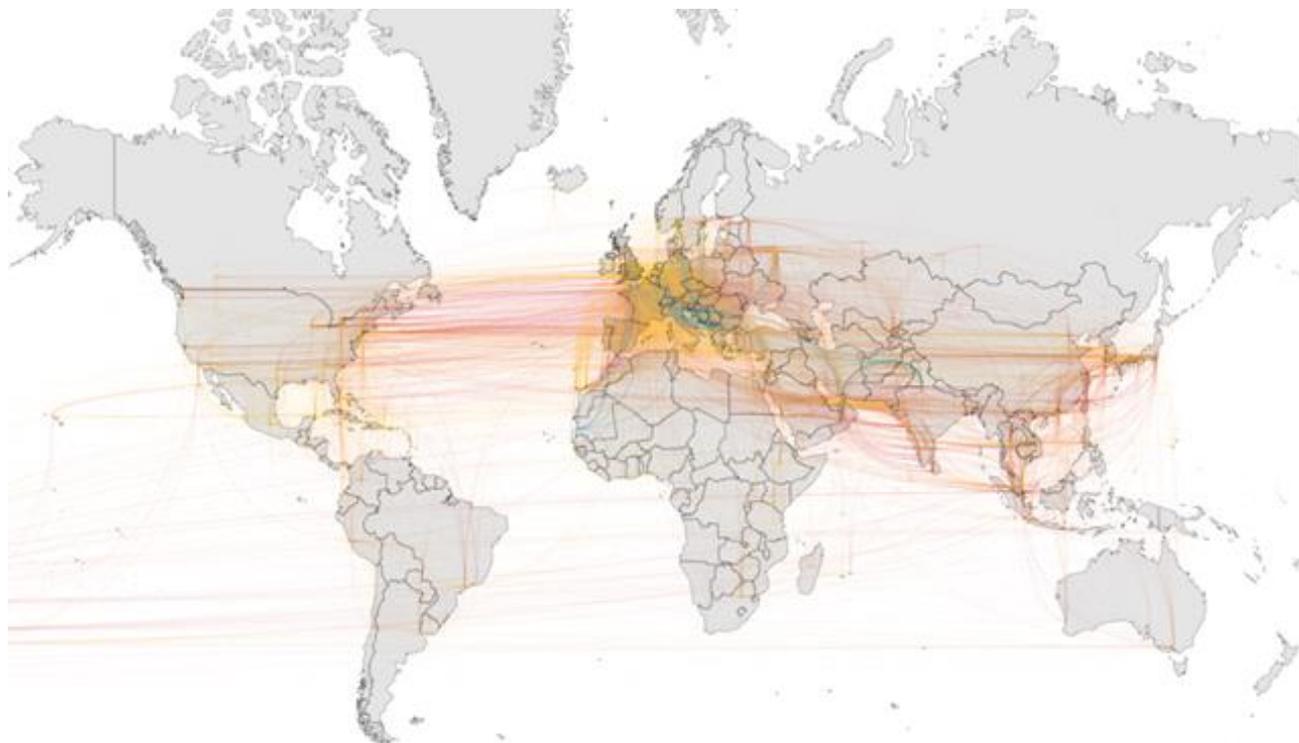


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 26th October 2020



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



■ Key Definitions



Entry restrictions: These are total restrictions such as international air travel restrictions which does not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). This could include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, suspension of flights etc.).



Conditions for authorised 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 excepted groups such as specific nationalities, individuals, or groups.



No Restriction: 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 population groups, individuals, nationalities to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A are not applicable. Conditions for authorised 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 authorised 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

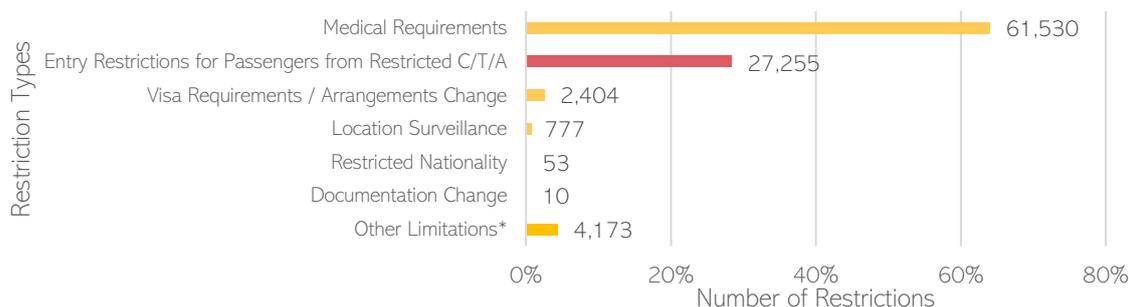
The rapidly changing epidemiological concerns of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to determine global mobility and migration. Accelerating numbers of new infection cases pose multifaceted concerns for authorities and Governments, with 42 million COVID-19 cases reported (42,512,186 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,147,301 deaths) by the World Health Organization as of 26th October 2020, travel related measures due to COVID-19 are being upheld.

