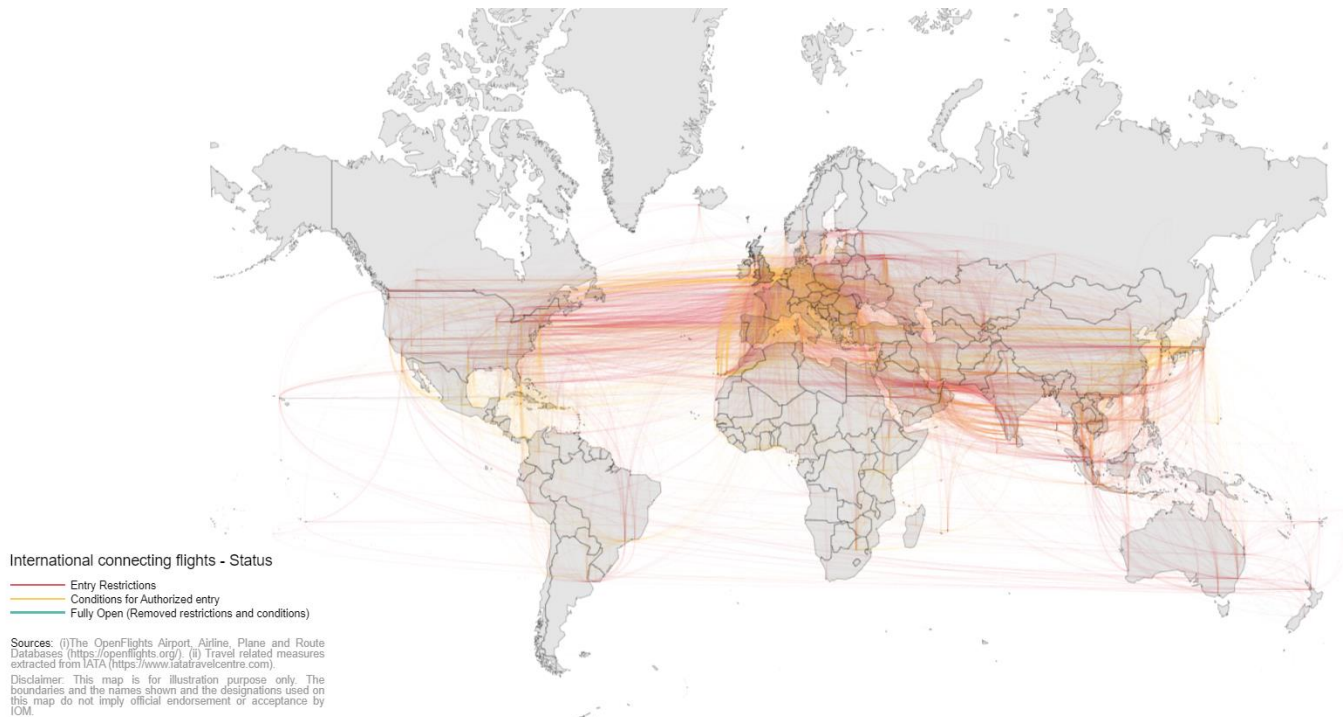


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## Key Definitions

-  **Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.
-  **Conditions for authorized entry:** These are partial restrictions in the form of specific requirements upon which entry is incumbent. These conditions include medical measures, new requirements on visa/travel documents or other specific requirements for entry. Partial restrictions may be applicable to all passengers or exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.
-  **No Restriction:** This refers to the removal of COVID-19 related international air travel restrictions that were issued after 10th March 2020 on IATA's website
-  **Exceptions:** Refers to specific individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized entry may also apply to specific exception groups to enable their mobility.

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

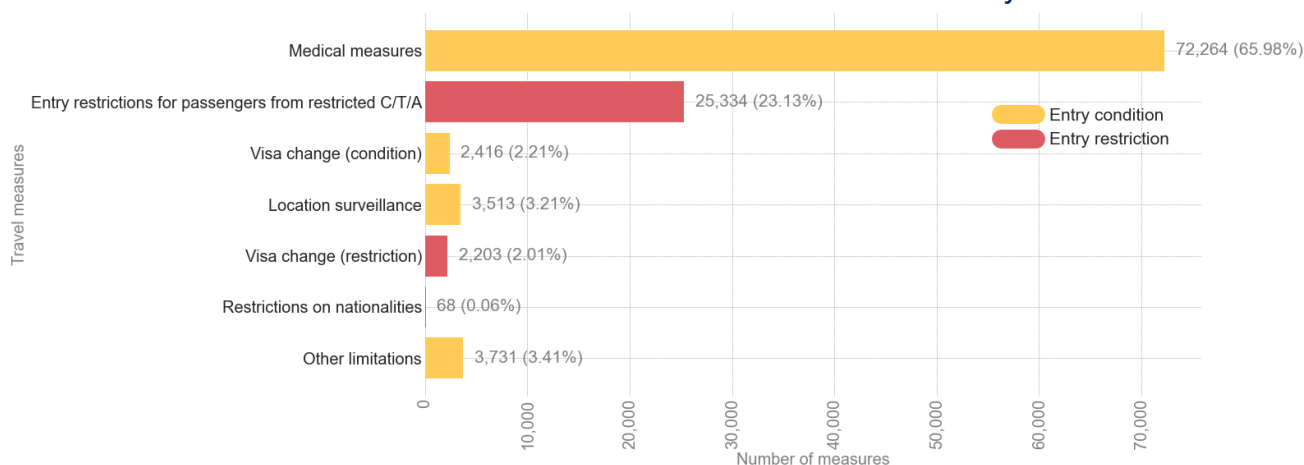
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

