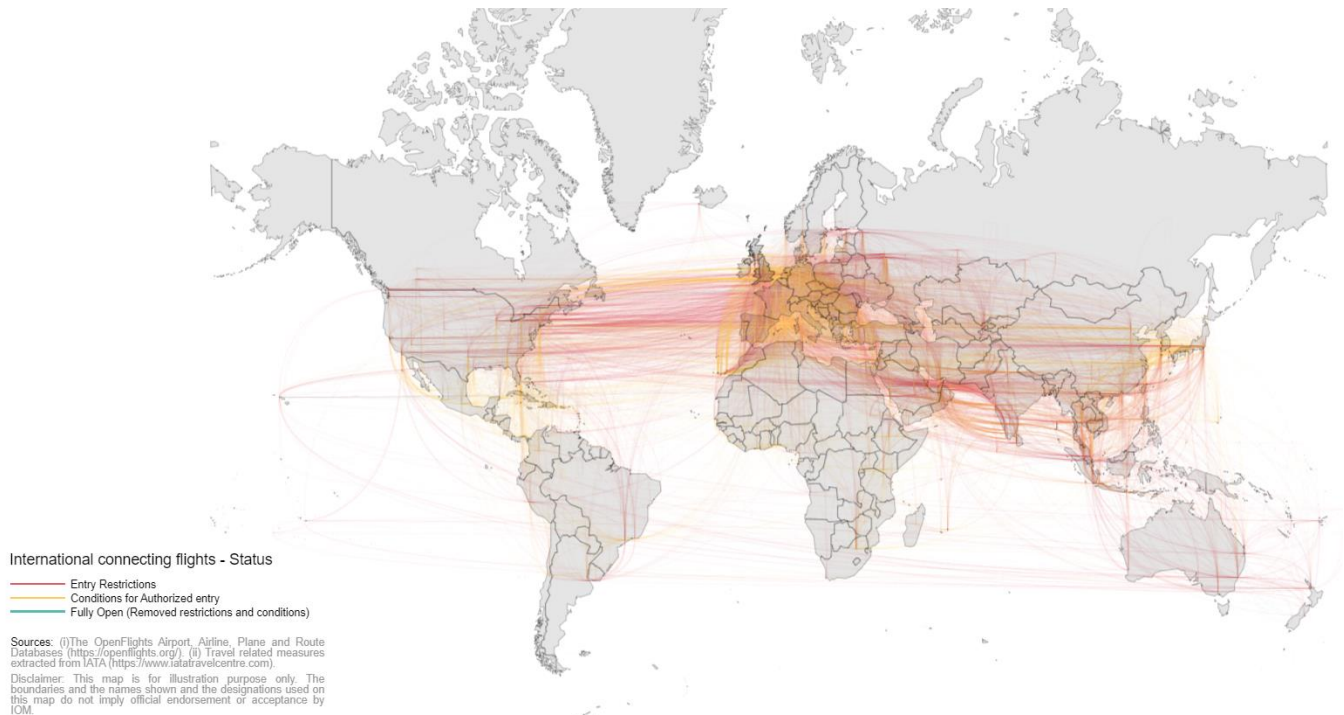


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 31 January 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtm-covid19@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](#).

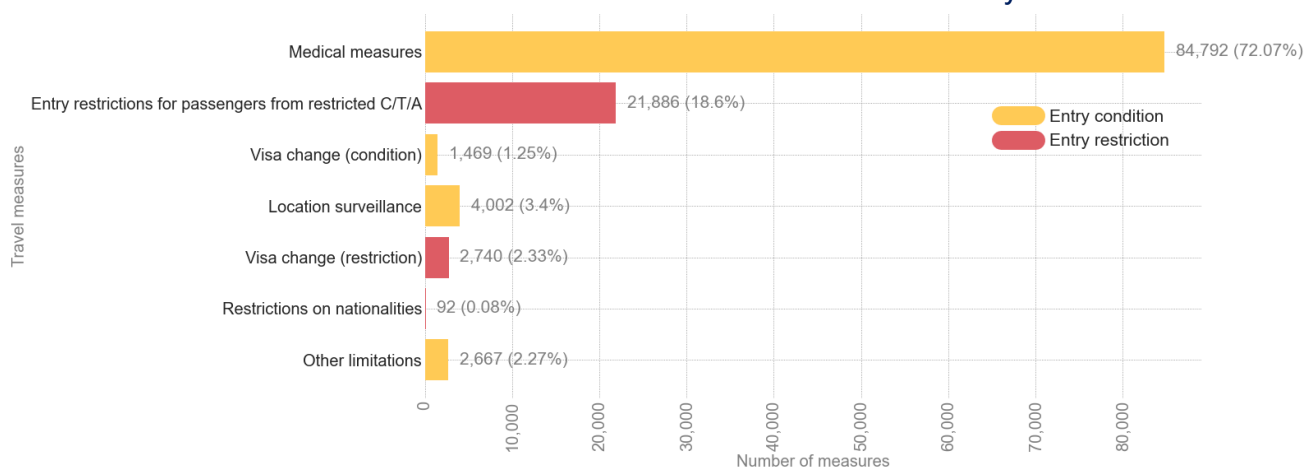
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 dtm-covid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

