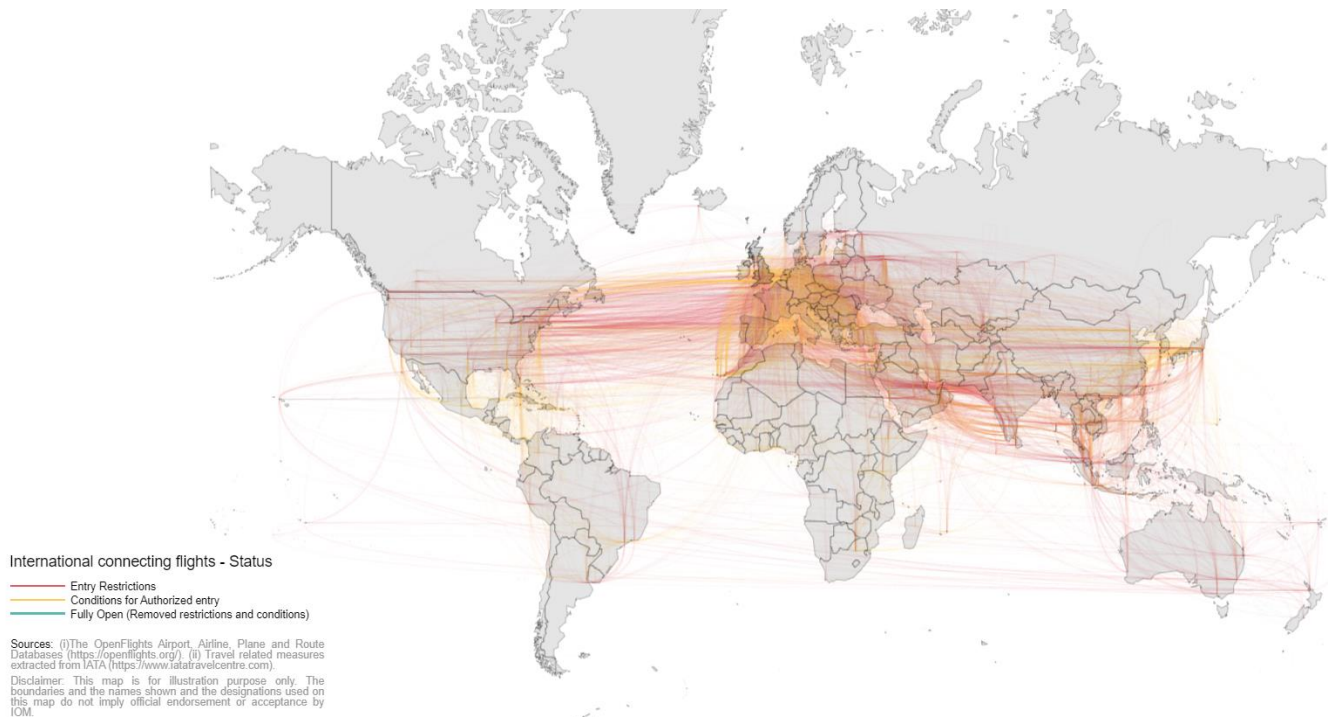


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 10th May 2021



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](#).

