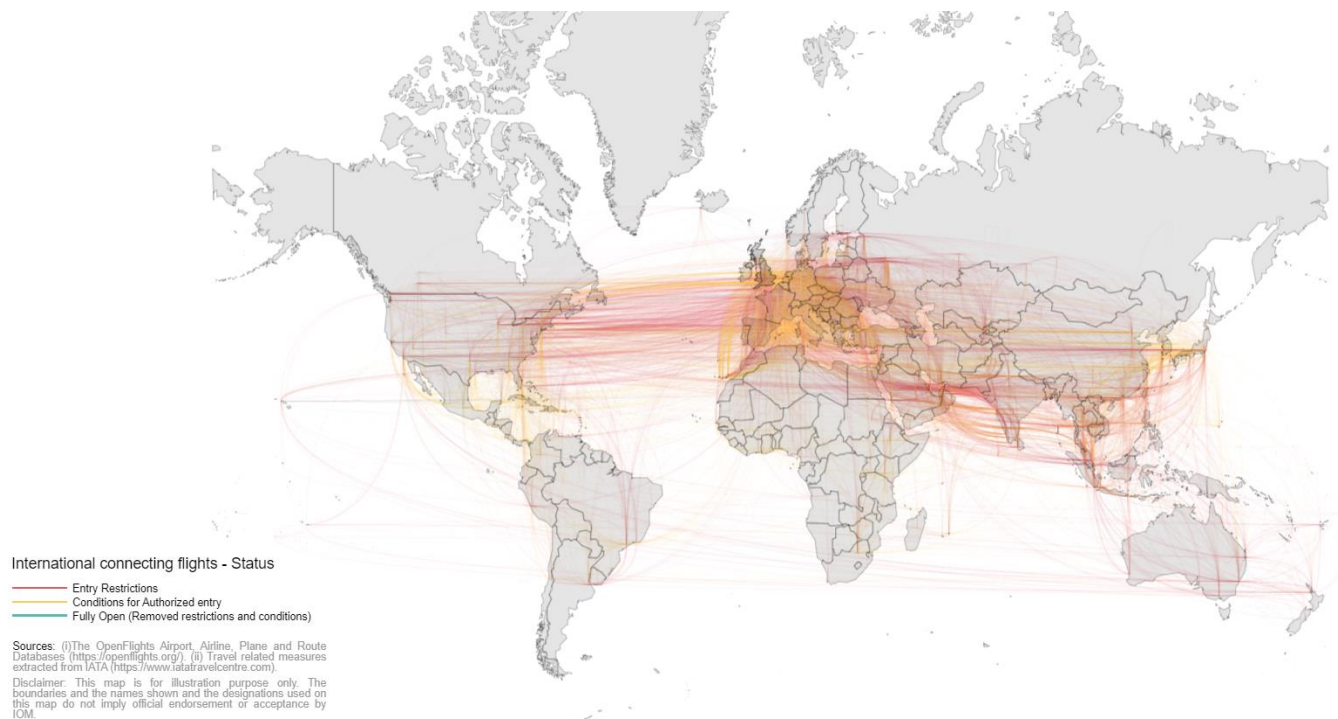


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 29th March 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



International connecting flights - Status

- Entry Restrictions
- Conditions for Authorized entry
- Fully Open (Removed restrictions and conditions)

Sources: (i) The OpenFlights Airport, Airline, Plane and Route Databases (<https://openflights.org/>); (ii) Travel related measures extracted from IATA (<https://www.iatairvelocentre.com>).

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

■ 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](#).

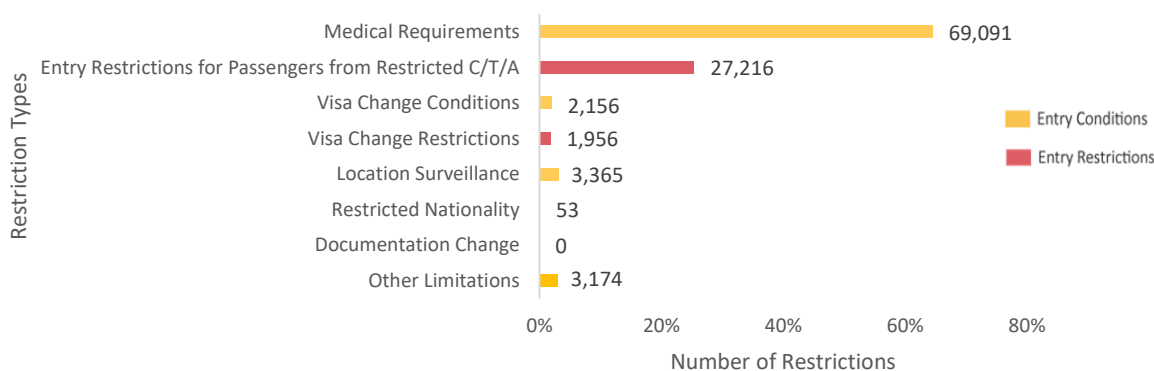
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

