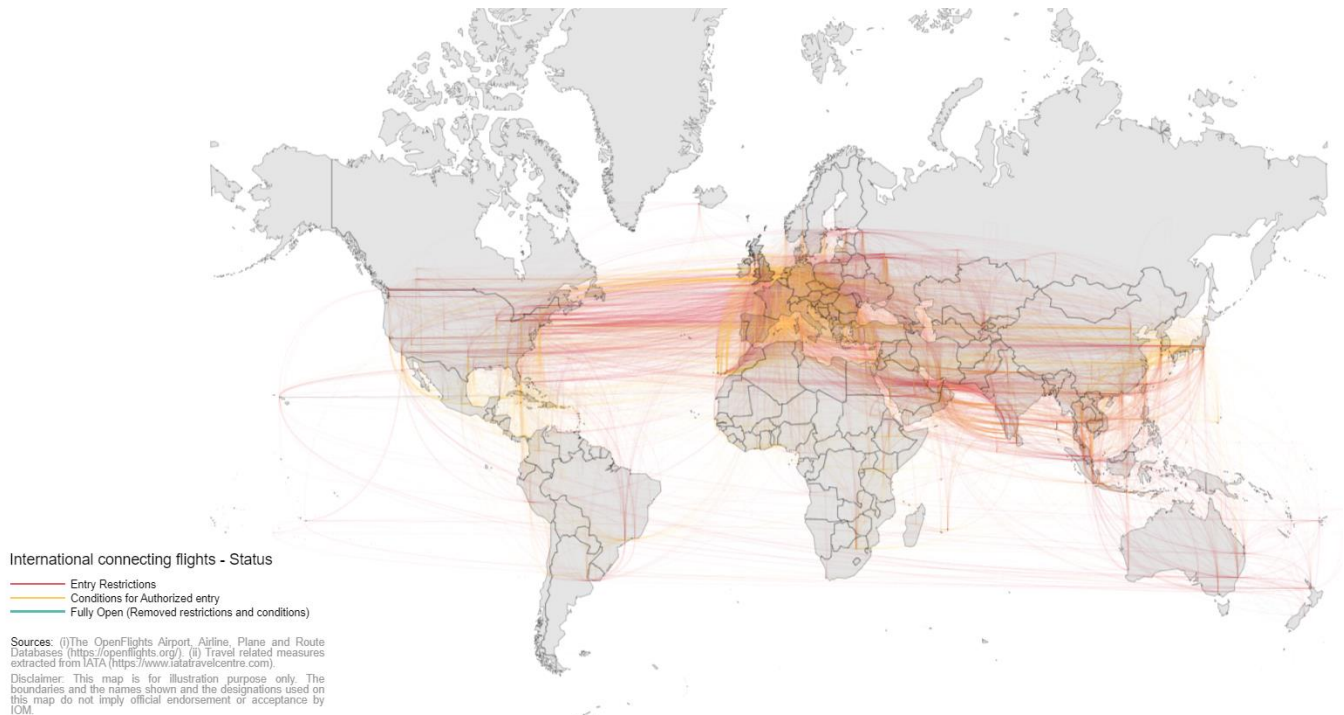


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 14 February 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## Key Definitions



**Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.



**Conditions for authorized entry:** These are partial restrictions in the form of specific requirements upon which entry is incumbent. These conditions include medical measures, new requirements on visa/travel documents or other specific requirements for entry. Partial restrictions may be applicable to all passengers or exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.



**No Restriction:** This refers to the removal of COVID-19 related international air travel restrictions that were issued after 10th March 2020 on IATA's website



**Exceptions:** Refers to specific individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized entry may also apply to specific exception groups to enable their mobility.

