

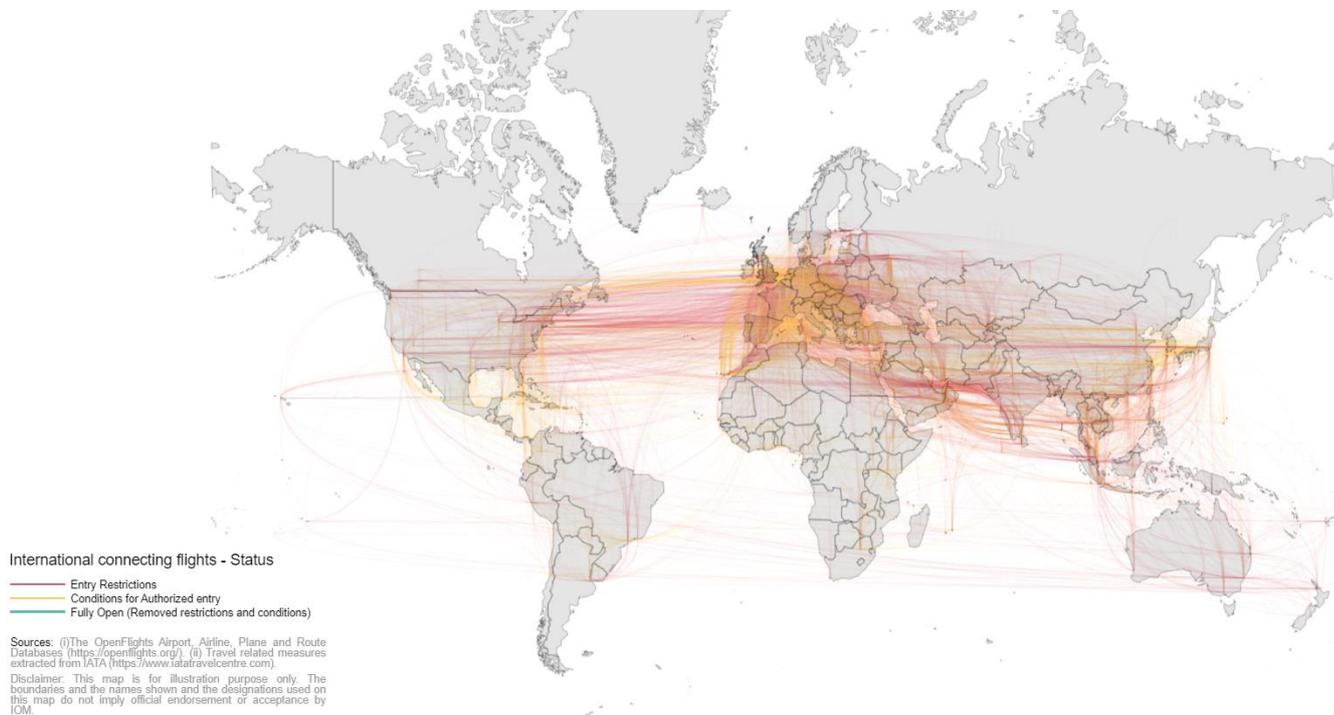
Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 14 March 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series

<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



Key Definitions



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



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



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



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

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

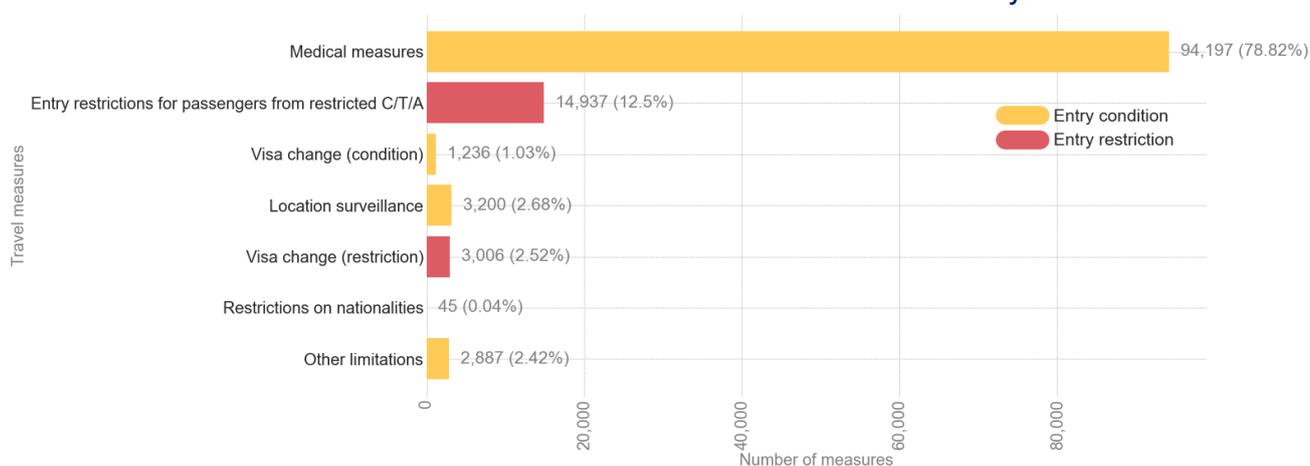
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Overview