## Overview

COVID-19 related air travel restrictions continue to determine global mobility and migration. As of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, more than 216 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 4.5 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 5 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 30<sup>th</sup> August 2021. A total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 109,529 travel related measures as of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, indicating an increase of 0.33 per cent from 109,165 travel related measures issued on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2021. Of these, 27,605 were reported as entry restrictions and 81,924 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of almost one per cent (0.97%) in entry restrictions and an increase of 0.78 per cent in in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 0.87 per cent increase in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical screening upon arrival and an increase of 0.17 per cent increase in location surveillance such as downloading apps on personal devices or informing local authorities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 199 countries, territories or areas have issued 1,016 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, 8 countries, territories or areas issued 17 new exceptions whilst 3 countries, territories or areas removed 3 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



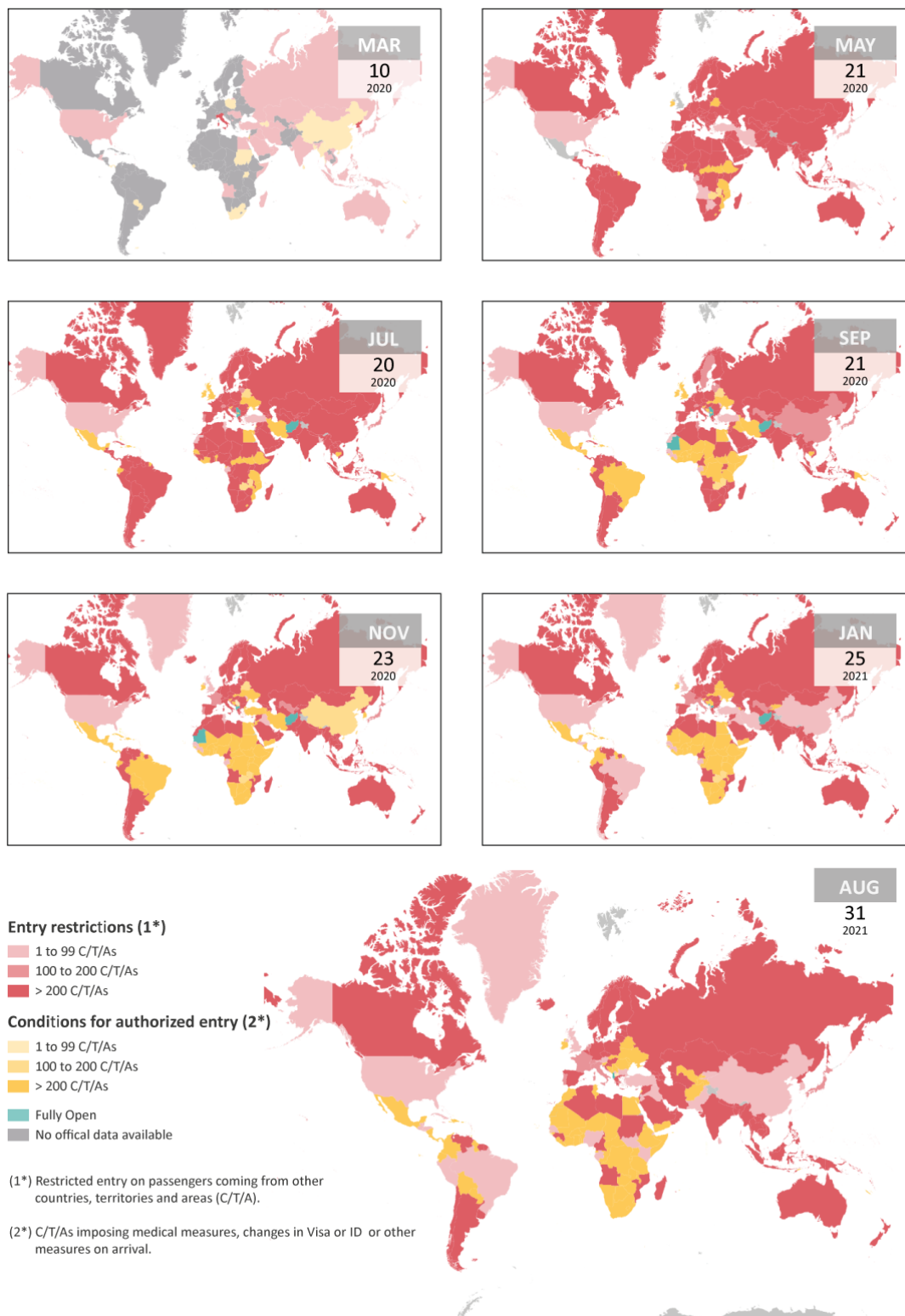
As of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 23 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 5 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