Overview

The global mobility context remains affected by epidemiological concerns over COVID-19. As of 31 January 2022, a total of 318 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.5 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 9.2 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 14 January 2022. A total of 228 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 117,648 travel related measures as of 31 January 2022, indicating near to no change (-0.01%) from 117,659 travel related measures issued on 24 January 2022. Of these, 24,718 were reported as entry restrictions and 92,930 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was no change (0.09%) in conditions for authorized entry and almost no change (-0.38%) in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of eight per cent in other limitations such as travel insurance. In terms of entry restrictions, there was an increase of ten per cent in visa suspension and cancellations. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 208 countries, territories or areas have issued 1,032 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 24 and 31 January 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas have issued 32 new exceptions whilst 12 countries, territories or areas removed 23 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 31 January 2022, 227 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 19 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 72 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

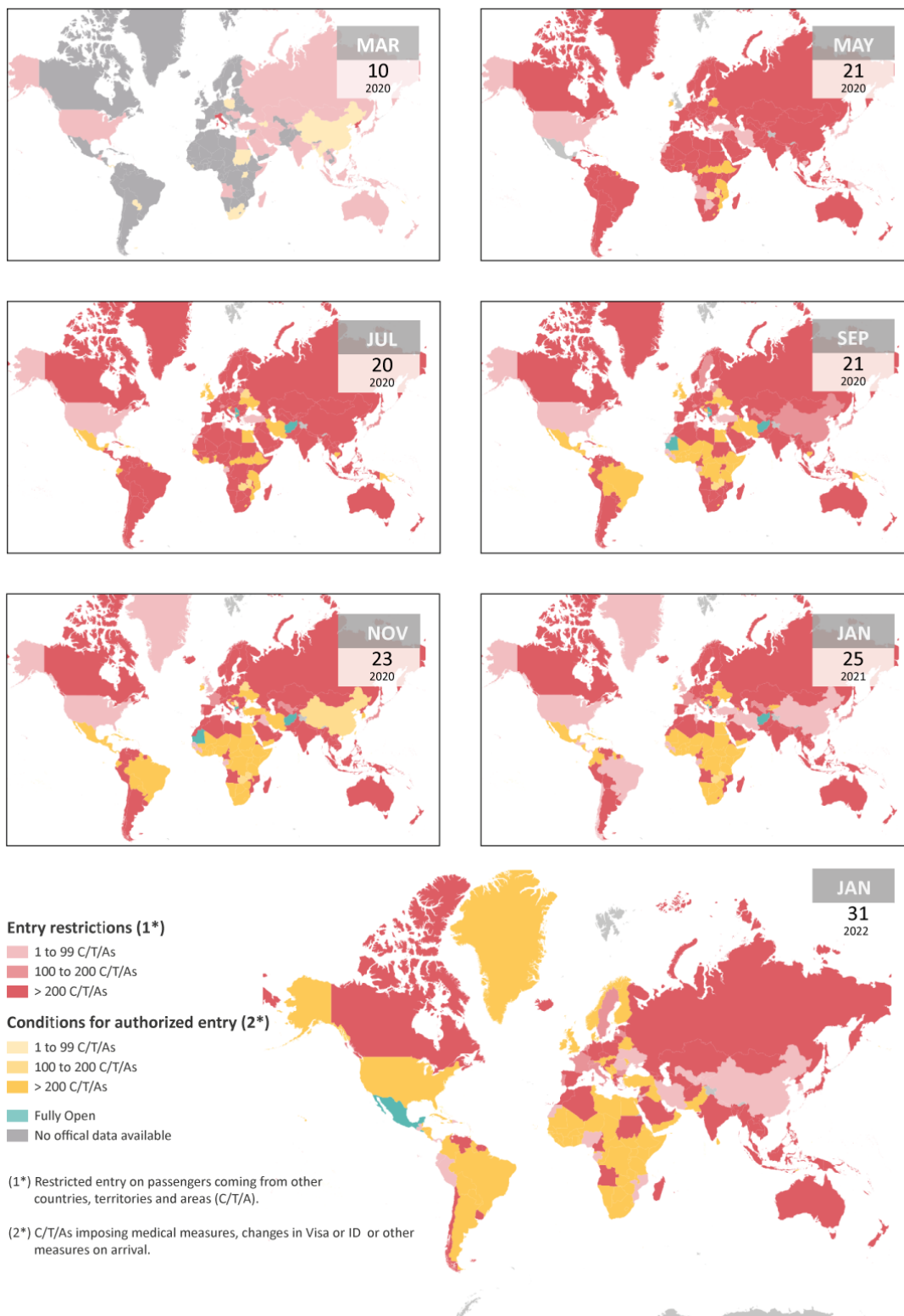
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

