



COVID – 19 RELATED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS A GLOBAL REVIEW FOR TOURISM

ELEVENTH REPORT AS OF 26 NOVEMBER 2021



Acknowledgments

This eleventh report *COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions – A Global Review for Tourism* was developed by the World Tourism Organization's (UNWTO) Sustainable Development of Tourism Department. The report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Dirk Glaesser with lead contributions from Lorna Hartantyo and Cordula Wohlmuther. Virginia Fernández-Trapa reviewed and provided feedback to the report.

We would like to express our special gratitude to Fiona Barron and Rodolfo Losada from the World Food Programme for the clarifications, insights and continuous support provided.

Layout of the cover was provided by Alberto G. Uceda and layout of the report by Javier P. Spuch.



COVID – 19 RELATED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS A GLOBAL REVIEW FOR TOURISM

ELEVENTH REPORT AS OF 26 NOVEMBER 2021

Prepared by:

UNWTO

Sustainable Development of Tourism Department



© Xiaoyong | Dreamstime.com

Table of contents

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| 1. | Key Facts | 6 |
| 2. | Introduction | 10 |
| 3. | Overview of COVID-19 related travel restrictions as of 1 November 2021 | 11 |
| 3.1. | Volume, severity, and evolution of travel restrictions | 11 |
| 3.1.1. | Overview of the evolution of travel restrictions from April 2020 to November 2021 | 13 |
| 3.2. | Characteristics of destinations with complete border closure | 15 |
| 3.2.1. | Share of population vaccinated in destinations with complete border closure | 17 |
| 3.2.2. | Infection rates in destinations with complete border closure | 17 |
| 3.2.3. | Dependence on tourism and complete border closure | 18 |
| 3.2.4. | Destinations with complete border closure according to the status of economy | 18 |
| 4. | Conclusions..... | 19 |
| Annex 1: | Overview on COVID-19 related Travel Restrictions | 21 |
| Annex 2: | Methodological Note | 23 |
| A1.1. | The Tourism Gross Domestic Product (T-GDP) | 24 |
| A1.2. | The 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week | 25 |
| A1.3. | Share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination | 26 |
| A1.4. | The Environmental Performance Index 2020 (EPI) | 27 |
| A1.5. | Health and Hygiene Indicator | 28 |
| Annex 3: | Overview on the different categories and applying destinations as of 1 November 2021 | 29 |
| Annex 4: | Clusters by economic importance of tourism..... | 30 |
| Annex 5: | Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, by 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week, as of 1 November 2021 .. | 31 |
| Annex 6: | Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, by share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination, as of 1 November 2021 | 32 |
| Annex 7: | Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, for at least 79 weeks..... | 32 |



Table of Figures

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| Figure A | Destinations with travel restrictions for international tourism as of 1 November 2021 | 8 |
| Figure B | Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 November 2021 | 9 |
| Figure C | COVID-19 vaccination requirements for international tourists by destinations as of 1 November 2021 | 9 |
| Figure D | Regional breakdown of requirements related to the vaccination status of international tourists as of 1 November 2021 | 9 |
| Figure 1 | Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 November 2021 | 12 |
| Figure 2 | Evolution of global travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 | 13 |
| Figure 3 | Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to 1 November 2021 in Africa | 13 |
| Figure 4 | Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in the Americas | 13 |
| Figure 5 | Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in Asia and the Pacific | 14 |
| Figure 6 | Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in Europe | 14 |
| Figure 7 | Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in the Middle East | 14 |
| Figure 8 | Number of destinations with complete border closure April 2020 to November 2021 | 15 |
| Figure 9 | Share of destinations within a region with complete border closure | 15 |
| Figure 10 | Percentage of SIDS that have complete border closure in place | 16 |
| Figure 11 | Number of destinations with complete border closure per share of vaccinated population with full COVID-19 vaccination | 17 |
| Figure 12 | Number of destinations that have complete border closure per clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population | 17 |
| Figure 13 | Number of destinations that have complete border closure per T-GDP dependence | 18 |
| Figure 14 | Destinations that have complete border closure per economic status | 18 |
| Table A1.1 | Destination clusters by economic importance of tourism | 24 |
| Table A1.2 | Destination clusters of 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week | 25 |
| Table A.1.3 | Share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination by 26 October 2021 | 26 |
| Table A.1.4 | Destination clusters by Environmental Performance Index | 27 |
| Table A.1.5 | Destination clusters by health and hygiene standard | 28 |

