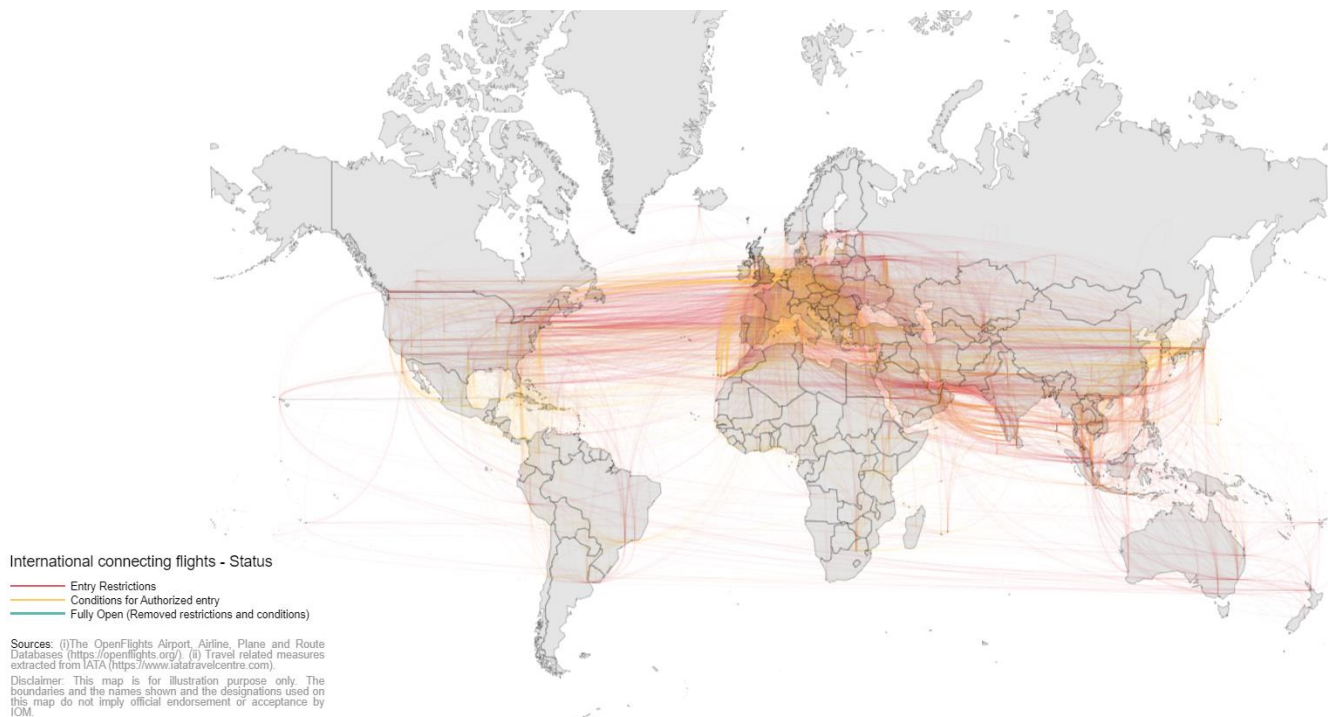


# Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
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## Key Definitions

-  **Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.
-  **Conditions for authorized 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 exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.
-  **No Restriction:** This 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 individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized 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 authorized entry under partial restrictions. For more information please see [here](#).

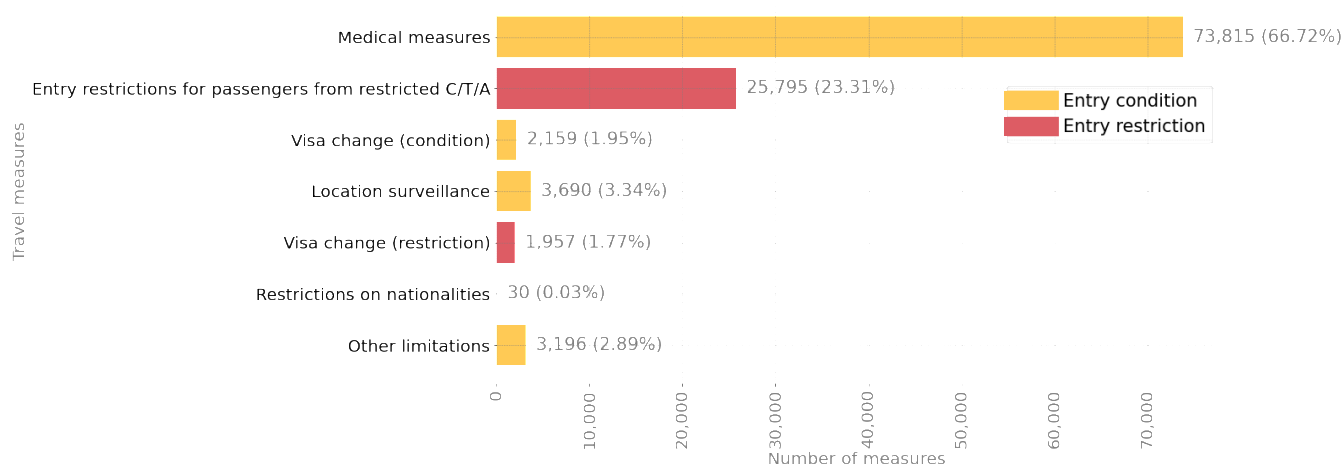
**Disclaimer:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities 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 sustained impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global mobility and migration is evidenced in the extension or issuance of travel related measures. As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, a total of 227 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 110,642 travel related measures, indicating an increase of two per cent from 108,359 travel related measures of 24<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Of these, 27,282 were reported as entry restrictions and 82,860 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of three per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of four per cent conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 20 per cent increase in other limitations such as insurance or prior permission from a Ministry, there was a 7 per cent increase in location surveillance such as Passenger Locator Forms, and a 3 per cent increase in medical requirements like quarantine or medical screening upon arrival. In the reporting period, there was an increase of three per cent on entry restrictions on specific nationalities and a simultaneous three per cent decrease on restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 195 countries, territories or areas have issued 902 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 24<sup>th</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, 12 countries, territories or areas issued 18 new exceptions whilst 3 country, territory or area removed 25 exceptions.

