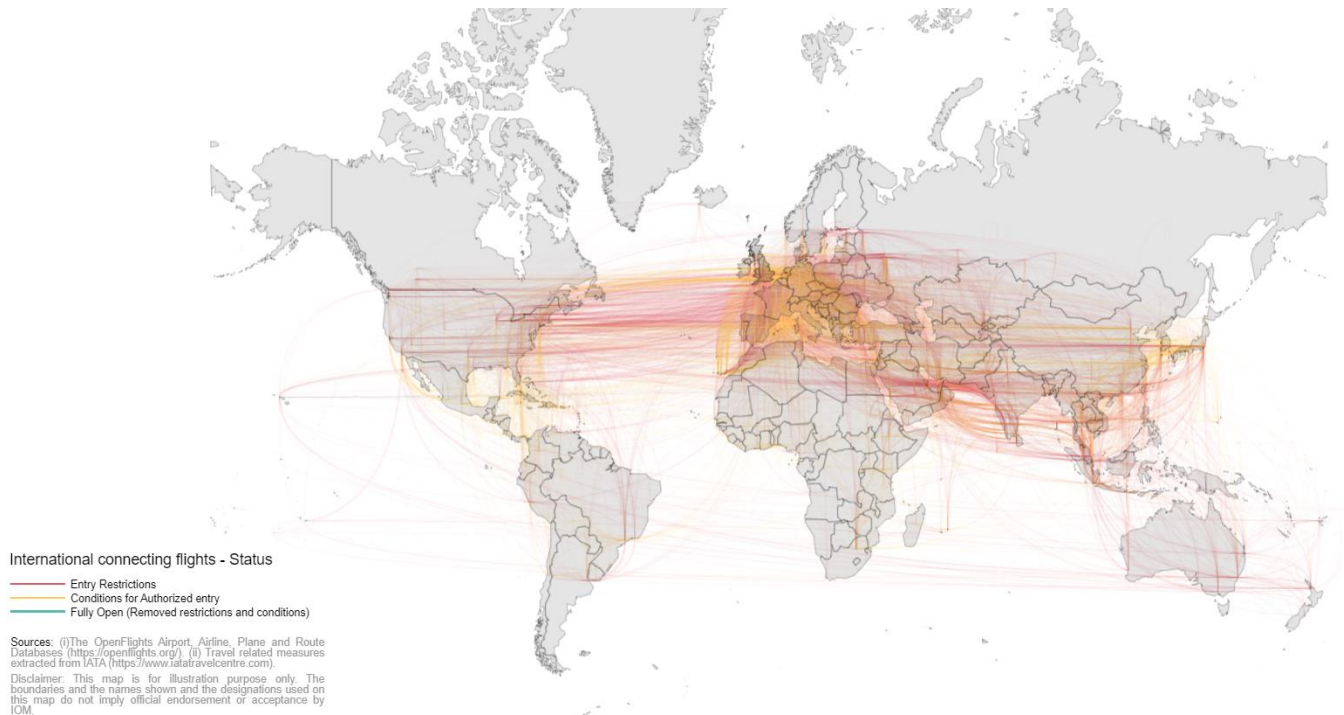


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 28 February 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@iom.int



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](#).

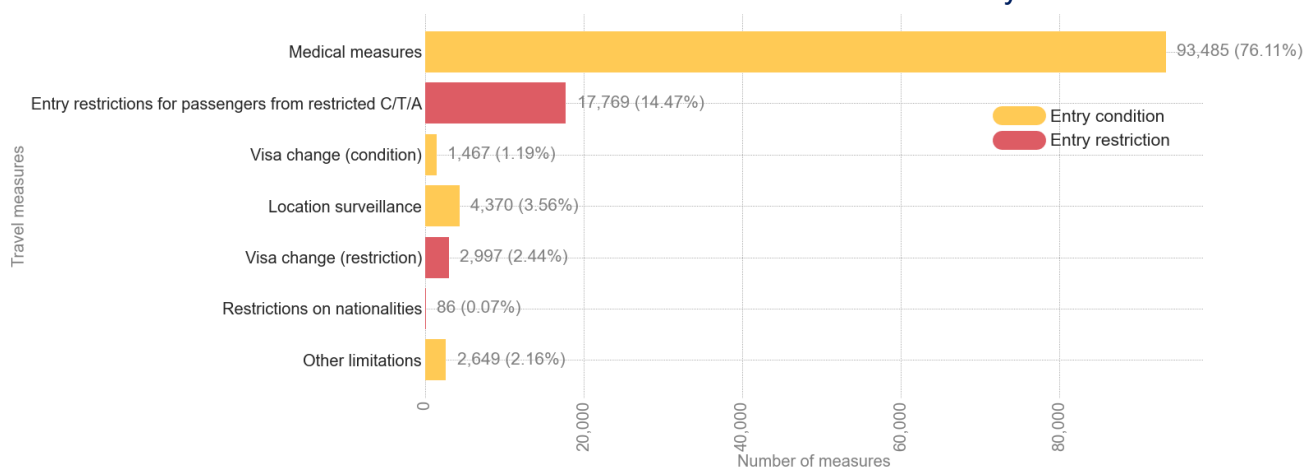
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Overview