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

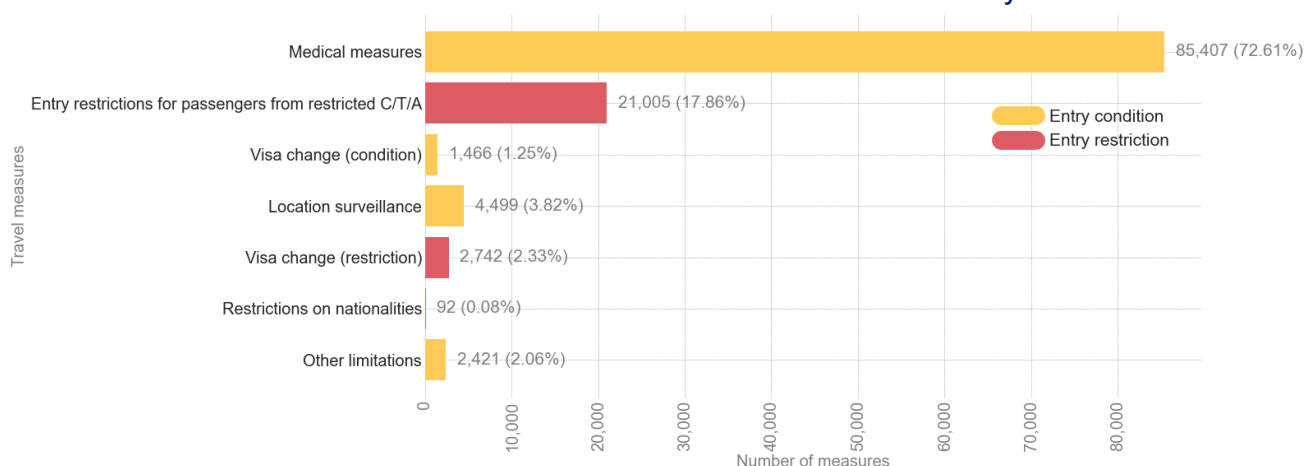
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

## Overview

The impact of COVID-19 on global mobility appears to be diminishing. As of 11 February 2022, a total of 404 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.7 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 10 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 07 February 2022. A total of 227 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 117,632 travel related measures as of 14 February 2022, indicating only a slight increase (0.4%) from 117,179 travel related measures issued on 07 February 2022. Of these, 23,839 were reported as entry restrictions and 93,793 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a one per cent increase in conditions for authorized entry and a decrease of two per cent in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 12 per cent in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 209 countries, territories or areas have issued 1,018 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 07 and 14 February 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas have issued 20 new exceptions whilst 8 countries, territories or areas removed 29 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 14 February 2022, 227 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 73 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

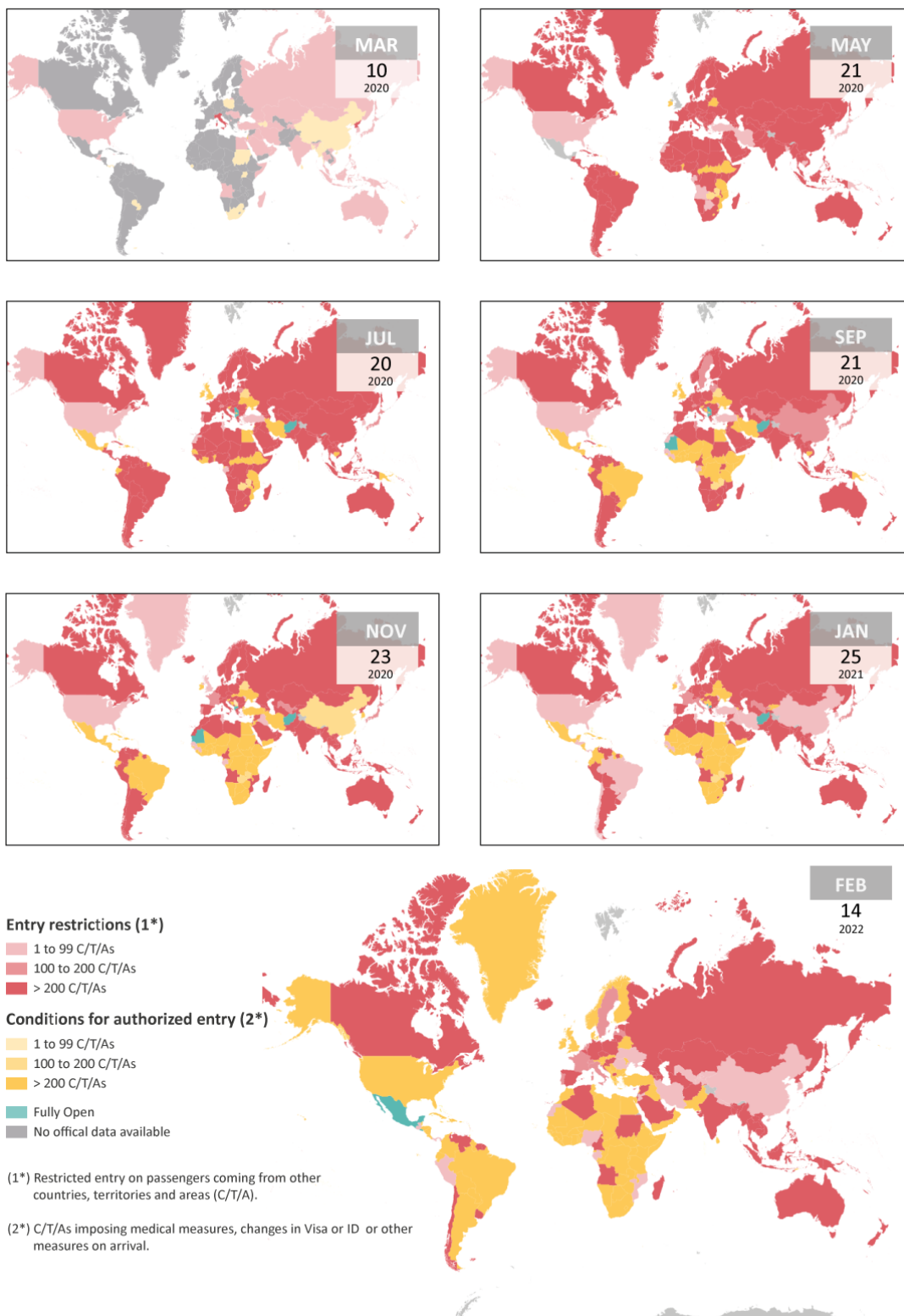
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

