Global Mobility Restriction Overview
Weekly Update • 23rd August 2021

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

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

COVID-19 related air travel restrictions continue to determine global mobility and migration. As of 20th August 2021, more than 209 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.4 million deaths. Simultaneously, the World Health Organization reports more than 4.5 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 20th August 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,165 travel related measures as of 23rd August 2021, indicating a decrease of almost one per cent from 110,381 travel related measures issued on 16th August 2021. Of these, 27,876 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,289 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an increase of almost one per cent in entry restrictions and a decrease of 1.5 per cent in in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 2 per cent decrease in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In terms of entry restrictions there was an increase of 13 per cent in visa suspensions and invalidations. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 200 countries, territories or areas have issued exceptions enabling mobility. Between 16th and 23rd August 2021, 8 countries, territories or areas issued 21 new exceptions whilst 3 countries, territories or areas removed 5 exceptions.
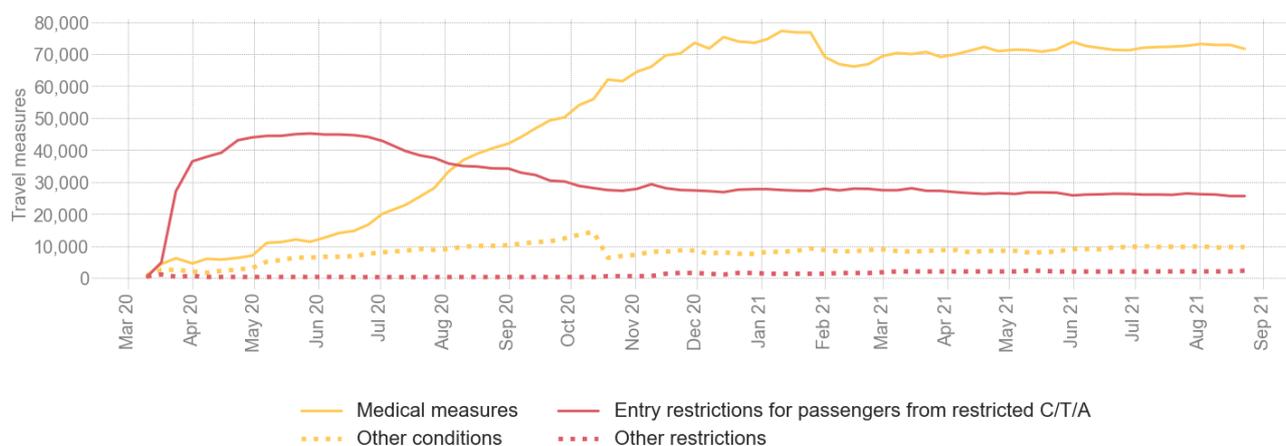
■ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