As of 26th October 2020, a total of 219 countries, territories or areas have issued 96,202 travel related measures indicating almost no change (0.1%) from 96,322 travel measures reported on 19th October 2020. Out of those, 27,800 were entry restrictions (such as bans for entry of passengers from certain countries, territories and areas) and 68,402 COVID-19-related conditions for authorised entry (such as medical requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, medical forms and/or medical screening upon entry).

There has been a 1 per cent increase in total entry restrictions such as passenger bans and airport closures, and a 41 per cent increase in restrictive measures related to visa suspensions and invalidation. Specifically, there was a 1 per cent decrease in medical requirements for conditional entry from those recorded on 19th October 2020 while health surveillance such as contact tracing apps increased by 3 per cent. In parallel to travel related measures, a total of 167 countries, territories or areas have issued 681 exceptions enabling mobility despite travel measures. Between 19th and 26th October 2020, 17 countries, territories or areas issued 29 new exceptions whilst 7 countries, territories or areas removed 12 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Entry

Most Commonly Imposed Restriction and Conditions for Entry

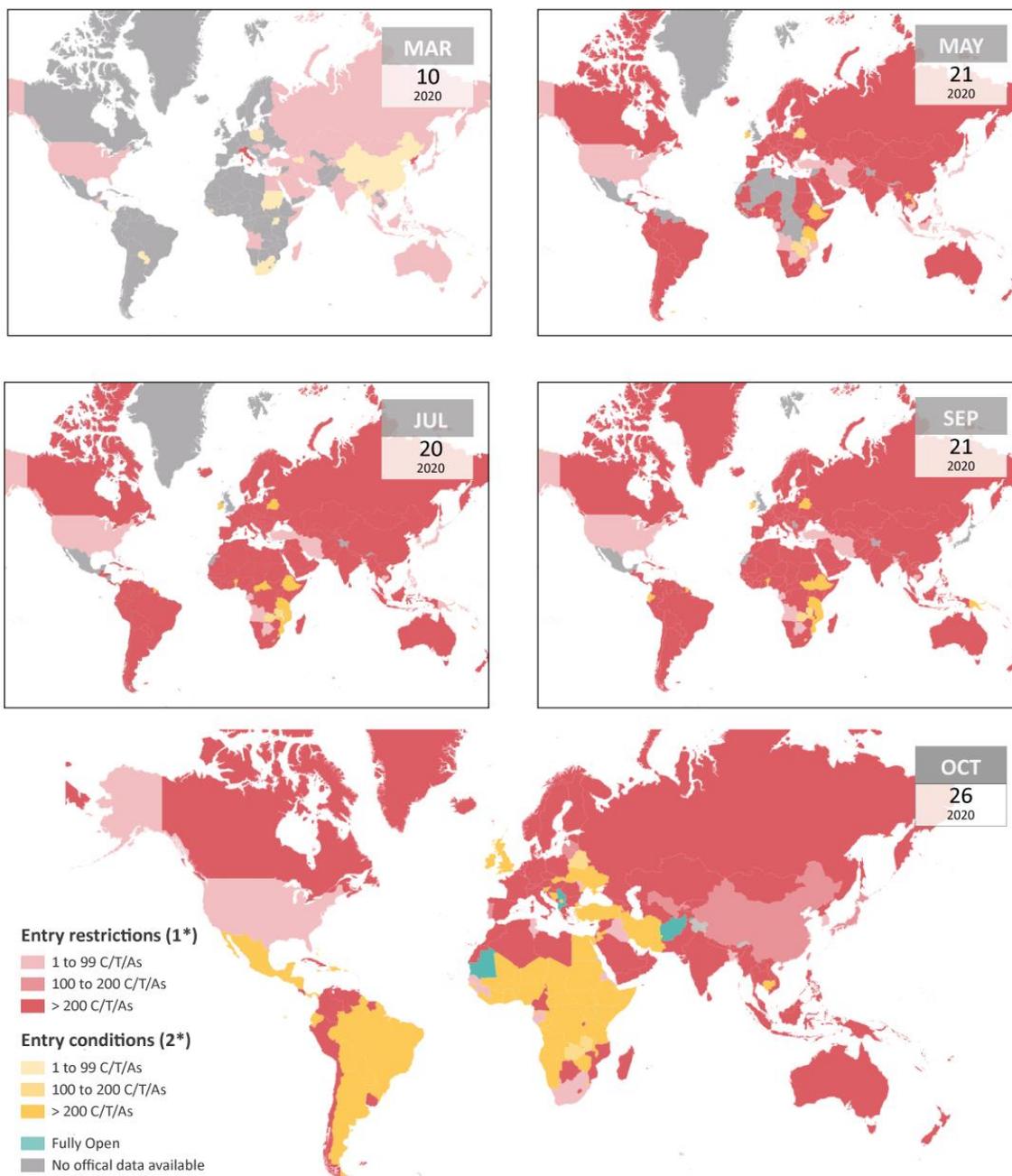


*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

As of 26th October 2020, 219 C/T/As have imposed travel related measures. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As have been following a decreasing trend and no longer have the highest share (28%). Medical measures are the most common conditions for authorised entry, representing 64 per cent of the total. Visa requirements have increased by almost one third since the previous update on 19th October, now representing 2 per cent of the total.



■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorised Entry, over the time

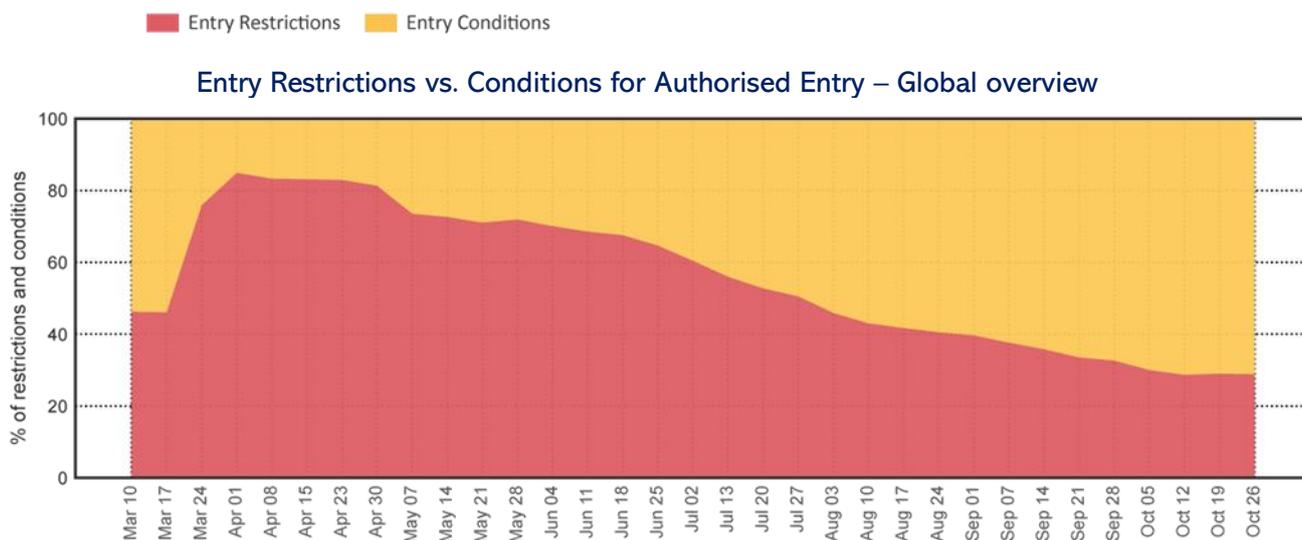


(1*) Restricted entry on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A).

