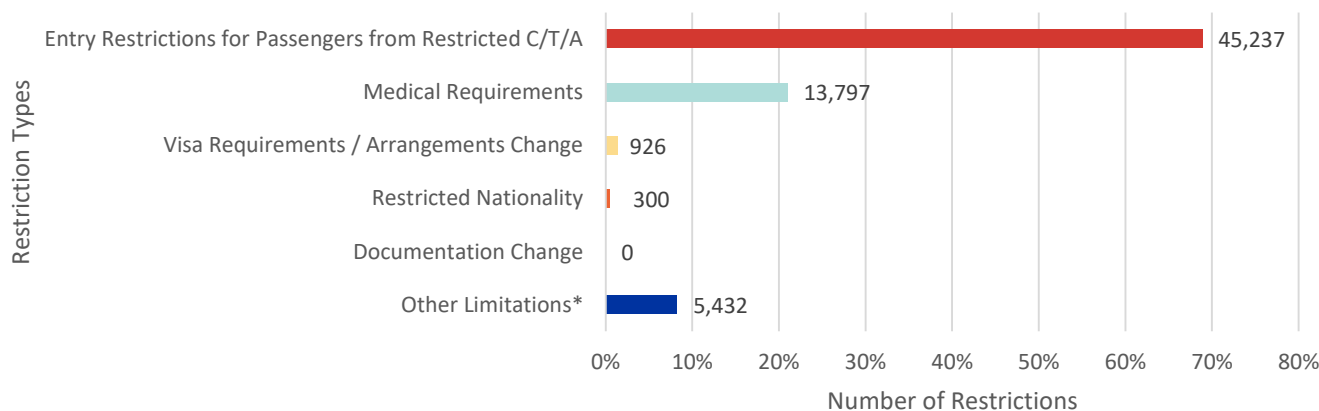


**Overview:**

The global number of COVID-19 cases has reached close to 7 million, (6,799,713 cases) and the number of total fatalities globally is 397,388, as per the World Health Organization report on 7th June 2020. With the steady increase in the number of cases, global mobility remains largely on pause, authorities issue mixed measures for both easing and restricting mobility. As of 8th June 2020, a total of 220 countries, territories or areas have issued 65,692 travel restrictions, demonstrating an increase of two per cent from 64,571 restrictions recorded on 4th June 2020. This change can be attributed to almost a 10 per cent increase in restrictions related to medical requirements. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 176 countries, territories or areas have issued 697 exceptions enabling mobility despite blanket travel restrictions. Between 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020, 8 countries, territories or areas have issued 11 new exceptions whilst 3 countries, territories or areas have removed 4 exceptions.

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

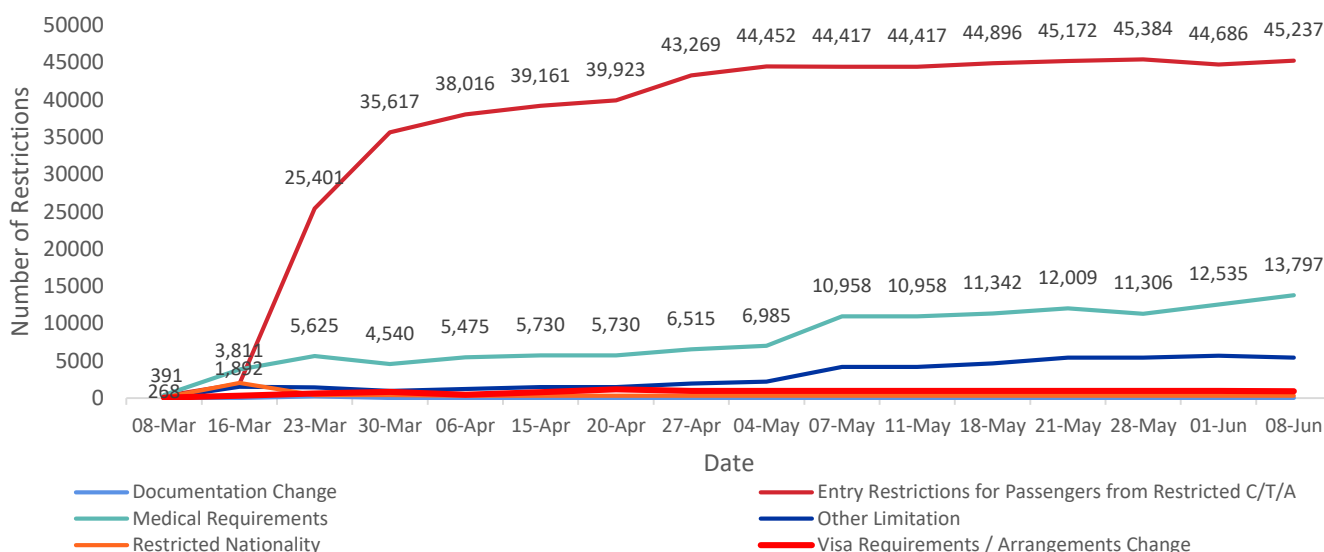
**Most Common Imposed Restriction Types**