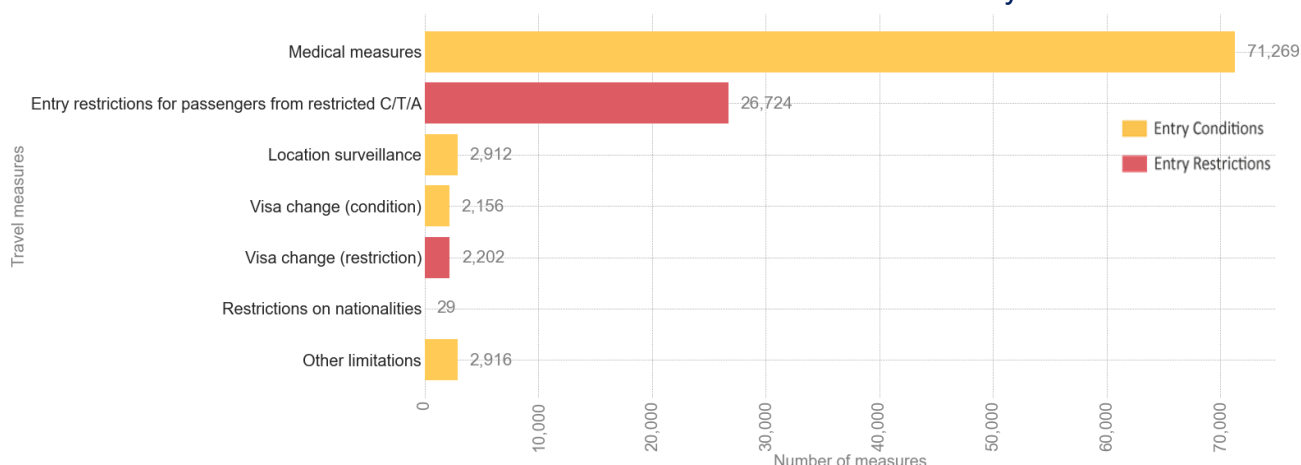
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Global mobility and migration continue to be very carefully managed as the epidemiological factors are distinct across regions. As of 10th May 2021, almost 158 million cases¹ of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 3.2 million deaths. Simultaneously, as of 6th May 2021, more than one billion vaccine doses have been administered globally reported by the [World Health Organization](#). The emergence of new strains of COVID-19 have resulted in the issuance of new and stringent travel restrictions. As of 10th May 2021, a total of 228 countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As) have issued 108,208 travel related measures, indicating a slight increase (0.1%) from 108,129 travel related measures of 4th May 2021. Of these, 28,955 were reported as entry restrictions and 79,253 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a 2 per cent increase in entry restrictions and a decrease of less than one (0.76%) per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a decrease of 10 per cent in Visa Changes such as invalidation of previously issued visas or new requirements for visas, and a decrease of 8 per cent in Other Limitations such as providing a declaration of partnership or an indemnity form in the reporting period, there was a decrease of 46 per cent in entry restrictions on specific nationalities. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 194 countries, territories or areas have issued 892 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 4th and 10th May 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 14 new exceptions whilst 3 countries, territories or areas removed 3 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



