



COVID – 19 RELATED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS A GLOBAL REVIEW FOR TOURISM

EIGHTH REPORT AS OF 2 DECEMBER 2020



Acknowledgments

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EIGHTH REPORT AS OF 2 DECEMBER 2020

Prepared by:

UNWTO

Sustainable Development of Tourism Department



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1. Key Facts

As of 1 November 2020

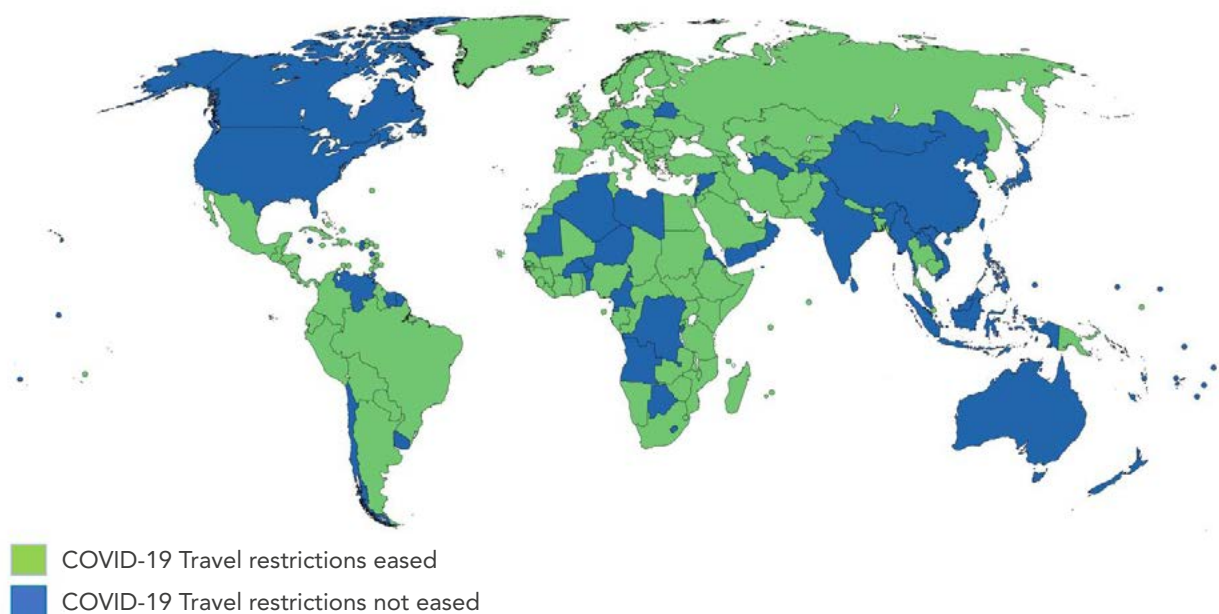
- **152 destinations** (70% of all destinations worldwide) have eased COVID-19 related travel restrictions for international tourism. This is an increase of 37 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- **59 destinations** (27% of all destinations worldwide) keep their borders completely closed for international tourism. This is a decrease of 34 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- The following categories of COVID-19 related travel restrictions are being applied across destinations worldwide (total destinations are 217):

o Complete or partial closure of borders:

118 destinations (54% of all destinations worldwide) have completely or partially closed their borders (decrease from 161 destinations on 1 September 2020).

- Out of these, **59 destinations have completely closed** their borders for international tourism, and
- **59 destinations have partially closed** their borders.

Figure A – Destinations that have eased COVID-19 related travel restrictions as of 1 November 2020



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

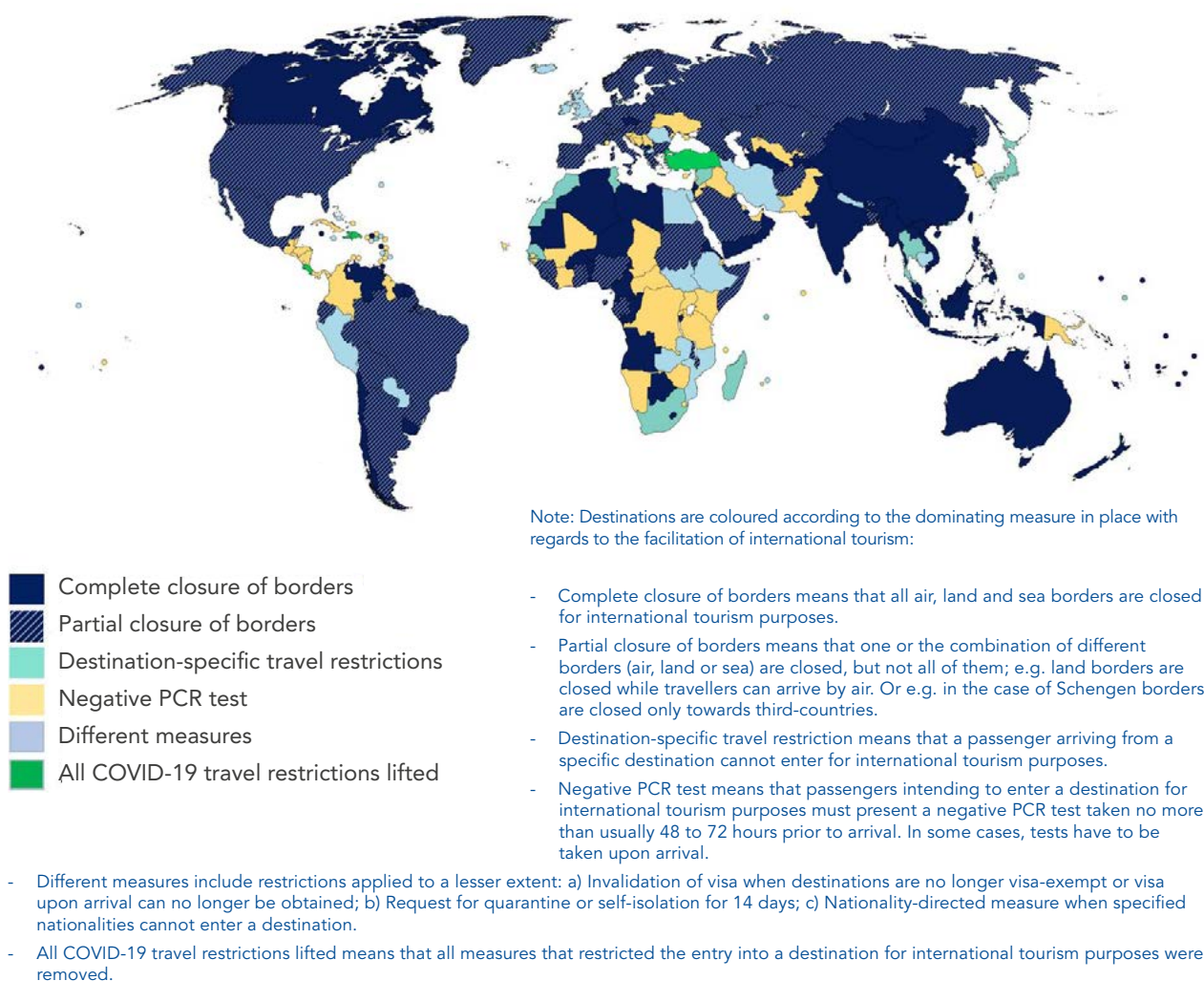
- **Negative COVID-19 PCR test:**
 - 126 destinations** (58% of all destinations worldwide) are requesting Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests upon arrival from international tourists. In 67 destinations (31% of all destinations worldwide) a negative PCR test is the main measure, in the remaining 59 destinations, PCR tests are used as an additional measure.
- **Destination-specific travel restriction:**
 - 12 destinations (5%)** are not allowing passengers from specific countries of origin to enter the destination.
- **Quarantine:**
 - 10 destinations (5%)** request quarantine and/or self-isolation upon arrival in a destination.
- **Different measures:**
 - 6 destinations (3%)** are applying different measures that include visa related measures and measures directed to specific nationalities.
 - 4 destinations** have lifted all COVID-19 related restrictions.
- From a regional point of view, the 152 destinations that have eased travel restrictions are:
 - **49 destinations in Europe** (91% of all destinations in Europe), an increase of 44 destinations as of 1 September 2020. 1 destination has lifted all COVID-19 related restrictions.¹
 - **40 destinations in the Americas** (78% of all destinations in the Americas), an increase of 13 destinations compared to 1 September 2020. 3 destinations have lifted all COVID-19 related restrictions.²
 - **40 destinations in Africa** (75% of all destinations in Africa), an increase of 14 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
 - **15 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (33% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific), an increase of 2 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
 - **8 destinations in the Middle East** (62% of all destinations in the Middle East), an increase of 3 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- From a regional point of view, the destinations that apply **complete closure of borders** are:
 - **27 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (59% of all destinations in Asia), a decrease of 1 destination compared to 1 September 2020.
 - **13 destinations in Africa** (25% of all destinations in Africa), a decrease of 14 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
 - **10 destinations in the Americas** (20% of all destinations in the Americas), a decrease of 11 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
 - **5 destinations in the Middle East** (38% of all destinations in Middle East), a decrease of 3 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.

1 Turkey.

2 Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

- o **4 destinations in Europe** (7% of all destinations in Europe), a decrease of 5 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- **44 destinations** (20% of destinations worldwide) have had their border completely closed **for 27 weeks³**: among them **14 SIDS**, **9 LDCs** and **6 LLDCs**.
- **35 SIDS** (65% of all SIDS) have eased restrictions, mostly in the Americas (23 destinations) and **17 SIDS** (31% of all SIDS) maintain complete border closure, the majority of those in Asia and the Pacific (12 destinations).

Figure B - Destinations with travel restrictions for international tourism as of 1 November 2020



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

³ Specific analysis of complete border closure in comparison to partial border closure is carried out since April 2020, which allows detailing complete border closures since then.

2. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented consequences for societies, economies and tourism, which is especially affected by the public health measures introduced by governments since the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 31 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020.

Travel restrictions are a widely used measure being applied by destinations to limit the spread of COVID-19. While in March 2020 restrictions were observed mainly in Asia and the Pacific and Europe, with the spread of the pandemic, soon all destinations around the world had restrictions in place. As of 18 May 2020, 75% of destinations worldwide had their borders completely closed, thus bringing international tourism almost to a standstill. Since then, destinations have started easing travel restrictions to progressively allow the movement of people and reactivation of economic activities, including tourism. Yet, measures are being continuously adjusted taking into account the evolving understanding of the virus and the way it spreads.

This is the eighth issue of a series of *Reports on COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions – A Global Review for Tourism*. These reports aim to support the tourism sector address the global health crisis of COVID-19 by providing an overview and analysis of the travel restrictions implemented by governments. The reports are updated on a regular basis and aim to support mitigation and recovery efforts of the tourism sector.

The monitoring of travel restrictions is carried out mainly from the standpoint of travel facilitation for tourism purposes (i.e. focusing on temporary visitors/tourists) and therefore does not take into account any measures directed at commuters, diplomats and other categories of travellers.

This work is carried out by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Sustainable Development of Tourism Department (SDT) that, *inter alia*, monitors visa policies around the world since 2008 and produces the Visa Openness Reports, which focus on entry requirements for tourism purposes.⁴

4 World Tourism Organization, Travel Facilitation reports, available online at: www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/travel-facilitation.

3. Rationale and focus of the analysis

COVID-19 related travel restrictions are being continuously adjusted by governments according to the epidemiological situation within the destinations as well as in neighbouring destinations and source markets. A very few destinations have completely lifted, others eased travel restrictions for international tourism and introduced new procedures, such as testing upon arrival, and many continue to have their borders partially or completely closed.

This eighth report provides the analysis of travel restrictions in selected economic and political blocs, in particular emerging and advanced economies, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Schengen area. Travel restrictions are also analysed in relation to the economic importance of tourism in destinations and the level of diversification of source markets. Furthermore, travel restrictions are examined by mode of transport and international tourism flow characteristics of the destination.

With the aim to identify causalities and correlations between factors that might have an influence on easing or lifting travel restrictions, data on the 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population was collected at the time of analysing the travel restrictions. Moreover, besides the health and hygiene indicator that was used for the seventh edition, this report also uses the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), developed by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy of Yale University, with the objective to explore the link between health and environmental performance⁵ and its potential connection to travel restrictions.

In addition, for the present report, travel advisories issued by the governments of the Top 10 source markets for their respective citizens are analysed, as those measures have an additional important influence on the recovery of international tourism.

5 IPBES (2020) Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Daszak, P., das Neves, C., Amuasi, J., Hayman, D., Kuiken, T., Roche, B., Zambrana-Torrel, C., Buss, P., Dundarova, H., Feferholtz, Y., Foldvari, G., Igbinosa, E., Junglen, S., Liu, Q., Suzan, G., Uhart, M., Wannous, C., Woolaston, K., Mosig Reidl, P., O'Brien, K., Pascual, U., Stoett, P., Li, H., Ngo, H. T., IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany, available online at: <https://ipbes.net/pandemics>.

4. Overview of COVID-19 related travel restrictions as of 1 November 2020

4.1. Volume, severity and evolution of travel restrictions on international tourism

As of 1 November 2020, a total of 152 destinations (70% of all destinations worldwide) have eased⁶ travel restrictions (Figure 1). The first easings of measures were observed on 18 May 2020, when a total of 6 destinations eased restrictions, which became 48 destinations by 15 June 2020, 86 destinations by 19 July 2020 and 115 by 1 September 2020. The easing of measures aims to progressively allow the movement of people and the reactivation of economic activities. A total of 4 destinations have lifted⁷ all COVID-19 related restrictions (2% of destinations worldwide).

Consequently, the number of destinations with complete border closure⁸ has also decreased over time. As of 1 November 2020, 118 destinations (54% of all destinations worldwide) have completely (59 destinations) or partially closed⁹ (59 destinations) their borders. This represents a decrease of 43 destinations (from 161 destinations) compared to 1 September 2020.¹⁰ The peak of complete border closure was observed in May 2020 when 163 destinations (75% of destinations worldwide) were completely closed. As of 1 November 2020, 59 destinations (27% of all destinations) maintain their borders closed. Out of these, two destinations have closed their borders again and 44 destinations have been closed for at least 6 months (Figure 2).

Research shows that measures are continuously being adjusted, taking into account the evolving understanding of the virus and the effectiveness of public health measures. This is especially reflected by the increased use of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing, as well as quarantine measures. At present, 67 destinations (31% of all destinations worldwide) require the presentation of a negative PCR test and 10 destinations (5% of destinations worldwide) require quarantine upon arrival as the main entry requirements. As of 1 November 2020, limited reference to the use of antigen rapid testing has been observed. Other measures include destination-specific (12 destinations, 6% of destinations worldwide) and visa-related restrictions (5 destinations, 2% of destinations worldwide).

Other additional measures are observed to be increasingly applied:

- Health declarations or “passenger locator forms”, which are requested from international tourists, are currently applied by about 75 destinations worldwide (34% of all destinations).¹¹ Some of them are still paper-based forms while others make use of modern technological solutions, with the aim to facilitate the identification of potentially affected travellers and their subsequent tracing. 11 destinations, mainly from the Caribbean, request international tourists to obtain specific authorisations online before

6 COVID-19 travel restrictions eased means that measures that inhibited the entry into a destination for international tourism purposes were eased, but still some restrictions remain in place.

7 COVID-19 travel restrictions lifted means that all measures that restricted the entry into a destination for international tourism purposes were removed.

