EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they received at least one dose of the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm or Sputnik V vaccine at most 1 year before arrival; or have a positive COVID-19 test taken at most 6 months before arrival as well as a recovery certificate; or have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival.

- Belgium issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[10], Montenegro, Qatar and Republic of Moldova. Belgium also added an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a "C" visa issued by another Schengen Member State who may enter Belgium if traveling through Belgium to the country which issued the visa. However, new entry conditions for this exception group were issued. Passengers with a "C" visa issued by Belgium before 18th March 2020 must have an Essential Travel Certificate. In addition, Passengers with a "C" visa must have a verbal note or, other proof that the country of destination will allow them to enter. In both cases, exceptions apply to passengers with diplomatic passports traveling on duty and merchant seamen.

- Croatia added exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[11], Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and United States of America.

- Spain issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[12], Montenegro, Qatar and Republic of Moldova.

- Sweden added exceptions to its passenger ban for residents of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kingdom Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[13], Montenegro, Qatar and Republic of Moldova.

- Norway issued new exceptions to its existing passenger ban for adult children or stepchildren, parents or stepparents of adult children or stepchildren, grandchildren or step-grandchildren, grandparents or step-grandparents of residents of Norway, if residing in Australia, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or any European Economic Area country. They must present a proof confirming the relationship. Additionally, partners of residents of

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[8] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
[9] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
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[12] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
[13] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Norway and their minor children, if residing in the above C/T/As, are exempt from the passenger ban. They must have a consent application issued by the Norway Directorate of Immigration (UDI). Further exemptions include passengers arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and Holy See; passengers arriving from specific regions of Denmark, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Sweden; and, starting 1st August, students studying in Norway.

- Oman issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a visa issued by Oman if in the past 14 days they have been in a country other than Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Viet Nam.

- Switzerland issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with "C" or "D" visas issued by Switzerland as well as for family and relatives with certificates issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who have residence permits issued by Switzerland. These residence permits must be updated in reference to the Swiss-UK agreement from 25th February 2019 or issued before 1st January 2021. Switzerland issued exceptions to all restrictions and conditions for authorized entry for fully vaccinated passengers with vaccination certificates.

- Czechia modified exceptions to the passenger ban to allow entry of passengers with a temporary residence permit. Additionally, Czechia removed exceptions to its COVID-19 PCR testing requirements for passengers arriving from Lebanon and for passengers with a residence permit and who are spouses or children under 21 of Lebanese nationals with a temporary residence permit. Czechia also clarified an exception to the COVID-19 PCR testing requirements for passengers arriving from Spain to include only the Balearic Islands.

- In addition, exceptions to COVID-19 PCR testing requirement prior to departure were issued by Czechia for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccine certificate issued by select European countries, passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued by Switzerland or an EEA Member State, passengers with an EU Digital COVID-19 Certificate with recovery proof, and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued by a consulate or embassy of Czechia. This exception was extended to countries considered very high risk.

- Lithuania removed exceptions to its COVID-19 testing requirement for passengers arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania or Slovakia, as well as in certain areas of Greece and Spain. Lithuania also clarified the timeline for obtaining a negative COVID-19 test prior to arrival. Passengers must take a COVID-19 PCR test no more than 72 hours before arrival or an antigen test no more than 48 hours before arrival.

- Azerbaijan removed the exception to the universal passenger ban for stateless people with tickets to Euro Cup football matches in Baku or for those with an official invitation letter issued by the Organizing Committee of the European Football Championship matches in Baku or by the Association of Football Federations of Azerbaijan (AFFA).

- Serbia issued an exception to the COVID-19 PCR test requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in Serbia.

- Canada issued exemptions to its requirement of a COVID-19 molecular test on the first and eighth day after arrival and the requirement of a three-day hotel reservation, for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccine certificate indicating they were vaccinated 14 days prior to arrival. Slovakia issued an exception to the negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival for passengers arriving from Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kosovo[14], Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine or United States of America with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

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

- Austria issued exceptions to the "Pre-Travel Clearance" negative COVID-19 test or vaccination for passengers from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Jordan, Kosovo[15], Montenegro, Qatar and Republic of Moldova.

- Latvia added merchant seamen as an exception to its COVID-19 PCR or antigen test, recovery certificate or vaccination certificate condition for authorized entry.

- Indonesia issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers and airline crew must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. These exceptions include nationals of Indonesia; passengers with a diplomatic or service visa; and passengers with a diplomatic or service stay permit.

- Indonesia also issued exceptions to the condition that passengers and airline crew must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated, for passengers younger than 12 years old. Peru issued an exception to the negative COVID-19 test result requirement for passengers younger than 12 years old with a certificate of good health. Exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival was issued by Slovakia for passengers younger than 12 years old. Kosovo[16] issued an exemption to the condition for authorized entry that passengers arriving from Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, France, French Guiana, Germany, Lithuania, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey or Uruguay have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test for passengers under 11 years old. Exceptions to the COVID-19 PCR testing requirement for passengers arriving from countries considered extremely risky (black-list countries) were modified by Czechia such that the age cap was raised to 6 years old. Serbia issued an exception to its condition for authorized entry that all passengers must have a negative PCR test taken before entry. This exception is for passengers between 12 and 18 years old. However, they must take a COVID-19 antigen or RT-PCR test within 48 hours after arrival.

- Ecuador removed passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate from its list of exceptions to having a negative COVID-19 antigen or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Additionally, exceptions to Ecuador's quarantine requirement of 10 days were issued for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.

- Gabon issued new exceptions to its condition that passengers must have a confirmed quarantine hotel reservation for 24 hours for passengers younger than 6 years old; passengers with a diplomatic passport; and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated.

- Poland modified its exception to the condition that passengers could be subject to quarantine for 10 days. The exception is for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate in English or Polish showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech. Austria modified the exception that passengers with COVID-19 vaccination certificate for the Janssen vaccine have to have been vaccinated at least 21 days before arrival.

[15] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
[16] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).