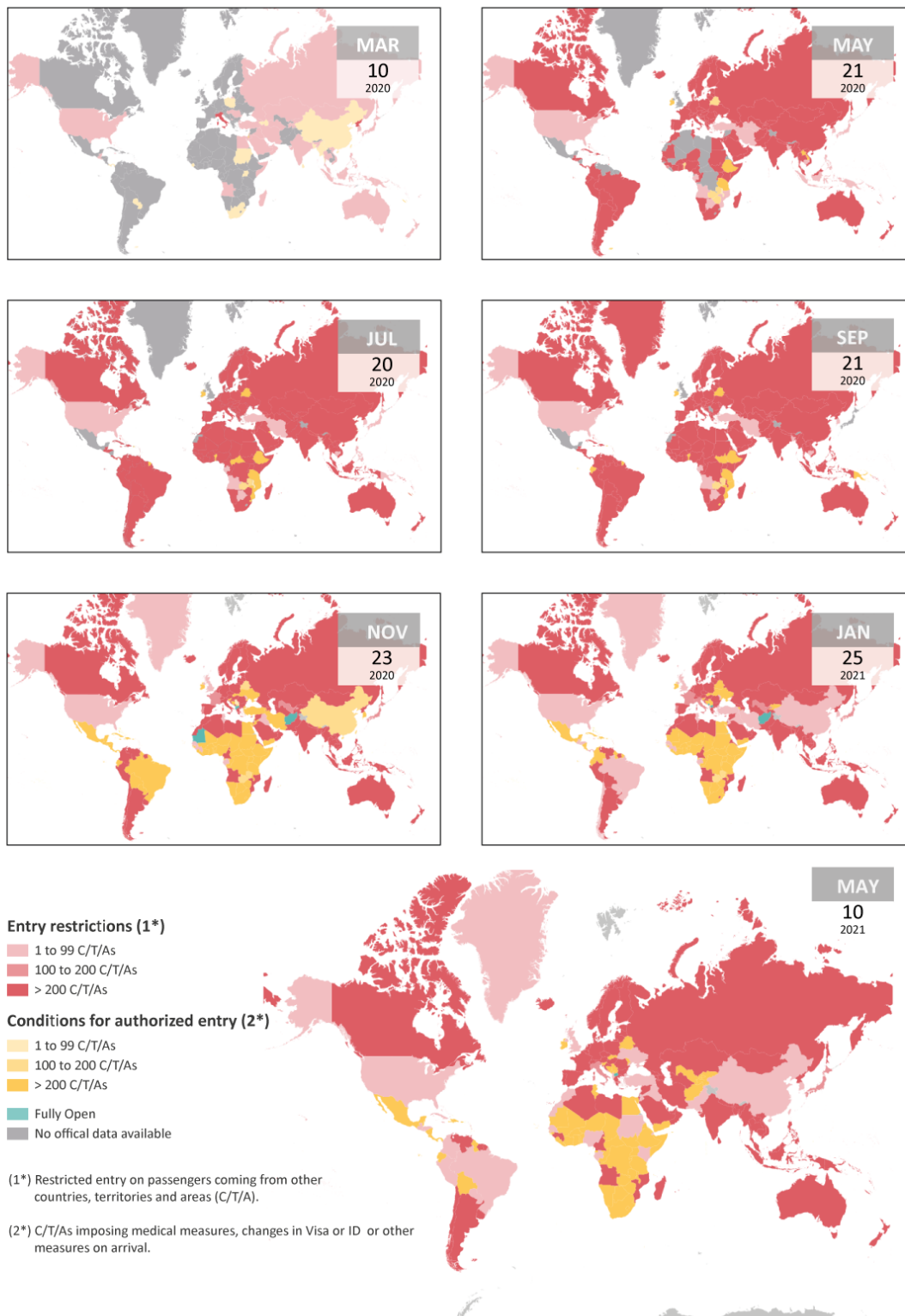
As of 10th May 2021, 228 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 25 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 per cent of conditions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

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



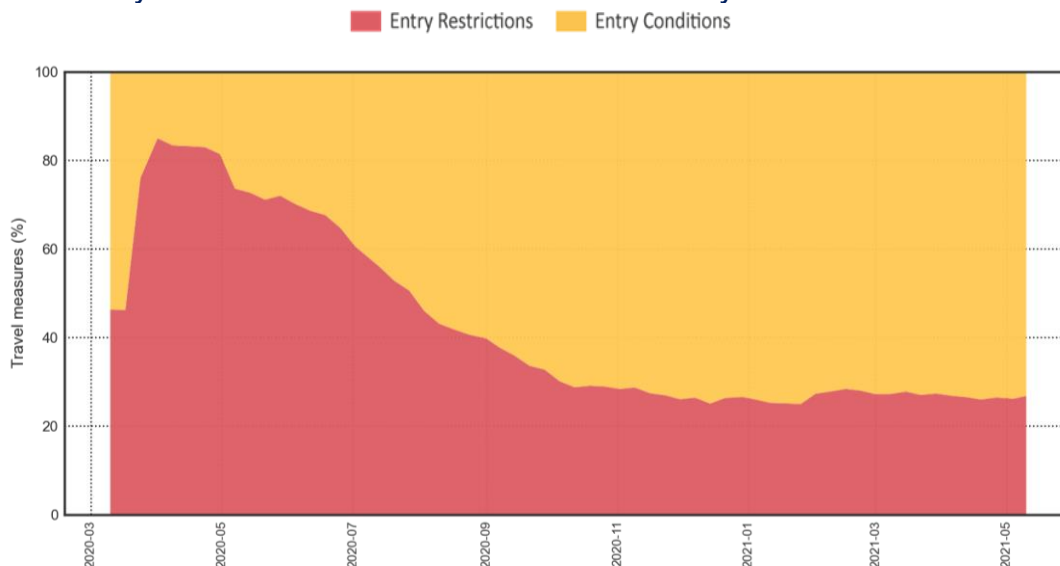
■ Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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 requirements in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 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 10th May 2021, 228 out of 247 C/T/As (92%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



