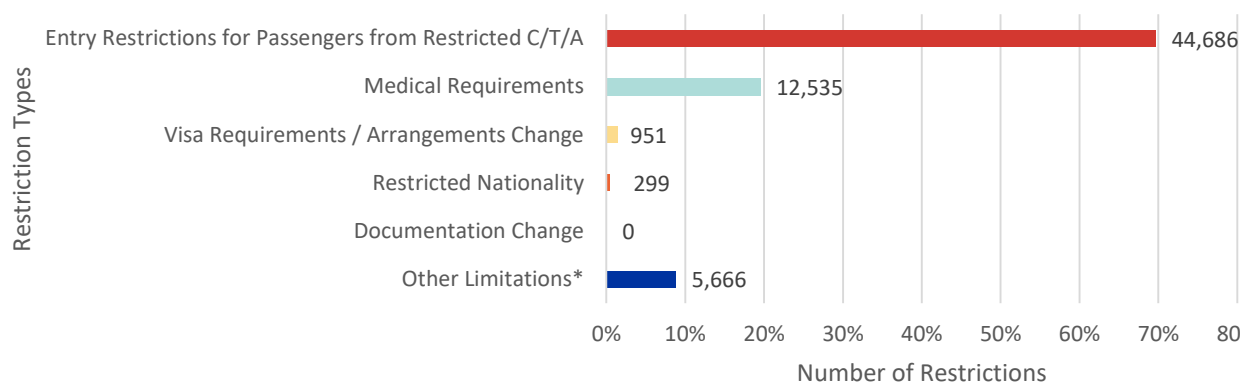


## Overview:

The global number of COVID-19 cases continues to increase, reaching 6 million (6, 057, 853) as per the World Health Organization’s report on 1st June 2020. As the reported case numbers continue to increase globally, the epicentre of the pandemic has steadily started shifting to different parts of the world resulting in differing changes in restrictive mobility measures. In response, certain Governments and authorities have continued to extend mobility restrictions while others have shifted to a gradual easing of restrictive measures. There was a slight increase in the number of travel restrictions from 63,381 recorded on 28th May 2020 in comparison to 64,137 restrictions on 1st June 2020, indicating an increase of about 1 per cent. Despite the increase in global mobility restrictions, there has been a trending shift from blanket restrictions such as flight suspensions and passenger bans, towards less restrictive medical measures such as mandatory quarantine, provision of medical certificates and medical screening. As such, there was an increase of 10 per cent in measures such as medical requirements, and a decrease of almost 2 per cent for restrictions on passengers arriving from certain countries, territories or areas. This shift is also reflected by the lifting of all COVID-19 related travel restrictions previously issued by American Virgin Islands, in effect from 27th May 2020. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 174 countries, territories or areas have issued 702 exceptions enabling mobility despite blanket travel restrictions.

**Data Source:** [IATA](https://www.icao.int/IATA) and official government websites.

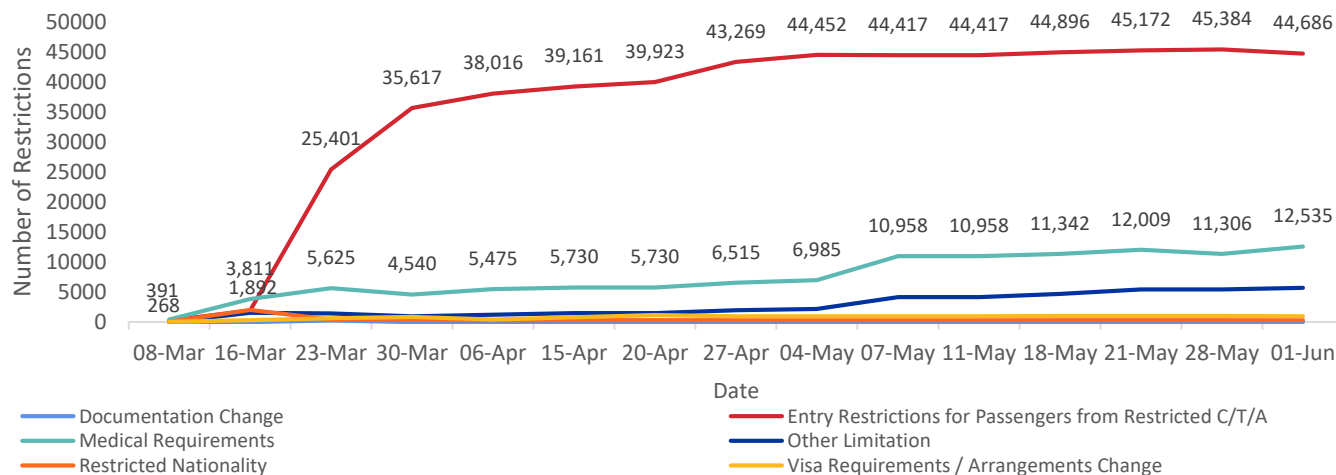
## Most Common Imposed Restriction Types