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

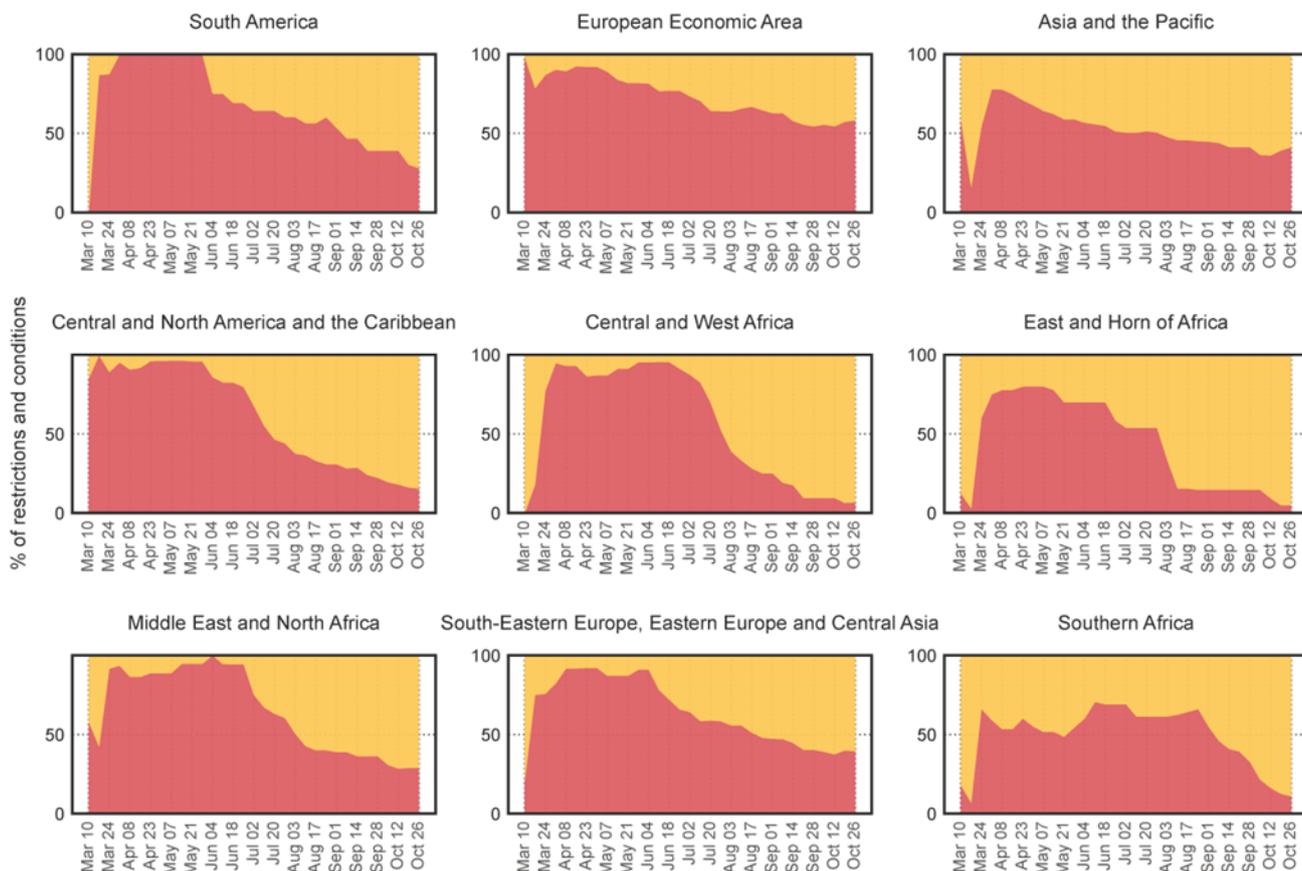
The map above gives a global overview on how C/T/As have gradually issued 'entry restrictions' (bans for entry of passengers) and 'conditions for authorised entry' (medical requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). In March 2020 most of the world's CTAs still hadn't officially announced any travel related measures (coloured in grey), whereas by October 2020, almost all the C/T/As in the world had issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorised entry at international airports.

The data displayed on the chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' (bans for entry of passengers) to 'conditions for authorized entry' over the time. In April 2020 around 80 per cent of the travel related measures were entry restrictions (coloured in red), but this proportion of 'entry restrictions' has gradually decreased to 30 per cent as of October 2020.