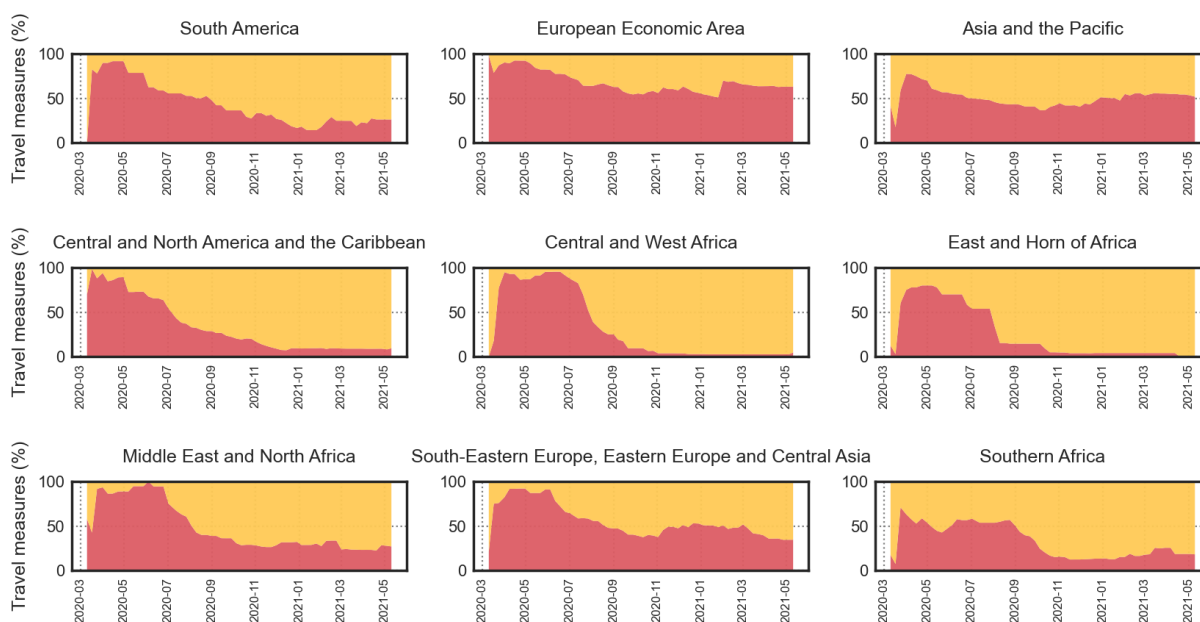
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 10th May 2021.

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 10th May 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.

