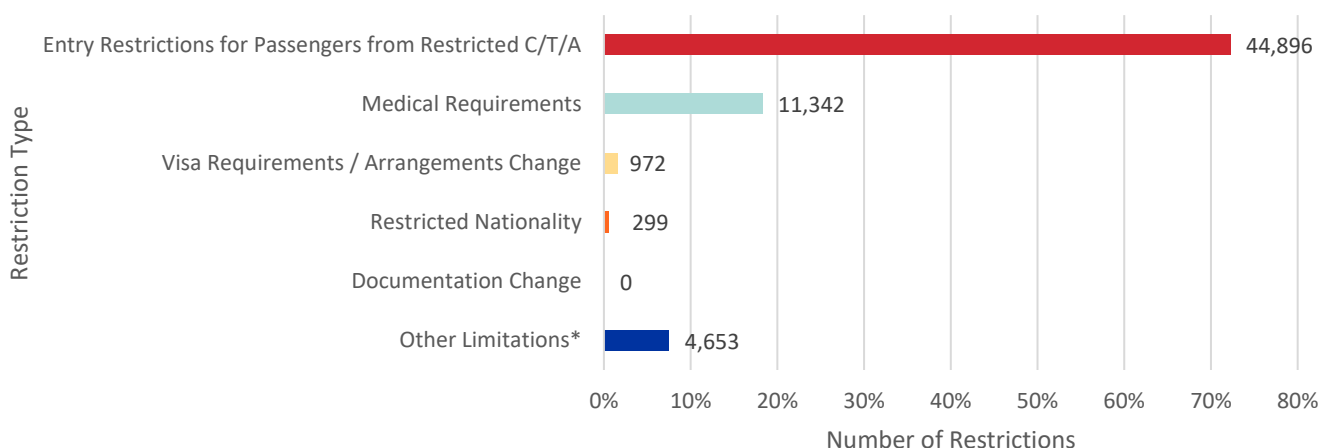


Overview:

The global number of COVID-19 cases has reached 4.5 million people ([4,525,497 cases](#) as of 17th May 2020) as per the World Health Organization. Measures to restrict and limit global mobility as well as internal mobility continue to be implemented to curb the spread of the pandemic. As of 18th May 2020, 62,162 travel restrictions were issued marking an increase of almost one per cent from 61,769 travel restrictions recorded on 14th May 2020. While this change indicates a stabilisation in the number of new restrictions recorded, restrictions such as visa changes increased by three per cent and measures such as medical requirements also increased by one per cent.

Data Source: [IATA](#) and official government websites.

