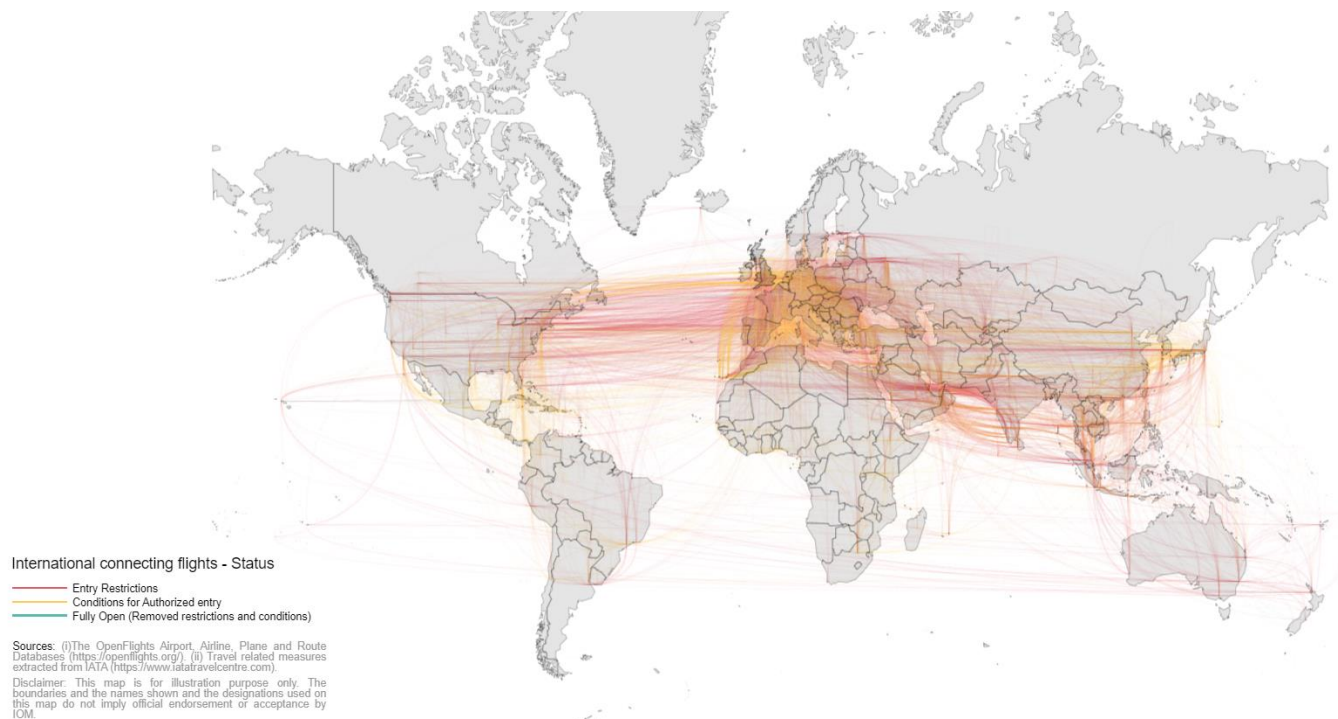


Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Weekly Update • 19th April 2021



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtmccovid19@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.iatairvelocentre.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](#).

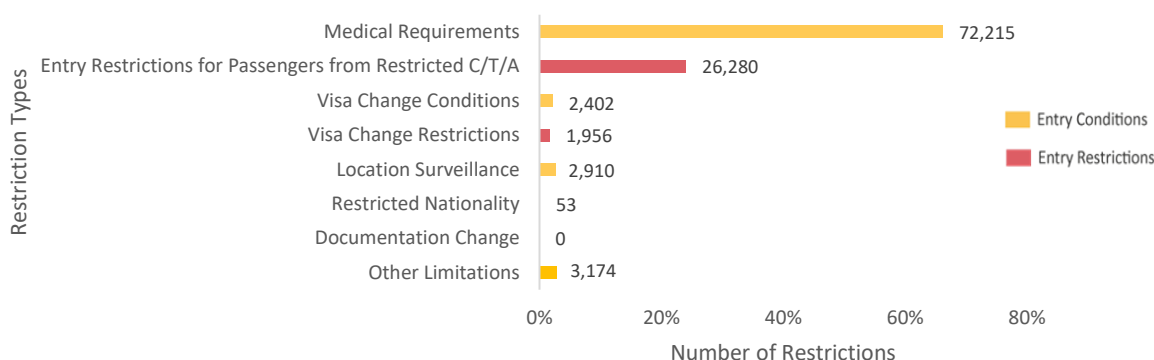
Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities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