1. Key Facts

As of 1 November 2021

- In a nutshell:

- **21%** of all destinations worldwide have their borders **completely closed**¹ for international tourism.
- **12%** of all destinations worldwide are closed for international tourism **for at least 79 weeks (one and a half years)**.
- **25%** of all destinations worldwide are **partially closed** for international tourism.
- **52%** of all destinations worldwide request **negative COVID- 19 testing** for international tourism.
- **2%** of all destinations worldwide have **lifted** all COVID-19 related travel for international tourism.²
- In addition,
 - **85 destinations (39% of all destinations worldwide)** have eased restrictions for fully COVID-19 vaccinated international tourists.
 - **20 destinations (9% of all destinations worldwide)** have made a full COVID-19 vaccination mandatory for entering a destination for tourism purposes.

Categories of COVID-19 related travel restrictions for international tourism applied across 217 destinations³:

- **Complete closure of borders:**

46 destinations (21% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders completely closed.

- Out of which **26 destinations** have had their borders completely closed since at least the end of April 2020, i.e. for **79 weeks**. These destinations represent 12% of all destinations worldwide and 57% of the destinations with complete border closure.
- 30% of all complete border closures are observed by **14 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**. **13 SIDS** in Asia and the Pacific and **1 SIDS** in the Americas.

- **Partial closure of borders:**

55 destinations (25% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders partially closed.

1 Please see Figure 1 with more explanations on the travel restriction categories, namely i) complete closure, ii) partial closure and iii) negative COVID-19 testing and quarantine.

2 Dominican Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico.

3 See Annex 3: Overview on the different categories and applying destinations as of 1 November 2021.

- **Negative COVID-19 testing and quarantine:**

112 destinations (52% of all destinations worldwide) request the presentation of negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or antigen tests upon arrival when entering a destination as an international tourist.

Out of these 112 destinations **32 are SIDS** (59% of all SIDS worldwide), the majority of them in the Americas.

- **Lifting of all COVID-19 related travel restrictions:**

4 destinations have lifted all COVID-19 related restrictions.

From a **regional point of view**, the 46 destinations that apply **complete closure of borders** are:

- **30 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (65% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
- **5 destinations in Africa** (9% of all destinations in Africa).
- **5 destinations in the Americas** (10% of all destinations in the Americas).
- **4 destinations in Europe** (7% of all destinations in Europe).
- **2 destinations in the Middle East** (15% of all destinations in the Middle East).

- Among the 26 destinations with complete border closure **for at least 79 weeks⁴** are **10 SIDS** (19% of all SIDS worldwide), **8 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) (17% of all LDCs worldwide) and **3 Landlocked Developing Countries** (LLDCs) (9% of all LLDCs worldwide).

These 26 destinations are in the following regions:

- **18 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (39% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
- **3 destinations in the Americas** (6% of all destinations in the Americas).
- **3 destinations in Africa** (6% of all destinations in Africa).
- **1 destination in Europe.**
- **1 destination in the Middle East.**

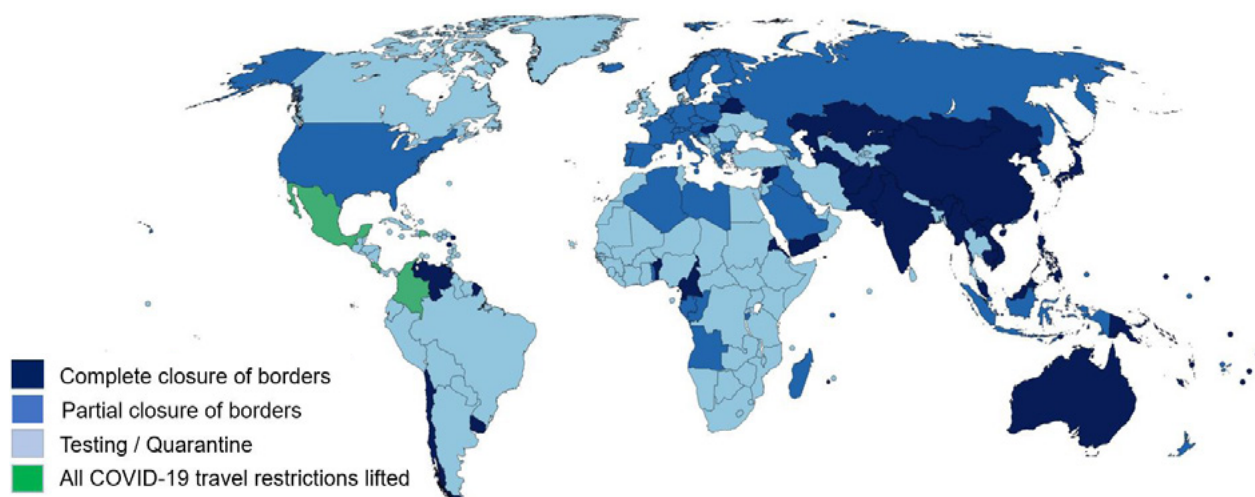
- Among the 55 destinations that have **partially closed their borders** are:

- **30 destinations in Europe** (56% of all destinations in Europe).
- **10 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (22% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
- **8 destinations in Africa** (15% of all destinations in Africa).
- **6 destinations in the Middle East** (46% of all destinations in the Middle East).
- **1 destination in the Americas.**

⁴ Specific analysis of complete border closure in comparison to partial border closure is carried out since April 2020, which allows detailing complete border closure since then.

- Among the 112 destinations that have **negative COVID-19 testing requirement and/or quarantine** for tourism purposes in place, are:
 - **41 destinations in the Americas** (80% of all destinations in the Americas).
 - **40 destinations in Africa** (76% of all destinations in Africa).
 - **20 destinations in Europe** (37% of all destinations in Europe).
 - **6 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (13% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
 - **5 destinations in the Middle East** (39% of all destinations in the Middle East).
- Among the **85 destinations** that **ease restrictions for fully COVID-19 vaccinated international tourists** are:
 - **44 destinations in Europe** (82% of all destinations in Europe).
 - **15 destinations in the Americas** (29% of all destinations in the Americas).
 - **13 destinations in Africa** (25% of all destinations in Africa).
 - **7 destinations in the Middle East** (54% of all destinations in the Middle East).
 - **6 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (13% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
- Among the **20 destinations** that **request mandatory full COVID-19 vaccination of international tourists**, are:
 - **8 destinations in the Americas.**
 - **7 destinations in Asia and the Pacific.**
 - **3 destinations in the Middle East.**
 - **1 destination in Africa.**
 - **1 destination in Europe.**

Figure A - Destinations with travel restrictions for international tourism as of 1 November 2021

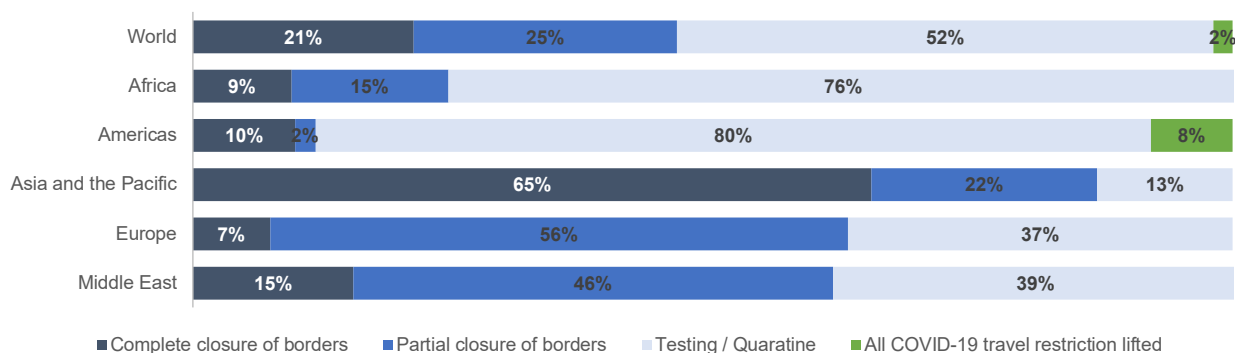


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021*.