As different parts of the world grapple with the third wave of the pandemic, global mobility and migration remain impacted by COVID-19 related travel restrictions. As of 29th March 2021, there have been more than 126 million cases of COVID-19 recorded globally as reported the [World Health Organization](#), including more than 2.7 million deaths, and as of 25th March 2021, a total of 462,824,374 vaccine doses have been administered globally. A total of 227 countries, territories, or areas, have issued 117,011 travel related measures as of 29th March 2021, indicating a decrease of 1 per cent from 108,338 travel related measures reported on 22nd March 2021. Of these, 29,225 were reported as entry restrictions and 77,786 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was an almost one per cent decrease in entry restrictions and a decrease of two per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 8 per cent in location surveillance measures such as Passenger Locator Forms and a decrease of 2 per cent in medical requirements such as quarantine or medical certificates. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 192 countries, territories or areas have issued 856 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 22nd and 29th March 2021, 13 countries, territories or areas issued 21 new exceptions whilst 9 countries, territories or areas removed 21 exceptions.

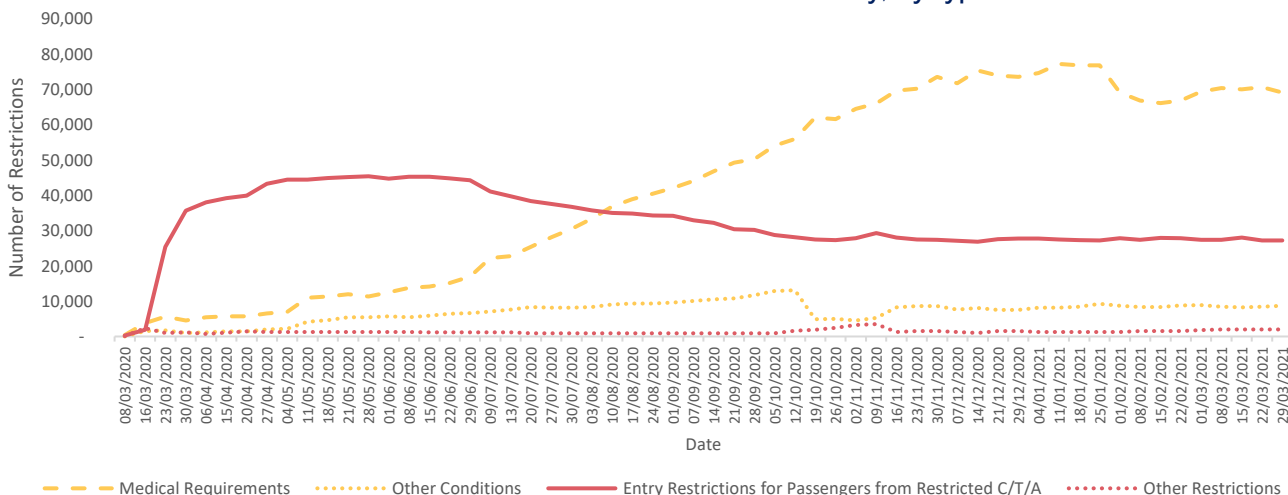
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Most commonly imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