Overview

The epidemiological challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic continue to intensify, recording more than 140 million cases of COVID-19 globally, including more than 3 million deaths. Simultaneously, as of 18th April 2021, more than 792 million vaccine doses have been administered globally as reported by the [World Health Organization](#). The subsequent impact of COVID-19 related travel restrictions on migration and human mobility continues. As of 19th April 2021, a total of 227 countries, territories, or areas have issued 108,990 travel related measures, indicating a one per cent increase from 107,563 travel related measures reported on 12th April 2021. Of these, 28,289 were reported as entry restrictions and 80,701 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a decrease of one per cent in entry restrictions and an increase of 2 per cent in conditions for authorized entry. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was an increase of 2 per cent in medical measures such as medical certificates with negative COVID-19 test results and an increase of 8 per cent in other limitations such as medical travel insurance or seeking prior approval for travel. Finally, there was also an increase of 11 per cent in visa suspensions and invalidations. In the reporting period, there was a one per cent decrease in restrictions on passenger bans and airport closures. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 192 countries, territories or areas have issued 876 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 12th and 19th April 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 18 new exceptions whilst 5 countries, territories or areas removed 7 exceptions.

Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Most commonly imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



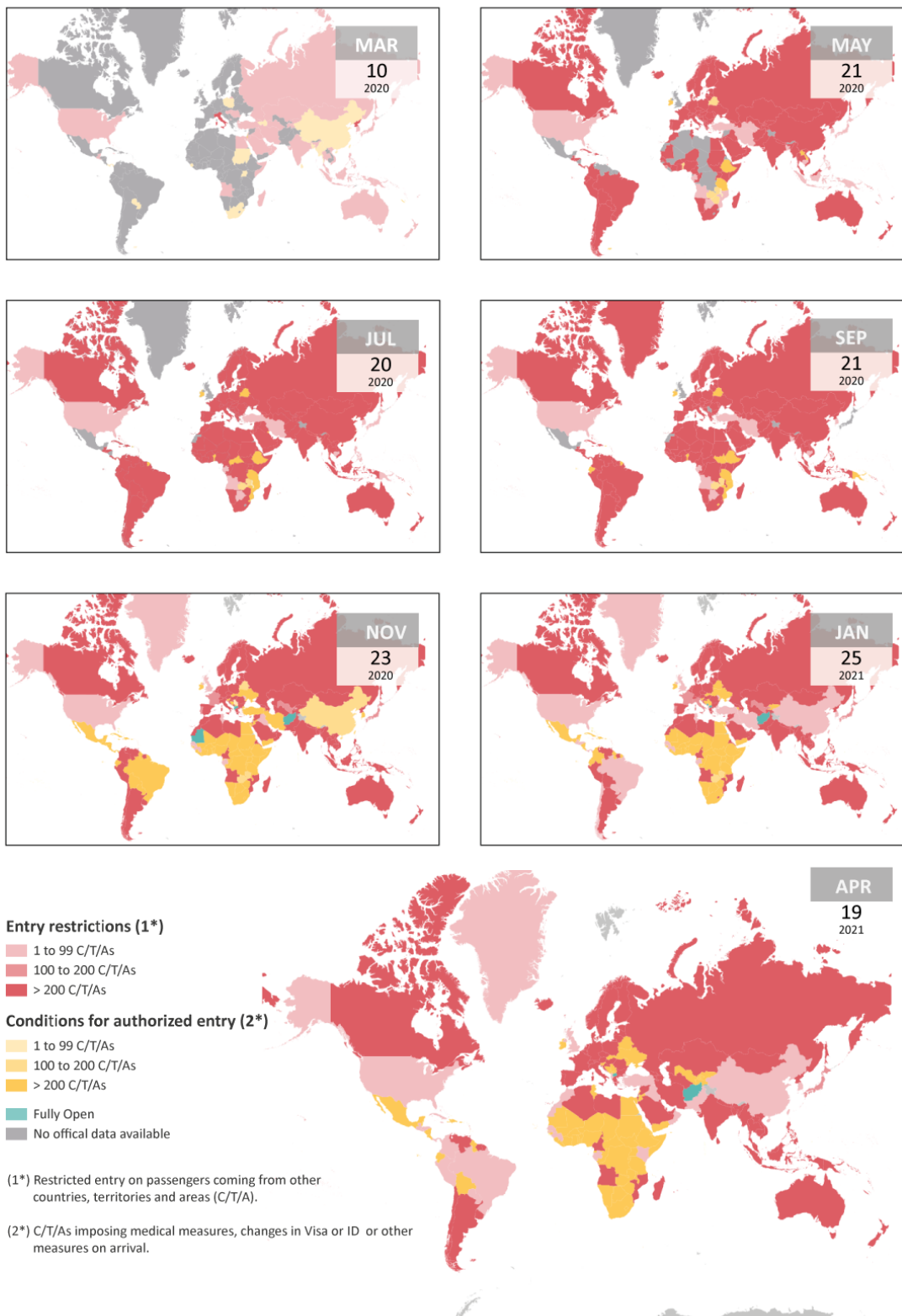
As of 19th April 2021, 227 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As continue to follow a decreasing trend, representing 25 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 66 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

