Global Mobility Restriction Overview
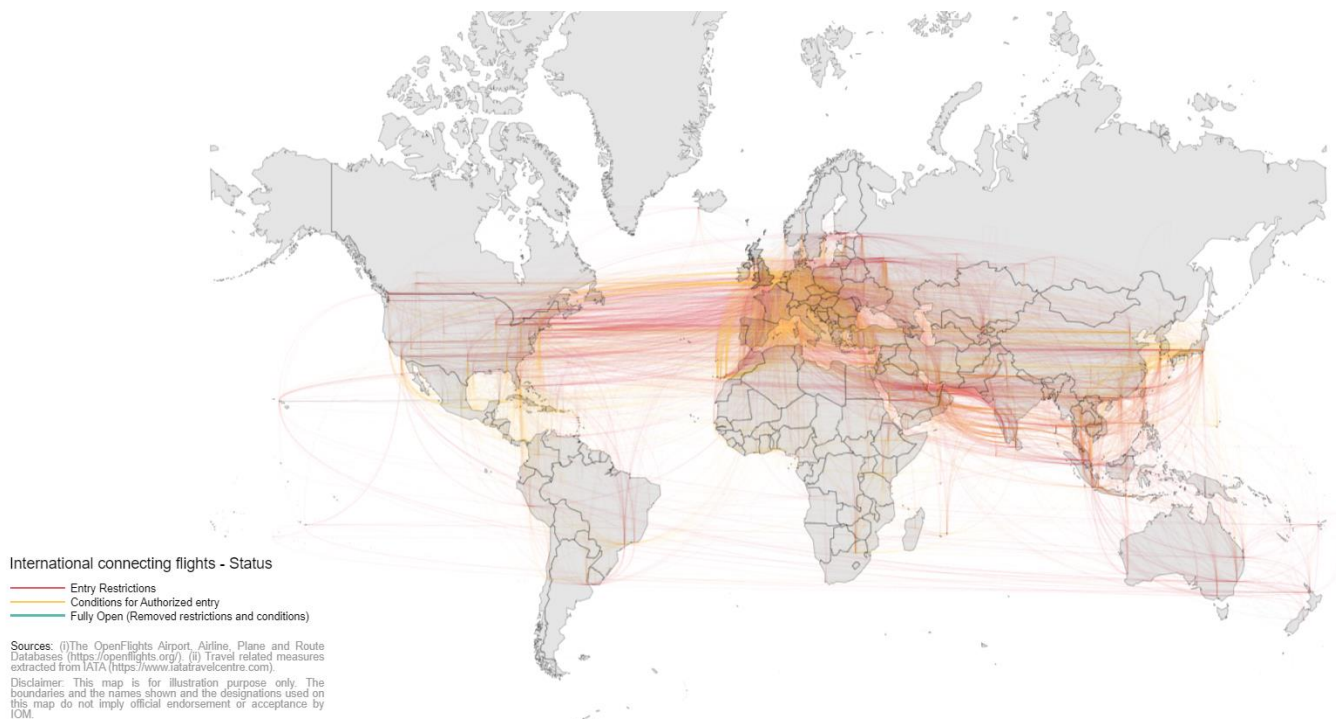## Weekly Update • 6th April 2021

COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
https://migration.iom.int ● dtmcovid19@iom.int

International connecting flights - Status

— Entry Restrictions
— Conditions for Authorized entry
— Fully Open (Removed restrictions and conditions)

Sources: (i)The OpenFlights Airport, Airline, Plane and Route Databases (https://openflights.org/). (ii) Travel related measures extracted from IATA (https://www.iatatravelcentre.com).

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

■ 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 dtmcovid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

■ Overview

As epidemiological challenges intensify across different parts of the world, the subsequent impact of COVID-19 on mobility remains significant. As of 5th April 2021, there have been 131,020,967 cases of COVID-19 recorded globally, including 2,850,521 deaths, and as of 5th April 2021, a total of 604,032,357 vaccine doses have been administered globally as reported by the World Health Organization. Relatedly, the impact on mobility remains consistent, with a total of 227 countries, territories, or areas issuing 107,504 travel related measures as of 6th April 2021. This indicates an increase of almost one per cent from 107,011 travel related measures reported on 29th March 2021. Of these, 29,785 were reported as entry restrictions and 78,719 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of almost two per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of one per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of one per cent in medical requirements such as medical certificates with negative COVID-19 result or quarantine. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of two per cent in restrictions on passenger bans. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 193 countries, territories or areas have issued 859 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 29th March and 6th April 2021, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 16 new exceptions whilst 9 countries, territories or areas removed 13 exceptions.

■ Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Most commonly imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry
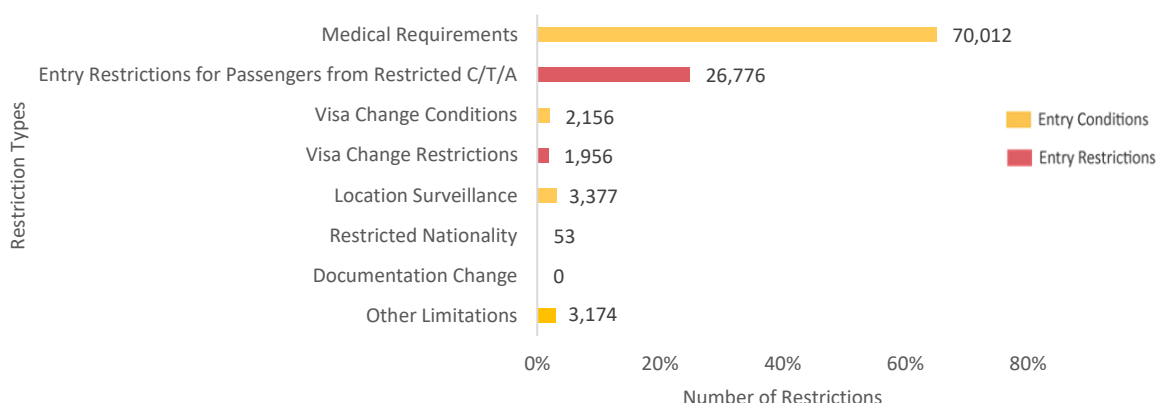
As of 6th April 2021, 227 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 25 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 65 per cent of conditions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

Restrictions and conditions for authorized entry, by type

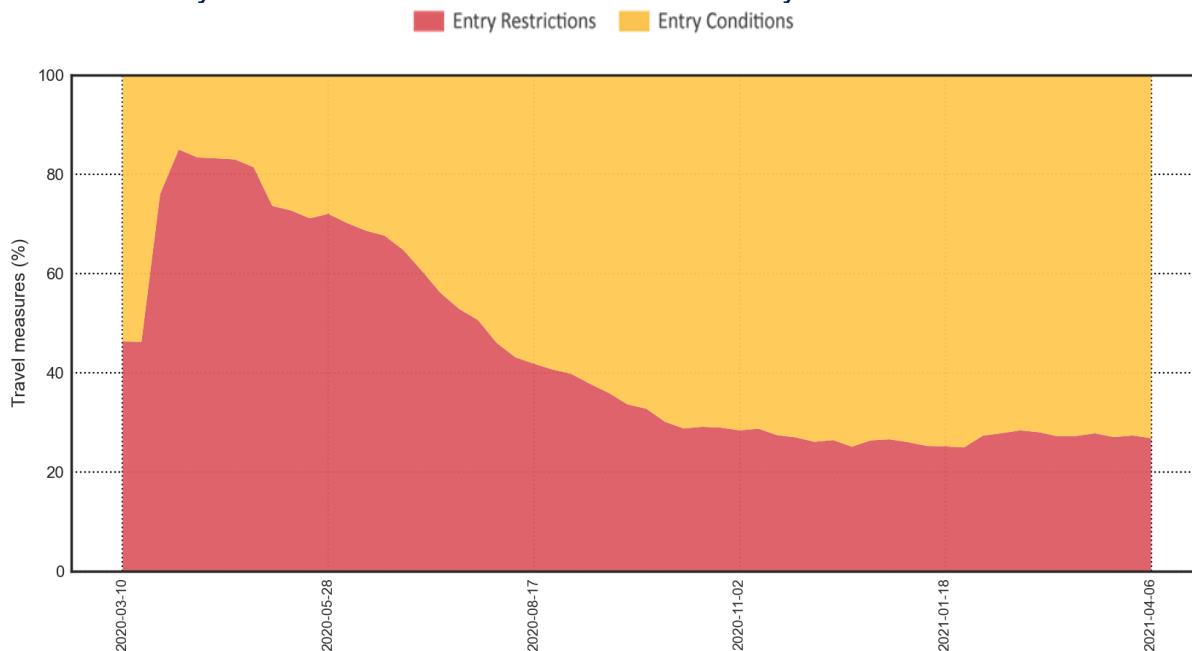## ■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). In March 10th 2020, only 90 Governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by May 21st 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 6th April 2021, 227 out of 247 C/T/As (91%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.