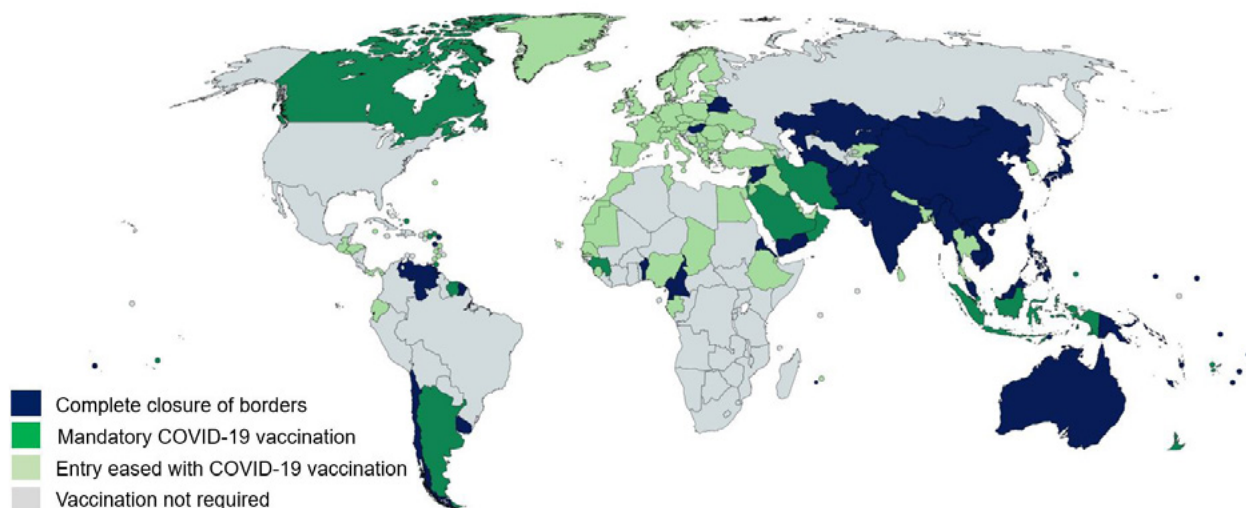
* The maps elaborated by UNWTO are for reference only and do not imply any judgement on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Note: Destinations are coloured according to the dominating measure in place with regards to the facilitation of international tourism:

- Complete closure of borders means that all air, land and sea borders are closed for international tourism purposes.
- Partial closure of borders means that entry from specific destinations for tourism purposes is not possible.
- Negative COVID-19 testing means that passengers intending to enter a destination for international tourism purposes must present a negative PCR or antigen test taken no more than usually three to ten days prior to departure or arrival. In some cases, tests must be taken upon arrival and repeated after a certain period of time, often combined with quarantine.
- All COVID-19 travel restrictions lifted means that all measures that restricted the entry into a destination for international tourism purposes were removed.

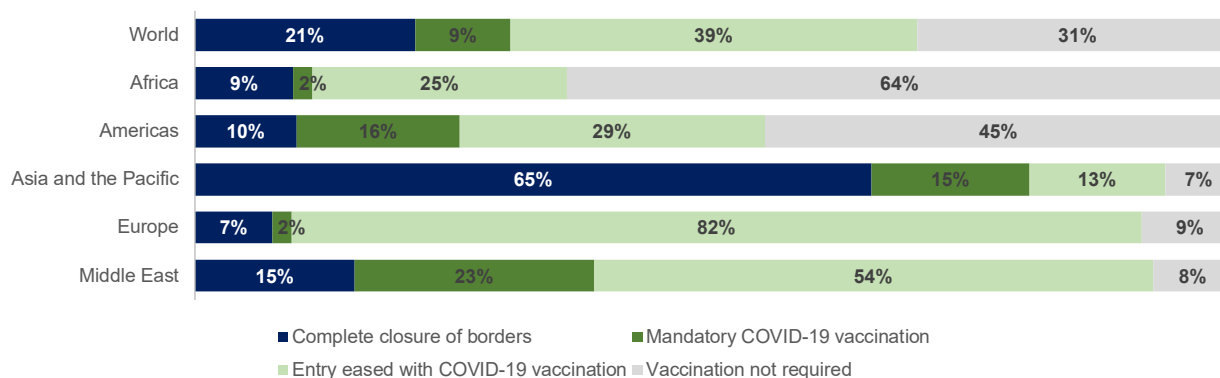
Figure B - Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 November 2021

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

Figure C – COVID-19 vaccination requirements for international tourists by destinations as of 1 November 2021

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

Note: For the purpose of this report, both the mandatory full COVID-19 vaccination of and easing of restrictions for fully COVID-19 vaccinated international tourists have been analyzed (within all categories of restrictions, but complete border closure). Easing of restrictions for fully vaccinated passengers implies that upon the presentation of the proof of being vaccinated international tourists can enter the destination for instance without showing a negative test result upon arrival, can present an antigen instead of a PCR test result, no quarantine or shorter quarantine required, etc. – as opposed to non/not fully vaccinated international travellers. However, the easing of restrictions for fully vaccinated passengers does not imply a waiver of the need to fill in passenger locator forms and health declarations.