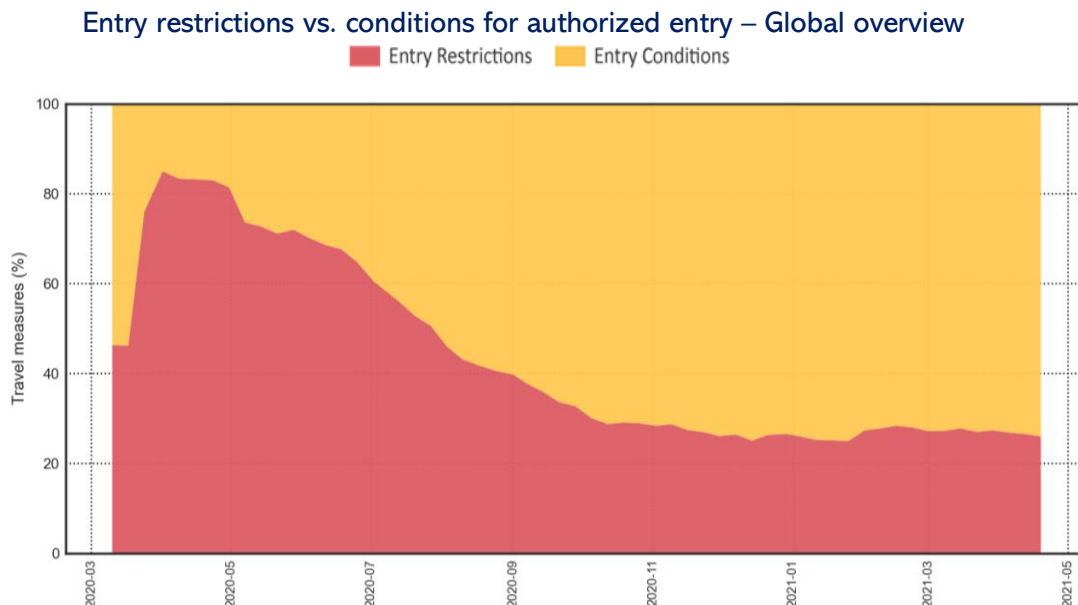


Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

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.). 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 19th 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.

