

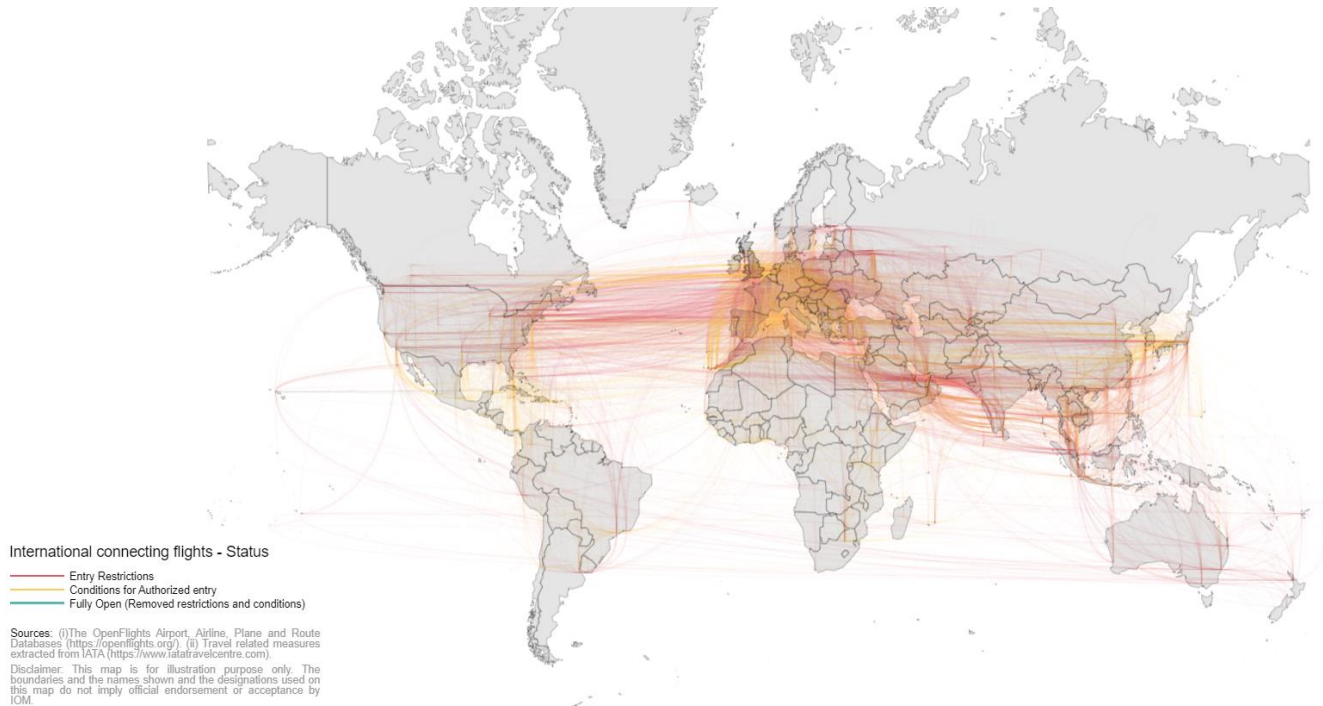
# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 15 November 2021



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](#).

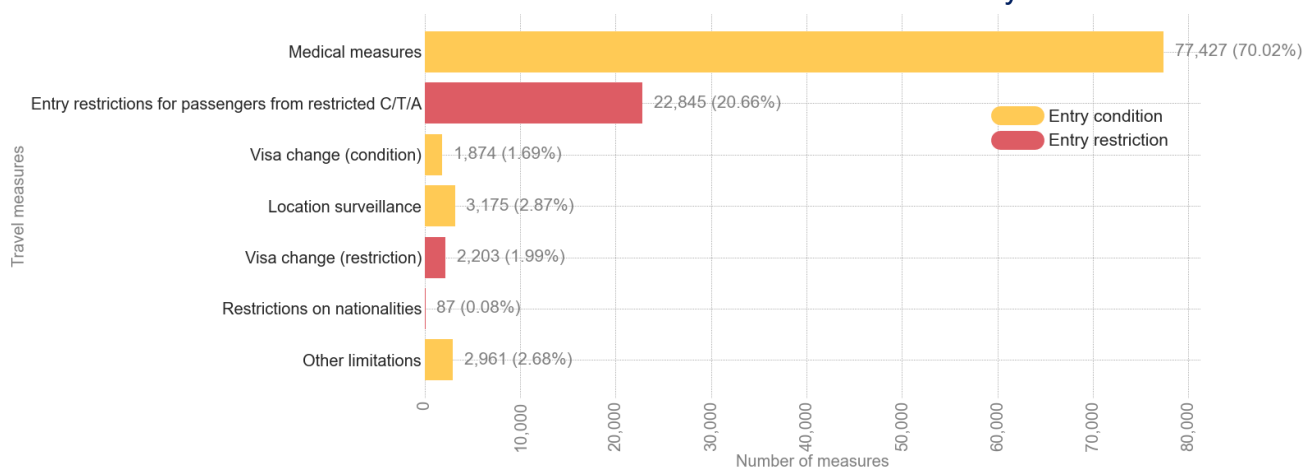
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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

