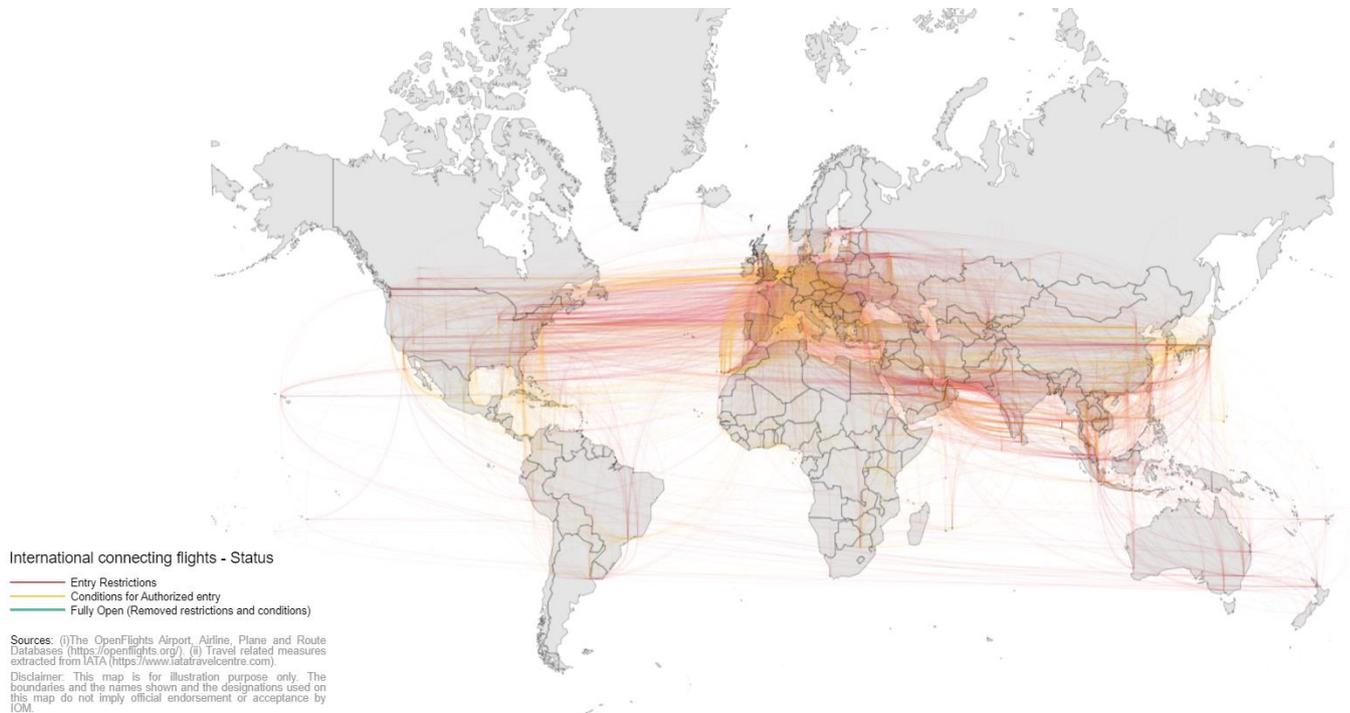


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 17 January 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
<https://migration.iom.int> • [dtmccovid19@iom.int](mailto: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](#).

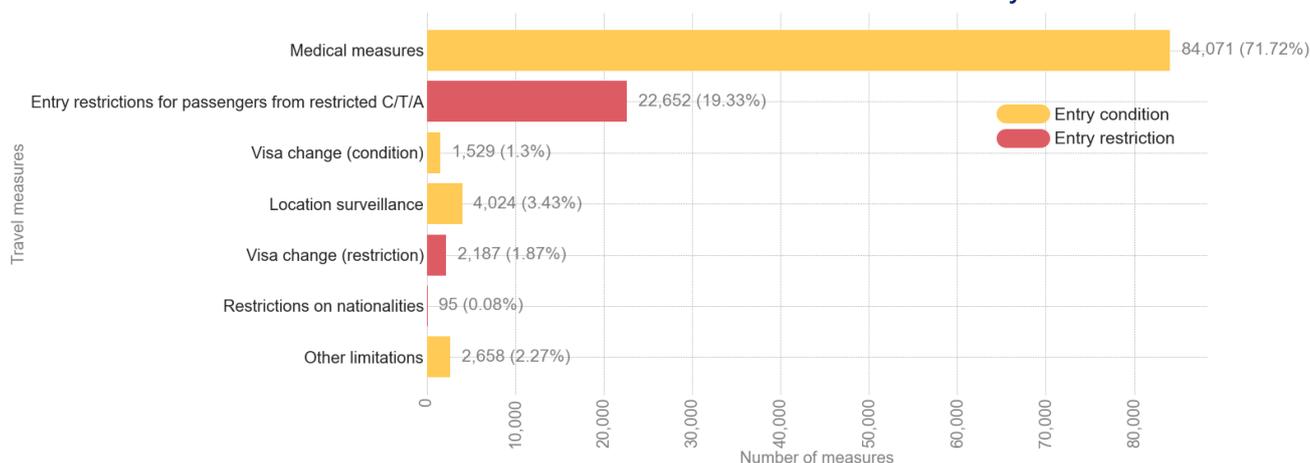
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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](mailto:dtmccovid19@iom.int) to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