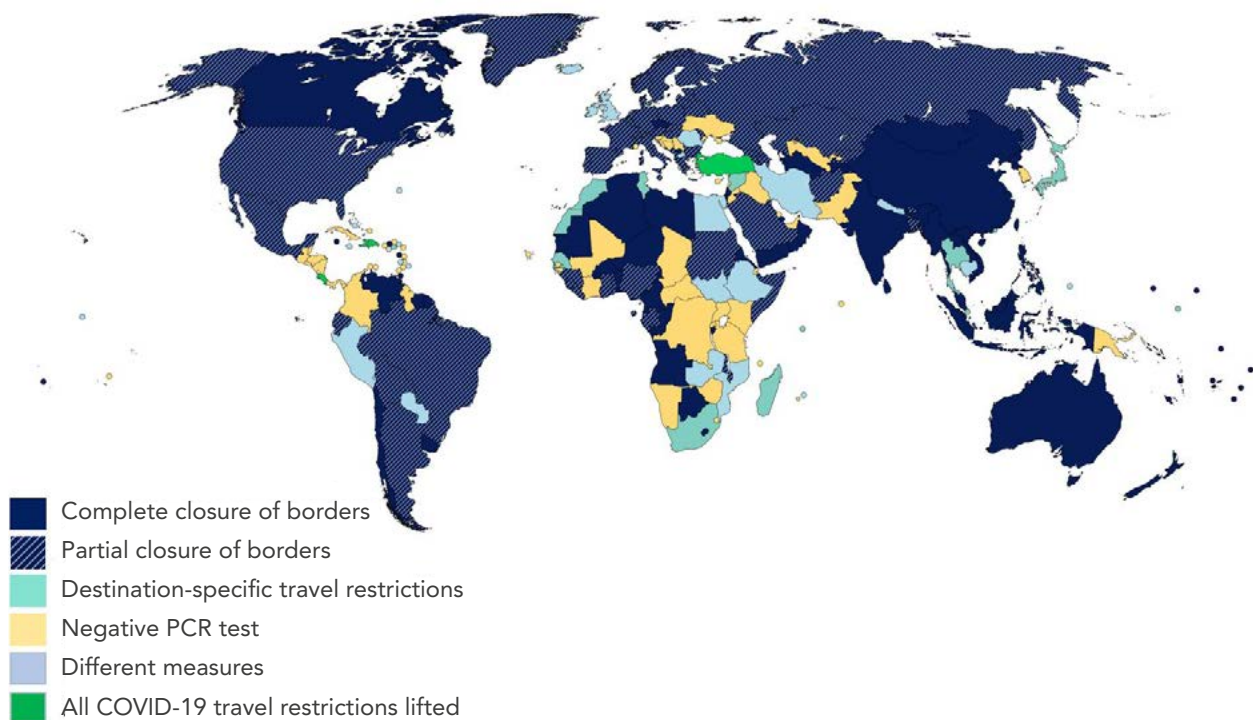
8 Complete closure of borders means that all air, land and sea borders are closed for international tourism purposes.

9 Partial closure of borders means that one or the combination of different borders (air, land or sea) are closed, but not all of them; e.g. land borders are closed while travellers can arrive by air. Or e.g. in the case of Schengen borders are closed only towards third-countries.

10 WHO Weekly epidemiological update- 10 November 2020. For more information please visit: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/weekly-epidemiological-update---10-november-2020>

11 UNWTO endeavours to ensure, but does not guarantee the accuracy of the information on travel restrictions. If inaccuracies are observed, please revert to sdt@unwto.org.

Figure 3 - Destinations with travel restrictions to international tourism as of 1 November 2020

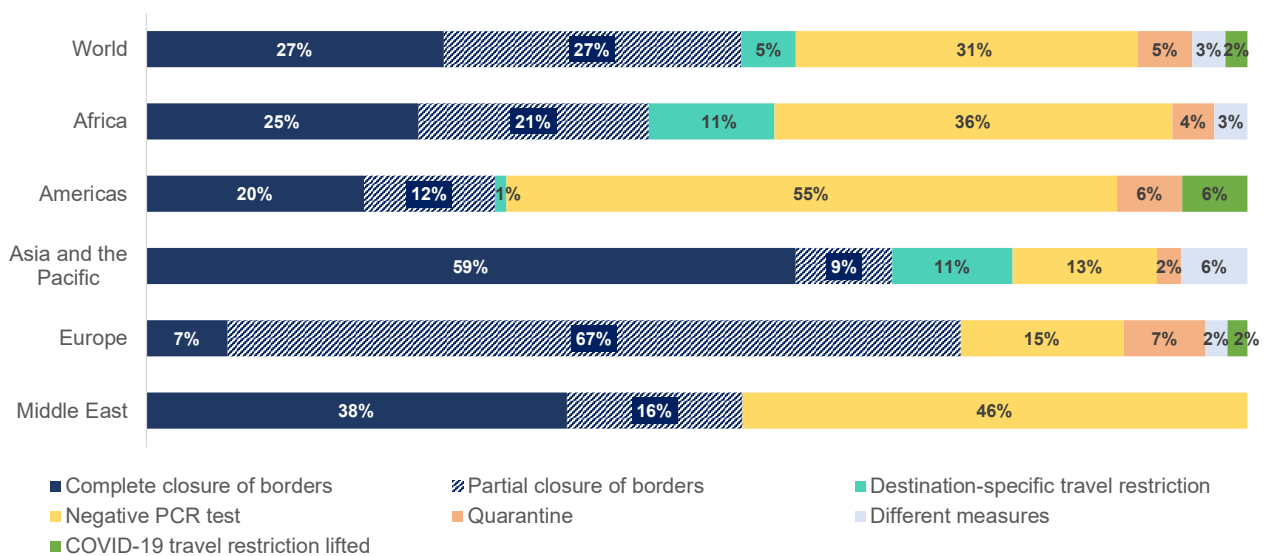


4.2. Characteristics of destinations which eased travel restrictions

From a regional point of view, the 152 destinations that have eased travel restrictions are (Figure 4):

- o 49 destinations in Europe (91% of all destinations in Europe), an increase of 5 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- o 40 destinations in the Americas (78% of all destinations in the Americas), an increase of 13 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- o 40 destinations in Africa (75% of all destinations in Africa), an increase of 14 destinations compared to 1 September 2020
- o 15 destinations in Asia and the Pacific (33% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific), an increase of 2 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- o 8 destinations in the Middle East (62% of all destinations in the Middle East), an increase of 3 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.

Figure 4 - Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 November 2020

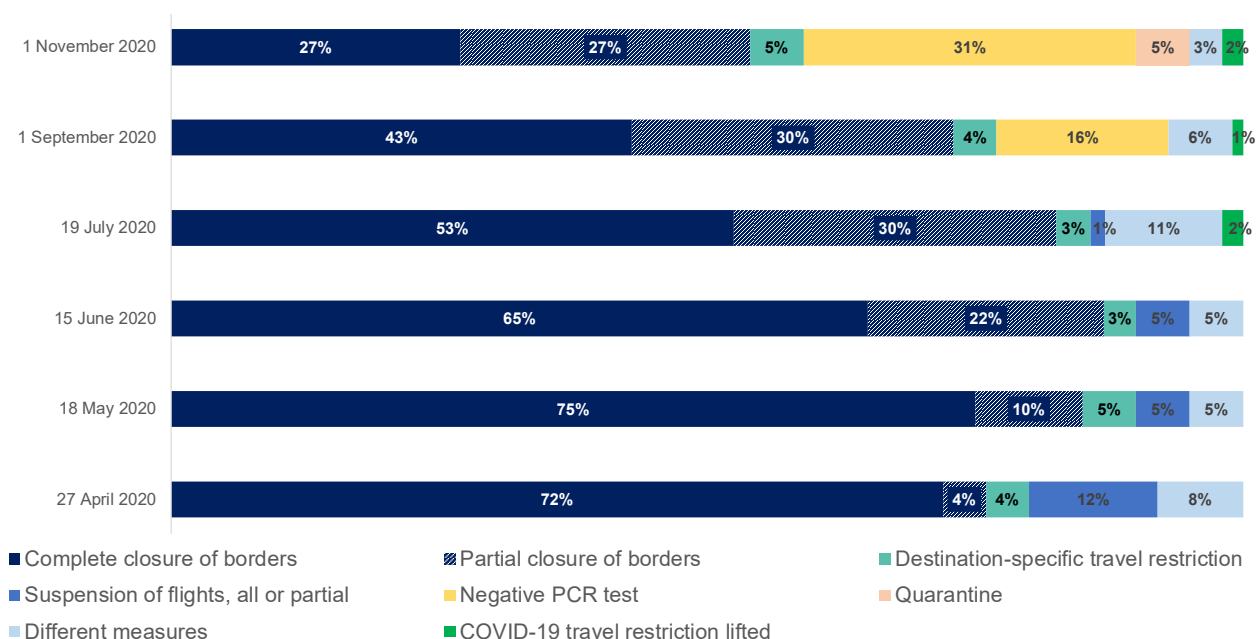


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Europe is the region in which more destinations (91%) have eased travel restrictions, mainly because of easing restrictions among the Schengen Member States and despite the fact that they remain partially closed to third- countries. Many easings are also observed in Africa (75%), the Americas (78%) and the Middle East (62%). In these three regions, many destinations have

shifted towards requesting negative PCR tests upon arrival. Asia and the Pacific remains the region with less easings (33%). This is of particular interest as destinations in Asia and the Pacific were among the first that introduced travel restrictions at the very beginning of the outbreak of the virus.

Figure 5 - Changes in type of travel restrictions over time



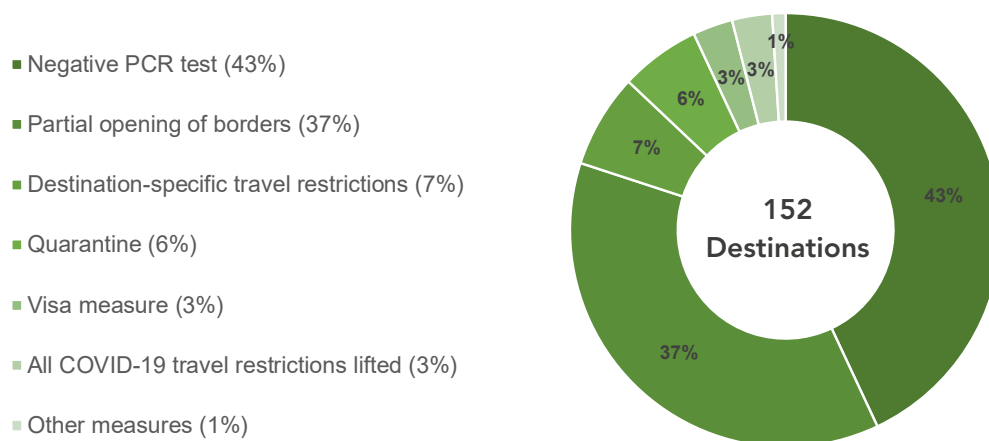
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Out of the 152 destinations that have eased restrictions, 4 destinations¹² have lifted all COVID-19 related travel restrictions, while 148 destinations continue to have certain restrictive measures in place. These include the partial closing of borders (56 destinations), destination-specific travel restrictions allowing only passengers originating from certain source markets to enter (11 destinations), the request for negative PCR test upon arrival (66 destinations), quarantine upon arrival (9 destinations), visa measures (5 destinations)

and nationality-directed measures (1 destination) (Figure 6).

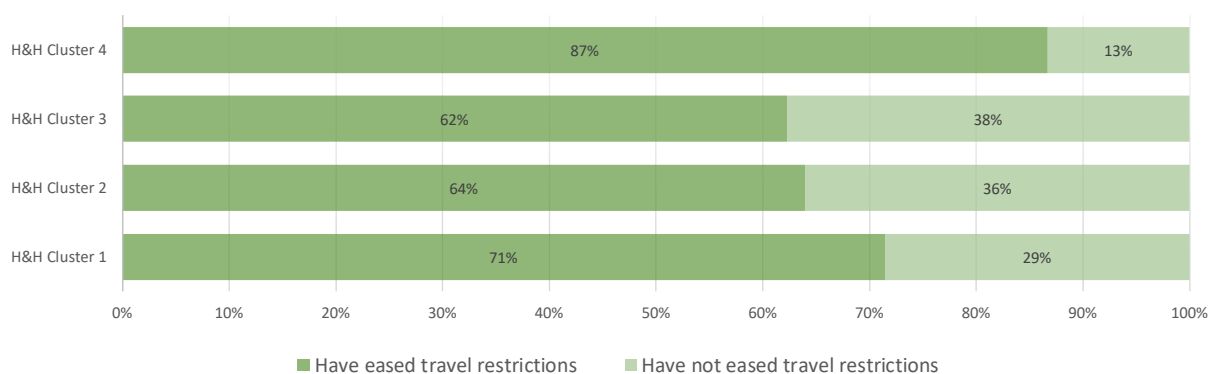
The analysis confirms the importance of health and hygiene infrastructure for the easing of travel restrictions as 87% of destinations with a very high (39 destinations of 45 destinations in H&H cluster 4) and 62% of destinations with a high level (33 destinations of 53 destinations in H&H cluster 3) have eased restrictions for international tourism (Figure 7).¹³

Figure 6 - Category of travel restrictions by destinations that have eased COVID-19 related travel restrictions



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Figure 7 - Percentage of destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per Health & Hygiene clusters¹⁴



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

¹² Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Turkey.

¹³ For more information on the methodology applied for the analysis of the 152 destinations that have eased restrictions see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

¹⁴ Health clusters were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions, the chart displays those 139 destinations for which data was available.

Moreover, when analysing destinations according to their scores of the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), which is an index that focuses on environmental health and ecosystem vitality and how countries are addressing the environmental challenges,^{15a} it has been observed that destinations with a medium EPI and above have a higher tendency to ease restrictions than those with lower environmental performance. Out of the destinations with a very high score (36 destinations belonging to the EPI cluster 5, 81% (29 destinations) have eased restrictions. For those destinations with a high EPI score (36 destinations belonging to EPI cluster 4, 78% (28 destinations) have eased. In the case of destinations with medium EPI score (36 destinations belonging to EPI- Cluster 3, 86% (31 destinations) have eased restrictions. Conversely, for destinations in the lower score EPI clusters less easings have been registered (53% of all destinations in EPI cluster 2 and 61% of all destinations in EPI Cluster 1 (Figure 8).

It is also observed that half of the destinations that have eased, i.e. 73 destinations, reported a

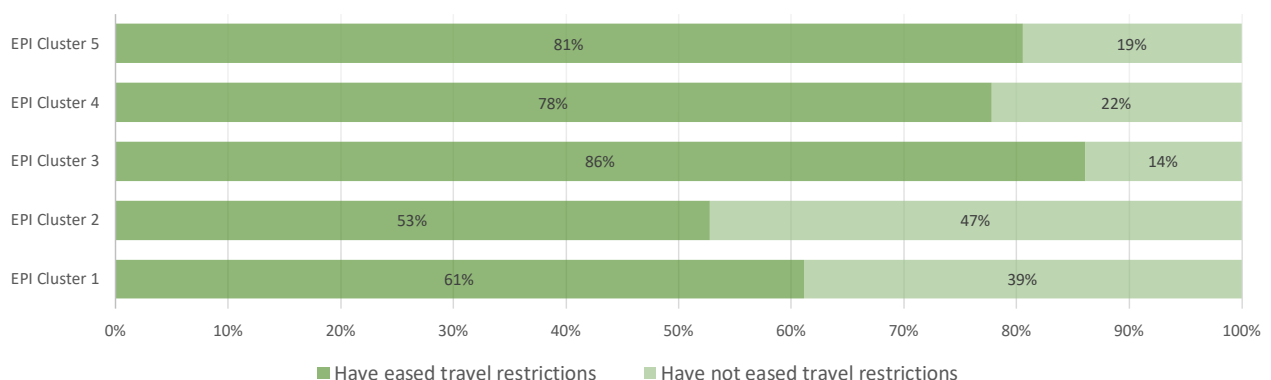
relatively high infection rate as of 1 November 2020.¹⁶ In fact, 52 destinations (91% of all destinations with high infection rates that eased restrictions) reported more than 120 cases and 21 destinations (78% of all destinations with high infection rates that eased restrictions) between 60 and 119 cases per 100.000 population in the last 14-days) (Figure 9).