Figure D - Regional breakdown of requirements related to the vaccination status of international tourists as of 1 November 2021

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

2. Introduction

This is the eleventh issue of a series of *Reports on COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions – A Global Review for Tourism*⁵. 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 that come to a destination for holiday, leisure and recreation purposes) and therefore does not take into account any measures directed at other categories of inbound travellers, such as commuters, diplomats, residents, business travellers, visitors of friends and relatives and health tourists or others.

This eleventh report provides the analysis of travel restrictions in 217 destinations as of 1 November 2021 with special focus on destinations with complete border closure. With the aim to identify causalities and relations between factors that might have an influence on travel restrictions⁶, analysis is carried out with the following data: i) the 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population, collected at the time of analysing the travel restrictions; ii) the share of vaccinated population within destinations, collected at the time of analysing the travel restrictions, and; iii)

economic importance of tourism in destinations (T-GDP). As in previous reports, destinations and related travel restrictions are examined according to specific characteristics, such as emerging and advanced economies, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

In previous reports the Health and Hygiene (H&H) Indicator and the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) have been also analysed in relation to travel restrictions, which allowed for a deeper analysis in relation to sustainability issues⁷.

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.⁸

5 UNWTO's COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions- A Global Review for Tourism. For more information, please see at: <https://www.unwto.org/covid-19-travel-restrictions>

6 For more information on the analysis and methodology, please see Annex 2.

7 Both, the Health and Hygiene Indicator and Environmental Performance Index were used for identifying relations with travel restrictions. For more information, please see Annex 2, A1.5 and A1.6, and UNWTO's COVID-19 related Travel Restrictions Reports, from the seventh edition onwards on the Health and Hygiene Indicator and from the eighth report onwards on both, Health and Hygiene Indicator and the Environmental Performance Index. For more information, please see at: <https://www.unwto.org/covid-19-travel-restrictions>.

8 UNWTO's Travel Facilitation reports. For more information, please see at: www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/travel-facilitation.

3. Overview of COVID-19 related travel restrictions as of 1 November 2021

3.1. Volume, severity, and evolution of travel restrictions

As of 1 November 2021, a total of 101 destinations (46% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders either completely (46 destinations, 21% of all destinations worldwide) or partially (55 destinations, 25% of all destinations worldwide) closed for international tourism (Figure 1). This number is considerably lower than it was on 1 June 2021, when it totalled to 136 destinations (35 destinations less).

A total of 112 destinations (52% of all destinations worldwide) request the presentation of negative COVID-19 test results upon arrival to the destination, on a few occasions combined with quarantine measures. This represents an increase of 34 destinations in this category compared to 1 June 2021.

For the second time this report investigates travel requirements for COVID-19 vaccinated passengers.⁹ The current analysis shows that 85 destinations have eased entry restrictions for fully COVID-19 vaccinated international

tourists.¹⁰ Furthermore, 20 destinations require a full COVID-19 vaccination from international tourists.¹¹

A total of four¹² destinations (2% of all destinations worldwide) have lifted all COVID-19 related travel restrictions.

Looking at the evolution of COVID-19 related travel restrictions over time¹³, a peak of complete border closure was observed in May 2020, when 76% of all destinations worldwide were completely closed. This was followed by a period of easings until November 2020.¹⁴

As of June 2021, when the 10th Travel Restrictions Report was published, no significant changes were observed and travel restrictions had been maintained or even tightened by some destinations. Since then, further easings in form of increased testing and full COVID-19 vaccination requirements are noted.

The previously observed significant regional differences continue to exist. For example, the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and antigen

9 Ethical questions in relation to immunity certification programmes are addressed in the WHO Bulletin on “Immunity Certification for COVID-19: ethical considerations”, please see at: <https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/99/2/20-280701.pdf>.

10 In general, destinations define as fully vaccinated passengers those that received two doses of an approved vaccine (or one dose, if applicable). Furthermore, they also specify the time that needs to elapse after the second dose, which in average amounts to 21 days. On several occasions, also the accepted types of vaccines are listed.