## Overview

The emergence of a new variant of COVID-19 continues to impact changes in the issuances or removals of travel restrictions, for further detailed information on variant related travel restrictions refer to the supplementary ['Impact of COVID-19 on International Flights - Omicron Variant'](#) report for 17 January 2022. As of 14 January 2022, a total of 318 million cases<sup>1</sup> 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 117,216 travel related measures as of 17 January 2022, indicating an increase of one per cent from 116,032 travel related measures issued on 10 January 2022. Of these, 24,934 were reported as entry restrictions and 92,282 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an increase of one per cent in conditions for authorized entry and no change in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of eight per cent in other limitations such as travel insurance, an increase of seven per cent in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms, and an increase of one per cent in medical requirements such as vaccine certificates or COVID-19 testing upon arrival. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 208 countries, territories or areas have issued 1,006 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 10 and 17 January 2022, 15 countries, territories or areas have issued 32 new exceptions whilst 14 countries, territories or areas removed 24 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 17 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.

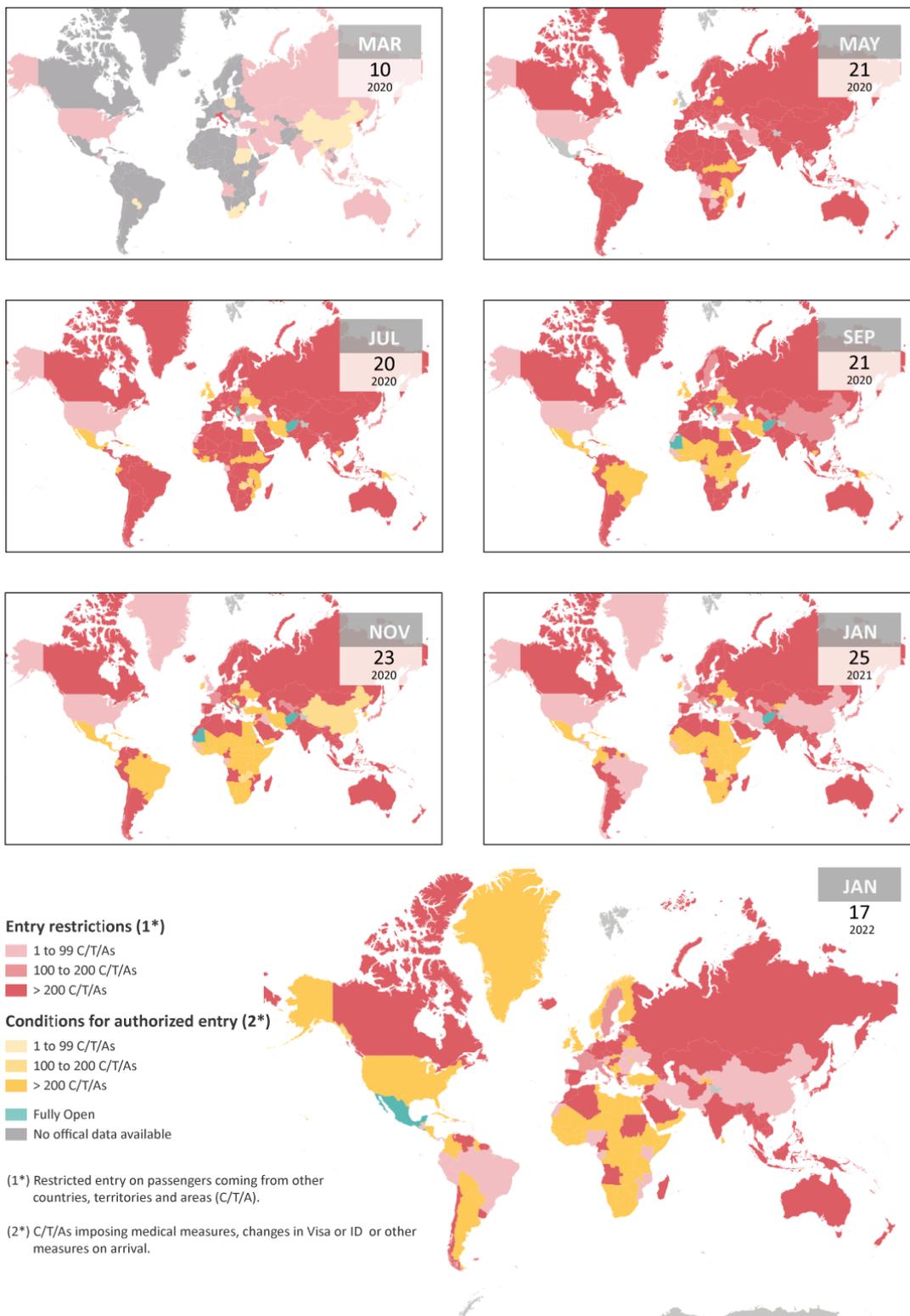
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



