

Global Mobility Restriction Overview

Bi-Weekly Update • 2nd July 2020



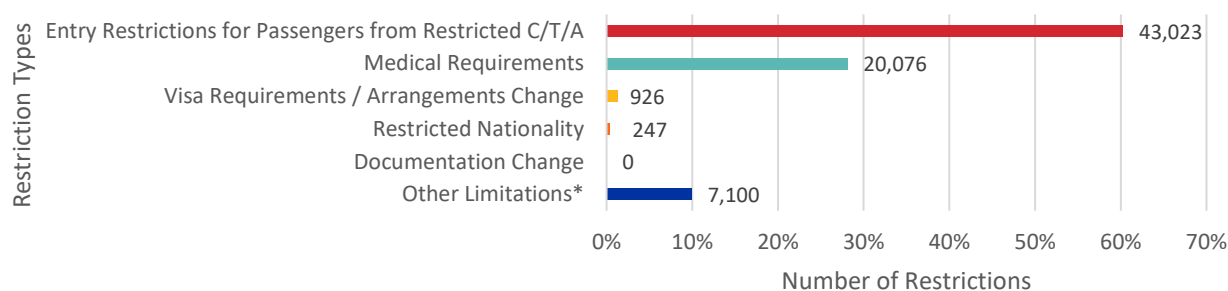
COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
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Overview

As per the [World Health Organization](#), the number of new COVID-19 cases has exceeded 160,000 every single day of the past week. Globally, 60 per cent of all cases have been reported in the past month, this brings the global number to more than 10.3 million cases of COVID-19 and more than 506,000 deaths. As of 2nd July 2020, a total of 220 countries, territories or areas have issued 71,372 travel restrictions, indicating an increase of nearly four per cent from 68,964 restrictions recorded on 29th June 2020. However, there has been an increase of eighteen per cent in medical restrictions and an increase in other limitations, such as new documents required for travel of seven per cent. It is also worth noting that there is a simultaneous decrease of three per cent in restrictions issued on arrivals from a specific destination. In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 178 countries, territories or areas have issued 666 exceptions enabling mobility despite blanket travel restrictions. Between 29th June and 2nd July 2020, 14 countries, territories or areas have issued 37 new exceptions whilst 14 countries, territories or areas have removed 39 exceptions.

Data Source: [IATA](#) and official government websites.