The impact of COVID-19 on global mobility appears to be diminishing. As of 25 February 2022, a total of 430 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.9 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 10.5 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 27 February 2022. A total of 226 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 122,823 travel related measures as of 28 February 2022, indicating a 1.8 per cent increase from 120,699 travel related measures issued on 21 February 2022. Of these, 20,852 were reported as entry restrictions and 101,971 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a 3.3 per cent increase in conditions for authorized entry and a 5.17 per cent decrease in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 10.5 per cent increase in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms. In the reporting period, there was a 7.3 per cent decrease in restrictions on arrivals from a specific C/T/A. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 208 countries, territories or areas have issued 961 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 21 and 28 February 2022, 10 countries, territories or areas have issued 24 new exceptions whilst 14 countries, territories or areas removed 51 exceptions.

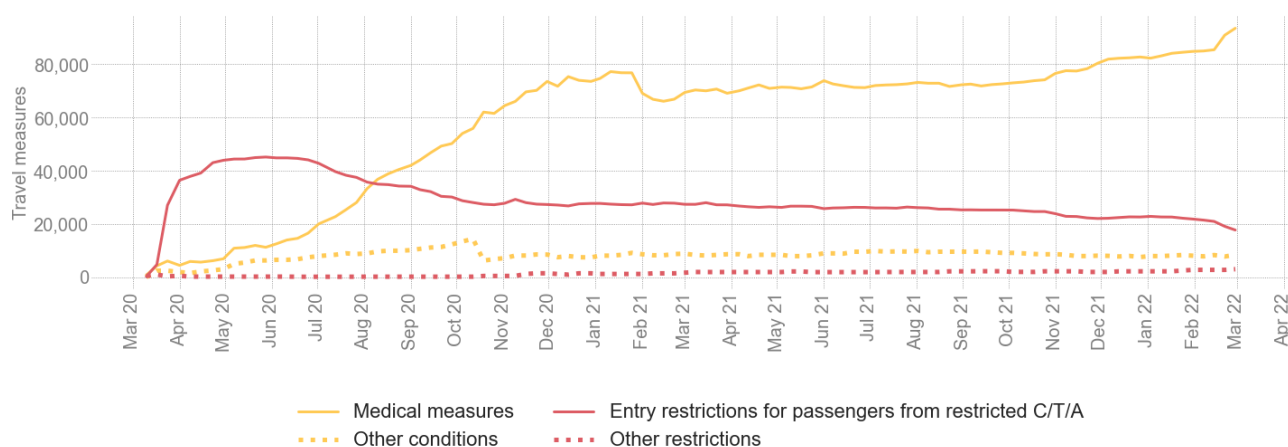
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



As of 28 February 2022, 226 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 14 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 76 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 3 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