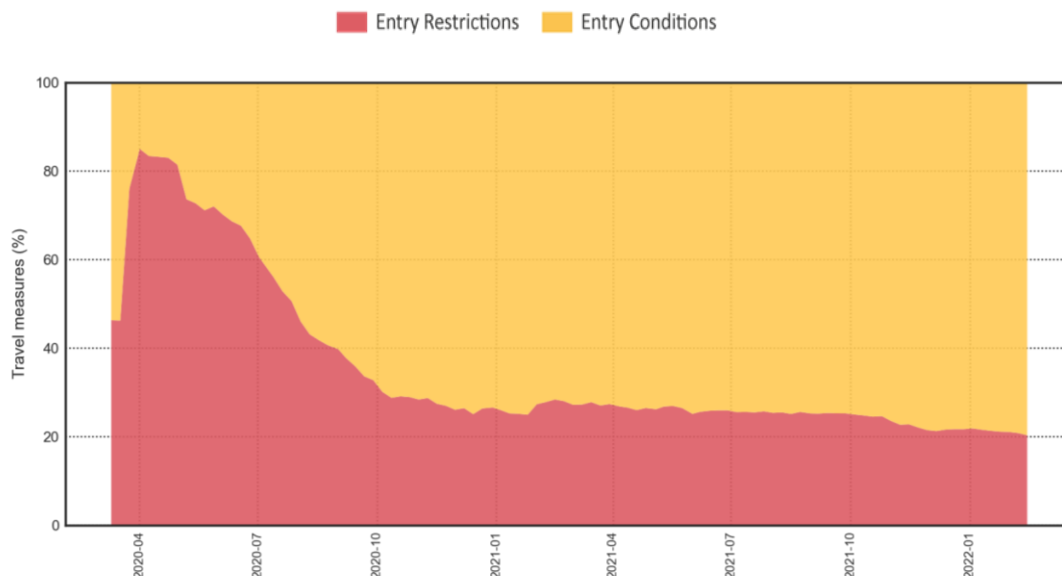
## ■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 17 March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21 May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 14 February 2022, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



