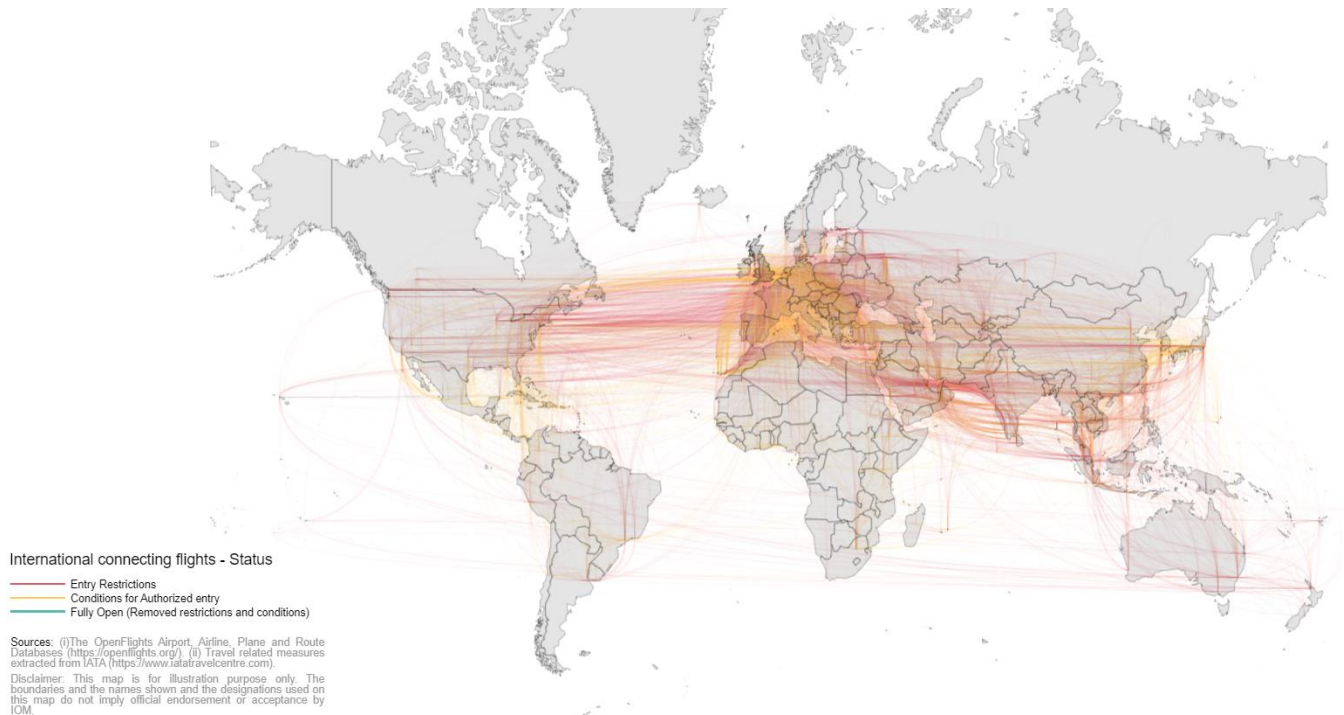


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 29 November 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



Key Definitions



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



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



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



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

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

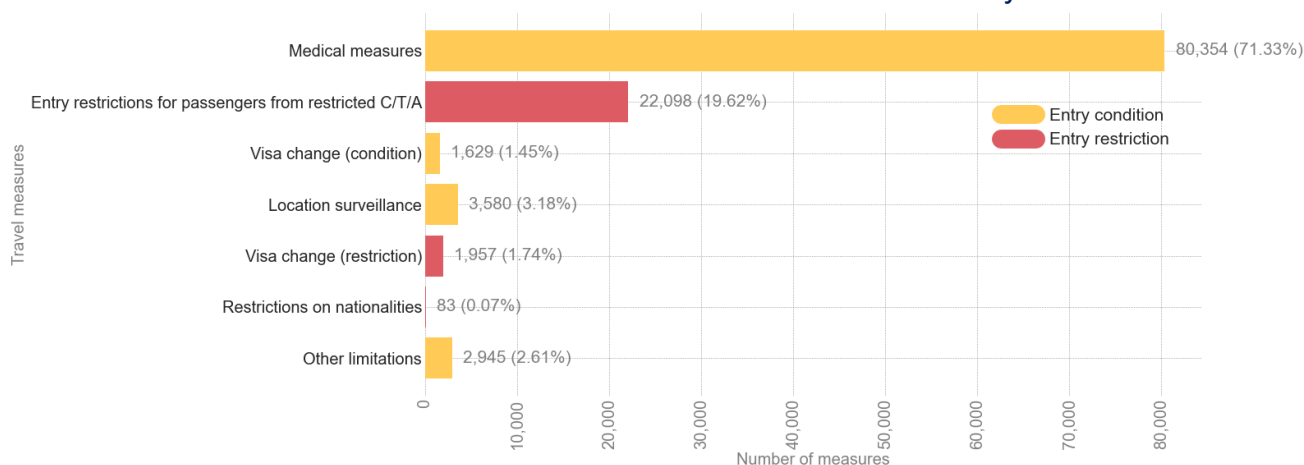
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Overview