When disaggregating the data by IOM regions, we can observe similar trends but with differences in timing. For instance, IOM region Asia and the Pacific started to change 'entry restrictions' (coloured in red) for 'conditions for authorised entry' (coloured in yellow) earlier than any other region (April 2020), whereas IOM region Southern Africa started easing total restrictions only in August 2020. These regional differences over the time mirror the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

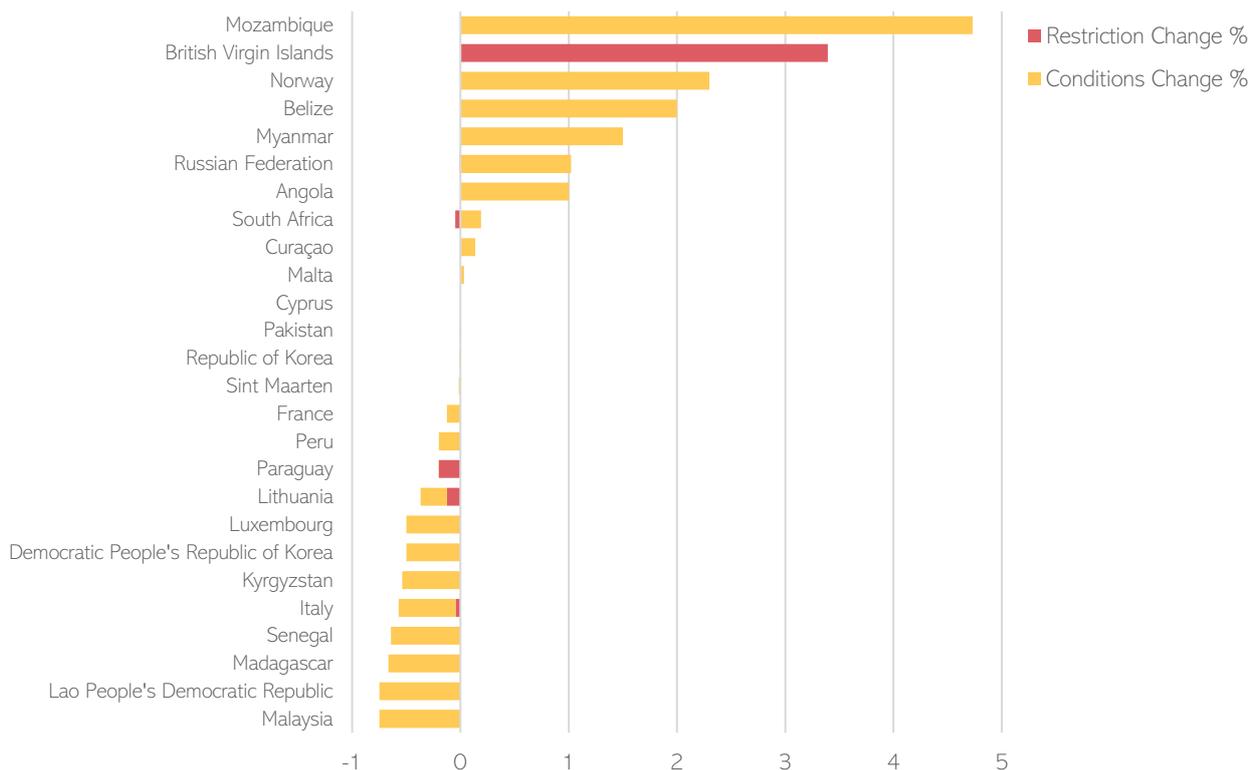
Entry Restrictions vs. Conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorised Entry

This section illustrates a comparison between entry restrictions such as passenger bans, airport closures, flight suspensions and partial restrictions comprised of conditions for authorised entry such as medical measures, visa changes and so on. Between 19th and 26th October, more C/T/As implemented conditions for authorised entry rather than entry restrictions.

Percentage of change in restrictions and conditions for authorised entry in the last week, by C/T/A