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



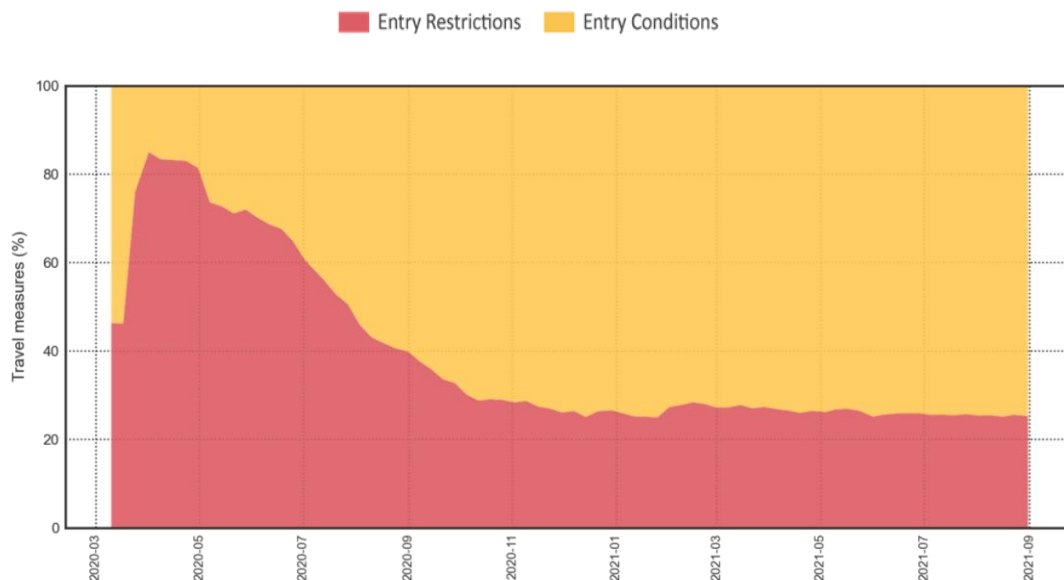
## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 31<sup>st</sup> 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.



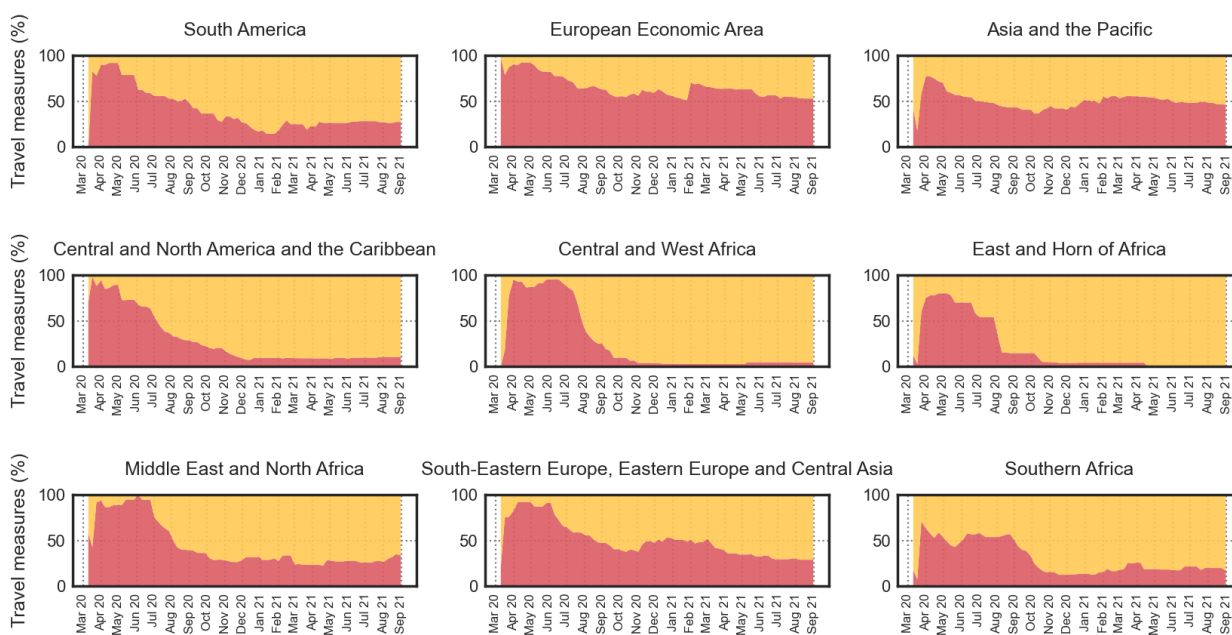
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 31<sup>st</sup> August 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

