

# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Bi-Weekly Update • 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020



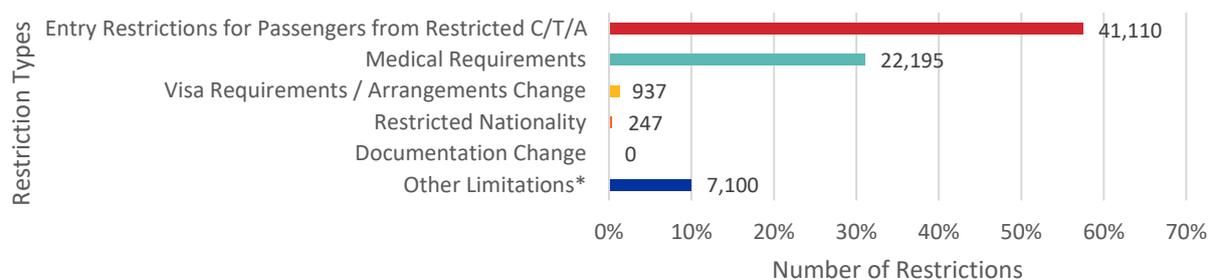
COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## Overview

As per the [World Health Organization](https://www.who.int), the global number of COVID-19 cases has reached close to 12 million cases, (11,669,259 cases and 539, 906 deaths). The impact of COVID-19 on global mobility remains compounded with multiple and diverse mobility restrictions and measures issued to limit the spread of the disease while also increasingly enabling some mobility. As of 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020, a total of 219 countries, territories or areas have issued 71,589 travel restrictions, indicating an increase of less than one per cent from 71,372 restrictions recorded on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020. However, while there has been an increase of ten per cent in medical restrictions, there was no change in restrictions on nationalities and a decrease of five per cent in the restrictions on passengers arriving from specific countries, territories or areas. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 180 countries, territories or areas have issued 710 exceptions enabling mobility despite blanket travel restrictions. Between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020, 21 countries, territories or areas have issued 48 new exceptions whilst 24 countries, territories or areas have removed 62 exceptions.

Data Source: [IATA](https://www.iata.org) and official government websites.

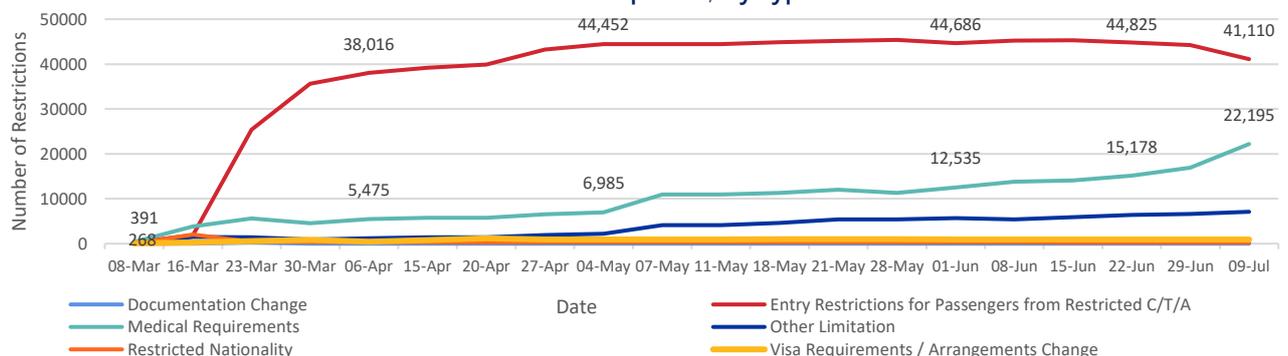
### Most Commonly Imposed Restriction Type



\*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

As of 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020, 219 C/T/As have imposed restrictions. Although entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As still had the highest share of the total restrictions (57%), they have been following a decreasing trend. In contrast, medical measures making up 31 per cent of the restrictions have been increasing. Changes in visa requirements have also followed a stable trend, continuing to represent a small share (<1%) in total restrictions.