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

Conditions for authorized 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.
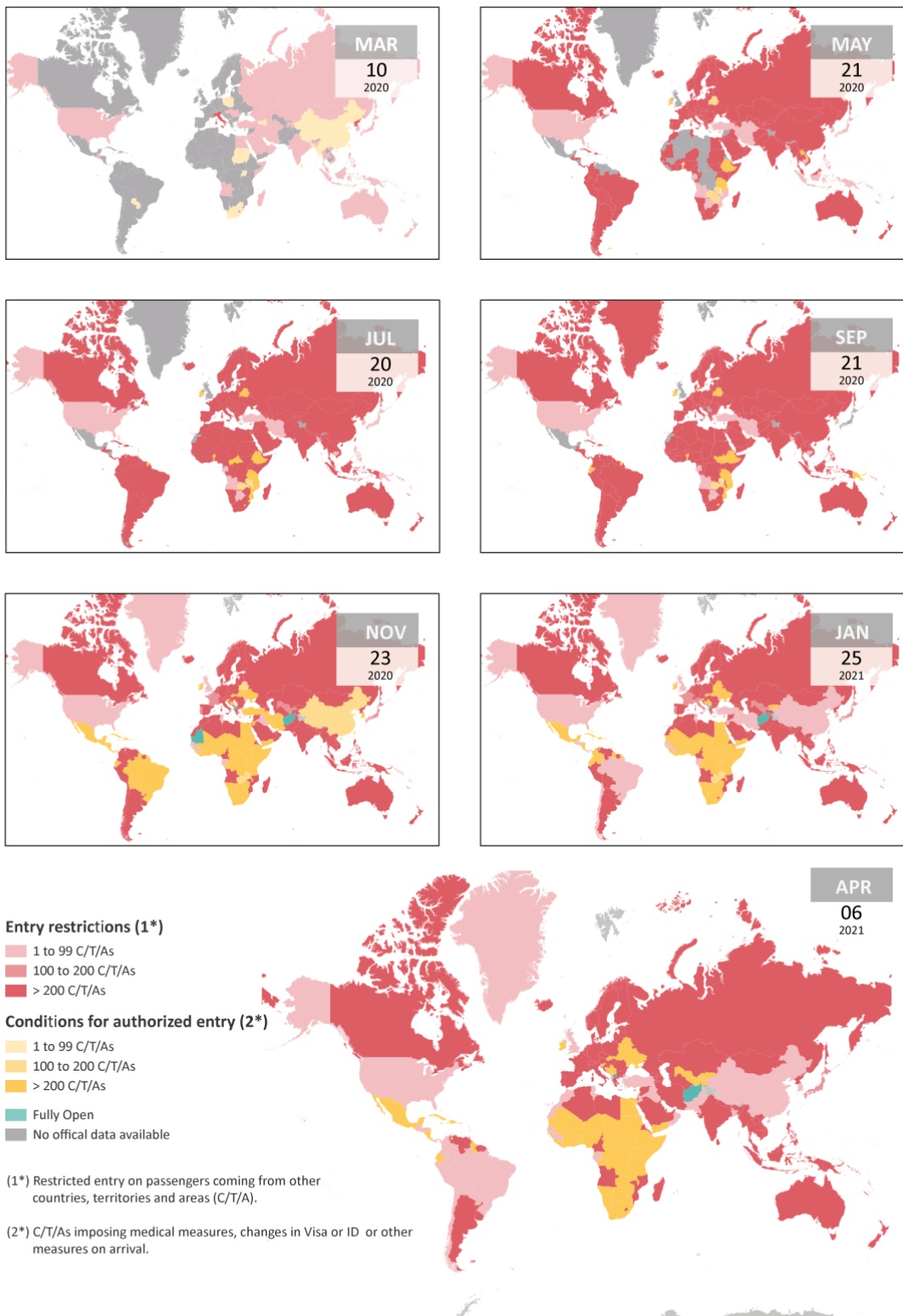
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 6th April 2021.