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

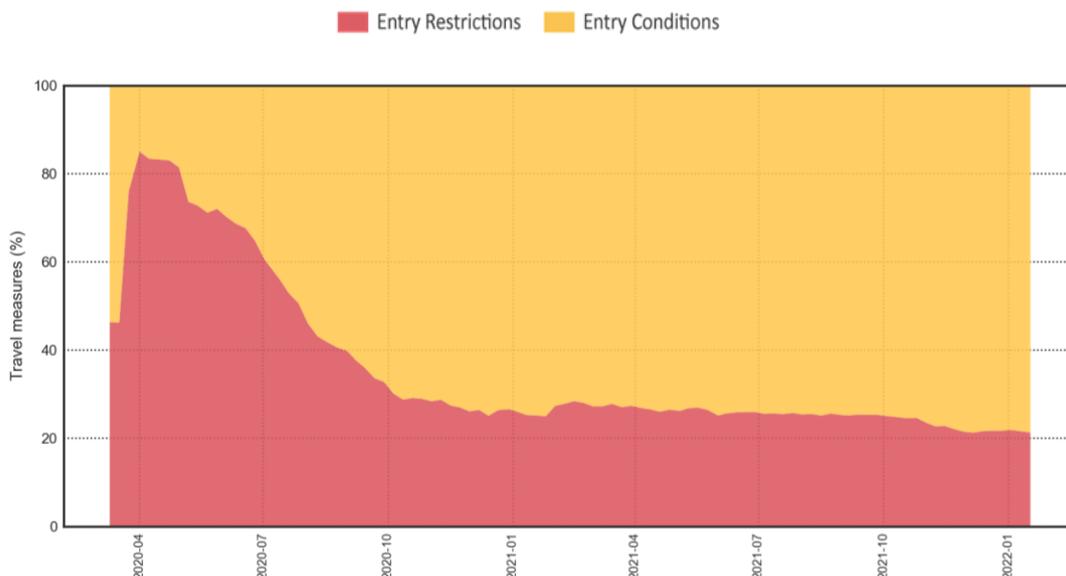
## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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



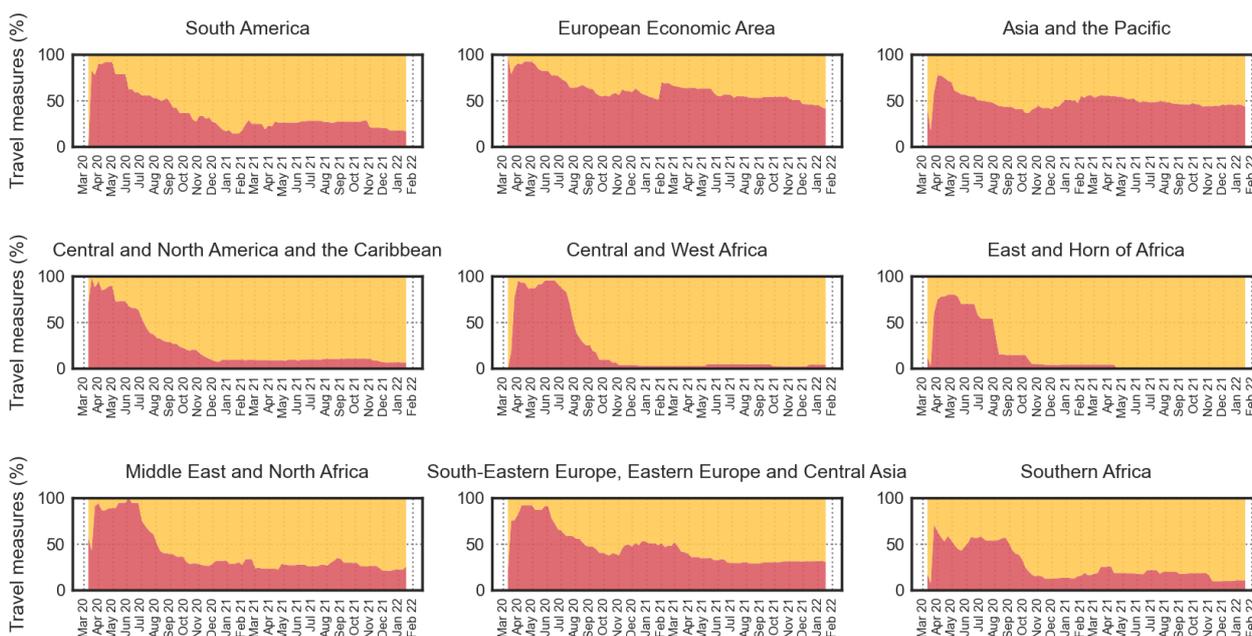
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 17 January 2022.