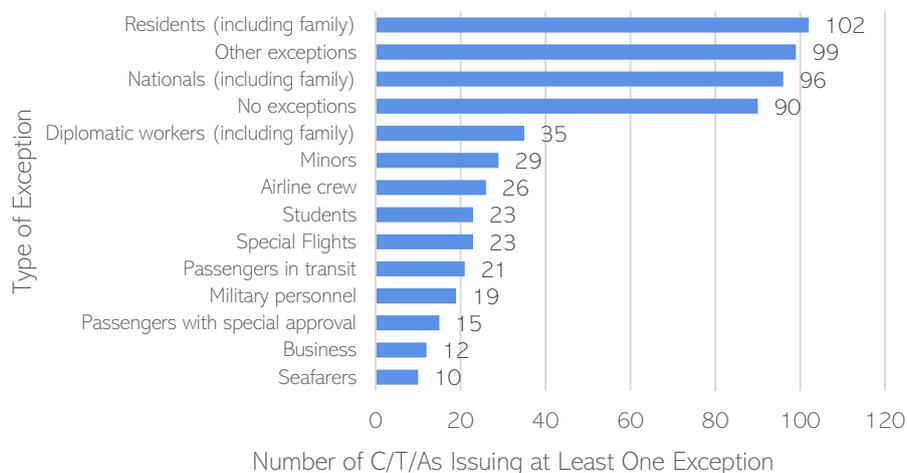


- Mozambique issued new conditions for authorized entry for all passengers, they must have a printed medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 72 hours before departure. The certificate must be issued in French, English or Portuguese. Passengers are also subject to medical screening and quarantine for 10 days, upon arrival.
- Norway added new restrictions for passengers who could be quarantine for 10 days depending upon the epidemiological conditions. The list of CTAs for quarantine can be found [here](#). Additionally, passengers must have a confirmed quarantine accommodation for the period of their intended stay. However, passengers arriving directly from Denmark (only Greenland), Finland (only hospital districts of East Savo, Kainuu, Kymenlaakso, North Ostrobothnia, North Savo, Pirkanmaa, Pajjat-Hame, Satakunta, South Karelia and Aland) or Sweden (only Kalmar) are exempt from this.
- Belize added new conditions for authorized entry for passengers without a medical certificate COVID-19 test result issued at most 72 hours before departure, they will be subject to COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction test upon arrival. Additionally, all passengers with authorized entry are subject to medical screening and must install the Belize Health Travel App upon arrival.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Myanmar requiring that passengers provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival, and quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
- The Russian Federation suspended the issuance of all e-visas.

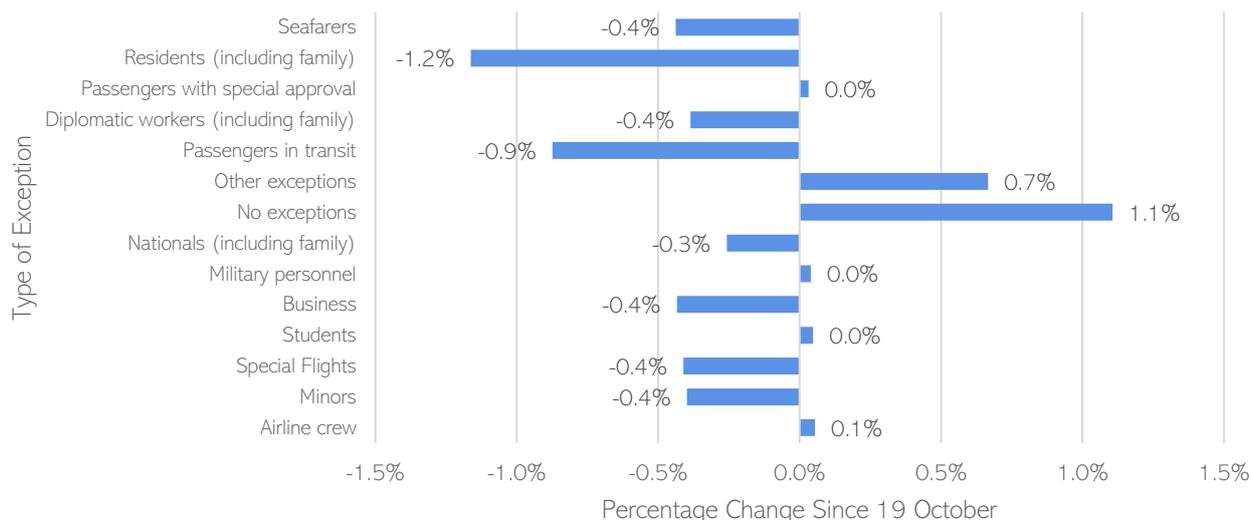
- Passenger entry into South Africa was restricted for passengers arriving from Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Spain, United States of America or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, However it opened back up for passengers arriving from 46 other Countries, Territories, or Areas.
- Malta issued new conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including providing a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result upon arrival, issued at most 72 hours before arrival.
- Cyprus eased restrictions for passengers arriving from Italy and reissued restrictions on passengers arriving from Sweden.
- Additional medical conditions for authorized entry were issued by Italy for passengers travelling from Belgium, Czechia, France, Netherlands, Spain, or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, they must provide a medical certificate with negative COVID-19 test at most 72 hours before arrival, or subject to taking a test within 48 hours of arrival.
- Senegal shortened the timeframe of accepted medical certificates with a negative COVID-19 Time Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result from 7 to 5 days before departure from the first embarkation point. Children under 2 years are exempt. Likewise, Papua New Guinea reduced the required quarantine timeframe and the accepted COVID-19 negative test result issuance period from 14 to 7 days.
- The People's Republic of China issued new restrictions on Chinese nationals arriving from Canada who must have a printed medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result issued at most 3 days before departure.
- South Sudan removed Botswana from the list of countries with nationals that can access visa upon arrival services.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Sri Lanka, requiring passengers with authorized entry to provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction test result issued at most 72 hours before departure. The certificate must be in English and issued by an approved laboratory.
- Sudan expanded acceptance of medical certificates with negative COVID-19 test result to include certificates issued in both English and Arabic. Whereas Comoros updated their requirement for passengers to provide a medical certificate with negative COVID-19 test result, specifying that the certificate for all passengers must be in French.
- Lebanon added Iraq to the list of arrival countries where passengers are required to show a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result valid up to 96 hours prior to departure upon arrival.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Exceptions: Groups that are permitted entry