The impact of COVID-19 on global mobility continues to evolve. As of 7 March 2022, a total of 445 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.9 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 10.7 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 6 March 2022. A total of 220 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 119,508 travel related measures as of 14 March 2022, indicating a 1.2 per cent decrease from 120,935 travel related measures issued on 7 March 2022. Of these, 17,988 were reported as entry restrictions and 101,520 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a 0.5 per cent decrease in conditions for authorized entry and a 9.8 per cent decrease in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an 18.8 per cent decrease in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of 11.3 per cent in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 202 countries, territories or areas have issued 901 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 7 and 14 March 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas have issued 26 new exceptions whilst 17 countries, territories or areas removed 46 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



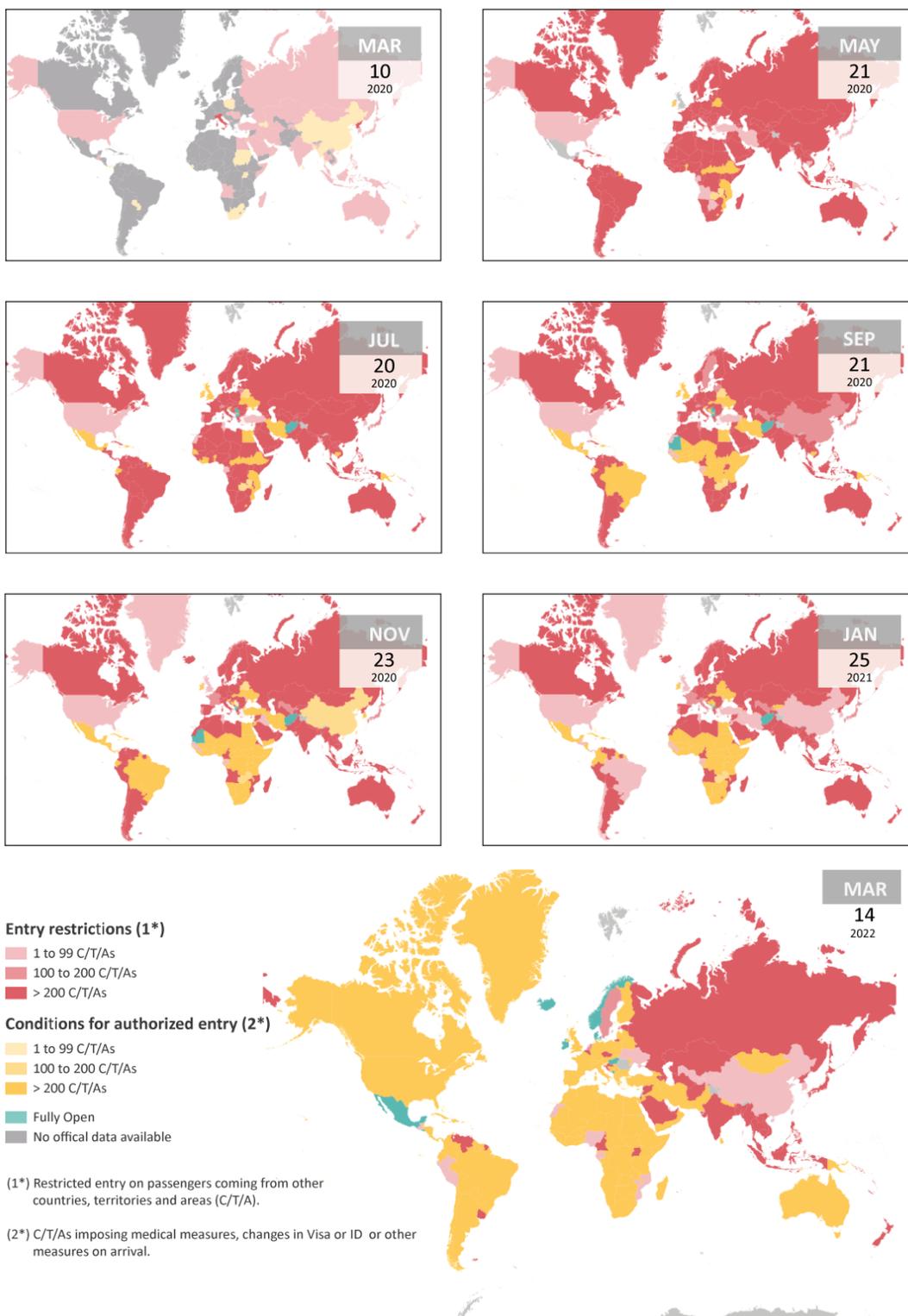
As of 14 March 2022, 220 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 12 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 79 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