Travel restrictions in response to COVID-19 continue to be issued or carefully managed as infection rates across different parts of the world vary. As of 15 November 2021, a total of 251 million cases<sup>1</sup> of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 7.1 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 11 November 2021. A total of 229 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 110,572 travel related measures as of 15 November 2021, indicating a slight decrease of almost one per cent (0.59%) from 111,456 travel related measures issued on 1 November 2021. Of these, 25,135 were reported as entry restrictions and 85,437 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was almost no change (-0.27%) in entry restrictions and a decrease of nearly one per cent (0.69%) in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 13 per cent decrease in visa suspensions and 6.5 per cent increase in other limitations such as insurance for travel. In terms of entry restrictions, there were almost no changes. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 203 countries, territories or areas have issued 909 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 1 and 15 November 2021, 5 countries, territories or areas issued 13 new exceptions whilst 6 countries, territories or areas removed 9 exceptions.

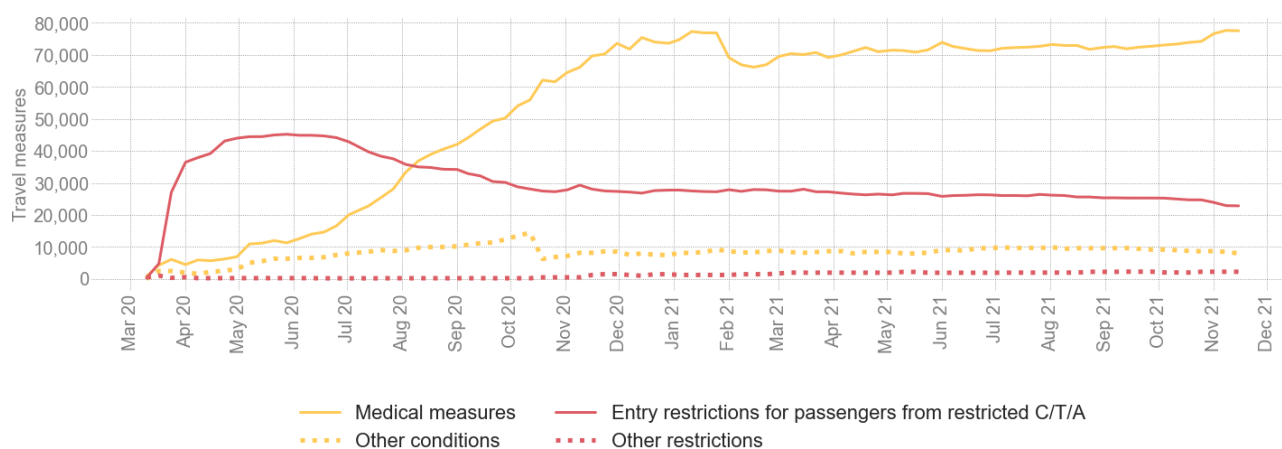
## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 15 November 2021, 229 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 21 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 70 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