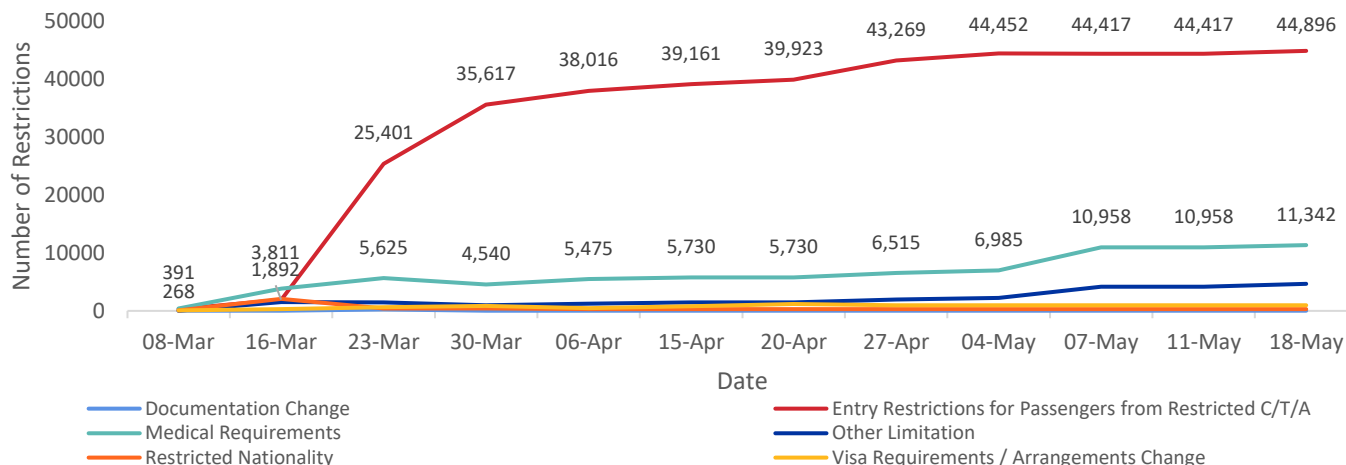
Most Common Imposed Restriction Types



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

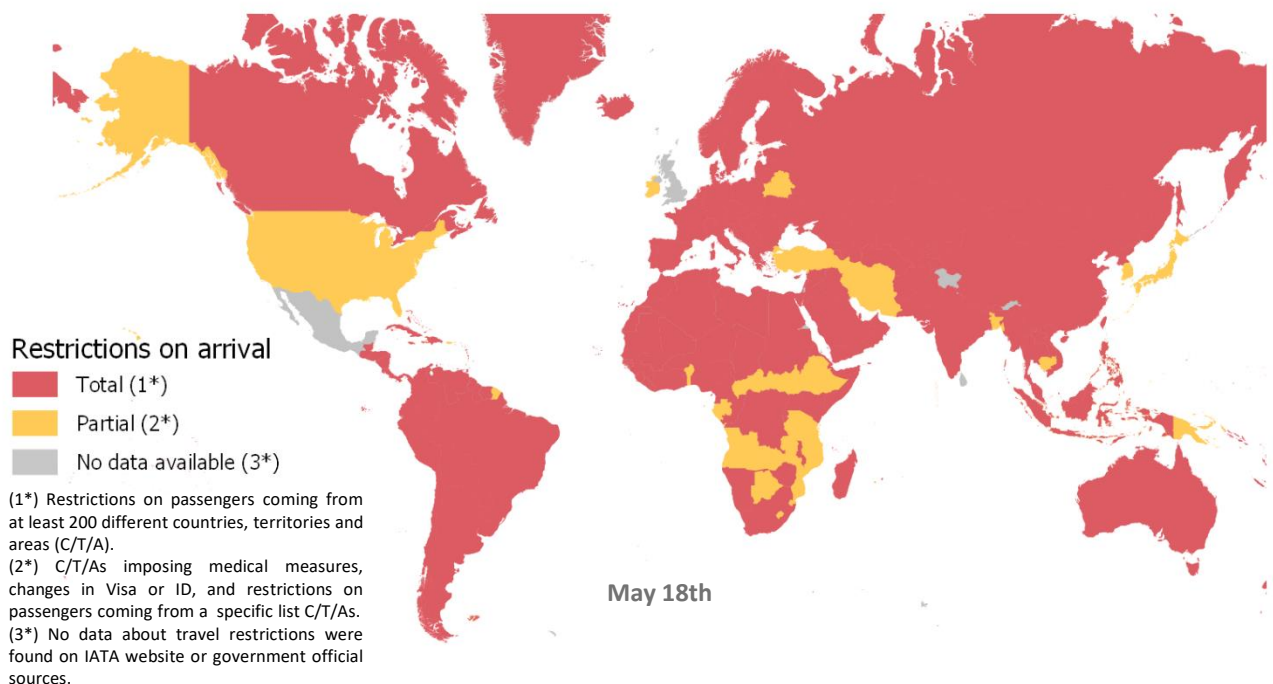
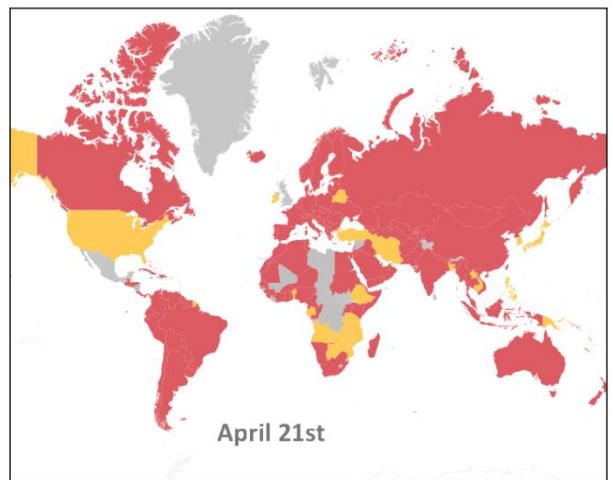
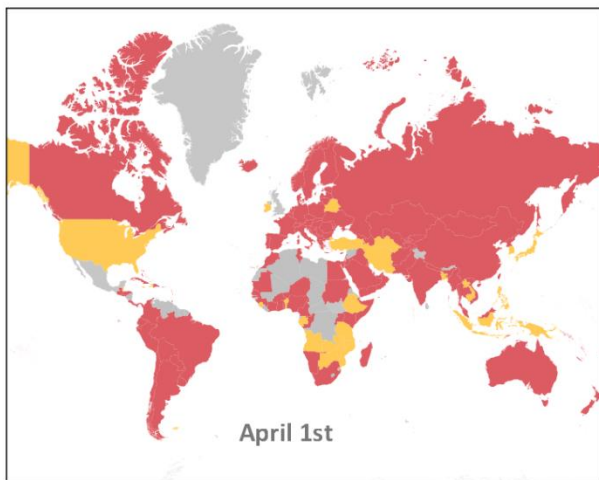
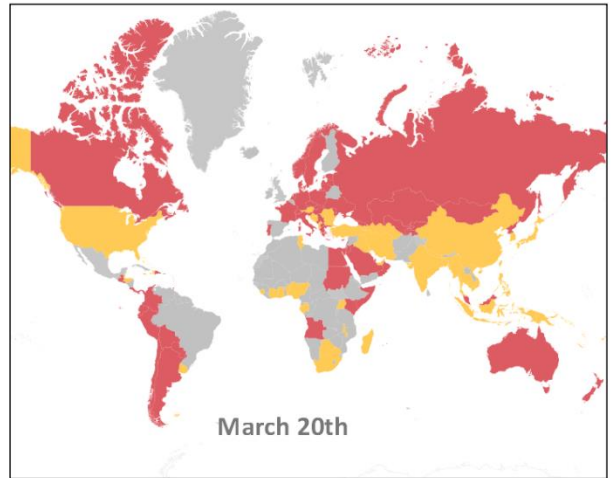
As of 18th May 2020, 220 C/T/As have imposed restrictions. Despite the recent stabilization, entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/A had the highest share of the total restrictions (72%). Closure of borders has been a common and preferred response, followed by medical measures which have followed an increasing trend, making up 18 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 (2%) in total restrictions.