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



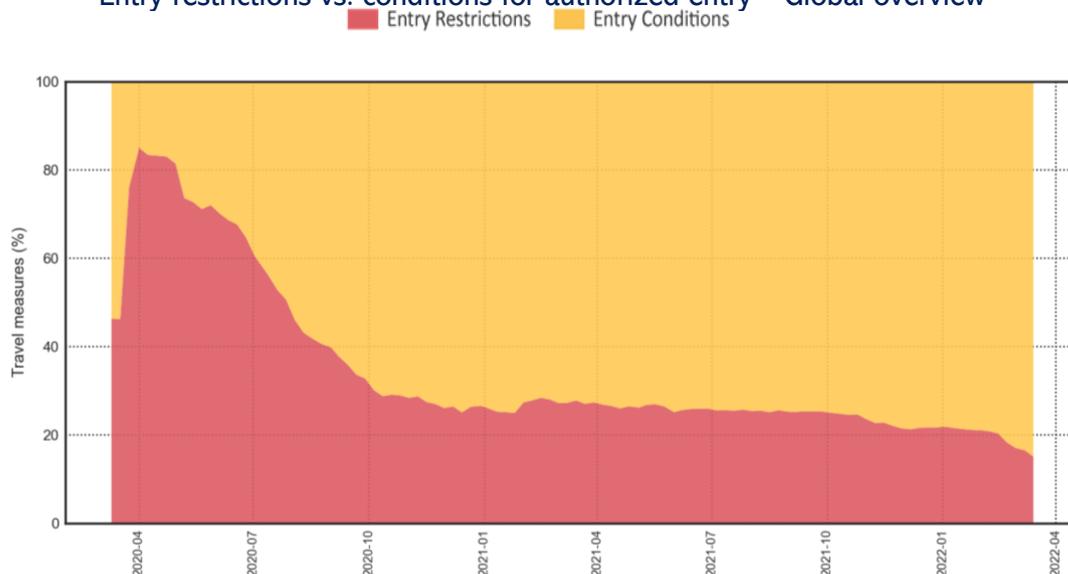
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 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 14 March 2022, 220 out of 247 C/T/As (89%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



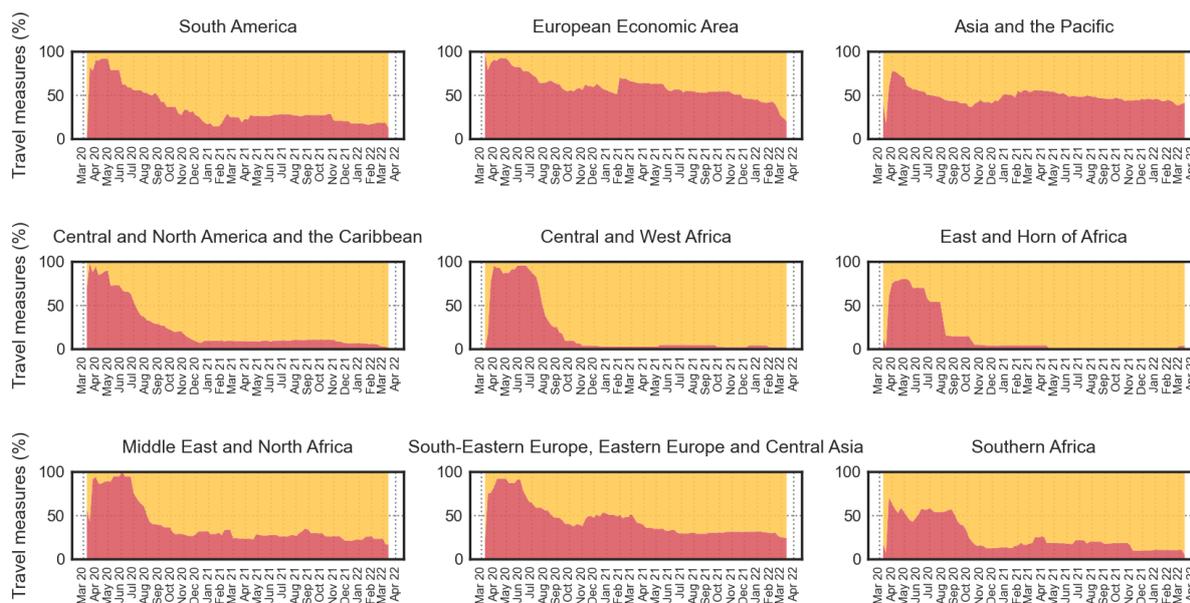
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 15 per cent, as of 14 March 2022.

