## Overview:

As a result of the disparate COVID-19-related mobility and travel restrictions, the impact on global mobility continues to vary. While Governments and authorities implement a combination of measures balancing the epidemiological and economic considerations, both easing of restrictions to enable limited travel under strict conditions, as well as extending blanket restrictions continue. Per the latest report from the UN World Tourism Organization, 100 per cent of all destinations worldwide continue to have some form of a COVID-19 travel restriction in place and 75 per cent are still completely closed to international tourism. As of 4th June 2020, a total of 64,571 measures were recorded by a total of 219 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As), demonstrating an increase of almost 1 per cent from 64,137 restrictions recorded on 1st June 2020. Despite the overall increase in global mobility restrictions, there has been a slight decrease of almost 1 per cent in restrictions related to visa changes. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 175 countries, territories or areas have issued 690 exceptions enabling mobility despite blanket travel restrictions. Between 1st and 4th June 2020, 7 countries, territories or areas have issued 8 new exceptions whilst 6 countries, territories or areas have removed 20 exceptions.

**Data Source:** IATA and official government websites.

Most Common Imposed Restriction Types
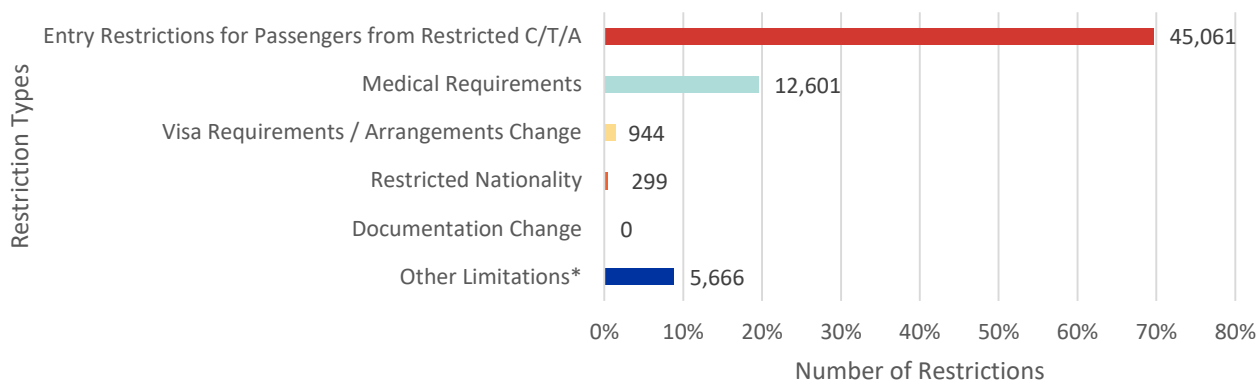
*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.
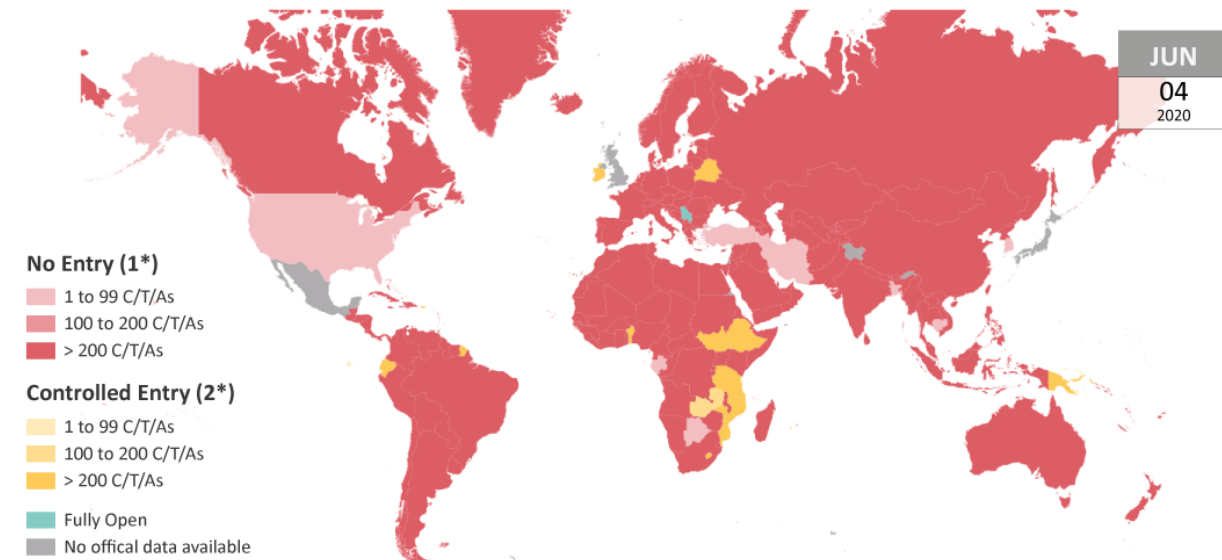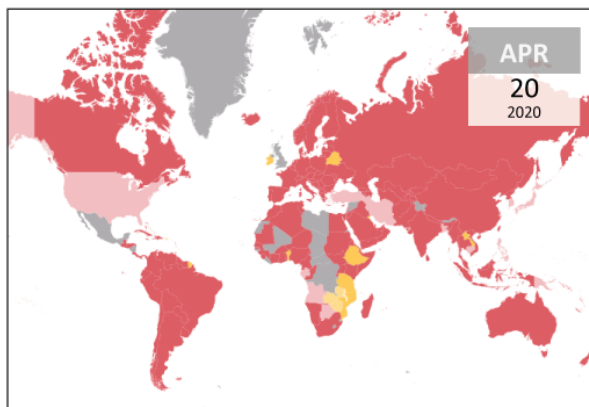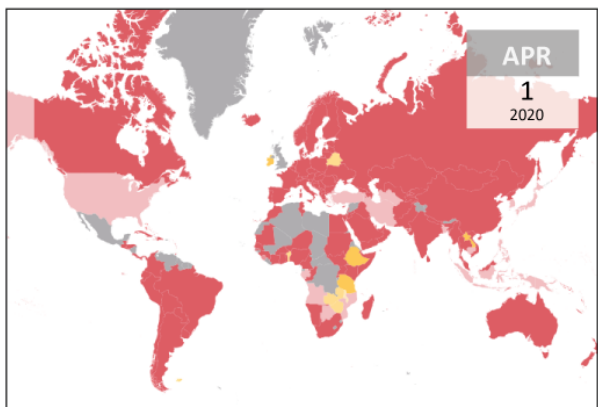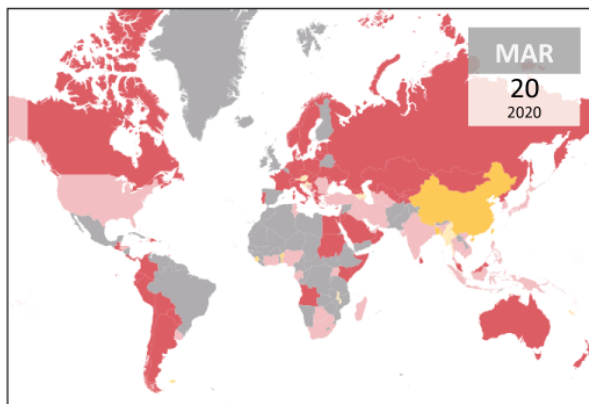
As of 4th June 2020, 219 C/T/As have imposed restrictions. Despite the recent stabilisation, entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/A had the highest share of the total restrictions (70%). Closure of borders has been a common and preferred response, followed by medical measures making 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
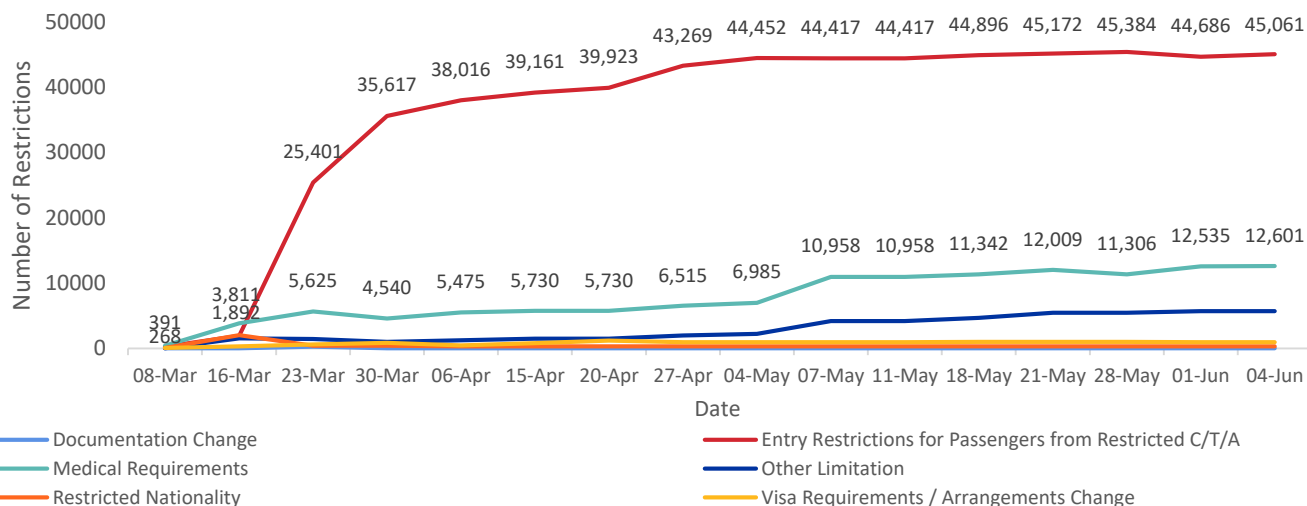
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Changes in Restrictions on Arrival since 10th March 2020
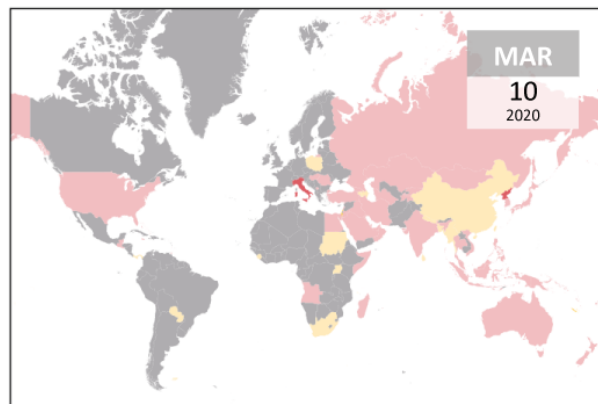
No Entry (1*)
- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