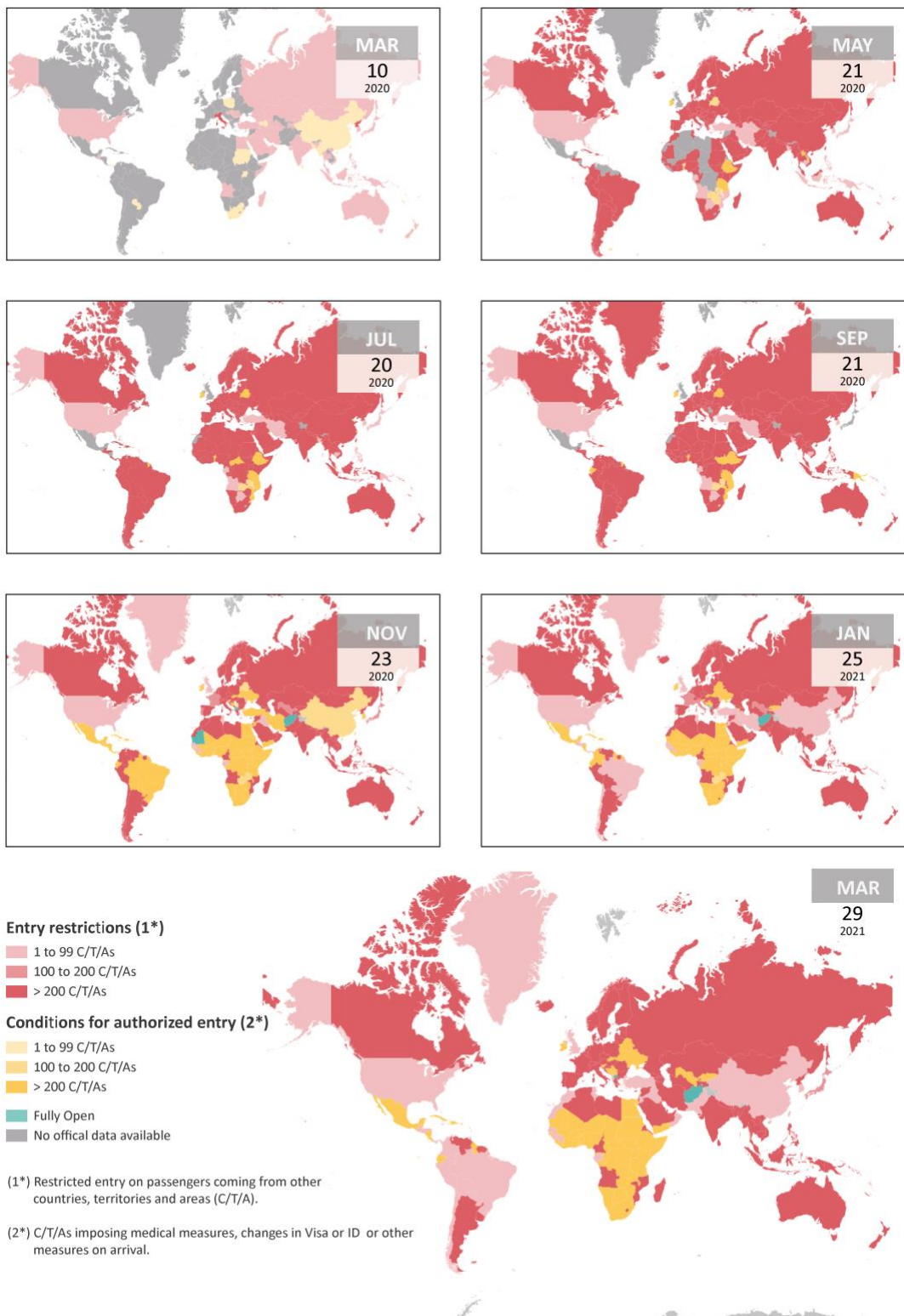
As of 29th March 2021, 227 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 25 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 65 per cent of conditions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