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 14 March 2022. On the other hand, the IOM region of *Asia and the Pacific* has seen a less significant shift from restrictions to conditions, with restrictions representing over 40 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.

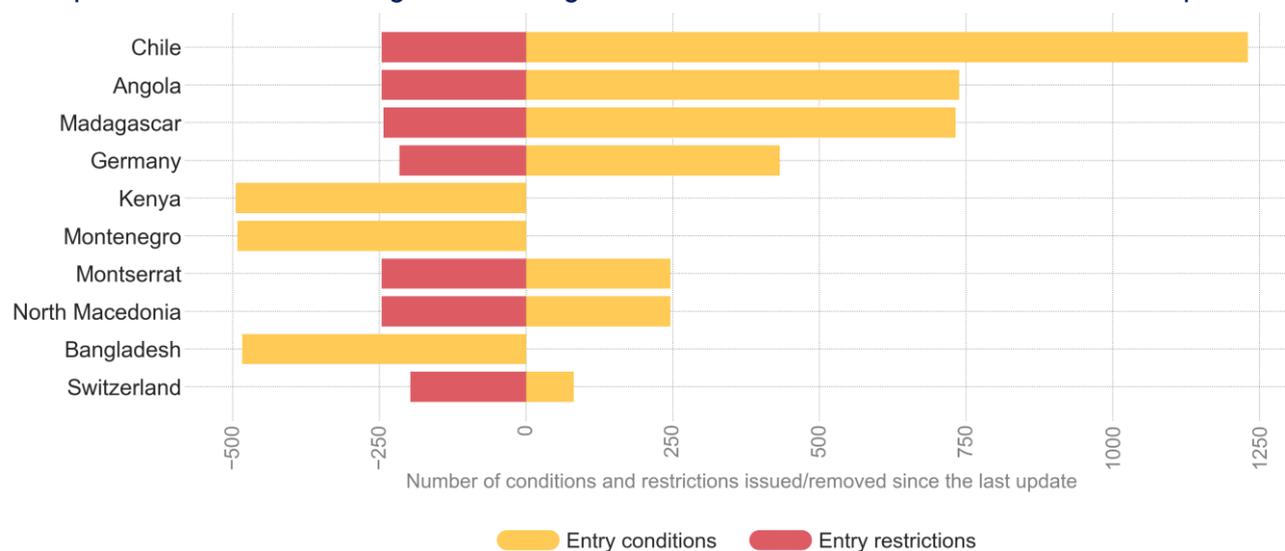
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 7 and 14 March 2022, 23 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 14 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 12 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 8 C/T/As issuing new conditions and 0 C/T/As issuing new restrictions.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update¹



Key Highlights

- **Passenger bans were issued.** Germany issued a travel ban for all passengers arriving from People's Republic of China.
- **Flight suspensions were lifted.** Madagascar lifted its flight suspension. In addition, it changed the exception to its pre-departure testing requirement from passengers younger than 2 years old to passengers younger than 5 years old.
- **Passenger bans were lifted for passengers arriving from specific CTAs.** Jordan lifted the passenger ban on nationals of Angola, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote 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, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia. Panama removed entry restrictions for passengers who have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe in the past 14 days, stating that travellers arriving from or have been to the country, territory or area listed above are not allowed to enter. As of 10 March 2022, passengers who have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe are allowed to enter if they provide a negative COVID-19 antigen or NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival and a completed "Declaracion Jurada de Salud" upon arrival.
- **General passenger bans were lifted.** Angola lifted the general entry ban. Montenegro lifted all COVID-19 entry regulations on 11 March 2022. Hungary lifted all COVID-19 entry regulations on 7 March 2022.
- Chile lifted the passenger ban. However, all entry requirements below still apply. All passengers entering Chile must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival (this does not apply to (1) nationals and residents of Chile, (2) children and parents of nationals or residents of Chile, (3) spouses and partners with registered partnership of nationals or residents of Chile, (4) passengers with a diplomatic or official passport and passengers younger than six years traveling with their vaccinated parents/guardians. Passengers must arrive at Antofagasta, Iquique, Punta Arenas or Santiago airports (this does not apply to (1) nationals and residents of Chile, (2) passengers with a diplomatic passport). Passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Chile. This does not apply to (1) passengers younger than two years, (2) merchant seamen and (3) passengers with recovery certificate. Passengers must complete a passenger tracking form for