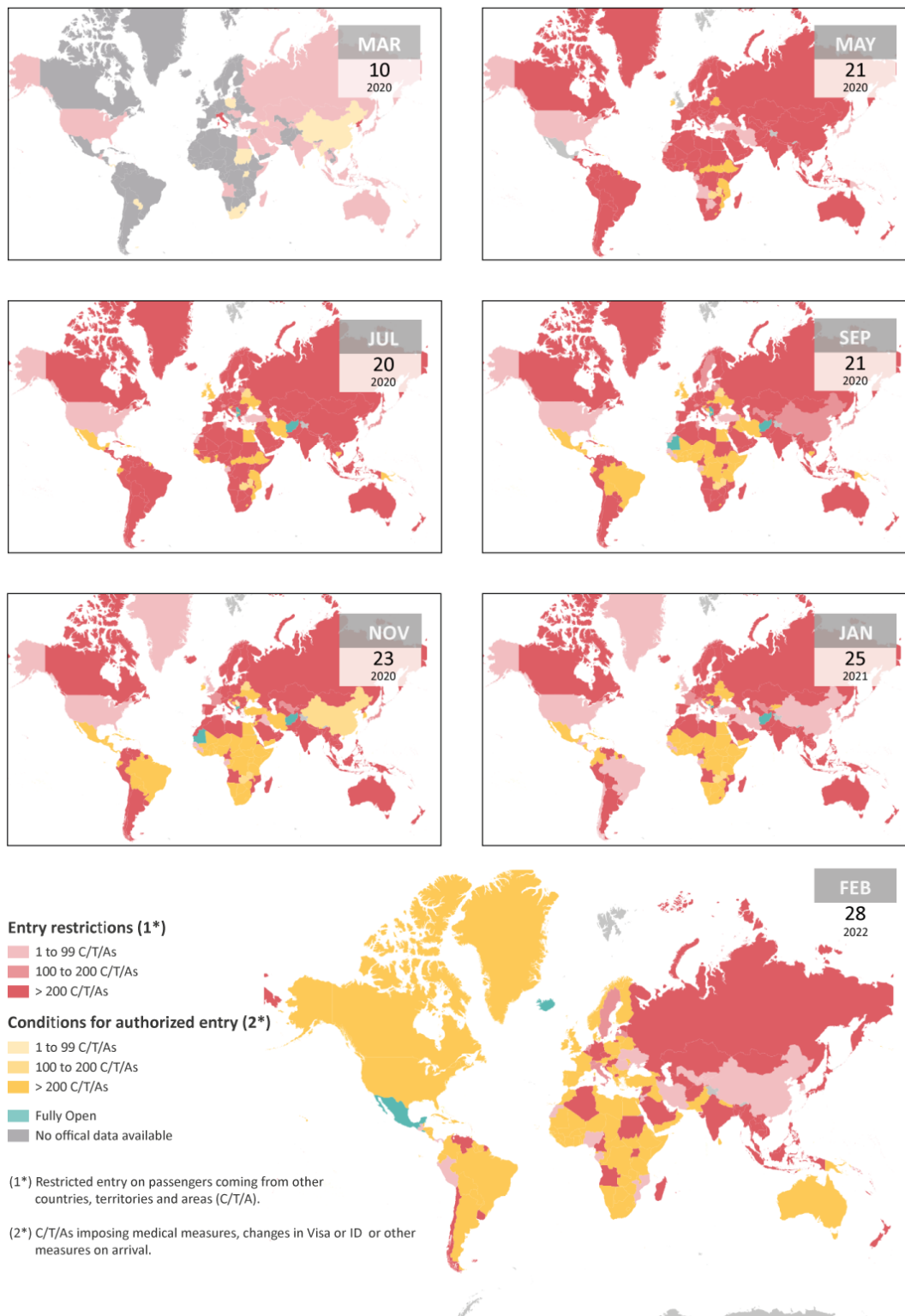
Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



¹ WHO defines the confirmed case as "a person with laboratory confirmation of 2019-nCoV infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms."

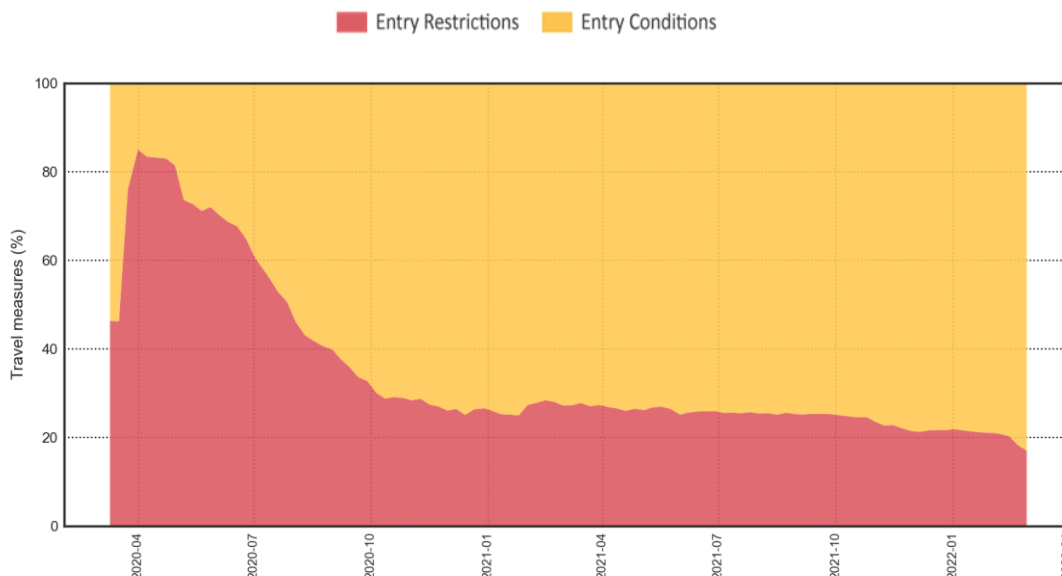
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21 May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 28 February 2022, 226 out of 247 C/T/As (91%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