Controlled Entry (2*)
- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

- Fully Open
- No offical 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.
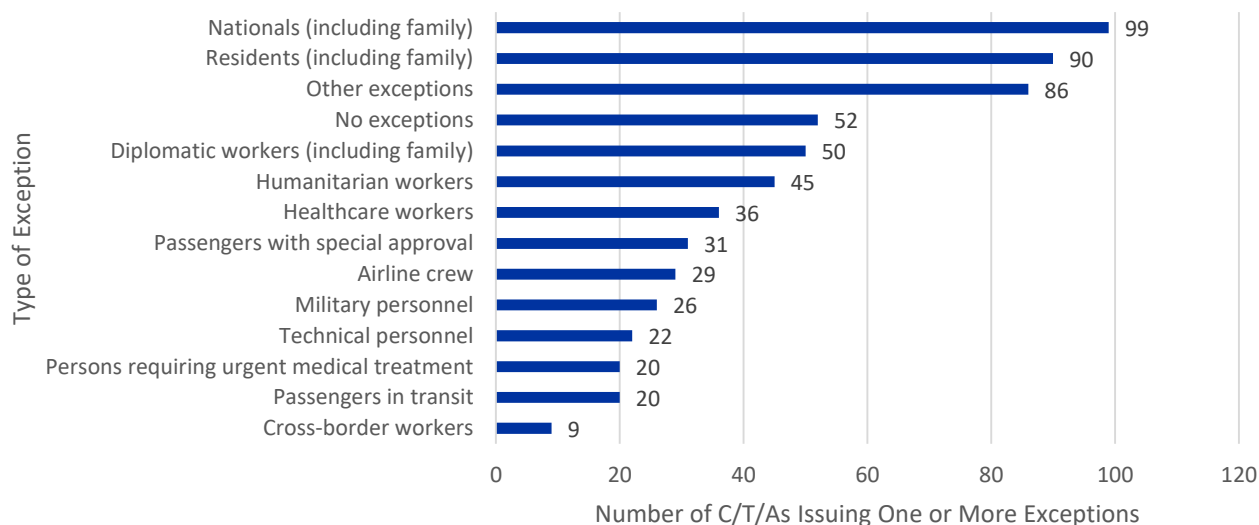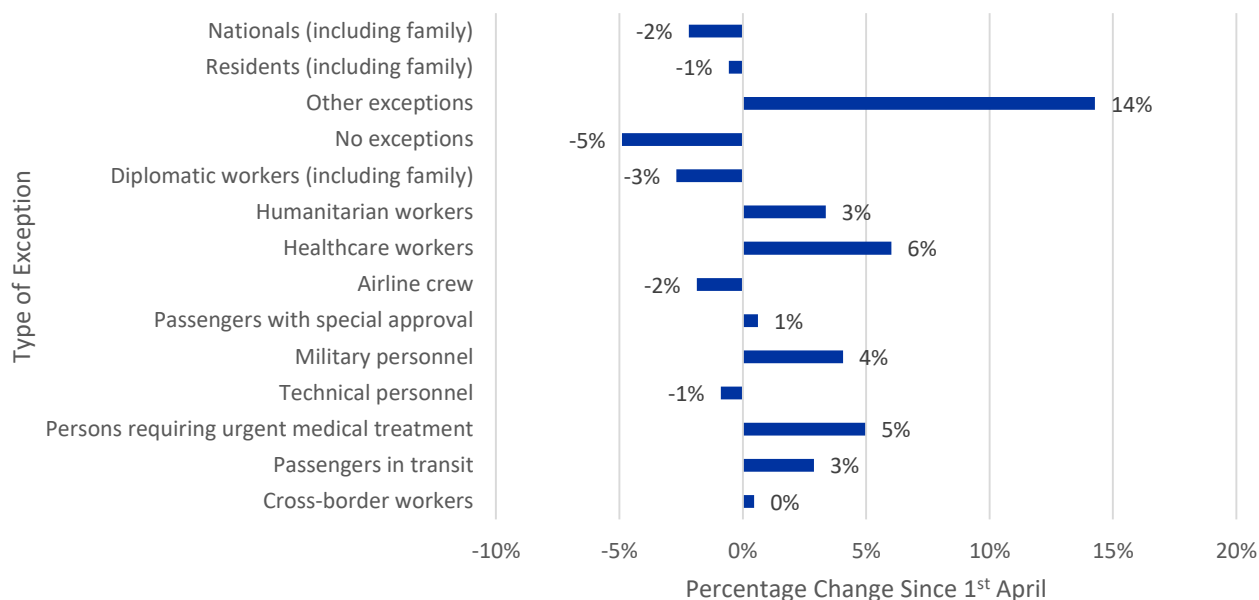
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Key Highlights