55% of these destinations with relatively high infection rates are from Europe (40 destinations) 27% from the Americas (20 destinations), 8% from the Middle East (6 destinations), 5% from Asia and the Pacific (4 destinations) and 6% from Africa (3 destinations).

It is interesting to note that these destinations with higher infection rates have a significant dependence on tourism (10 destinations with a high, 18 destinations with a considerable, 27 destinations with a moderate and 8 destinations with a low dependence on tourism).¹⁷

62% (42 destinations) are inbound destinations, 22% (15 destinations) are both, inbound and

Figure 8 - Percentage of destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per Environmental Performance Index ^{15b}



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

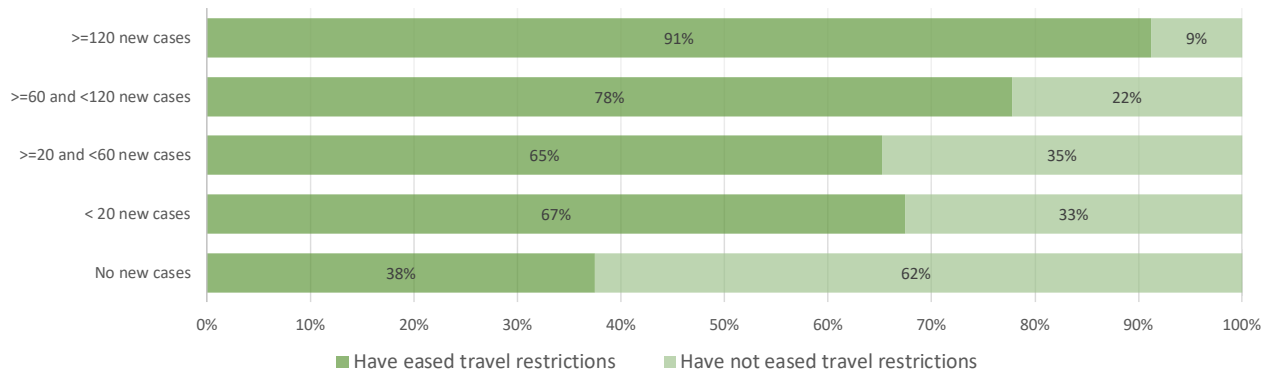
15a For more information on the EPI Report 2020 and how the EPI dataset was used for this analysis please see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

15b EPI clusters were built on the available data for 180 destinations. Out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions, the chart displays those 129 destinations for which data was available.

16 Data on infection rates out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 147 destinations For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

17 Data on infection rates and T-GDP out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 63 destinations of the 125 with 60 new cases or above of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

Figure 9 - Percentage of destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population ²⁰



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

outbound destinations, and 16% (11 destinations) are outbound.¹⁸

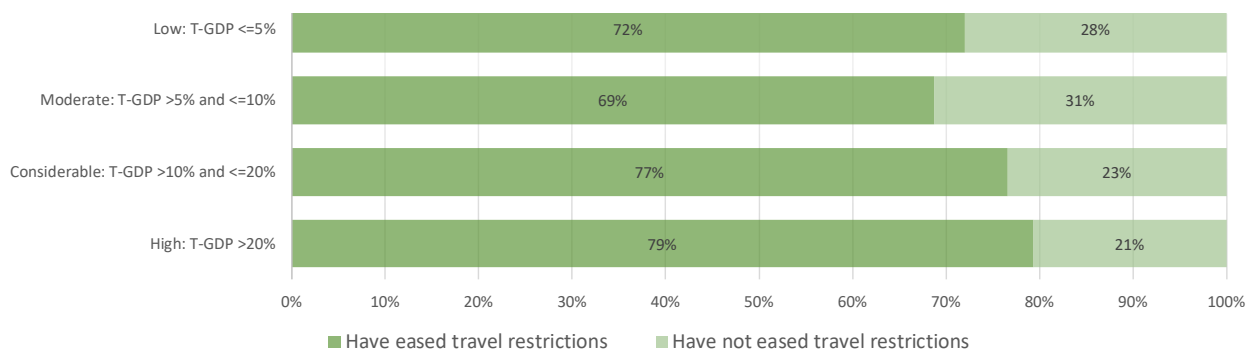
45% of these destinations are highly dependent on air transport (29 destinations) and 26% highly dependent on land transport (17 destinations).¹⁹

This allows concluding that destinations that have eased travel restrictions and currently report high infection rates are mostly from Europe, have a good health and hygiene infrastructure,

are inbound destinations and many of them are highly dependent on tourism and on air transport.

For the 152 destinations that have eased restrictions, the analysis shows that the economic importance of tourism²¹ did not significantly influence whether destinations eased restrictions, although destinations with both a considerable and high economic importance of tourism have slightly eased more often than destinations where tourism has less economic importance (Figure 10).

Figure 10 - Percentage of destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per Tourism GDP dependency ²²



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

¹⁸ Data on infection rates and Inbound/Outbound destinations out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 68 destinations with 60 new cases or above of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

¹⁹ Data on infection rates and mode of transport out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 65 destinations with 60 new cases or above of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

²⁰ Clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 152 destinations which have eased, the chart displays those 147 destinations for which data was available.

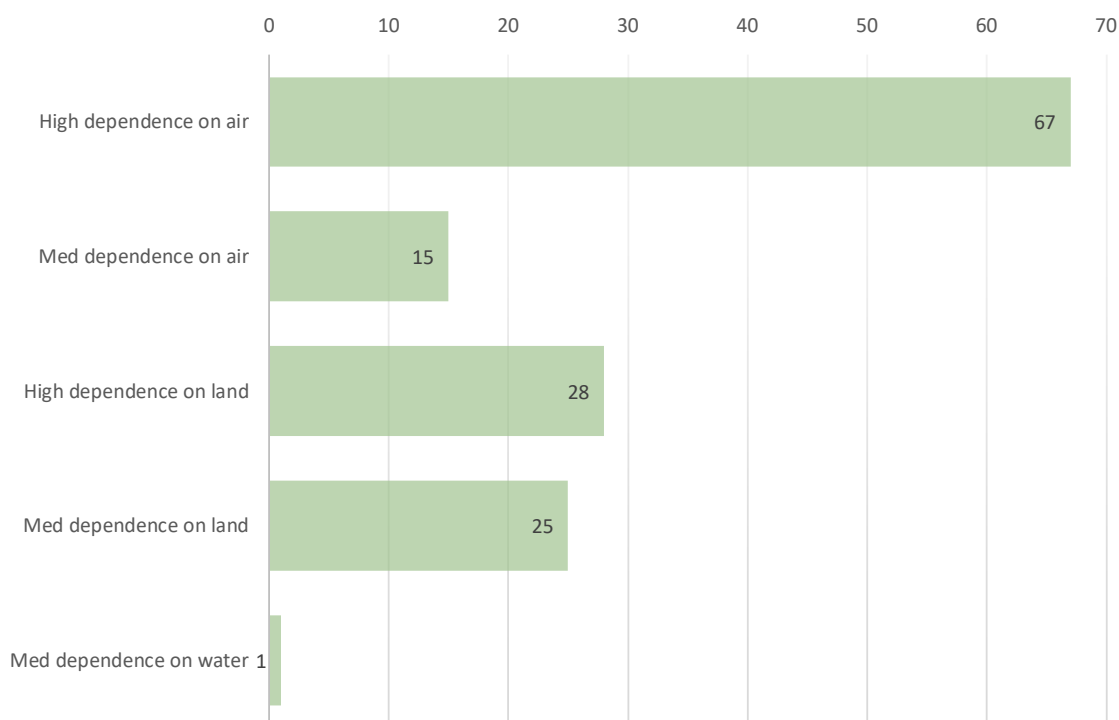
²¹ Data on T-GDP out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 132 destinations. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

²² Clusters of T-GDP were built on the available data for 181 destinations. Out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions, the chart displays those 132 destinations for which data was available. See for more information on T-GDP clusters Methodological Note in Annex 1.

Looking at the connection between the dependence on mode of transport and the easing of travel restrictions, it is observed that 78% of all destinations with a high dependence on land transport (28 destinations) and 67% of destinations with a high dependence on air transport (67 destinations) have eased restrictions for international tourism (Figure 11).²³ It is furthermore observed that 49% of all destinations that have eased restrictions are highly dependent on air transport.

From the perspective of tourism flows, 79% of all destinations (80 destinations) which have a dominating inbound tourism structure have eased restrictions (Figure 12). Of those 80 destinations, 67% (47 destinations)²⁵ have a high or considerable dependence on tourism and 60% (47 destinations)²⁶ are highly dependent on air transport and 52% have a good health and hygiene infrastructure. Out of the latter, 25% (18 destinations) have a very high score and 27% (19 destinations) a high score in the health and hygiene infrastructure²⁷.

Figure 11 - Number of destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per importance of modes of transport ²⁴



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

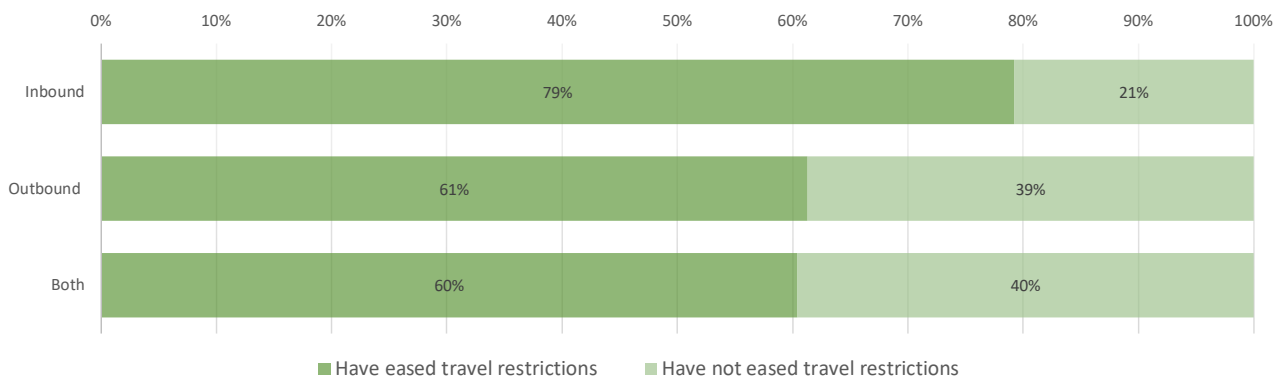
²³ Data on mode of transport out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 135 destinations. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

²⁴ Clusters of mode of transport were built on the available data for 194 destinations. Out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions, the chart displays those 136 destinations for which data was available. See for more information in Methodological Note in Annex 1.

²⁵ Data on inbound and T-GDP out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 70 destinations. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

²⁶ Data on inbound and mode of transport out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 78 destinations. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

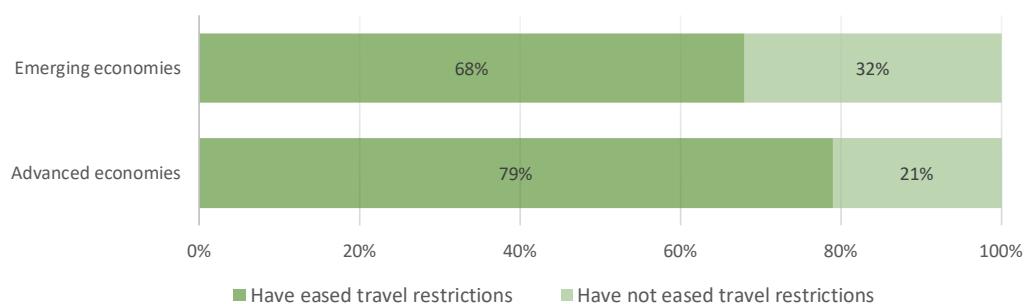
²⁷ Data on inbound and health and hygiene out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions is available for 71 destinations. For more information on these datasets see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

Figure 12 - Percentage of destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per tourism flow characteristics ²⁸

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

When looking at destinations characterized as Outbound and Both, most of those destinations in the outbound category are advanced economies (53%, 10 destinations) while in the both category most are emerging economies (79%, 23 destinations). However, in both categories the majority of destinations have a high Health and Hygiene infrastructure score (in 89% of destinations in Outbound vs 59% in Both – 17 destinations in both cases) and a relatively low tourism GDP (in 84% of destinations in Outbound vs 79% in Both – 16 and 23 destinations respectively).

Lastly, it is observed that 79% of destinations classified as advanced economies of the world have eased restrictions (33 of the 42 destinations), maintaining the percentage registered on 1 September 2020. From the destinations classified as emerging economies, 68% have now eased restrictions (119 out of 175), registering an increase of 37 destinations from 1 September 2020 (Figure 13).

Figure 13 - Destinations that have eased COVID-19 travel restrictions per economic status ²⁹

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

²⁸ Inbound and Outbound data is available for 180 destinations. Out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions, the chart displays those 128 destinations for which data was available. See for more information in Methodological Note in Annex 1.

²⁹ Out of the 152 destinations which eased restrictions, the chart displays the share of emerging and advanced economies.

4.2.1. Characteristics of destinations that use the request for a negative PCR test as main measure

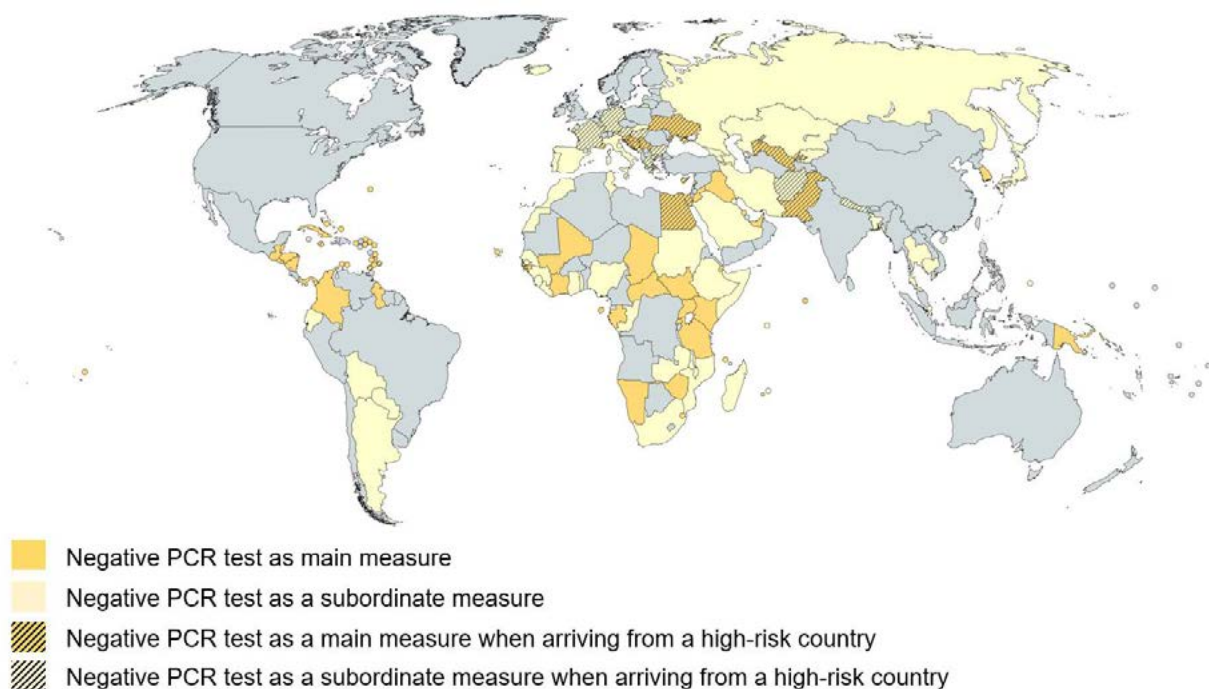
As of 1 November 2020, 126 destinations (58% of all destinations worldwide) are requesting PCR tests from international tourists. In 67 destinations (31% of all destinations worldwide) a negative PCR test is the main measure applied to international tourists, who need to present the negative result of the PCR test, usually taken 48 to 72 hours prior to arrival or in some cases upon arrival.³⁰

In the remaining 59 destinations, PCR tests are used as an additional measure. 38 destinations are partially closed (main measure) and request from travellers, who are allowed to enter, a negative PCR test upon arrival (subordinate measure). 26 destinations apply a differentiated approach by requesting a negative PCR test only when arriving from a high-risk country (Figure 14).