### 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 17 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.

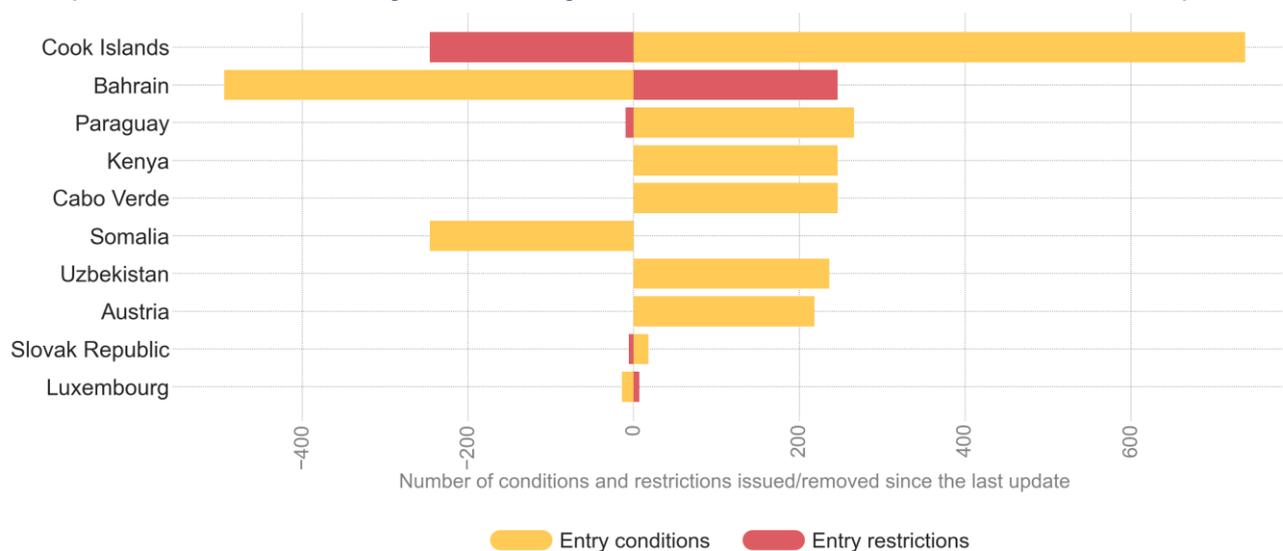
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ 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 10 and 17 January 2022, 17 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 6 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 7 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 9 and/or 5 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>2</sup>



### Key Highlights

- Existing entry bans on all non-exempt passengers were extended by Poland until 24 January 2022.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Cook Islands removed the general passenger ban and specified entry conditions. Passengers must have been for at least 10 consecutive days in New Zealand, they must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and have taken a COVID-19 PCR test at most 48 hours before departure and must have completed an online form at most 96 hours before departure. The United Arab Emirates lifted the entry and transit restriction at Dubai (DXB) or Al Maktoum (DWC) for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in or transited through Angola, Ghana, Guinea or Rwanda.
- **New flight suspensions were issued.** Kenya issued a flight suspension on all flights arriving from the United Arab Emirates. Dominican Republic issued a flight suspension on flights arriving from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until 13 March 2022.
- **Passenger bans were issued.** Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China issued a ban on passengers and airline crew who have been in or transited through the following countries, territories or areas in the last 21 days. These are Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Gabon, the Gambia, Grenada, Iraq, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Mongolia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Kyrgyzstan, Australia, Canada, France, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Somalia removed the quarantine measures for all passengers. As of 14 January 2022, residents of Ecuador arriving from United States of America are no longer subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR upon arrival at their own expense and quarantine for 14 days.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Israel issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Sputnik V at least 15 days (day of vaccination + 14 days) and at most 180 days before arrival. These passengers are subject to a COVID-19 serological test upon arrival. Viet Nam issued a new condition for authorized entry; all passengers are required to download the COVID-19 app before arrival. Uzbekistan issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring all passengers to undergo a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival. Brunei Darussalam issued new conditions for authorized entry to include an RT-