Changes in Exceptions: Groups that are permitted entry



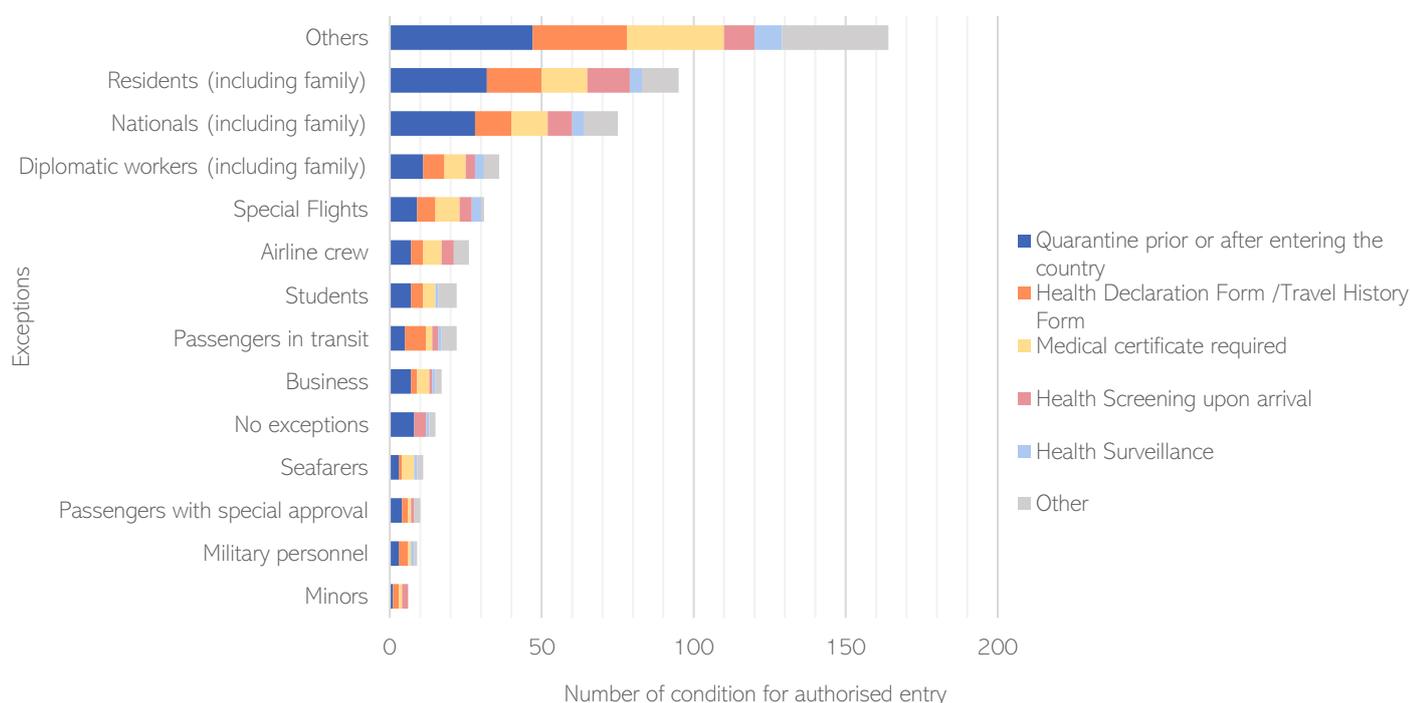
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- A total of 681 exceptions enabling mobility have been issued by 167 C/T/As.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the United States of America (17), Bulgaria (15), Italy (14), South Africa (14), and then joint 5th with 13 were Canada and the United Arab Emirates.
- Since the last update on 19th October 2020, 29 new exceptions were added by the United States of America (6), Madagascar (3), Norway (3), Aruba (2), Australia (2), Belarus (2), British Virgin Islands (1), Chile (1), the People's Republic of China (1), Cuba (1), France (1), Portugal (1), Russian Federation (1), Senegal (1), Sint Maarten (1), Thailand (1), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1).
- Since the last update on 19th October 2020, 12 exceptions were removed by Paraguay (4), Japan (2), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2), Australia (1), Lebanon (1), Norway (1), and the Russian Federation (1).