From a regional point of view, the destinations requesting a negative PCR test are:

- o **28 destinations in the Americas** (55% of all destinations in the region)

Figure 14 - Destinations requiring negative PCR test for international tourism



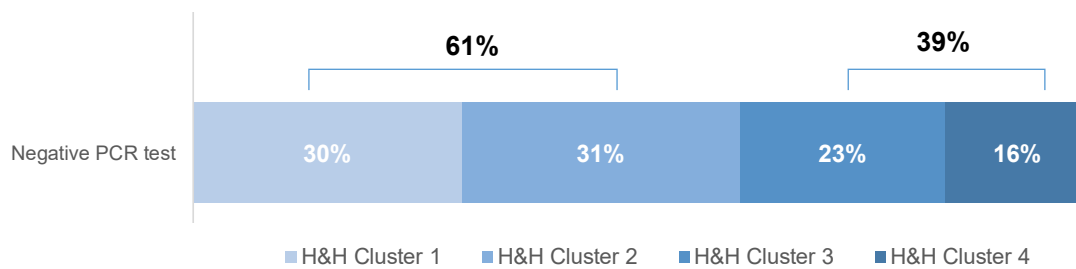
Note: Destinations are coloured according to the requirement of a negative PCR test to be presented upon arrival as main measure or as accompanying measure in place for international tourism, in particular:

- Negative PCR test as main measure means that passengers intending to enter a destination for international tourism purposes must present a PCR test taken no more than usually 48 to 72 hours prior to arrival. In some cases, test have to be taken upon arrival.
- Negative PCR test as a subordinate measure means that a negative PCR test upon arrival is a secondary, third or fourth measure, e.g. a destination might be partially closed (main measure) for international tourism purposes, while passengers, who are allowed to enter must present a negative PCR test upon arrival (secondary measure).
- Negative PCR test as a main measure when arriving from a high-risk country means that that passengers intending to enter a destination for international tourism purposes must present a PCR test taken no more than usually 48 to 72 hours prior to arrival only when coming from a high-risk country, when coming from a low-risk country no test is required.
- Negative PCR tests as a subordinate measure when arriving from a high-risk country means that a negative PCR test upon arrival is a secondary, third or fourth measure required only when coming from a high-risk country, while when coming from a low-risk country no test is required.

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

30 For easy reference we will use the term “negative PCR test” in the text.

Figure 15 - Percentage of destinations that have negative PCR test as main measure per Health & Hygiene clusters



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

- o **19 destinations in Africa** (36% of all destinations in the region)
- o **8 destinations in Europe** (15% of all destinations in the region)
- o **6 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (13% of all destinations in the region)
- o **6 destinations in the Middle East** (46% of all destinations in the region)

Further analysis of the 67 destinations³¹ that require a negative PCR test as a main measure shows that 93% (62 destinations) are emerging economies. 30 of them are SIDS³² (45% of destinations asking negative PCR test and 56% of all SIDS), 13 are LDCs³³ (19% and 28% of all LDCs) and 9 are LLDCs (13% and 28% of all LLDCs).³⁴

It is also observed that the share of destinations requiring negative PCR test is especially high (61%, 35 destinations) among those destinations which have medium and low scores in health and hygiene infrastructures, in comparison those with

a high score (39%, 22 destinations) in health and hygiene infrastructures (Figure 15).³⁵

Focusing on the characteristics of these destinations, it is observed that out of the 61% with medium and low H&H, 97% are emerging and 3% are advanced economies. Out of the 61%, 46% (16 destinations) are from Africa, 40% (14 destinations) from Americas, 9% (3 destinations) from Asia and the Pacific and 6% (2 destinations) from Middle East. It should be also noted that 14 of these destinations are SIDS representing 26% of worldwide SIDS, 11 are LDC which is the 23% of total LDCs and 7 are LLDCs which is the 22% of total LLDCs. From the 39% having negative PCR test as main measure and high H&H, 82% are emerging and 18% are advanced economies.

When looking at the economic importance of tourism, it is of particular interest that out of the 39% with high H&H, 65% (13 destinations) have a high or considerable dependence on tourism while 35% (7 destinations) have low or moderate tourism dependence.³⁶ Moreover, 68% (15 destinations) of these destinations are mostly inbound destinations while 14% (3

31 The research team has not analysed further but takes notice that i) the amount of maximum days during which tests have to be done before the arrival into a destination ranges between 3 to 10 days, ii) the costs of such PCR tests can significantly vary among regions and countries. The research team also noticed that in few cases the destinations ask for PCR tests from registered laboratories, an indication for preventing potential falsification of PCR tests.

32 UNWTO SDT refers to 54 Small Island Developing States, of which 38 are UN Member States and 16 are Non-UN Member States. For more information please see: <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids>

33 UNWTO SDT refers to 47 Least Developed Countries. For more information please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/profiles-ldcs>

34 UNWTO SDT refers to 32 Landlocked Developing Countries. For more information please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-llsdc>

35 H&H data is available for 57 out of the 67 destinations, which have negative PCR test as main measure.

36 H&H and T-GDP data is available for 53 out of the 67 destinations, which have negative PCR test as main measure.

destinations) are outbound and the remaining 18% (4 destinations) have same share of inbound and outbound.³⁷ For the 61% with low H&H, it is noted that 58% (19 destinations) have a high or considerable dependence on tourism while 42% (14 destinations) have a low or moderate dependence on tourism. In this category, 65% (17 destinations) are mostly inbound destinations while 8% (2 destinations) are outbound and the remaining 27% (7 destinations) have same share of inbound and outbound.

With regards to the dependence on means of transport, out of the 61% of destinations with low H&H, 73% (24 destinations) depend mainly on air transport and 27% (9 destinations) depend on land transport for international tourism. For the 39% destinations with high H&H, the percentage of dependence on air transport is 67% (14 destinations) and the dependence on land transport is 33% (7 destinations).³⁸

4.3. Characteristics of destinations that have their borders completely closed

As of 1 November 2020, 59 destinations (27%) have their borders completely closed.³⁹ These are 34 destinations less than on 1 September 2020 (93 destinations, 43%). Two of these destinations had previously already eased restrictions but closed their borders again.⁴⁰ The region with most border closings remains Asia and the Pacific, where 59% of all destinations keep their borders completely closed.

From a regional point of view, the 59 destinations with complete border closure in place are:

- o **27 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (59% of all destinations in Asia), a decrease of 1 destination compared to 1 September 2020.
- o **13 destinations in Africa** (25% of all destinations in Africa), a decrease of 14 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- o **10 destinations in the Americas** (20% of all destinations in the Americas), a decrease of 11 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- o **5 destinations in the Middle East** (38% of all destinations in Middle East), a decrease of 3 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.
- o **4 destinations in Europe** (7% of all destinations in Europe), a decrease of 5 destinations compared to 1 September 2020.

The breakdown of destinations which have their borders closed (Figure 16) shows that among this group, there is a higher number of destinations with a weaker health and hygiene infrastructure than in destinations that have eased. In particular destinations with closed borders represent 27% of H&H cluster 1 (13 destinations out of total 49 destinations in this cluster) 34% of H&H cluster 2 (17 destinations out of total 50 destinations in this cluster) and 36% in H&H cluster 3 (19 destinations out of total 53 in this cluster) and only 9% of H&H cluster 4 (4 destinations out of total 45 in this cluster).

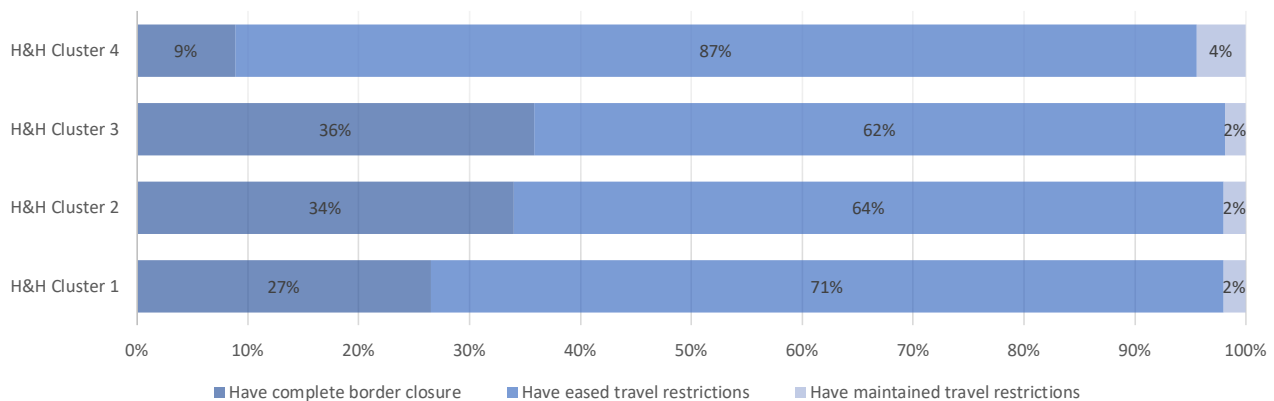
Similarly, destinations with border closures are characterized by lower EPI scores. In particular the share of destinations with border closure within EPI cluster 1 and cluster 2 reach 39% (14 destinations out of 36 destinations) and 44% (16 destinations out of 36 destinations) respectively. While the share of destinations with border closed in EPI 3, 4, 5 does not reach 20% (5 destinations in EPI cluster 3, 7 destinations in EPI cluster 4, 5 destinations in EPI cluster 5). (Figure 17).

37 H&H and Inbound/Outbound data are available for 48 out of the 67 destinations, which have negative PCR test as main measure.

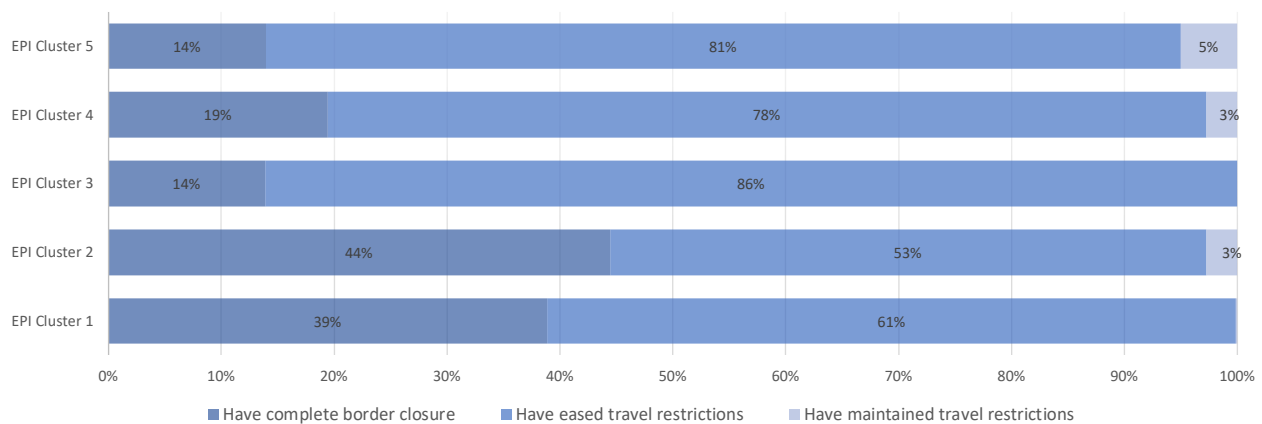
38 H&H and Mode of transport data are available for 54 out of the 67 destinations, which have negative PCR test as main measure.

39 For more information on the methodology applied for the analysis of the 59 destinations with border completely closed see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

40 Czech Republic and Uruguay.

Figure 16 - Percentage of destinations with complete border closure per Health & Hygiene clusters⁴¹

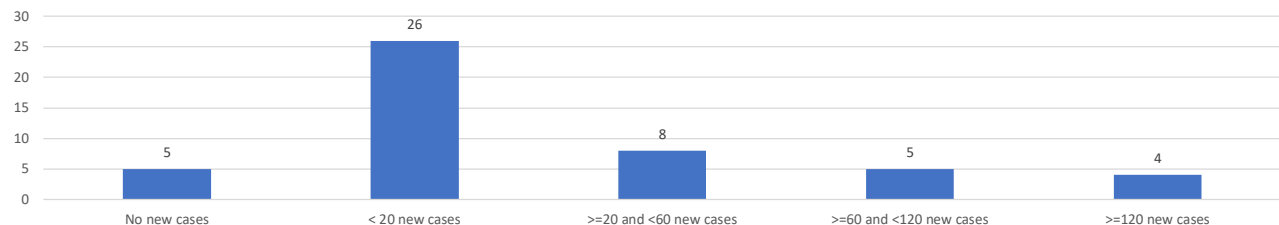
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Figure 17 - Percentage of destinations that have complete border closure per Environmental Performance Index clusters⁴²

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Moreover, 65% of those destinations with their borders closed (31 destinations out of 48 destinations with data available) are reporting

low infection rates with not more than 20 new COVID-19 cases per 100 000 inhabitants.

Figure 18 - Number of destinations that have complete border closure per clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population⁴³

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

⁴¹ Health clusters were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 53 destinations for which data was available.

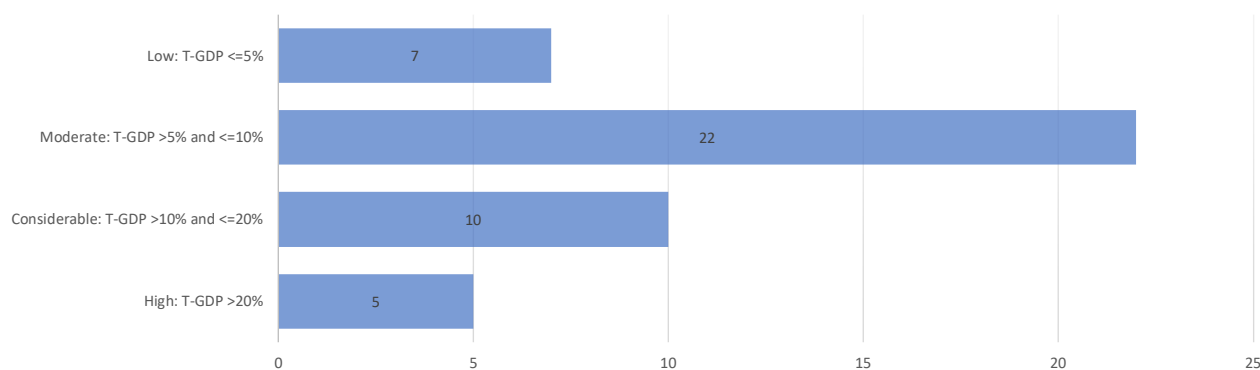
⁴² Clusters of EPI, divided in quintiles of 36 destinations, were built on the available data for 180 destinations. Out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 47 destinations for which data was available.

⁴³ Clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 48 destinations for which data was available.