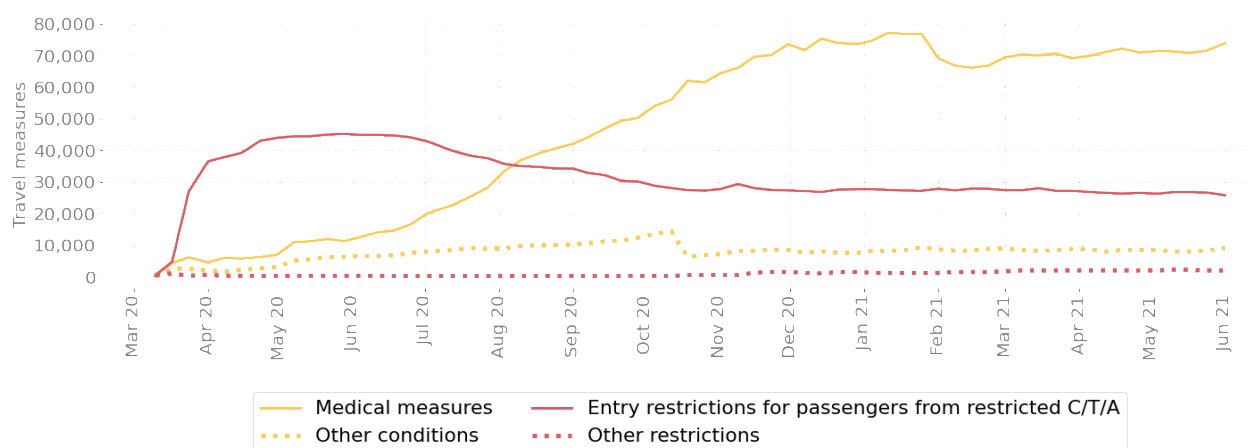
## Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