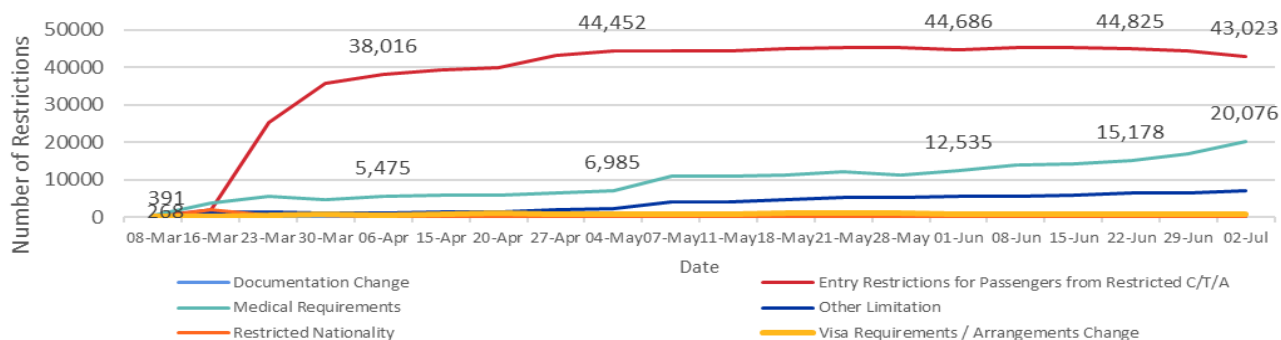
Most Commonly Imposed Restriction Types



*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

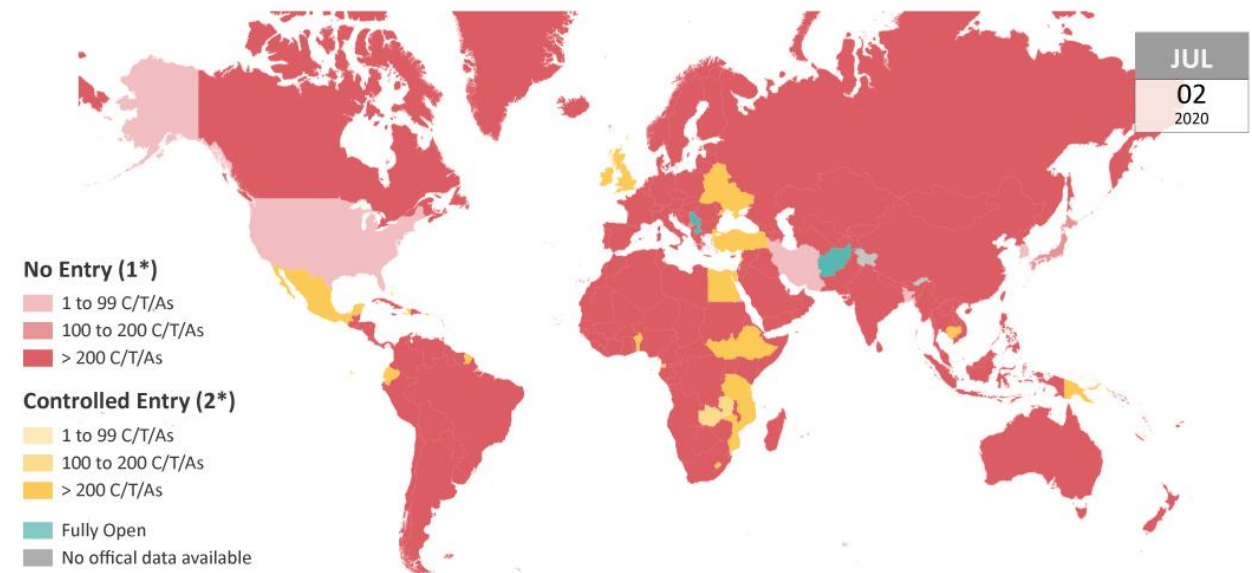
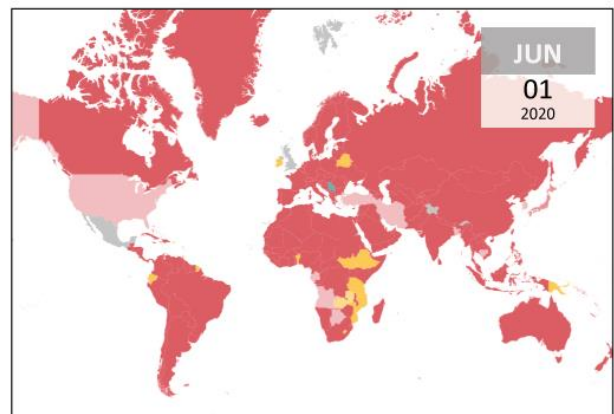
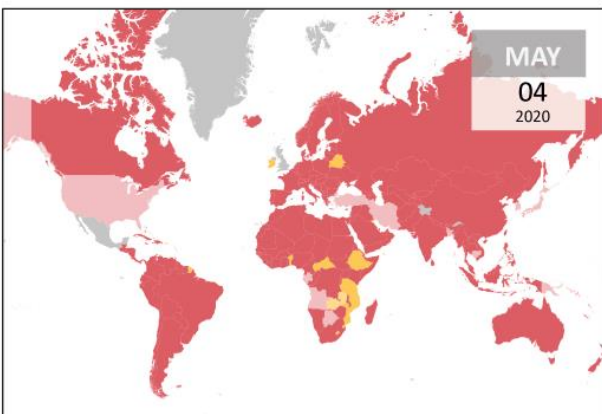
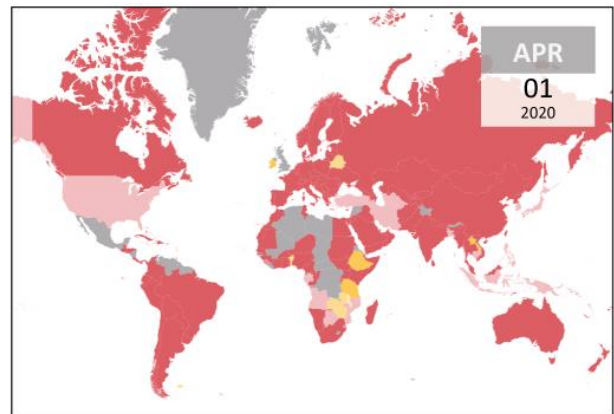
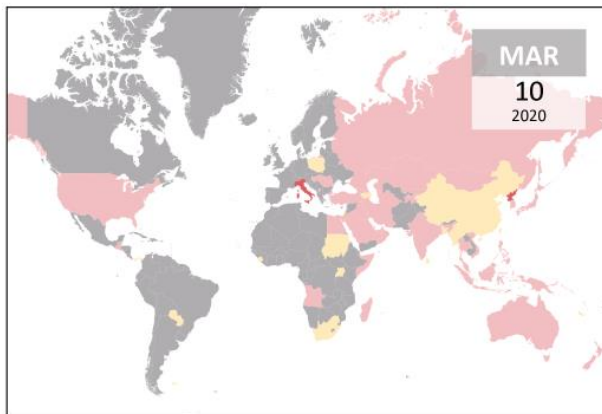
As of 29th June 2020, 219 C/T/As have imposed restrictions. Despite the stabilisation, entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As still had the highest share of the total restrictions (64%). Closure of borders has been a common and preferred response, followed by medical measures making up 25 per cent of the restrictions. Changes in visa requirements and entry restrictions for certain nationalities have also followed a stable trend, continuing to represent a small share (1% and <1% respectively) in total restrictions.