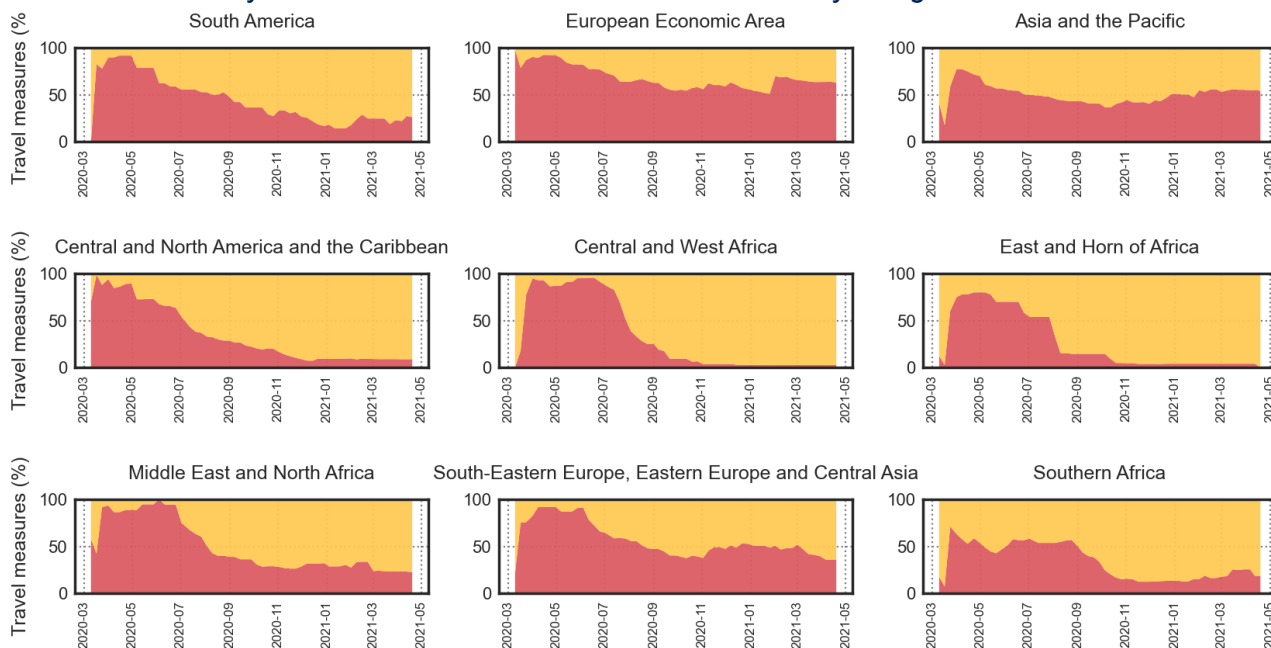


The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 25 per cent, as of 19th April 2021.



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 19th 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.

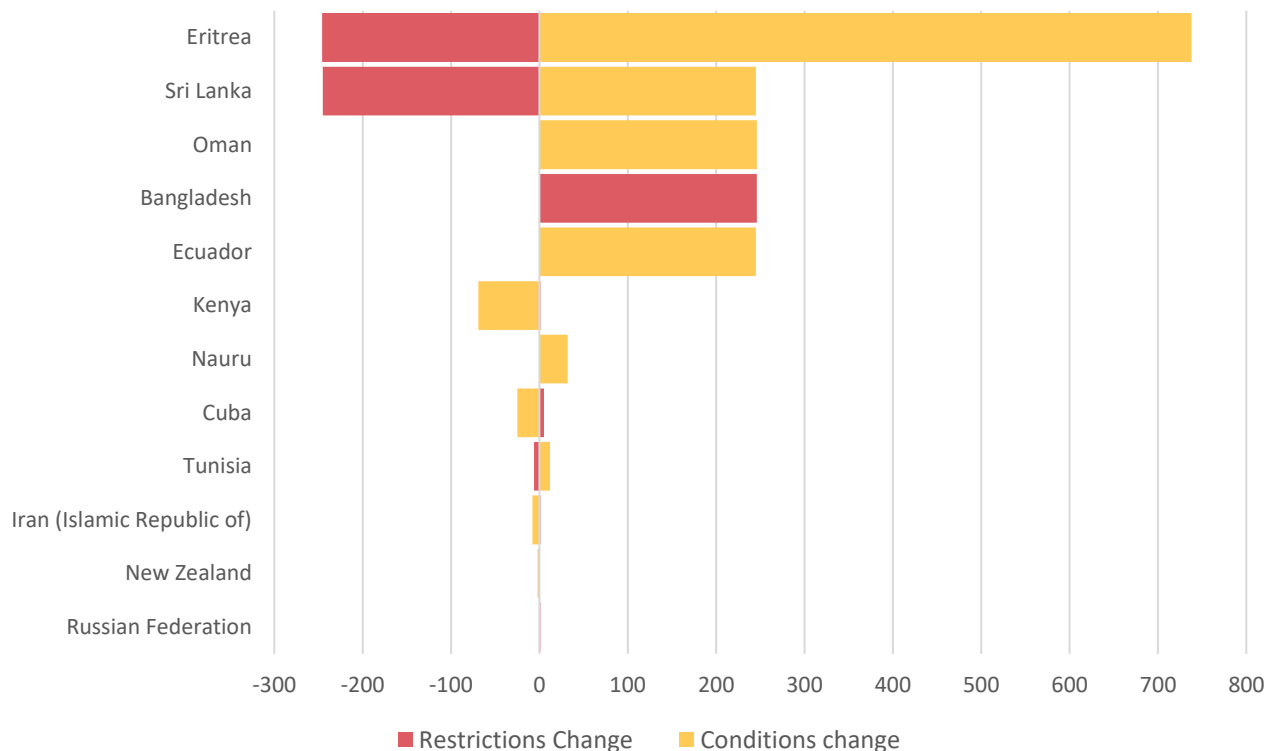
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



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 12th and 19th April 2021, 12 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry, 3 of them made minor changes. There were 4 C/T/As removing existing conditions for authorized entry and new total restrictions separately. While 6 C/T/As issued new conditions, 5 C/T/As issued total restrictions.