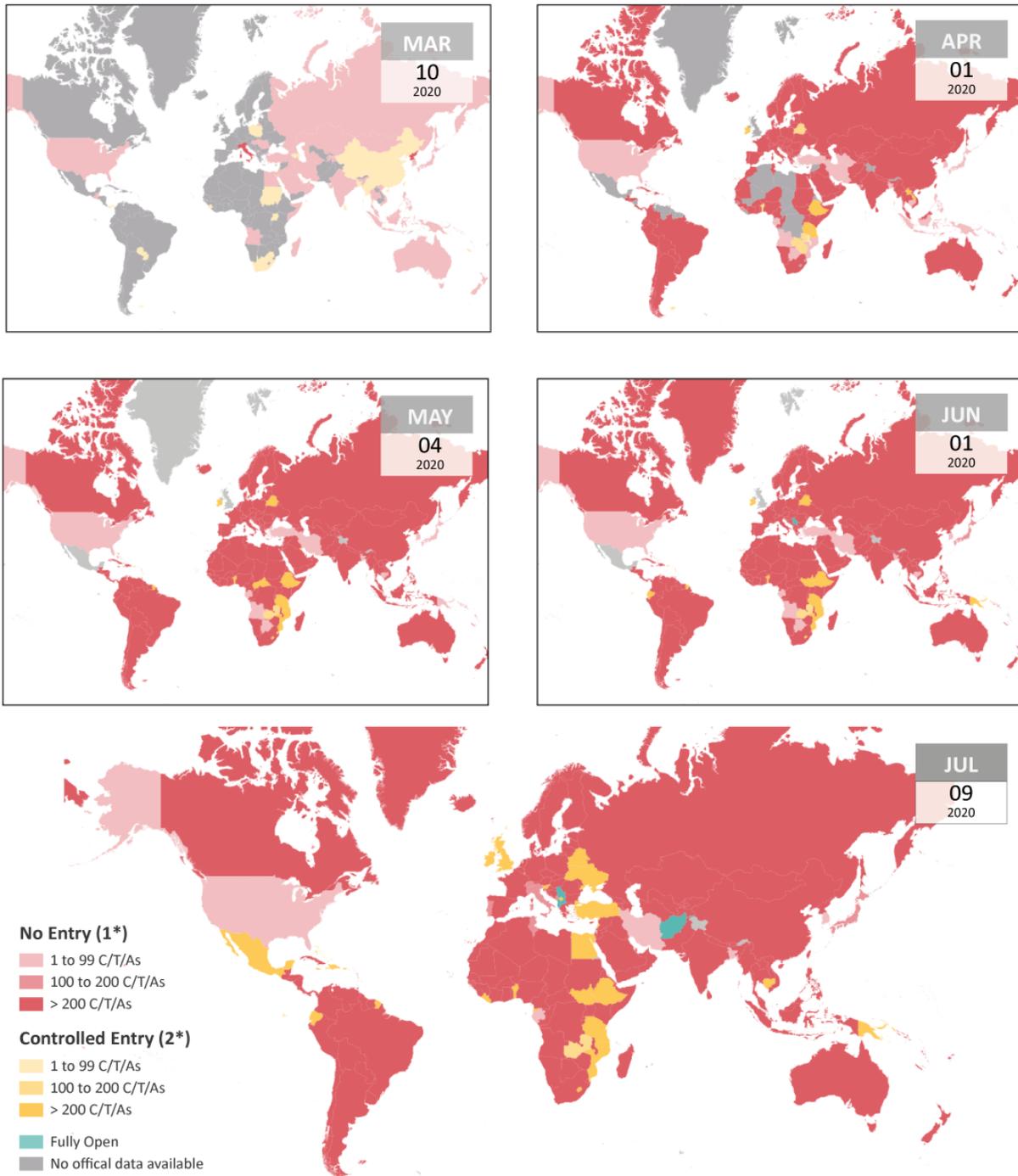
### Restrictions Imposed, by type



**NOTE:** This report has been amended, please note that due to a technical error the previously published report COVID-19 Travel Restrictions Output 9 July 2020 had reported the total number of travel restrictions as 69,758. The correct number is 71,589. All corrections have been implemented in this report and that subsequent reports which make comparisons with data from 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020 have used the correct figure.

**Important:** This analysis does not capture pre-COVID-19 related travel restrictions, rather it draws attention to various travel restrictions issued as a result of COVID-19. This report focuses on the changes to pre-existing measures affecting passengers travelling through specific routes or with specific travel documentation and nationalities. The number of restrictions recorded in this report is indicative of the total number of COVID-19 related travel restrictions since 8<sup>th</sup> March 2020, when IOM began monitoring the impact of travel restrictions on global mobility as a result of COVID-19. More specifically, this analysis highlights emerging changes as a result of COVID-19 travel requirements to support identifying border management practices. This analysis does not aim to provide information on exact 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.