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

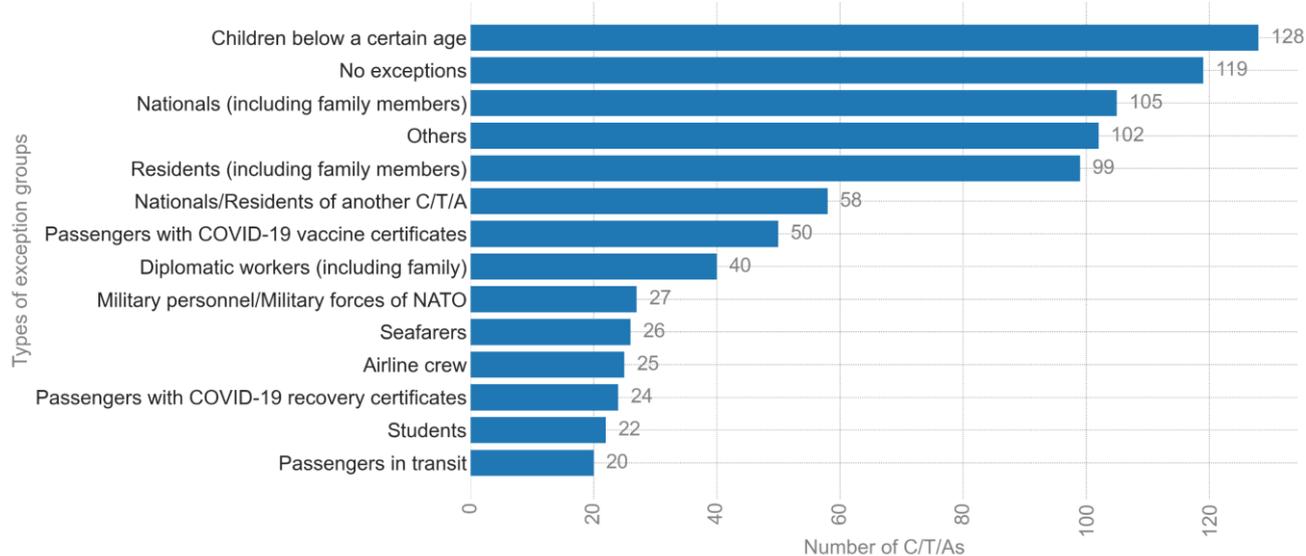
PCR test in addition to the initial COVID-19 test required for entry. Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 antigen and RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from select C/T/As.** India issued new conditions for authorized entry. All passengers arriving to India from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Zambia and Tunisia are subject to a COVID-19 antigen or RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. Passengers traveling to Bangalore (BLR), Chennai (MAA), Delhi (DEL), Hyderabad (HYD), Kolkata (CCU) or Mumbai (BOM) must pre-pay for the test online. People's Republic of China amended the COVID-19 entry requirements for nationals of the People's Republic of China arriving directly from Canada. Passengers arriving directly from Canada must have a green QR code with an 'HDC' mark. The code can be obtained from the WeChat App 'Fang Yi Jian Kang Ma Guo Ji Ban' by uploading a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result issued at most two days before departure and a negative IgM antibody test result issued at most two days before departure.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers in transit.** Italy specified that the negative COVID-19 test requirement also applies to passengers transiting through Italy.
- **New conditions for authorized entry for airline crew were issued.** Lebanon issued new conditions for authorized entry for airline crew who are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense. The test must be paid for online prior to departure. Airline crew who are in Lebanon for less than 48 hours are exempt. Dominican Republic issued new conditions for authorized entry for airline crew from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; they are subject to self-isolation until the next flight.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Côte d'Ivoire specified that negative COVID-19 PCR tests must be taken at most 48 hours before arrival, instead of at most three days (day of test + two days) before arrival; and specified that passengers are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival, instead of a PCR test. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland specified that passengers younger than 18 years (instead of 12 years) do not need a negative COVID-19 antigen, NAAT, PCR, LAMP or LFD test. Sri Lanka specified that passengers must complete a "Health Declaration" form online or upon arrival. Romania clarified the quarantine duration as 10 days. Switzerland specified that passengers must complete the Passenger Locator Form before boarding, instead of before arrival. Guatemala specified that COVID-19 vaccination certificates must show that passengers were fully vaccinated at least two weeks before departure, instead of 15 days. Somalia specified that negative COVID-19 PCR tests are accepted in digital and printed formats.
- Guatemala also amended its COVID-19 entry requirements. From 10 January 2022, all passengers must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most three days before arrival. The test result must be based on a nasopharyngeal swab. In addition, all passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before departure. Nationals and residents of Guatemala who are exempt from the aforementioned entry requirements must have: a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 3 days before arrival. The test result must be based on nasopharyngeal swab; or - a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before departure. Austria specified that passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with Janssen must have been vaccinated at least 21 days and at most 270 days before arrival.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Canada modified exceptions to the pre-departure testing requirement. Passengers are exempt from the test if they provide a positive COVID-19 test taken at least 11, not 14, days prior to departure. Lebanon will now accept a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point or a PCR test as a condition for authorized entry. Kazakhstan amended the requirement for a negative COVID-19 PCR tests to be presented on arrival. The test must be taken 72 hours before arrival, not issued 72 hours before arrival. Additionally, the exception for individuals with vaccination certificates from certain C/T/As has been lifted such that fully vaccinated individuals must still present a negative COVID-19 PCR test result. Qatar adjusted one of the exceptions to the condition for authorized entry. Nationals and residents of Qatar arriving from Jeddah (JED) or Medina (MED), who are Umrah passengers remain exempt from the COVID-19 testing before departure requirement but are now subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival.
- Cabo Verde changed its condition for authorized entry. Passengers and airline crew must now have either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covovax, Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm (BIBP), Sinovac; or a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point; or a recovery certificate issued at most 90 days before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old.

- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** The Netherlands is now accepting Covovax and Nuvaxovid (Novavax) vaccines. Islamic Republic of Iran started accepting passengers who have been vaccinated with Sputnik V. Norway updated the list of vaccines that fulfil the vaccination requirement. EU Digital COVID Certificates with a QR code issued in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland are no longer accepted. Similarly, COVID-19 recovery certificates with a QR code issued in Denmark, Ireland, and Sweden are no longer accepted. COVID-19 recovery certificates with a QR code issued in Andorra, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Monaco, Montenegro, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay will now be accepted. Egypt removed the requirement for vaccination certificates to have the logo of the Egyptian Ministry of Health.
- **Changes to visa requirements were made.** Viet Nam lifted the suspension of visa exemptions, suspension of visa on arrival and invalidation of certificates of visa exemption.

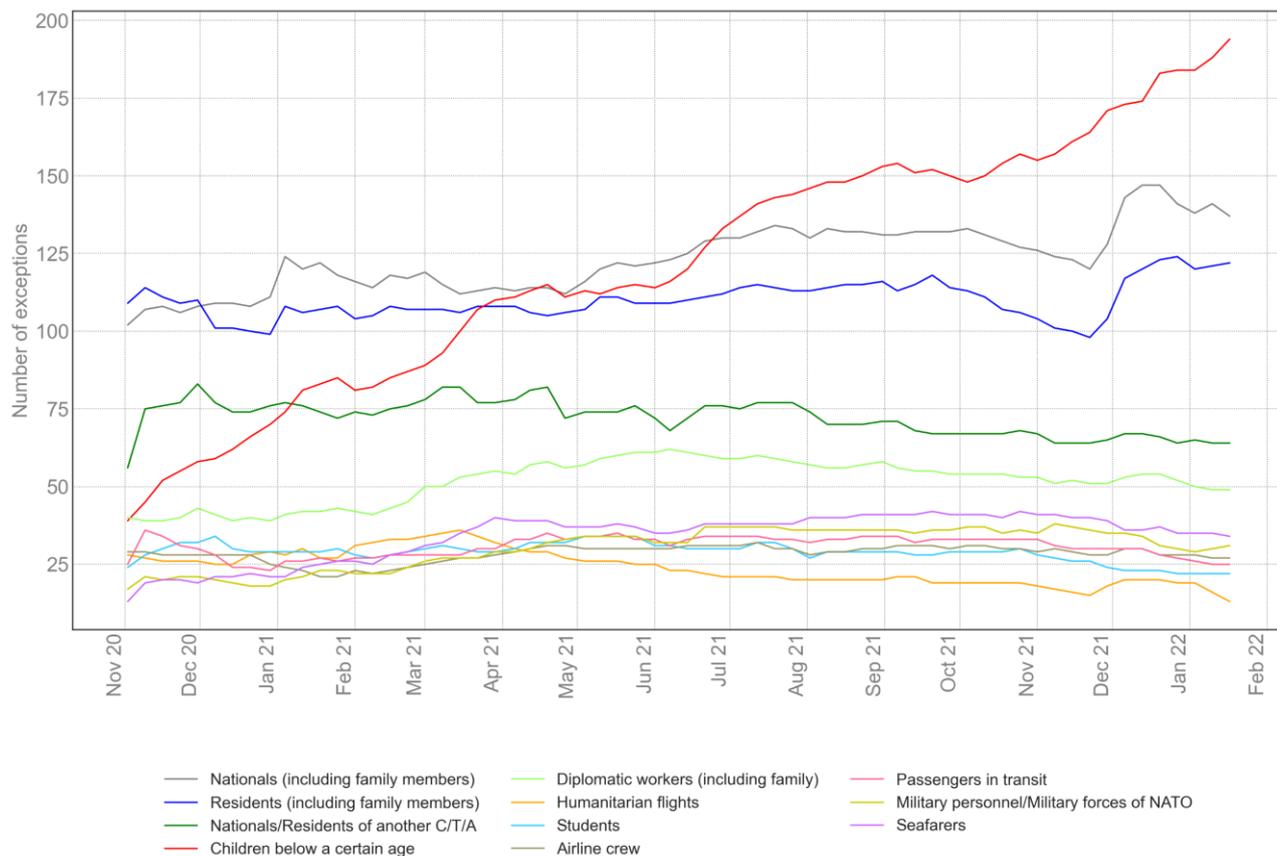
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>3</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (128). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 105 and 99 different C/T/As respectively, represent two of the other most common groups receiving exceptions.