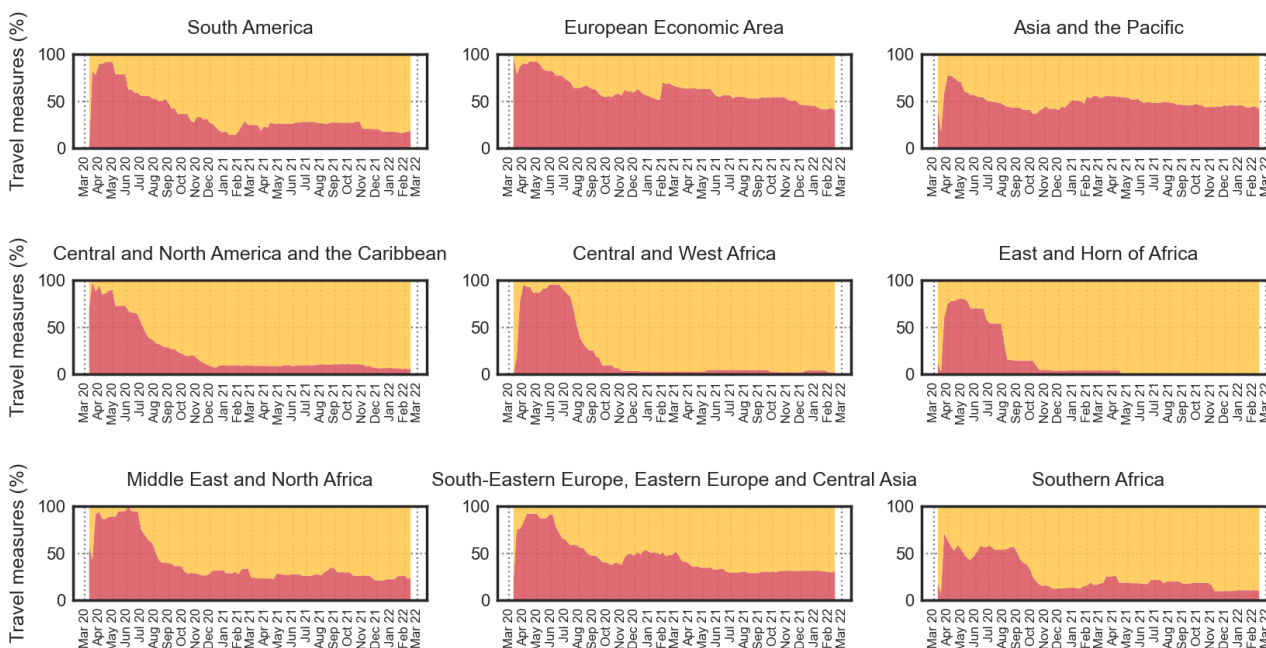
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 14 February 2022.

### 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 14 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.

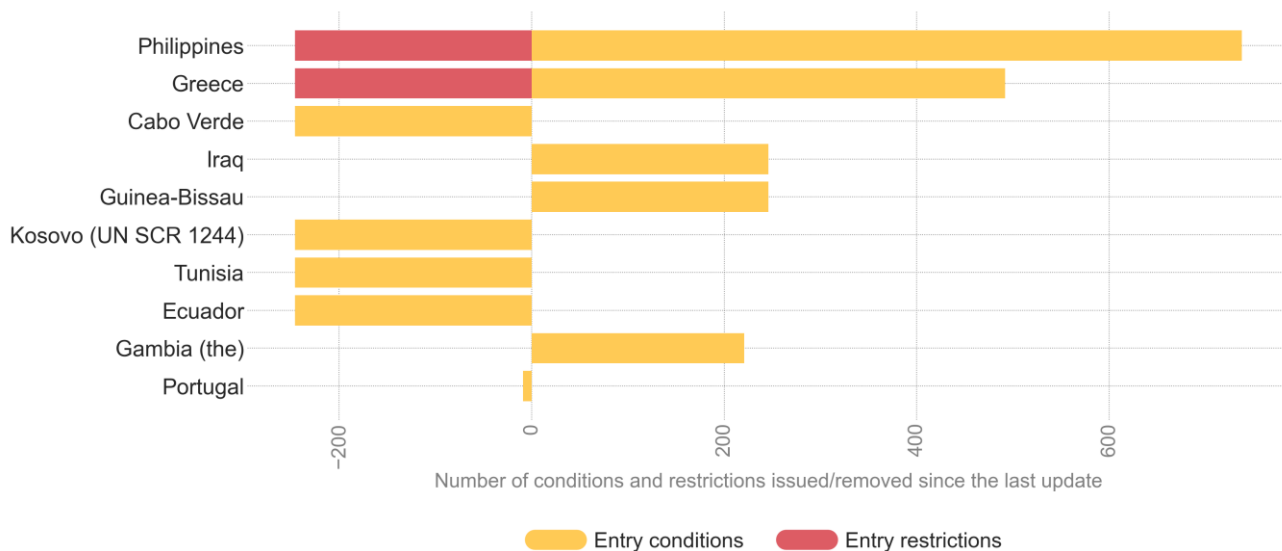
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 7 and 14 February 2022, 11 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 6 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 3 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 5 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 update<sup>2</sup>



## 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 [WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution \(TAG-VE\)](#).<sup>3</sup> In response, several countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) implemented more stringent mobility restrictions for individuals which have been gradually removed as the variant has become more common. This update provides an overview of the various mobility restrictions from information received from IOM staff and DTM networks.