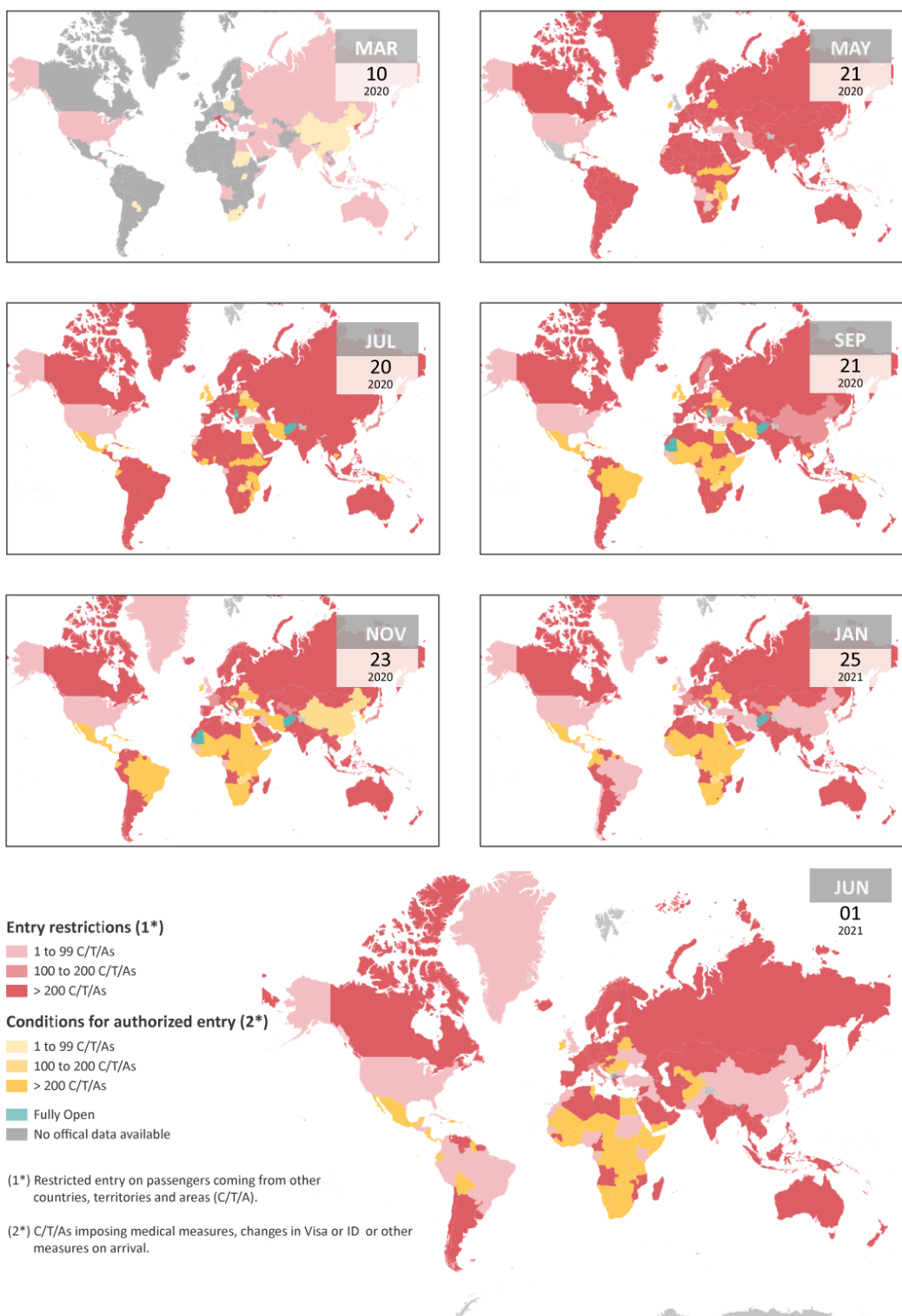
As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, 227 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 23 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 67 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, only 30 restrictions upon specific nationalities (0.03 %) have been issued.

Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



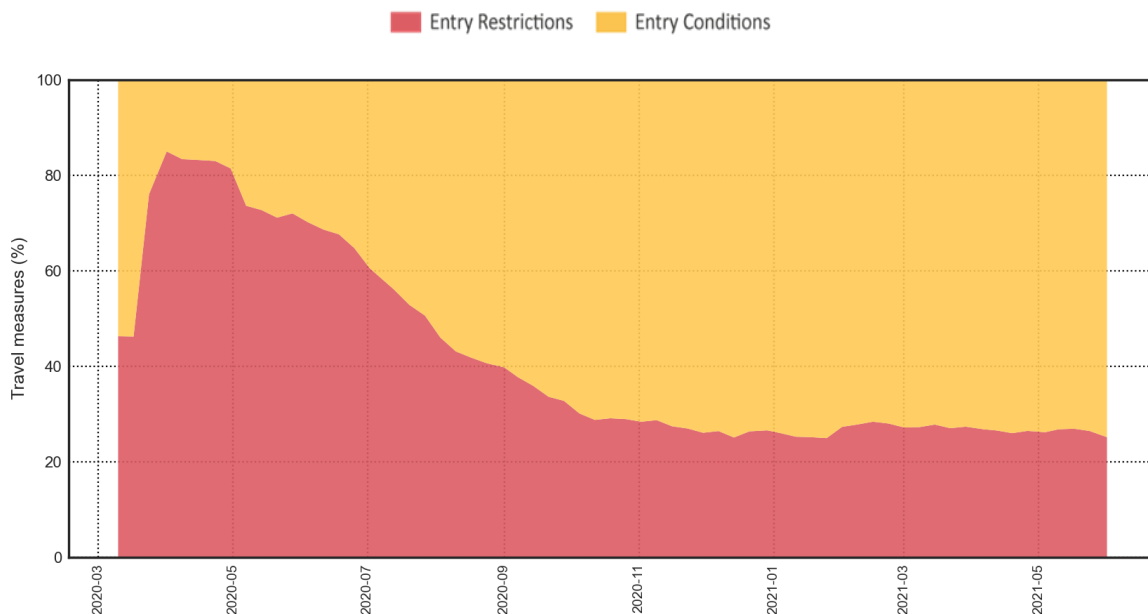
## ■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