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 6th April 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
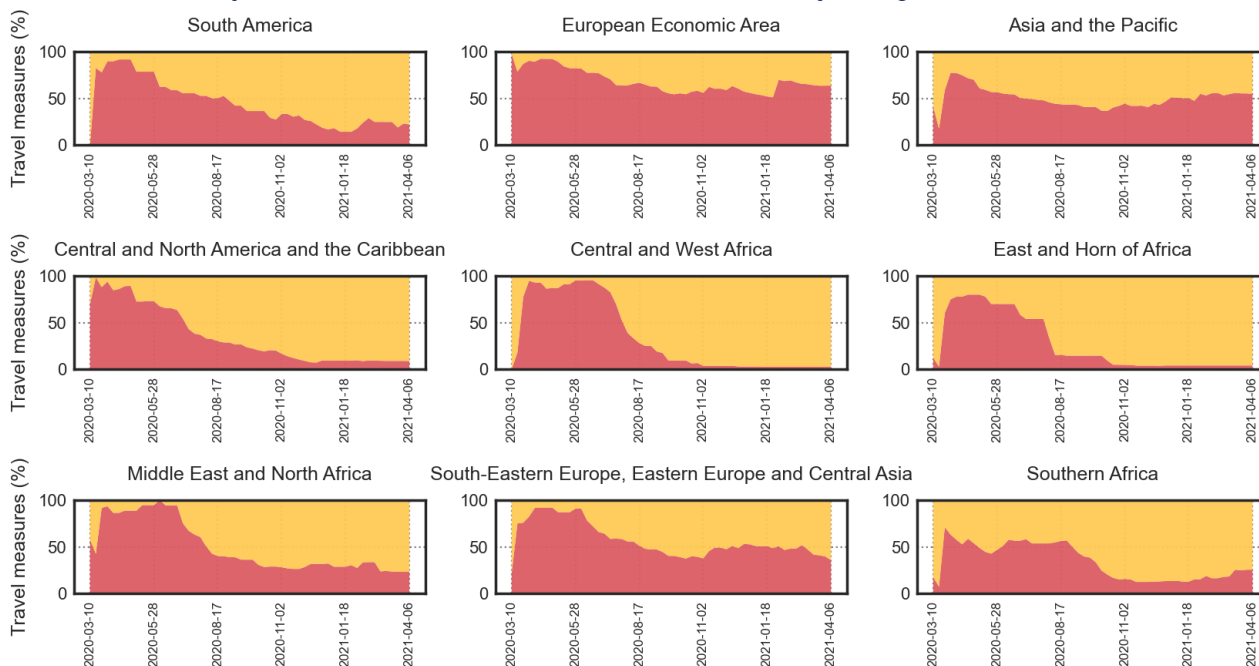
■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates a comparison between total restrictions such as passenger bans, airport closures, flight suspensions and partial restrictions comprising of conditions for authorized entry. Between 29th March and 6th April 2021, 17 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 3 of them made minor changes. While 8 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 6 C/T/As removed new total restrictions. There were 8 and 2 C/T/As issuing new conditions and restrictions respectively.

Weekly changes in number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry issued by C/T/As

Legend: ■ Restrictions Change ■ Conditions change
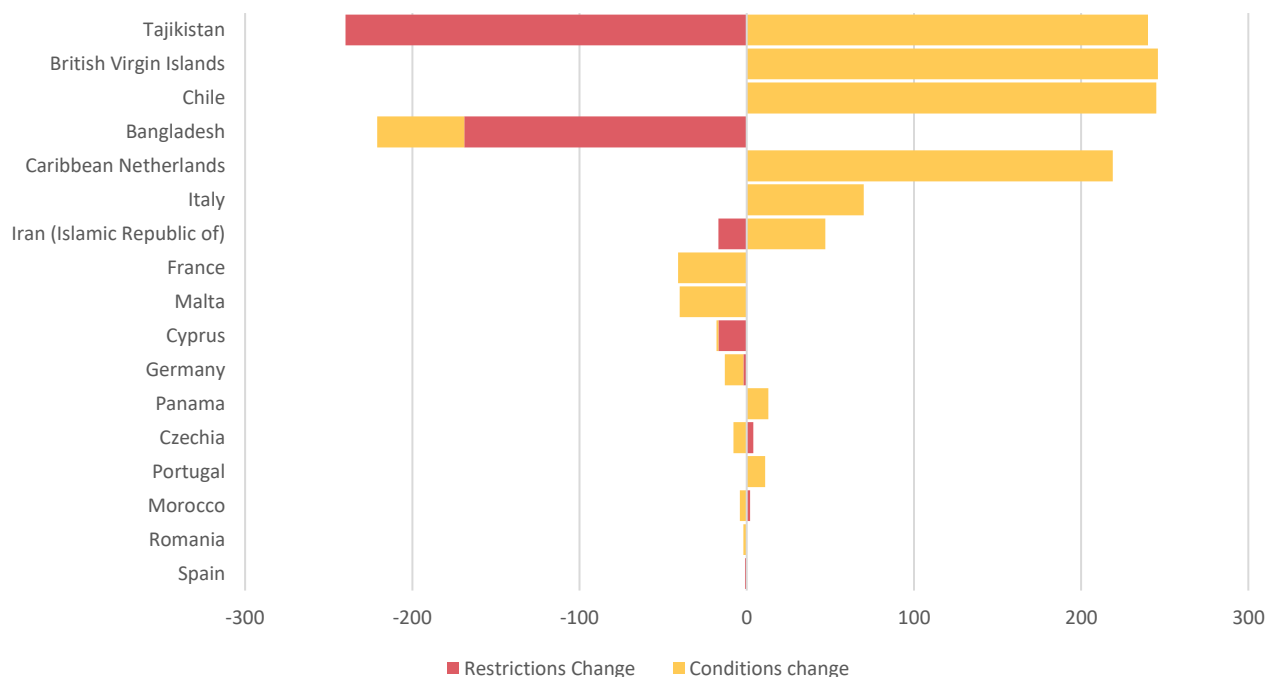
Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[2]

With Brexit in effect as of 1st 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 6th April 2021, a total of 88 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 29th March and 6th April 2021, no new C/T/As added new restrictions on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

-   The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued an exception for merchant seafarers from Scotland who are exempt from quarantine.