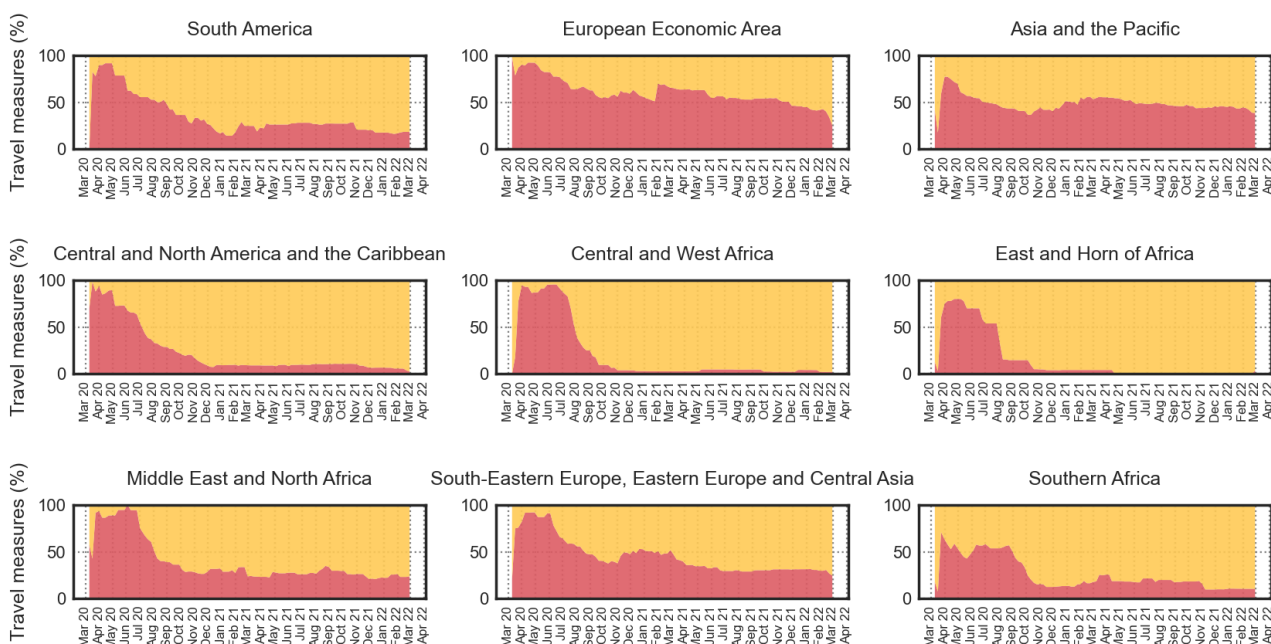
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 21 per cent, as of 28 February 2022.

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 28 February 2022. On the other hand, IOM regions of *European Economic Area* and *Asia and the Pacific* have seen a less significant shift from restrictions to conditions, with restrictions representing over 50 per cent of the total travel related measures in the last reporting period. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

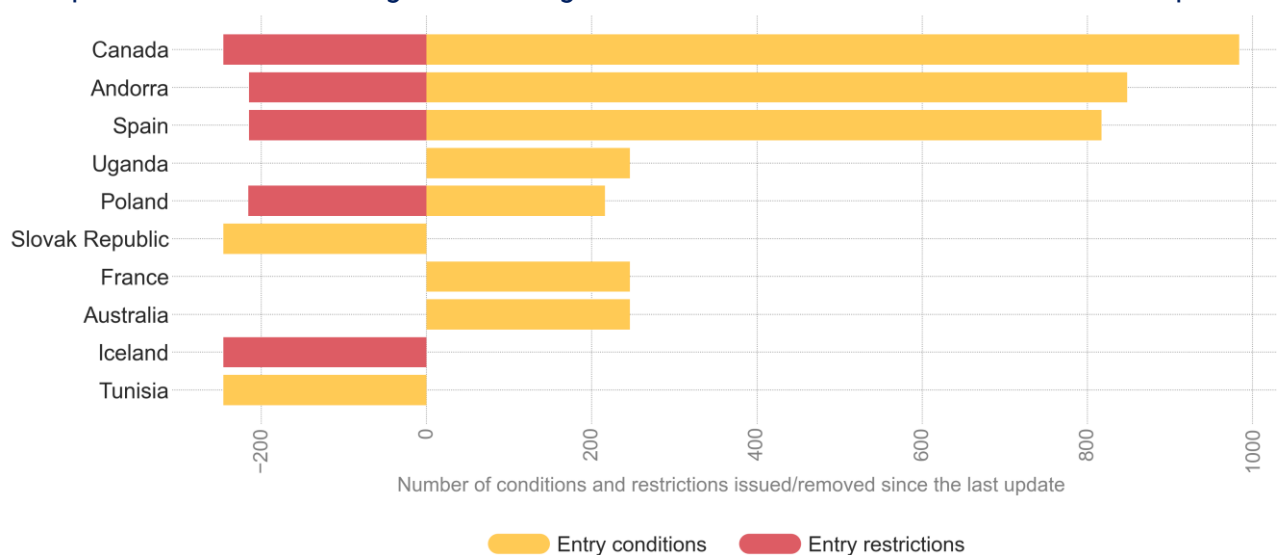
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 21 and 28 February 2022, 20 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 6 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 9 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 11 C/T/As issuing new conditions and 2 C/T/As issuing new restrictions.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update²