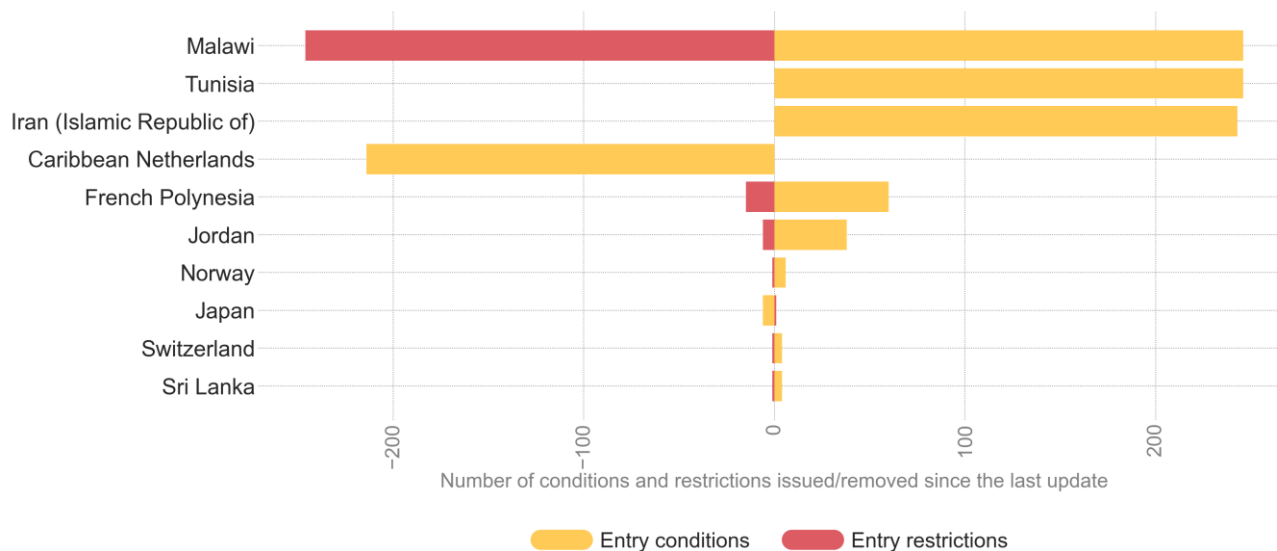
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 23<sup>rd</sup> August and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, 15 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 9 of them made minor changes. While 3 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 9 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 12 and/or 2 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<sup>1</sup>



### Key Highlights

- France added Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to the list of countries from which passenger exemptions do not apply and to the "red list".
- Japan issued a passenger ban on travellers who have been in Fiji in the past 14 days.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Montenegro, Mozambique and Thailand.
- **Several extensions to existing passenger bans have been issued.** Peru extended the passenger ban to 5<sup>th</sup> September 2021 on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Brazil, India and South Africa whilst Italy extended the passenger ban on arrivals from Bangladesh, Brazil, India and Sri Lanka to 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021. Pakistan extended the passenger ban on passengers arriving from or having been in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, South Africa, Thailand and Tunisia in the past 10 days until 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Both India and Myanmar extended their flight suspensions until 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021.
- Vanuatu suspended flights until 12<sup>th</sup> September 2021 whilst the Cook Islands suspended flights with New Zealand until 30<sup>th</sup> August 2021.
- Both Lebanon and Sri Lanka lifted their passenger bans on India.
- **New passenger bans were issued.** Jordan issued a new passenger ban on nationals of Albania, Angola, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia; they are not allowed to enter. Jordan also issued a passenger ban on passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan or Sri Lanka.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.