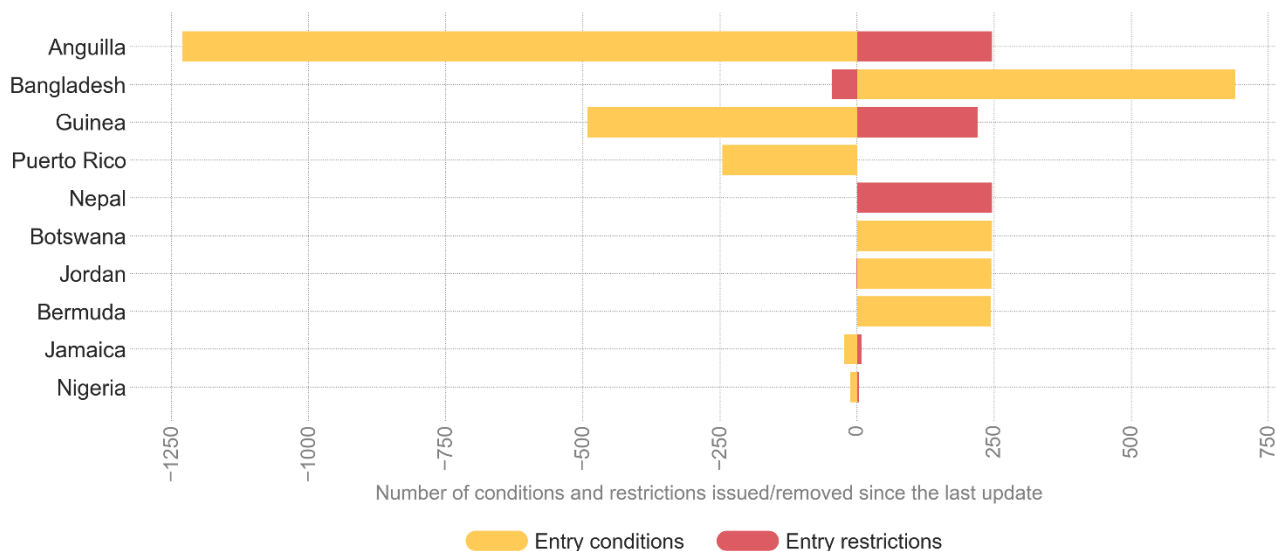
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ 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 4th May and 10th May 2021, 16 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 6 of them made minor changes. While 10 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, 4 C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were 5 and/or 9 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



Special Focus: Impact on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland²

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 10th May 2021, a total of 80 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 26th April and 4th May 2021, while no new C/T/As added new restrictions, two CTAs lifted restrictions on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- Sudan added a "digital" COVID-19 test as an alternative to presenting a printed COVID-19 test for passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Passengers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are now exempt from the restriction banning passengers from being allowed to transit in Germany to a Schengen member state if arriving from a non-Schengen state.

COVID-19 Hotspot: Focus on Travel Restrictions Issued on India³

With over 22 million COVID-19 cases reported and a daily increase of 366,161 number of COVID-19 cases on 10th May 2021, the epidemiological conditions in India have resulted in several new travel restrictions or measures. Since the last DTM Update on 4th May 2021, several C/T/As have issued new travel restrictions on travellers arriving from India daily. As of 10th May 2021, a total of 51 C/T/As have issued some form of travel restriction or measure on India.

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

² This was last updated on 10th May 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

³ This was last updated on 10th May 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

- Jamaica issued a flight suspension on all flights from India until 7th June 2021.
- On 7th May 2021, Kazakhstan added a ban on the entry of Indian nationals for an unspecified period.
- Sudan added a "digital" COVID-19 test as an alternative to presenting a printed COVID-19 test for passengers arriving from India.
- Bangladesh issued a flight suspension on flights arriving from India, humanitarian and medical evacuation flights are exempt.
- Taiwan, Province of the People's Republic of China issued a passenger ban on travellers who have been or transited through India in the last 14 days. However, passengers with travel documents issued by local authorities are exempt.
- Jordan issued a temporary flight suspension on flights from India until 17th May 2021. Additionally, passengers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through India must present a completed indemnity form. They are subject to quarantine at a hotel for 14 days at their own expense.