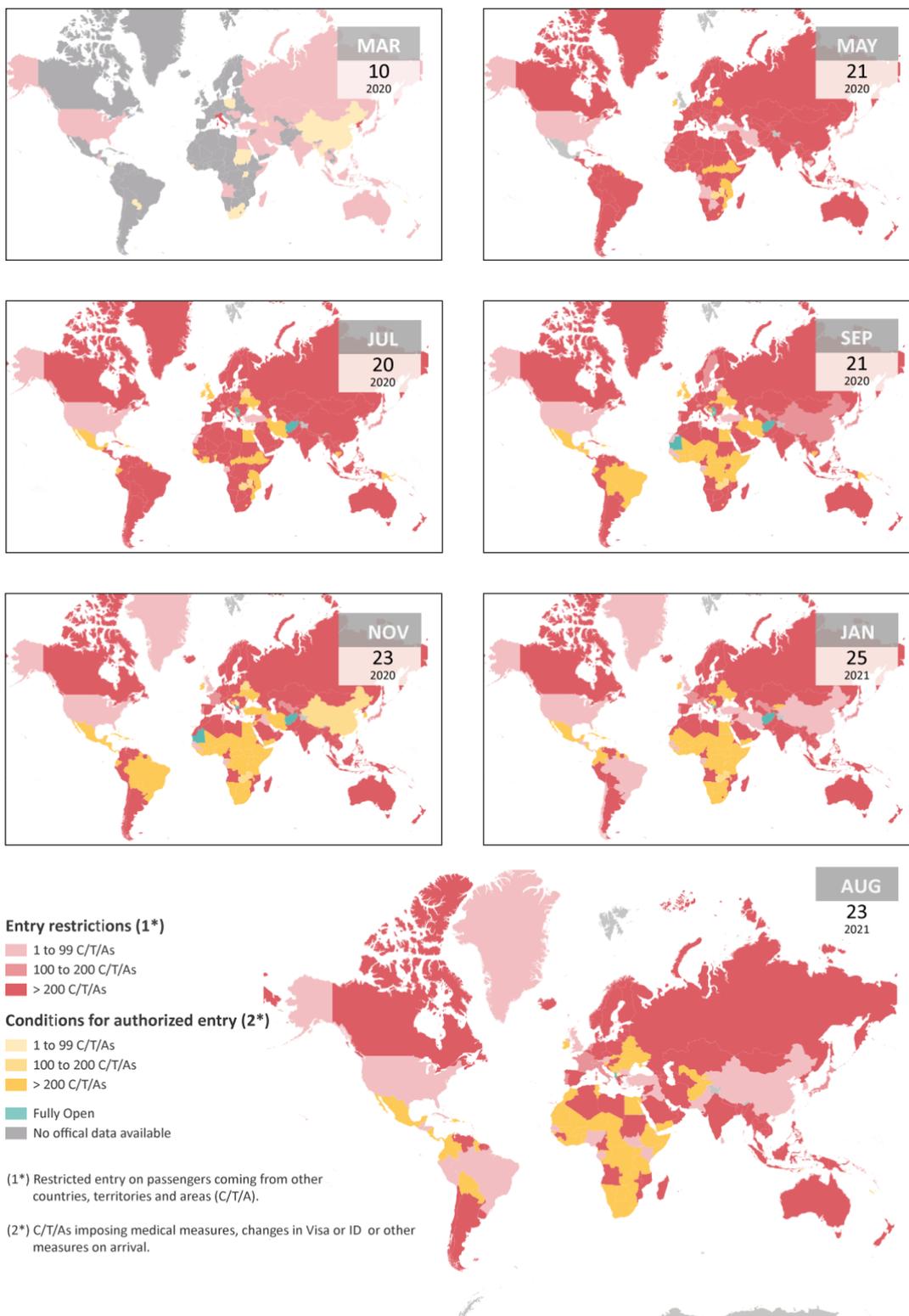### Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry
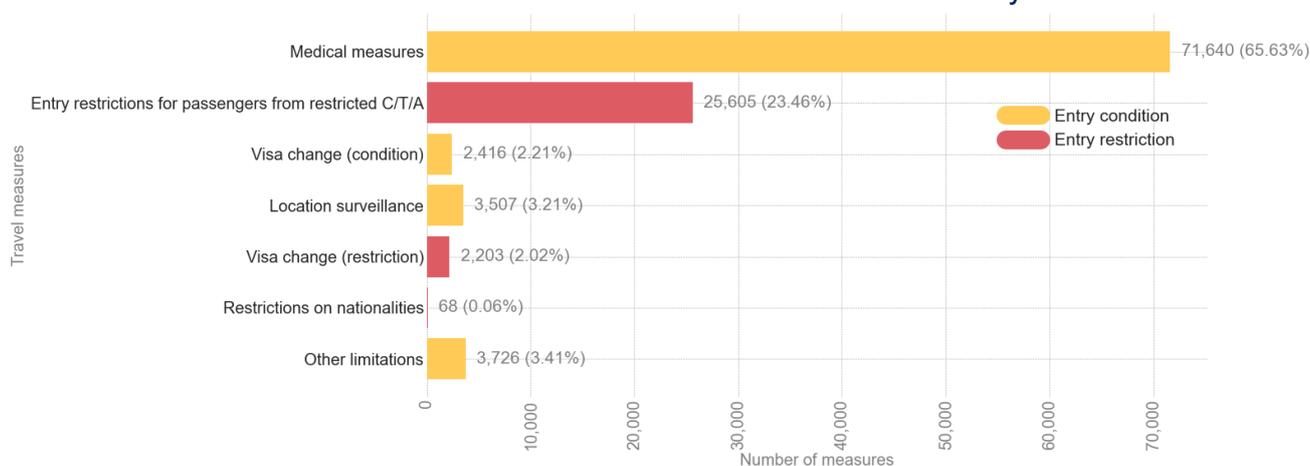
As of 23rd August 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 23 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition 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

■ 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 23rd August 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 23rd August 2021.

Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Global overview
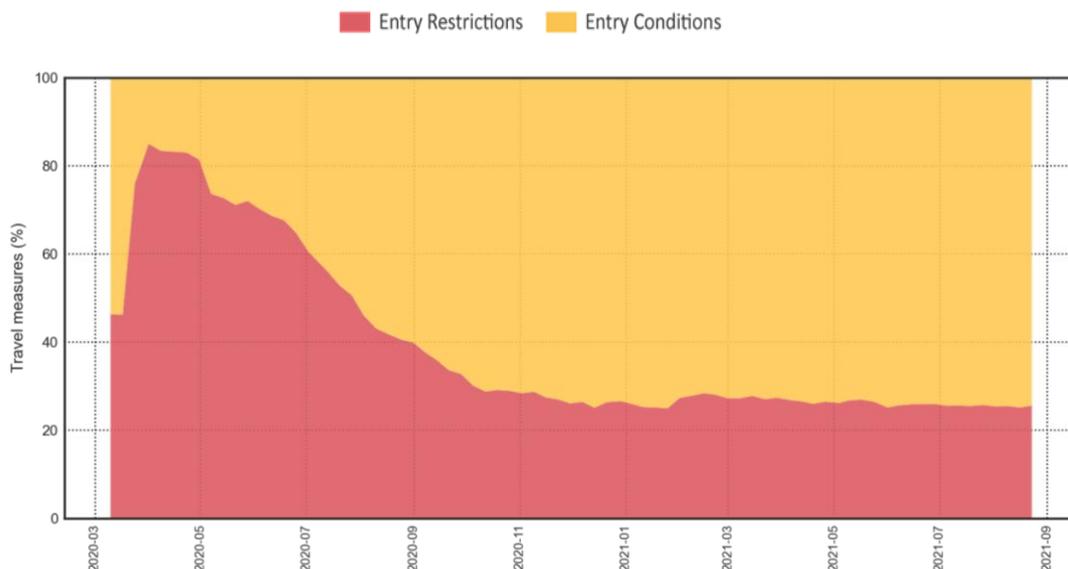
Although most of the IOM regions have gradually shifted from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' there are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, the IOM regions of *Central and West Africa* and *East and Horn of Africa* have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions to conditions, with strict entry restrictions representing less than 5 per cent of the total travel related measures as of 23rd August 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
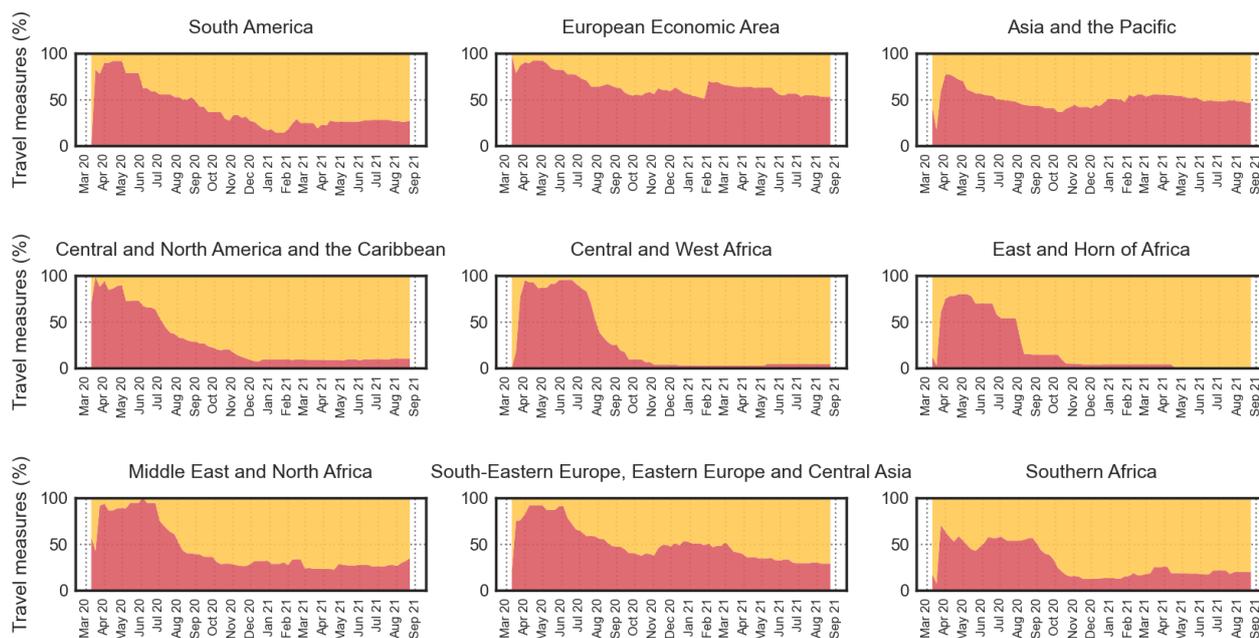
■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 16th August and 23rd August 2021, 16 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 7 of them made minor changes. While 10 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 5 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 5 and/or 6 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[1]