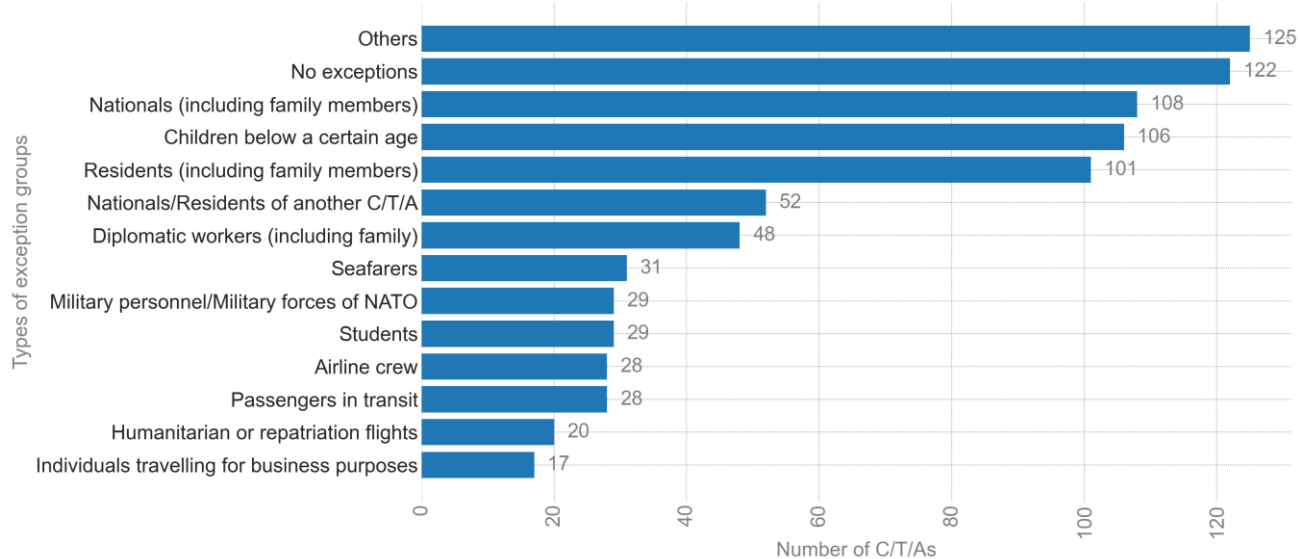
- North Macedonia issued a general entry ban on all passengers. Nationals and residents of North Macedonia; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before departure; passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate showing that they recovered from COVID-19 at most 45 days before departure; passengers with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test issued at most 72 hours before arrival; and passengers with a negative COVID-19 antigen test issued at most 48 hours before arrival are exempt from the ban.
- Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela issued an end date to its flight suspensions. Until 19<sup>th</sup> September 2021, flights to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are suspended.
- **Changes in passenger ban restrictions were issued.** Malawi lifted its general passenger ban. Senegal lifted the entry ban on nationals of Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.
- **Accepted vaccines were specified.** Kosovo\* specified that COVID-19 vaccination certificates must show that travellers were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before arrival and that a combination of vaccines is now accepted. Austria specified that the Covishield vaccine is now an acceptable vaccine for entry.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** The United Arab Emirates issued a new condition for authorized entry; passengers entering Abu Dhabi must register online before departure, which will generate a QR code. This condition does not apply to nationals of the United Arab Emirates. Bahrain issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have not been in or transited through Georgia, Malawi or Ukraine. These passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. In addition, Bahrain issued other conditions for authorized entry; passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. The test result must have a QR code. Exceptions include nationals of Bahrain, Cyprus, Hungary, Israel, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Seychelles and United Arab Emirates with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival.
- Starting 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021, passengers and airline crew arriving in Turks and Caicos will have to have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they are fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are: AstraZeneca, Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** The Russian Federation issued a new condition for authorized entry, effective 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021, that passengers arriving from Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Republic of Moldova and Uzbekistan must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test issued at most three days before arrival. The test result must have a green QR code obtained in the app 'Traveling without COVID-19'.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were issued for nationals and/or residents.** North Macedonia issued conditions for authorized entry; nationals and residents of North Macedonia without a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, recovery certificate, COVID RT-PCR or antigen test are subject to self-isolation for seven days. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers with a residence permit issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and arriving from Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates or Viet Nam must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received two doses of the vaccine in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were clarified.** Brazil specified its conditions for authorized entry; nationals of Brazil and their spouses, partners, children, parents or guardians who have been in or transited through India, South Africa or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past 14 days are subject to quarantine for 14 days at the first point of entry. Likewise, passengers with a residence permit issued by Brazil who have been in or transited through South Africa or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past 14 days are also subject to quarantine for 14 days at the first point of entry.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Montenegro modified its conditions for authorized entry. Previously, passengers had to have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a positive serological antibodies test result issued at most 30 days before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 90 days before arrival and a recovery certificate specifying that the passenger is not contagious; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Now, passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first

embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least 14 days before arrival. The Netherlands adjusted its conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Austria, Croatia, Slovenia or Sweden. These passengers are now subject to either a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 48 hours before departure, or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before boarding the flight of the first embarkation point. Belarus adjusted its conditions for authorized entry; negative COVID-19 PCR tests are now valid only if taken 72 hours before arrival and the test results must be issued in Belarusian, English or Russian. Certified translations are no longer accepted.