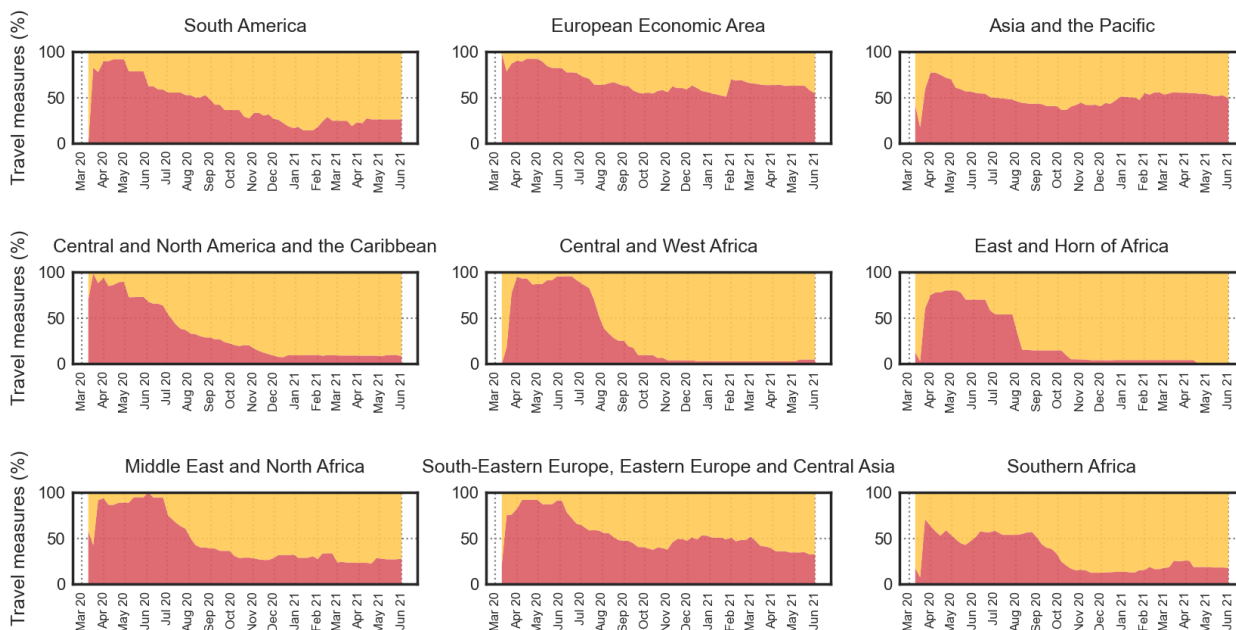
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021.

### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Global overview



Although most of the IOM regions have gradually shifted from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' there are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, the IOM regions of *Central and West Africa* and *East and Horn of Africa* have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions to conditions, with strict entry restrictions representing less than 5 per cent of the total travel related measures as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021. On the other hand, since October 2020, IOM region of *Asia and the Pacific* has reversed previous trends observed (shift from restrictions to conditions) and started reissuing restrictions again. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

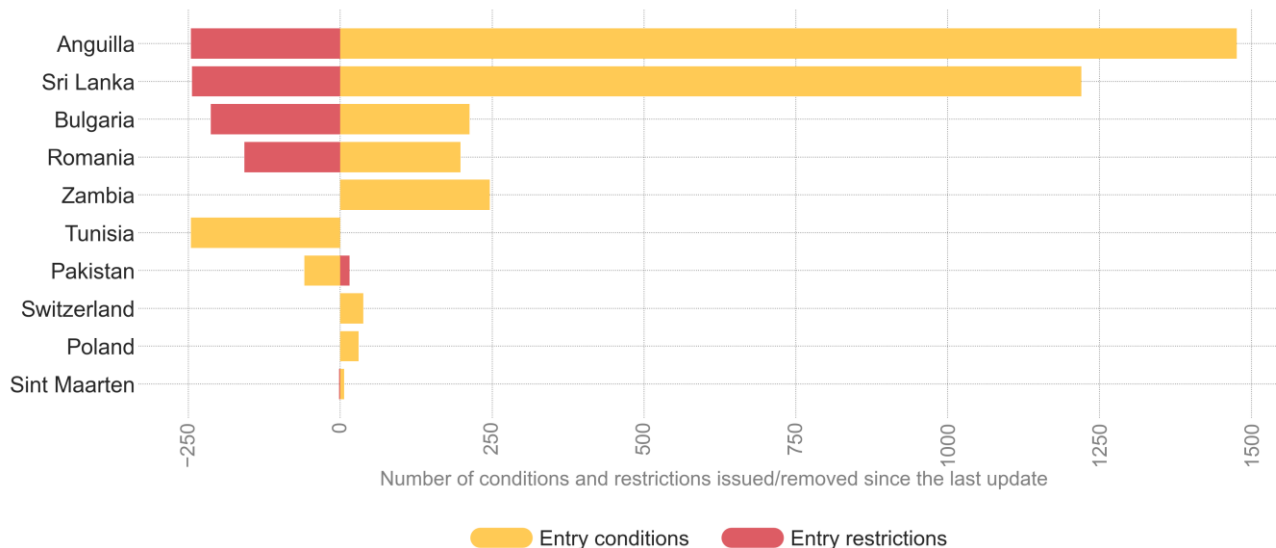
### Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



## Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 24<sup>th</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, 18 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 8 of them made minor changes. While 3 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 9 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 14 and/or 2 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

### Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update<sup>1</sup>



### Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland<sup>2</sup>

With Brexit in effect as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland status in relation to the European Union Member States has changed. This has also had a subsequent effect in terms of COVID-19 related travel measures. In parallel, reports of the new strain of the COVID-19 virus in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have led to various impacts on migrants as C/T/As responded with new measures to mitigate and prevent the spread of the new strain. As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, a total of 79 C/T/As have issued some measure or travel restriction in regard to travel/arrivals from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as a result of the newly identified strain of COVID-19. However, following recent reports, the situation seems to have stabilized such that between 24<sup>th</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, only 2 C/T/As added new restrictions.

#### Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- As of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021, passengers arriving to Dominican Republic from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival.
- As of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021, Austria reissued flight suspensions on all direct flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland until 20<sup>th</sup> June 2021. This does not apply to humanitarian, medical evacuation or return flights. Exempt passengers who arrive from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must quarantine for 10 days and present a negative COVID-19 test result.

### COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India<sup>3</sup>

With more than 28 million COVID-19 cases and a daily increase of 280,244 new of COVID-19 cases on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021, the epidemiological conditions in India have resulted in several new travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2021, several C/T/As have extended or reissued travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, a total of 67 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

- Peru extended the flight suspension with India until further notice.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

<sup>2</sup> This was last updated on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

<sup>3</sup> This was last updated on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Sri Lanka lifted its passenger ban for all travellers but maintained the existing passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through India in the last 14 days.
- Bulgaria added an entry ban on any passengers arriving directly from India until 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021.
- Austria issued requirements of a negative COVID-19 test prior to departure and a 10-day quarantine upon arrival for passengers who have spent any time in the past 10 days in India.

## Key Highlights

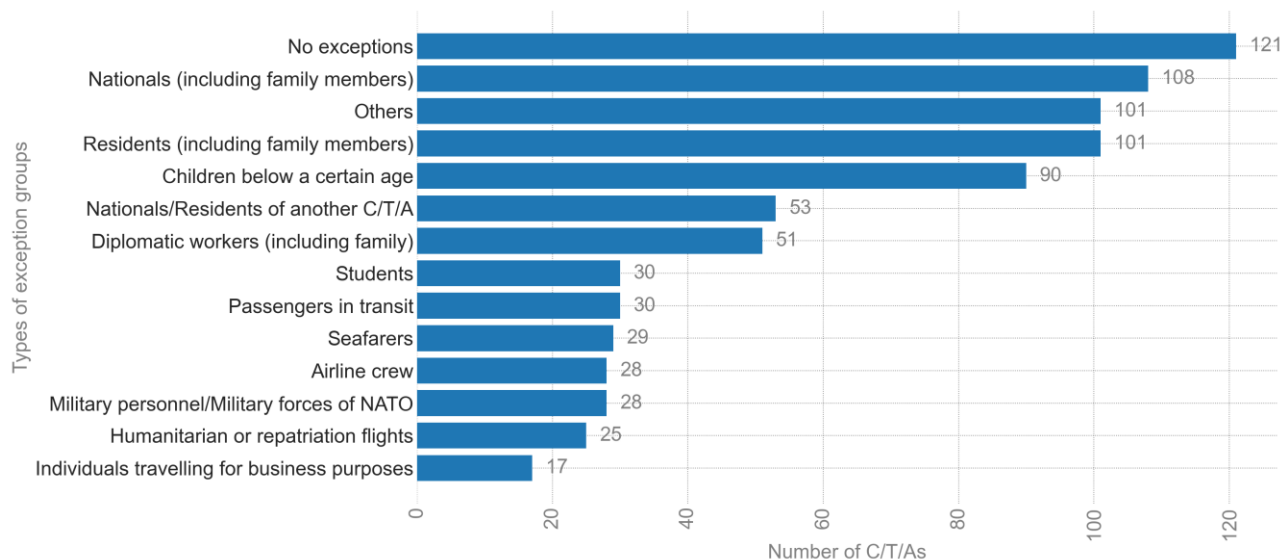
- On 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021, Thailand issued a passenger ban (until further notice) on travellers arriving from Bangladesh, Nepal or Pakistan, who are not allowed to enter, except for nationals and passengers with a diplomatic visa. Moreover, as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, Thailand has imposed stricter controls at its land border with Malaysia to prevent domestic and foreign workers from trying to travel following an announcement on 28<sup>th</sup> May in Malaysia for a 14-day nationwide lockdown starting as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021.
- On 28<sup>th</sup> May 2021, Peru has extended the flight suspension for flights from Brazil and South Africa until further notice. Moreover, passengers are not allowed to enter Peru until 20<sup>th</sup> June 2021 if in the past 14 days they have been to or transited through the beforementioned countries.
- Bahrain issued a passenger ban effective 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021 for passengers arriving from Viet Nam. However, nationals and residents of Bahrain are exempt. Sri Lanka also issued a passenger ban on passengers arriving from or who have been in Viet Nam in the last 14 days.
- Germany issued a passenger ban for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Nationals and residents of Germany are exempt from this entry ban. Upon entry, passengers are required to provide a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 PCR, RT-LAMP or TMA test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. They must also digitally register and quarantine for 14 days, with no option of opting out including with a vaccination certificate.
- Sri Lanka lifted the passenger ban for all travelers except passengers who have spent any time in India or Viet Nam in the past 14 days. However, passengers are still subject to conditions for authorized entry including requesting and obtaining approval from Sri Lanka Tourism, online before departure, presenting a printed negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 96 hours before departure or in the case of Sri Lankan nationals, a Rapid Antigen Test within 48 hours prior to departure, presenting a completed health declaration form and subjecting to a PCR test and a 14-day quarantine upon arrival.
- Iceland lifted the passenger ban on travellers who have been in or transited through Cyprus in the last 14 days.
- Republic of Korea lifted the transit ban on nationals of Mongolia who were not allowed to transit if they depart from Mongolia or travel onward to Mongolia; Mongolians can now enter Republic of Korea.
- Sint Maarten lifted the passenger ban on passengers and airline crew arriving from Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao. Furthermore, passengers from the above C/T/As and Saba and St. Eustatius are still subject to conditions for authorized entry. They must upload their COVID-19 vaccine certificate to the Travel and Health Information Site and Electronic Health Authorization System of Sint Maarten before arrival. Passengers without a vaccination certificate must have a negative COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase- Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result issued at most 48 hours before departure.
- Existing general entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece until 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, by Morocco until 10<sup>th</sup> June 2021, by Chile and Croatia until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021, by Canada until 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021, by Marshall Islands, Mauritius and Sweden until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Malta until further notice.
- Extensions of passenger bans on certain C/T/As were issued by Italy for passengers arriving from Brazil until 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021 and from India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh until 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021.
- Extensions of all existing flight suspensions were issued by Austria until 20<sup>th</sup> June 2021, by India and Myanmar until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021. A landing ban for flights to Austria from Brazil, India, South Africa and the United Kingdom is also in effect.