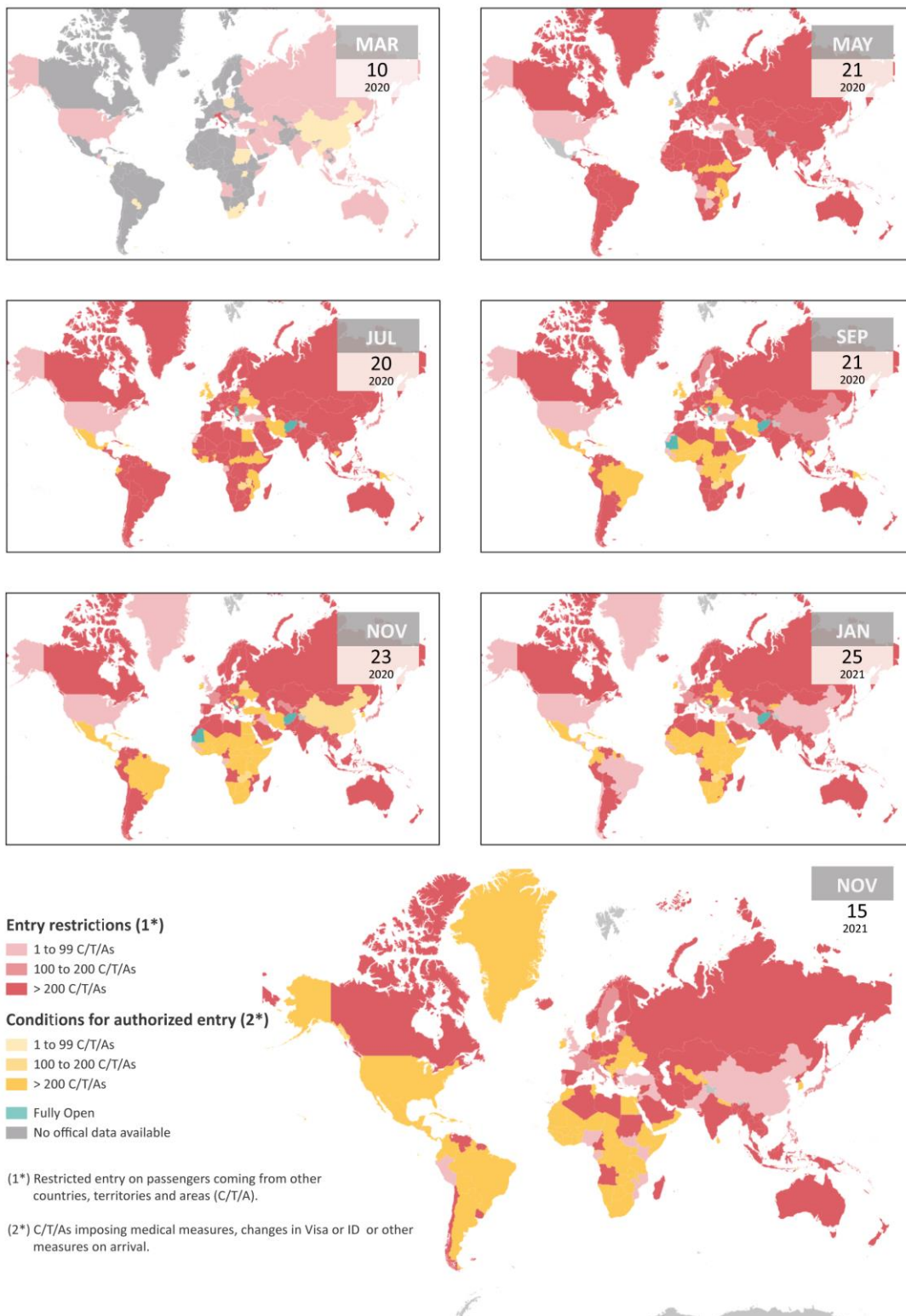
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

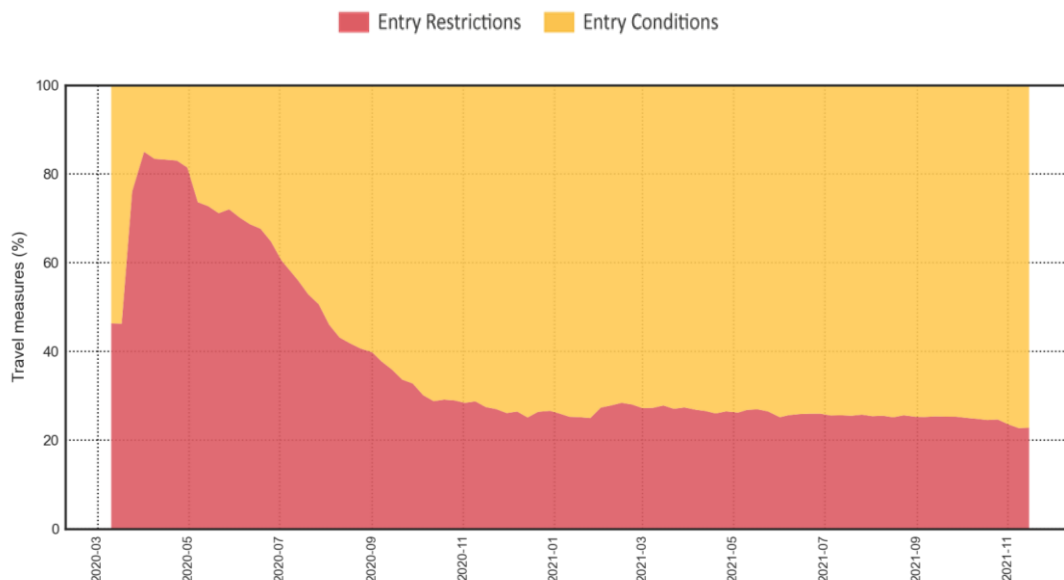
## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 15 November 2021, 229 out of 247 C/T/As (93%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