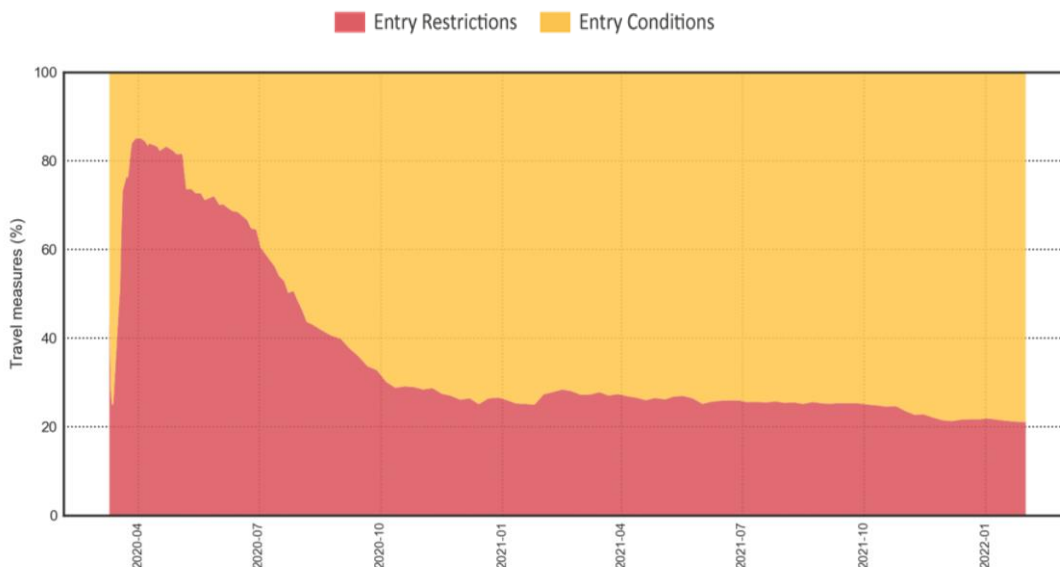
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 31 January 2022, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



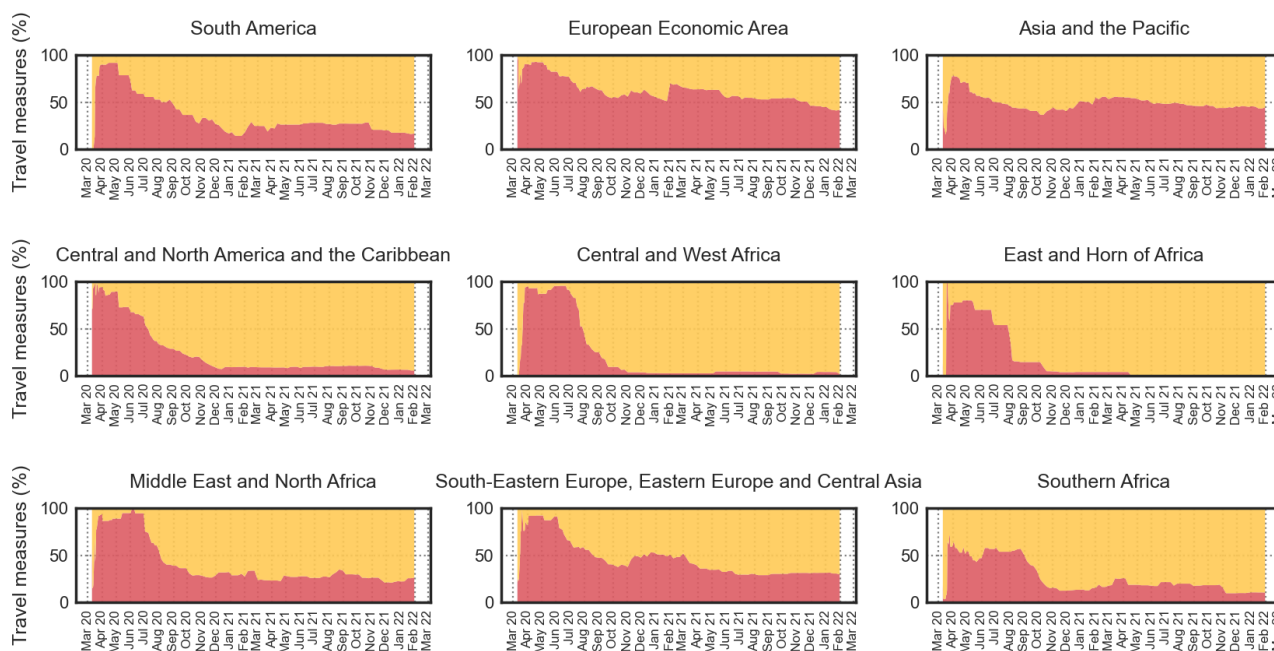
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 31 January 2022.

Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Global overview



Although most of the IOM regions have gradually shifted from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' there are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, the IOM regions of *Central and West Africa* and *East and Horn of Africa* have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions to conditions, with strict entry restrictions representing less than 5 per cent of the total travel related measures as of 31 January 2022. On the other hand, IOM regions of *European Economic Area* and *Asia and the Pacific* have seen a less significant shift from restrictions to conditions, with restrictions representing over 50 per cent of the total travel related measures in the last reporting period. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

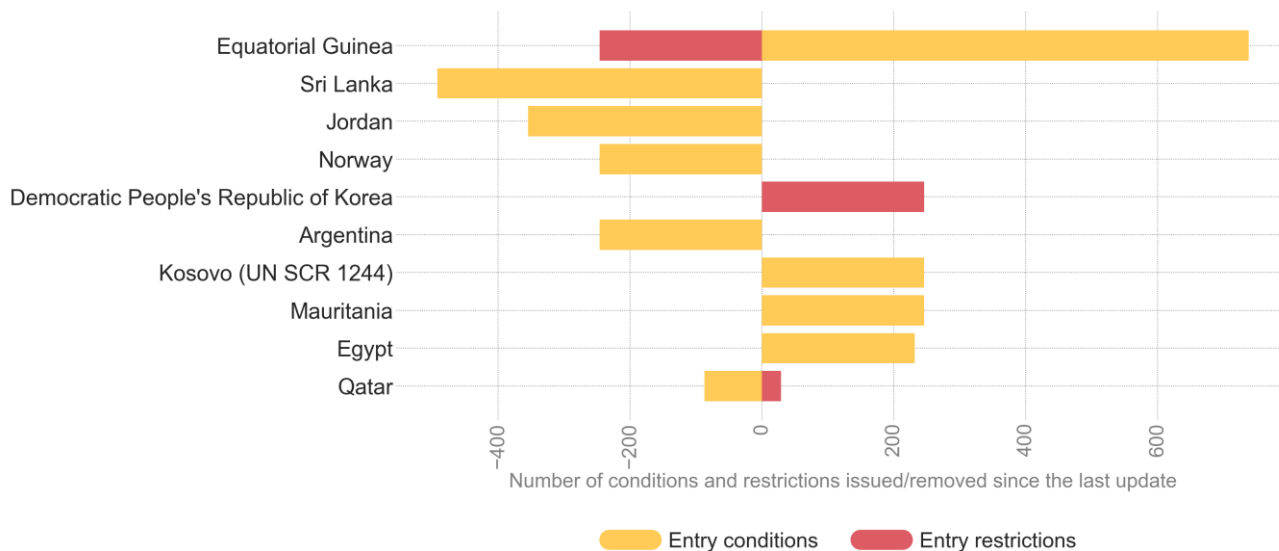
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 24 and 31 January 2022, 19 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, 8 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 9 and/or 4 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



COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Changes to Travel Restrictions due to Omicron

On 26 November 2021, WHO designated the variant B.1.1.529 a variant of concern, named Omicron, on the advice of [WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution \(TAG-VE\)](#).³ In response, several countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have implemented more stringent mobility restrictions for individuals. This update provides an overview of the various mobility restrictions from information received from IOM staff and DTM networks.

As of 31 January 2022, a total of 128 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure in response to the new variant. A total of four C/T/A issued additional or updated restrictions in response to the COVID-19 Omicron strain while four C/T/A eased restrictions responding to the same. As of 31 January 2022, the COVID-19 Omicron strain has been detected in 127 C/T/As considered to be 'virus variant areas'.⁴

Removal/Easing of COVID-19 restrictions

- Barbados added an exemption to the COVID-19 PCR testing requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 3 months before arrival.
- Kosovo⁵ issued a new exemption to its vaccination requirement. Passengers between 12 and 16 years old with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Kosovo* are exempt from needing to present a vaccination certificate.
- Iceland updated entry restrictions for seven countries. Passengers arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe are no longer restricted from entering.
- Qatar added the following C/T/As to the green list: Algeria, Indonesia, Lichtenstein, Mauritius, Poland, South Africa, South Sudan and Trinidad and Tobago. Qatar moved the following C/T/As from the exceptional red list to the red list: Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

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

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

⁴ Julia L. Mullen, Ginger Tsueng, Alaa Abdel Latif, Manar Alkuzweny, Marco Cano, Emily Haag, Jerry Zhou, Mark Zeller, Emory Hufbauer, Nate Matteson, Kristian G.

Andersen, Chunlei Wu, Andrew I. Su, Karthik Gangavarapu, Laura D. Hughes, and the Center for Viral Systems Biology outbreak.info. Available online: <https://outbreak.info/> (2020).

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

Passenger ban

- Qatar issued several changes to its passenger ban restrictions. The following C/T/As were removed from the green list and placed on the red list: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Caribbean Netherlands, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Finland, Grenada, Guyana, Italy, Kuwait, Malta, Montenegro, Montserrat, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sweden, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands and Uruguay. In addition, the Philippines was moved from the red list to the exceptional red list.

Changes in existing COVID-19 measures

- Egypt lifted the condition for authorized entry that passengers arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense and quarantine for 14 days.
- Kosovo* changed its regulations from just requiring a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, to needing to present the vaccination certificate alongside a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure. Kosovo* also made it so that, alternatively, the COVID-19 vaccination certificate can be presented alongside proof of a booster dose, as an exemption to needing to present the RT-PCR test result.
- United Arab Emirates lifted the passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania or Zimbabwe.

Key Highlights

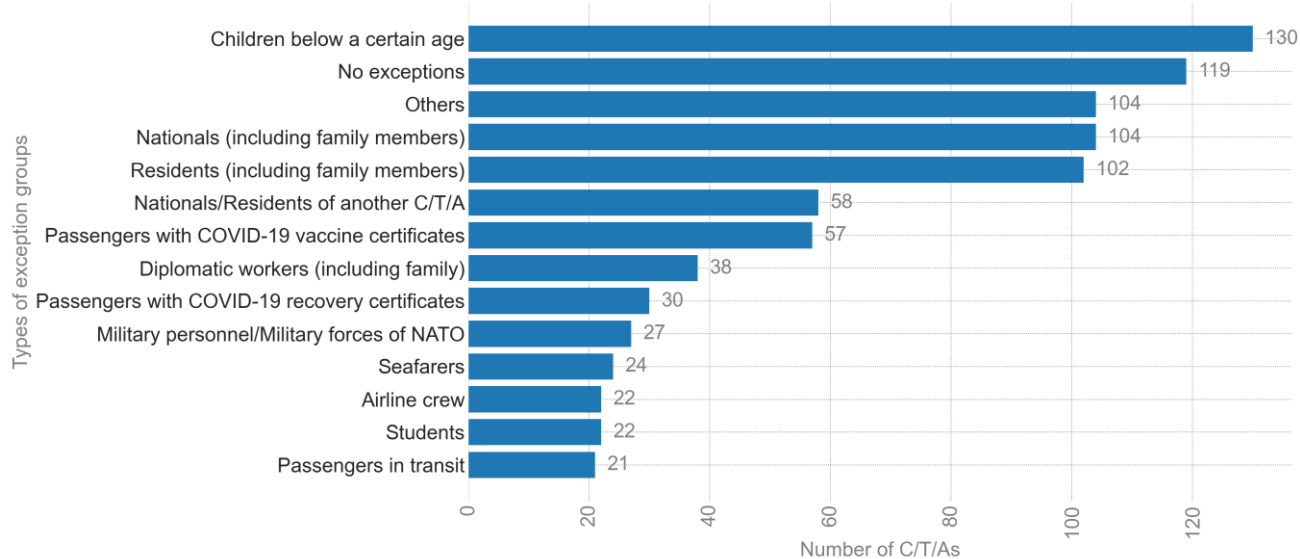
- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Greece until 7 February 2022 and by Spain and Marshall Islands until 28 February 2022.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Jordan lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from India and the entry ban on nationals of Indonesia. Viet Nam removed the transit ban. Furthermore, passengers no longer need written approval from the Immigration Department of Viet Nam, or from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam.
- **Flight suspensions were lifted.** Kenya lifted the suspension of flights from the United Arab Emirates. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has restarted flights from Cuba and Spain.
- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China added Turks and Caicos Islands to its 'high-risk' list; as a result, passengers arriving from there are no longer allowed to enter.
- **Conditions for authorised entry were specified.** Sri Lanka will now accept a printed negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Previously, only PCR test results were accepted. Australia specified the following tests which are accepted: NAAT, LAMP, PCR, RT-PCR or TMA. However, a negative test is a requirement for all passengers. Cook Islands will now accept COVID-19 PCR saliva test as proof of a negative test at most 48 hours before departure. Norway specified that passengers younger than 16 years old are not subject to the COVID-19 test upon arrival requirement. Cuba specified that the health form can be completed upon arrival online or before departure.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** New Zealand lifted the conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Belize and Turkmenistan; they no longer require a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure to enter. Canada removed specific pre-departure testing requirement for passengers arriving directly from India. Previously, passengers arriving from India were required to take a test at most 18 hours before departure and for passengers arriving from Morocco, this was 72 hours. Presently, passengers arriving from these C/T/As must take a test at most 72 hours before departure. Norway lifted the quarantine requirement. Rwanda removed the specification of self-isolating at a designated hotel until COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival results have been obtained, however passengers remain subject to self-isolation. Passengers arriving in Argentina are no longer subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Passengers entering or transiting through Tunisia must either have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 48 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 Arabic, English or French. Micronesia issued a new condition for authorized entry for passengers travelling to Pohnpei (PNI); they must have a Certificate of Qualified Entry. Mauritania issued a new condition for authorized entry. In addition to needing to present a COVID-19 negative PCR test, passengers are now also required to present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks before arrival. Nationals of Mauritania and children below 11 years old are exempt from this requirement. Viet Nam issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring passengers to undergo quarantine for up to 7 days. Singapore issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers entering and transiting through Singapore; they must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 2 days before the day of departure from the first embarkation point. For passengers with a positive COVID-19 test taken in the past 7 days (for fully vaccinated passengers) or 14 days (for not fully vaccinated passengers), the negative COVID-19 test must be taken at least 72 hours after the positive test. If passengers have transited for more than 24 hours before arriving in Singapore, the negative test must be taken at most 2 days before the day of departure of the last direct flight to Singapore.

- **New conditions for authorized entry for nationals and residents were issued.** Ghana issued new conditions for authorized entry for nationals and residents of Ghana without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. They are subject to COVID-19 vaccination upon arrival or quarantine for 7 days. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covaxin, Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP), Sinovac and Sputnik V. This does not apply to passengers younger than 18 years. Nationals and residents of Argentina without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are subject to quarantine for 7 days and must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure. This does not apply to passengers younger than 6 years old; passengers with a positive COVID-19 test result issued at most 90 days before arrival and proof of medical discharge issued at least 10 days after the positive test; passengers with a medical certificate issued at most 72 hours before departure stating lack of COVID-19 symptoms if PCR or RT-PCR tests are not available at the country of departure. They are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Norway specified that passengers traveling to Svalbard must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 24 hours before departure. The test must be taken in Norway. This does not apply to passengers younger than 16 years. Belgium specified that passengers transiting through Belgium to another Schengen Member State must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 36 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Egypt adjusted its conditions for authorized entry. Now, all passengers entering or transiting through Egypt must have a printed negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. The test must be based on a nasal or oral swab. The test result must have a stamp of the issuing laboratory or a QR code. A COVID-19 RT-PCR test used to depart Egypt becomes invalid for re-entry in all cases. Instead of a COVID-19 test, passengers also have the option of presenting a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V at least 14 days before departure. The certificate must be in Arabic, French or English and have a QR code). Exceptions were issued for passengers younger than 12 years old.
- **Changes to duration of quarantine were issued.** Tunisia reduced the duration of the quarantine requirement from 10 to 5 days for nationals and residents of Tunisia who must now have a confirmed and paid hotel reservation. Malaysia reduced the quarantine duration for all passengers. The duration of quarantine for all passengers has been reduced from 7, 10 or 14 days to 5, 7 or 10 days.
- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** The United States of America will now accept the vaccines Covovax and Nuvaxovid (Novavax) in fulfilment of its vaccination requirement and as an exception to its quarantine/self-isolation requirement. Czechia will now permit passengers with a vaccination certificate issued in Egypt and Ethiopia to enter under an exception its passenger ban. Czechia will also accept vaccination certificates issued by these C/T/As under an exception to its pre-departure testing requirement.

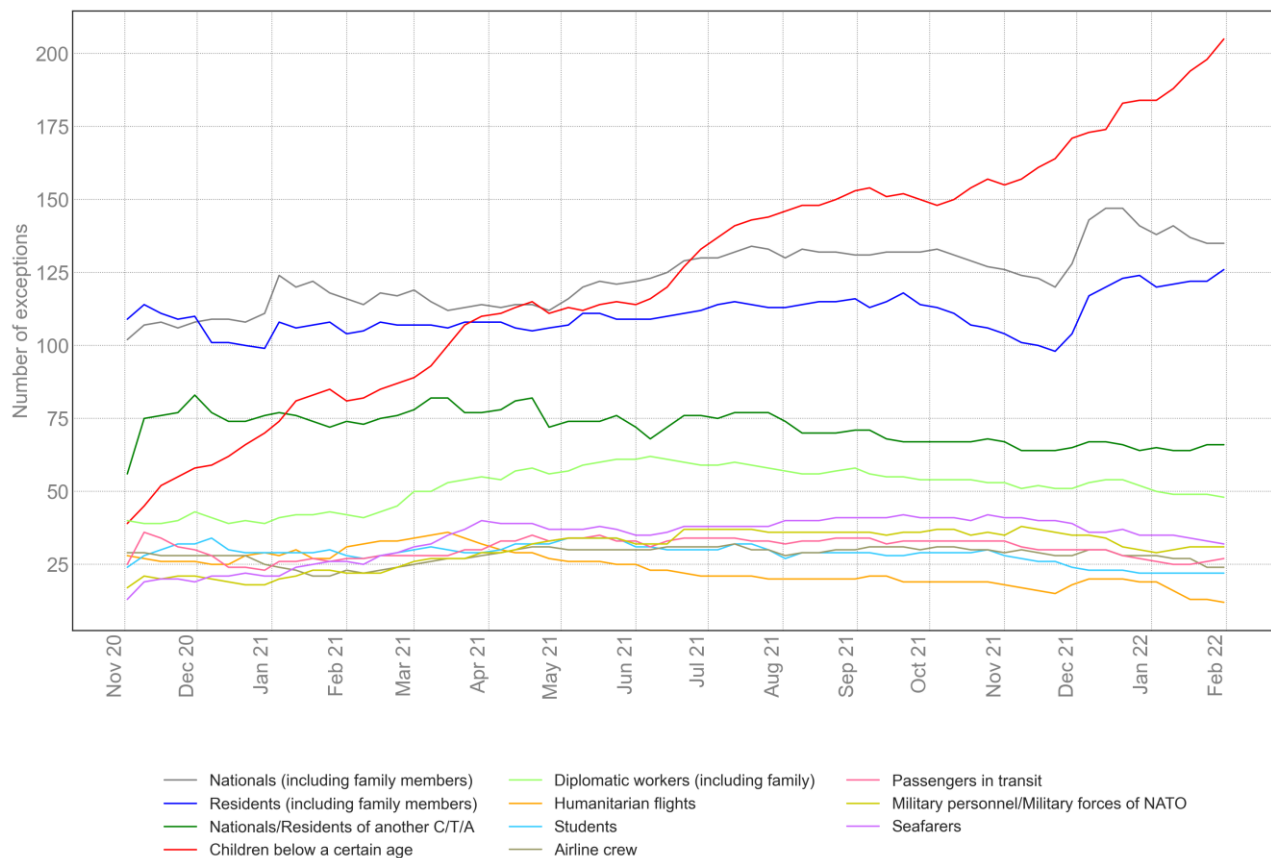
Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception⁶



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (130). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 104 and 102 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 enter⁷



⁶ 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

⁷ The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.

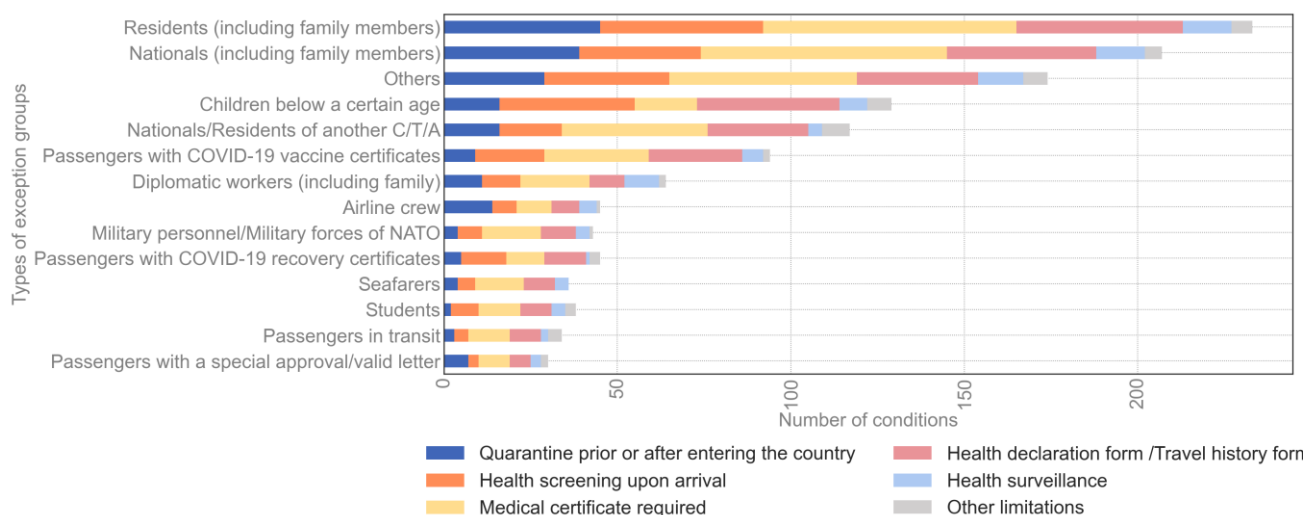
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 31 January 2022, a total of 1,032 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 208 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (22), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Spain (20), Ukraine (17), Sweden (15), Hungary (14), France (13), Serbia (13), United States of America (13) and Croatia (12).
- Between 24 and 31 January 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas issued 32 new exceptions, while 12 countries, territories or areas removed 23 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 208 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 160 have issued 1,646 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top ten C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups were Spain (53), Kuwait (41), the Netherlands (35), Curaçao (32), Andorra (30), Switzerland (29), Singapore (29), Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (29), India (29) and Chile (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 427 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 320 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Cyprus updated exemption requirements. All passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (Covishield), Covaxin, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTec (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP), Sinovac or Sputnik V at most 9 months before arrival; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (Covishield), Covaxin, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTec (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP), Sinovac or Sputnik V, and they received a booster dose; and passengers with a digital COVID-19 recovery certificate and a positive COVID-19 test taken at most 180 days before departure are exempt from the passenger ban. Previously, certificates had to be issued by specific C/T/As. Azerbaijan added nationals and residents of Belarus, Cyprus, Jordan, Romania and Ukraine to the list of passengers who are exempt from the passenger ban.
- Malta issued exceptions to the passenger ban. In effect from 1 February 2021, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Malta showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most three months before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Malta showing that they received a booster dose at most nine months before arrival; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival issued in Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Gibraltar, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Jersey and Guernsey, Republic of Korea, Kurdistan region of Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palestinian Territories, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See and Kosovo*; or a digital EU Digital Covid Certificate (EU DCC) are exempt from the travel ban. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) and Pfizer-BioNTech; and Covaxin, Covishield, Sinopharm and Sinovac are accepted when AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech were the booster dose. In addition, Malta amended the list of C/T/As that are exempt from the passenger ban. Passengers arriving from 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 and Palestinian Territories are exempt from the passenger ban as long as they meet the requirements. Passengers from Egypt and Lao People's Democratic Republic are no longer exempt.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for residents were removed.** Residents of Argentina, Australia, Canada and Jordan are no longer exempt from Spain's passenger ban.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Viet Nam modified exceptions to its passenger ban. Passengers with a Permanent/Temporary Residence Card, Visa Label, Certificate of Visa-Exemption Label in Passport/Booklet or written approval from the Immigration Department of Viet Nam are now permitted to enter, while those travelling on business, repatriation flights or as diplomats are no longer permitted to enter.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Sri Lanka issued an exception for passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR or antigen test taken at most 3 months before departure, and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received a vaccine dose at least 14 days after the positive test and at least 14 days before departure. Such passengers are exempt from having to undergo a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Cuba issued an exemption to the vaccination requirement for passengers traveling through as tour operator agencies or travel agencies arriving from Canada, Poland, Russian Federation or Ukraine. Equatorial Guinea issued an exemption to its vaccination requirement. Passengers younger than 18 do not have to have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Mauritania amended its exemptions to its COVID-19 PCR testing or vaccination requirement. Children under the age of 11 are now exempt.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were added for residents and children.** Residents of Aruba are exempt from having a negative COVID-19 molecular test taken at most 3 days before departure or a negative antigen test taken at most 1 day before departure or are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose at least 7 days and at most 90 days before arrival. Also, residents of Aruba between the age of 12 and 17, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 90 days before arrival are also exempt from the entry conditions.
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued an exception for the institutional quarantine requirement for passengers with a diplomatic visa and their accompanying family members. Other exceptions also include Nationals of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and their spouses, mothers, children and accompanying domestic workers; and passengers who received Sinopharm or

Sinovac if they have also received one vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Covishield), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least 14 days before departure, are exempt from this condition. They must not be arriving from Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Turkey and Viet Nam.

- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Bahrain issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or United States of America.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** Bahrain issued new exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 14 days and at most 30 days before departure; or passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test taken at least 14 days and at most 30 days before departure are now exempt from this condition. Caribbean Netherlands issued an exception for passengers with proof of previous COVID-19 infection. Such passengers are allowed to travel to Bonaire if they have had a positive test between 11 and 180 days before arrival. Maldives issued an exception for passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point, and a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 60 days before departure. Such passengers are not required to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers who have transited for more than 24 hours must repeat the test. The test result must have the name of the passenger as is shown in the passport and name and address of the testing laboratory. Singapore added new exceptions for passengers with proof of recovery.
- **Exceptions for children accompanied by vaccinated passengers were issued** by Sri Lanka; children younger than 12 years old who are accompanied by passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks before departure do not need to quarantine upon arrival.
- **Exceptions for children were issued** by the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Passengers younger than 11 years old do not need to have a COVID-19 test or complete the Travellers Registration Form.