- Aruba changed its conditions for authorized entry. Previously, passengers were required to have a COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most three days and at least 12 hours before departure, and tests that were accepted included LAMP, HAD, SDA and CRISPR tests. However, now passengers must now have a COVID-19 nasal test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Aruba; a new approved COVID-19 test, "HDA" was included in the list of acceptable tests. Alternatively, passengers can also have a positive COVID-19 test taken at least two weeks and at most 12 weeks before the departure of the last direct flight to Aruba. Tests accepted are: HDA, NAAT, NEAR, PCR, RT-LAMP, PT-PCR and TMA.
- **Quarantine measures were issued and/or modified.** Ukraine issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from or transiting through India, Portugal, the Russian Federation or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; these passengers are now subject to quarantine for 14 days. Exceptions include passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate; passengers with a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival; and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate. Tunisia issued new conditions for authorized entry; passengers must have a confirmed hotel reservation for 10 days booked at Cosmos Tergui Club, Elmouradi Elmenzah Hotel, Golden Carthage Hotel & Residences, Kanta Hotel, Lac Lemane Hotel, Palm Beach Club, Penthouse Hotel, Sousse City Beach Hotel, Sun Beach Resort or Tunisia Palace Hotel. This condition does not apply to nationals and residents of Tunisia; passengers with a diplomatic passport; passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated; passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose of the vaccine; passengers younger than 18 years if accompanied by a fully vaccinated parent/guardian; and unaccompanied minors.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Spain removed exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for passengers from Austria, France, Italy and Romania. These passengers must now have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken 48 hours, or a negative NAAT COVID-19 test 72 hours, before arrival. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland removed conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Faroe Islands. Passengers arriving from Faroe Islands are no longer subject to a COVID-19 test on the second and eighth days after arrival. Conversely, passengers arriving from Canada, Denmark, Finland, Lichtenstein, Lithuania and Switzerland have been added to this list, and now require both tests upon arrival at their expense. Malawi removed the following conditions for authorized entry: medical screening, 14-day quarantine, COVID-19 test upon arrival and completing and presenting a "Travel Surveillance Form" upon arrival. Ukraine removed conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from or transiting through India, Portugal, the Russian Federation or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; these passengers are no longer subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Norway removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers arriving from Germany, Latvia, Slovenia or Switzerland are no longer exempt. Finland also removed conditions for authorized entry; a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that a first vaccine dose in addition to a positive COVID-19 test result issued at most six months before arrival is no longer accepted in place of a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result for travel to Finland.
- Bahrain removed the condition for authorized entry that nationals of Bahrain and passengers with a residence permit issued by Bahrain, who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam or Zimbabwe must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure.
- Germany removed conditions for authorized entry; nationals and residents of Germany arriving from Brazil or Uruguay no longer need a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 PCR, RT-LAMP or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Germany also removed the condition that airline crew arriving from Brazil or Uruguay must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival; or a negative COVID-19 PCR, RT-LAMP or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.

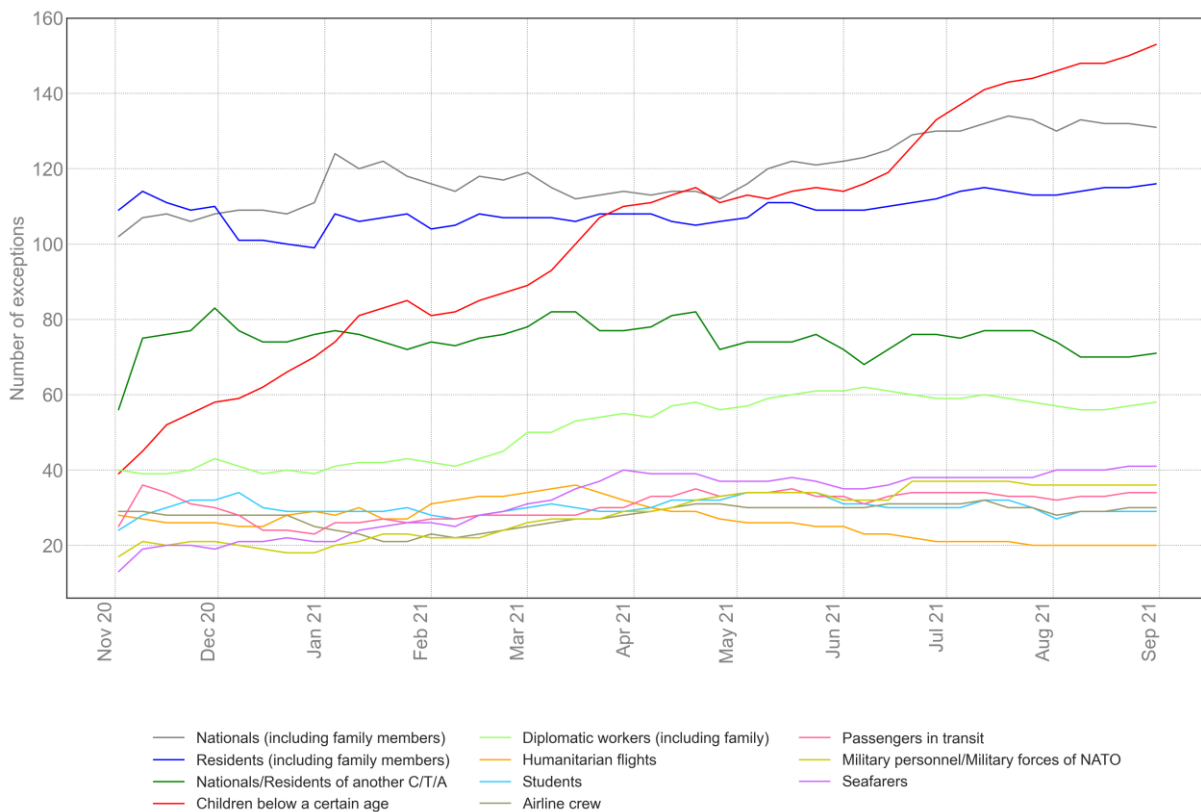
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>2</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (108) and for Residents (101) 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<sup>3</sup>



<sup>2</sup> 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

<sup>3</sup> The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.