Key Highlights

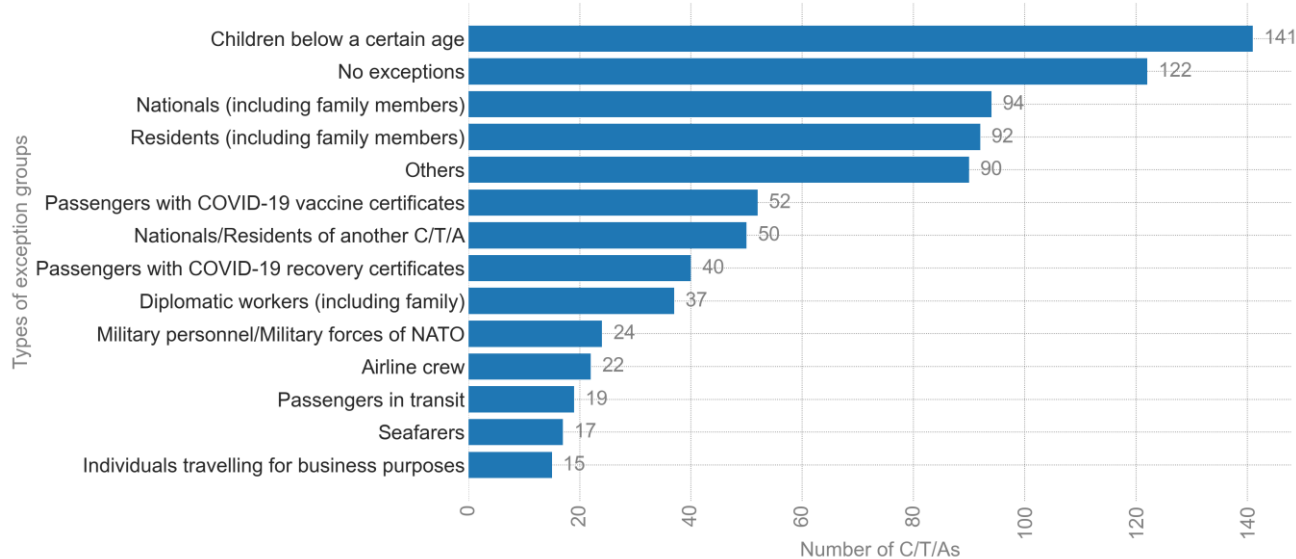
- Passenger bans were extended by Marshall Islands until 31 March 2022 and by Falkland Islands until further notice.
- **Passenger bans were lifted.** Australia lifted the total passenger ban and issued conditions for authorized entry requiring that all incoming passengers must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, a negative COVID-19 test taken at most three days before departure and complete a "Digital Passenger Declaration". Iceland lifted all COVID-19 entry regulations. Poland lifted the general passenger ban, but all passengers must complete a Passenger Locator Form and present it upon arrival. Canada removed its general passenger ban; passengers must now be fully vaccinated to enter, with an exception for children under 12 travelling with their vaccinated parents. Spain lifted its general passenger ban. However, passengers arriving to Spain must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. This does not apply to passengers arriving from the European Economic Area; nationals and residents of Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or Holy See; passengers residing in Bahrain, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, Macao Special Administrative Region, China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay; and military personnel. Also, passengers entering Spain must have a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival or a negative COVID-19 NAAT test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 12 years old and to passengers arriving from People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, Macao Special Administrative Region, China, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Qatar, Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, or United Arab Emirates.
- **Passenger bans were lifted for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As.** Chile lifted the passenger ban for passengers who, in the last 14 days, have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe. Similarly, Grenada lifted the passenger ban on travellers who have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe in the past 14 days.

² Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

- **Flight suspensions were lifted.** Kazakhstan ended its flight suspensions on all C/T/As. Previously, only repatriation flights and flights from Armenia, Belarus, Egypt, Germany, Georgia, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Qatar, Russian Federation, Turkey, Tajikistan Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan were exempt from the flight suspensions.
- Singapore removed the restriction on passengers in transit provided they have their baggage checked through to their destination.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were removed.** United Arab Emirates removed the negative COVID-19 PCR test requirement for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or recovery certificate and removed the negative PCR test requirement for passengers transiting through Abu Dhabi (AUH). Tunisia lifted the mandatory five-day quarantine for arriving passengers. Passengers arriving to Latvia will no longer need to complete a COVID-19 pass before departure after 28 February 2022. Bahrain removed the testing requirement upon arrival for all passengers. Oman removed the condition for authorized entry that specifies that vaccine certificates must have been issued at least 14 days before arrival. Oman also removed the COVID-19 PCR testing requirement before arrival and the mandatory registration form before arrival. Slovakia removed the 14-day quarantine requirement for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, Israel, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Uganda removed the entry condition that all passengers are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at their own expense and must self-isolation until test results are ready. Singapore removed the condition for authorized entry requiring that passengers make a payment for a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival at passengers' expense.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were specified.** Togo specified that the COVID-19 test can also be paid upon arrival. Namibia specified that passengers must now have either a recovery certificate issued at most three months before arrival, or a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. This does not apply to nationals and permanent residents of Namibia. They must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before arrival. This also does not apply to passengers younger than 5 years old.
- **Conditions for authorized entry for airline staff were issued.** Viet Nam removed a requirement that airline crew arriving at Tan Son Nhat International Airport must present pre-arrival negative test results. Airline crew entering Uganda are no longer subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival at their own expense and do not need to self-isolate until results are ready.
- **New conditions for authorized entry were issued.** Passengers entering Oman are now subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival or within 24 hours after arrival. Passengers entering Colombia must now submit a check migration form at most 72 hours before departure (in the previous update this was 24 hours before departure). Passengers entering the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are subject to a COVID-19 PCR test upon arrival. All passengers entering Austria are now subject to a 10-day quarantine unless they are exempt. Exemptions include passengers with a negative COVID-19 antigen test taken at most 24 hours before arrival or a PCR test taken at most 72 hours before arrival. Passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at most 180 days before arrival or with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that at most 270 days before arrival they were fully vaccinated or received a booster dose are also exempt. France issued a new entry condition for all passengers. Passengers must complete a Digital Passenger Locator Form found online.
- **Changes to conditions for authorized entry were made.** The mandatory quarantine period was reduced by New Caledonia for all passengers to seven days, down from 14 days.
- **COVID-19 vaccination requirements were expanded.** Canada will now accept the COVID-19 vaccines Covovax and Nuvaxovid (Novavax). Hungary included passengers with an immunity COVID-19 certificate issued by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bahrain, Benin, Cabo Verde, Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Egypt, El Salvador, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan or Holy See and minors under 18 years old in their company in the exception group to the passenger ban. Czechia will now accept vaccination certificates issued in Benin and Jordan as exceptions to its passenger ban and to its pre-departure testing requirement. Similarly, Czechia will accept recovery certificates issued in Benin and Jordan as exceptions to its pre-departure testing requirement. Brazil expanded its exceptions to the COVID-19 vaccination requirement. Passengers younger than 12 years old are now exempt. The Philippines updated the list of countries from which vaccines are accepted. Vaccination certificates issued in Egypt, Palau, Uruguay, Macao Special Administrative Region, China, Indonesia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Papua New Guinea Palau, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, Myanmar and British Virgin Islands are now accepted, while vaccination certificates issued in Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia and Viet Nam are no longer accepted.