It is furthermore observed that destinations with complete border closure are characterized by having a low or moderate dependence on tourism with no more than 10% of T-GDP (7 destinations with T-GDP lower or equal than 5%, and 22 destinations with T-GDP above 5% and lower or equal to 10%). As such, 66% of the destinations with closed borders have a T-GDP lower or equal

than 10%. In addition, 17% of destinations (5 of 29 destinations) with high T-GDP keep their borders closed while this amounts to 21% of destinations (10 of 47 destinations) with considerable T-GDP, 28% of destinations with a moderate T-GDP, 28% of destinations with moderate (22 of 80 destinations) and 28% of destinations (7 of 25 destinations) with low T-GDP (Figure 19).

Figure 19 - Number of destinations that have complete border closure per tourism GDP dependency⁴⁴

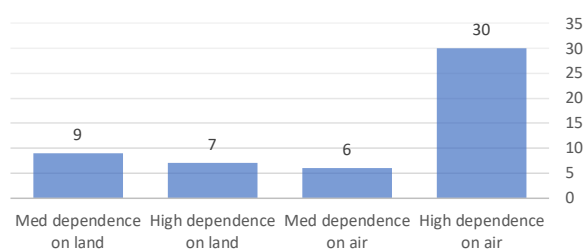


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

When analysing the importance of international arrivals by mode of transport in the 52 destinations with complete border closure, it is noticed that in 58% (30 destinations) air transport plays a crucial role for international tourism (Figure 20).

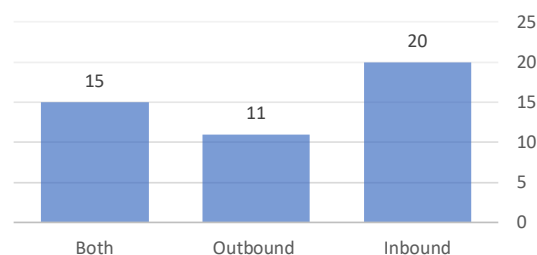
Furthermore, it is observed that the majority of destinations are characterized as inbound destinations (43%, 20 destinations) or having both, inbound and outbound flows (33%, 15 destinations). The minority are outbound destinations (24%, 11 destinations) (Figure 21).

Figure 20 - Number of destinations that have complete border closure per importance of mode of transport⁴⁵



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Figure 21 - Number of destinations that have complete border closure per tourism flow characteristics⁴⁶

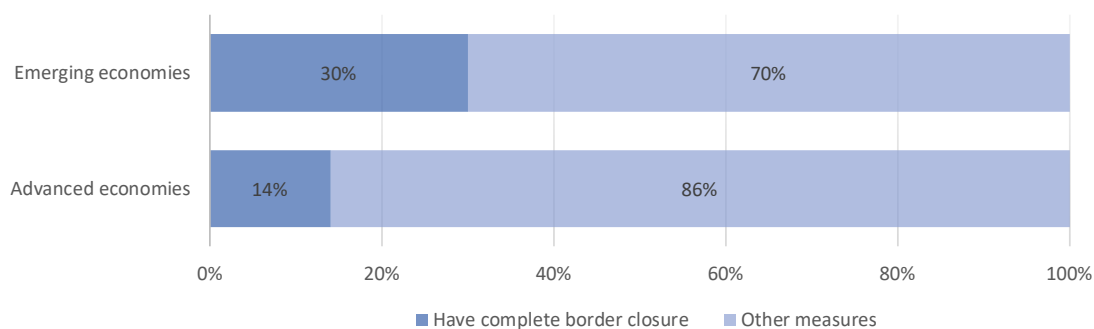


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

⁴⁴ Clusters of T-GDP were built on the available data for 181 destinations. Out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 44 destinations for which data was available.

⁴⁵ Clusters of mode of transport were built on the available data for 194 destinations. Out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 52 destinations for which data was available.

⁴⁶ Inbound and Outbound data is available for 46 out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure.

Figure 22 - Destinations that have complete border closure per economic status ⁴⁷

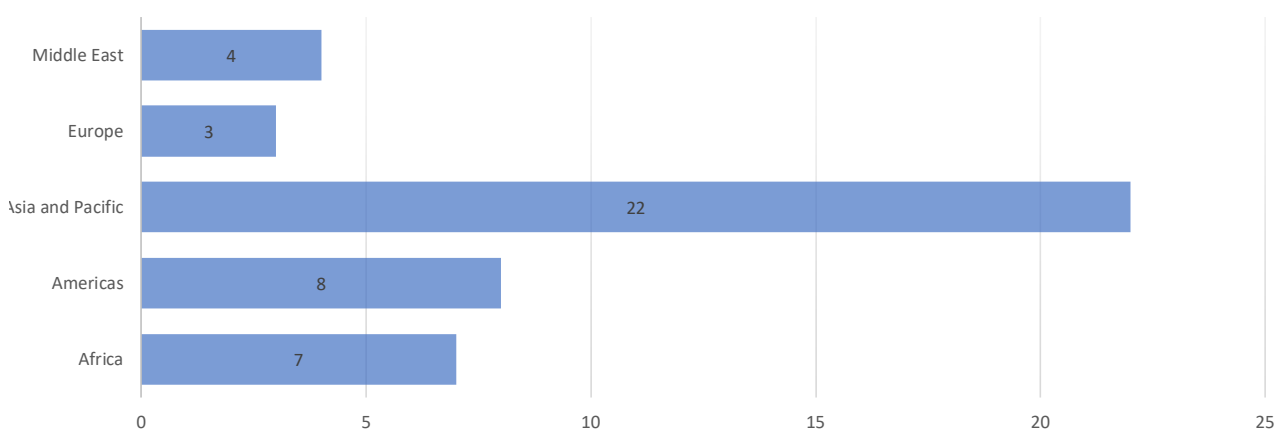
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

In addition, 90% of all destinations with complete border closure (53 of 59 in total) are emerging economies, leading to a percentage of complete border closure among emerging destinations that is twice as high as among advanced economies. Out of all emerging economies, 30% have borders closed while it is 14% of advanced economies that have borders closed (Figure 22). In addition, 17 destinations are SIDS (29% of destinations with complete border closure and 31% of all SIDS), 15 are LDCs (25% of destinations with complete border closure and 32% of all LDCs) and 9 are LLDCs (15% of destinations with complete border closure and 28% of all LLDCs).

4.3.1 Characteristics of the destinations with complete border closure since at least 27 April 2020

Out of the 59 destinations with complete border closure as of 1 November 2020, 44 destinations have had their borders completely closed for international tourism since at least 27 April 2020, representing a period of at least 27 weeks.⁴⁸

From a regional point of view, the 44 destinations with complete border closure in place since 27 April 2020 are (Figure 23):

Figure 23 - Number of destinations with complete border closure since 27 April 2020, per region

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

⁴⁷ Out of the 59 destinations with complete borders closure, the chart displays the share of emerging and advanced economies.

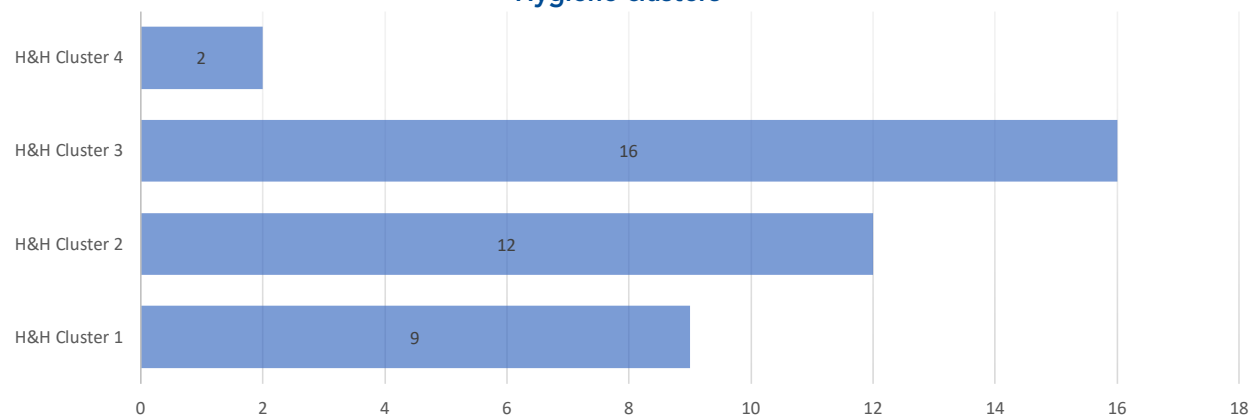
⁴⁸ The analysis started as from April 2020 to distinguish between partial and complete closure of borders. This implies that the duration for which destinations might have had their borders completely closed might be even longer. For more information on the methodology applied for the analysis of the 44 destinations with border completely closed since 27 April, see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

- **22 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (48% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific)
- **8 destinations in the Americas** (16% of all destinations in the Americas)
- **7 destinations in Africa** (13% of all destinations in Africa)
- **3 destinations in Europe** (6% of all destinations in Europe)
- **4 destinations from the Middle East** (31% of all destinations in the Middle East)

Analysis shows that 39 are emerging economies (22% of all emerging economies) and 14 are SIDS (32% and 26% of all SIDS worldwide). 9 destinations are LDCs (20% and 19% of all LDCs) and 6 destinations are LLDCs (14% and 19% of all LLDCs).

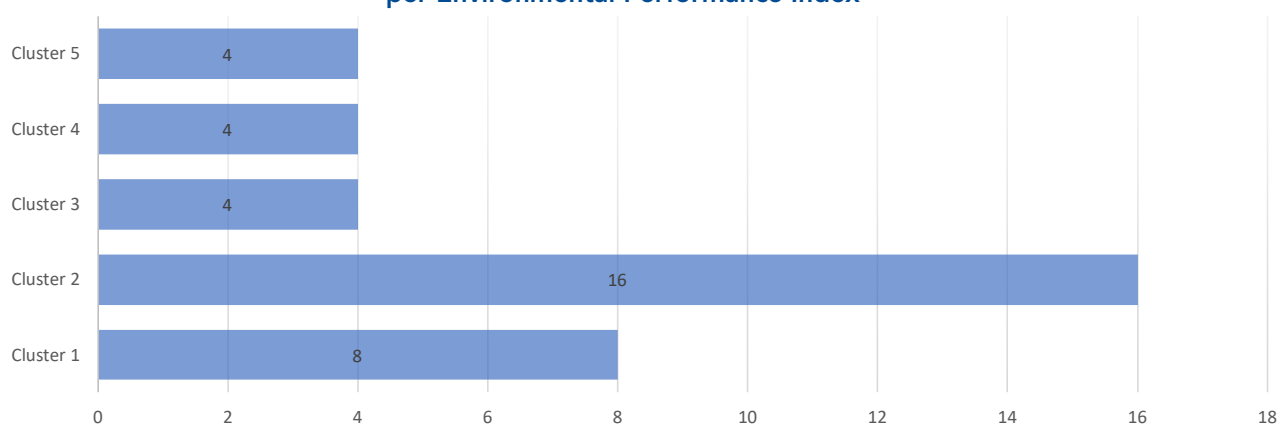
Focusing on the H&H infrastructure, it is observed that only two destinations have a very high H&H score (Figure 24). Similarly, 67% of the destinations have a very low or low EPI score (namely 24 destinations, 8 in cluster 1 and 16 in cluster 2 - out of 36 for which data is available) (Figure 25).

Figure 24 - Number of destinations with complete border closure since 27 April 2020, per Health & Hygiene clusters ⁴⁹



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Figure 25 - Number of destinations with complete border closure since 27 April 2020, per Environmental Performance Index ⁵⁰



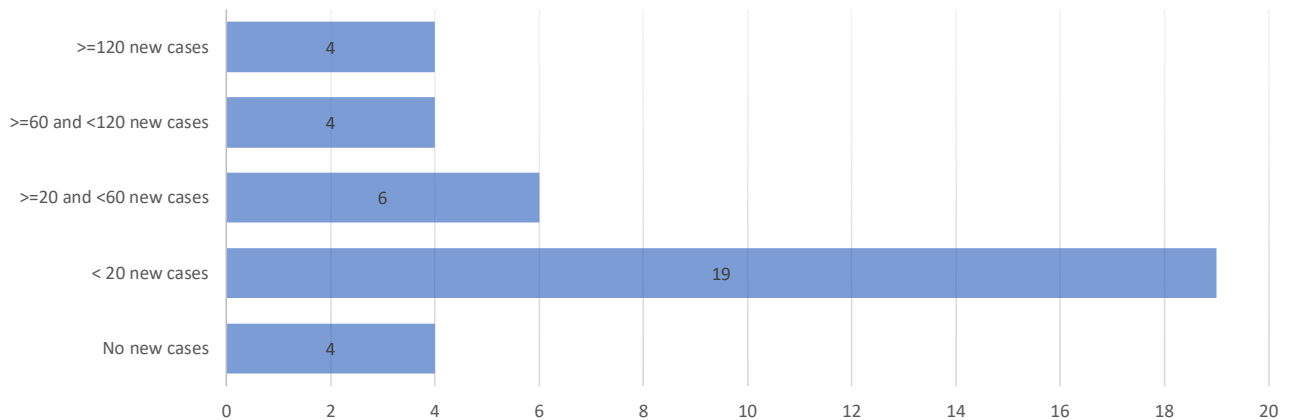
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

⁴⁹ Health clusters were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 44 destinations with complete border closure since 27 April, the chart displays those 39 destinations for which data was available.

⁵⁰ EPI clusters were built on the available data for 180 destinations. Out of the 44 destinations with complete border closure since 27 April, the chart displays those 36 destinations for which data was available.

23 destinations (52%) of the 44 destinations with complete border closure in place since 27 April 2020 have as of 18 October 2020⁵¹ no or low infection rates with less than 20 per 100.000 population in the last 14-days (Figure 26).

Figure 26 - Number of destinations with complete border closure since 27 April 2020, per 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population⁵²



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

51 Data for the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control was collected for 197 destinations as of 18 October 2020. For more information see Annex 1, Methodological Note.

52 Clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 44 destinations with complete border closure since 27 April, the chart displays those 37 destinations for which data was available.

5. Further analysis of travel restrictions

5.1. Travel restrictions in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

As of 1 November 2020, 35 SIDS (63% of all SIDS⁵³) have eased travel restrictions for international tourism. This is an increase of 10 SIDS compared to 1 September 2020.

The majority of SIDS which have eased travel restrictions (30 SIDS) are requesting a negative PCR test upon arrival as the main measure for international travellers. Most of these destinations have a high (16 destinations) and considerable (7 destinations) contribution of tourism to their economies and also a high dependence on 1 or 2 source markets (17 destinations).⁵⁴

It is furthermore observed that among the 35 SIDS that have eased restrictions, 19 SIDS have

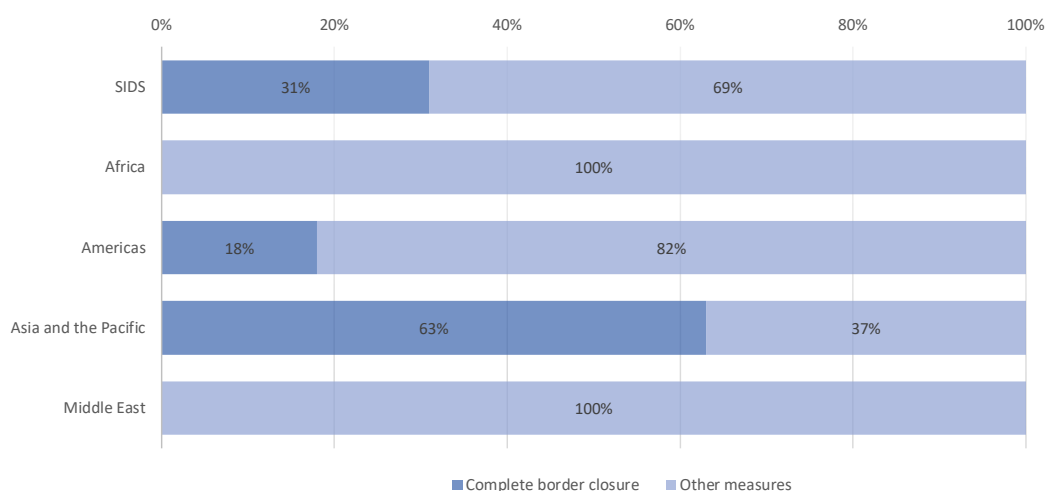
low and no infection rates as of Mid-October 2020.