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

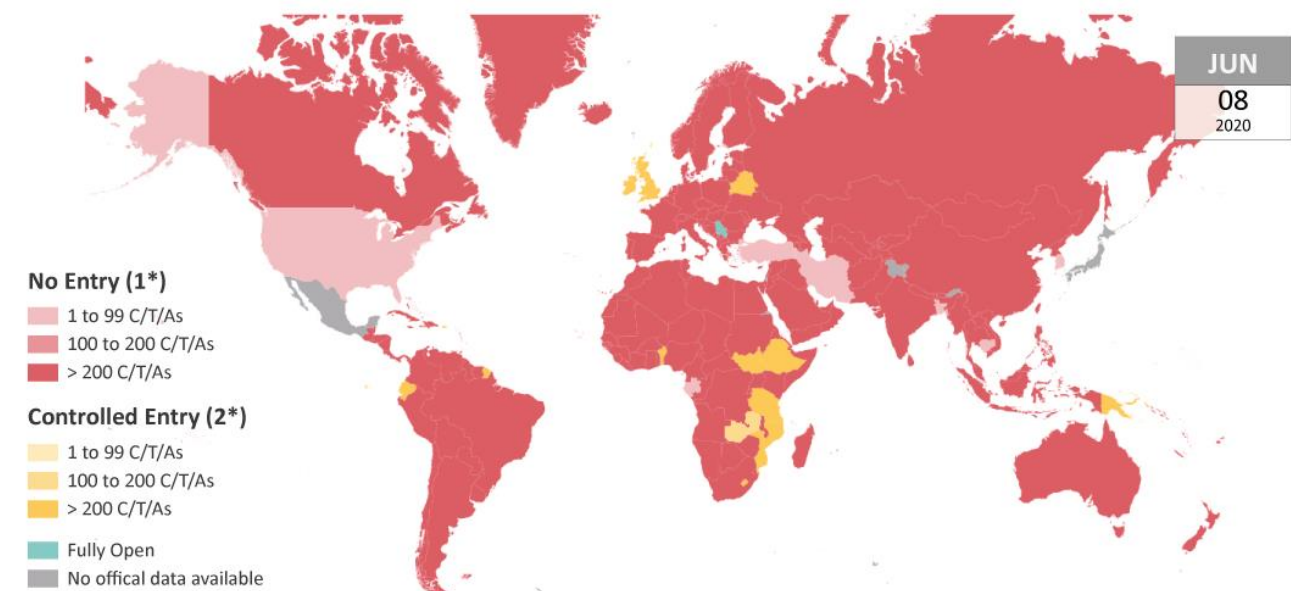
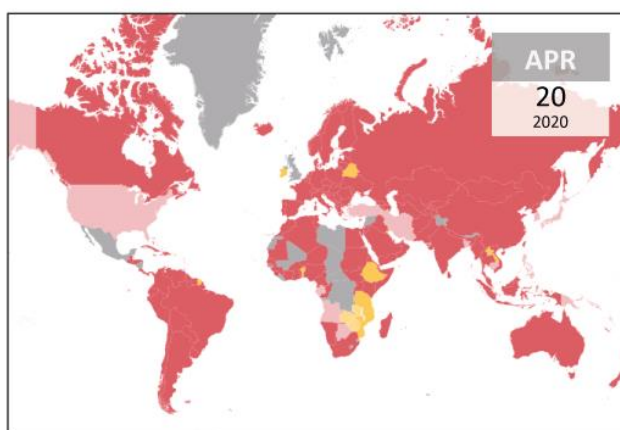
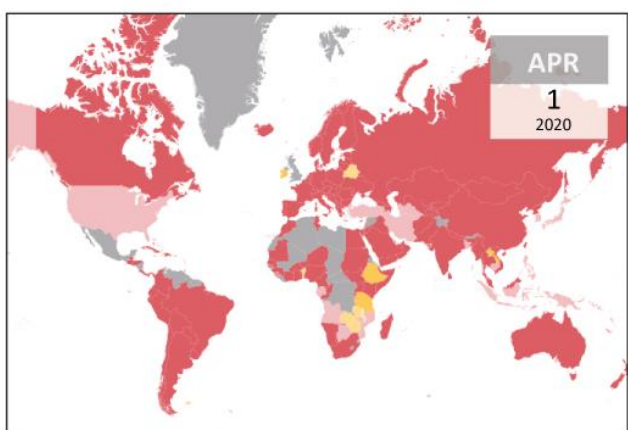
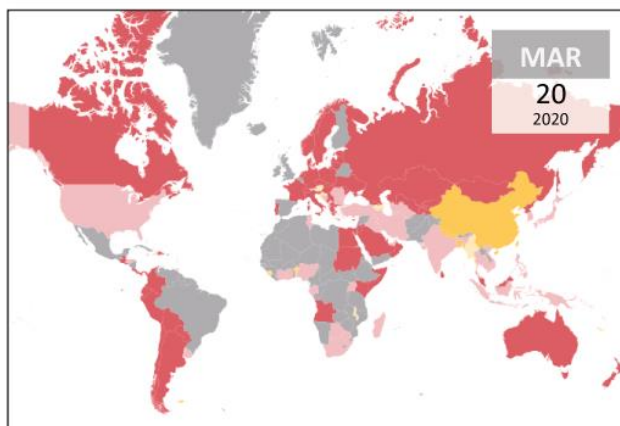
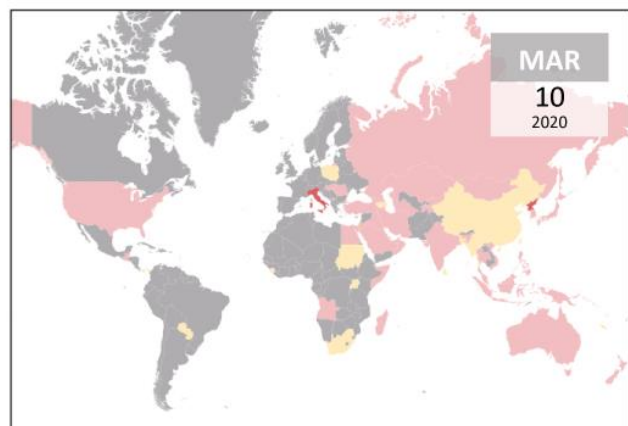
As of 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020, 220 C/T/As have imposed restrictions. Despite the stabilisation, entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As had the highest share of the total restrictions (69%). Closure of borders has been a common and preferred response, followed by medical measures making up 21 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.