- Nepal extended the flight suspension until further notice but issued an exception for flights arriving from the People's Republic of China, Qatar and Turkey.
- Viet Nam issued new suspension of flights to one of its airports. Until 14<sup>th</sup> June 2021, passengers are not allowed to enter via the Tan Son Nhat (SGN) airport. Initially, flights to Noi Bai International Airport in Hanoi were also suspended, however, on 2<sup>nd</sup> June authorities stated that Viet Nam would be resuming inbound flights to Noi Bai.
- Visa on arrival facilities were suspended by Qatar until further notice, whereas residence permits issued by Romania which have expired are considered valid with an extension of 90 days after 11<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
- Anguilla lifted the passenger ban on all travellers as of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2021. However, several conditions for authorized entry still apply. Passengers must complete an "Application for entry", present an "Electronic travel authorization form", present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test issued with 3-5 days of travel, provide proof of insurance (residents of Anguilla are exempt), subject to a Polymerase Chain Reaction PCR test upon arrival, and are subject to quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
- Bulgaria lifted the passenger ban on passengers except for those arriving from Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, South Africa, St. Helena, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia or Zimbabwe, who are not allowed to enter. However, conditions for authorized entry apply, all passengers must have either a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test, a vaccination record or a positive antigen test no older than 180 days.
- Conditions requiring all passengers to subject to COVID-19 testing and self-isolation for 14 days upon arrival were issued by Zambia. Passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate are exempt from self-isolation.
- Tunisia issued new conditions for authorised entry, requiring passengers to complete a Health Declaration form before departure, which must be signed, printed and presented prior to boarding and to immigration upon arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old.
- Poland issued a new condition requiring all passengers to present a completed Passenger Locator Form upon arrival. Likewise, Romania issued a new Passenger Locator form requirement for passengers arriving from Andorra, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Uruguay, who must present a completed form upon arrival.
- New conditions for authorised entry for selected C/T/As were issued by the Dominican Republic, passengers arriving to Dominican Republic from Brazil or South Africa must have a negative COVID-19 antigen or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Whereas Morocco issued a new condition requiring that passengers arriving from Bahrain (Manama), Qatar (Doha) or United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi or Dubai), to subject to mandatory medical screening and a COVID-19 rapid test upon arrival.
- Montenegro issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring that passengers present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. This does not apply for passengers younger than 5 years, passengers arriving from or who have been in Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Serbia or Ukraine in the past 15 days, passengers with a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 48 hours before arrival, passengers with a positive serological -IgG antibodies test result issued at most 30 days before arrival, passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test result issued at least 14 days and at most 90 days before arrival and a recovery certificate specifying that the passenger is not contagious and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate if the passenger received the last vaccine dose at least 14 days before arrival.
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adjusted conditions for authorized entry to include presenting a 'Health Disclaimer Form' upon arrival and presenting proof of medical insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses as requirement for entry. In addition, passengers could be subject to quarantine measures; quarantine packages and arrangements must be obtained through the transporting air carrier.