-   Spain lifted the temporary flight suspension with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

-   Peru extended the flight suspension on flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland until 15th April 2021.

-   Norway issued new conditions for authorized entry for airline crew who have been in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the last 10 days, they are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival.

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[1] Please note that changes in the chart only reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and not additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.
[2] This was last updated on 6th April 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Portugal extended the flight suspension and temporary passenger ban on travellers from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 31st March 2021 to 15th April 2021. Passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must fill and submit a Passenger Locator Form to enter Portugal.

Key Highlights

- Flights to Tajikistan are no longer suspended as of 31st March 2021, however, all passengers must provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result to enter.

- All passengers arriving to Chile are subject to quarantine for 5 days at their own expense in a hotel. Malta now requires passengers arriving from all CTAs to provide a negative COVID-19 PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival, if not they will face testing upon arrival and quarantine. Previously, this only applied to a list of selected C/T/As.

- As of 3rd April 2021, Bangladesh issued a temporary ban on passengers until 18th April 2021, who are arriving from Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay or Holy See.

- Italy issued a temporary measure until 6th April 2021 for passengers who in the past 14 days have only been in or transited through Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France (including Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion and Mayotte), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland must self-isolate for five days and be tested on day five, they still require a medical certificate with a negative test to enter the country. However, exceptions for passengers who are staying in Italy for a maximum of 120 hours, military personnel and passengers younger than two years were issued.

- The Islamic Republic of Iran lifted the passenger ban on travellers arriving from Angola, Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eswatini, French Guiana, Mauritania, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Seychelles, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. However, authorities added the same ban, i.e. a ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited for more than 4 hours through Czechia, Iraq, Ireland and Slovakia. Moreover, changes to C/T/As from where passengers can arrive and are subject to testing upon arrival and quarantine were made by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Passengers arriving from or who have transited for more than 4 hours through Albania, Andorra, Bahrain, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, Kosovo[3], Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Palestinian Territory, Serbia, Seychelles, St. Lucia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania or United Arab Emirates are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival and quarantine at their own expense. Previously, passengers from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain or Sweden were also allowed to enter by fulfilling these conditions for authorized entry.

- As of 3rd April 2021, passengers can enter Cyprus if they are arriving from Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Qatar, Russia Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

- Germany no longer requires arriving passengers to undergo COVID-19 testing upon arrival. Germany also lifted the ban on passengers arriving from Czechia and Slovakia, however they must provide a negative test (antigen, PCR, RT-LAMP, and TMA) taken at most 48 hours before arrival, quarantine and fill out the "Einreiseanmeldung" form (Travel History Form).

- Panama extended the requirement, which stipulates nationals of Panama who have been in South Africa or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past 20 days must subject to a COVID-19 antigen or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival, to also include residents of Panama and this measure was also extended to

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

passengers who, in the past 14 days, have been in Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

- Portugal extended the flight suspension and ban on travellers from Brazil until 15th April 2021. Portugal also added a new condition for entry requiring an RT-PCR test when travelling on a direct flight to Madeira (test either before departure or upon arrival, exemption for children under 12). Furthermore, passengers arriving from Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, South Africa, and Sweden to Portugal must complete and submit a new Passenger Locator Form.

- Morocco issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from France and Spain. However, this does not apply to passengers arriving on medical or return flights for nationals.

- Spain extended the flight suspension on flights arriving from Brazil and South Africa until 14th April 2021 whereas Peru extended the same for Brazil and South Africa until 15th April 2021.

- The Netherlands extended the suspension on flights from Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Uruguay and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until 15th April 2021, previously this was until 31st March 2021. The Netherlands also removed conditions for authorized entry requiring a "Negative Test declaration" to be printed and presented at arrival. However, this does not preclude other entry restrictions such as a negative COVID-19 test for airline crew and seafarers, or the "Health Declaration Form" to still be in use.

- Australia and New Zealand have formed a trans-Tasman travel bubble which will entail two-way quarantine-free travel between the two countries from 18th April 2021.

- Flight suspensions on all flights were extended by Suriname until 8th April 2021, Myanmar and Spain until 30th April 2021, Turkmenistan until 1st May 2021.

- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Greece and Belgium until 18th April 2021, Mongolia until 1st May 2021, Thailand for an indefinite period, Sweden until 31st May 2021, Azerbaijan until 1st June 2021.

- Israel issued 8th April 2021 as the end date for the existing passenger ban. Falkland Islands extended the passenger ban until 31st May 2021. However, this does not apply to residents of Falkland Islands and to passengers with a "Falkland Islands Status" passport. In both cases, passengers are subject to quarantine for 14 days.

- Norway issued measures for airline crew who in the past 10 days have been in Austria, Brazil, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, or South Africa, they are subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival.