Restrictions:

- **Flight suspensions** for incoming flights were extended by **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Equatorial Guinea,** whereas **Hong Kong SAR of People's Republic of China**, extended the passenger ban of foreigners, indefinitely.

- **Portugal** eased quarantine measures, requiring a 14-day quarantine only if passengers do not present a certificate with a negative COVID-19 result issued valid for no longer than 72 hours before departure.

- Restrictions continued to be more stringent, both **Angola** and **Bahrain** shifted **from partial entry** to **complete entry restrictions**. Angola shifted to a total flight suspension and **Bahrain** issued a blanket passenger ban, barring all passengers excluding nationals, residents, and military personnel.

- **New restrictive measures** were issued by **Malaysia**, requiring passengers to provide a printed Journey Permission Letter, obtained at the Embassy or Consulate to enter.

- **New medical measures** were issued by **Ecuador**, requiring medical testing upon entry for passengers arriving without a Polymerise Chain Reaction (PCR) test result for Coronavirus. The **Philippines** also issued measures requiring airline crew to self-quarantine until they leave the country.

- From 4th June 2020, **Austria** will open the borders to Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czechia and Hungary. Travelers from these countries will not need to go into quarantine or present a negative COVID-19 test result.

- While maintaining blanket travel restrictions, authorities in the **United Arab Emirates** announced plans to reopen airports allowing the operation of limited flights including flights for transit, return of expats, citizens or residents. Airlines will announce flights and timings in the coming days.

- As the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) declared Latin America as the 'world's new coronavirus epicentre' last week, authorities in **Chile, Peru** and **El Salvador** continued to enforce strict internal mobility restrictions as well as maintain border closures and travel restrictions.

- Authorities in **Ecuador** have announced that a limited number of domestic and international commercial flights will begin operating from 1st June 2020. However, land borders will remain closed until further notice.