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

14 days or until they leave Chile and a health sworn statement (the later does not apply to merchant seamen). Passengers must have a travel insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses, with a minimum coverage of USD 30,000. This does not apply to (1) nationals and residents of Chile and (2) nationals of Spain with an E-CHL/09 and E-CH/11 form.

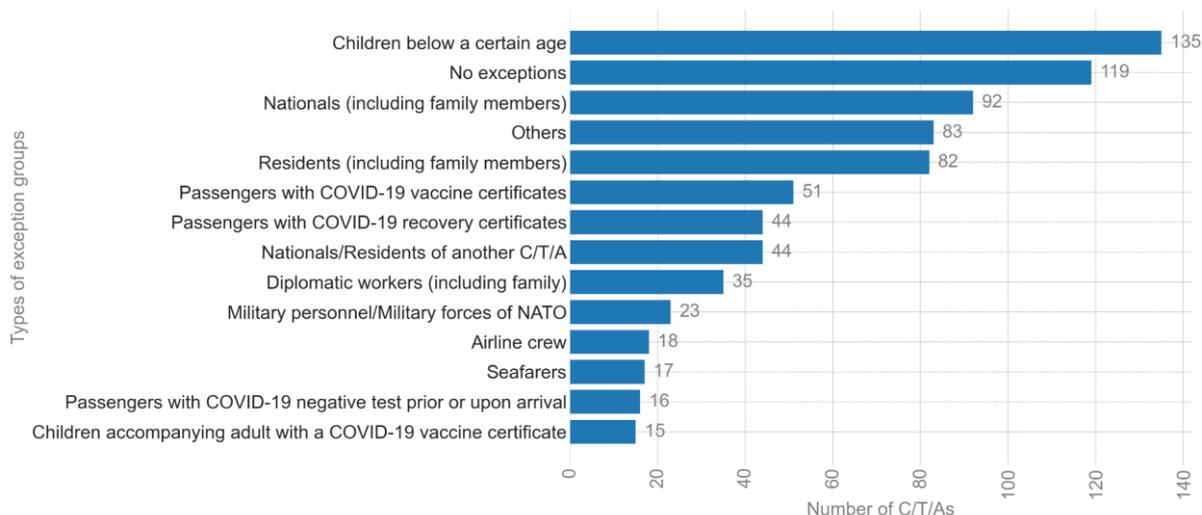
- Switzerland removed the travel ban; the following travel restrictions apply. Passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at most 270 days before arrival. Nationals and residents of Liechtenstein or Switzerland and passengers with a D visa issued by Switzerland are exempt. Exempt categories also include nationals and residents of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, passengers arriving from Schengen Member States, passengers arriving from 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 or Sweden. Family members of nationals of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden are also exempt. They must present proof of their relationship. Family members of "British Citizens", "British Overseas Territories Citizens" from Gibraltar or British nationals a Certificate of Entitlement to the Right of Abode issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who have a residence permit issued by Switzerland are exempt from the vaccination certificate requirement. Unmarried partners of residents of Switzerland are also exempt, as are passengers under 18 years old, merchant seamen and military personnel with a letter issued by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland or the Federal Department of Defense of Switzerland.
- **Conditions for authorised entry were specified.** Cabo Verde specified one of its entry conditions. Passengers and airline crew can now present a recovery certificate issued at most 90 days before arrival, down from 180 days before arrival, in order to enter the country. Sint Maarten specified its conditions for authorized entry such that a combination of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna (Spikevax) or Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) vaccines is now accepted as proof of being fully vaccinated. Guam specified that passengers are no longer subject to medical screening. The United Arab Emirates specified that passengers entering Dubai (DXB) or Al Maktoum (DWC), in alternative to a COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure, can have: a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), AstraZeneca (SK Bioscience), Covaxin, Covishield, Covovax, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm, Sinovac or Sputnik V; or a COVID-19 recovery certificate. Belize specified that passengers with a negative COVID-19 PCR test result taken at most 72 hours before departure do not need to take a COVID-19 test upon arrival. Previously, COVID-19 tests with negative results had to be taken at most 96 hours before departure. Dominican Republic specified that passengers younger than 7 years are exempt from a negative COVID-19 antigen or PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 3 weeks before arrival. Children younger than 7 years were not previously exempt. Philippines specified the required COVID-19 test needed for authorized entry. As an alternative to a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 48 hours before departure from the first embarkation point, all passengers can also present a negative COVID-19 antigen test to taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Pakistan specified that passengers younger than 18 years are exempt from the COVID-19 vaccination certificate requirement. Previously, passengers younger than 12 years were exempt from the vaccination certificate requirement.
- Singapore added Israel and Philippines to the list of CTAS allowed to arrive from a Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) flights. Passengers arriving on a Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) flight must have only been in or transited through Anguilla, Aruba, Australia, Bermuda, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Cayman Islands, People's Republic of China, Curaçao, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French West Indies, Germany, Gibraltar, Guam, Holy See, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Macao SAR, China, Malaysia, Maldives, Mayotte, Montserrat, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Reunion, American Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Helena, Sint Maarten, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, Thailand, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British Virgin Islands or United States Virgin Islands in the past 7 days.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** The mandatory quarantine period was reduced by Northern Mariana Islands from 7 days to 5 days. Côte d'Ivoire removed the obligatory "Health Declaration Form" to be completed by passengers before arrival. Kenya removed the entry condition of a negative COVID-19 PCR test but added it to the exceptions in case of absence of COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Kenya removed medical screenings as a condition for authorized entry. Curaçao removed the COVID-19 PCR test requirements. Previously passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR tests taken at most 48 hours before departure. Bangladesh lifted two conditions for authorized entry, passengers are no longer required to undergo medical screening nor quarantine upon arrival. Jordan no longer requires airline crew to provide a negative COVID-19 test result. Beginning 15 March 2022, Greece will no longer require a