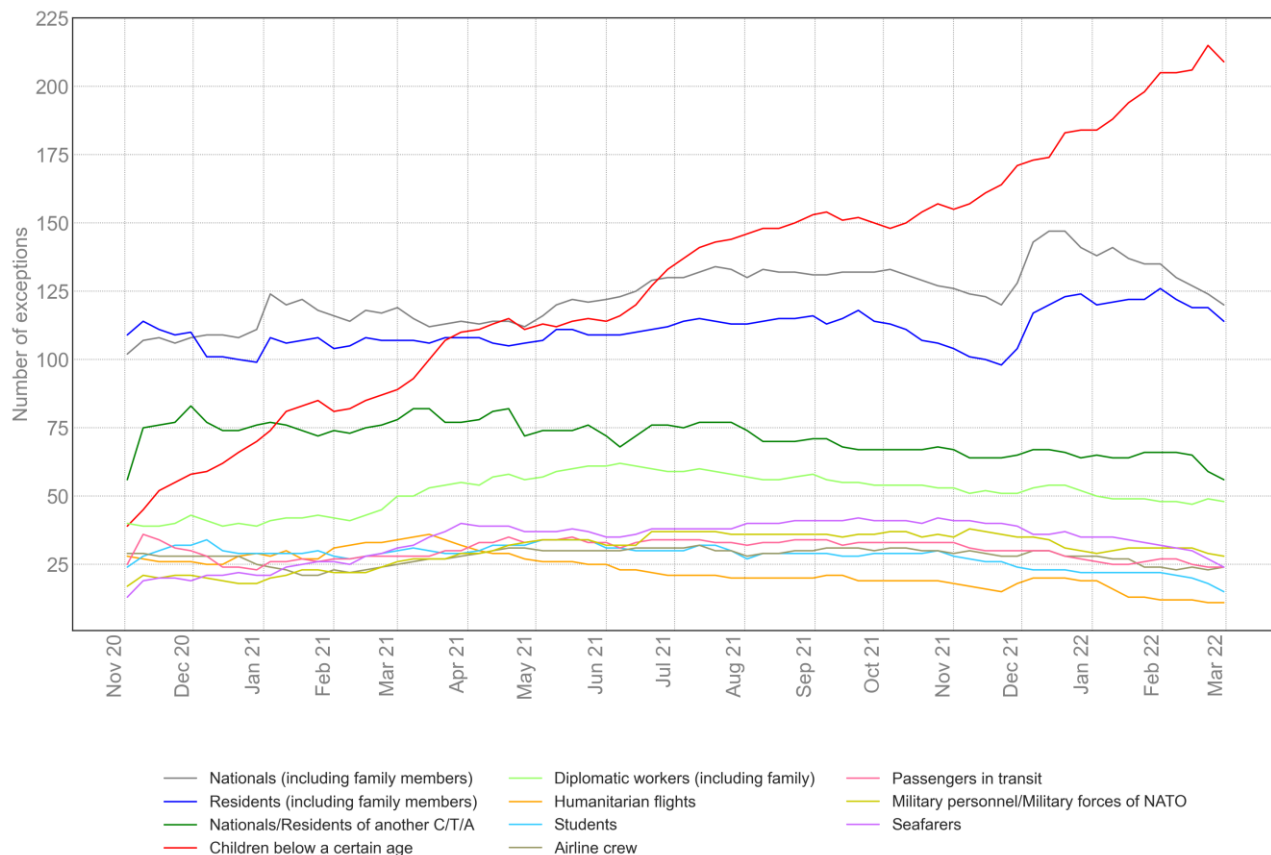
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception³



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (141). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 94 and 92 different C/T/As respectively, represent two of the other most common groups receiving exceptions.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter⁴



³ '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.

⁴ 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.