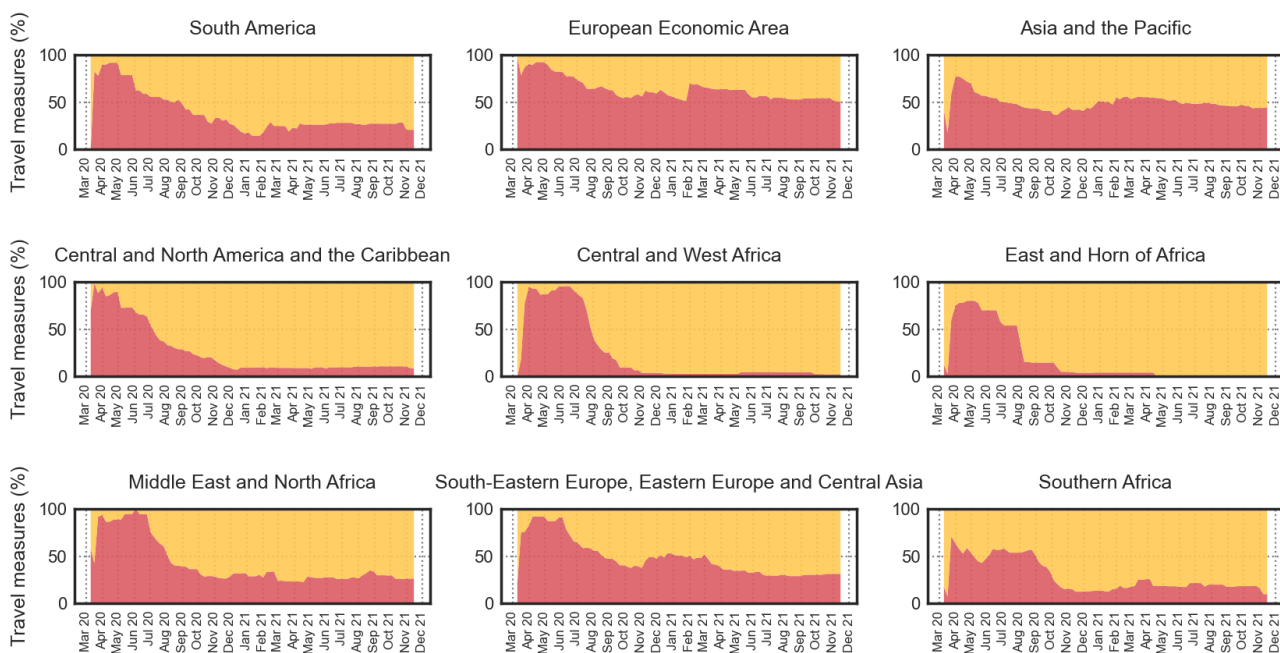
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 15 November 2021.

### 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 15 November 2021. 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.

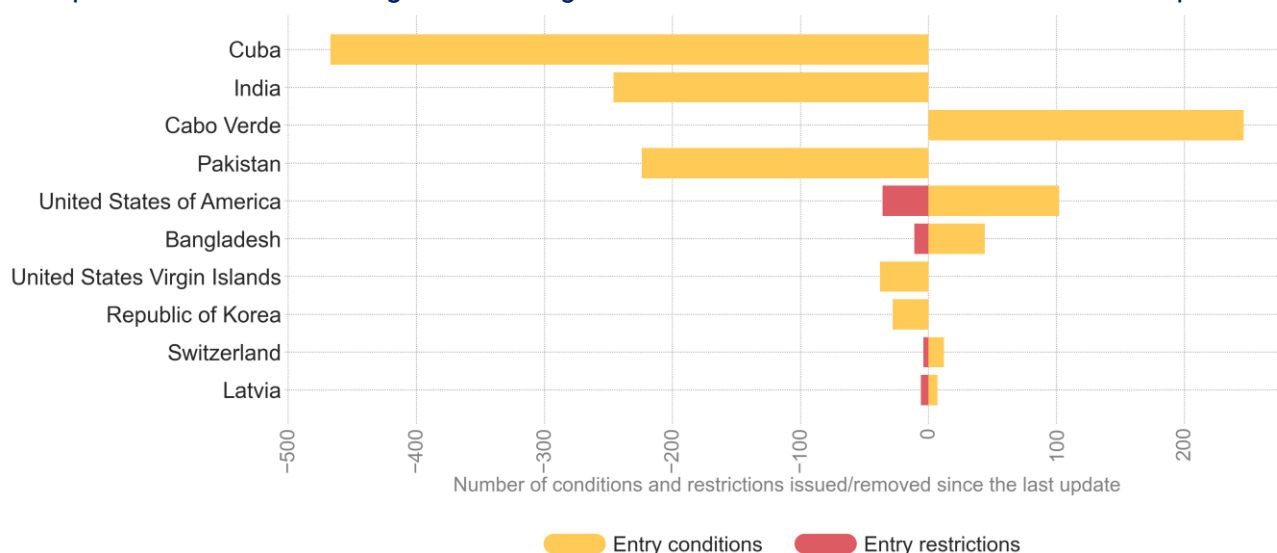
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 1 and 15 November 2021, 17 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, 9 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 9 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>



### Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 26 November 2021 and by Croatia until 30 November 2021.
- New passenger bans were issued and/or lifted. Pakistan issued a temporary passenger ban until 30 November 2021 on passengers arriving from Armenia, Ukraine and Bulgaria. Simultaneously, Pakistan lifted the passenger ban on travellers from Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iraq, South Africa, the Philippines. Bulgaria issued a passenger ban for passengers arriving from Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia and Ukraine. New Zealand issued a passenger ban on passengers arriving from Tokelau. Conversely, Bangladesh lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Argentina, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Eswatini, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, Malaysia, Mongolia, and Spain. Cuba lifted the suspension of flights from Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Republic of Korea lifted the passenger ban on nationals of Thailand. Bulgaria lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Colombia, India, Ireland, Nepal, Palestinian Territories and Peru.
- Conditions for authorized entry were removed. Cuba lifted measures requiring passengers to undergo COVID-19 testing for entry; payment of Health Tax; and quarantine upon arrival. However, passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Exemptions to this condition were issued for passengers younger than 12 years old and for passengers with a printed negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival, if arriving from a country other than the United States of America.
- Republic of Korea suspended visa exemptions for nationals of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Samoa, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, St. Lucia, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay with a normal passport. Nationals of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein,

<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.



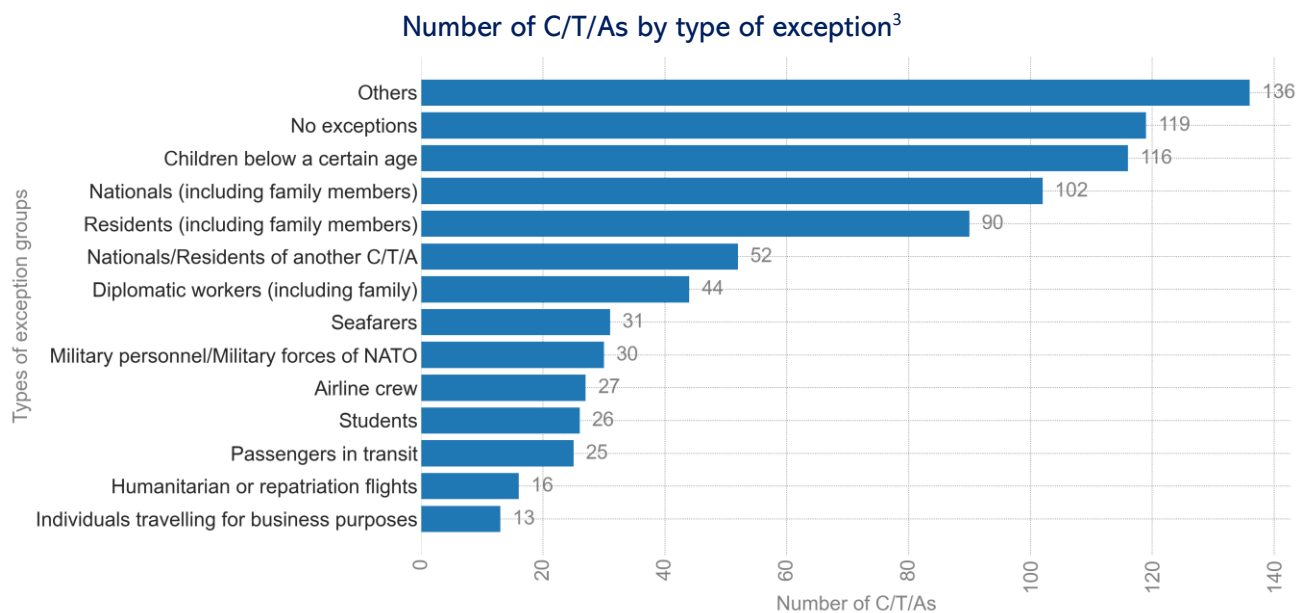
Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland have been removed from the visa exemption list.

- New conditions for authorized entry were issued. Cabo Verde issued a new condition for authorized entry such that passengers must now register online at least five days before departure. Mayotte issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers are subject to self-isolation or quarantine for up to 14 days. France issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Austria, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland and the Netherlands. Passengers from the aforementioned countries must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Costa Rica issued a travel insurance requirement for passengers transiting through Costa Rica. Passengers transiting through Costa Rica must have travel insurance for a minimum of 5 days to cover COVID-19 expenses and accommodation costs. Exemptions to this requirement were issued for: nationals and residents of Costa Rica; passengers younger than 18 years; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, in English or Spanish, showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covaxin, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. Fiji issued new conditions for authorized entry. Nationals of Fiji must now have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from select C/T/As. Passengers arriving to Pakistan from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago or Ukraine are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than six years old. Cyprus issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Italy, Jordan, New Zealand, and Holy See; they must have a negative COVID-19 PCR taken at most 72 hours before departure. However, passengers arriving from Bahrain are exempt. Belgium reinstated medical requirements for authorized entry for passengers arriving from San Marino, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Jordan.
- India issued two new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers arriving to India from People's Republic of China, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore or South Africa are subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense. However, this does not apply to passenger younger than five years old. Passengers arriving to India from Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay or Zimbabwe are subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense and home quarantine for seven days. This does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before arrival and for passenger younger than five years old.
- The United States of America issued a new condition for authorized entry such that passengers entering the country must be fully vaccinated against COVID-19. Accepted vaccines include AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac, as well as combinations of these vaccines and certain vaccine trials conducted in the United States of America. Those exempt from this requirement include nationals and residents, passengers under 18 years old, passengers with diplomatic or NATO visas, passengers with a letter of invitation from the United States government or the United Nations, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their spouses and children and merchant seamen with C-1 and D visas. Additionally, nationals of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Kiribati, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia, with a visa issued by the United States of America, excluding B -1 and B -2 visas, are exempt from the vaccination requirement. Those seeking to enter the United States of America who are not fully vaccinated must take a COVID-19 test one day before departure, with an exception for passengers younger than two years old.
- Conditions for authorized entry were specified. Nationals of Cuba residing in Cuba are no longer allowed to enter with an expired passport that was issued after 1 January 2014. Normal passports issued after 1 January 2014 to nationals of