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

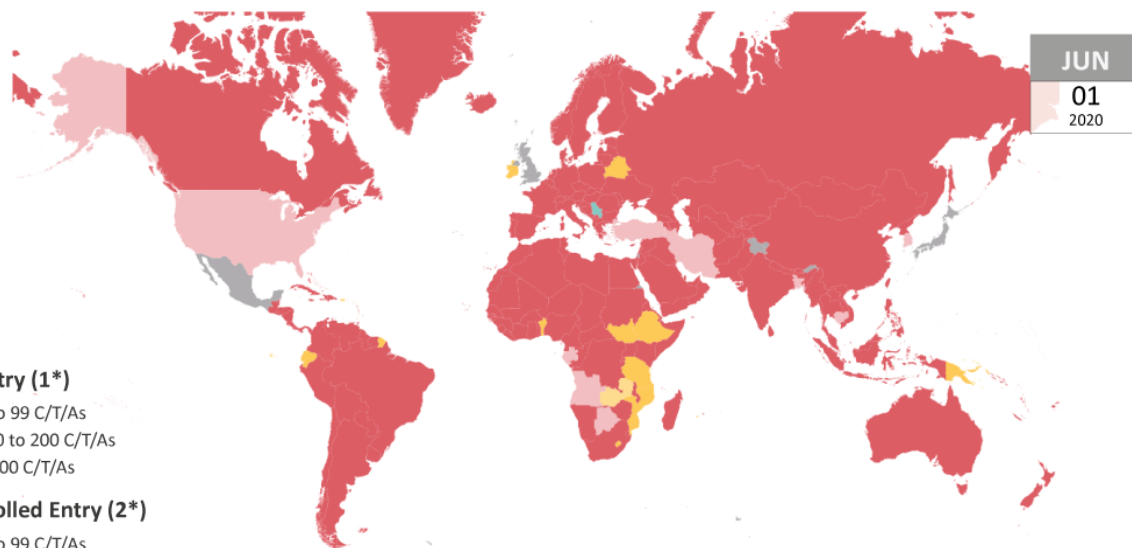
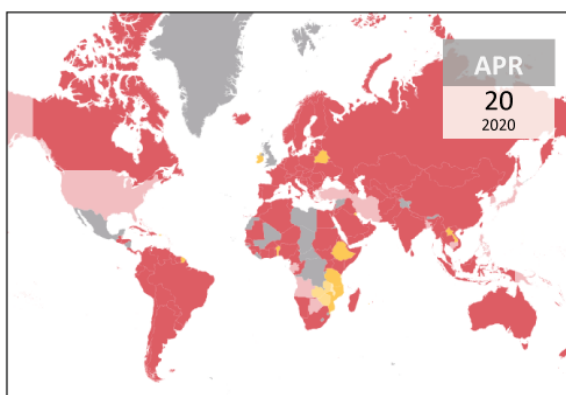
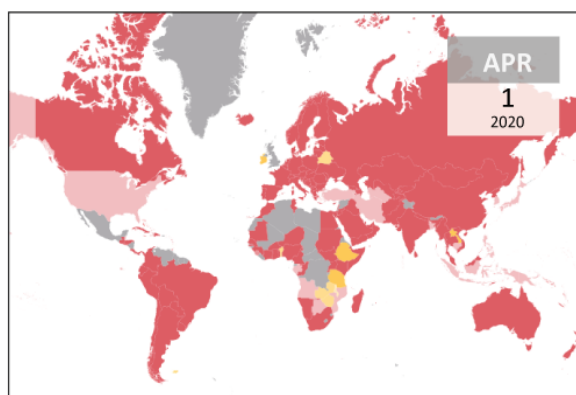
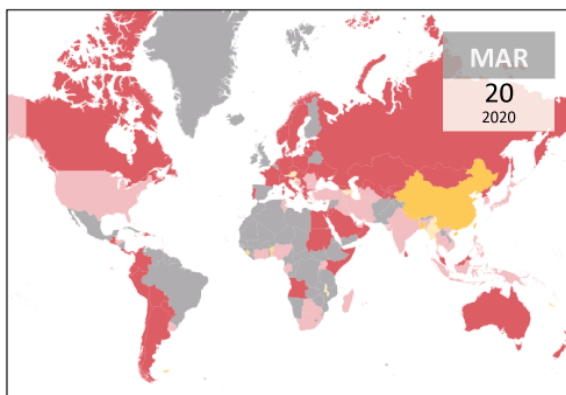
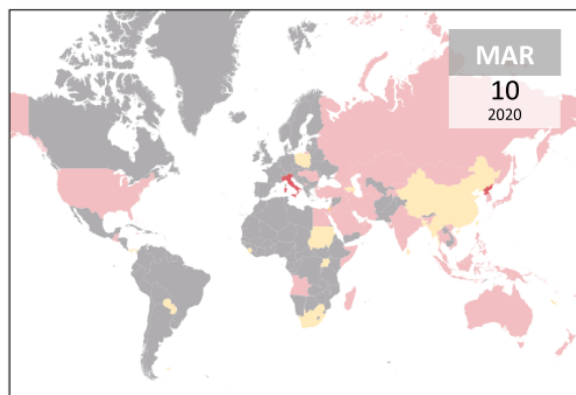
As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020, 219 C/T/As have imposed restrictions. Despite the recent stabilisation, entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/A had the highest share of the total restrictions (70%). Closure of borders has been a common and preferred response, followed by medical measures making up 20 per cent of the restrictions. Changes in visa requirements and entry restrictions for certain nationalities have also followed a stable trend, continuing to represent a small share (1%) in total restrictions.