Measures Imposed by Countries/ Territories/ Areas, by Type and Date



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 10th March 2020



Restrictions on arrival

- Total (1*)
- Partial (2*)
- No data available (3*)

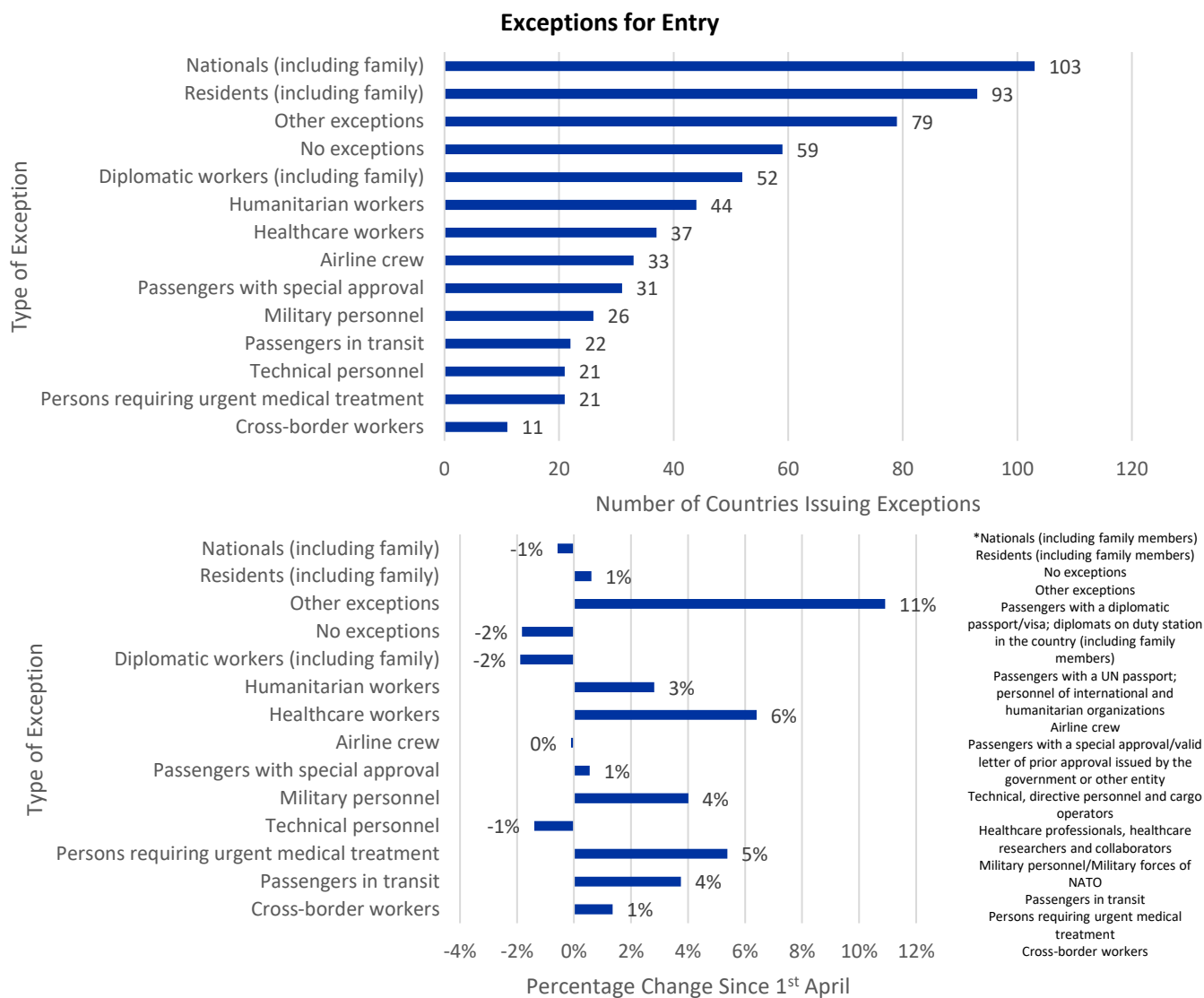
(1*) Restrictions on passengers coming from at least 200 different countries, territories and areas (C/T/A).
 (2*) C/T/As imposing medical measures, changes in Visa or ID, and restrictions on passengers coming from a specific list C/T/As.
 (3*) No data about travel restrictions were found on IATA website or government official sources.

Key Highlights

Restrictions:

- In [Thailand](#), authorities announced an extension on the travel ban on passengers until the end of June 2020.
- [Sudan](#) announced plans to extend existing airport closures until 31st May 2020.
- [India](#) extended its existing travel restrictions until 31st May 2020.
- In addition closing its borders to passengers, Guinea issued exceptions for nationals with approval from the government. Authorities introduced medical measures requiring passengers to provide a medical certificate showing they are not affected by COVID-19.
- New medical measures were announced by Benin requiring all arriving passengers to undergo COVID-19 testing at their own expense upon arrival and are also required to comply with subsequent 14-day quarantine.
- Greece added new locations to the list of suspended flights (for an unspecified period) including Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia. Parallely, authorities in Greece eased restrictions on flights arriving from Germany.
- The United States of America introduced medical measures for passengers that are exempt from travel restrictions but are arriving from Austria, Belgium, the People's Republic of China, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past 14 days, they must self-quarantine for 14 days once they have reached their final destination.
- New measures for return flights were issued by Australia requiring that airlines contact the Australian Border Force (ABF) as early as possible in the planning process to confirm flights.
- Land border closures continued to be issued as [Kenya](#) banned movement across the borders with United Republic of Tanzania and Somalia to limit the spread of COVID-19.
- Brazil introduced a new measure for spouses of nationals of Brazil, requiring they provide a Brazilian marriage certificate for entry. If the certificate is not issued by Brazil, it must be apostilled by a consulate and include a non-official translation in Portuguese. Additionally, authorities in Brazil have removed the entry exception for foreign professionals in a mission in the service of an international body.