The emergence of a new variant of COVID-19 has resulted in the issuance and extensions of new travel restrictions. As of 29 November 2021, a total of 260 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.2 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 7.7 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 25 November 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 116,646 travel related measures as of 29 November 2021, indicating an increase of almost two per cent (1.77%) from 110,572 travel related measures issued on 15 November 2021. Of these, 24,138 were reported as entry restrictions and 88,508 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of almost 1 per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of three per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 13 per cent in location surveillance such as contact tracing forms/apps and increase of three per cent in medical requirements such as quarantine and medical certificate proving negative COVID-19 test results. In terms of entry restrictions, there was a decrease of five per cent on bans issued on specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 204 countries, territories or areas have issued 921 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 15 and 29 November 2021, 5 countries, territories or areas issued 16 new exceptions whilst 19 countries, territories or areas removed 36 exceptions.

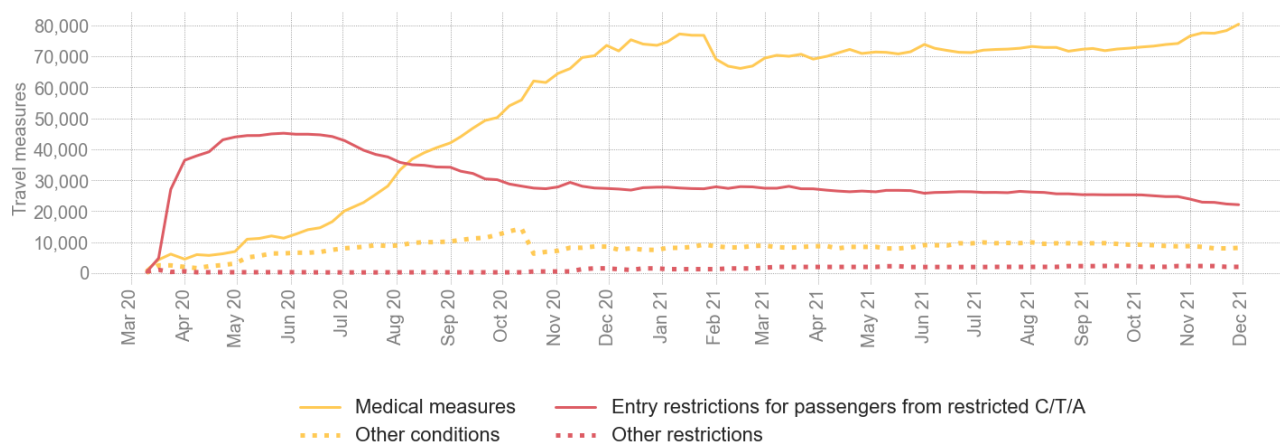
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 29 November 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 20 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 71 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