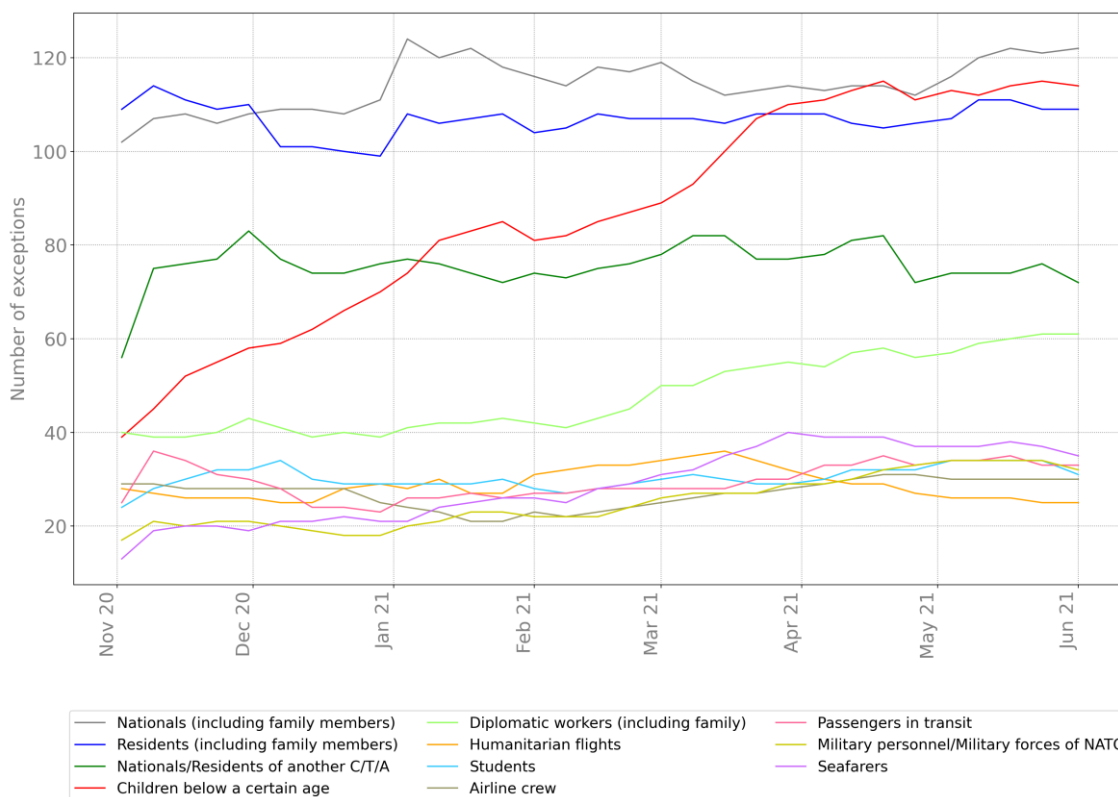
## ■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception<sup>4</sup>



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (108) and for Residents (101) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 101 different C/T/As, represent another one of the most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter<sup>5</sup>



<sup>4</sup> 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

<sup>5</sup> The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.



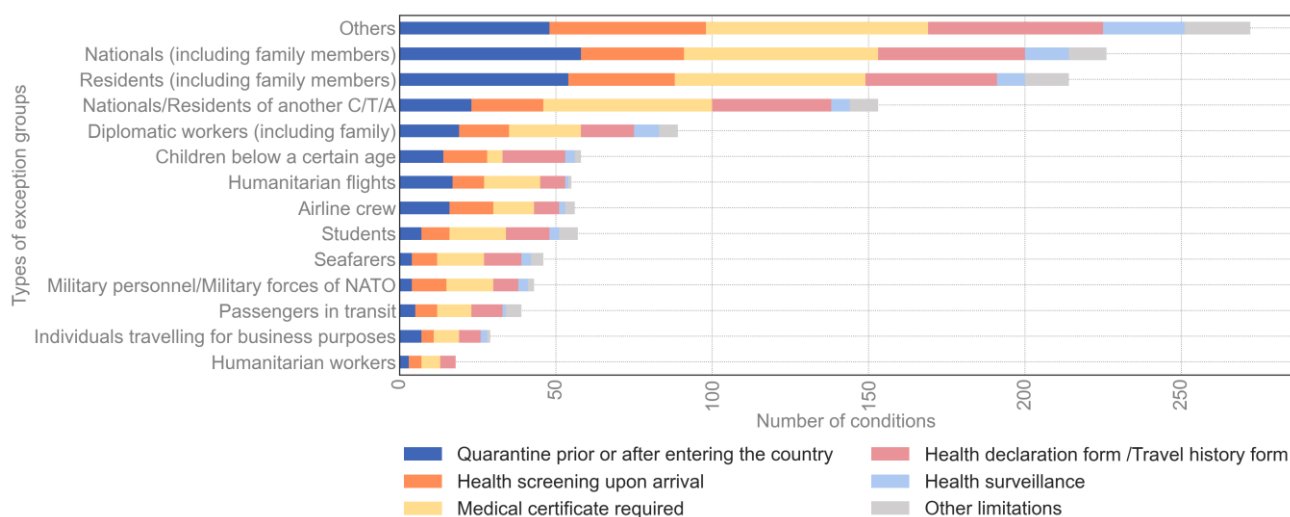
### Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 1<sup>st</sup> June, a total of 902 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 195 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Netherlands (24), Iceland (20), Belgium (17), Sweden (15), Austria (13), Finland (13), Ukraine (13), Switzerland (12), Norway (12) and France (12).
- Between 24<sup>th</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021, 12 countries, territories or areas issued 18 new exceptions, while three countries, territories or areas removed 25 exceptions.
- Out of the groups receiving exceptions, exceptions for children below a certain age increased the most over time.