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



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 19th April 2021, a total of 86 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. Between 12th and 19th April 2021, one new C/T/A (Kenya) added new restrictions on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Changes in Existing COVID-19 Measures

- Tunisia lifted the flight suspension on flights and passenger ban on travellers arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. However, such passengers are subject to self-isolation for 5 days (previously this was 48 hours).
- Peru extended the flight suspension with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and passenger ban until 30th April 2021.
- The Russian Federation extended the flight suspension on flights from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 16th April to 1st June 2021.

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 19th April 2021 at 15:00 GMT.

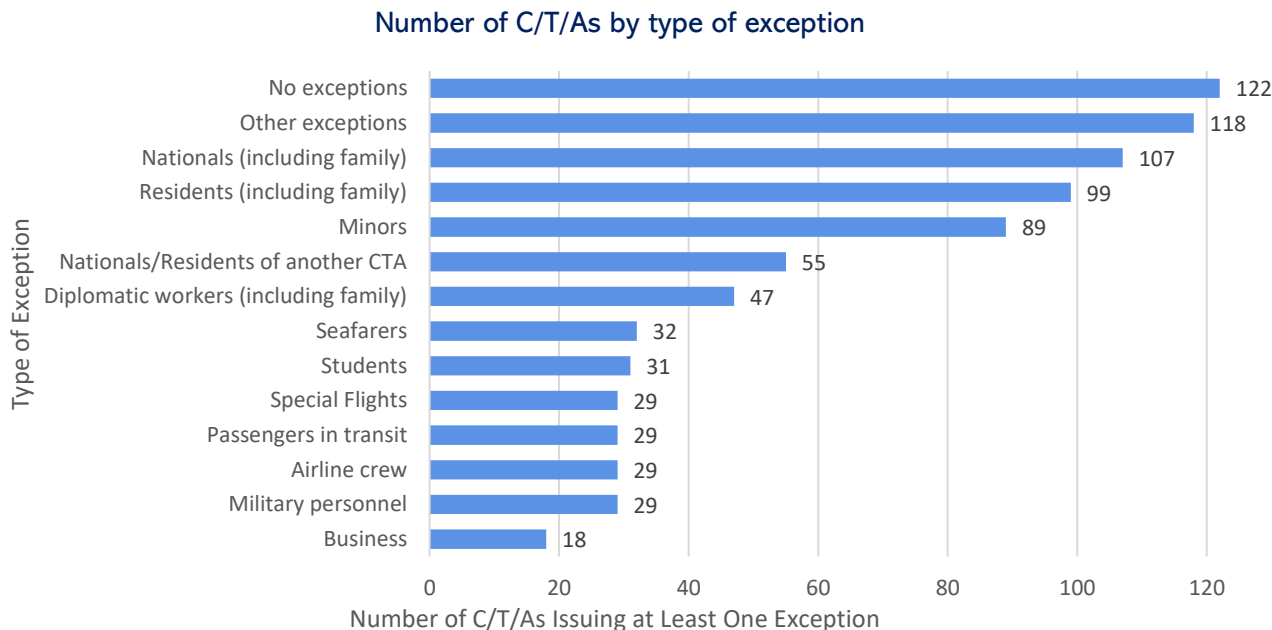
- The Islamic Republic of Iran lifted the passenger ban on travellers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for more than 4 hours. However, the suspension of flights remains in place.
- Kenya issued a flight suspension for flights arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland added India to the 'red list', requiring passengers to hotel quarantine upon arrival. This will come in effect from 23rd April 2021.