At the same time, 17 SIDS (31% of all SIDS) continue to have their borders completely closed (Figure 28), out of which 63% (12 destinations) are from Asia and the Pacific and 18% (5 destinations) from the Americas. This is a decrease of 9 SIDS compared to 1 September 2020.

It is interesting to note that 22 SIDS (41% of all SIDS) have travel restrictions in place since at least 7 February 2020, representing a period of 38 weeks⁵⁵.

In fact, many SIDS (41% of all SIDS) were among the first destinations that introduced travel restrictions at the very beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, some as early as January 2020.

Figure 27 - Global and regional breakdown of travel restrictions consisting of complete border closures applied by SIDS as of 1 November 2020



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

53 54 SIDS in total. Please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/>

54 Data on the contribution of tourism to SIDS economies and source markets is available for 29 destinations out of the 35 SIDS which have eased travel restrictions.

55 7 February 2020 is the date when UNWTO SDT started collecting systematically information on travel restrictions worldwide with a view to the outbreak of COVID-19.

5.2. Travel restrictions in the Schengen Area ⁵⁶

The external borders of the European Union (EU) have been closed to many non-EU citizens for more than 8 months.⁵⁷ On 11 June 2020, the European Commission invited Member States to prolong the temporary restriction on non-essential travel in the EU until 30 June 2020. On 30 June 2020, the European Council agreed to start easing travel restrictions for residents of 15 “third-countries”.⁵⁸ For this purpose, specific criteria and conditions set out in recommendations⁵⁹ were elaborated, including the assessment of the epidemiological situation in such countries, which shall show a similar or lower number of new COVID-19 cases over the last 14 days than the EU average, as well as the ability to apply containment measures during travel and reciprocity considerations”.⁶⁰ Based on these recommendations, most Schengen countries have permitted entry of those “third-countries” into their destinations. On 16 July 2020, the European Council reviewed the initial list of the 15 “third-countries” and adjusted it to 12 destinations.⁶¹ On 7 August 2020, the European Council reviewed again this list and further reduced the number of destinations to 11 destinations.⁶² The criteria applied in this context are based on epidemiological situation

and containment measures, including physical distancing, as well as economic and social considerations⁶³.

For the internal borders in the Schengen area, various restrictive measures have been applied during the last months by each Member State. Such measures have significantly limited the movement of tourists between destinations of the region and subsequently brought international intraregional tourism⁶⁴ almost to a complete standstill during April and May 2020. On 11 June 2020, the European Commission recommended to its Member States partial and gradual lifting of such restrictions by 15 June 2020.⁶⁵ On 15 June 2020, 92% (24 destinations) of the 26 Member States of the Schengen Area had partially opened their borders to other EU countries. This was of particular relevance towards the restoration of intraregional tourism within the EU Area, and in view of the summer holiday season. In addition, a specific website “Re-open EU” was established that contains all the information on travel restrictions within the EU Area⁶⁶.

On 4 September 2020, the European Commission proposed more clarity and predictability for any measure restricting free movement in the EU⁶⁷. This proposal⁶⁸ was elaborated for a European Council Recommendation and includes the

56 The Schengen area covers 26 countries (“Schengen States”) without border controls between them, for more information see: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-policy/schengen_visa_en.

57 On 16 March 2020, the European Commission proposed the temporary restriction of all non-essential travel from third countries to the EU+ area for 30 days. For more information see: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0115&from=EN>. This restriction was extended by another 30 days on 8 May 2020. See at: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_823.

58 Algeria, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay and China. See at: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/06/30/council-agrees-to-start-lifting-travel-restrictions-for-residents-of-some-third-countries/>

59 <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9208-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

60 European Commission, Travel and transportation during the coronavirus pandemic, see section “Temporary non-essential travel restrictions”, online page available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/travel-and-transportation-during-coronavirus-pandemic_en.

61 Schengen Visa Info News, available online at: <https://www.schengenvisa.info/news/council-updates-list-of-epidemiologically-safe-third-countries/>

62 Council of the European Union, Press Release, 7 August 2020, available online at: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/08/07/lifting-of-travel-restrictions-council-reviews-the-list-of-third-countries/>

63 EU Council Recommendation amending Council Recommendation 2020/912 on the temporary restriction on non-essential travel into the EU and the possible lifting of such restriction available at: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10095-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

64 Intraregional tourism refers to tourist movements from one country to another country within the same region.

65 Ibid.

66 <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/>

67 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_1555

68 https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/council-proposal-coordinated-approach-restriction-movement_en.pdf

request of a coordinated approach in the event that a Member State decides to introduce further restrictions. The latter is of particular importance as the Freedom of Movement is a fundamental right enshrined in Article 45 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, which can only be restricted to protect certain public interests, namely the protection of public health, public policy and public security. The proposal specifies four key points for a coordinated approach: i) the application of common criteria and thresholds to decide whether to introduce restriction to free movement; ii) the mapping of common criteria using an agreed colour code; iii) the adoption of a common approach for the measures to be applied to persons moving to and from areas identified as higher-risk, and; iv) providing the public with clear, comprehensive and timely information about any restrictions and accompanying requirements.

Consequently, on 13 October 2020, the European Council adopted this Recommendation with common criteria and common framework that shall help Member States to take proportionate decisions on the further development of travel restrictions.

Accordingly, a common colour-coded map broken down by region is produced weekly by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) with the data provided by member states on the following criteria:

- Number of cases per 100 000 population in the last 14 days;
- Number of tests per 100 000 population carried out in the last week (testing rate);
- Percentage of positive tests carried out in the last week (test positivity rate).

Member States also agreed on a common framework for possible measures for travellers:

- They should not restrict the free movement of persons travelling to or from green areas;
- If considering whether to apply measures, they should respect the differences in the epidemiological situation between orange and red areas and act in a proportionate manner, and take into account the epidemiological situation in their own territory;
- They should in principle not refuse entry to persons travelling from other Member State, but they could require persons travelling from non-green areas to:
 - o undergo quarantine;
 - o undergo a test after arrival.
- They may offer the option of replacing this test with a test carried out before arrival;
- They could also require persons entering their territory to submit passenger locator forms (a common European passenger locator form should be developed for possible common use).

Currently, discussions on common testing procedures, as well as passenger locator forms are taking place and shall further help to ensure coordination. In addition, tracing apps have been launched on a national level by Member States and the EU is working on linking these apps and making them interoperable. On 19 October 2020, the national applications of Germany, Ireland and Italy were linked based on a new service, called the European Federation Gateway Service⁶⁹.

As of 1 November 2020, the Schengen Member States have partial closure as the main travel restriction in place, as the external borders are closed to most Non-EU countries. At the same time, out of the 26 Schengen States, 8 countries

69 °See more information at: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/coronavirus/covid-19-travel-and-transport/>

request a negative PCR test upon arrival from high- risk areas as a secondary measure and 4 destinations as third measure, while 9 destinations request quarantine as a secondary measure.

5.3. Analysis of COVID-19 travel advice in the Top 10 source markets

Travel advice issued by governments for their citizens is increasingly influencing tourism flows during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the following paragraphs, travel advice from the Top 10 source markets⁷⁰, which generated 49% of all international tourist arrivals in 2018, is analysed with the aim to better understand its impact on the restoration of mobility of people across international borders and subsequently on the recovery of tourism.

Besides having a variety of COVID-19 related travel restrictions in place for (inbound) international tourism, it has been observed that

the source markets as part of travel advice also include measures for citizens when returning back home such as negative PCR tests, quarantine and self-isolation.

China⁷¹, Hong Kong SAR⁷², Canada⁷³ and the Russian Federation⁷⁴ currently apply a global travel advice for their citizens which recommends to avoid all non-essential travels abroad and overseas. This advice affects all international travel of those 4 source markets, which represented 19% of all outbound trips in 2018.

The United States of America⁷⁵, Germany⁷⁶, United Kingdom⁷⁷, France⁷⁸, Italy⁷⁹ and Netherlands⁸⁰ are applying a more differentiated approach and allow travel to some specific destinations that are determined through specific risk assessments⁸¹. Information on such risk assessments is either included in each country's travel advice (United States of America and France), used to cluster countries according to different risk categories such as medium and high (Germany, United Kingdom and Italy), or including a coloured system (the Netherlands). This differentiated

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- 70 The 10 Top source markets ranked in accordance with the numbers of generated outbound trips in 2018 are: United States of America, Germany, China, Hong Kong SAR, United Kingdom, France, Canada, the Russian Federation, Italy and the Netherlands (in order of decreasing numbers). Source: UNWTO Statistics
- 71 China issued a renewed travel safety reminder on 28 September 2020 that recalls avoiding unnecessary overseas travels. More information at: http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-09/28/content_5547855.htm Translation and interpretation kindly provided by the UNWTO Regional Department of Asia and the Pacific.
- 72 "Members of the public are strongly urged to avoid non-essential travel outside Hong Kong." More information at: www.coronavirus.gov.hk/eng/travel-advice.html
- 73 "Avoid non-essential travel outside Canada until further notice." More information at: <https://travel.gc.ca/>
- 74 Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of March 16, 2020, Number 635-p. and Order of 27 March, 2020 Number 763-p outline restrictions of inbound and outbound movements of foreign nationals and citizens of the Russian Federation. More information at: <http://ps.fsb.ru/general/info/covid.htm>
- 75 From March to October 2020 the US had a global travel warning of Level 4 "Do not Travel" in place. This has been replaced by warnings on individual countries based on risk assessments. More information available at: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories.html/>.
- 76 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany issued a warning to avoid unnecessary and touristic travels in a majority of countries. More information available at: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/ReiseUndSicherheit/reise-gesundheit/gesundheitsfachinformationen/reisemedizinische-hinweise/Coronavirus>
- 77 "The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom currently advises British nationals against all but essential international travel, but exempts destinations that do not pose an unacceptably high risk for British travellers". More information available at: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice>.
- 78 There is a limited number of specific COVID-19 related travel advisories concerning destinations, e.g. for Catalonia and Aragon from October 2020. More information at: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/conseils-par-pays-destination>.
- 79 Categorization of destinations ranging from A (no risk and no limitation to travel) to E (to undertake only essential travels). More information at: <http://www.viaggiaresicuri.it/>.
- 80 "Travelling to countries with an orange or red travel advisory is discouraged because of the risks". More information available at: <https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/tackling-new-coronavirus-in-the-netherlands/travel-and-holidays>
- 81 The risk assessment is usually based on data provided by the WHO, regional Centers for Disease and Disaster Prevention (like the European Center for Disease and Disaster Prevention) or local health institutions (like the Robert-Koch Institute in Germany) and include data such as the 14-days infection rates per 100.00 population and replication rates.

approach is affecting significantly international travel of those 6 source markets, which generated 30% of all outbound trips in 2018.

According to the travel advice of these 6 source markets, citizens returning home to the United States of America and France can expect increased screening when arriving from a high-risk country. In the remaining 4 source markets, namely United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, citizens need either a negative PCR test and/ or observe a certain period of self-isolation or quarantine upon return into the home country, depending on the originating destination and its assessed risk. For this purpose, the lists of high-risk destinations are regularly updated and communicated on respective websites.

As travel advice is changing fast and constantly, international travellers are currently challenged in multiple ways as they need to understand on one hand the restrictions in the destination they wish to visit, as well as the implications of their Government's travel advice in all their aspects, ranging from insurance issues to the costs of potential PCR tests and/or quarantine-related implications.

6. Conclusions

6.1. Key characteristics and features of travel restrictions

The research confirms the trend of destinations to continue easing travel restrictions and identifies various factors that are influencing this development, namely health and hygiene infrastructure, overall environmental performance and tourism considerations.

Destinations with higher scores in the health and hygiene indicator as well as in the environmental performance index are among those which have eased restrictions faster. These destinations are increasingly applying a more differentiated, evidence and risk-based approach in the implementation of travel restrictions, enabled by the increasing understanding of the virus and non-pharmaceutical intervention possibilities.⁸² For instance, as part of the shift towards health screenings at airports and other points of arrival, the request of a negative PCR test is being integrated in a growing number of destinations. It is interesting to note that many destinations with increasing COVID-19 cases are among the destinations that have eased restrictions, which points at infection rates within a destination are currently playing a less important role than at the beginning of the pandemic.

However, many destinations still have their borders completely closed for international tourism. These destinations are in general emerging economies with relatively low scores in their health and hygiene infrastructure and environmental performance. The majority of destinations which borders remain closed are in

Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, a significant part of these destinations belong to SIDS, LDCs or LLDCs. It is interesting to note that the majority of these destinations have reported very low and low infection rates.

There are significant differences among the world regions regarding the easing of travel restrictions for international tourism purposes. The analysis confirms that Europe continues to be the region where travel restrictions are eased most. Africa, the Americas and the Middle East are following next. Asia and the Pacific continues to be the region with less travel restrictions eased and more complete border closures in place for international tourism.

Another important factor that has gained influence on international tourism is travel advice issued by governments for their citizens, especially as all Top-10 source markets, which represented 49% of all international tourism arrivals in 2018, have now introduced travel advice for their citizens to refrain from all but essential travel or to refrain from travel to high-risk areas.

6.2. Proportionate and responsible opening of borders for international tourism

Knowledge on the virus has improved significantly over the past nine months supported by scientific research as well as by trial and error. Lessons learned from non-pharmaceutical interventions, such as national lockdowns, quarantine measures,

⁸² Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI) are public health measures that aim to prevent and/or control COVID-19 transmission in the community. As long as there is no effective and safe vaccine to protect those at risk of severe COVID-19, NPI are the most effective public health interventions against COVID-19. For more information see Guidelines for the implementation of non-pharmaceutical interventions against COVID-19 of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), available online at: www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/covid-19-guidelines-non-pharmaceutical-interventions

border closures, testing and tracing, social distancing and increased hygiene measures (like hand washing and wearing of masks), as well as the introduction of sanitary protocols both in general and for tourism, help to better manage the pandemic on a global level and allow for the lifting and easing of travel restrictions to take place.

In fact, destinations can now apply a more differentiated approach to such interventions and base decisions on risk assessments and available evidence. Travel restrictions can be adjusted with the objective of facilitating international travel and complete border closure might be replaced by less severe measures, such as partial closure and/or testing upon arrival and related quarantine measures. It is nevertheless of utmost importance that border openings occur in a proportionate and responsible manner with a clear communication strategy for citizens and tourists and visitors alike.

approach in the past to avoid unnecessary burdens for travelers. It is now, especially in view of the fast-changing procedures and requirements, even more important that national authorities ensure that immigration procedures and requirements are provided in a consistent manner across all information systems and platforms, to maintain confidence and trust. The same applies to travel advice issued by governments for their citizens.

This is in line with the recommendations made by the One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector which was released on 5 June 2020 and calls for the integration of epidemiological indicators in tourism monitoring as “strengthening monitoring mechanisms in this direction has the potential to lead the way for tourism to recover as an economic activity, ensuring that the easing of travel restrictions is based on evidence”.⁸³

6.3. Timely, reliable, accessible and consistent communication

Considering the continuous evolution of the epidemiological situation worldwide, governments continue to indicate that travel restrictions can be eased, adjusted or tightened at any time. These fast-changing entry requirements, remain a major challenge as immigration procedures and requirements will differ from destination to destination, depending on the necessary procedures and requirements across the different national authorities, namely health, foreign affairs, immigration and tourism authorities of a country.