### ■ Exceptions and Corresponding Conditions for Authorized Entry

The conditions for authorized entry refer 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, and medical certificates, that are applicable to specific exceptional groups.

Exception groups and associated conditions for authorized entry



### Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 195 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 145 have issued 1,538 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top ten C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups were Iceland (54), Guadeloupe (44), Philippines (42), Finland (39), Singapore (37), Indonesia (36), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (36), the Netherlands (33), Spain (31), Thailand (29).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 390 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 302 times.

## ■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Oman issued an exception for travellers with a visa from Oman if in the past 14 days they have been in a country other than Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania or United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Spain issued an exception for passengers arriving from Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Norway issued exceptions for residents of the following hospital districts of Finland: Central Finland, Etälä-Savo, Eastern Savo, Kainuu, Länsi-Pohja, Pohjois-Savo, South-Karelia, South Ostrobothnia and Vaasa.
- Israel issued exceptions for passengers arriving from Canada with an A1, A2, A3, A4 or A5 visa (Temporary Resident Visa, Student Visa, Clergy Visa, Spouse/Children Visa, or Temporary Resident Visa, which is given after five years). They must not have been in or transited through Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, South Africa or Turkey in the past 14 days.
- Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, issued exceptions for special groups including Diplomats and their family members (DC), Emergency Aid (ER) and workers and family members (FD/FO), with a "Special Entry Permit for COVID-19 Outbreak" visa.
- New exceptions to the existing passenger ban were issued by the United Arab Emirates for passengers from Kenya traveling to Abu Dhabi.
- Exceptions to the previously issued passenger ban were issued by Georgia for nationals and residents of Canada, People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Republic of Moldova and Oman who are now allowed conditional entry if they fulfill existing conditions for authorized entry including the provision of a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 72 hours before arrival or a vaccination certificate in English stating they received the last vaccine dose. Passengers without a vaccination certificate must also submit a pre-registration form.
- Kazakhstan issued an exception to the passenger ban for nationals of the Netherlands. These passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most three days before arrival, have a completed questionnaire to present to immigration upon arrival and are subject to medical screening and isolation upon arrival.
- Russian Federation issued an exception to the passengers ban for travellers with an UEFA 2021 FAN ID card issued on paper or electronically. This is a document issued to ticketholders for the EURO 2021 football matches in Russian Federation.
- Cyprus issued a new exception to its passenger ban for passengers with a vaccination certificate issued in Canada and Kuwait. Serbia will now accept certificates from Slovenia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Hungary.
- Aruba issued exceptions to the measure requiring passengers to present a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result, for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued at least 15 days before arrival. Likewise, Turkey extended its exception to the PCR requirement to include residents of Hungary with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, in addition to nationals of Turkey with the certificate.
- Tunisia also issued an exception for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or recovery certificate indicating the passenger had tested positive no less than six weeks before arrival, exempting them from presenting a negative COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result issued at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Switzerland issued an exception to the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to present a PCR or rapid antigen test before departure, for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.
- Saudi Arabia issued exceptions for passengers who present a certificate stating that they received the single vaccine dose of the Janssen at least 14 days before arrival or the second vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Moderna, or Pfizer-BioNTech at least 14 days before arrival are exempt from quarantine measures.
- Exceptions were issued by the United States of America, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam, to allow entry to nationals of the United States of America with an expired passport if the expired passport

was originally valid for 10 years or it was originally valid for five years and the passenger was 15 years of age or younger when the passport was issued. French Polynesia also issued an exception allowing entry to passengers arriving from the United States of America if they present a travel authorization obtained before departure.

- Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for select C/T/As were issued by Sweden for passengers arriving from Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway, who are no longer required to present a negative COVID-19 test result taken at most 48 hours before arrival.
- Exceptions for passengers with medical insurance to cover COVID-19 expenses were issued by Saudi Arabia for nationals and residents of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.