Key Highlights

- Eritrea reopened the Asmara International Airport (ASM) and issued new conditions for authorized entry including the provision of a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction PCR test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 6 years and passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. Passengers are also subject to a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival at their own expense.
- Sri Lanka removed its passenger ban however conditions for authorized entry were issued in its place. Passengers must have approval from the Foreign Ministry of Sri Lanka. Exceptions for nationals and dual nationals of Sri Lanka staying in a designated quarantine hotel were issued. Exempt passengers must provide a printed negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test taken at most 96 hours before departure from the first embarkation point, however this does not apply to nationals of Sri Lanka with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.
- Flight suspensions for all flights were issued by Bangladesh until 20th April 2021, medical evacuation and humanitarian flights are exempt. Suriname extended the suspension of all flights until 26th April 2021. Medical and return flights for nationals are exempt.
- New conditions for authorized entry were issued by Ecuador requiring all passengers to subject to medical screening upon arrival. Additionally, passengers arriving from Brazil must present a negative COVID-19 antigen or Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test taken at most 3 days before arrival or have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate. This does not apply to passengers younger than 2 years.
- Kenya issued a requirement for all passengers to subject to medical screening upon arrival.
- Cuba suspended flights from Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, however humanitarian flights are exempt.
- Tunisia lifted the flight suspension on flights and passenger ban on travellers arriving from Brazil and South Africa. However, such passengers are subject to self-isolation for 5 days (previously was 48 hours).
- The Russian Federation suspended flights arriving from the United Republic of Tanzania until 1st June 2021.
- The Islamic Republic of Iran issued a passenger ban for travellers who in the past 14 days have been in or transited through France and Estonia for more than 4 hours, they are not allowed to enter.
- On 19th April 2021, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region People's Republic of China [issued](#) a temporary flight suspension on flights from India, Pakistan and the Philippines from 20th April 2021 for two weeks.
- As of 16th April 2021, Peru has extended the passenger ban for those who have been or transited through Brazil and South Africa in the past 14 days (until further notice). Moreover, Peru has extended the flight suspension with Brazil and South Africa until 30th April 2021.
- Spain extended the flight suspension until 27th April 2021 for flights from Brazil and South Africa.
- France issued a flight suspension on flights arriving from Brazil, however, issued an exception for deadhead crew to the flight suspension for flights from Brazil.
- Existing entry bans on all passengers were extended by Croatia and Mauritius until 30th April 2021, Romania until 12th May 2021 and by Cayman Islands until 15th May 2021.