Restrictions and conditions for authorized entry, by type

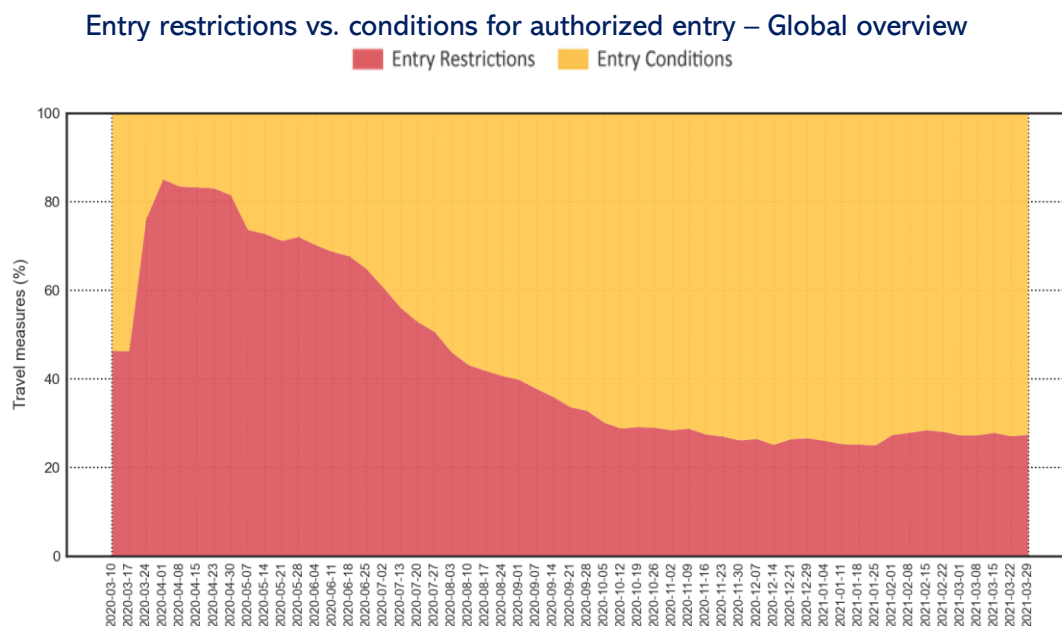


Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). In March 10th 2020, only 90 Governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by May 21st 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 29th March 2021, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (91%) 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 29th March 2021.



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 29th March 2021. On the other hand, since October 2020, IOM region of *Asia and the Pacific* has reversed previous trends observed (shift from restrictions to conditions) and started reissuing restrictions again. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

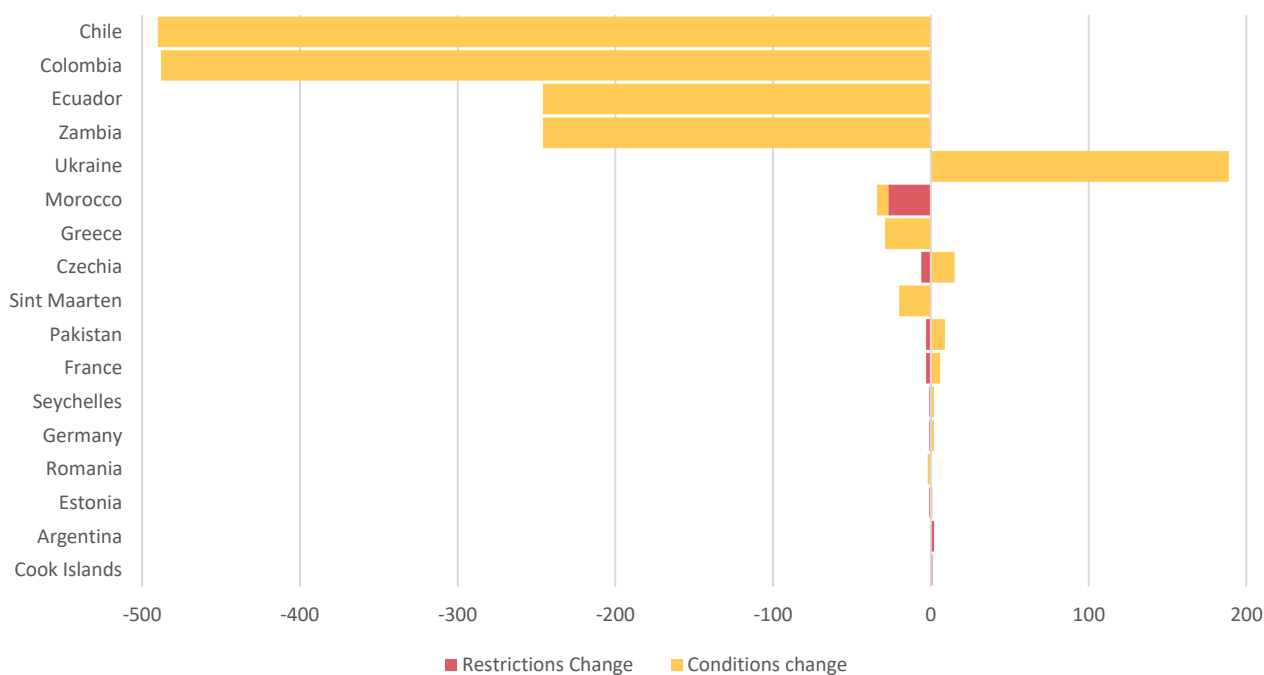
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates a comparison between total restrictions such as passenger bans, airport closures, flight suspensions and partial restrictions comprising of conditions for authorized entry. Between 22nd and 29th March 2021, 17 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 7 of them made minor changes. While 8 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 7 C/T/As removed new total restrictions. There were 7 and 2 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Weekly changes in number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry issued by C/T/As



Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland²

With Brexit in effect as of 1st January 2021, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland status in relation to the European Union Member States has changed. This has also had a subsequent effect in terms of COVID-19 related travel measures. In parallel, reports of the new strain of the COVID-19 virus in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have led to various impacts on migrants as C/T/As responded with new measures to mitigate and prevent the spread of the new strain. As of 29th March 2021, a total of 91 C/T/As have issued some measure or travel restriction in regard to travel/arrivals from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as a result of the newly identified strain of COVID-19. However, following recent reports, the situation seems to have stabilized such that between 22nd and 29th March 2021, no new C/T/As added new restrictions on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland specified requirements for medical certificates, stipulating that passenger details (name, date of birth or age) on the test result must match those stated in the passport or other travel document. The test result must also include the contact details of the issuing laboratory.
- Estonia updated its entry requirements for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, passengers must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result. The test must have been taken at most 72 hours before arrival. This does not apply to children younger than 12 years old.
- Germany issued new measures on passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, all passengers are subject to COVID-19 testing upon arrival.

¹ Please note that changes in the chart only reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and not additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.
² This was last updated on 29th March 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Morocco lifted the flight suspension on flights arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, however, the passenger ban banning the entry of travellers from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remains in place.
- Pakistan lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Until 11th April 2021, passengers are not allowed to enter Peru if they have been in or transited through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the last 14 days. Nationals and residents of Peru are exempt.