11 The World Health Organization (WHO) issued an Interim Position Paper on “Considerations regarding proof of COVID-19 vaccination for international travellers” and “Temporary Recommendations on 5 February 2021”, indicating that national authorities shall not introduce requirements of proof of COVID-19 vaccination for international travel for departure or entry, given that there are still critical unknowns regarding the efficacy of vaccination in reducing transmission. Furthermore, considering the limited availability of vaccines, preferential vaccination of travellers could result in inadequate supplies of vaccines. For more information, please see at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/interim-position-paper-considerations-regarding-proof-of-covid-19-vaccination-for-international-travellers>.

12 Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Mexico.

13 See Annex 1 “Overview on COVID-19 related Travel Restrictions” for more information on the epidemiological situation as of 31 October 2021.

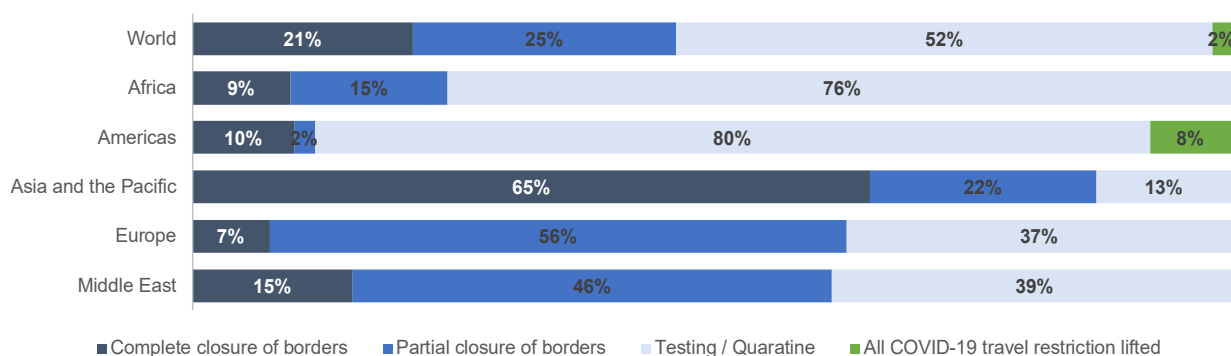
14 These findings are confirmed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) publication on “COVID-19 and the State of Global Mobility in 2020”. For more information, please see at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/covid-19-and-state-global-mobility-2020>.

testing requirement¹⁵ is applied by 80% of the destinations in the Americas and 76% in Africa, while in Asia and the Pacific it is only applied by 13%.

Furthermore, 65% of the 46 destinations in Asia and the Pacific continue to maintain their borders completely closed for international tourism, with 39% of those destinations having been closed since at least April 2020, i.e. more than one and a half years. 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.

Europe and the Middle East are the regions in which destinations continue applying partial border closure above the global average. In the European context this has to do with the fact that Schengen Member States remain partially closed to certain third countries¹⁶.

Figure 1 - Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 November 2021



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

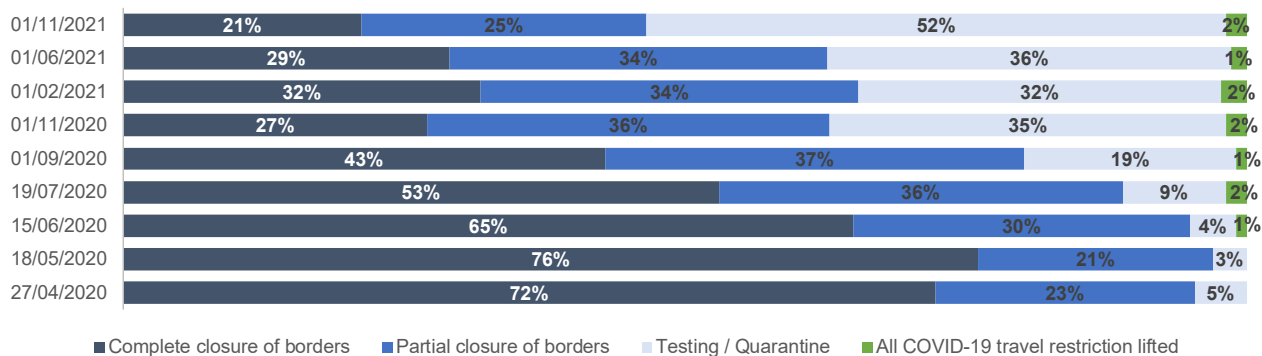
15 The following facts have been observed: i) besides PCR tests also antigen tests are increasingly accepted; ii) the number of maximum days during which PCR tests have to be done before the arrival into a destination ranges between 3 to 10 days; iii) the costs of PCR tests vary significantly among regions and countries. It was also noted that in some cases destinations ask for PCR and/or antigen tests from registered laboratories to avoid falsification of tests.