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



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

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

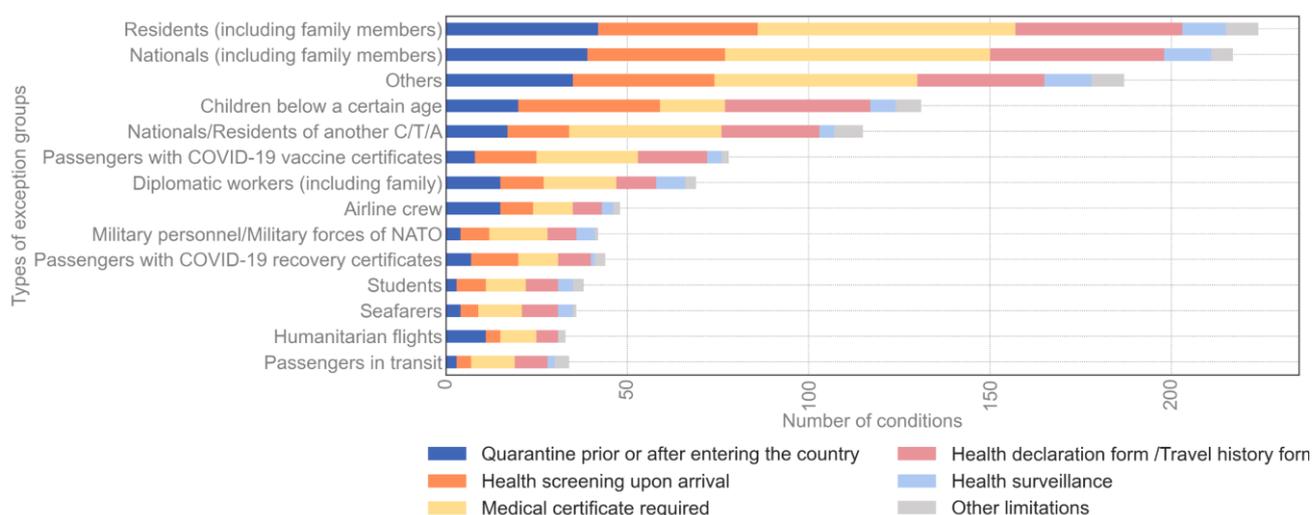
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 17 January 2022, a total of 1,006 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 208 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (23), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (17), Austria (13), Hungary (13), United States of America (13), France (13), Serbia (13), Sweden (12) and Jordan (12).
- Between 10 and 17 January 2022, 15 countries, territories or areas issued 32 new exceptions, while 14 countries, territories or areas removed 24 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 162 have issued 1,649 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 Kuwait (41), the Netherlands (35), Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (32), Curaçao (32), Spain (30), Norway (30), Andorra (30), Singapore (29), India (29) and Uruguay (29).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 423 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 309 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Viet Nam issued new exceptions to its passenger ban for passengers with written approval from the Immigration Department of Vietnam, or from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, and for passengers arriving on repatriation flights. Australia issued an exception to the passenger ban for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least seven days before departure and a visa issued by Australia. Kuwait issued two new exceptions for the passenger ban for passengers with an e-visa and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty); or Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V and that they also received one dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty). Their accompanying children younger than 16 years are also exempt. Bulgaria issued an exception for military personnel and their families to the passenger for ban for specific C/T/As. This includes those arriving from Afghanistan, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cabo Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Gibraltar, Guatemala, Jordan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Saba, Seychelles, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, United States of America, British Virgin Islands or Zambia. Kazakhstan added exceptions to the passenger ban for nationals of Azerbaijan, People's Republic of China, Czechia, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait and Thailand.
- Israel issued three new exceptions to the passenger ban for the following passengers: passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that were fully vaccinated at least 15 days (day of vaccination + 14 days) and at most 180 days before arrival. Vaccines accepted are AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covaxin, Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac and Sputnik V; passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test taken at least 11 days and at most 190 days before arrival, and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Covaxin, Covishield, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V and for passengers with a B1, B3 or B4 visa.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were specified.** Germany specified exemptions for the passenger ban. Until 15 January 2022, residents of Colombia and Peru are exempt from the passenger ban. They must have been living in the residence country in the past six months. Singapore specified that passengers below the age of three and arriving on a designated Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) flight are exempt from the passenger ban.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Viet Nam removed the exemption to the passenger ban for students. Canada removed several exceptions to its passenger ban. Immediate and extended family members of nationals, residents and persons registered under Canada's Indian Act are no longer exempt from the ban. Passengers entering from the USA for an essential purpose, passengers with a study permit or a post-graduation work permit, and members of the armed forces travelling on duty are no longer exempt. Bulgaria removed the exceptions for passengers arriving from Romania for the measure that passengers must enter via Burgas (BOJ), Plovdiv (PDV), Sofia (SOF) or Varna (VAR).