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

■ Entry conditions   ■ Entry restrictions
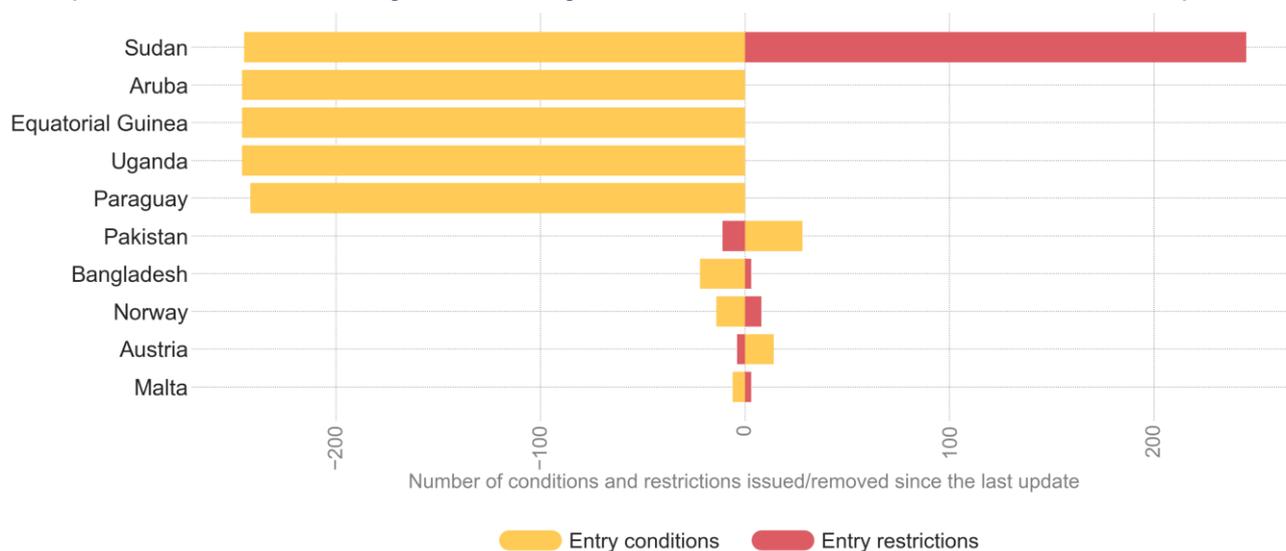
Key Highlights

- France added Algeria and Morocco to the list of countries from which passenger exemptions do not apply and to the "red list".

- Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Eswatini, Islamic Republic of Iran and Israel.

- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China issued a ban on travellers who have been in or transited through Bangladesh, Cambodia, France, Greece, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United States of America in the last 14 days.

- Peru extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil, India and South Africa until 31st August 2021.

- **Restrictions such as passenger bans have been lifted.** Bangladesh lifted the passenger ban on India, Nepal, Panama, South Africa, Tunisia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Maldives, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. Djibouti lifted the passenger ban on travellers who had been in India in the last 21 days. Austria lifted the passenger ban on travellers who in the past 10 days have been in Botswana, India, Nepal, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia. Uganda lifted the ban on passengers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days. Paraguay lifted the ban on passengers who in the past 14 days have been in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 27th August 2021 and by Finland until 19th September 2021.

- Suriname suspended flights from Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

- Sudan issued a suspension of visa on arrival facilities for passengers with an ordinary passport.