Restrictions Imposed, by type



Important: This analysis does not capture pre-COVID-19 related travel restrictions, rather it draws attention to various travel restrictions issued as a result of COVID-19. This report focuses on the changes to pre-existing measures affecting passengers travelling through specific routes or with specific travel documentation and nationalities. The number of restrictions recorded in this report is indicative of the total number of COVID-19 related travel restrictions since 8th March 2020, when IOM began monitoring the impact of travel restrictions on global mobility as a result of COVID-19. More specifically, this analysis highlights emerging changes as a result of COVID-19 travel requirements to support identifying border management practices. This analysis does not aim to provide information on exact 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.

Changes in Restrictions on Arrival since 10th March 2020



- No Entry (1*)**
- 1 to 99 C/T/As
 - 100 to 200 C/T/As
 - > 200 C/T/As
- Controlled Entry (2*)**
- 1 to 99 C/T/As
 - 100 to 200 C/T/As
 - > 200 C/T/As
 - Fully Open
 - No official data available

(1*) Restricted entry on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A).

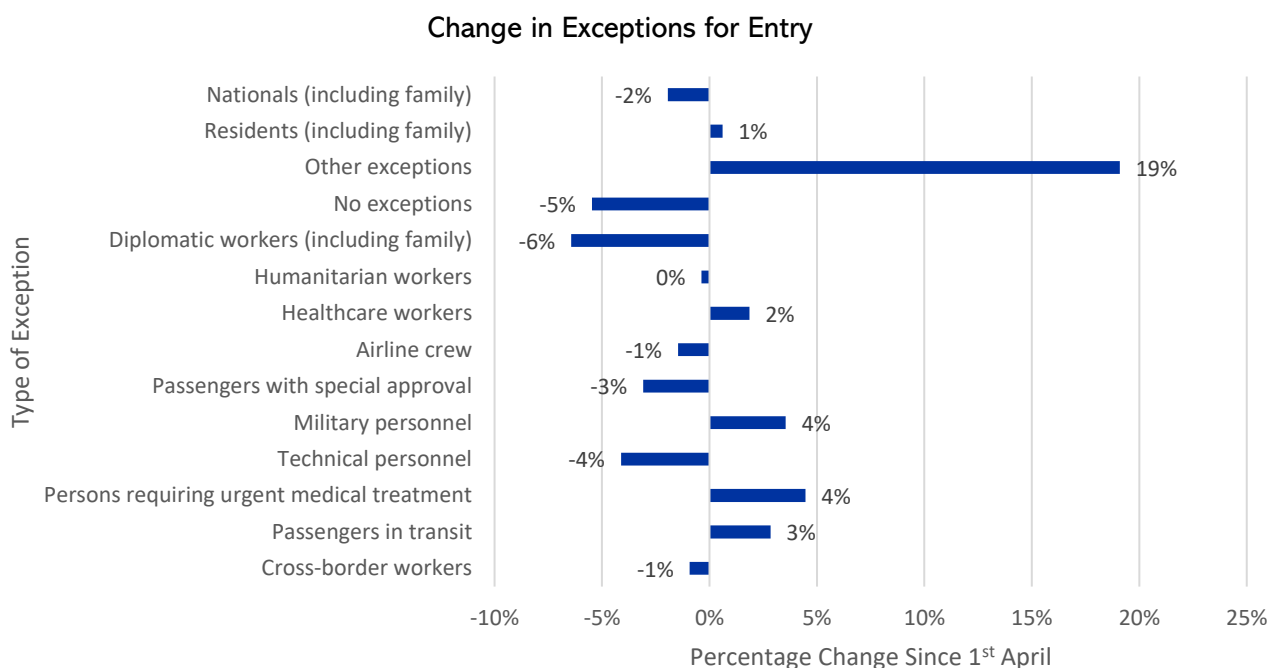
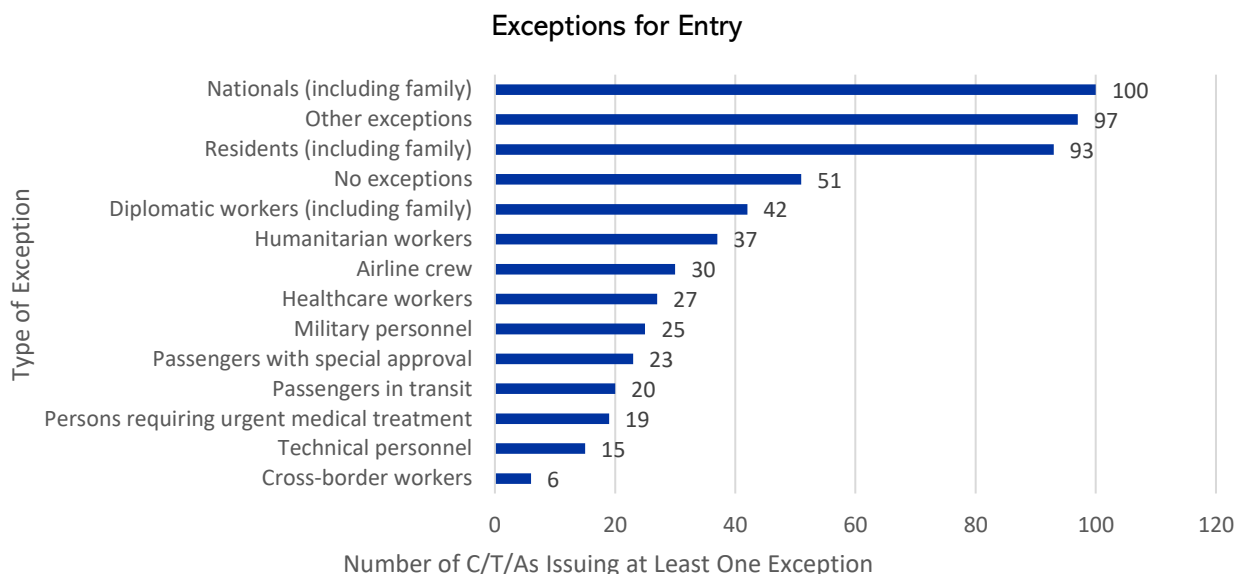
(2*) C/T/As imposing medical measures, changes in Visa or ID or other measures on arrival.

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■ Key Restrictive Measure Highlights