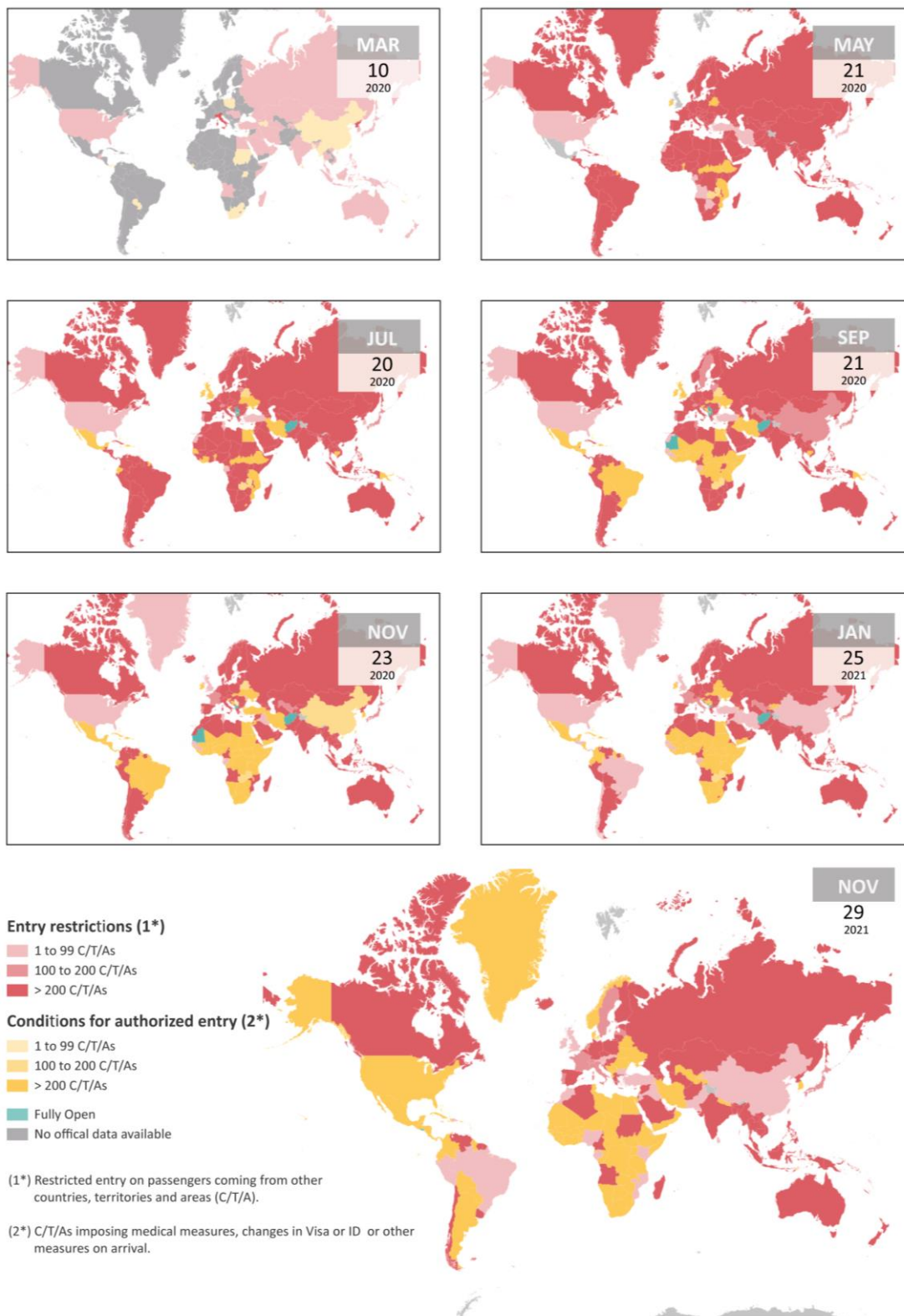
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

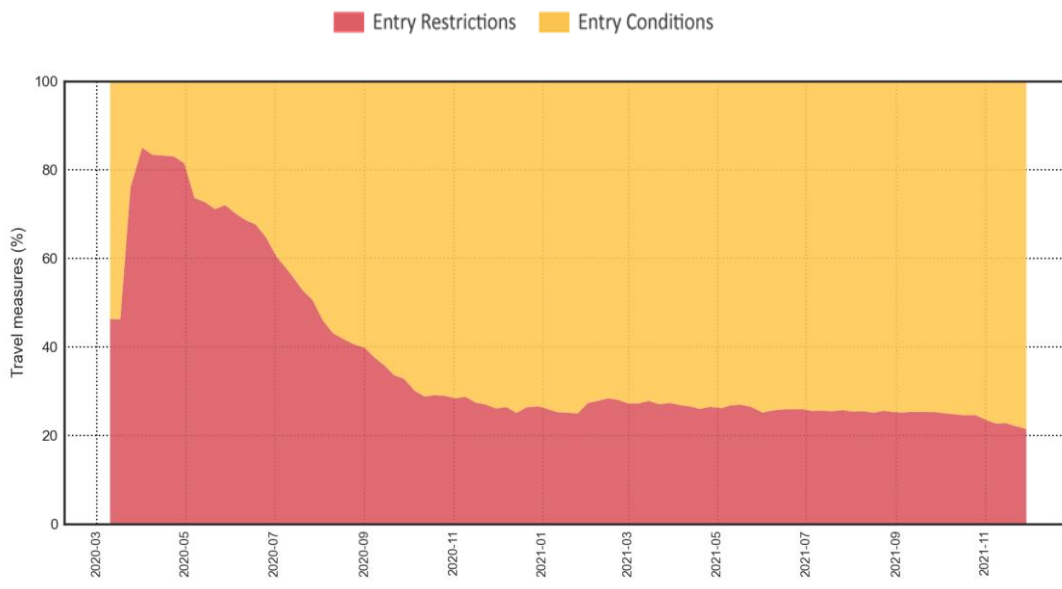
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 17 March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21 May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 29 November 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