### Changes in Restrictions on Arrival since 10<sup>th</sup> March 2020



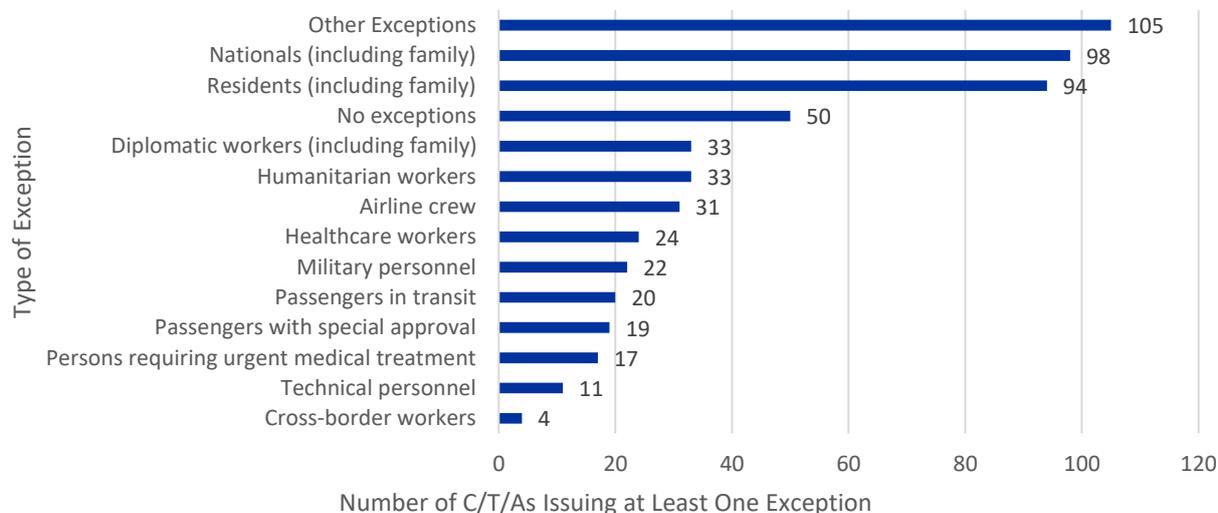
The opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

## ■ Key Restrictive Measure Highlights

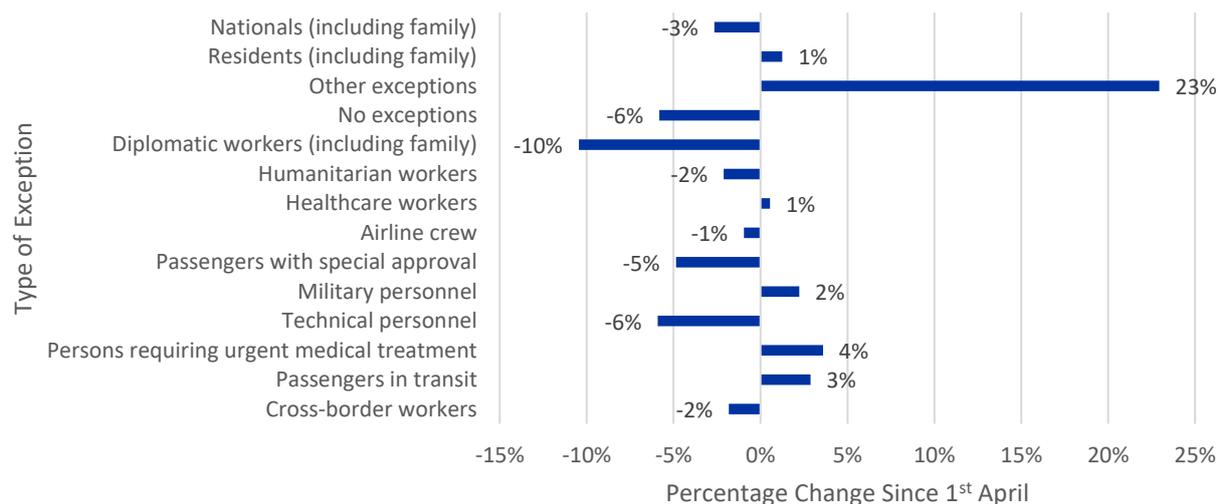
- Flight suspensions and passenger bans were extended by Chile until 16<sup>th</sup> July 2020, by Poland until the 14<sup>th</sup> July 2020, by Republic of Moldova until the 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020, by Nepal until 21<sup>st</sup> of July, by India, Spain and Guyana until 31<sup>st</sup> July 2020, by Guinea until 5<sup>th</sup> August, by Sweden until 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020, and by Namibia until 30<sup>th</sup> of September. Oman extended their flight ban indefinitely.
- Senegal issued an expected restart date of 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020, for international flights. Passengers must have a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 7 days before arrival and passengers without a negative COVID-19 test result will be subject to medical screening.
- Gabon issued restrictions for the entry of 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, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- The Plurinational State of Bolivia shifted from complete border closure to a passenger ban and issued exceptions for nationals and residents, who must quarantine upon arrival and for airline crew who must provide a medical certificate and a negative COVID-19 test result upon arrival.
- New medical measures for entry were issued by Antigua and Barbuda as of 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2020 and by Saint Lucia as of 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020, requiring passengers to present a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 7 days before departure. Saint Lucia has also issued an exception to this measure for passengers arriving from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos or the British Virgin Islands.
- The United Republic of Tanzania issued medical measures, requiring that passengers and crew subject to medical screening and a 14-day quarantine, and must present a completed "Health Form" to the Ministry of Health personnel upon arrival. Likewise, Côte d'Ivoire issued medical screening and 14-day quarantine requirements for exempt passengers allowed entry, upon arrival.
- Albania lifted all COVID-19 related travel restrictions for all countries, territories or areas as of 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020. Turkey and Slovenia removed all COVID-19 related travel restrictions as of 7<sup>th</sup> July 2020, however, all passengers and airline crew are subject to mandatory medical screening upon arrival.
- Saint Lucia also reopened airports, as of 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020, all passengers must have a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 7 days before departure.
- Estonia, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden eased restrictions allowing entry for residents of Algeria, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, and Serbia.
- As of 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020, passengers from the United States of America will be allowed to enter Aruba, however, they will have to complete a Health Assessment Form online and must also have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test issued no longer than 72 hours before departure.
- Bangladesh eased restrictions on passengers arriving from Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Turkey as of 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020. On 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020, Montenegro eased restrictions for passengers arriving from Belarus, Canada, Liechtenstein, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Slovakia eased restrictions for passengers arriving from Australia, the People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand and European Union Member States with the exception of passengers arriving from Bulgaria and Montenegro who are still subject to medical screening and self-isolation upon arrival.
- Authorities in [Kenya](#) announced resumption plans for international flights from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020.
- On 7<sup>th</sup> July 2020, authorities in [Iraq](#) reopened the southern Shalamchek border crossing with the Syrian Arab Republic to facilitate the trade of food imports. In [Nigeria](#), domestic flights have resumed as of 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020.
- After a spate of new cases, authorities in [Italy](#) issued a suspension of flights from Bangladesh on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