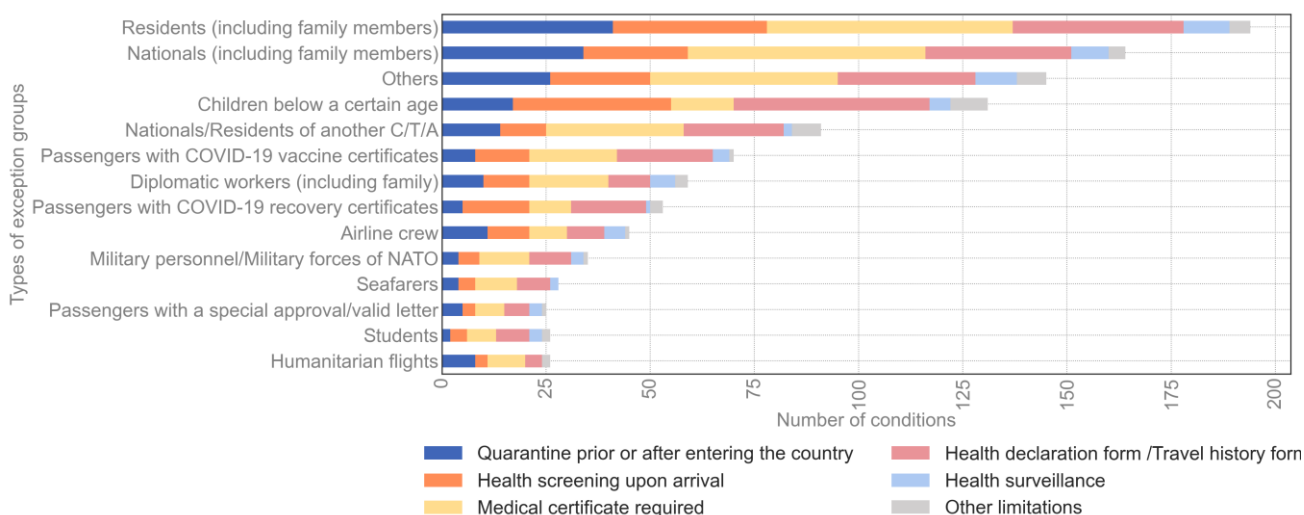
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- As of 28 February 2022, a total of 961 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 208 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), the Netherlands (21), Ukraine (18), Sweden (15), United States of America (15), Serbia (13), Germany (13), Hungary (13), Argentina (12) and Qatar (11).
- Between 21 and 28 February 2022, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 24 new exceptions, while 14 countries, territories or areas removed 51 exceptions.

■ 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 frequently 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 208 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 152 have issued 1,377 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top ten C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups were Kuwait (37), the Netherlands (31), Switzerland (29), Indonesia (28), Curaçao (28), Israel (28), Germany (27), Argentina (27), Singapore (25) and Thailand (25).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 342 times, followed by a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 304 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were removed.** Czechia removed an exception to its passenger ban for passengers who, in the past 14 days, have only been in Bahrain, Chile and Uruguay. Singapore removed two exceptions to the passenger ban: one for passengers with a Student's Pass (STP) or a Student's Pass In-Principle Approval (STP IPA), and another for passengers who have only been in or transited through Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China and Macao Special Administrative Region, China in the past 14 days.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued.** Kazakhstan updated its list of nationals of other C/T/As who are exempt from its passenger ban. These include nationals of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Holy See, Viet Nam, as well as passengers with a Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China passport.
- **Exceptions to the passenger ban were specified.** Germany specified exceptions for fully vaccinated passengers. These are passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days and at most 270 days before departure, or passengers who are fully vaccinated and received a booster dose; they are now exempt from the passenger ban. Previously, the booster dose was not included, as well as specifications for passengers receiving the Janssen vaccine (passengers must now have two doses of Janssen or a second dose of another accepted vaccine). This exemption also applies to passengers' accompanying children younger than 12 years old. Germany issued the same specifications for the vaccine certificates exempting passengers from the testing requirement before arrival.
- The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela issued exceptions to its flight suspension for flights from Portugal.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were removed.** The Philippines removed the exception for airline crew from completing the One Health Pass registration form; they now must complete the form.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were issued.** Oman added exceptions to the condition for authorized entry requiring that passengers must have health insurance to cover COVID-19 related expenses for at least one month. This does not apply to nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.
- **Exceptions to conditions for authorized entry were issued.** New Zealand issued new exceptions to the requirement that passengers must present a voucher upon arrival which confirms their allocation to a place in managed isolation. Nationals and residents of New Zealand arriving from Australia or Tonga with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure are now exempt. They must in the past 14 days have only been in Australia, Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu or Vanuatu. Partners and dependent children of nationals or residents of New Zealand arriving from Australia or Tonga are also exempt. They must have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate showing that they were fully vaccinated at least 14 days before departure. They must in the past 14 days have only been in Australia, Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu or Vanuatu, and passengers arriving from Vanuatu, must in the past 14 days, have only been in New Zealand or Vanuatu. South Africa issued a new exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers entering or transiting through South Africa must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. Exceptions were issued for passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate and a positive COVID-19 test. Republic of Korea issued an exception for nationals of Republic of Korea and their family members arriving from Ukraine from having a printed negative COVID-19 test taken at most two days before departure from the first embarkation point.
- **Exceptions for children were issued and/or changed.** Pakistan issued new exceptions to the vaccination certificate requirement for nationals of Pakistan younger than 18 years old and for passengers younger than 12 years old who are nationals of a country other than Pakistan. Republic of Korea reduced the age from 6 to 5 years old for the exception to the condition for authorized entry that passengers must present a printed COVID-19 test taken at most two days before departure. Similarly, Uganda increased the age from 3 to 6 years old for the exception to the requirement that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkation point.