- Croatia removed its passenger ban for all C/T/As except for Brazil, South Africa or Tanzania. Passengers must present either a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or rapid antigen test, taken at most 48 hours before arrival, a COVID-19 vaccination certificate (with the last vaccine dose received at least 14 days before arrival), a COVID-19 recovery certificate issued at least 11 days and at most 180 days before arrival, a positive COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or rapid antigen test result issued at least 11 days and at most 180 days before arrival, or subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or rapid antigen test upon arrival at their own expense and self-isolate for up to 10 days.

- Belgium issued a new medical requirement for conditional authorized entry, requiring that passengers must provide an Essential Journey Certificate issued by a Belgian embassy or consulate. Belgium also issued a new condition of authorized entry for nationals and residents of Switzerland and a European Economic Area member state, and residents of Australia, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Rwanda, Singapore and Thailand, who must provide a completed sworn statement upon arrival.

- Russian Federation issued a new condition for entry requiring a completed "Application Form" which must be presented upon arrival. The form can be found online.

◾ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception
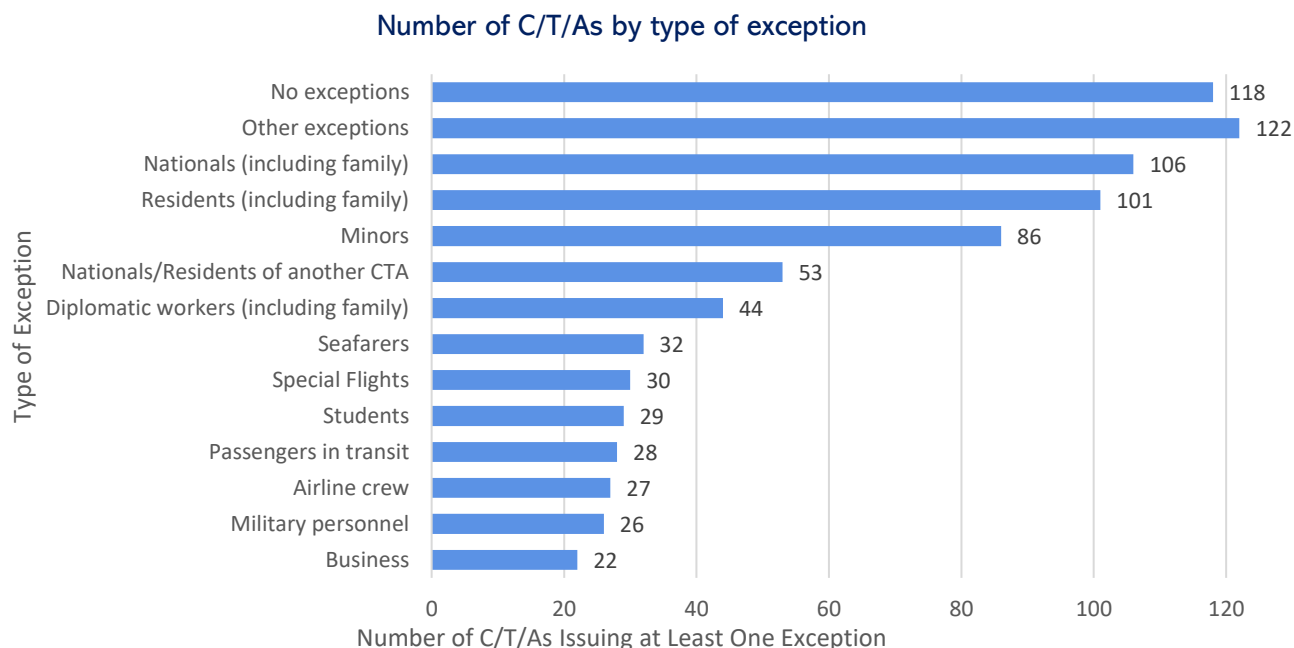
C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (106) and for Residents (101) and their families. Exceptions for minors, issued at least once by 86 different C/T/As, and represent the third most common group receiving exceptions.