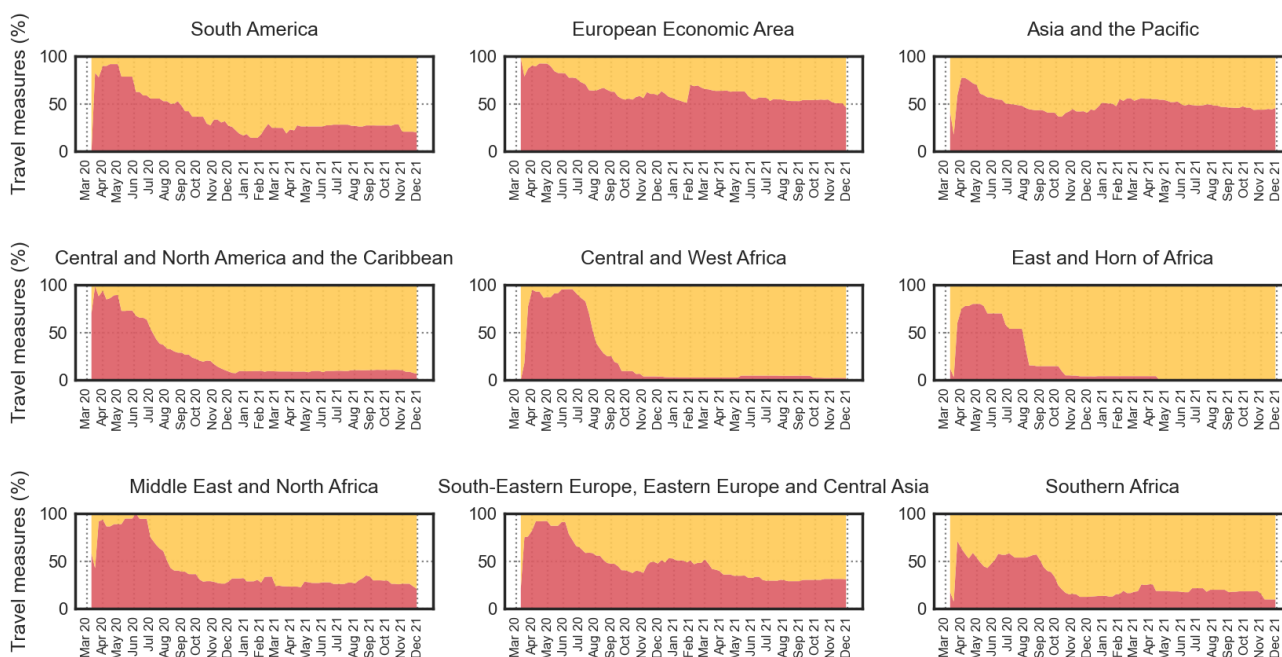
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 29 November 2021.

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 29 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.