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

- **Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued.** Pakistan added a passenger ban on passengers arriving from or who in the past 10 days have been in Guatemala, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar and Thailand, and also lifted the ban on passengers arriving from Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, India, Maldives, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. Grenada lifted the passenger ban on passengers if in the past 14 days they have been in Brazil or India. However, the general entry ban for all countries remains in place.

- **Accepted vaccines were specified.** Saint Lucia listed the accepted vaccines as AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AZD1222 (SK Bioscience Co Ltd.), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. A combination of vaccines is also accepted. Previously, the entry condition only stated "passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival" without further details as to what vaccines were accepted. Switzerland added Covishield to its list of vaccines that are accepted. The Bahamas indicated that a combination of COVID-19 vaccines would be accepted for those seeking to demonstrate proof of vaccination.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Palau issued a new condition for authorized entry. All passengers arriving from countries other than Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China now must either have a negative COVID-19 test at most 72 hours before departure or a COVID-19 recovery certificate.

- **Conditions for authorized entry were lifted.** As of 20th August 2021, passengers entering Paraguay no longer need medical insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses. Passengers entering Aruba are no longer subject to medical screening upon arrival. Conditions for authorized entry were lifted by Bangladesh. Passengers arriving from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Georgia, Greece, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay no longer need to have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for 14 days. Additionally, passengers arriving to Bangladesh from Kuwait or Oman no longer need to stay at a government quarantine designated facility for three days or have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for three days. Austria lifted conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from the Netherlands. Such passengers are no longer required to have a negative COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival; or take a COVID-19 LAMP, PCR or TMA test upon arrival; or have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. They can now have a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 24 hours before arrival which is recorded in an official data processing system; or have a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or take a test within 24 hours after arrival; or have a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival; or have proof of neutralizing COVID-19 antibodies issued at most 90 days before arrival.

- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Passengers arriving to Uganda from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 96 hours before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 8 years old. Belgium issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers arriving from Israel, Montenegro or the United States of America must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in Dutch, English, French or German. This condition does not apply to passengers residing in Belgium; passengers younger than 12 years; passengers with a vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival; and passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test issued at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate.

- Conditions for authorized entry were clarified by Suriname. Passengers are only exempt from the 7-day quarantine requirement if they are older than 17 years old and have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. Previously, passengers with a positive COVID-19 test and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least four weeks and at most six months after the positive test and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were exempt from quarantine.

- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Passengers arriving to Lebanon must now have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 96 hours before arrival. In addition, Lebanon added the specification of a QR code with the test. The test result must have a QR code if issued in a country other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or the United States of America. Guinea-Bissau adjusted its condition for authorized entry; passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most five days before departure. Slovakia changed its conditions for authorized entry such that passengers must complete a Public Health Passenger form and register online

prior to arrival, rather than prior to departure. Furthermore, passengers no longer need to provide a vaccination certificate to be exempt from testing requirements if arriving from the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kosovo[2], Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Turkey or the United States of America. Passengers arriving from Ukraine were also added to this list.
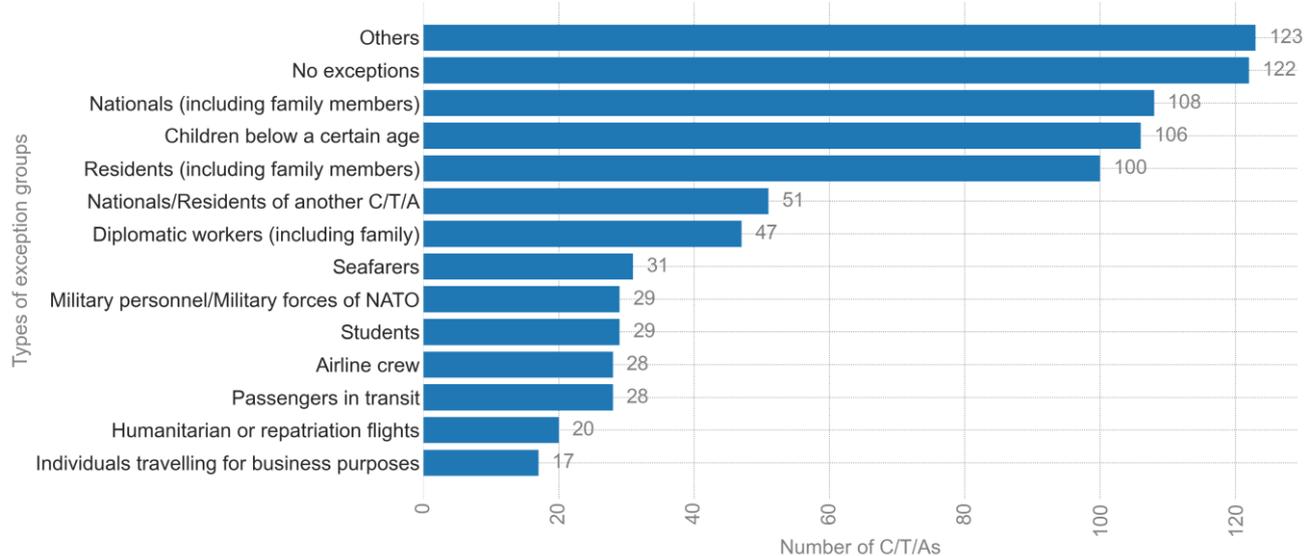
- **Quarantine measures were modified.** Tunisia increased its period of required self-isolation, for passengers who are not fully vaccinated, from seven to 10 days.