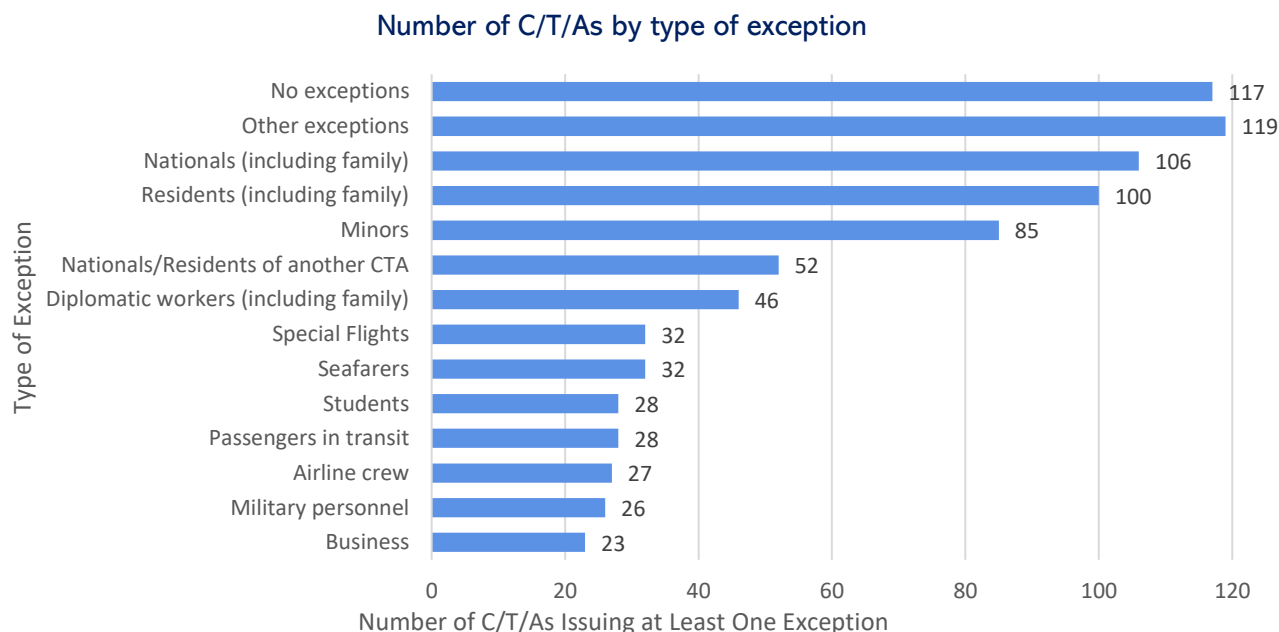
Key Highlights

- Ukraine issued new conditions for authorized entry, requiring that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result, taken at most 72 hours before arrival. This does not apply to nationals and permanent residents of Ukraine, merchant seamen and NATO military personnel. Nationals of Ukraine without a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result of a test taken at most 48 hours before arrival are subject to self-isolation and must install the "VDOMA" mobile app.
- Previously, Morocco issued a passenger ban and a flight suspension for Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. Authorities have lifted the flight suspension, but the passenger ban is still in place, with the new exception for passengers arriving on medical or repatriation flights. Morocco also issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea and Mali.
- Greece lifted the flight suspension on flights arriving from Albania and Turkey. Until 11th April 2021,
- Czechia reissued a passenger ban on travellers from Cyprus and Poland and lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Slovenia. Germany lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Ireland, however, they are subject to a COVID-19 test and are required to quarantine for 10 days and submit the "Einreiseformular" (Travel History form) upon arrival.
- Pakistan issued a passenger ban on arrivals from Rwanda and removed the ban on passengers from United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Netherlands, Ireland, and Portugal. Germany removed passenger ban for arrivals from Ireland.
- Conditions for authorized entry were removed. Sudan removed measures which previously required nationals of Sudan or passengers with Sudanese origins to subject to medical screening upon arrival. Germany removed previously issued conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Kuwait, Paraguay, Poland, and Uruguay, who must undergo a COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- As of 26th March 2021, Argentina has issued a flight suspension for flights from Brazil, Chile and Mexico. Moreover, passengers arriving to the country are subject to a COVID-19 antigen test upon arrival at their own expense.
- Nationals of Australia and New Zealand are no longer allowed to enter Samoa. Until 26th March 2021, they were exempt from the general passenger ban.
- The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela extended the flight suspension until 18th April 2021. However, this does not apply to flights from the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama or Turkey and also to humanitarian, medical evacuation and repatriation flights.
- Madeira island in Portugal opened a 'green corridor' for all passengers and tourists who have recovered from COVID-19 in the previous 90 days or who have been fully vaccinated against it.³
- Passengers are not allowed to enter Peru if they have been in or transited through Brazil or South Africa in the last 14 days. Nationals and residents of Peru are exempt.

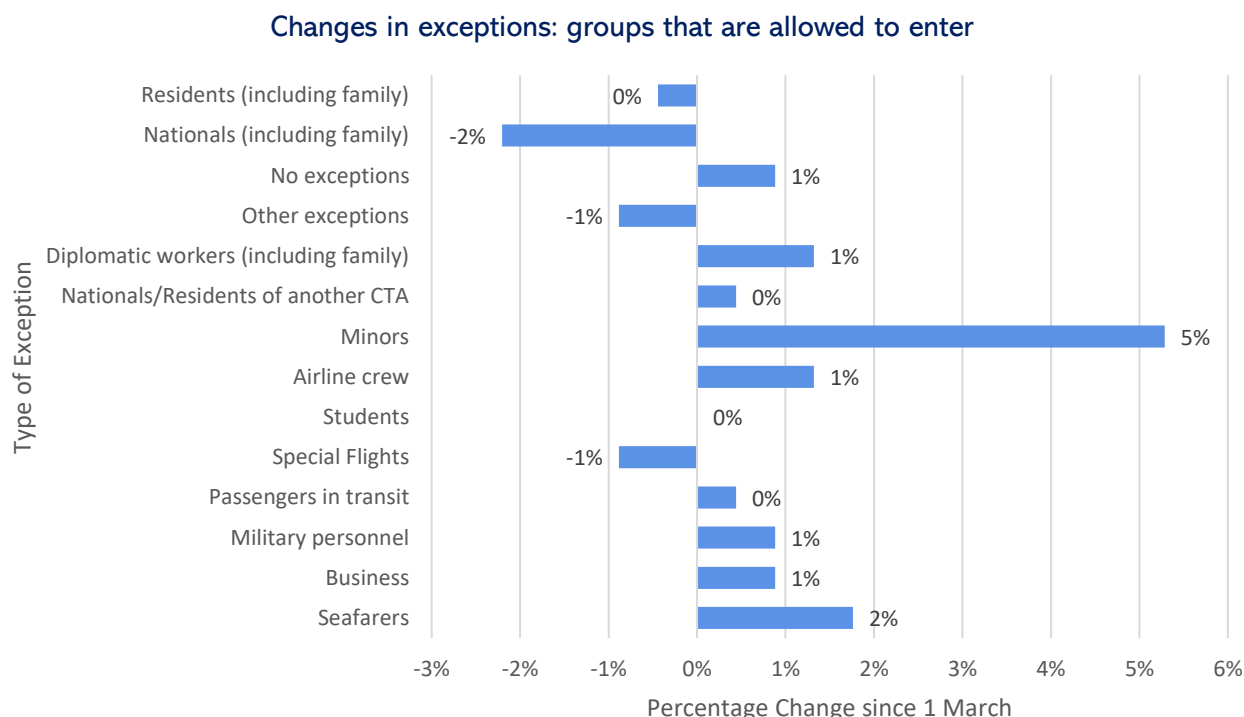
³ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/mar/29/madeira-lets-in-tourists-who-can-show-covid-vaccine-passport>