Cuba residing in Cuba that have not been revalidated with a "Prorroga" sticker are no longer accepted for entry. Passengers traveling to Cayo Coco (CCC) or Varadero (VRA) no longer need a reservation for a tourist arrangement. Nationals of Cuba traveling to Cayo Coco (CCC) or Varadero (VRA) no longer need a reservation for a tourist arrangement that includes a period of self-isolation for 14 nights.

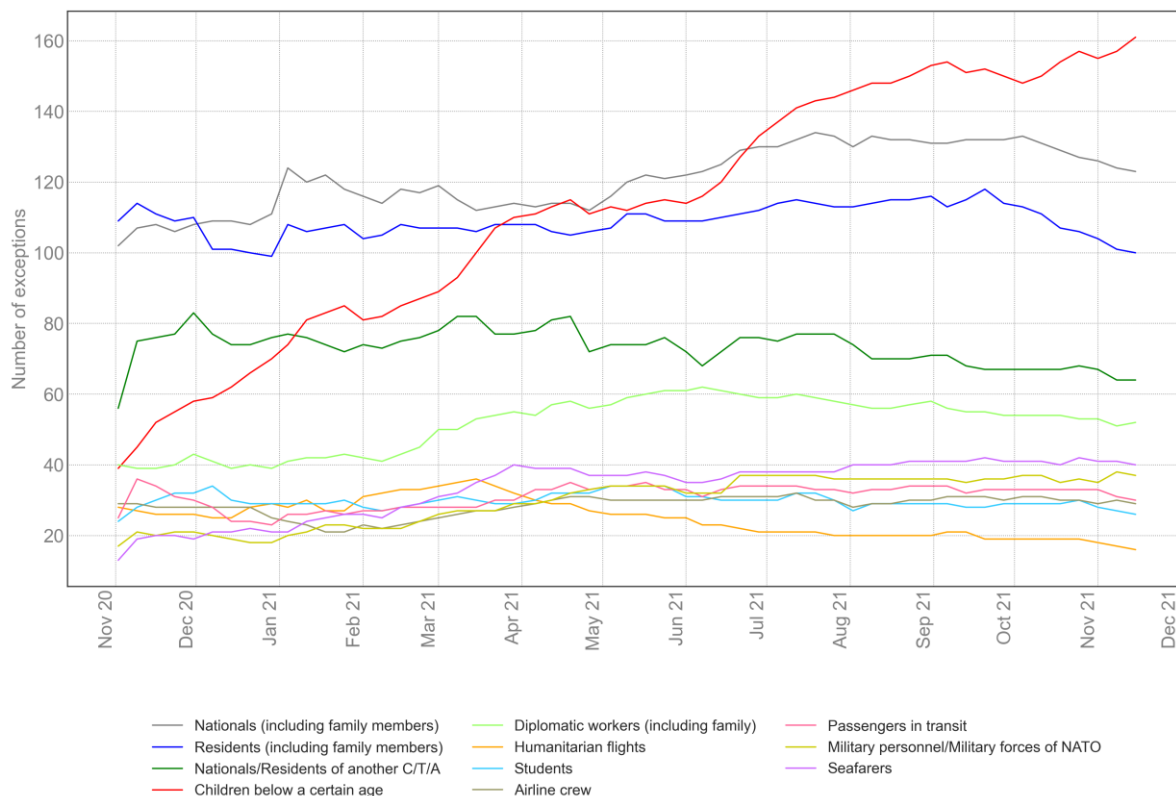
- Accepted vaccines were clarified. Switzerland added Covaxin to its list of acceptable vaccines. Malta expanded the list of accepted vaccines to include Covaxin, Covishield, Sinopharm and Sinovac as accepted vaccines in the case when combined with booster doses of AstraZeneca (Vaxzeria), Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech. Norway added Covishield and Sinovac. Finland removed Covaxin from its list of acceptable vaccines.
- Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made. Cabo Verde adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Passengers and airline crew must now either have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours, down from 72 hours, before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. The certificate must show that they received: the first vaccine dose of Janssen at least 28 days before arrival; or the second dose of AstraZeneca, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 14 days and at most 90 days before arrival. Eritrea changed the timeframe under which passengers must have a COVID-19 test result from 48 hours to 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Belgium also adjusted conditions for authorized entry. Passengers now need a COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 36 hours before departure from the first embarkation point instead of a COVID-19 PCR test taken 72 hours before departure. Vanuatu amended the timeline within which passengers must complete their online travel health registration form from 24 to 72 hours before departure. French Guiana amended testing requirements. Passengers arriving from Argentina, Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Paraguay, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay, and Zambia must now have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure at first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from first embarkation point. Passengers arriving from Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Turkey must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure at first embarkation point. For both groups, children under 12 are exempt. Costa Rica amended the travel insurance requirement from requiring travel insurance for a minimum of five days to 'for the length of stay'.
- Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified. Vanuatu issued specifications that 14-day quarantine is at traveller's own expense. Fiji issued a new quarantine requirement. Passengers transiting through Fiji for 10 hours or longer are subject to quarantine until their connection flight at a designated hotel.
- COVID-19 vaccination requirements were modified. Vanuatu modified its vaccination requirements. Passengers must possess a certificate indicating that they were vaccinated at least 28 days before arrival for Janssen and 14 days before arrival for all other vaccinations.

## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (116). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 102 and 90 different C/T/As respectively, represent two of the other most common groups receiving exceptions.

### Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter<sup>4</sup>



<sup>3</sup> 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

<sup>4</sup> The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.



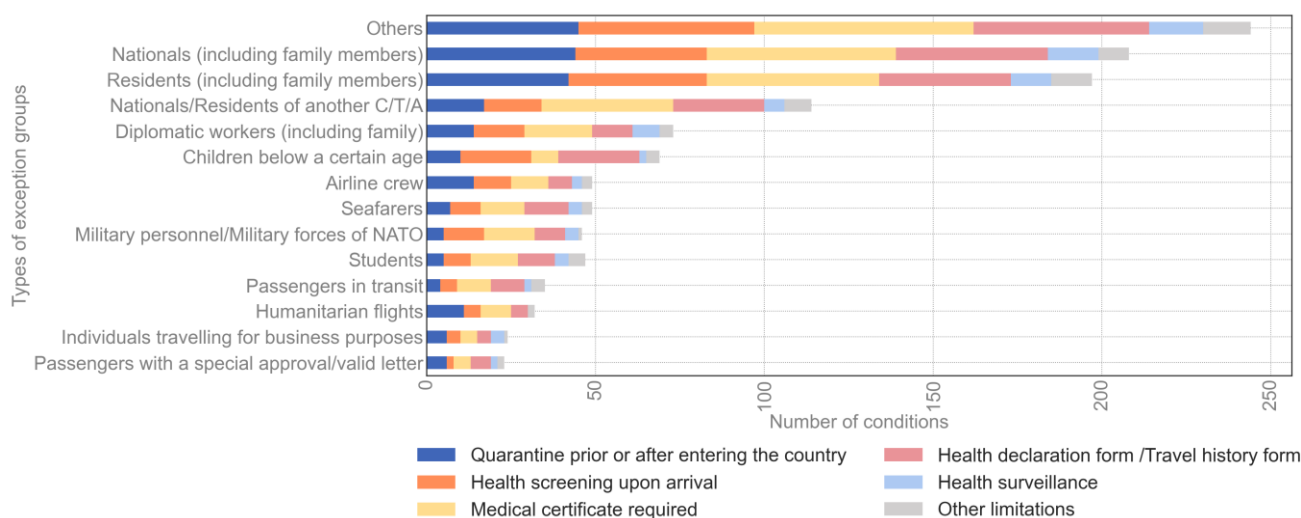
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 15 November 2021, a total of 909 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 203 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (23), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Belgium (18), Sweden (14), United States of America (14), Ukraine (14), Norway (13), France (12), Finland and (12), Switzerland (11).
- Between 1 and 15 November 2021, 5 countries, territories or areas issued 13 new exceptions, while 6 countries, territories or areas removed 9 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 203 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 149 have issued 1,411 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 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (40), Norway (39), the Netherlands (35), Spain (30), Singapore (30), Indonesia (28), Andorra (28), Philippines (26), India (26) and Thailand (25).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 325 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 273 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued and/or changed for residents and nationals. Croatia issued exceptions for residents of Argentina, Colombia, Namibia and Peru whereas residents of Singapore and Ukraine have been removed from the passenger ban exception. Norway issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Argentina, Colombia, Namibia, and Peru. Conversely, nationals and residents of Chile and Uruguay, and passengers with a COVID-19 certificate issued in Andorra and Monaco are no longer exempt. Jordan issued exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Colombia, Libya, Niger, Pakistan and the Philippines travelling as part of an organized tourist group of five or more people as well as for nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic travelling as part of an organized tourist group of five or more people. The travel agency must have applied to the Ministry of Interior of Jordan. Iceland made changes to its list of exceptions to the passenger ban. Residents of Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Israel, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, United States of America or Kosovo<sup>5</sup> arriving from their country of residence are exempt. Meanwhile, residents of Albania, Japan, Serbia and Thailand are no longer exempt. Czechia issued exceptions to its passenger ban for nationals of Argentina, Colombia, Namibia and Peru. Finland issued an exception to its passenger ban for residents of Argentina, Colombia, Namibia and Peru arriving on a direct flight from those countries. Additionally, an exception was added for nationals and residents of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival.
- Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued. Switzerland issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina, Colombia, Namibia and Peru. Portugal issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Colombia. Portugal also removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova. Latvia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Argentina, Bahrain, Colombia, Namibia, Peru and the United Arab Emirates. Estonia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Argentina, Bahrain, Colombia, Namibia, Peru and the United Arab Emirates arriving from those C/T/As. Czechia issued an exception to its passenger ban for passengers who, in the last 14 days, have only been in Argentina, Colombia, Namibia, Peru and the Balearic Islands in Spain. Singapore issued new exceptions to the passenger ban. Passengers are exempt if in the past 14 days they have only been in or transited through the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Singapore or a VTL country/region.
- Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were removed. France issued a passenger ban on passengers arriving from the Ukraine, removing them from the exemption list. Czechia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who, in the last 14 days, were only in Italy or Madeira in Portugal.
- Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued. Spain issued exceptions for passengers arriving from Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malta, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay. These passengers are exempt from having a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Serum Institute of India, Sinopharm or Sinovac at least 14 days before arrival; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days after the positive COVID-19 NAAT test result. The sample for the certificate must have been taken at most 180 days before arrival. Denmark issued an exception to COVID-19 test-upon-arrival requirement for residents of Argentina, Namibia, and Peru. New Zealand issued an exception to the condition that passengers must have a voucher confirming their allocation to a place in managed isolation for passengers arriving from Samoa, Tonga or Vanuatu who have only been in New Zealand or the aforementioned CTAs in the last 14 days. Czechia issued exceptions to its pre-departure COVID-19 test for passengers arriving from Argentina, Colombia, Namibia and Peru, while passengers arriving from Cyprus, San Marino, Sweden and Switzerland must now take such a test to enter Czechia. As an exception to this testing requirement, Czechia will now accept digital vaccine and recovery certificates issued in Armenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland and vaccine certificates