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[2] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
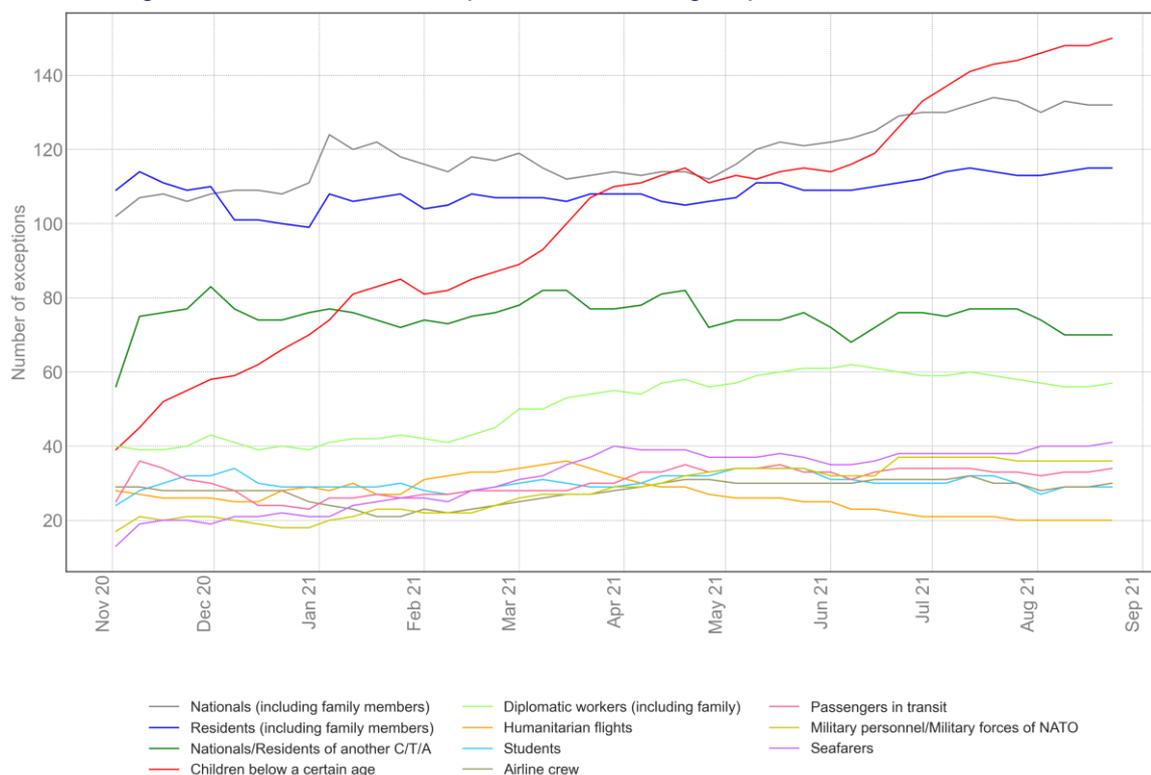
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception[3]

C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (108) and for Residents (100) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 106 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions.