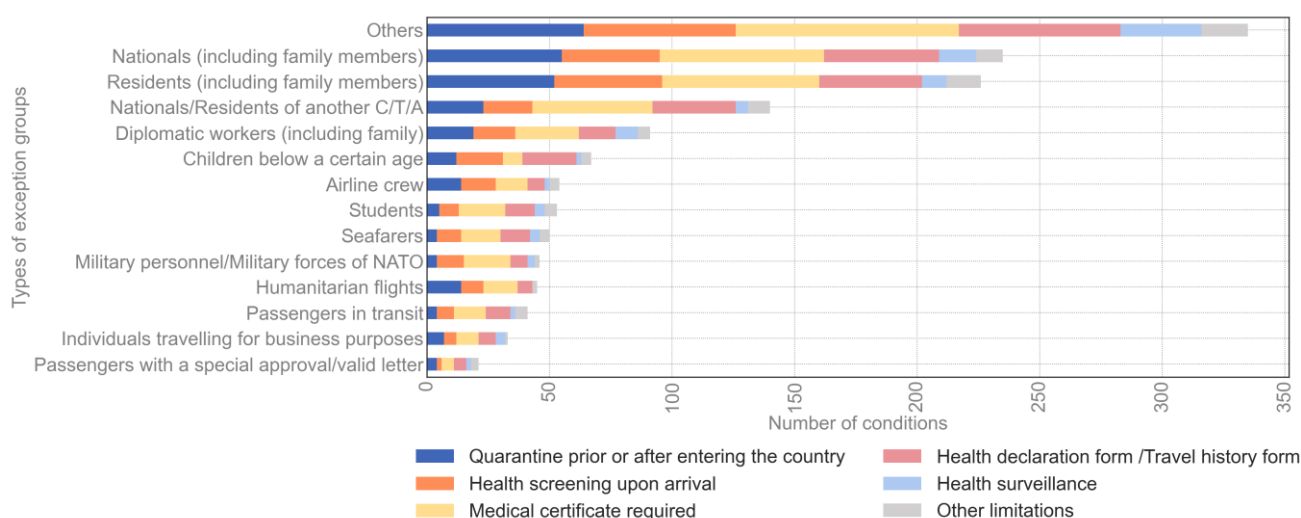
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 31<sup>st</sup> August, a total of 1,016 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 199 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Ukraine (22), Norway (21), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Republic of Moldova (20), Belgium (17), Sweden (15), Montenegro (14), Austria (14) and Philippines (13).
- Between 23<sup>rd</sup> August and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, 8 countries, territories or areas issued 17 new exceptions, while 3 countries, territories or areas removed 3 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 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), Andorra (28) and Indonesia (28).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 425 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 301 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Singapore removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers from Jiangsu Province, the People's Republic of China with an Air Travel Pass approval letter. Cyprus removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China. Norway removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers residing in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Lebanon and Republic of Moldova and who are the sons or daughters, parents or stepparents, grandchildren or step-grandchildren, grandparents, boyfriends, girlfriends or step-grandparents of residents of Norway. Likewise, passengers arriving from and residing in Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, if in the past 10 days they have been in their country of residence, are also no longer exempt. Germany removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of North Macedonia and Kosovo<sup>4</sup>. Czechia removed exceptions to the passenger ban for residents of Israel, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the United States of America and Kosovo\*. Czechia also removed exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a residence permit from and arriving from Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Israel, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Singapore, the United States of America and Kosovo\*.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Singapore issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers travelling from New Zealand with an Air Travel Pass approval letter. Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a "SPECIAL ENTRY PERMIT FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK" visa with "FC", "FR" or "FS" stated on the remarks. These student visas which expired between 19<sup>th</sup> May 2021 and 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2021 are now considered valid until 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Jordan issued new exceptions to its passenger ban on nationals of select C/T/As. These exceptions include passengers with a residence permit valid for a minimum of six months from the arrival date and issued by Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, United Arab Emirates or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and with return/onward tickets; nationals of Comoros, Djibouti, Iraq, Mauritania, Morocco or Sudan residing in Turkey; and passengers with a visa issued by Jordan. Norway issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from and residing in Faroe Islands, if in the past 10 days they have been in their country of residence.
- Switzerland issued exceptions to the passenger ban as well as to the transit ban on passengers arriving from a non-Schengen Member State to another Schengen Member State. Exceptions for both these bans include passengers arriving from Kosovo\* and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covishield, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm or Sinovac at most 12 months before arrival. They must also have a positive COVID-19 PCR or antigen test taken at least four weeks before receiving the first dose.
- Czechia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers who in the past 14 days have only been in, and arrived from Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Holy See, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Qatar, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia or Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China; passengers with a "C" visa valid for travel to Czechia, issued after 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021 by another EEA member state; passengers with an EU digital COVID Certificate (EU DCC) showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival; passengers with a digital COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and issued in North Macedonia, Turkey or Ukraine; and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate in English showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and issued in Armenia, Brazil, Chile, Israel, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, the United States of America or Kosovo\*.
- **New exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 certificate were issued.** French Polynesia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) at least seven days before departure or fully vaccinated with Janssen at least 28 days before departure and who in the past 15 days, have been in Albania, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Comoros, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Taiwan Province of the