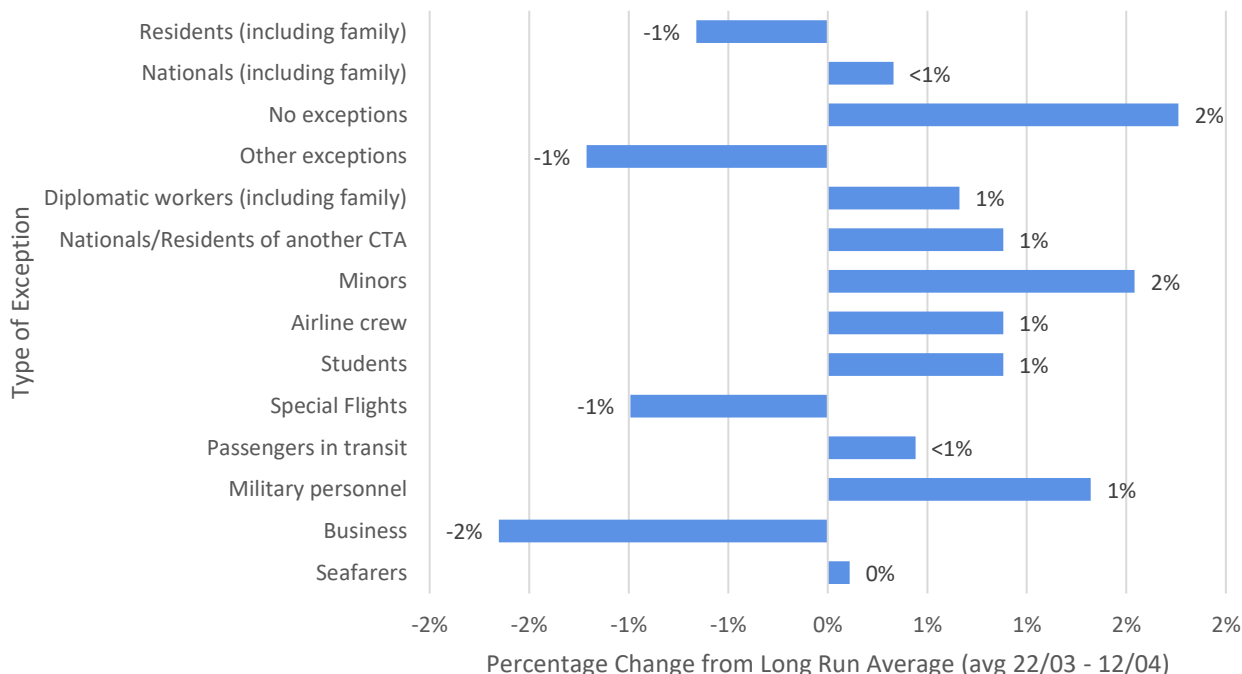
- Islamic Republic of Iran issued a new passenger ban on passengers arriving from France and Estonia.
- United Arab Emirates issued a new condition for entry for arrivals from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Poland and Qatar, they are now subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test upon arrival.
- Sudan issued new conditions for authorized entry requiring that nationals or passengers with Sudanese origin must be subject to medical screening upon arrival.
- Malaysia issued a new condition for authorized entry, requiring all passengers to complete a "Letter of Undertaking" before departure and present it upon arrival. This is a statement for the passengers to declare they will abide by COVID-19 surveillance rules in Malaysia.
- The timeframe accepted for the required provision of a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction test was changed by the United Arab Emirates, from 96 to 72 hours. Oman removed all visa upon arrival facilities. Turkey extended the timeframe for the requirement for passengers to present a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) taken at most 72 hours before departure from the first embarkment point, from 14th April 2021 to 30th May 2021. Grenada removed the previously issued condition for authorized entry requiring passengers to be subject to a COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction PCR test on day 4 after arrival at their own expense.
- Egypt specified that passengers arriving from Cameroon must present a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test (oral or nasal swab) taken at most 72 hours before departure of the last direct flight to Egypt. Children under 6 are exempt. Austria expanded the list of accepted tests required for conditional authorized entry to include antigen tests taken at most 48 hours before arrival, PCR, LAMP or TMA tests taken at most 72 hours before arrival or testing within 24 hours after arrival. Children below 10 are exempt.
- Germany issued a condition for authorized entry requiring airline crew to register before departure if arriving from a high-incidence area or an area of variant of concern including Egypt, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Colombia, Kosovo³, Croatia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Palestinian Territory, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Czechia, Turkey, Ukraine, Hungary, Uruguay, Cyprus, Botswana, Brazil, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.
- Specific measures for nationals were issued by Kazakhstan. Passengers who are nationals must have a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result issued at most 3 days before arrival. This does not apply to passengers younger than 5 years if accompanied by a person with a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test result.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for Nationals (107) and for Residents (99) and their families. Exceptions for minors, issued at least once by 89 different C/T/As, represent the third most common group receiving exceptions.

Changes in exceptions during the reporting period: groups that are allowed to enter