## ■ Exceptions to Mobility Restrictions

Exceptions Enabling Entry



Change in Exceptions for Entry



### Noticeable Trends for Enabling Mobility:

- A total of 651 exceptions enabling mobility have been issued by 180 C/T/As.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Norway (13), Sweden (12), Thailand (12), Greece (11), and then Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Finland, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China joint 6th with 10.
- Since the last update on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020, 48 new exceptions were added by Malta (6), Mali (5), Sweden (5), Kenya (4), Niger (3), Spain (3), Caribbean Netherlands (2), Gabon (2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2), Lebanon (2), Libya (2), Maldives (2), Namibia (2), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (1), Brazil (1), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1), Grenada (1), Jamaica (1), Japan (1), Switzerland (1) and Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China(1).
- Since the last update on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020, 62 exceptions were removed by Luxembourg (6), Liberia (5), Sri Lanka (5), Kenya (4), North Macedonia (4), Kazakhstan (3), Kosovo<sup>1</sup> (UN SCR 1244) (3), Lebanon (3), Maldives (3), the Netherlands (3), India (2), Italy (2), Jordan (2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2), Libya (2), Malta (2), Republic of Moldova (2), Dominican Republic (1), Jamaica (1), Montserrat (1), Myanmar (1), New Zealand (1), and Slovakia (1).

<sup>1</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Exceptions for humanitarian, medical evacuation and repatriations flights were issued by Namibia. All passengers and airline crew are subject to medical screening and a 14-day quarantine upon arrival.
- Grenada issued exceptions to flight suspensions for medical evacuation and national return flights.
- Spain issued exceptions to allow entry to students of European Economic Area countries and Switzerland. Whereas Portugal issued exceptions for students arriving from Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and the United States of America.
- Sweden issued new exceptions to allow entry for passengers traveling as students and merchant seaman.
- In Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay, passengers will be subject to mandatory quarantine upon entry.
- [Turkey](#) sent a plane carrying 30 ventilators, 55,000 PPE suits and N95 masks each, 100,000 surgical masks, 5,000 glasses, and other medical supplies to Azerbaijan on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2020. The [United Arab Emirates](#) sent 7 metric tonnes of medical aid to Uruguay in support of the COVID-19 response. Likewise, on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2020, an EU Humanitarian Air Bridge flight arrived in Mogadishu, Somalia, carrying humanitarian and medical supplies provided by Italy. Two other flights to Somalia will take off from Brindisi in the coming days, with additional material on board, bringing the total of cargo to [42 tonnes](#).
- From 12<sup>th</sup> July 2020 onwards, nationals of the [United Arab Emirates](#) that are stranded in India are allowed to return on Vande Bharat Mission flights for a period of 15 days.
- A total of 80 [South African](#) nationals stranded in Iraq and Jordan returned on special flights on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020.