■ Exceptions and Corresponding Conditions for Authorised Entry

The conditions for authorized entry corresponding to exceptions refers 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 authorised entry such as quarantine, health declaration forms, medical certificates and so on that are applicable to specific exceptions groups.

Exempted groups and associated conditions for authorised entry



Noticeable Trends:

- A total of 681 conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups have been issued by 227 C/T/As.
- The top C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorized entry were Namibia (1,230), Saint Lucia (1,222), Republic of Korea (1,078), followed by Mozambique, Malawi, Maldives, Jordan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Dominica each with 984 conditions for authorized entry issued.
- The main conditions for authorized entry issued and removed were medical measures.
- Since the last update on 19th October 2020, 4,045 conditions for authorized entry were removed by Cyprus (1), Sint Maarten (3), Paraguay (4), Pakistan (5), Republic of Korea (10), France (29), Lithuania (148), Luxembourg (196), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (240), Peru (246), Italy (390), Kyrgyzstan (396), Senegal (436), Madagascar (492), Malaysia (723), and Lao People’s Democratic Republic (726)

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia updated entry exceptions for its passenger restrictions, specifying that passengers with an exit or entry, work, residence or visit visa issued by Saudi Arabia are exempt on the condition that they must have not been in Argentina, Brazil or India in the past 14 days.
- Australia issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers arriving from New Zealand or who have been in New Zealand in the past 14 days and are traveling on a Safe Travel Zone flight.
- Exceptions for children under 5 years old were issued by Sierra Leone for all entry medical measures needed for authorized entry, including medical screening and presenting a health certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction test result, upon arrival.
- The Russian Federation added exceptions allowing the entry of passengers arriving from Cuba, Serbia and Japan.
- Curacao issued exceptions allowing entry to residents of Aruba, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Dominica, French Guiana, Hong Kong Special Administrative of People's Republic of China, India, Morocco, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Sweden and Uruguay. However previous exceptions for entry for residents of Dominican Republic, France, Saint Martin, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, were removed. Likewise, Cyprus eased restrictions for passengers arriving from Italy and reissued restrictions on passengers arriving from Sweden.
- Pakistan added exceptions for passengers arriving from Ghana, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Zambia, passengers do not need to provide a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result upon arrival, issued at most 96 hours before arrival to enter.
- Exceptions for authorized entry for residents of Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, San Marino, Tunisia, and Holy See were removed by Denmark.
- Saint Martin issued a new exception to allow entry to passengers in transit. They must provide a completed health declaration form obtained at <https://stmaartenehas.com/> or provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 120 hours before arrival, to be granted entry. They must provide a completed health declaration form obtained online, upon arrival.
- Curacao issued exceptions allowing entry to residents of Aruba, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Dominica, French Guiana, Hong Kong Special Administrative of People's Republic of China, India, Morocco, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Sweden and Uruguay. However previous exceptions for entry for residents of Dominican Republic, France, Saint Martin, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, were removed.