'Passenger Locator Form'. Saudi Arabia removed a restriction for authorized entry. Passengers are no longer required to have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate in order to enter Saudi Arabia. Indonesia removed the entry condition requiring airline crew to have a negative COVID-19 PCR or RT-PCR test taken at most 3 days before departure from the first embarkation point

- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Côte d'Ivoire issued a new condition for authorized entry. Passengers must now present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate to enter the country. Kenya added a condition for entry for passengers who do not have a COVID-19 test. Passengers must undergo a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival.
- Germany issued a new travel restriction stating that all passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. This does not apply to accompanying children under 12 years old, passengers arriving from People's Republic of China, nationals and residents of Germany, as well as passengers arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland. Nationals of Andorra, Holy See, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, and EEA Member States are also exempt, as are immediate family members of nationals of EEA Member States and Switzerland and immediate family members of residents of Germany. They must present proof of their family relationship. Passengers with a residence permit issued by Andorra, Holy See, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, or an EEA Member State, British nationals with a residence permit issued by Germany before 31 December 2020, passengers with a long term "D" visa issued by an EEA Member State or Switzerland, residents of Hong Kong SAR, China, Indonesia, Macao SAR, China, New Zealand, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, and Republic of Korea are exempted as well. They must have been living in the residence country in the past 6 months. Lastly, military personnel, merchant seamen, students, unmarried partners of residents of Germany are exempt from the vaccination certificate requirement.
- Germany also issued the following restrictions for passengers entering and transiting through Germany. Passengers must show a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival, or a COVID-19 LAMP, NAAT, PCR, RT-LAMP, RT-PCR or TMA test taken at most 48 hours before arrival. This does not apply to passengers under 12 years old, passengers with a positive COVID-19 test taken at least 28 days and at most 90 days before arrival, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing they were vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 270 before departure, or that they were fully vaccinated and received a booster dose.
- **New Conditions for authorized entry were issued for airline crew.** Bermuda modified the exceptions to its requirement that airline crew staying for less than 24 hours in the country quarantine in their hotel room until their next flight. Those seeking an exception can provide a negative antigen test taken at most two, rather than three, days before arrival.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** Democratic Republic of the Congo exempted passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure from filling out the "Travellers Registration Form". France added an exception for passengers arriving from Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Timor-Leste, Sudan, South Sudan, Tunisia and the United States of America who are no longer required to provide a sworn statement and a Travel Certificate.
- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** India specified that the vaccination certificate must show that passengers were fully vaccinated at least 15 days before departure. Malta started accepting COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong SAR, China and Peru. Previously, Malta did not accept COVID-19 vaccination certificates issued in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong SAR, China and Peru. Czechia will now accept vaccine certificates from South Africa. Philippines added Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China and Nepal to list of acceptable vaccine issuing countries. Singapore added Holy See, Philippines, Uruguay and Viet Nam to the list of acceptable vaccine issuing countries