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban for residents were changed.** Japan specified that residents of Japan with a re-entry permit are exempt from the travel ban. Previously, the following categories had been exempt: residents of Japan with a re-entry permit who in the past 14 days have not been in Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe; residents of Japan with the status of residence of "Permanent Resident", "Spouse or Child of a Japanese National", "Spouse or Child of a Permanent Resident" or "Long Term Resident" with a re-entry permit who in the past 14 days have been in Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia or Zimbabwe and who departed Japan on or before 1 December 2021, residents of Japan with the status of "Permanent Resident", "Spouse or Child of a Japanese National", "Spouse or Child of a Permanent Resident" or "Long Term Resident" with a re-entry permit who in the past 14 days have been in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and who departed Japan on or before 10 December 2021.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were changed.** Canada modified an exemption to the passenger ban; passengers seeking to enter through authorization from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) can only do so for compassionate entry.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued for children accompanied by a parent with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.** Belgium specified under the general passenger ban, that unvaccinated passengers younger than 12 years old (instead of younger than 18 years old) are allowed to enter and transit if accompanied by a parent with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that the parent was fully vaccinated.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed.** Montenegro removed exemptions to conditions for authorized entry for passengers with a medical certificate of contraindication who cannot be vaccinated.

- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Grenada issued a new exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Passengers with a positive COVID-19 test taken at most 90 days before arrival, and a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most one day before arrival are now exempt. They must also have a letter issued by a medical practitioner showing they are fit to fly. Finland modified the exceptions to its vaccination requirement from passengers younger than 15 years old to passengers born in 2007 or later. Passengers arriving to Aruba who are older than 12 years with a positive COVID-19 molecular test taken at least two weeks and at most 12 weeks before departure are exempt of having a negative COVID-19 molecular test (the test must be based on nasopharyngeal swab). Paraguay issued a new exemption; passengers younger than 12 years are exempt from completing a "Traveller's Health Information" form at most 24 hours before arrival.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were issued.** France issued an exception for fully vaccinated passengers with a COVID certificate arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must no longer register online (at [passager.serveureos.org](https://passager.serveureos.org)) and show proof at check-in time.
- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued.** Finland modified its entry requirements such that it will accept the EU Digital COVID Certificate (EU DCC) or COVID-19 recovery certificate from passengers arriving from a select group of European countries. Additionally, Finland will now accept a medical certificate specifying the passenger is unable to be vaccinated, in lieu of a recovery or vaccination certificate.
- **Exceptions for nationals were issued.** Nationals of Bulgaria arriving from Afghanistan, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cabo Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Gibraltar, Guatemala, Jordan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Saba, Seychelles, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, United States of America, British Virgin Islands or Zambia are exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 PCR test result and a vaccine certificate.
- Somalia issued an exception for children below five. Passengers who are five years or younger do not need a negative COVID-19 PCR test.