Providing reliable, consistent and easy-to-access information on immigration procedures for international tourists has proved a successful

83 One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme (2020) - One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector, available online at: <https://webunwto.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-06/one-planet-vision-responsible-recovery-of-the-tourism-sector.pdf>.



ANNEXES



Annex 1

Methodological note

All reports in this series are based on desk research carried out since the end of January 2020. They contain the results of monitoring travel restrictions that have been implemented during this period by destinations worldwide.⁸⁴

For the first two reports in this series, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Travel Centre⁸⁵ was the main source of information. In addition, websites such as International SOS⁸⁶ and the World Health Organization (WHO) Extranet were consulted for destinations that were not featured on the IATA website.

For the third report, in order to gain a better understanding of the different categories of travel restrictions, and further insights on the distinction between complete and partial closure of borders, the information from IATA and International SOS were analysed, compared and validated for all destinations.

As from the fourth edition, reports build on data received from the UN World Food Programme (WFP)⁸⁷. For each report, the information was further analysed and validated by UNWTO using additional online sources that allowed fine-tuning of the data and focussing on the situation for international tourism. In addition, the website "Reopen Europe"⁸⁸ was used for validating information for travel within Member States of the European Union (EU).

The eighth report on *COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions – A Global Review for Tourism* presents travel restrictions in place for international tourism in destinations worldwide as of 1 November 2020.

For this edition analysis on destinations that a) have eased travel restrictions, b) use PCR tests as the main entry requirement, c) maintain complete border closure and d) have complete border closure in place for a long period of time, has been carried out.

As for the previous reports for the purpose of identifying common characteristics among destinations with such measures, the following aspects have been taken into account: i) dependence on tourism looking at tourism GDP (T-GDP), ii) mode of transport, and iii) dependence on amount of international source markets. For the eighth report a new aspect has been added, namely the iv) inbound and outbound characteristics of a destination.

In order to better understand commonalities and patterns that help to form decisions of governments regarding the implementation of specific travel restrictions and their easings, the present report looks at health and hygiene infrastructure and the environmental performance of a destination. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) published in 2020 by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy⁸⁹ uses data from 2017 or 2018.⁹⁰ For the present report the index

84 For more information on the previous five editions of the Report COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions – A Global Review for Tourism, visit: <https://www.unwto.org/covid-19-travel-restrictions>.

85 IATA Travel Centre, available online at: <https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/>.

86 International SOS is a medical and travel security services company, for more info on Travel restrictions, flight operations and screening see: <https://pandemic.internationalsos.com/2019-ncov/ncov-travel-restrictions-flight-operations-and-screening>.

87 World Travel Restrictions - UN World Food Programme, available online at: <https://unwfp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/db5b5df309ac4f10bfd36145a6f8880e>.

88 For more information visit the official website of the European Union: <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/>.

89 Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al. (2020). *2020 Environmental Performance Index*. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, available online at: <https://epi.yale.edu/>.

90 The analysis does not reflect recent developments, including the dramatic drop in air pollution in 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic or the huge increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the extensive Amazonian fires in 2019.

scores were grouped in five clusters, quintiles with 36 destinations according to EPI report rankings that indicate the level of scoring from cluster 1 being the lowest to cluster 5 being the highest (Table A1.1).

In this context available datasets were analysed, further developed and used as follows:

A1.1. The Environmental Performance Index 2020 (EPI)

The Environmental Performance Index was analysed specifically for this eighth report. The index provides a data-driven summary of the state of sustainability in 180 countries. It uses 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories grouped in two policy objectives: environmental health - which measures threats to human health, and ecosystem vitality - which measures natural resources and ecosystem services. The two policy objectives are grouped in the overall index which provides an assessment at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy targets. The metrics on which the 2020 scores are based come from a variety of sources and represent the most recent published data, often from 2017 or 2018.⁹¹ The EPI is issued on a biannual basis by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia Universities.⁹²

For the present report, the index scores were grouped in five clusters, quintiles with 36 destinations according to EPI report rankings that indicate the level of scoring from cluster 1 being the lowest to cluster 5 being the highest (Table A1.1).

Table A1.1 - Destination clusters by Environmental Performance Index

Environmental Performance Index	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Cluster 1: Very Low	36 destinations: 24 in Africa, 10 in Asia and the Pacific and 2 in the Americas.
Cluster 2: Low	36 destinations: 17 in Africa, 14 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in the Americas, 2 in the Middle East and 1 in Europe.
Cluster 3: Moderate	36 destinations: 13 in the Americas, 9 in Europe, 7 in Africa, 4 in the Middle East and 3 in Asia and the Pacific.
Cluster 4: High	36 destinations: 15 in the Americas, 10 in Europe, 5 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in the Middle East and 2 in Africa.
Cluster 5: Very high	36 destinations: 30 in Europe, 4 in Asia and the Pacific and 2 in the Americas.

⁹¹ The analysis does not reflect recent developments, including the drop in air pollution in 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic or the increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the extensive Amazonian fires in 2019.

⁹² Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al. (2020). *2020 Environmental Performance Index*. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, available online at: <https://epi.yale.edu/>.

A1.2. Health and Hygiene Indicator

The Health and Hygiene Indicator was created specifically for the purpose of the travel restrictions reports. The indicator is based on the Health and Hygiene Pillar used in the Tourism and Travel Competitiveness Index (TTCI) prepared by the World Economic Forum (WEF) for 140 destinations.⁹³ This Health and Hygiene pillar is one of the 14 pillars that comprise the TTCI. It is composed of 6 different indicators, namely: i) Physician density, ii) Use of basic sanitation, iii) Use of basic drinking water, iv) Hospital beds, as well as v) HIV prevalence and vi) Malaria incidence. For the present report the same methodology was applied, excluding the HIV and Malaria indicators, in order to focus mainly on the health infrastructure of destinations. Indicators were normalized to a 1-to-7 scale following WEF TTCI methodology. In addition, data available from the World Bank Data Bank⁹⁴ beyond the 140 destinations that are included in the WEF TTCI, was used to gather data on the four selected indicators for destinations not included in WEF report. As a result, a health and hygiene indicator, obtained as an average of the four component indicators, was prepared for 197 destinations. The quartiles of the index score were used to form 4 clusters (Table A1.2).

Table A1.2 - Destination clusters by health and hygiene standard

Health and Hygiene Indicator	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Cluster 1: Low	49 destinations: 39 in Africa, 8 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in the Americas and 1 in the Middle East.
Cluster 2: Moderate	50 destinations: 23 in the Americas, 19 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in Africa and 3 in the Middle East.
Cluster 3: High	53 destinations: 17 in Europe, 12 in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in the Americas, 9 in the Middle East and 4 in Africa.
Cluster 4: Very high	45 destinations: 36 in Europe, 5 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific.

93 World Economic Forum, Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019, available online at: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2019>

94 The World Bank data bank, available online at: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

A1.3. The Tourism Gross Domestic Product (T-GDP)

The Tourism Gross Domestic Product (T-GDP) clusters relate to the importance of tourism in the economy of a destination as percentage of the overall GDP. For this purpose, destinations were grouped in four clusters of economic importance, namely: low, moderate, considerable and high. Clusters were aligned with the World Bank report on "Rebuilding tourism competitiveness, Tourism response, recovery and resilience to the COVID-19 crisis".⁹⁵ Information is available for 181 destinations (Table A1.3).

Table A1.3 - Destination clusters by economic importance of tourism

Economic Importance of Tourism	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Very Low: T-GDP ≤5%	25 destinations: 10 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 5 in Europe, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in the Middle East.
Moderate: T-GDP >5% and ≤ 10%	80 destinations: 28 in Europe, 19 in Africa, 14 in the Americas, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, and 8 in the Middle East.
Considerable: T-GDP >10% and ≤20%	47 destinations: 12 in Africa, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, 10 in the Americas, 10 in Europe, 4 in the Middle East.
High: T-GDP >20%	29 destinations: 14 in the Americas 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 6 in Europe, 3 in Africa.

⁹⁵ World Bank Group, Rebuilding tourism competitiveness, Tourism response, recovery and resilience to the COVID-19 crisis, July 2020, available online at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34348>

A1.4. Mode of transport

The mode of transport of international tourism to destinations was analysed and organized in six groups. The different modes of transport are air, land, water. Each mode was divided into high, when arrivals make more than 70% of International Tourist Arrivals and medium, when arrivals make between 40% and 70% of ITA. Information is available for 194 destinations (Table A1.4).

Table A1.4 - Groups of mode of transport and corresponding destinations

Mode of transport per share of International Tourist Arrivals (ITA) in a destination	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
AIR High: >70% of ITA	100 destinations: 36 in the Americas, 30 in Asia and the Pacific, 17 in Africa, 12 in Europe, 5 in the Middle East
AIR Medium: >40% and ≤70% of ITA	22 destinations: 11 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe, 1 in the Middle East.
LAND High: >70% of ITA	36 destinations: 18 in Europe, 9 in Africa, 5 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in the Americas, 2 in the Middle East.
LAND Medium: >40% and ≤70% of ITA	35 destinations: 12 in Europe, 9 in Africa, 8 in the Americas, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in the Middle East.
WATER Medium: >40% and ≤70% of ITA	1 destination: 1 in Europe.

A1.5. International source markets

International source markets that make 60% of total International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in a destination were collected and analysed. Subsequently, four groups of destinations were formed according to the diversification of their source markets. Information is available for 207 destinations (Table A1.5).

Table A1.5 - Groups of international source market and corresponding destinations

Dependence on source markets that make 60% of International Tourist Arrivals (ITA) in a destination	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Group A: 1-2 International source markets make 60% of the total ITA to a destination	57 destinations: 28 in the Americas, 14 in Asia and the Pacific, 7 in Europe, 5 in Africa, 3 in the Middle East.
Group B: 3-5 International source markets make 60% of the total ITA to a destination	64 destinations: 19 in Asia and the Pacific, 16 in the Americas, 13 in Africa, 13 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East.
Group C: 6-9 International source markets make 60% of the total ITA to a destination	51 destinations: 24 in Europe, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, 10 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 1 in the Middle East
Group D: 10+ International source markets make 60% of the total ITA to a destination	35 destinations: 16 in Africa, 10 in Europe, 2 in the Americas, 6 in the Middle East, 1 in Asia and the Pacific.

A1.6. The 14-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100.000 population

Data from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control⁹⁶ was collected for 197 destinations as of 18 October 2020 and subsequently grouped into five clusters. This corresponds to the same clusters as used by the World Health Organization. In addition, notification rates from April 2020 onwards have been analysed in relation to the time of easings of restrictions, meaning reported COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population at the moment when travel restrictions were lifted (Table A1.6).

Table A1.6 - Destinations clusters by 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100,00 population

Clusters as of 18 October 2020	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Cluster 0: No new cases reported	8 destinations: 4 in the Americas and 3 in Asia, 1 in Africa.
Cluster 1: < 20 new cases reported	83 destinations: 44 in Africa, 20 in Asia and the Pacific, 12 in the Americas, 4 in the Middle East and 3 in Europe.
Cluster 2: ≥20 and <60 new cases reported	23 destinations: 9 in the Americas, 7 in Europe, 4 in Asia and the Pacific and 3 in Africa.
Cluster 3: ≥60 and <120 new cases reported	27 destinations: 12 in Europe, 9 in the Americas, 2 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in the Middle East, 1 in Africa.
Cluster 4: ≥120 new cases reported	57 destinations : 31 in Europe, 14 in the Americas, 7 in the Middle East, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Africa.

96 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, more information available online at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19-pandemic>

A1.7. Inbound and/or outbound destinations

For the purpose of this report and for further understanding the importance of tourism in a destination The categorization of destinations according to their main international tourism flows has been introduced to the analysis for this present edition with the objective to further understand the importance of tourism in a destination.

As such, a destination is considered an inbound destination, if the total of international tourist arrivals is 20% greater than the average between its total international arrivals and departures. A destination is considered an outbound destination, if the total of international tourist arrivals is 20% greater than the average between its total international arrivals and departures.

A destination is considered both an inbound and an outbound destination, if the total international arrivals and the total departures are not greater than 20% of the average between it's total arrivals and total departures.

Table A1.7 – Inbound and outbound destinations

Inbound, Outbound and both	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
INBOUND destinations	101 destinations: 32 in the Americas, 23 in Africa, 23 in Europe, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, and 7 in the Middle East.
OUTBOUND destinations	31 destinations: 15 in Europe, 10 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in Africa, 3 in the Americas.
BOTH outbound and inbound destinations	48 destinations: 14 in Asia and the Pacific, 14 in Europe, 10 in the Americas, 7 in Africa, and 3 in the Middle East.

Annex 2

Overview on the different categories and applying destinations as of 1 November 2020⁹⁷

Complete closure of borders

Applied by 59 destinations (27% of all destinations worldwide)

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Fiji, French Guyana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Myanmar, New Caledonie, New Zealand, Niue, Oman, The Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands British, Yemen.

Partial closure of borders

Applied by 59 destinations (27% of all destinations worldwide)

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea (Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, The Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia,

Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United States of America

Negative PCR test

Applied by 67 destinations (31% of all destinations worldwide)

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros Islands, Congo (Democratic Rep. of), Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Republic of), Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Martinique, Monaco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovenia, South Sudan, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Maarten, St Vincent and Grenadines, Tanzania, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.

Destination-specific travel restrictions aimed at passengers from specific countries

Applied by 12 destinations (5% of all destinations worldwide)

Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Madagascar, Morocco, Nauru, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, St Eustatius, Thailand, Tunisia.

⁹⁷ Some destinations apply more than one measure, in this case the measure affecting tourists most is used for the purpose of this analysis.

Quarantine or self-isolation related measures

Applied by 10 destinations (5% of all destinations worldwide)

Ethiopia, Iceland, Ireland, Mauritius, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saba, United Kingdom.

Visa measures - Visa are invalidated or no longer visa exempt or visa cannot be obtained any longer upon arrival

Applied by 5 destinations (2% of all destinations worldwide).

Cambodia, Iran, Mozambique, Nepal, Zambia.

Nationality-specific travel restrictions aimed at passengers from specific countries

Applied by 1 destination (1% of all destination worldwide)

North Macedonia.

Annex 3

Clusters by economic importance of tourism

HIGH T-GDP >20% (29 destinations)

Albania, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Croatia, Dominica, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Jamaica, Macao SAR, Maldives, Montenegro, The Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands British.

CONSIDERABLE T-GDP >10% and ≤20% (47 destinations)

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bermuda, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, Comoros Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Gambia, Honduras, Hong Kong SAR, Italy, Jordan, Kiribati, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay.

MODERATE T-GDP >5% and ≤ 10% (80 destinations)

Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Martinique, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, The Netherlands, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru,

Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

LOW T-GDP ≤5% (25 destinations)

Angola, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea (Republic of), Guyana, Ireland, Korea (Republic of), Libya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Puerto Rico, The Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Uzbekistan.

Annex 4

Groups of international source market and corresponding destinations

GROUP A: 1-2 international source markets (57 destinations)

Botswana, Comoros Islands, Lesotho, Mozambique, Rwanda, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, Canada, Cayman Islands, El Salvador, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Saba, St Eustatius, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Suriname, Turks and Caicos, Uruguay, Virgin Islands British, Bangladesh, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR, Laos, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Macao SAR, Myanmar, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Andorra, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, San Marino, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Bahrain, Iraq, Oman.