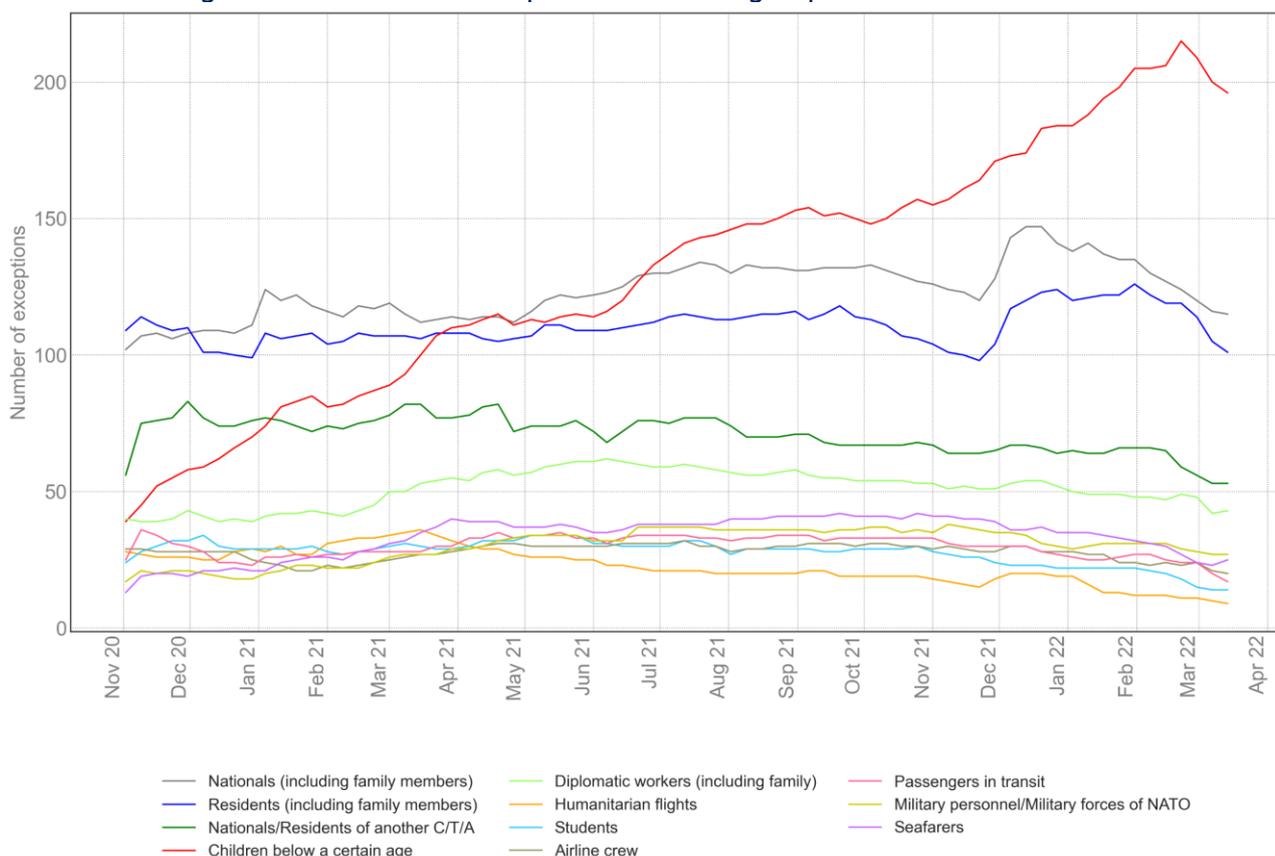
Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception²



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (135). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 94 and 87 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 enter³



² '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.

³ 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.