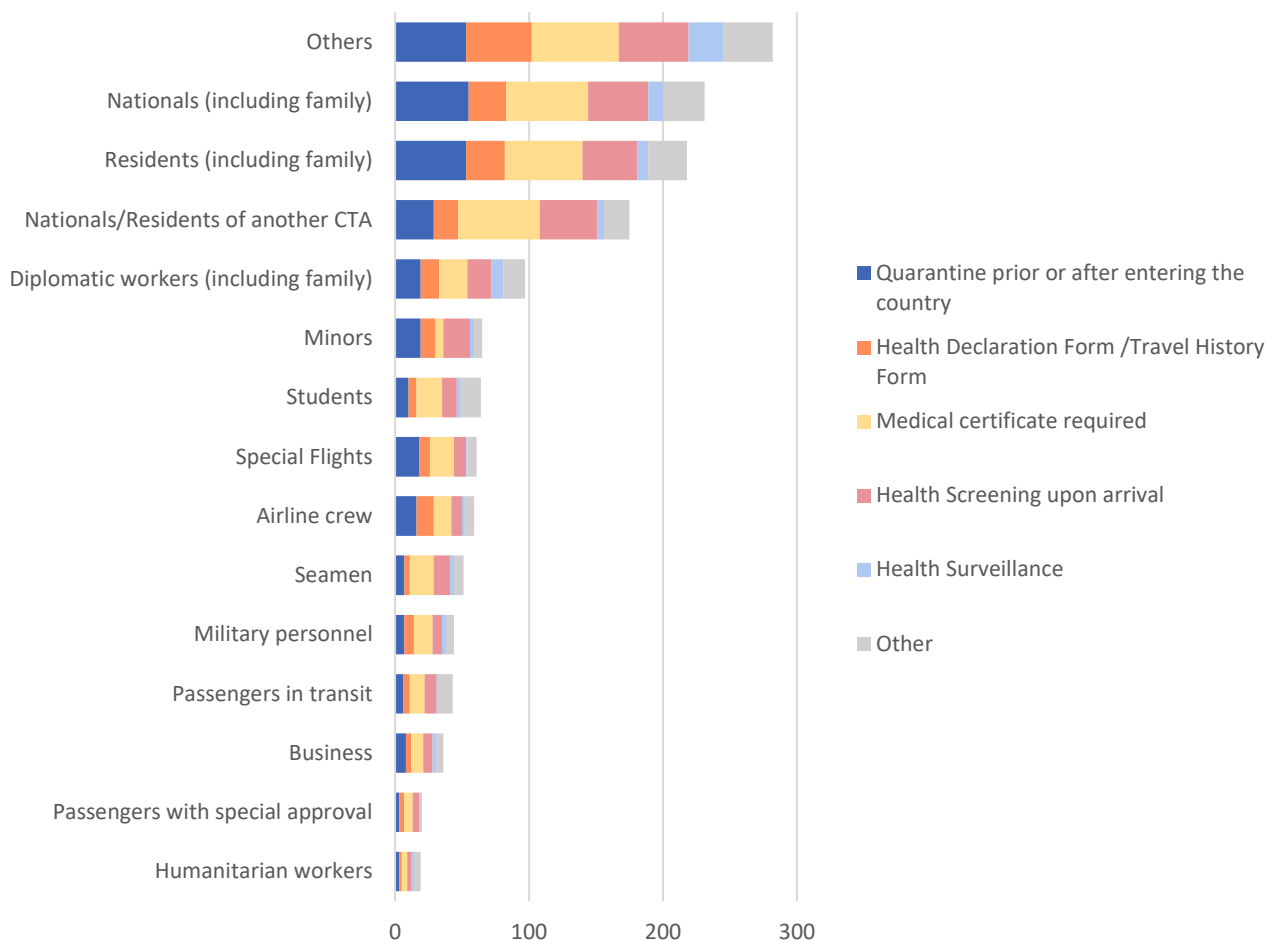
Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

- A total of 876 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 192 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 12th April and 19th April 2021, 10 countries, territories or areas issued 18 new exceptions whilst 5 countries, territories or areas removed 7 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



Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 191 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 144 have issued 1,492 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 Guadeloupe (44), Finland (39), Philippines (39), Andorra (36), Singapore (33), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (32), Indonesia (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 384 times. This is the third month that quarantine prior or after entering the country has not been the top condition, currently listed 306 times, and followed by medical screening (290).

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- Changes to exception groups were issued. Exceptions to the passenger ban were added. Latvia issued an exception to its passenger ban, to allow conditional entry for military personnel to enter and transit Latvia. The Philippines issued an exception for passengers with an Identification Certificate (IC) or a Certificate of Re-acquisition/Retention of Philippine Citizenship (CRPC) issued by the Philippines. In contrast, Oman removed exceptions to its passenger ban for family members of nationals of Oman as well as domestic workers of nationals of Oman.
- Exceptions for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As were changed. Czechia issued exceptions to the passenger ban for passengers coming from Croatia and reissued a ban on passengers arriving from Italy. New Zealand issued exceptions to its passenger ban and quarantine requirement for passengers arriving from Australia, Cook Islands or Niue if they in the past 14 days have only been in Australia, Cook Islands, New Zealand or Niue. They must still complete a health declaration form. Poland issued an exception to its passenger ban for nationals and residents of Israel.
- Exceptions pertaining to the requirement of provision of a negative COVID-19 medical certificate were issued by Paraguay for passengers under 10 years old. The Netherlands issued exceptions to its condition for authorized entry which requires passengers to present a negative COVID-19 test result, exempting transiting passengers who are arriving from Portugal, St. Eustatius and Saba.
- Exceptions for passengers with vaccination certificates were issued by Lebanon. Such passengers are not required to provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result 96 hours before departure. From 17th April 2021, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate if they received the last vaccine dose at least 15 days before departure are exempt.
- Exceptions for mandatory hotel quarantine requirements were issued. Qatar issued an exception to hotel quarantine for passengers with an AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna or Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccination certificate issued outside of Qatar. These passengers are exempt from hotel quarantine. Passengers must have received a single Johnson & Johnson vaccine dose at least 14 days before arrival, or the second AstraZeneca, Moderna or Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine dose at least 14 days before arrival.