GROUP B: 3-5 international source markets (64 destinations)

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Caledonie, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, The Philippines, The Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, South Africa, St Maarten, St Vincent and Grenadines, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

GROUP C: 6-9 international source markets (51 destinations)

Angola, Australia, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guinea (Republic of), Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor Leste, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

GROUP D: 10+ international source markets (35 destinations)

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Rep. of), Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Qatar, Reunion, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Annex 5

Overview on destinations which have eased and lifted travel restrictions for international tourism purposes as of 1 November 2020

Destinations which have eased travel restrictions for international tourism purposes

Applied by 148 destinations

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros Islands, Congo (Democratic Rep. of), Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea (Republic of), Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong SAR, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Romania, The Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saba, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain/Schengen, St Kitts and Nevis, St Eustatius, St Lucia, St Maarten,

St Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Destinations which have lifted travel restrictions for international tourism purposes

Applied by 4 destinations

Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Turkey.

Annex 6

Overview on destinations which require negative PCR test for international tourism purposes as of 1 November 2020

Applied by 126 destinations⁹⁸

Afghanistan, **Anguilla**, **Antigua and Barbuda**, Argentina, Armenia, **Aruba**, Austria, Azerbaijan, **Bahamas**, **Bahrain**, Bangladesh, **Barbados**, **Belize**, **Bermuda**, Bolivia, **Bonaire**, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, Bulgaria, **Cabo Verde**, Cambodia, **Central African Republic**, **Chad**, **Colombia**, **Comoros Islands**, **Congo (Democratic Rep. of)**, **Cote D'Ivoire**, **Croatia**, **Cuba**, **Curaçao**, **Cyprus**, **Djibouti**, **Dominica**, Ecuador, **Egypt**, **El Salvador**, **Eswatini**, Ethiopia, France, **French Polynesia**, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, **Grenada**, **Guadeloupe**, **Guatemala**, Guinea (Republic of), **Guinea-Bissau**, **Guyana**, **Honduras**, Hong Kong SAR, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, **Iraq**, Italy, **Jamaica**, Japan, **Jordan**, Kazakhstan, **Kenya**, **Kiribati**, **Korea (Republic of)**, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, **Lebanon**, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, **Maldives**, **Mali**, Malta, **Martinique**, Mauritius, **Monaco**, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, **Namibia**, Nepal, **Nicaragua**, Nigeria, **Pakistan**, Palau, **Panama**, **Papua New Guinea**, Paraguay, Portugal, **Puerto Rico**, **Reunion**, The Russian Federation, **Rwanda**, Saba, San Marino, **Sao Tome and Principe**, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, **Serbia**, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, **Slovenia**, Somalia, South Africa, **South Sudan**, Spain, **St Kitts and Nevis**, **St Lucia**, **St Maarten**, **St Vincent and Grenadines**, Sudan, **Tanzania**, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, **Turks and Caicos**, **Uganda**, **Ukraine**, **United Arab Emirates**, **Uzbekistan**, Zambia, **Zimbabwe**.

⁹⁸ Destinations in bold show those that require a negative PCR test as main measure.

Annex 7

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed and which eased or lifted restrictions, by mode of transport, as of 1 November 2020

Borders completely closed	Eased or lifted restrictions
High dependence on air transport (air share > 70%)	
Angola, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Guyana, India, Israel, Marshall Islands, Montserrat, New Caledonie, New Zealand, Niger, Niue, The Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands British.	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Polynesia, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Monaco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saba, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, St Kitts and Nevis, St Eustatius, St Lucia, St Maarten, St Vincent and Grenadines, Thailand, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.
Medium dependence on air transport (air share > 40% and <= 70%)	
Algeria, Canada, Congo, Eritrea, Indonesia, Turkmenistan.	Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Congo (Democratic Rep. of), Guinea (Republic of), Honduras, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo.
High dependence on land transport (land share > 70%)	
Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Laos, Lesotho, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan.	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Eswatini, Georgia, Hong Kong SAR, Hungary, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, The Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Medium dependence on land transport (land share > 40% and <= 70%)	
Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Libya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Uruguay, Yemen.	Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda.
Medium dependence on water transport (land share > 40% and <= 70%)	
	Estonia.

Annex 8

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed and which eased or lifted restrictions, by 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 inhabitants, as of 1 November 2020

Borders completely closed	Eased or lifted restrictions
Cluster 0: No new cases reported	
Fiji, Laos, Montserrat, New Caledonie, Virgin Islands British.	Anguilla, St Kitts and Nevis, Tanzania.
Cluster 1: <20 new cases reported	
Algeria, Angola, Australia, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mongolia, New Zealand, Niger, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen.	Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bermuda, Bhutan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros Islands, Congo (Democratic Rep. of), Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea (Republic of), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, St Lucia, St Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Cluster 2: >=20 and <60 new cases reported	
Cayman Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.	Azerbaijan, Bolivia, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Serbia, South Africa, Turkey.
Cluster 3: >=60 and <120 new cases reported	
Botswana, Canada, Chile, India, Qatar.	Albania, Bonaire, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Morocco, Saba, San Marino, St Eustatius, Sweden.
Cluster 4: >=120 new cases reported	
Czech Republic, Israel, Libya, Oman.	Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curaçao, France, French Polynesia, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, The Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, St Maarten, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Annex 9

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed and which eased or lifted restrictions, by Health and Hygiene indicator, as of 1 November 2020

Borders completely closed	Eased or lifted restrictions
Cluster 1 (indicators scoring from 0 to 2,4)	
Fiji, Laos, Montserrat, New Caledonie, Virgin Islands British.	Anguilla, St Kitts and Nevis, Tanzania.
Cluster 2 (indicators scoring from 2,5 to 3,4)	
Botswana, Cayman Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Laos, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Samoa, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Tuvalu, Venezuela, Vietnam.	Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Nauru, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, South Africa, St Lucia, St Vincent and Grenadines, Thailand.
Cluster 3 (indicators scoring from 3,5 to 4,2)	
Cayman Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.	Azerbaijan, Bolivia, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Serbia, South Africa, Turkey.
Cluster 3: >=60 and <120 new cases reported	
Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Israel, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Libya, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Caledonie, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Taiwan Province of China, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan.	Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Cyprus, Hong Kong SAR, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, St Kitts and Nevis, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.
Cluster 4 (indicators scoring from 4,3 to 7)	
Australia, Czech Republic, Uruguay, Virgin Islands British.	Argentina, Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, The Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Annex 10

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed and which eased or lifted restrictions, by Environmental Performance Index, as of 1 November 2020

Borders completely closed	Eased or lifted restrictions
Cluster 1 (destinations scoring from 0 to 32,7)	
Angola, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Eritrea, India, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Niger, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu.	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chad, Comoros Islands, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea (Republic of), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo.
Cluster 2 (destinations scoring from 32,8 to 39)	
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Micronesia, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Vietnam.	Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. of), Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Eswatini, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Cluster 3 (destinations scoring from 39,1 to 46,4)	
Algeria, Botswana, Suriname, Tonga, Turkmenistan.	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Grenada, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, St Lucia, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan.
Cluster 4 (destinations scoring from 46,5 to 60,9)	
Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Malaysia, Taiwan Province of China, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.	Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Mexico, North Macedonia, Panama, Poland, The Russian Federation, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, St Vincent and Grenadines, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates.
Cluster 5 (destinations scoring from 61 to 100)	
Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Israel, New Zealand.	Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Annex 11

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed and which eased or lifted restrictions, by inbound and outbound, as of 1 November 2020

Borders completely closed	Eased or lifted restrictions
Inbound destinations	
Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Congo, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Fiji, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Montserrat, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands British.	Albania, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, French Polynesia, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada,, Guadeloupe, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Reunion, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Maarten, St Vincent and Grenadines, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, United Arab Emirates.
Outbound destinations	
Angola, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Lesotho, Mongolia, Myanmar, Taiwan Province of China, Tajikistan, Timor Leste.	Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Comoros Islands, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.
Equally inbound and outbound destinations	
Algeria, Chile, India, Indonesia, Israel, Laos, Micronesia, New Caledonie, New Zealand, The Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vietnam.	Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, Dominica, El Salvador, Eswatini, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mozambique, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, The Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Ukraine, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Annex 12

10 Top source markets and their outbound departures

10 Top source markets	Outbound departures (2018)
United States of America	116 millions
Germany	107 millions
China	96 millions
Hong Kong, China	88 millions
United Kingdom	72 millions
France	51 millions
Canada	38 millions
The Russian Federation	36 millions
Italy	33 millions
The Netherlands	32 millions

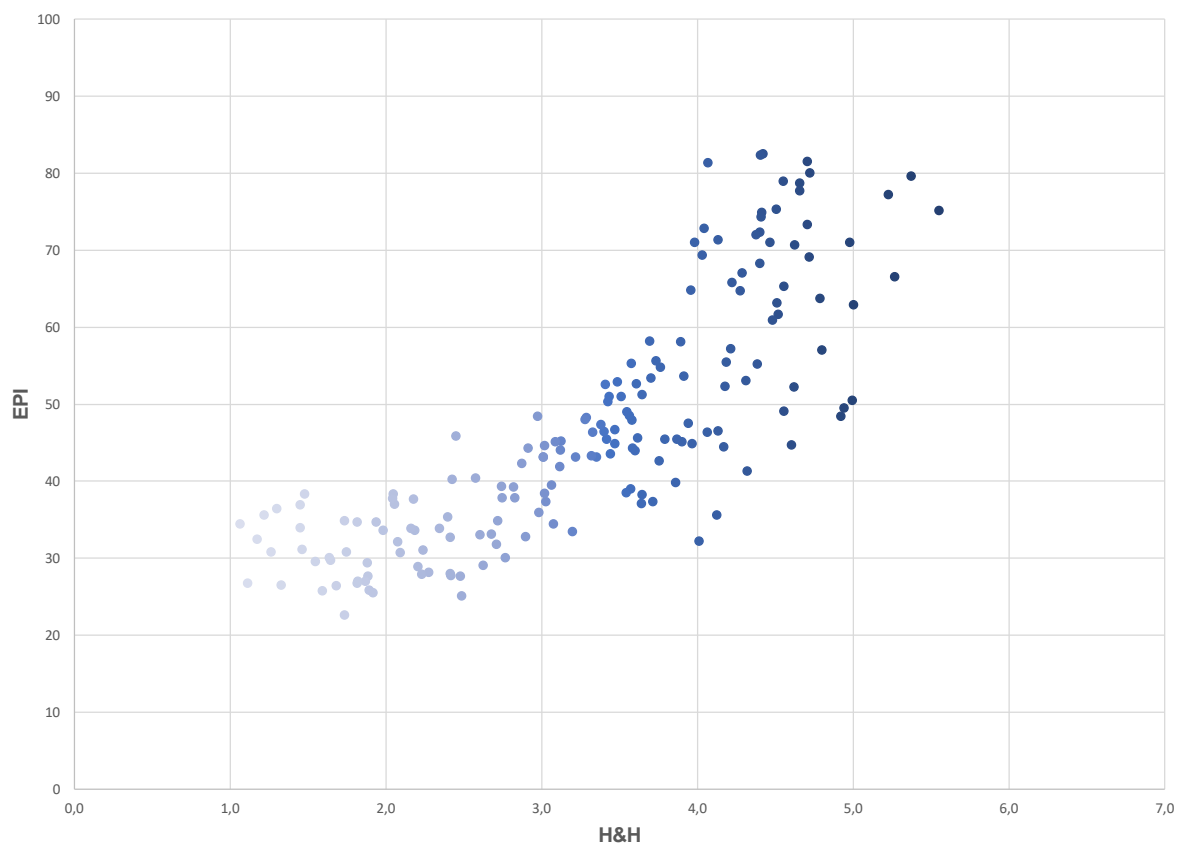
Annex 13

The relationship between Health and Hygiene and the Environmental Performance Index scores

graph shows a strong correlation between Health and Hygiene infrastructure of a destination and its environmental performance.

Figure 28 shows the relations between H&H scores and EPI for 177 destinations for which data was available. The H&H score has a range from 1 to 7, with 1 being the lowest and 7 the highest. The EPI score ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 the lowest and 100 the highest score. The

Figure 28 - The relationship between Health & Hygiene and Environmental Performance Index scores



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2020.

Annex 14

Overview on COVID-19 and pandemic measures, including travel restrictions

On 31 December 2019, a pneumonia of unknown cause was detected first in Wuhan, China and reported to the local WHO office. Four weeks later, on 30 January 2020 the WHO declared the outbreak of this virus, initially named 2019-nCoV, a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). At that stage WHO referred to 83 cases in 18 countries⁹⁹ and did not recommend any travel or trade restriction. In a joint statement by UNWTO and WHO released on 26 February 2020, it was indicated that “Tourism’s response needs to be measured and consistent, proportionate to the public health threat and based on local risk assessment, involving every part of the tourism value chain”.¹⁰⁰

While from December 2019 until end of February 2020 China reported the largest amount of COVID-19 cases, by February 2020 the virus had already spread almost all over the globe. When WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 11 March 2020, 114 countries had reported 118,000 cases with Europe becoming the worst-affected region. In the following weeks all destinations around the world reported cases of COVID-19 and as of the date of this report, a second wave is hitting in particular the European region. WHO reported for the week ending on 10 November 2020 over 3,6 million new COVID-19 cases and 54 000 new deaths. This brings the total to nearly

50 million reported cases and 1,2 million deaths since the start of the outbreak.¹⁰¹

Based on the WHO Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response guidance document for governments¹⁰², a variety of measures have been implemented worldwide in order to reduce the spread of the virus. These include individual measures, such as the promotion of hand and respiratory hygiene, as well as societal level measures, such as protocols related to social distancing which include the suspension of school classes, adjusting work patterns, the reduction of unnecessary travel and overcrowding of mass transport systems as well as the development of frameworks for cancellation/restriction of mass gatherings.¹⁰³ Moreover, with regards to international travel, measures to “develop capacities for emergency public health actions at designated points of entry in accordance with International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) Annex 1 B.2.”, which include relevant control mechanisms for arriving and departing travellers, have been implemented.

Furthermore, additional provisions of the IHR¹⁰⁴ have guided the introduction of measures. For instance, under Chapter III on special provisions for travellers, the treatment of suspected travellers when entering a destination is outlined, ranging from medical examination to providing the person with food and water.¹⁰⁵ Also under IHR Article 43, it is stated that additional health

99 World Health Organization (2020), *Statement on the second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)*, 30 January 2020, available online at: [www.who.int/news-room/detail/30-01-2020-statement-on-the-second-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](http://www.who.int/news-room/detail/30-01-2020-statement-on-the-second-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)).

100 World Tourism Organization, World Health Organization (2020), *Joint statement on tourism and covid-19: UNWTO and WHO call for responsibility and coordination*, 26 February 2020, available online at: https://webunwto.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-03/31012020%20Coronavirus_Feb_2020%20EN_3.pdf.

101 World Health Organization, *Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)*, Weekly epidemiological Update on COVID-19 as of 10 November 2020, available online at: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/weekly-epidemiological-update---10-november-2020>

102 International Health Regulations (2005), Third Edition, WHO, pp. 40-42, available online at: www.who.int/ihr/publications/9789241580496/en.

103 International Health Regulations (2005).

104 International Health Regulations (2005).

105 International Health Regulations (2005), pp. 23-24.

measures shall be based on scientific principles, available scientific evidence and available specific guidance of WHO. In this context, the implementation of additional health measures that significantly interfere with international traffic shall be reported to WHO within 48 hours, including the public health rationale and relevant scientific information. Significant interference means “refusal of entry or departure of international travellers, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, and the like, or their delay, for more than 24 hours”. The IHR stipulates that WHO shall share this information with other governments and request that the measure is reviewed within three months. Furthermore, WHO may request a government that implemented such measure to reconsider its application.¹⁰⁶ Article 23 on Health Measures on arrival and departure indicate that with regard to the traveller, a “State Party may require for public health purposes, information concerning the traveller’s destination so that the travellers may be contacted; information concerning the traveller’s itinerary to ascertain if there was any travel in or near an affected area or other possible contacts with infection...”, as well as “a non-invasive medical examination.”¹⁰⁷

106 International Health Regulations (2005), pp. 29.

107 International Health Regulations (2005), pp. 20.