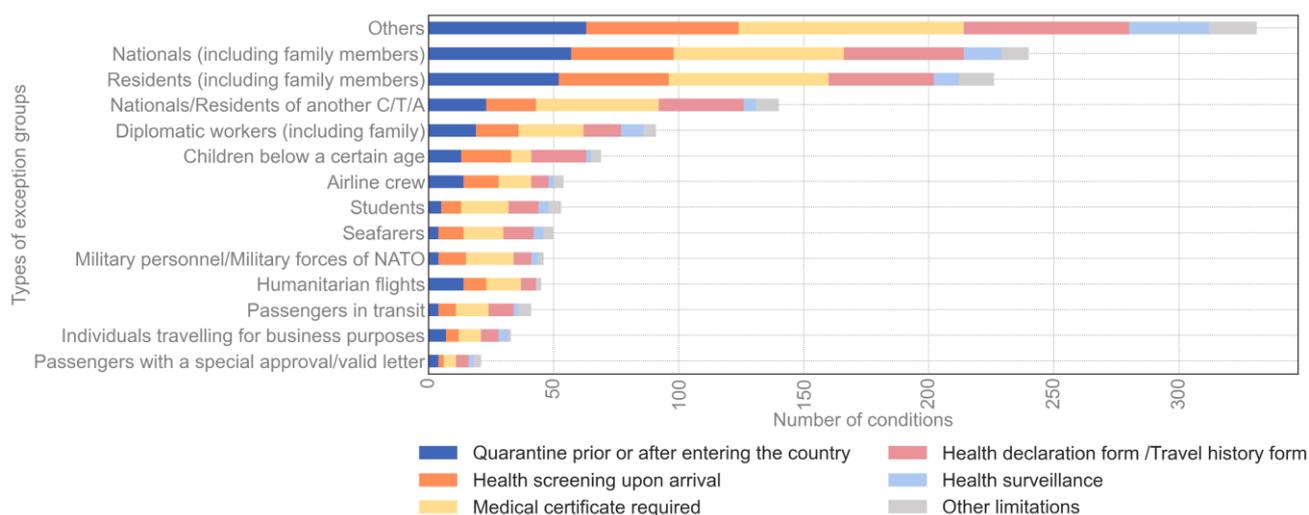### Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter[4]

Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 23rd August, a total of 1,002 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 200 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Norway (21), Republic of Moldova (20), Ukraine (19), Belgium (17), Sweden (15), Montenegro (14), Austria (14) and France (13).
- Between 16th August and 23rd August 2021, 8 countries, territories or areas issued 21 new exceptions, while 3 countries, territories or areas removed 5 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

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 150 have issued 1,610 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 Philippines (50), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (40), Singapore (37), Finland (36), the Netherlands (35), India (32), Thailand (31), Norway (31), Indonesia (28) and Andorra (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 425 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 302 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Finland removed the exception to the passenger ban for residents of Albania or Bosnia and Herzegovina arriving on a direct flight from those countries. Malta removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from American Samoa, Micronesia, North Macedonia, Northern Marina Islands and Palau. Norway removed exceptions to the passenger ban for sons and daughters, parents or stepparents, grandchildren or step-grandchildren, grandparents or step-grandparents as well as boyfriends and girlfriends of residents of Norway, if residing in Kosovo[5], North Macedonia or Ukraine. In addition, passengers who are residing in and in the past 10 days have been in Austria, Bulgaria or Slovenia are no longer exempt from the passenger ban.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Belarus, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China or Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China. Such passengers must have been in these countries at least 14 days before arrival and have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Iraq issued exceptions for nationals of Iraq; passengers with a diplomatic passport and an approval letter issued by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) before arrival; and passengers with a Laissez-Passer issued by the United Nations traveling on duty and an approval letter issued by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Such passengers are exempt from the ban that restricts passengers who are arriving from or who have transited through India from entering Iraq via Erbil (EBL) or Sulaymaniyah (ISU). Azerbaijan issued a new exception to the passenger ban for spouses, children, parents, grandparents and grandchildren of nationals of Azerbaijan. They must present proof confirming the relationship. United Arab Emirates issued an exception for passengers traveling to Abu Dhabi with a pre-arranged visa and if they are arriving from Ireland, Kuwait, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden; these passengers are now allowed to enter.