Exceptions to Mobility Restrictions



Noticeable Trends for Enabling Mobility:

- Since 1st April, 172 C/T/As have issued a total of 681 exceptions to their entry restrictions.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Bulgaria (14), Spain (14), Sweden (12), Bosnia and Herzegovina (11) and Luxembourg (11).
- Eighteen of the top 20 C/T/As issuing exceptions were in Europe.
- Since the last update on 14th May 2020, 16 new exceptions were added and 10 exceptions were removed. Additional exceptions were added by Greenland (4), Norway (3), Republic of Korea (2) and one each by Guinea, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia and the Slovak Republic. Exceptions were removed by Malaysia (3), South Sudan (3), Brazil (1), Kuwait (1), Lithuania (1) and the Republic of Korea (1).
- Since exceptions were first recorded on 1st April 2020, 38 new C/T/As have issued exceptions and the total number of exceptions has increased by 198.
- During May 2020, the number of C/T/As issuing exceptions for healthcare workers increased by 5 per cent. All other exceptions issued by C/T/As continue to remain stable between updates.

Key Highlights

Exceptions:

- In [Italy](#), authorities announced plans to resume international travel of passengers from 3rd June 2020 from the European Economic Area, authorities also announced plans to relax medical measures and requirements, as these passengers will not be required to self-quarantine for 14 days from 3rd June 2020 onwards.
- In addition to sending 50 tons of humanitarian aid to Kenya, authorities in [Turkey](#) also facilitated the return of 288 Turkish nationals from the United States of America on 18th May 2020, upon arrival all passengers will undergo mandatory 14-day quarantine at designated facilities.
- On 18th May 2020, 250 nationals of [Thailand](#) are scheduled to return to Thailand from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland; they will be subject to 14-day quarantine upon arrival.
- On 18th May 2020, 169 [Indian](#) nationals including 73 students, 45 stranded tourists, 16 people having medical emergencies, and a pregnant woman arrived from Bangladesh, all returning passengers are subject to mandatory health screening and quarantine.
- While flight suspensions were extended, South Africa issued new exceptions for the entry of flights authorized by the ministry of transport, flights bringing back nationals of South Africa and flights for medical evacuation, aircrafts in state of emergency, air ambulance which must only carry airline crew and patients. Authorities require all returning nationals and flights for medical evacuations, air ambulance and in a state of emergency to undergo mandatory quarantine for 21 days upon arrival.
- New exceptions from the entry restrictions for certain nationalities were introduced by Lithuania for nationals from Estonia and Latvia. Norway broadened the list of exempt nationalities that are able to transit through to include nationals from Andorra, San Marino, Monaco, and the Holy See.
- Turkey announced plans to ease restrictions for medical patients from Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Djibouti, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Moldova, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Somalia and UNSCR Kosovo 1244, as of 20th May 2020. An official letter from the ministry lists acceptance conditions for patients, entry to the country, admission to hospital, treatment, discharge and isolation rules. At most two attendants per patient will be allowed, the patients and the attendants will be required to go through COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test or samples will be taken for the PCR test for a fee, when entering Turkey from the airports or border gates. If there is a COVID-19 test available in their home country, patients are required to take the test within 48 hours prior to their travel and bring negative COVID-19 PCR result paper along with them. Only COVID-19 negative individuals will be accepted into the country. After entering Turkey, the patients and their attendants will be directly taken to the hospital where they have an appointment and they will not be accommodated anywhere else.