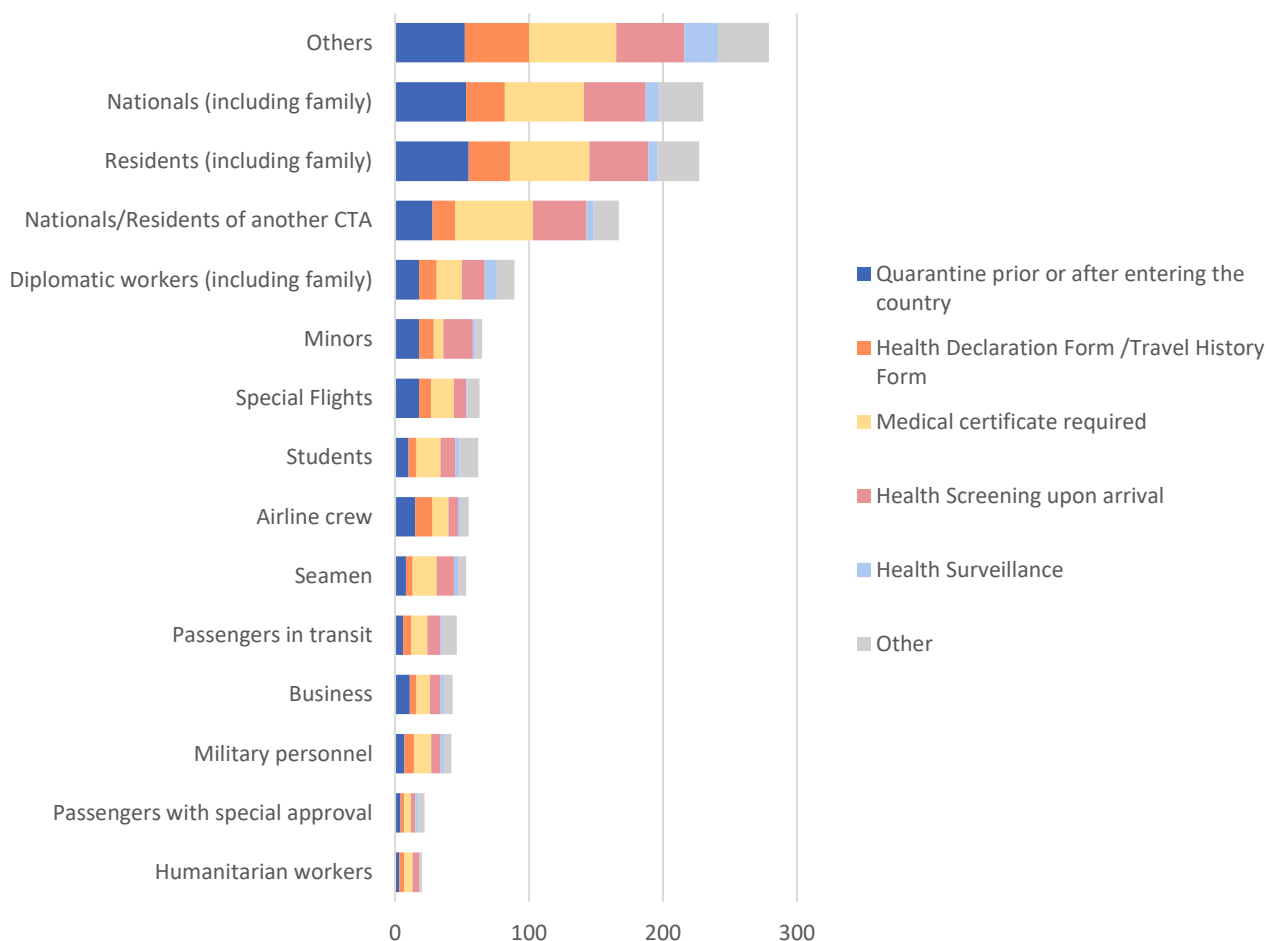### Changes in exceptions: groups that are allowed to enter
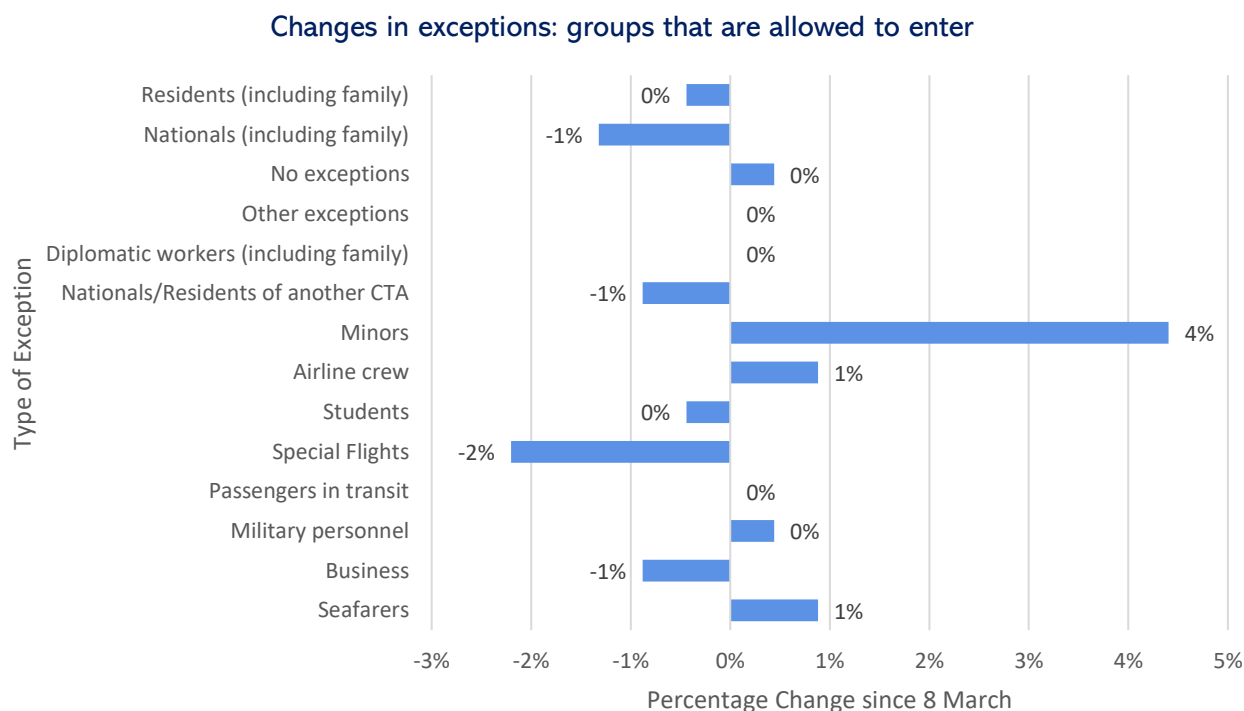
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- A total of 859 exceptions enabling mobility have been issued by 227 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Finland (13), Guadeloupe (12), the Netherlands (12), Austria (11), Belgium (11), Norway (11), Croatia (10), India (10), and Romania (10).
- Between 29th March and 6th April March 2021, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 16 new exceptions whilst 9 countries, territories or areas removed 13 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 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