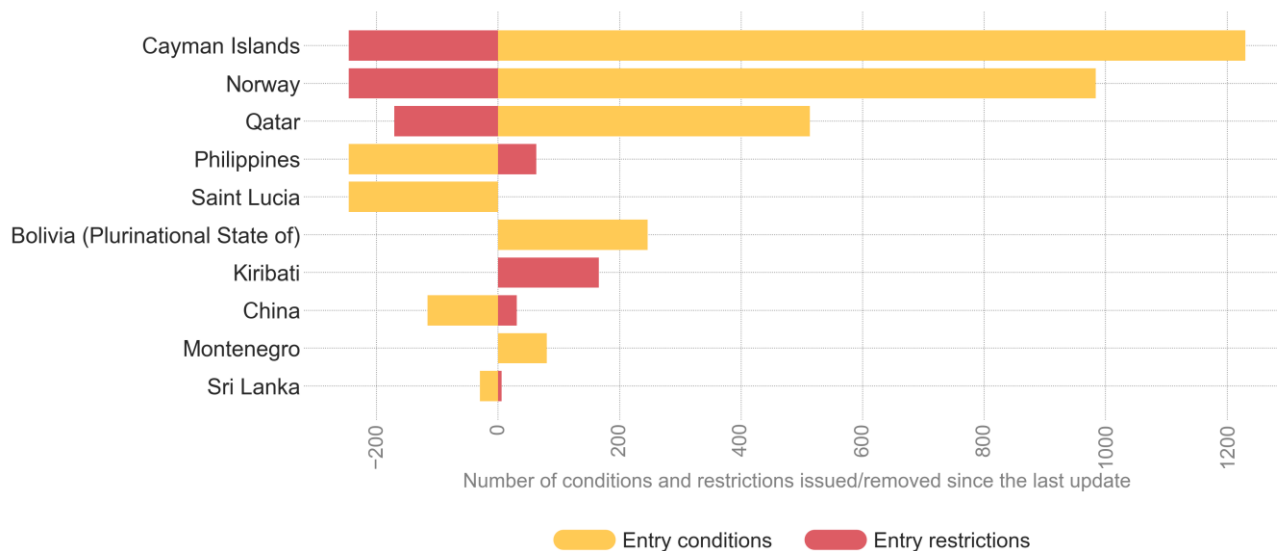
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 22 and 29 November 2021, 40 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 20 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 6 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 10 and/or 27 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 update²



Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 3 December 2021, by Finland until 19 December 2021 and by Canada until 31 January 2021.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Bulgaria lifted the passenger ban on passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cayman Islands and Norway lifted their passenger bans on all C/T/As.
- **Flight suspensions were lifted.** Kazakhstan lifted its flight suspension on flights from Qatar.
- **Flight suspensions were issued.** The Russian Federation suspended flights from Morocco.
- **New passenger bans were issued on select C/T/As.** Bulgaria issued a passenger ban on passengers arriving from Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Eswatini, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Poland or Switzerland. In addition, the People's Republic of China issued a passenger ban on travellers who in the past 21 days have been in or transited through Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Eswatini, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Zimbabwe; these passengers are not allowed to enter. Czechia imposed an additional passenger ban on passengers who in the last 14 days have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe. Nationals of Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Holy See and passengers with a residence permit or "D" visa issued by Czechia are exempt from the passenger ban. Exempt passengers arriving from or who is the past 14 days have spent more than 12 hours in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe must take a COVID-19 PCR test 72 hours prior to departure and complete a Passenger Locator Form. Children under 12 are the only passengers exempt from this requirement.

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

- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Saint Lucia removed its condition for authorized entry such that passengers must no longer present a health screening form upon arrival. Passengers arriving from Jamaica, South Sudan, San Marino and Rwanda to India are no longer subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense and home quarantine for seven days. Passengers from San Marino only need to complete a molecular test upon arrival. Cayman Islands removed the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have medical insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Israel issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers and airline crew who have been outside Israel for more than 72 hours entering or are transiting through Israel must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in English and indicate the passenger passport number. Norway issued a new condition for authorized entry such that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 24 hours before departure. In addition, this COVID-19 testing requirement was extended to include passengers arriving from France, Malta, Portugal and Holy See, and passengers arriving from specific green regions of Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain or Sweden. Plurinational State of Bolivia issued a new condition for authorized entry such that passengers are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test 72 hours after arrival at their own expense and self-isolation until their test results are ready. This does not apply to passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from select C/T/As.** The Russian Federation issued new conditions for authorized entry. Passengers arriving to the Russian Federation from the People's Republic of China, Israel or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. The Dominican Republic issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers and airline crew arriving from or who have, in the past 14 days, been in Spain. Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival. An exemption to this requirement was issued for passengers younger than 7 years old.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Saint Lucia specified its condition for authorized entry; passengers are now subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival at their own expense. Malta specified its condition for authorized entry: a COVID-19 test based on an oropharyngeal swab.
- Visa on arrival facilities were reinstated by Ethiopia for nationals of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe travelling as tourists.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Greece lifted its COVID-19 test upon arrival requirement for nationals of the Russian Federation. However, this condition is still in effect for residents of the Russian Federation. In addition, nationals of the Russian Federation who are not residents of the Russian Federation are now permitted to enter with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, recovery certificate or positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test received between 30 to 180 days before arrival. United Arab Emirates adjusted its condition for authorized entry for nationals of Nigeria. They must have a return ticket and a hotel booking or proof of accommodation address for the period of intended stay. This does not apply to passengers with a resident visa.
- Thailand adjusted its conditions for authorized entry for passengers travelling under the Exemption from Quarantine (EQ) scheme. These passengers must arrive from or have been in Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Viet Nam in the past 21 days. In addition to this, these passengers, aside from nationals of Thailand, must have medical insurance with minimum coverage of USD 50,000. They must also have a hotel reservation for one night at AQ, OQ, or SHA+ hotel.
- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Philippines adjusted its condition for authorized entry. Passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and arriving from Bhutan, Chad, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic

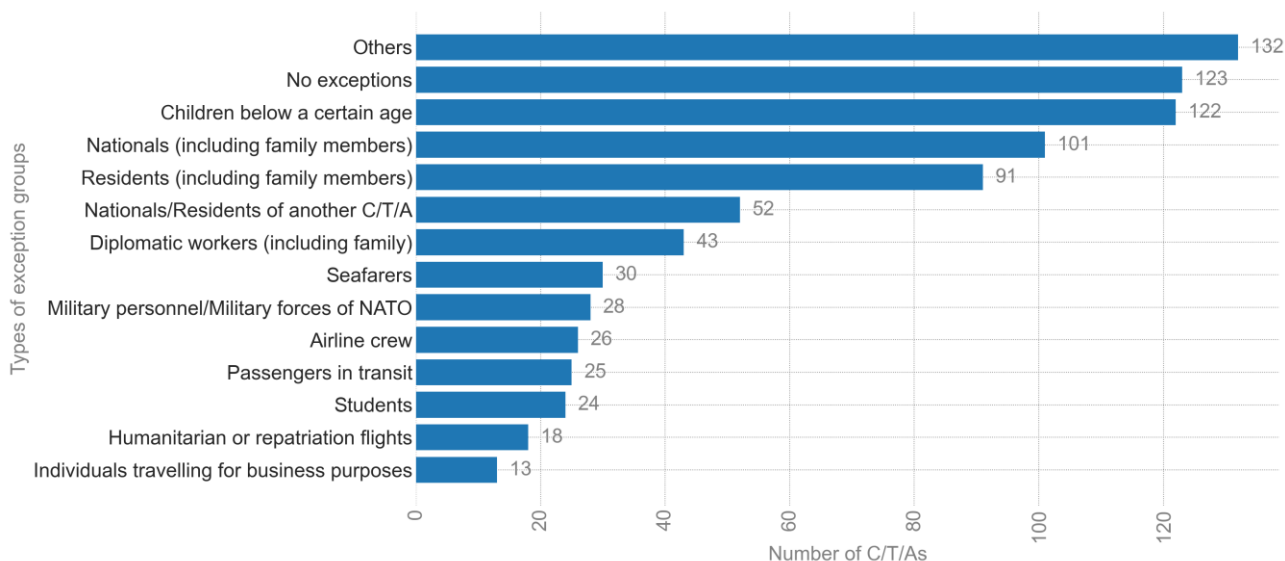
of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Falkland Islands, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Montserrat, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Rwanda, American Samoa, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, St. Barthelemy, St. Eustatius, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zambia, Zimbabwe or Kosovo³ must have a reservation confirmation for at least six days in a hotel approved by the Tourism and Health Agencies.

- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were modified.** Serbia will now accept EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) for entry whereas COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in the Syrian Arab Republic are no longer accepted. Malta amended its list of accepted vaccination certificates to include only certificates issued in Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Gibraltar, Japan, Jersey and Guernsey, Republic of Korea, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Oman, Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Kosovo*. Czechia will now accept digital vaccine certificates issued in Georgia, Republic of Moldova, New Zealand and Serbia and vaccine certificates issued in Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan and Republic of Korea.