- On 30th June 2020, authorities in [Canada](#) announced plans of maintaining the current global travel ban until 31st July 2020, and mandatory quarantine measures until 31st August 2020.
- Authorities in [Iraq](#) announced the extension of the existing travel ban until 15th July 2020.
- Extensions to flight suspension and passengers bans were issued by Spain which extended until 8th July 2020, by Syrian Arab Republic which extended until 9th July 2020, by Poland which extended until the 14th July 2020, by Malta, Moldova, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan which extended until the 15th July 2020, by Myanmar, Peru, Thailand, Georgia and Ghana which extended until 31st July 2020, and by Gabon until 19th September 2020. Indefinite extension of flight suspension was issued by Grenada and Laos People's Republic.
- Réunion issued passenger restrictions for all passengers except for arrivals from European Economic Area countries, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Holy See, or any European Economic Area country. Passengers must provide a medical certificate and self-quarantine for 7 to 14 days.
- New medical restrictions were issued by Thailand for passengers and airline crew must have a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result. Additionally, passengers and airline crew must have an insurance to cover medical expenses in Thailand. Passengers and airline crew are subject to medical screening and quarantine.
- New dates for resumption of international travel were announced by authorities, India announced reopening of airports on 15th July 2020, and Barbados as of 11th July 2020. Similarly, Malaysia announced a date for the resumption of visa issuance upon arrival for passengers - 15th July 2020.
- Medical measures for passenger entry were issued by Sierra Leone requiring medical screening and a 14-day quarantine at the passengers' expense. Passengers now arriving in Spain and Bangladesh are required to present Health Declaration Form.
- New health measures were issued by Israel requiring passengers to quarantine for 14 days and present a completed Health Declaration Form upon arrival.
- Aruba issued medical measures requiring all passengers to provide a negative COVID-19 test result valid for 72 hours prior to travel. Failure to provide this will require passengers to undergo mandatory screening upon arrival at their own expense. They must also provide medical insurance prior to travel and will be quarantined for one day upon arrival. However, residents of Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao, passengers that are traveling for a maximum stay of 1 day or Dutch military personnel, their spouse and children are exempt to these restrictions.
- Czechia issued medical measures requiring a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 result. However, this measure does not apply to passengers arriving from Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Holy See.
- Bermuda shifted from passenger ban to medical restrictions, requiring that all passengers complete an online Travel Authorization before departure and provide proof of health insurance. Passengers over the age of 10 will be subject to medical screening and quarantine until results are ready and provide a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test.
- Sao Tome and Principe issued first time restrictions, suspending flights until 14th July 2020. Humanitarian, Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC), military and national return flights are exempt from this restriction.
- Additional health documentation for passengers certifying they do not have COVID-19 were issued by, Colombia, Peru and Réunion.
- New restrictions were issued by Taiwan, Special Administrative Region of China for passengers to submit a completed "Quarantine System for Entry Form" a day before departure as well as a mandatory 14-day quarantine and a medical certificate in English upon arrival.

■ Exceptions to Mobility Restrictions



Noticeable Trends for Enabling Mobility:

- A total of 668 exceptions enabling mobility have been issued by 179 C/T/As.
- The top five C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Spain (18), Norway (13), Luxembourg (11) and then Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Finland, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea joint 4th with 10 exceptions respectively.
- Since the last update on 25th June 2020, 34 new exceptions were added by the Federated States of Micronesia (4), Mongolia (4), Myanmar (4), the Republic of Moldova (4), Colombia (3), Montenegro (3), Montserrat (3), Slovenia (2), Bulgaria (1), Guinea (1), Morocco (1), Mozambique (1), the Netherlands (1), Slovakia (1), and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (1).
- Since the last update on 25th June 2020, 13 exceptions were removed by Sweden (8), Colombia (2), Slovenia (2), and the Netherlands (1).

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- The [European Union \(EU\)](#) has opened its borders to 15 non-EU countries, including Algeria, Australia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay.
- Likewise, [the Dominican Republic](#), [Bermuda](#) and the Bahamas have resumed international flights for tourists as of 1st July 2020.
- International flights have also commenced as of 1st July 2020 in Egypt, with passengers subject to presenting a Public Health Card and must have insurance to cover medical expenses in Egypt.
- Flights have resumed in Lebanon; however, passengers must provide a negative COVID-19 test result valid for no longer than 96 hours prior to travel as well as have medical insurance. Passengers without the certificate will be subject to mandatory health screening.
- Equatorial Guinea reopened airports as of 30th June 2020, all passengers must provide a negative COVID-19 test result valid for no more than 48 hours prior to arrival.
- Flights have also resumed in Haiti as of 30th June 2020. However, passengers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and must present a Health Declaration Form to enter.
- New exceptions were issued by Switzerland to allow entry to British nationals and family members of British nationals, who must present proof of their relationship, as well as by Bahrain for nationals of Kuwait, Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
- Greece issued new exceptions to their passenger ban for nationals of Algeria, Australia, Canada, China (People's Rep.), Georgia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay.
- The Bahamas issued exceptions for the requirement of presentation of a medical certificate upon arrival for nationals and residents of Bahamas arriving from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname or Trinidad and Tobago. A completed "Bahamas Health Visa Card" must be presented upon arrival.
- Poland lifted passenger bans for new arrival countries, including passengers coming from Albania, Bulgaria, Canada, Georgia, Montenegro and Ukraine. All passengers must quarantine for 14 days upon arrival except for passengers arriving from Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine.
- Montenegro opened entry to new arrival countries, including Andorra, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. A new requirement for passengers who have been in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Kosovo* (UN SCR 1244),^[1] Turkey or Ukraine in the past 15 days was issued, requiring a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 test result issued at most 72 hours before arrival.

^[1] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1244 (1999)