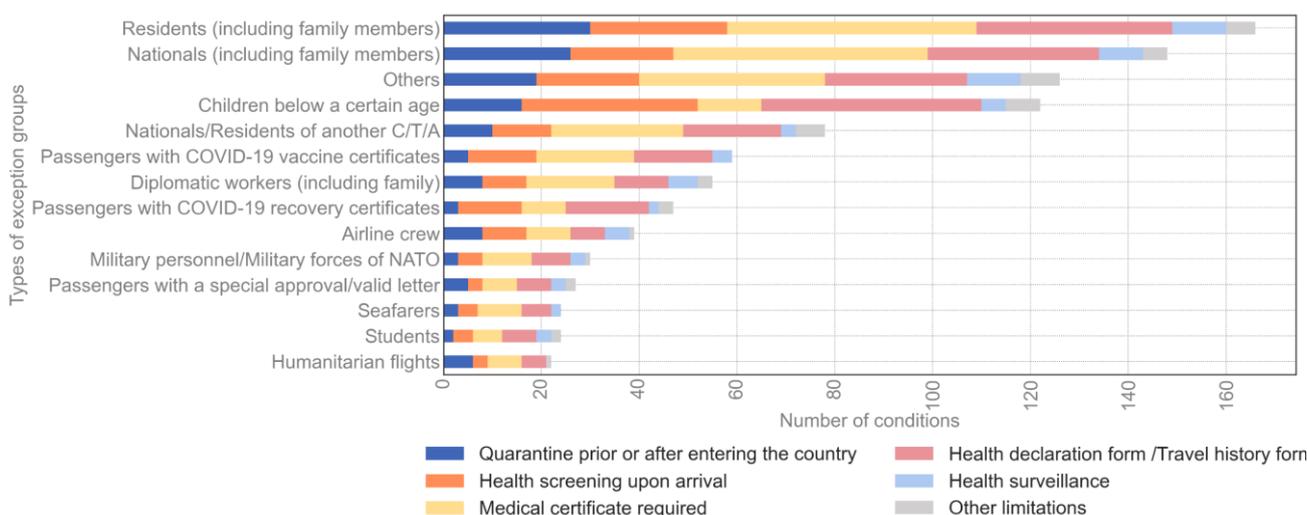
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 14 March 2022, a total of 901 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 201 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (21), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (18), Sweden (15), United States of America (15), Chile (14), Andorra (12), Argentina (12), Qatar (12) and Spain (11).
- Between 7 and 14 March 2022, 14 countries, territories or areas issued 26 new exceptions, while 17 countries, territories or areas removed 46 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 201 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 140 have issued 1,228 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 (37), Indonesia (32), the Netherlands (31), Chile (30), Israel (28), Curaçao (28), Argentina (27), Belgium (25), Singapore (25) and Thailand (25).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 300 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 281 times.

Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Saudi Arabia removed passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they received one vaccine dose in Saudi Arabia from the exempt categories from the travel ban.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for nationals of specific CTAs were added.** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland removed the conditions of a negative COVID-19 antigen test, "Public Health Passenger Locator Form" and COVID-19 test on day 2 after arrival for passengers arriving from or who have started their journey in Russian Federation or Ukraine do not require a negative COVID-19 antigen test nor "Public Health Passenger Locator Form" or COVID-19 test on day 2 after arrival.

- **Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate were changed.** France added Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Timor-Leste, Sudan, South Sudan, Tunisia and the United States of America to the list of CTAs of departure from which COVID-19 recovery certificates are accepted.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Belgium added an exception of The "Passenger Locator Form" entry conditions to passengers arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, or Switzerland; and passengers arriving from Bahrain, Chile, Colombia, Hong Kong SAR, China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Macao SAR, China, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, United Arab Emirates or Uruguay.
- Maldives issued exceptions for passengers and airline crew with 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), Covaxin, Covishield, Covovax, Janssen, Moderna (Spikevax), Nuvaxovid (Novavax), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Sinopharm and Sinovac are exempt from providing a negative COVID-19 test result. Nepal issued an exception for passengers without a vaccine certificate, such passengers can provide a negative COVID-19 test result to enter.
- Indonesia issued an exception for passengers arriving at Denpasar-Bali (DPS) with a confirmed booking of accommodation for a minimum of 4 nights, and a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure. They are no longer subject to quarantine for up to 7 days.
- Germany issued the following exceptions to its passenger ban on passengers arriving from People's Republic of China. Exceptions apply to nationals and residents of Germany, nationals of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, Holy See and European Union Member States. Exceptions also include immediate family members of nationals of European Union Member States and Switzerland and immediate family members of residents of Germany with proof of family relationship. Passengers with a residence permit issued by Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, Holy See or an European Union Member State, British nationals with a residence permit issued by Germany before 31 December 2020, passengers with a long term "D" visa issued by an EEA Member State or Switzerland, residents of Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, Hong Kong SAR, China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Macao SAR, China and New Zealand are also exempt. They must have been living in the residence country in the past 6 months. Military personnel, merchant seamen, students, unmarried partners of residents of Germany are also exempt from the travel ban. Unmarried partners must have a written invitation and a copy of the identity document of the resident in Germany. They must also have a declaration and be able to present proof of their relationship.