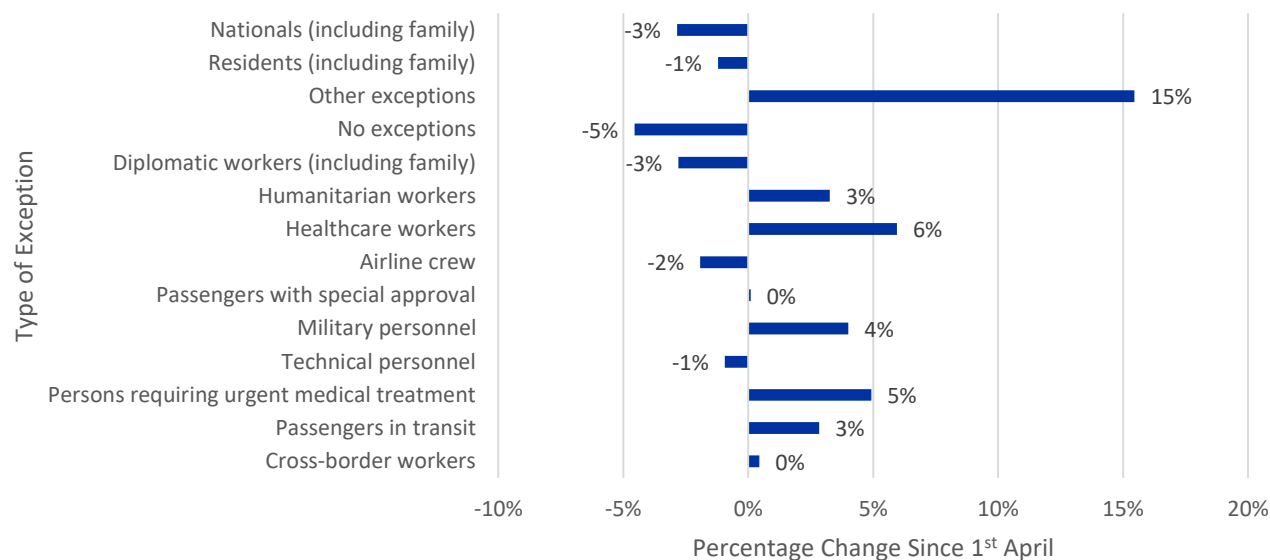
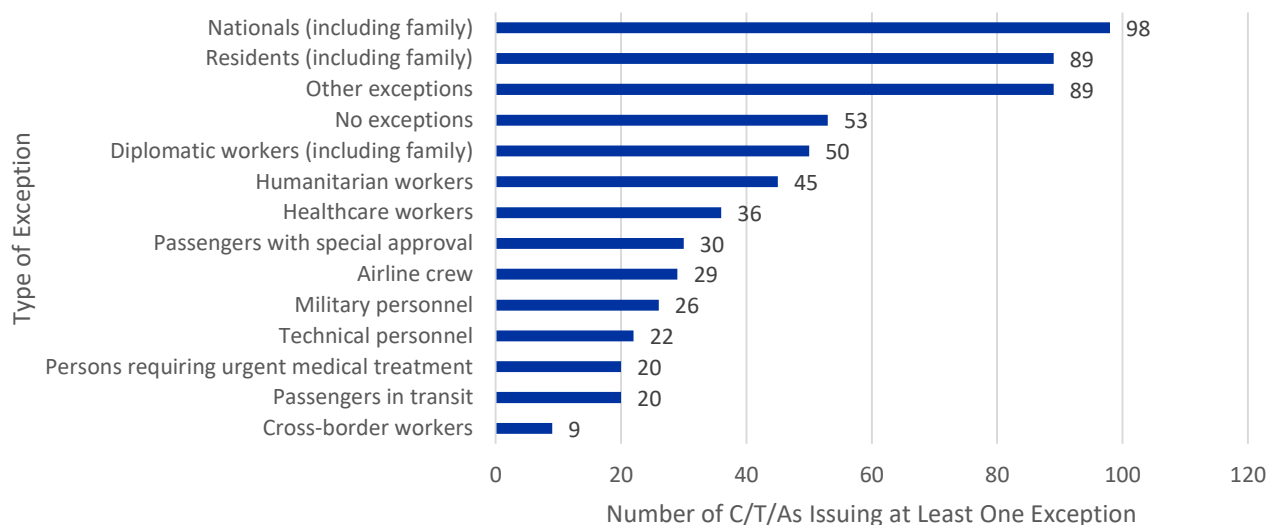
## Key Highlights

### Restrictions:

- **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** introduced travel measures for the first time. Passengers arriving are subject to medical measures, i.e. to self-isolate for a period of 14 days upon arrival.
- **Turkmenistan** issued an **indefinite flight suspension** and **Botswana** shifted from a partial passenger ban to a **closure of all airports**.
- **Stricter restrictions** were issued by **Tajikistan**, moving from a partial restriction on passengers arriving from specific countries, territories or areas to a **total flight suspension**. However, passengers and airline crew that can still enter must undergo mandatory 14-day quarantine.
- **New restrictive measures** were added by **Cambodia** for nationals of Viet Nam with a normal passport, who are no longer allowed to enter. **Bulgaria** removed exceptions for entry for nationals and residents of North Macedonia transiting through Bulgaria.
- **Sri Lanka** issued additional **medical measures** requiring passengers that are still allowed to enter and airline crew, to undergo mandatory medical screening upon arrival in addition to the previous requirement of a Health Declaration form.
- **New medical measures** were introduced by **Turkmenistan** requiring returning nationals and residents to undergo COVID-19 testing on arrival and self-isolation for 14 days.
- **Lithuania added a 14-day quarantine measure** for nationals of Belgium, Portugal, Malta, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- **Spain** has announced it has plans to [reopen land borders](#) with France and Portugal from 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2020. Likewise, authorities in **Poland** announced plans for [reopening the northern border](#) to join the existing 'Baltic travel bubble', however, authorities are likely to [extend the travel ban on international passengers until 16<sup>th</sup> June 2020](#).
- **Ireland** has announced plans for a [fast-track plan](#) to reopen, where all high-street shops can reopen under social distancing guidelines and individuals can travel up to 20 kms compared to the previous limit of 5 kms. The current travel restriction will be lifted on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- A **shift in medical measures** was seen by **Greece**, which moved from a 14-day quarantine requirement for passengers allowed entry, to requiring exempt passengers to undergo medical screening in addition to a 7 or 14-day quarantine, upon arrival.
- **Mozambique removed the requirement for registration upon arrival**. Passengers arriving to Mozambique from countries with cases of COVID-19 will still be required to quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
- **Austria** eased restrictions from a total passenger ban, to a **partial ban on passengers** arriving from non-Schengen Member States.

## Exceptions to Mobility Restrictions

### Exceptions for Entry



### Noticeable Trends for Enabling Mobility:

- Since 1st April, 176 C/T/As have issued a total of 697 exceptions to their entry restrictions.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Spain (18), Sweden (15), Bulgaria (12), Norway (12) and Luxembourg (11).
- The Republic of Korea (joint ninth) is the only non-European C/T/A in the top 10 C/T/As issuing exceptions.
- Since the last update on 4th June 2020, 11 new exceptions were added by New Zealand (2), Sweden (2), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2), Hungary (1), India (1), Mozambique (1), Tajikistan (1), Timor-Leste (1).
- Since the last update on 4th June 2020, 4 exceptions were removed by Botswana (2), Bulgaria (1) and Timor-Leste (1).
- Since exceptions were first recorded on 1st April 2020, 42 new C/T/As have issued exceptions and the total number of exceptions has increased by 214.

## Key Highlights

### Exceptions:

- **Existing exceptions were broadened** by Sweden to allow transit of nationals and residents from Holy See and residents from the European Economic Area.
- **Hungary** issued **new exceptions** enabling the mobility of nationals from Austria, Slovakia, and Czechia. Additional exceptions were issued for nationals of Slovenia if arriving from Slovenia and nationals of Bulgaria if travelling for the purpose of performing an official duty, participating in the activity of an international or humanitarian organization, or travelling for business, or visiting a relative.
- **India** issued **new exceptions** enabling the entry of passengers with a Business visa (excluding B-3 visa for sports) or an Employment visa issued after 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020. However, such passengers required to undergo mandatory quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
- While **Belize** extended the existing flight suspension for an indefinite period, authorities issued **new exceptions** for the entry of nationals and residents.
- **New exceptions** were also issued by **Croatia**, allowing passengers to enter for the purposes of transiting through by land to a third C/T/A, if they can prove that they are allowed to enter the intended C/T/A.
- **New Zealand** also issued a **new exception** to its passenger ban, for transiting nationals or residents of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, People's Republic of China, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay.
- **India** launched the third phase of its [return efforts](#), launching flights from 17 countries, operated by the national carrier Air India. These include Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles and South Africa and charter services for Djibouti, Morocco, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana and Sierra Leone. Additionally, in an operation led by the Indian Navy, [700 Indian nationals](#) who were stranded in the Maldives arrived in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu on the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- A total of 3,346 **Egyptians** arrived in Cairo [on 23 special flights](#) as part of Egypt's efforts to return stranded nationals abroad from London and Frankfurt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and Kuwait. All arriving passengers are required to self-isolate in their homes upon arrival.
- **Pakistan** has increased the number of [return flights](#) from the United Arab Emirates, now 29 flights will operate between 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020 to facilitate the return of nationals.
- **Turkey** sent [medical aid](#) to Paraguay and Brazil in support of their efforts against COVID-19. For Paraguay, this includes 50,000 protective suits, 30,000 N95 masks, 100,000 surgical masks, 2,000 protective glasses and 50,000 footwear protection covers. Meanwhile, the **United Arab Emirates** sent 18 metric tons of [medical and food supplies](#) to Mauritania to bolster COVID-19 efforts.