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Exceptions to Mobility Restrictions

Exceptions for Entry

Percentage Change Since 1st April

Type of Exception	Percentage Change
Nationals (including family)	-2%
Residents (including family)	-1%
Other exceptions	14%
No exceptions	-5%
Diplomatic workers (including family)	-3%
Humanitarian workers	3%
Healthcare workers	6%
Airline crew	-2%
Passengers with special approval	1%
Military personnel	4%
Technical personnel	-1%
Persons requiring urgent medical treatment	5%
Passengers in transit	3%
Cross-border workers	0%

Number of C/T/As Issuing One or More Exceptions

Type of Exception	Number
Nationals (including family)	99
Residents (including family)	90
Other exceptions	86
No exceptions	52
Diplomatic workers (including family)	50
Humanitarian workers	45
Healthcare workers	36
Passengers with special approval	31
Airline crew	29
Military personnel	26
Technical personnel	22
Persons requiring urgent medical treatment	20
Passengers in transit	20
Cross-border workers	9

Noticeable Trends for Enabling Mobility:

- Since 1st April, 175 C/T/As have issued a total of 690 exceptions* to their entry restrictions.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Spain (18), Bulgaria (13), Sweden (13), Norway (12) and Luxembourg (11).
- Sixteen of the top 20 C/T/As issuing exceptions were in Europe however a non-European C/T/A has entered the top 10 for the first time, with Republic of Korea issuing the joint ninth highest number of exceptions worldwide.
- Since the last update on 1st June 2020, 8 new exceptions were added by Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Angola (1), Bahrain (1), Cameroon (1), Norway (1), Poland (1) and Switzerland (1).
- Since the last update on 1st June 2020, 20 exceptions were removed by Bahrain (5), Poland (5), Austria (4), Bosnia and Herzegovina (3), Angola (2) and Bulgaria (1).
- Since exceptions were first recorded on 1st April 2020, 41 new C/T/As have issued exceptions and the total number of exceptions has increased by 207.

Please note that that some C/T/As issued multiple exceptions spanning different exception categories

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Key Highlights

Exceptions:

- **New exceptions** were issued by **Switzerland** allowing passengers who are traveling to their place of work abroad or residents of European Union/European Free Trade Association member states traveling through the country for tourist purposes. Such passengers are not required to undergo quarantine or provide any medical requirements for entry but must provide documentation including a valid employment contract. **Norway** issued exceptions for entry allowing passengers who are carrying out work trips in Denmark, Finland, and Sweden. Passengers must provide documentation proving purpose of travel.

- **Conditions for exceptional entry** were issued by **Iceland**, requiring that passengers allowed entry are subject to a 14-day quarantine, upon arrival. However, passengers arriving from Faroe Islands or Greenland are exempt from the quarantine measures.

- **Cameroon** also issued new exceptions to the flight suspension, to allow humanitarian flights, MEDEVAC (medical evacuation) flights and flights returning nationals. Airline crew are subject to quarantine upon arrival.

- **Exceptions to the entry and travel ban for certain nationalities** were issued by **Germany**, allowing nationals of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and their family members to transit through Germany to their country of residence.

- Likewise, **Estonia** issued a new exception for passengers arriving from Schengen countries apart from Latvia and Lithuania, under the conditions that they have no symptoms of COVID-19. **Croatia** issued exceptions for entry for nationals of Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia; and **Latvia** issued exceptions to the travel restrictions, for nationals and residents of European Economic Area countries arriving from those countries.

- **France extended exceptions** to their travel ban to include residents from Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Holy See.

- **Changes in exceptions** were made by **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, who **added exceptions** for nationals of Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia and **removed exceptions** for cross-border workers, civil servants arriving for employment, diplomatic and consular staff. Similarly, **Sudan removed exceptions** to the flight suspension for technical flights and **added new** exceptions for return and medical flights.

- The operation of return flights continues to advance. The **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** announced a special flight for British nationals and dependants from Quito, Ecuador to London Heathrow on 11th June 2020. Authorities in **Nepal** have organised the return of 210 Nepali nations from the United Arab Emirates, and the return of 26 Nepali nationals from Myanmar. After the successful return of 300 nationals of **Morocco** from Algeria last week, an additional flight for the return of 300 nationals is scheduled to arrive on 4th June 2020. After their arrival, return passengers will spend nine days in mandatory quarantine in hotels/tourist resorts. **India** announced eight return flights to facilitate the return of 8,700 Indian nationals from Australia starting from 17th June 2020. Additionally, India also announced 21 flights for the return of Indian nationals from Doha between 9th and 19th June 2020.

- The movement of medical and humanitarian aid also remained strong, the first United Nations humanitarian "Solidarity Flight" landed in Freetown, Sierra Leone on 2nd June 2020, with experts as well as a shipment of essential medical supplies to help in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, **The People's Republic of China** sent 22 tons of medical supplies such as non-contact thermometers, protective equipment, oxygen concentrators, test systems, and other medical products to Belarus on 2nd June 2020.