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

issued in the Islamic Republic of Iran or the United States of America. Norway issued an exception to the registration requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate with a QR code issued in Israel, North Macedonia, San Marino, Turkey, Ukraine or Holy See. French Guiana issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with the first vaccine dose of Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech at least seven days before arrival and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Sinopharm or Sinovac. Costa Rica issued exemption to the travel insurance requirement for passengers who are fully vaccinated (14 days before arrival) with Covaxin, Sinopharm and Sinovac. Kuwait issued an exception for United States of America military personnel for the conditions for authorised entry requiring that passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued outside of Kuwait must have a QR code on the certificate or upload the certificate online. Passengers older than 70 years entering Argentina are exempt from having a Health Declaration Form/Travel History Form before arrival, although they must complete it upon arrival.

- Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed. Norway lifted the exception to the registration requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate issued in Andorra.
- Exceptions were specified. Islamic Republic of Iran specified that all COVID-19 vaccination certificates must be in English. However, nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran are exempt from this requirement.
- Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued. Sweden issued a new exception to its passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate that was issued in Armenia at least 14 days prior to arrival (with AstraZeneca SK bioscience/ Vaxzveria, Covishield Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinopharm and Sinovac). Fiji issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and their accompanying minors younger than 18 years old.
- Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and arriving from specific C/T/As were issued. Fiji issued exceptions to its COVID-19 testing requirements. Children under six and children under 12 if arriving from Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, France, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Qatar, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Switzerland, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Vanuatu are exempt from medical testing requirements. Similarly, passengers with a positive COVID RT-PCR test taken at most 90 days before departure are also exempt. They must have a medical certificate issued by a medical practitioner showing they are fit to fly and have completed an isolation period.
- Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate from specific C/T/As were issued. Denmark issued exceptions to the COVID-19 test-upon-arrival requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Faroe Islands. Czechia will now accept digital vaccine certificates issued in Armenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and vaccine certificates issued in the Islamic Republic of Iran as part of exceptions to its passenger ban. Kazakhstan issued a new condition for authorized entry. COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Maldives, the Philippines and San Marino are now accepted in place of a negative COVID-19 PCR test result.
- Exceptions for children were issued or changed. The United States of America issued an exception to the attestation form requirement for passengers younger than two years old. North Macedonia issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, recovery certificate, COVID-19 RT-PCR or antigen test are subject to quarantine for seven days at their own expense. Exceptions to this condition were issued for passengers younger than 18 years old. Armenia issued exceptions for passengers younger than seven years old. These passengers are exempt from COVID-19 PCR testing and self-isolation for 14 days upon arrival. Previously, this exception had been for passengers who were less than one year old.