Legend:
- ■ Quarantine prior or after entering the country
- ■ Health Declaration Form /Travel History Form
- ■ Medical certificate required
- ■ Health Screening upon arrival
- ■ Health Surveillance
- ■ Other

Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 192 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 146 have issued 1,494 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top eight C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorised entry for exempted groups were Guadeloupe (44), Finland (39), Andorra (36), Singapore (33), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (32), Indonesia (32), Philippines (32), and the Netherlands (30).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 378 times (down from 410 two weeks ago). This is the second month that quarantine prior or after entering the country has not been the top condition, currently listed 306 times, and followed by medical screening (293).

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Exceptions for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were changed. Sweden issued new exceptions to the passenger ban for travellers arriving from Denmark and Norway.

- Exceptions to passenger bans were removed. Mongolia removed exceptions to their passenger ban for passengers with diplomatic passports and business visas holders, however issued an exception for passengers with a visa issued by Mongolia on or after 8 October 2020. Passengers arriving to the Netherlands from Aruba and Curaçao are no longer exempt from providing a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result.

- Exceptions for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were removed. Passengers arriving from Norway or who have been in Norway in the past 10 days to Austria are no longer exempt from conditions for authorized entry. They must provide a negative COVID-19 antigen or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test or take a test within 24 hours after arrival. Previously, these passengers were exempt from this requirement. Likewise, passengers arriving from Andorra, Bulgaria, France, Italy, and Slovenia are no longer exempt from Czechia's passenger ban.

- Exceptions to medical certificate requirements for passengers with a certificate of previous infection of COVID-19 or proof of vaccination were issued. Slovenia issued exceptions to the requirement for a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result, for passengers with a positive COVID-19 PCR test result issued at least 21 days and at most 6 months before arrival and passengers with a COVID-19 recovery certificate. The passenger must have tested positive at most 6 months before arrival. Iceland also issued an exception to its medical certificate requirement, for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. The certificate must be an International Certificate of Vaccination or a certificate issued by Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland or a European Economic Area member state.

- New exceptions for conditions for authorized entry were issued by Norway for military personnel, nationals and residents of Norway. Such passengers no longer require a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure from the first embarkation point. The test result must be in Danish, English, French, German, Norwegian or Swedish. Philippines issued an exception for merchant seamen with a 9c visa, who are exempt from quarantine and test upon arrival, instead they must provide a negative COVID-19 Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result.

- New exceptions for students were issued. The Russian Federation issued an exception to the passenger ban for students with a written approval issued by their university. The approval must have been submitted to the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation by the University. Kuwait issued an exception for students who are nationals of Kuwait studying abroad with a letter issued by the Kuwait Cultural Office and a letter issued by the University who are exempt from hotel quarantine for up to 14 days at their own expense.

- Changes pertaining to the requirement of provision of a negative COVID-19 medical certificate, were issued. Ukraine added an exception to this requirement for passengers with a diplomatic passport and removed exceptions previously issued for seamen. Whereas Republic of Moldova removed exceptions to this requirement for passengers with a diplomatic, or special service passport. Romania issued exceptions for the provision of a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result for passengers from Malta, Latvia and Slovakia and removed previously issued exceptions for passengers from Croatia.