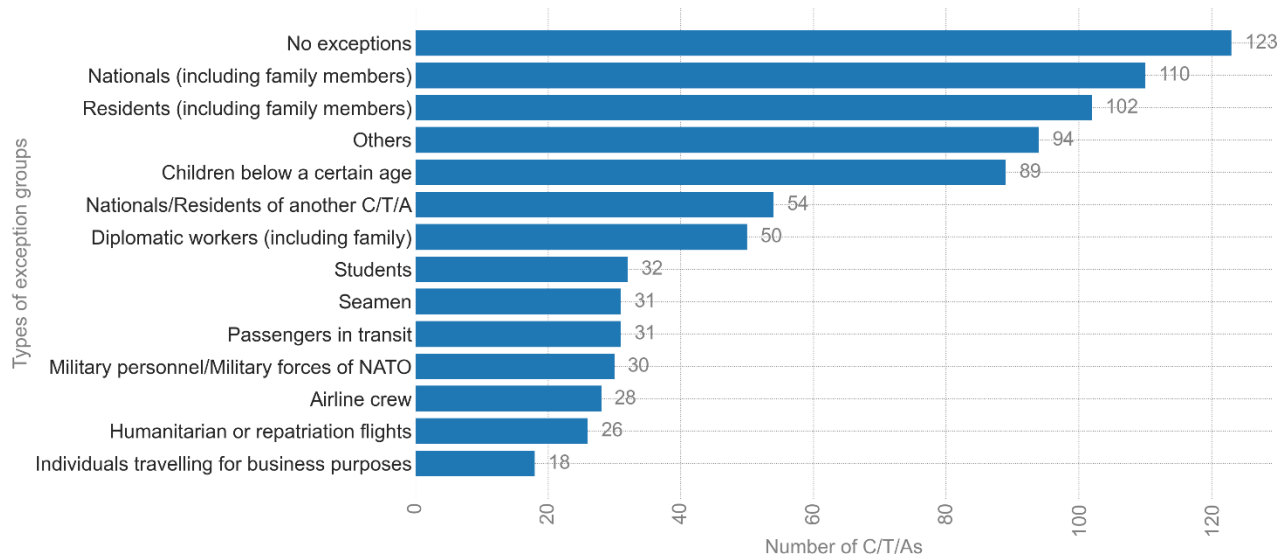
Key Highlights

- On 10th May 2021, the United Arab Emirates announced a ban on entry of travellers from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka in effect from 12th May 2021. However, flights from the United Arab Emirates to these destinations will continue. Authorities in the United Arab Emirates also extended the temporary flight suspension on Nigeria and South Africa until 21st May 2021.
- Jamaica extended flight suspension from 4th May to 3rd June 2021 for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. Jamaica also updated its flight suspension list to include Trinidad and Tobago.
- Bahrain issued new measures for travellers arriving or transiting from/through Nepal, such passengers must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 48 hours before departure. Only children under the age of 6 are exempt from this measure.
- Bermuda issued a new entry requirement stating that passengers must have a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 5 days before arrival. This does not apply to residents of Bermuda.
- Guinea shifted from a partial entry restriction on nationals of Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland to a complete passenger ban on all travellers. Guinea also changed the timeframe of accepted medical certificates required for passenger entry, from medical certificates with a negative COVID-19 test result issued up to five days, to three days before departure.
- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Anguilla until 21st May 2021 and by Israel for an unspecified period.
- Italy extended deadline for expired residence permits from 30 April 2021 to 31 July 2021. This concerns residence permits issued by Italy which expired or will expire between 1 August 2020 and 30 April 2021; they will be considered valid until 31 July 2021.
- Bangladesh lifted its general flight suspension but issued new conditions for authorised entry for passengers arriving from Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey or Uruguay who must have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for 14 days. Additionally, passengers arriving from Bahrain, Kuwait or Qatar to Bangladesh must stay at a government quarantine designated facility for 3 days or have a reservation confirmation at a government quarantine designated hotel for 3 days. Moreover, new passenger bans were issued by Bangladesh, passengers arriving from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Oman, South Africa or Tunisia are not allowed to enter.
- The Philippines issued a passenger ban on travellers arriving from Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

- Japan lifted the restriction on passengers who were on the 'Westerdam' cruise ship. Passengers are now allowed to disembark.
- Qatar made changes to the exemption to the hotel quarantine requirement. Only nationals and residents of Qatar are exempt from the hotel quarantine if they have a positive COVID-19 test result within the last 6 months issued in Qatar. Previously, any passenger with a positive test result irrespective of issuing country was exempt from the hotel quarantine requirement.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As. Sudan added a "digital" COVID-19 test as an alternative to presenting a printed COVID-19 test for passengers arriving from the Netherlands or South Africa.
- Kazakhstan issued an end date of 31st December 2021 for the existing visa suspension for British nationals and nationals of Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Holy See with a normal passport.
- Jordan removed the condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to download the 'AMAN Application' in their personal device. However, a new condition for authorized entry for passengers who have been outside India between 14 and 45 days before arrival was issued, such travellers are subject to self-quarantine for 14 days.
- Malaysia shifted from requiring all incoming passengers to present a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result, to only requiring passengers coming from Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkey, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Zambia to present a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 3 days before departure from the first embarkation point.
- Grenada issued a ban on arrivals from Brazil and a new condition for authorized entry, requiring all arriving passengers subject to COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing upon arrival.