- Germany issued exceptions to its passenger ban on Brazil and Uruguay that previously only exempted nationals and residents of Germany. Now the exception includes nationals and residence permit holders of Andorra, Holy See, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland and EEA Member States; immediate family members of nationals of EEA Member States and Switzerland (they must present proof of their family relationship); British nationals with a residence permit issued by Germany before 31 December 2020; passengers with a long term "D" visa issued by an EEA Member State or Switzerland; residents of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kosovo[6], Lebanon, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Ukraine and United States of America (they must have been living in the residence country in the past six months); students; military personnel; merchant seamen; unmarried partners of residents of Germany with a written invitation and a copy of the identity document of the resident in Germany as well as a declaration form and be able to present proof of their relationship; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate (they must not arrive from the People's Republic of China) and accompanying children under 12 years old; and passenger with a first-dose COVID-19 vaccination certificate and a COVID-19 recovery certificate (the must not arrive from the People's Republic of China) and accompanying children under 12 years old.

- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate were issued**. Bangladesh issued an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure. Such passengers are exempt from the passenger ban on travellers arriving from specific C/T/As. Denmark issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with an EU Digital COVID Certificate showing they have been vaccinated between two weeks and 12 months before arrival.

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Norway modified exceptions to the passenger ban. Boyfriends and girlfriends of residents of Norway, if residing in Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are now required to have a consent application issued by the Norway Directorate of Immigration (UDI) to be exempt from the passenger ban.

- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Norway issued exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point requirement for passengers arriving from Faroe

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[5] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
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Islands. The Netherlands issued exceptions to conditions for authorized entry; passengers from Lithuania are exempt from having a COVID-19 test taken at most 48 hours before departure or from having a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before boarding the flight of the first embarkation point.

- **Exceptions were removed.** Indonesia removed exceptions; passengers with a diplomatic or service stay permit are no longer exempt from the COVID-19 vaccination certificate requirement. Cyprus removed exceptions for passengers arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Latvia, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway and Slovenia. They are no longer exempt from having a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Additionally, nationals and residents of Croatia, Monaco and Holy See arriving to Cyprus are no longer exempt from having a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Malta removed exceptions to the 14-day quarantine requirement for passengers with a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Norway removed exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point requirement for passengers arriving from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greenland, Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Lithuania.

- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for residents and/or nationals of select C/T/As were issued.** Passengers arriving to Cyprus from Croatia, Holy See and Monaco as well as nationals and residents from Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Latvia, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway and Slovenia are now exempt from having a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Greece issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Albania, Argentina, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, India, Libya, Morocco, Russian Federation, Turkey or United Arab Emirates. These passengers are now subject to a COVID-19 PCR or antigen test upon arrival. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival or with a recovery certificate are exempt from the test upon arrival.

- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Malta issued an exception to the passenger ban and to the COVID-19 vaccination certificate requirement for passengers younger than 12 years old.

- **Exceptions to quarantine and/or medical screening measures were issued.** Sri Lanka issued an exception to the 14 days of quarantine for passengers with a positive COVID-19 NAAT test taken at least 28 days and at most 90 days before departure and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received at least one dose 14 days after the positive test and at least 14 days before departure. Certificates and test results must be in English. Paraguay issued an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; these passengers do not need to self-isolate for up to five days.

- **Exceptions were clarified.** Lithuania specified its exceptions to the passenger ban and to conditions for authorized entry; passengers must show they were vaccinated at least 14 days prior to arrival to be exempt from the entry ban and from conditions for authorized entry.

- **Exceptions were changed.** Oman changed the exception group for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a hotel reservation confirmation for eight nights. Nationals of Oman, passengers younger than 18 years old traveling alone, passengers with authorization from health authorities and passengers with a permit for private institutional isolation centres that are pre-approved by the Relief and Shelter Sector are now only exempt if they have not been in or transited through Islamic Republic of Iran or Iraq in the past 14 days. Sint Maarten adjusted one of its exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through Sint Maarten from a country other than Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, India, Montserrat, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Republic of China, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Singapore, South Africa, St. Barthelemy, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, the United States of America or Venezuela must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test, based on a nasopharyngeal swab and taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Sint Maarten. Now, residents of Sint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saba or St. Eustatius are exempt from this condition. Previously, residents of these countries with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival were exempt.