As of 14 February 2022, a total of 128 C/T/As issued some form of travel restriction or measure in response to the new variant since its designation as a variant of concern. A total of one C/T/A issued additional or updated restrictions in response to the COVID-19 Omicron strain while one C/T/A eased restrictions responding to the same. As of 14 February 2022, the COVID-19 Omicron strain has been detected in 133 C/T/As considered to be 'virus variant areas'.<sup>4</sup>

### Removal/Easing of COVID-19 restrictions

- Portugal lifted the flight suspension on flights from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

### Other COVID-19 measures

- Portugal issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe are subject to quarantine for 14 days.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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)



## Key Highlights

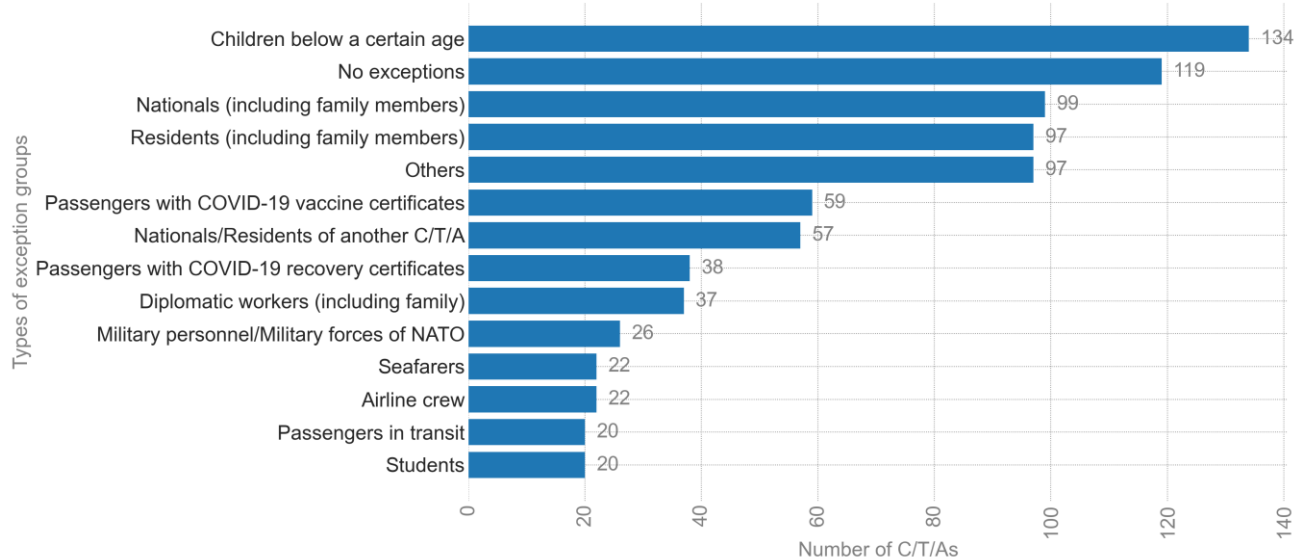
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Greece removed the blanket passenger ban and issued conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must complete a Passenger Locator Form before arrival. Passengers must also present a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. However, passengers may present an EU Digital COVID Certificate, a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a COVID-19 recovery certificate if arriving from Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay. The Philippines lifted the general passenger ban which was in effect until 9 February 2022. The following associated exemptions were also lifted: former nationals of the Philippines, their accompanying spouses and children; passengers with a diplomatic passport and passengers with a 9(E) visa; passengers with a visa issued by the Philippines (excluding 9(A) visas); passengers with a 9(A) visa with an endorsement document issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs; passengers with an Identification Certificate (IC) or a Certificate of Re-acquisition/Retention of Philippine Citizenship (CRPC) issued by the Philippines; and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated in the Philippines, at least 14 days before arrival.
- **The validity of entry permits was specified.** Residency permits issued by Panama that expired after 1 July 2021 are now accepted for entry until 30 April 2022.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Tunisia removed the mandatory COVID-19 test upon arrival. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland removed the following conditions for authorized entry. Passengers are no longer required to undergo health screening upon arrival, provide a negative COVID-19 antigen, NAAT, PCR, LAMP or LFD test taken at most two days before departure from the first embarkation point, and provide a Passenger Locator Form.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As.** Zambia updated its COVID-19 test requirement specifying that passengers arriving from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Netherlands, Peru, Spain, Tunisia or Turkey are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival at their own expense.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Passengers entering Ecuador must have either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure or a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. This does not apply to nationals of Ecuador and who are not fully vaccinated, passengers younger than three years old and passengers with a positive COVID-19 RT-PCR test issued at most six months before departure. Passengers older than 39 years old transiting to a domestic flight in Peru must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated, or a negative COVID-19 NAAT test result issued at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Sao Tome and Principe issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; and a COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure. This does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old. Tunisia added a travel restriction. All passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with: Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), Covaxin, Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinovac, Sinopharm, Sputnik V and Sputnik Light at least seven days before arrival. A combination of vaccines is accepted. New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Iraq. Passengers traveling to Baghdad (BGW), Basra (BSR) or Najaf (NJF) must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Guinea-Bissau issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers are subject to medical screening and a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** India specified that COVID-19 tests must be printed and that CRISPR and RT-LAMP tests are also accepted. The Islamic Republic of Iran specified that passengers travelling to Isfahan (IFN) must have a QR code for their negative COVID-19 PCR test results. Germany specified that passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate must show that they received the vaccine at most 270 days before departure.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** The Gambia changed its condition for authorized entry such that now all passengers that do not have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Effective 15 February 2022, Australia specified that passengers would have to complete a "Digital Passenger Declaration"