- Flight suspensions on all flights were extended by Madagascar until 31st March 2021, India (exceptions for relief, humanitarian and repatriation flights) until 30th April 2021.
- Extension of existing entry bans on all passengers were issued by Greece until 5th April 2021, by Malta until 7th April 2021 and by Mauritius until 31st May 2021.
- Measures to regulate and facilitate stay were issued by Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, as they extended their quarantine requirement from 14 to 21 days.
- Changes in medical measures pertaining to certificates were issued. Montenegro increased the validity of the negative COVID-19 test result mandatory for conditional entry, from 48 hours to 72 hours. Nationals and residents of Montenegro without a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point are subject to self-isolation for 14 days. From 1st April 2021, authorities in Honduras will not accept rapid antibody tests, only antigen and RT-PCR will be accepted. Japan specified that passengers must have a printed negative COVID-19 test result taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Tests accepted are LAMP, NEAR, Next Generation Sequence, quantitative antigen (CLEIA), RT-PCR, Smart Amp, TMA or TRC tests.
- Changes for to medical certificate requirement for passengers with certificate of previous infection of COVID-19 were issued. Aruba issued an exception for a positive COVID-19 molecular test result issued between two and twelve weeks before departure. Tests accepted are, HDA, NAAT, NEAR, RT-LAMP, RT-PCR and TMA.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued. Lebanon issued a new condition for authorized entry requiring all passengers to fill and submit an "Airport Tracking Registration Form." Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China issued a new medical requirement for passengers arriving from Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, who must have a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result, taken at most 24 hours before arrival.
- Cayman Islands issued a new condition for authorized entry, requiring all passengers to obtain "Travel to Cayman" approval [online](#), prior to departure.
- Sri Lanka two new conditions for authorized entry for nationals, residents and passengers travelling for business, and are exempt from the passenger ban. Such passengers must undergo a double COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test on day 1 of arrival and another test on day 7 or 10 and are now also subject to quarantine.
- Specific requirements for entry of nationals and residents were issued. Portugal reissued requirements for nationals and residents to provide a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result prior to arrival.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (106) and for Residents (100) and their families. Exceptions for minors, issued at least once by 85 different CTAs, and represent the third most common group receiving exceptions.