## Restrictions Imposed, by type



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.

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



**No Entry (1\*)**

- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

**Controlled Entry (2\*)**

- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As
- Fully Open
- No official data available

(1\*) Restricted entry on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A).

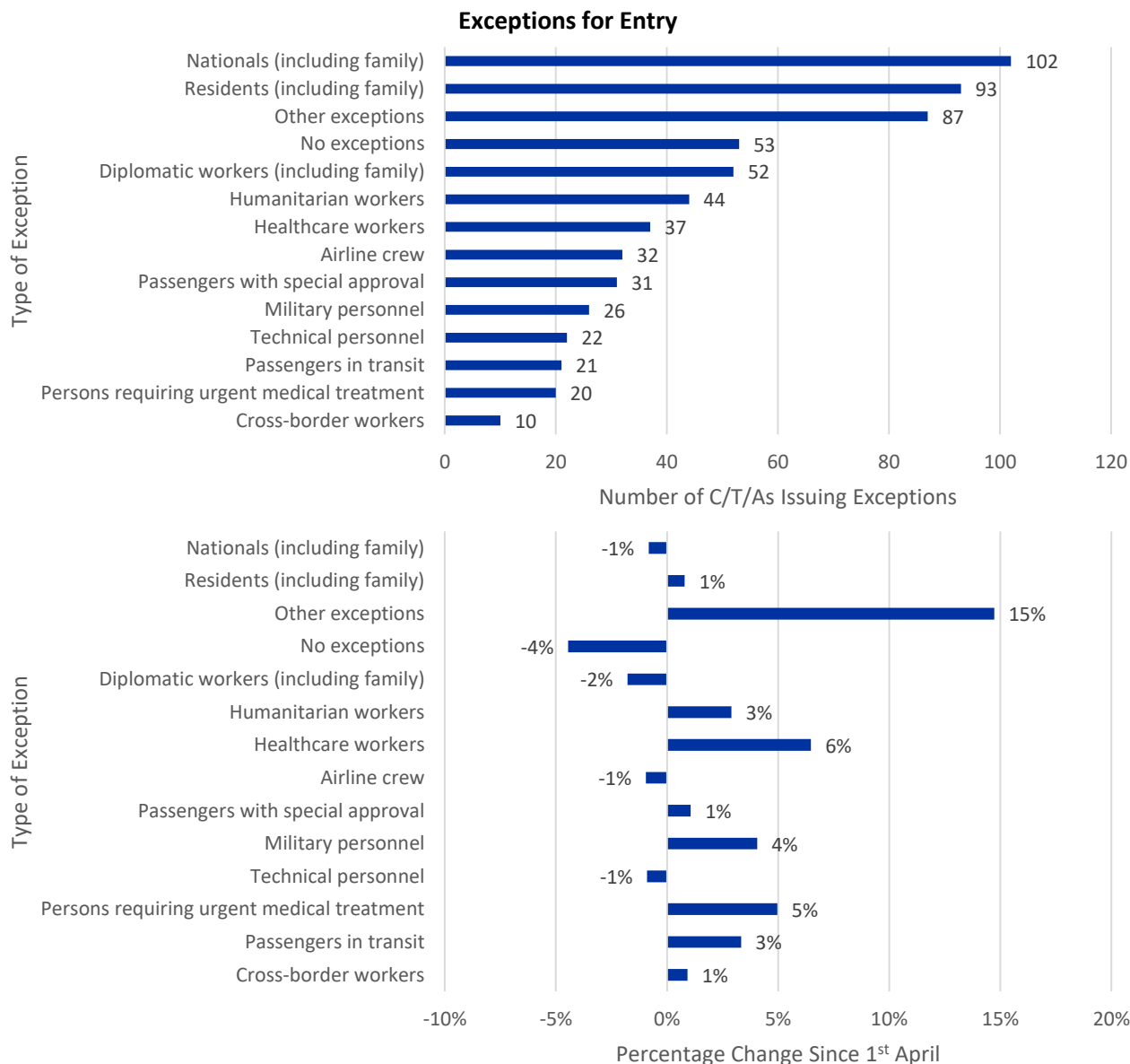
(2\*) C/T/As imposing medical measures, changes in Visa or ID or other measures on arrival.