³ *References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

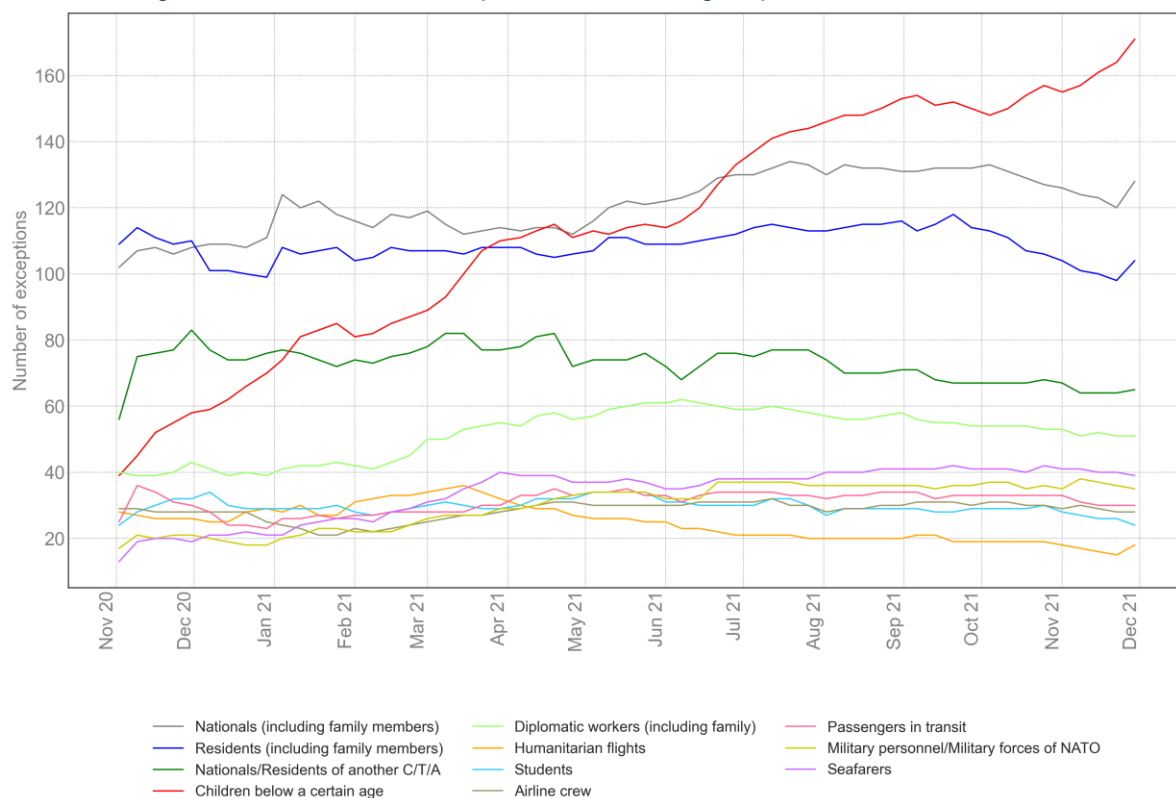
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁴



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (122). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 101 and 91 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 enter⁵



⁴ '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.

⁵ 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.

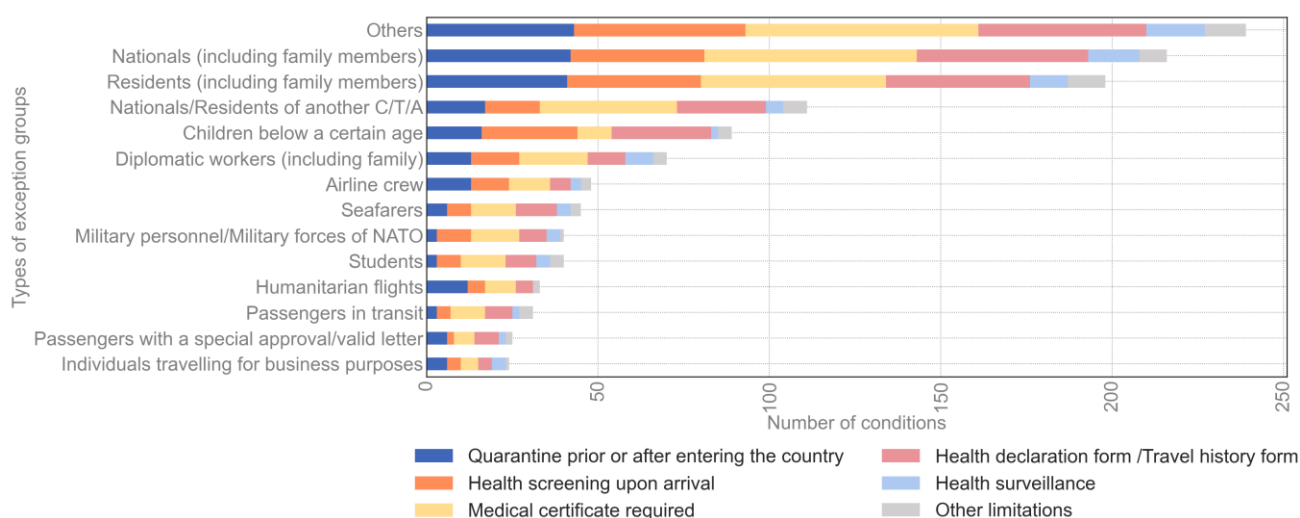
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 29 November 2021, a total of 921 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 204 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 (12) and Switzerland (11).
- Between 22 and 29 November 2021, 5 countries, territories or areas issued 16 new exceptions, while 19 countries, territories or areas removed 36 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 204 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 154 have issued 1,407 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), the Netherlands (35), Spain (30), Singapore (30), Indonesia (28), Andorra (28) Philippines (26), India (26), Kuwait (25) 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 340 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 272 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to flight suspensions were issued.** Algeria issued exceptions to its flight suspension for flights arriving from Qatar.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Thailand issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers travelling to Chiang Mai (CNX), Don Mueng (DMK), Phuket (HKT), Samui (USM), Suvarnabhumi (BKK) or U-Tapao (UTP) airports.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued and/or changed for residents and nationals.** Germany issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Indonesia. Similarly, Spain issued exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Indonesia. Finland removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Singapore and Ukraine arriving on a direct flight from these countries while also issuing exceptions for residents of Indonesia arriving on a direct flight from Indonesia. Luxembourg removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Ukraine and Singapore while adding residents of Argentina, Colombia, Namibia and Peru to its list of exemptions. Canada issued exemptions to passenger ban for nationals and residents of Canada in addition to passengers with status under Canada's Indian Act. Cyprus issued exemptions to passenger ban for nationals and residents of Cyprus between 12 and 15 years old. These passengers are exempt from the COVID testing before arrival requirement as long as they are not arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were removed.** Qatar removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Bangladesh, Barbados, St. Eustatius and Saba, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Zimbabwe. Estonia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from and residing in Australia, Canada, Chile, Jordan, Singapore, Ukraine or Uruguay. Cyprus removed exceptions to the travel ban for passengers arriving from the United States of America.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from select C/T/As were issued.** Cyprus issued exemptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Lithuania and Malta. Malta issued exemptions to the passenger ban for passengers and merchant seamen arriving from Palestinian Territories. Passengers must have been in one of the exempt countries for 14 days before arrival and must be younger than five years old or have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival (the test must be based on an oropharyngeal swab); a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first COVID-19 vaccine dose; or a medical certificate showing pregnancy or an antenatal record card; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival issued in Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Gibraltar, Japan, Jersey and Guernsey, Republic of Korea, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Oman, Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Kosovo*.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Norway issued exceptions to COVID-19 test upon arrival requirement for passengers younger than 18 years; passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate with a QR code issued in Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Republic of Moldova, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Sweden or Switzerland.
- **Exceptions were changed.** Norway adjusted its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must complete a registration form before arrival. This exception now includes airline crew who are not leaving the aircraft and passengers younger than 16 years old.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Norway issued exceptions to the COVID-19 test prior to entry requirement for passengers younger than 18 and passengers with a digital COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) and Sinovac. Passengers are also permitted to enter with a digital COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most six months before arrival. The certificate must be: an EU Digital COVID Certificate with a QR code issued in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland; or a COVID-19 certificate with a QR code issued in Albania, Armenia, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Republic of Moldova,

Morocco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Holy See.

- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate from specific C/T/As were issued.** Sweden issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Georgia, Republic of Moldova, New Zealand, Serbia or Singapore showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are Astrazeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac. Cyprus issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru or Rwanda.
- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Morocco changed the exceptions to the vaccine and COVID-19 PCR test requirements, from children under 6 years old to children under 12 years old. Kosovo* adjusted its exceptions to conditions for authorized entry. Passengers under 16 years old are exempt from providing a COVID-19 test, vaccination or recovery certificate for entry. Previously, this exemption was for passengers under 18 years old. Morocco changed exceptions to the vaccine and COVID-19 PCR test requirements; now children under 12 years old, up from 6 years old, are exempt.