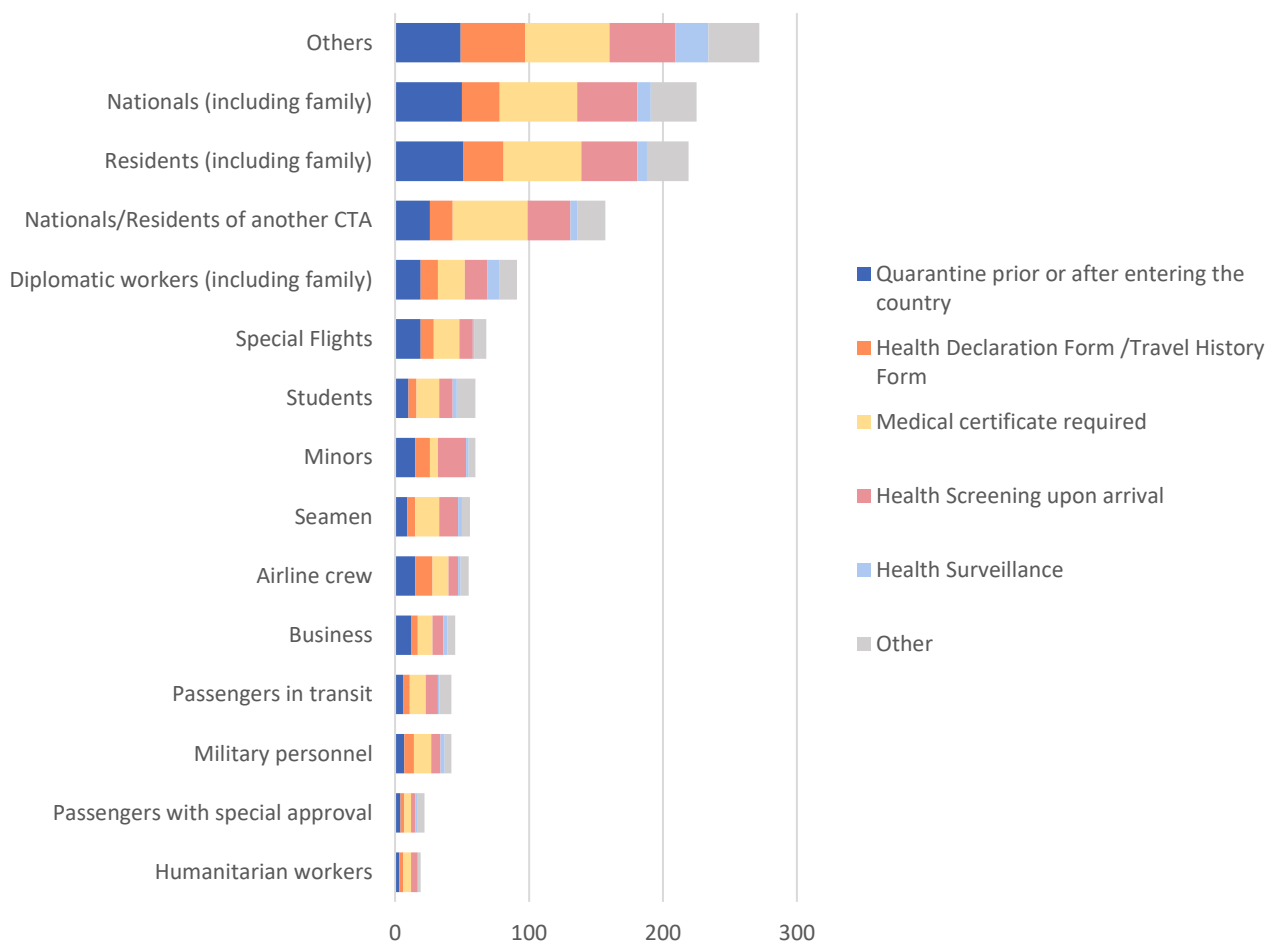
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- A total of 856 exceptions enabling mobility have been issued by 192 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Finland (13), Guadeloupe (12), the Netherlands (12), Austria (11), Belgium (11), Norway (11), Croatia (10), India (10), and Romania (10).
- Between 22nd March and 29th March 2021, 13 countries, territories or areas issued 21 new exceptions whilst 9 countries, territories or areas removed 21 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 commonly 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 192 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 145 have issued 1,460 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top eight C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups were Guadeloupe (44), Finland (39), Andorra (36), Singapore (33), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (32), Indonesia (32), Philippines (32), and the Netherlands (30).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 374 times (down from 410 the previous week). This is the second month that quarantine prior or after entering the country has not been the top condition, currently listed 295 times, and followed by medical screening (279).

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Exceptions to passenger bans were removed. Pakistan removed exceptions for nationals of Pakistan and individuals with POCs (Pakistan Origin Cards).
- Exceptions for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued. The Netherlands issued exceptions for the requirement of providing a COVID-19 test result upon arrival, for passengers arriving from passengers who have been in Australia, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Iceland, Republic of Korea, Macao, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, New Zealand, Rwanda, Singapore, Sint Maarten or Thailand in the past 10 days.
- Romania issued exceptions for certain passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate requiring evidence of a test proving presence of IgG antibodies taken at most 14 days before arrival. This exception applies to passengers arriving from Andorra, Aruba, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Curacao, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Eswatini, France, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Kosovo⁴, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Republic of North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Uruguay or Wallis and Futuna Island who must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
- New exceptions for conditions for authorized entry were issued. Jordan issued an exception for children below the age of five who do not require a health insurance valid for the whole period of intended stay. Ireland issued an exception for individuals with a diplomatic passport who do not require a medical certificate to enter. France issued exceptions for seamen and military personnel, who do not require a medical certificate.
- Sint Maarten issued exceptions for to its requirement for a COVID-19 test for passengers arriving from Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, People's Republic of China, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, New Zealand, Singapore, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Thailand, United States of America or British Virgin Islands.

⁴ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).