form instead of a "Travel Declaration" form. French Polynesia added that passengers who have been fully vaccinated (an entry requirement for all passengers) more than nine months ago, must have a booster dose. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia changed the COVID-19 testing requirement. Passengers and airline crew must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Previously, only PCR tests taken at most 72 hours before were accepted. Benin changed the COVID-19 testing requirements. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Previously, the test had to be taken at most 72 hours before departure. Lithuania modified the vaccination conditions for passengers and airline crew seeking to enter under an exemption to the passenger ban. Passengers must be vaccinated within 270 days before arrival or have received a booster dose.

- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** Thailand added Medigen (MVC-COV1901) and Sputnik Light vaccination to the list of accepted vaccination for all passengers traveling under the Sandbox Program scheme. Italy specified that Nuvaxovid (Novavax) vaccine is now accepted. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland started accepting COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in Cabo Verde, People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga and Turkmenistan. Lithuania will now accept the vaccines AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. In addition to the existing vaccine requirements, Mauritania specified that passengers must be fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival for AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP) and Sinovac; or vaccinated at least 28 days before arrival with Janssen, or fully vaccinated and have received a booster dose at least seven days before arrival; or can present a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days and at most six months before arrival.

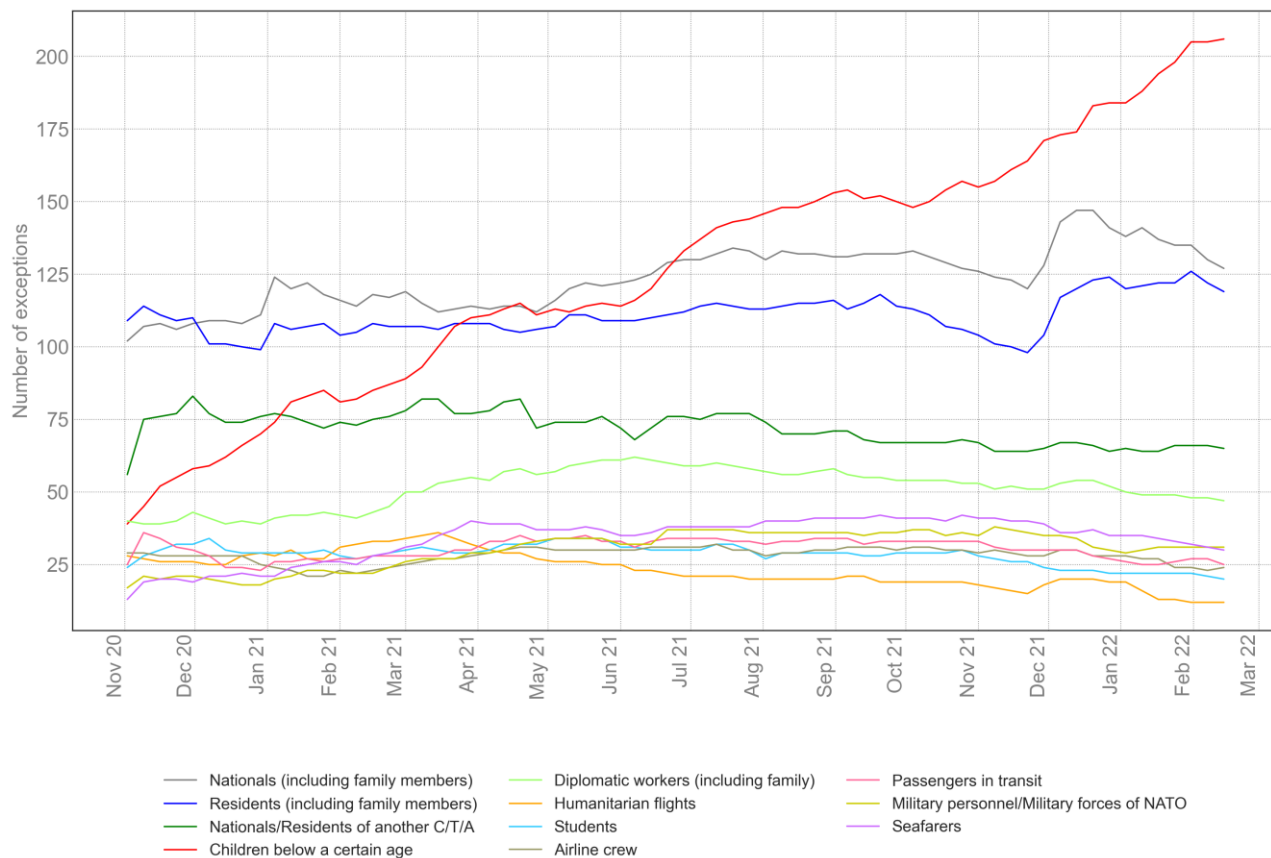
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>5</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (134). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 99 and 97 different C/T/As respectively, represent two of the other most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter<sup>6</sup>



<sup>5</sup> 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

<sup>6</sup> The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.