## Key Highlights

### Restrictions:

- **Flight suspension** was issued by Austria for flights coming from Belarus, People's Republic of China, France, Islamic Republic of Iran, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Spain, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This does not apply to mission flights, ambulance/rescue flights, flights returning nationals, transfer flights, flights to transport seasonal workers in the agricultural or forestry sector or nursing and health personnel.
- **New medical requirements for passengers allowed entry** were issued including 14-day quarantine measures issued by both **Estonia** and **India**, and a negative COVID-19 test result issued within 7 days prior to travel, issued by **the Bahamas**.
- Likewise, **Indonesia issued new medical requirements** for exempt passengers including medical screening upon arrival, 14-day mandatory quarantine, and provision of a medical certificate issued within 7 days of travel.
- **The Republic of Korea** issued additional requirements for foreign nationals and residents as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020, including the provision of a Re-Entry Permit and medical certificate issued 48 hours before the date of travel showing an absence of COVID-19 symptoms.
- The **reopening of airports** was seen by **Republic of Ecuador**, which shifted from a blanket flight suspension to allow all entry, provided that passengers provide a negative COVID-19 test up to 72 hours before arrival.
- **Antigua and Barbuda** also eased restrictive measures from blanket flight suspension to allow entry of all passengers, on the conditions that individuals go through medical screening, wear a mask and present a completed health declaration form upon arrival.
- **Papua New Guinea shifted** from restrictions barring passengers that have spent the past 14 days in People's Republic of China or other COVID-19 affected countries, territories or areas, **to allowing all passengers entry**, provided that passengers land at Port Moresby and must quarantine for 14 days at a designated hotel in Port Moresby
- As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020, **Bulgaria** announced plans to [open borders](#) with Serbia and Greece, whereas **Estonia** [opened borders](#) to citizens from the European Union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- **Italian Authorities** have announced the [opening of all airports](#) in Italy starting 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2020, as well as free movement between regions for non-essential reasons. Following this trend, Governments and authorities continue to announce plans to ease restrictive measures.
- **Sri Lanka** announced its plan to [reopen the tourism](#) sector on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020, allowing a limited number of groups of tourists from around the world to visit and stay in approved hotels with safety measures in place. In addition to lifting lockdown restrictions for hotels, open-air cinema, public swimming pools and reopening primary schools as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020.
- **Greece** also announced the [reopening of international flights](#) from 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020 in Thessaloniki and Athens for passengers from 29 designated countries ( Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland). Passengers from these countries will be subject to random COVID-19 tests.

### Exceptions to Mobility Restrictions



**Noticeable Trends for Enabling Mobility:**

- Since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 174 C/T/As have issued a total of 702 exceptions to their entry restrictions.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Spain (18), Bulgaria (14), Sweden (13), Bosnia and Herzegovina (11) and Luxembourg (11).
- Seventeen of the top 20 C/T/As issuing exceptions were in Europe.
- Since the last update on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 3 new exceptions were added by the Bahamas (2) and Ireland (1).
- Since the last update on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 2 exceptions were removed by the Republic of Ecuador.
- Since exceptions were first recorded on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020, 40 new C/T/As have issued exceptions and the total number of exceptions has increased by 219.
- During May 2020, the number of C/T/As issuing exceptions for healthcare workers increased by 5 per cent and for residents by 2 per cent. All other categories of exceptions issued by C/T/As continue to remain stable between updates.

## Key Highlights

### Exceptions:

- **Exceptions** to quarantine requirements were issued by **Ireland** for passengers holding a diplomatic passport, whereas **Croatia** extended exceptions to allow entry to persons traveling for urgent personal reasons (ownership of a real estate, ownership of a vessel including lease, attendance to funeral, serious and pressing health reasons with a medical documentation and hospital invitation).
- **Air India** announced it will operate flights from the United States of America, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Sweden and the Republic of Korea, to bring back Indian nationals from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- **Bahamasair** airline announced a flight to facilitate the return home of Bahamian nationals, residents and those with valid work permits scheduled for 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2020 from Florida, in the United States of America.
- **South African Airways** announced that further return flights were scheduled throughout June despite various borders closures. Likewise, on the 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020 **British Airways** sent an Airbus A380 to Johannesburg, South Africa to facilitate the return of British nationals. Flights are scheduled to take place until 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- Authorities in **Colombia** have announced multiple [humanitarian return flights](#) in the coming weeks for nationals stranded abroad in C/T/As such as Honduras, Guatemala, South Africa, Belgium, United States of America, Chile, Argentina, Republic of Ecuador, Mexico, Brazil, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Spain, Aruba and Italy, among others. Flights delivering medical aid to countries, territories and areas continue.
- The **People's Republic of China** sent its last [medical aid flight](#) to Spain on the 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020, with masks, protective suits and the essential components to build ventilators and hospital beds. This air corridor between the People's Republic of China and Spain, used for the transfer of protective medical equipment has been in operation since the end of March.
- **Egypt** sent medicine, medical supplies, disinfectants and protective clothing to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020.
- Nearly [70 tonnes](#) of medical supplies with disinfectant and face masks, were also shipped by **Poland** to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Kosovo\* (UN SCR 1244) and Serbia, as of 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020.