<sup>4</sup> \* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

People's Republic of China, Ukraine, Vanuatu and Kosovo\*. Passengers arriving from these countries were added to the list of exceptions.

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia changed its exceptions to the passenger ban. Previously, residents of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were exempt as long as they had not transited through or been in Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates or Viet Nam in the past 14 days. Now, all residents of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are exempt.
- **New exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** The Russian Federation issued exceptions to the condition that passengers must provide a COVID-19 PCR test upon entering or transiting through the Russian Federation. Passengers arriving from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are exempt this condition.
- **Exceptions were removed.** Montenegro removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test result issued at most 48 hours before arrival; or a positive COVID-19 antigen or PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 180 days before arrival and a recovery certificate; or a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one dose at least 14 days before arrival. Passengers who in the past 15 days have only been in Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America or Ukraine are no longer exempt. Cyprus removed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure; passengers arriving from Croatia, Germany, Holy See and Monaco are no longer exempt. In addition, nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China are no longer exempt. The Russian Federation removed exceptions to the condition that passengers must provide a COVID-19 PCR test upon entering or transiting through the Russian Federation. Passengers arriving from Tajikistan are no longer exempt from this condition.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for residents and/or nationals of select C/T/As were issued.** Cyprus issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure; nationals and residents of Cyprus if arriving from Croatia, Germany, Holy See and Monaco are now exempt.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** Germany issued exceptions to the negative COVID-19 test result requirement prior to arrival. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate if they, in the past 10 days, have not been in the People's Republic of China are exempt. Previously, passengers who had been in Brazil and Uruguay were on this list. Suriname issued exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a confirmed accommodation booking for at least seven days at a registered Suriname Hospitality and Tourism Association (SHATA) accommodation. Passengers older than 17 years with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival are exempt. Suriname also issued exceptions for the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have health insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses. Passengers older than 17 years with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before arrival are again exempt.
- **Exceptions for children were issued or changed.** Paraguay raised the age limit for children who are exempt from the COVID-19 testing requirement 72 hours prior to boarding; the age limit was raised from 10 to 12 years old. Belarus issued new exceptions to the seven-day self-isolation requirement for passengers younger than six years old. North Macedonia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers younger than 18 years old. In addition, Bahrain issued exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure for passengers younger than six years old. Czechia removed a condition for authorized entry for passengers between six and 12 years of age arriving from Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Eswatini, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia or Zimbabwe; they are no longer subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival.
- **Exceptions to quarantine and/or medical screening measures were issued.** Belarus issued new exceptions to the seven-day self-isolation requirement for nationals and residents of Belarus; passengers with a diplomatic or service passport; passengers with a Laissez-Passer issued by the UN or EU and their family members; passengers travelling on business with an invitation letter from a company in Belarus; and nationals of the Russian Federation entering Belarus to transit by land to the Russian Federation for a maximum of 24 hours. Panama issued new exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers who in the past 15 days have been in or transited through Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, India, Paraguay, South Africa, Suriname or the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland are subject to a COVID-19 molecular test upon arrival at their own expense. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from this condition.

- **Exceptions were changed.** Curaçao adjusted exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure. Passengers who reside in Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Curacao and Sint Maarten, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued in Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Curaçao or Sint Maarten, showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival and arriving from Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Curaçao or Sint Maarten are no longer exempt from this condition. In addition, passengers arriving on direct flights from Anguilla, Czechia, Dominica and Romania were also removed as exceptions. Conversely, passengers arriving on direct flights from Bonaire, Cayman Islands, Singapore or St. Vincent and the Grenadines are now exempt from the negative COVID-19 PCR test requirement. Bahrain changed its exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. Now, only children under six years old are exempt. Previously, exemptions included nationals of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, and United Arab Emirates, who are older than 17 years, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated, or a COVID-19 recovery certificate; and nationals of Cyprus, Greece, Hungary and Israel who are older than 17 years, with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated. Czechia also changed exceptions to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Passengers with COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in Bahrain, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Montenegro and Uruguay no longer exempt. However, vaccination certificates issued in Chile, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka and the United States of America and Kosovo\* are now accepted.