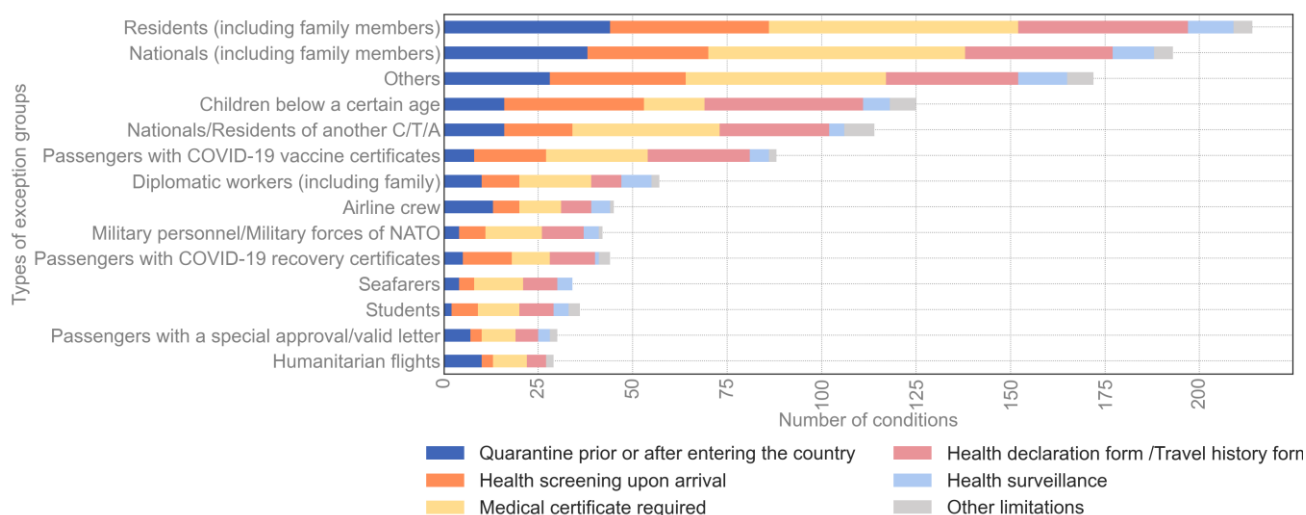
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 14 February 2022, a total of 1,018 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 209 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), Sweden (15), United States of America (14), Hungary (14), Serbia (13), France (13) and Argentina (12).
- Between 7 and 14 February 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas issued 20 new exceptions, while 8 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 209 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 160 have issued 1,575 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), Israel (28) and Indonesia (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 405 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 313 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Portugal removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina, Australia and Canada.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were specified.** Portugal specified exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 270 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax) and Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia specified vaccine-related travel exemptions for passengers exempt from the travel ban. Passengers must be fully vaccinated with Janssen at least 14 days and at most eight months before departure; or fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Covishield), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac at most eight months before departure; or AstraZeneca (Covishield), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac, or, be fully vaccinated and received a booster dose. Passengers younger than 18 years are exempt from the vaccination requirement. Germany removed a restriction for passengers entering with a positive COVID-19 test taken at least 28 days and at most 90 days before arrival. Previously, passengers falling under this exception must not have been in the People's Republic of China in the past 10 days.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Republic of Korea removed an exemption to the entry condition specifying that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 test taken at most two days before departure. Passengers traveling on official business or funeral attendance purposes with a Quarantine Exemption Certificate are no longer exempt. In addition, passengers arriving in Ukraine are no longer exempted from the entry testing requirements. Cabo Verde removed exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test prior to entry requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.
- **New exceptions were issued.** The United States of America added an exception to its pre-departure testing requirement for U.S. military personnel. Fiji issued a new exception for the mandatory negative test at most two days before departure from the first embarkation point for passengers with a positive COVID-19 test taken at most 30 days before departure. They must have a medical certificate issued by a medical practitioner showing they are fit to fly and have completed an isolation period. Guinea-Bissau issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most five days before departure from the first embarkation point. Exceptions were issued for passengers younger than 12 years old and for passengers with a recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival. Effective 15 February, Tunisia issued an exception to the COVID-19 testing requirement. Fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are exempt from showing a negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were specified.** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia specified exemptions from testing. Previously, all nationals and spouses, children, parents and accompanying domestic workers of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were exempt from COVID-19 testing. Presently, the following exemptions were specified for: nationals of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who have tested positive at least 10 days before departure; nationals of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who have tested positive at least seven days before departure with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were: fully vaccinated with Janssen at least 14 days and at most eight months before departure; or fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Covishield), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac at most eight months before departure; or fully vaccinated and received a booster dose. Sint Maarten specified its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering and transiting must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test 48 hours before departure. The specified exceptions include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 9 months before arrival. They must have a negative antigen test based on a nasopharyngeal swab, taken at most 24 hours before departure. Vaccines accepted are: AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP). The specified exceptions also include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose at least two weeks before arrival. Norway specified that passengers travelling to Svalbard with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or recovery certificate were exempt from the requirement to present a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result. Passengers with a normal, diplomatic or service passport and a residence permit issued by Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland are also exempt, as are passengers with a passport and national ID card issued by Norway.

- Visa exemptions have been reinstated for all passengers by the Philippines. Nationals of the Philippines without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated, are subject to quarantine for 14 days. However, passengers younger than 12 years accompanied by their fully vaccinated parent or guardian are exempted.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** Pakistan added an exemption for passengers with a negative COVID-19 certificate. Passengers are no longer subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Uruguay specified that passengers with a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result issued at least 10 days and at most 90 days before arrival are exempt of having a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at most nine months before departure from the first embarkation point (this only applies to passengers entering Uruguay who are exempt from the passenger ban). Passengers and airline crew with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued in Israel are exempt from the negative COVID-19 test requirement.
- **Exceptions for children below a certain age were issued and/or changed.** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia specified that passengers younger than 18 years accompanied by their fully vaccinated parents are exempt from the five-day quarantine package if arriving from Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Turkey or Viet Nam. Previously, their fully vaccinated parents had to have received their last dose at least 14 days before departure. In addition, passengers who are fully vaccinated with Janssen at least 14 days and at most 8 months before departure; fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Covishield), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac at most 8 months before departure; or fully vaccinated and received a booster dose are also exempt from the quarantine. Previously, the eight-month maximum limit and booster dose were not required to be exempt from the institutional quarantine. Israel issued a new exception to the passenger ban for passengers younger than 18 years accompanied by their parents with an A1, A2, A3, A4 or A5 visa. Sint Maarten issued an exception to the COVID-19 testing requirement for passengers below five years old. The Gambia changed the exceptions for children. Now passengers younger than 11 years old who do not require a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival. Previously, only passengers younger than two years old were exempt. Mauritania removed the COVID-19 testing exemption for nationals of Mauritania who are 11 years or older with a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival.