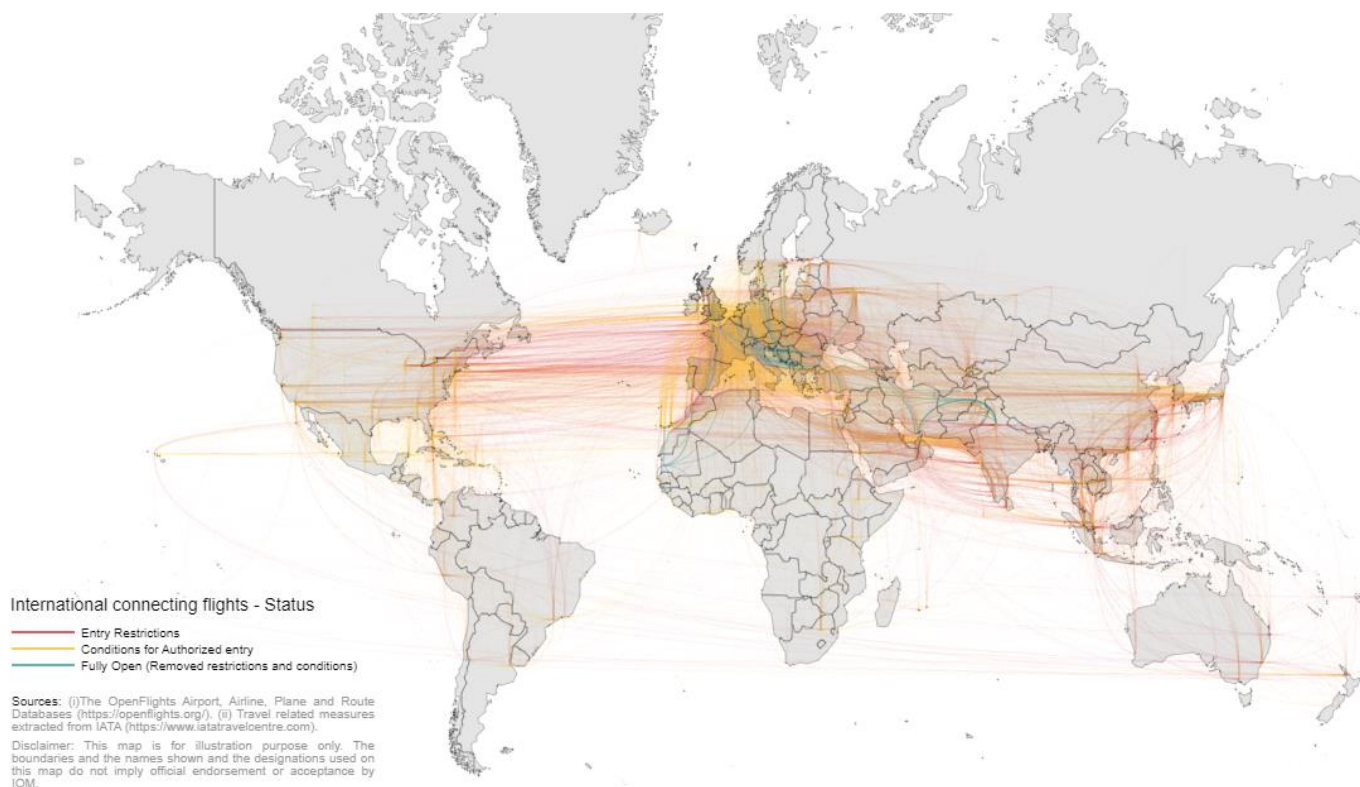


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## 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](#).

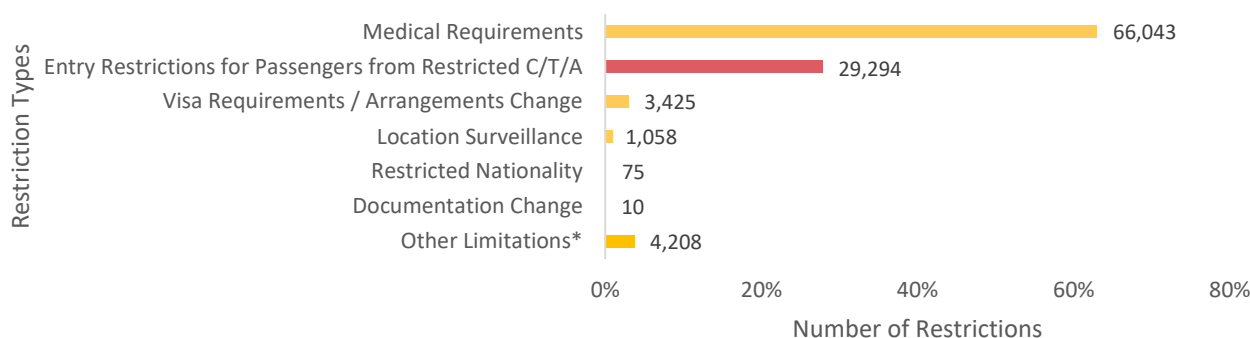
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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](mailto:dtmccovid19@iom.int) to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

## Overview

The global number of COVID-19 cases have exceeded 50 million (50,030,121 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,252,072 fatalities) as of [9<sup>th</sup> November 2020](#). In response to the second wave of infections, global mobility and migration remain significantly affected with international air travel restrictions in place, or meticulously reassessed. As of 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020, a total of 225 countries, territories or areas have issued 104,113 travel related measures indicating increase of 4 per cent from 100,065 travel related measures reported on 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020. Of these, 29,861 were reported as entry restrictions and 74,252 were reported as conditions for entry. There has been an increase of 42 per cent increase in restrictions on passengers arriving from certain countries, territories or areas and an increase of 5 per cent in airport closures. In terms of conditions for authorised entry, there was an increase of 30 per cent in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms and 13 per cent in other limitations like mandatory proof of health insurance between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 173 countries, territories or areas have issued 779 exceptions enabling mobility despite travel restrictions. Between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020, 68 countries, territories or areas issued 187 new exceptions whilst 56 countries, territories or areas removed 128 exceptions.

## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorised Entry

Most Commonly Imposed Restriction and Conditions for Authorised Entry



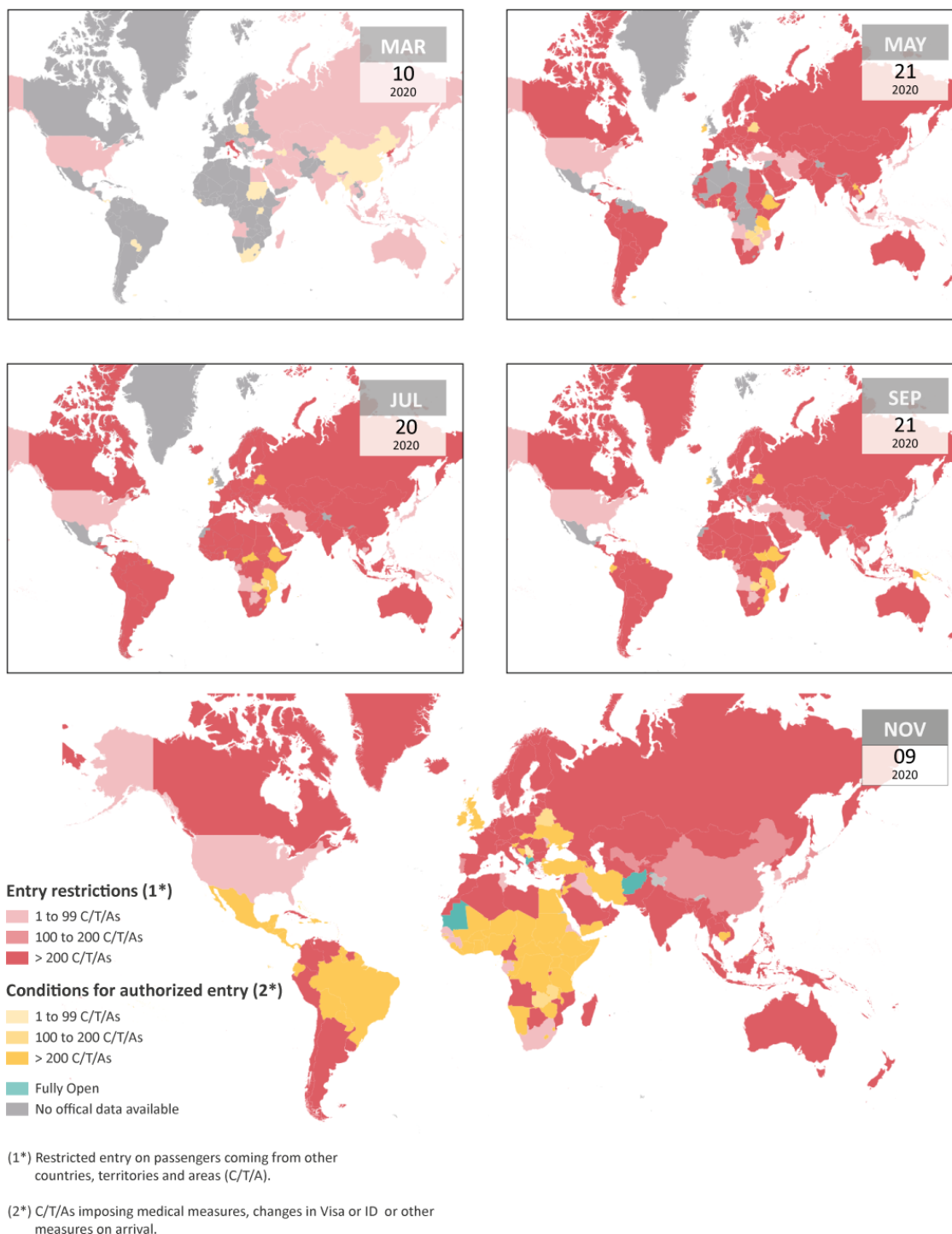
\*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

As of 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020, 225 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorised entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As have been following a decreasing trend and no longer have the highest share of total restrictions (28%). Medical measures are the most common condition for authorised entry representing 63 per cent of conditions. Visa requirements, on the other hand, represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

Restrictions and Conditions by type

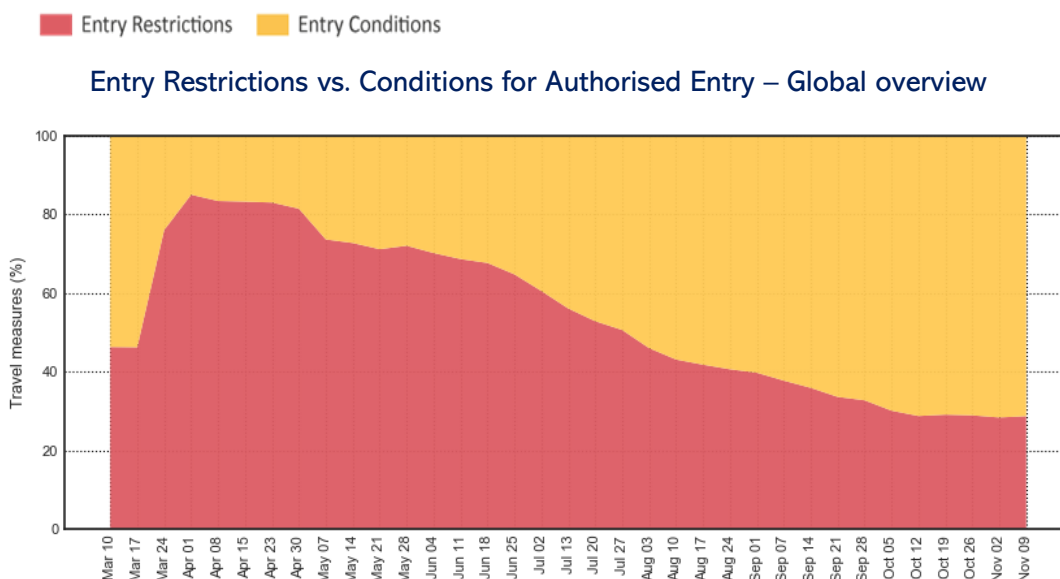


## Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorised Entry, over time



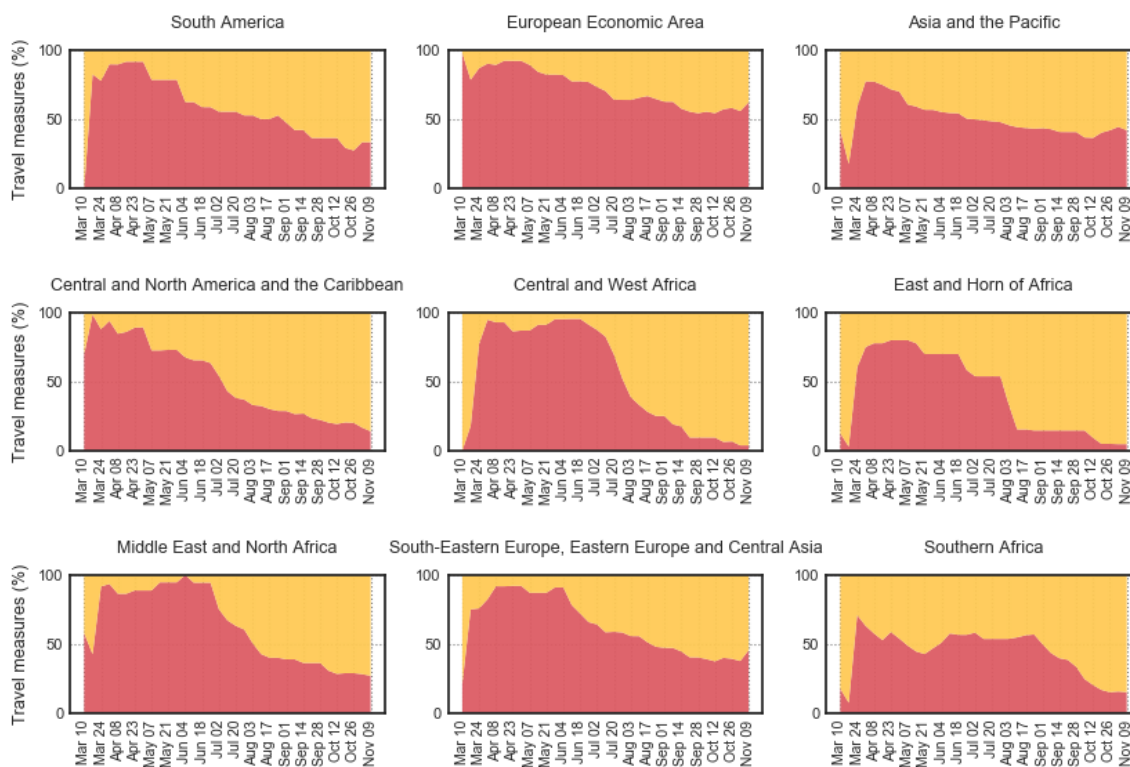
The map above gives a global overview on how C/T/As have gradually issued 'entry restrictions' (bans for entry of passengers) and 'conditions for authorised entry' (medical requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc..). In March 2020 most of the world's CTAs still hadn't officially announced 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 'condition 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 time mirror the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

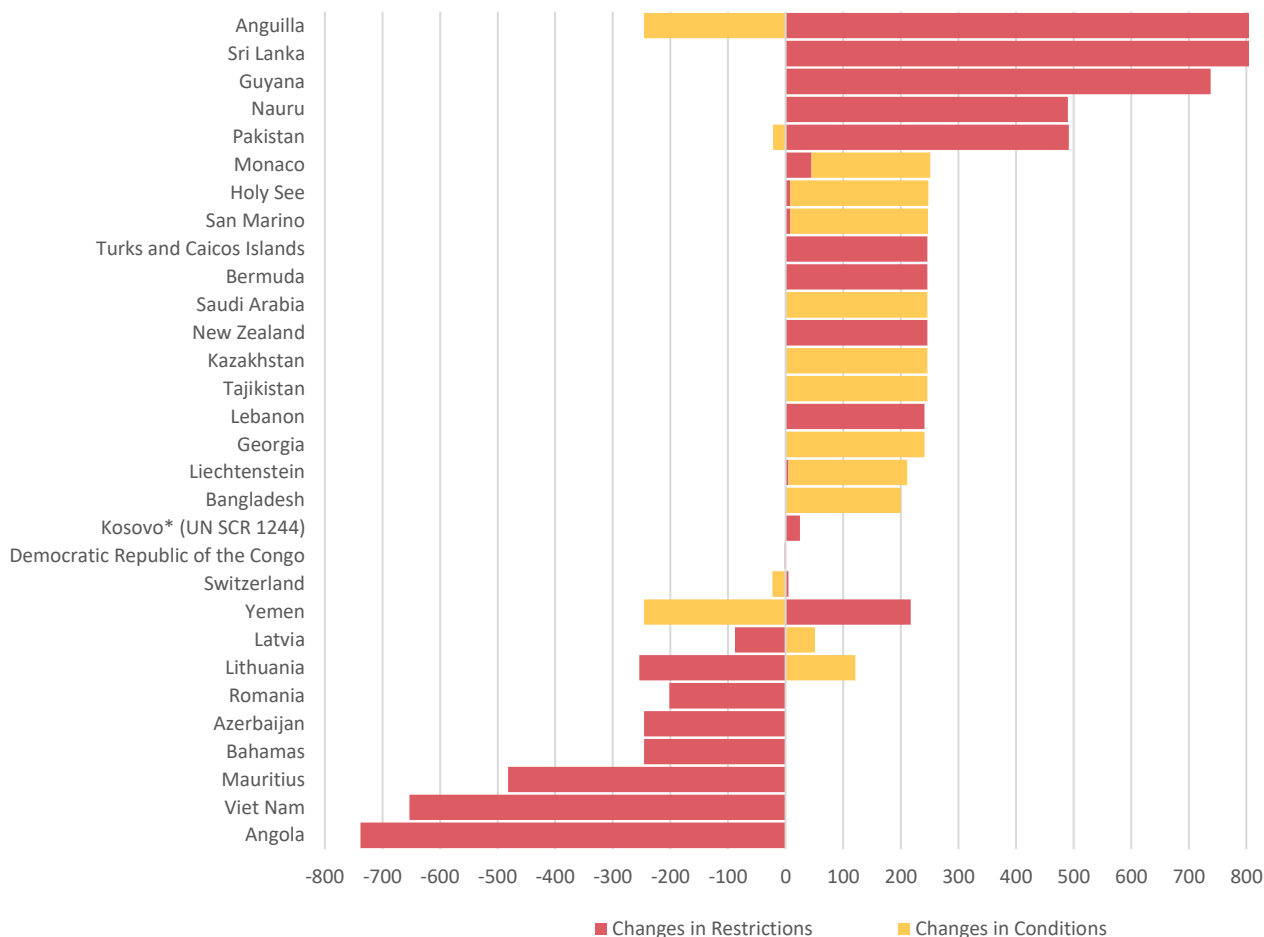
### Entry Restrictions vs. Conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## ■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorised Entry

This section illustrates a comparison between total 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 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November, C/T/As implemented more conditions for authorised entry rather than total restrictions.

Changes in number of restrictions and conditions for authorised entry in the last week, by top 30 C/T/As



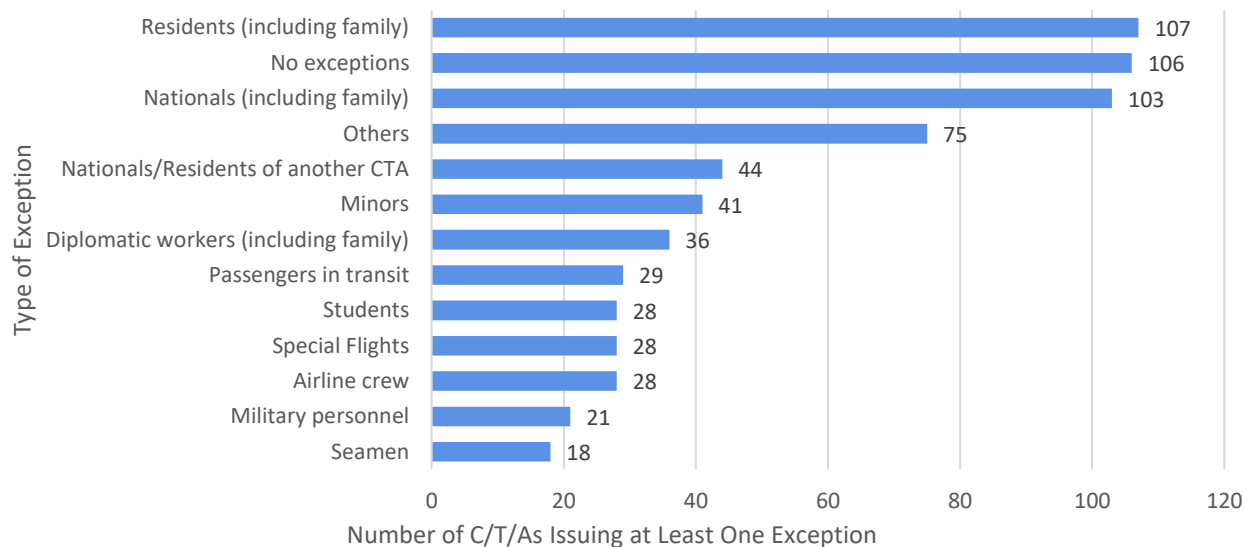
- As of 6<sup>th</sup> November 2020, the airports in Anguilla have reopened. However, passengers must have a negative COVID-19 test result issued at most five days before arrival, passengers must also have health insurance to cover any COVID-19 related costs. Passengers will also be re-tested after 10 days of arrival and must quarantine during the first 10 days.
  - Extensions of flight suspensions were issued by Cuba until the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2020, by Tajikistan until 15<sup>th</sup> November 2020, by Greece until 17<sup>th</sup> November 2020, and by Sri Lanka until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.
  - New conditions for entry were issued by Guyana for all passenger arrivals, who must subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test and quarantine upon arrival and must complete a Passenger Locator Form at least 24 hours before departure.
  - New Zealand issued a new restriction on passengers that are transiting in New Zealand *en route* to the People's Republic of China. Furthermore, all passengers are required to have a voucher confirming their allocation (a confirmation of a hotel booking) to a place of managed isolation upon arrival for 14 days.

\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

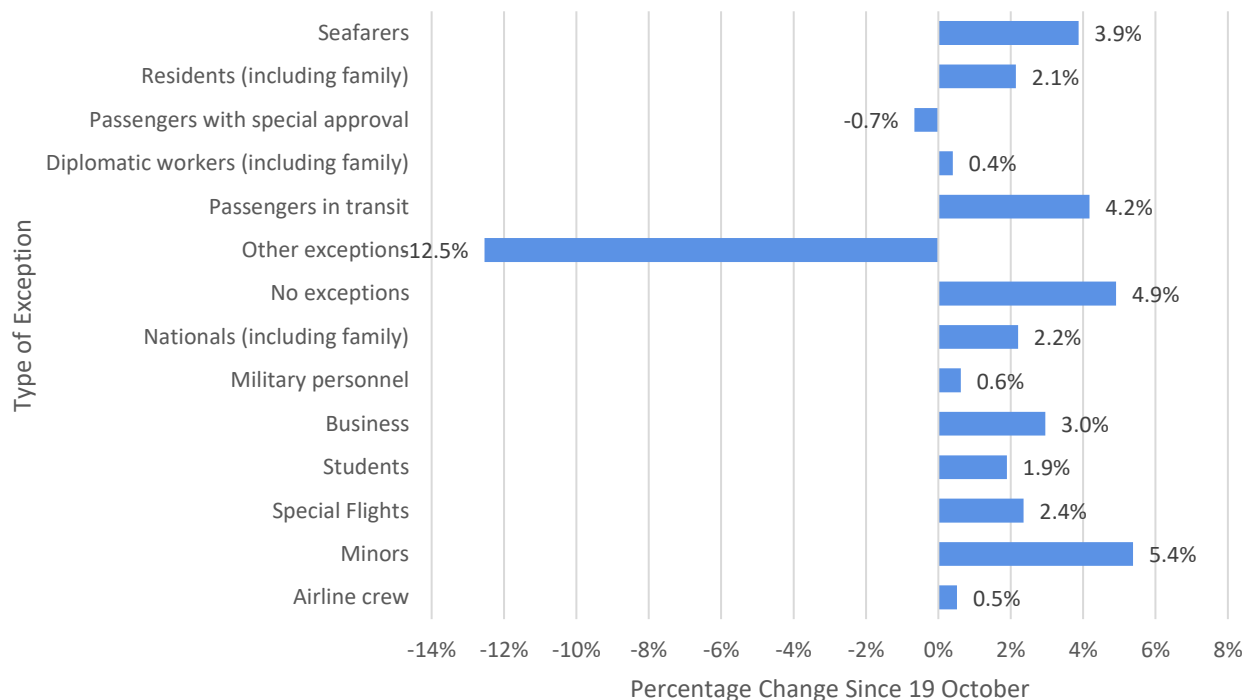
- For nationals and residents of Kazakhstan that are returning home without a valid COVID-19 negative medical certificate, the period for self-isolation after arrival as increased from 2 days to 7 days.
- Lebanon lifted one condition for authorised entry for passengers arriving from Iraq who will no longer need to undergo a mandatory Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival but will still require a hotel reservation confirmation for 72 hours for either Golden Tulip Hotel, Kanaan Hotels, Lancaster Hotels, Radisson Blu Martinez or Radisson Blu Verdun to enter.
- Switzerland issued new conditions for passengers arriving from Armenia, Belgium, Czechia, France and Andorra who will now be subject to mandatory 10 days of quarantine upon arrival.
- The [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) issued travel restrictions for non-citizens arriving from Denmark as of 7<sup>th</sup> November 2020. While citizens will be allowed to return, non-national airline crew will not be exempt from these restrictions.
- The [People's Republic of China](#) issued restrictions on non-national arrivals from Bangladesh, Belgium, France, India, the Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan, South Africa, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As of 8<sup>th</sup> November 2020, the People's Republic of China also issued new conditions for Chinese nationals arriving directly from Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, the Netherlands or Switzerland who must have a green QR code with an 'HS' mark. The code can be obtained from the WeChat App 'Fang Yi Jian Kang Ma Guo Ji Ban' by uploading a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result issued at most 48 hours before departure and a negative IgM anti-body test result issued at most 48 hours before departure. Passengers not arriving directly must repeat both tests in the transit countries and obtain a new green QR code with an 'HS' mark in each transit country. These conditions also apply to all other passengers arriving from the aforementioned CTAs however, for passengers that do not arrive on direct flights, they must undergo both tests in the transit CTAs and obtain new Health Declaration Forms in each transit location.
- Luxembourg issued restrictions, barring entry to passengers arriving from Canada, Georgia, Tunisia and Singapore.
- Portugal reissued restrictions barring entry to passengers arriving from Canada, Georgia, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Macao, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Singapore and Tunisia.
- Indonesia issued new conditions for authorised entry for nationals of the United Arab Emirates traveling under the Safe Travel Corridor program to Denpasar, Jakarta, Medan, or Surabaya, with a business visa, they must complete the "electronic health awareness card (e-HAC)" and submit it before departure or present it upon arrival.
- Changes to the length of the mandatory quarantine period were made. Authorities in Papua New Guinea increased the mandatory quarantine period from 7 days to 14 days for all arriving passengers whereas Turkmenistan reduced the quarantine period from 21 to 14 days.
- Australia added new conditions for entry for all passengers arriving from New Zealand and passengers arriving on return flights, they must complete a "Travel Declaration" form before departure. The form can be obtained [online](#).
- Specific conditions for authorized entry were issued by Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, for passengers who have been in Belgium in the past 14 days. Passengers must present upon arrival, a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result taken as most 72 hours before the departure of the flight, a letter in Chinese or English, certifying that the test laboratory is recognized and approved by the government and a confirmed booking in Chinese or English of an accommodation for at least 14 days.
- New conditions for entry for passengers were issued and changes to the validity of the medical certificated were made. Egypt issued conditions for passengers arriving from the Republic of Korea and Italy who must present a printed medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result at most 72 hours (3 days) before departure. Previously, it was 96 hours (4 days). Turkmenistan also changed the validity period of the negative COVID-19 test result from 72 hours to 24 hours.
- Zimbabwe shifted conditions for authorized entry, stipulating that passengers without a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued 48 hours before departure are subject to a test and quarantine upon arrival.

## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Exceptions: Main groups that are allowed to enter



Changes in Exceptions: Groups that are allowed to enter



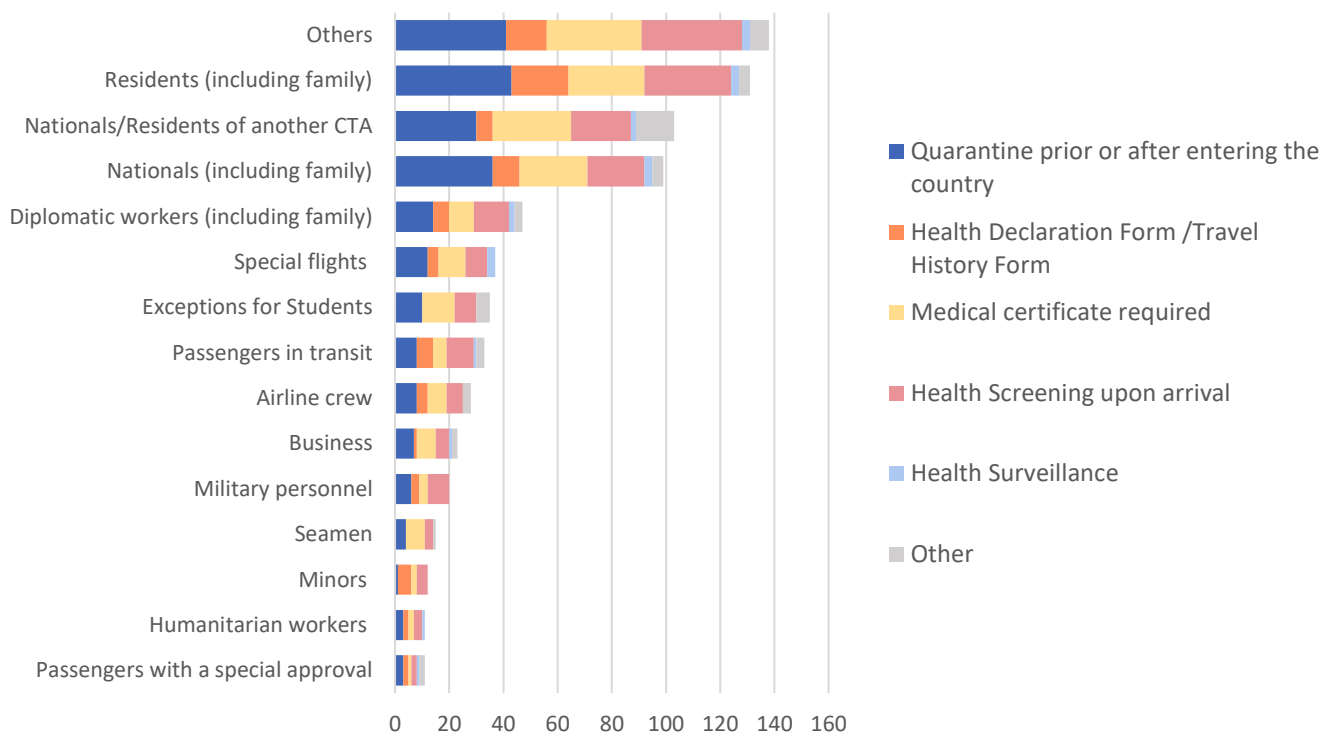
### Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- A total of 779 exceptions enabling mobility have been issued by 173 C/T/As.
- The top four C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Croatia (16), Germany (16), Romania (16), and Sweden (16).
- Between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020, 68 countries, territories or areas issued 187 new exceptions whilst 56 countries, territories or areas removed 128 exceptions.

## ■ 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 authorized 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 for Conditions for Authorised Entry for Exempted Groups:

- A total of 848 conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups have been issued by 173 C/T/As.
- The main condition for authorised entry for exempted groups was quarantine prior or after entering the country.



## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Costa Rica issued to exceptions for residents and nationals to the measure requiring arriving passengers to provide proof of travel insurance.
- Exceptions to the existing passenger ban were issued by Israel for diplomats or passengers with a diplomatic passport.
- Denmark issued new exceptions for merchant seafarers in Danish ports and passengers in transit for to facilitate their authorised entry, it requires passengers to present a medical certificate with a COVID-19 negative test result.
- Czechia issued exceptions for nationals, who will not be required to present a completed Passenger Locator Form to enter.
- New exceptions were added, Pakistan issued exceptions allowing the entry of passengers from Viet Nam and Estonia. Japan added exceptions for passengers that have been in Myanmar and Jordan for more than 14 days to enter. Switzerland added passengers from Singapore as an exception to its existing passenger ban.
- As of 6<sup>th</sup> November 2020, Pakistan removed exceptions that allowed the entry of passengers arriving from El Salvador, Greece, Germany, Finland, Kenya, Latvia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Serbia and Zimbabwe, they will no longer be allowed to enter. Switzerland removed exceptions for passengers arriving from Georgia as of 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2020.
- Exceptions for children under 12, were issued by both Iraq and Yemen, to the conditions for authorised entry which require other passengers to provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result.
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines issued exceptions to measures requiring passengers to present a hotel reservation where they must quarantine for 5 days, exempting passengers who have been in Barbados in the past 21 days.