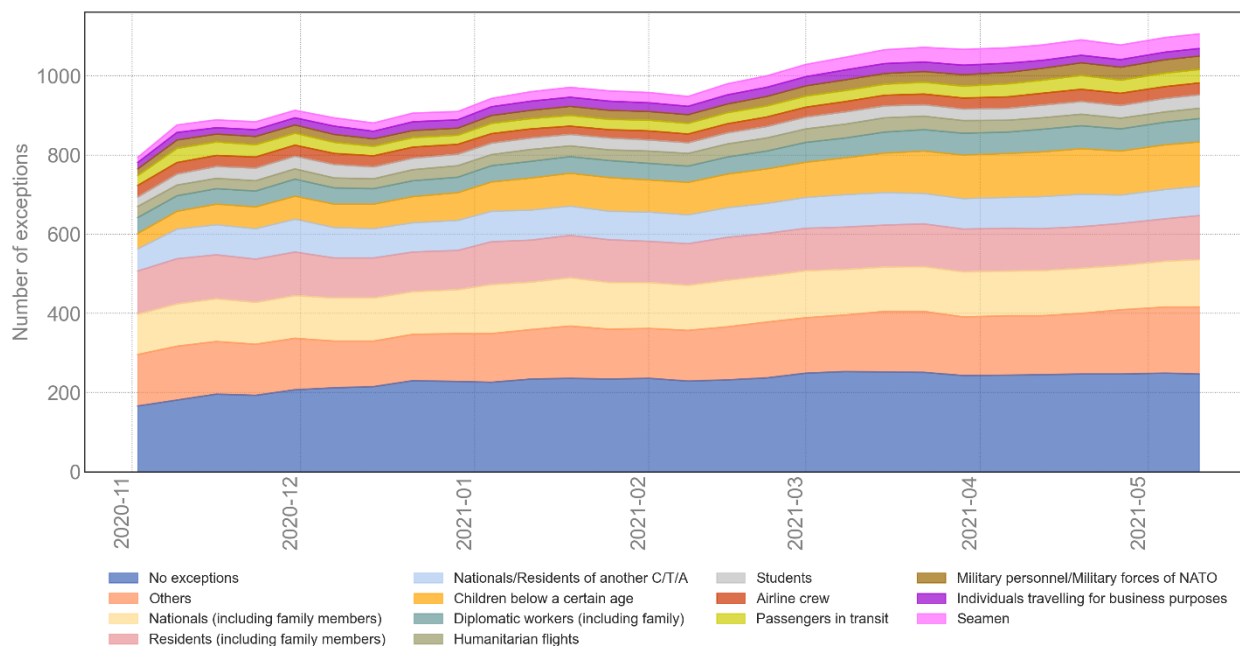
■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

Number of C/T/As by type of exception



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (110) and for Residents (102) and their families. Exceptions for children below a certain age, issued at least once by 89 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



Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

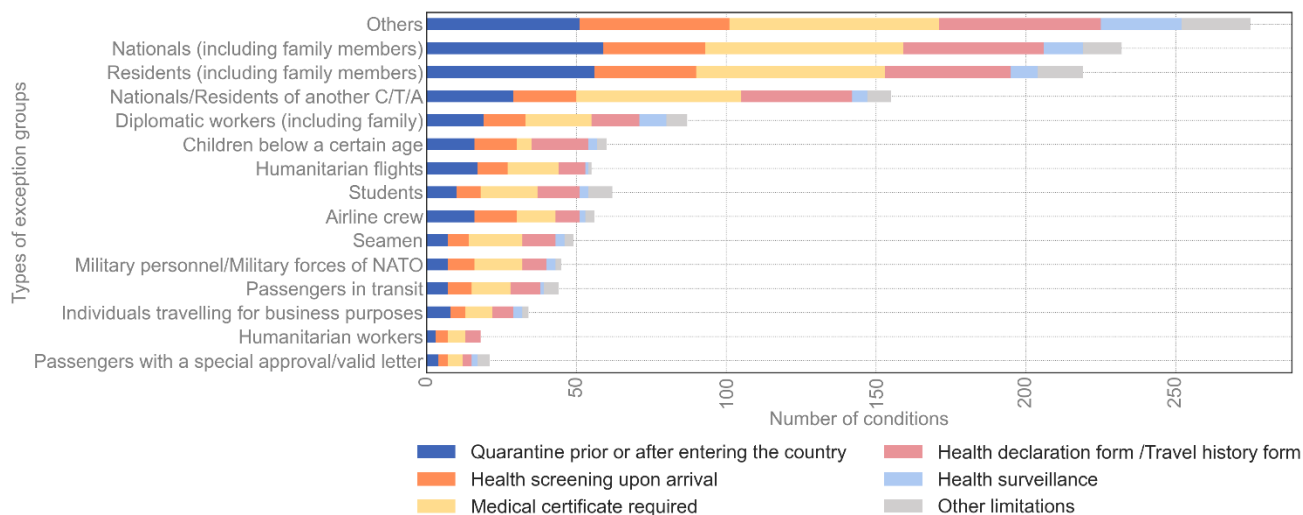
- As of 10th May, a total of 892 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 194 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were the Finland (13), Guadeloupe (12), the Netherlands (12), Austria (12), Belgium (11), Norway (11), Croatia (10), France (10), Romania (10), India (10).
- Between 26th April and 4th May 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 14 new exceptions whilst 3 countries, territories or areas removed 3 exceptions.

⁴ 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.

■ 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 194 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 149 have issued 1,602 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top eight C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups were Iceland (54), Guadeloupe (44), Philippines (43), Finland (39), Singapore (37), Andorra (36), Indonesia (36), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (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 404 times, followed by quarantine prior or after entering the country 316 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Exceptions to the passenger ban were issued by Italy, authorities issued an exception for travellers arriving from Israel.
- Existing exception to the conditions for authorized entry were removed by Denmark. Passengers arriving from Norway (Nordland, Trondelag, Troms and Finnmark regions), Australia, Iceland, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, or Thailand are no longer exempt from the rapid antigen COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- Exceptions for passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and COVID-19 recovery certificate were issued. Slovenia issued an exception to the condition for authorised entry requiring a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test. Passengers with a positive COVID-19 RAT or PCR test result issued at least 11 days and at most 6 months before arrival and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate if the passenger received the first dose at least 7 to 21 days (depending on the vaccine) before arrival do not need to present a negative PCR test upon arrival. Approved vaccines include AstraZeneca (14 days before); Covishield (14 days before); the Janssen vaccine (14 days before); - received the second Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (at least 7 days before arrival) or received the second Moderna vaccine (at least 14 days before arrival; second Sputnik V vaccine dose (at least 14 days before arrival); second Sinovac vaccine dose (at least 14 days before arrival) or the second Sinopharm vaccine dose (at least 14 days before arrival).
- Turks and Caicos also issued an exception for residents with a COVID-19 vaccination certification. Residents with the vaccination certificate will be exempt from presenting negative COVID-19 NAAT or PCR test result that was taken at most 5 days before arrival if they have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate which they received the vaccine more than 2 weeks before arrival. The certificate must be issued in Turks and Caicos Island.
- Tunisia added exceptions for the hotel quarantine requirement: Previously, only passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate were exempt from having a hotel quarantine reservation for 7 days. Now, passengers with diplomatic passports travelling on duty and passengers with COVID-19 recovery certificates and a vaccination certificate are exempt as well. Moreover, passengers with a vaccination certificate are required to state that they received either the first vaccine dose of AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) or the second vaccine dose of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.