16 In accordance with the European Union (EU) Council Recommendation on the temporary restriction on non-essential travel into the EU by third countries and the amendments of this recommendation of 20 May 2021 and 30 August 2021. These amendments introduce waivers for vaccinated persons and add countries, to which member states should gradually lift the travel restrictions. For more information, please see at: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9208-2020-INIT/en/pdf> as of 30 June 2020, <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8822-2021-REV-1/en/pdf> as of 19 May 2021 and <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11360-2021-INIT/en/pdf> as of 26 August 2021.

3.1.1. Overview of the evolution of travel restrictions from April 2020 to November 2021

The following figures illustrate the evolution of travel restrictions over time.

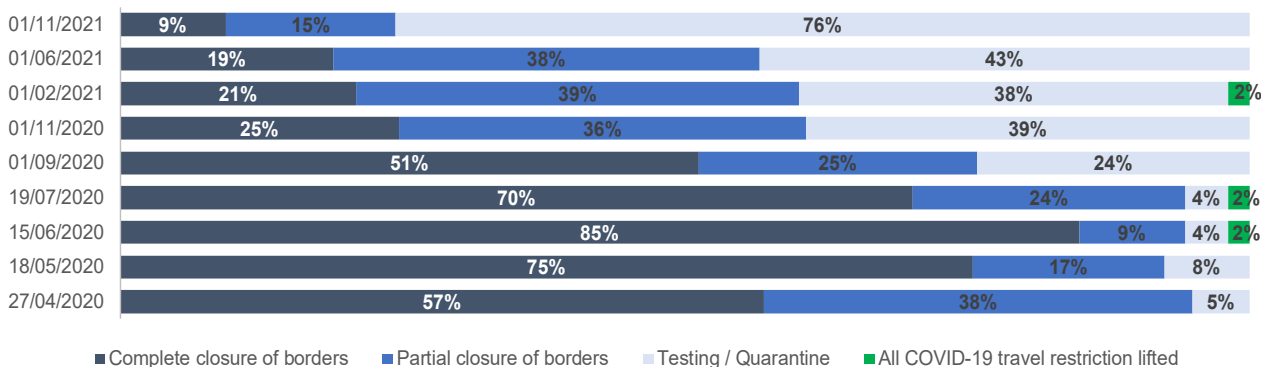
Figure 2 - Evolution of global travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

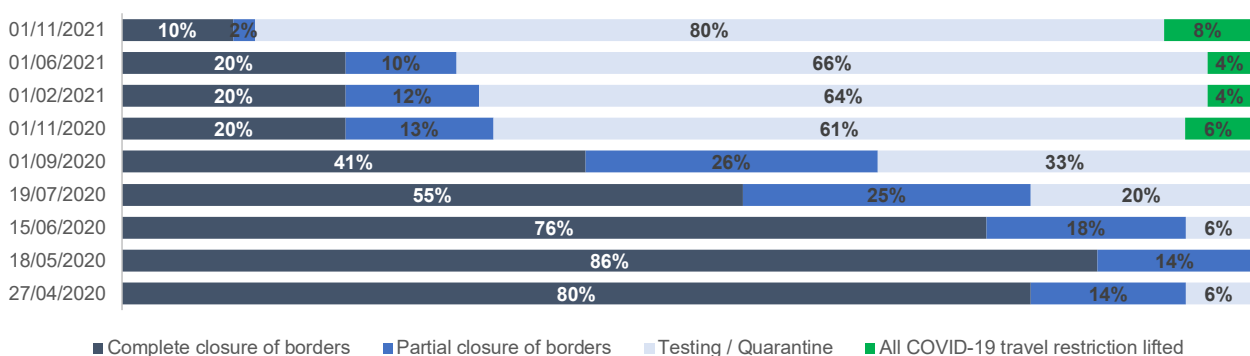
The regional differences over time are illustrated by the following figures:

Figure 3 - Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to 1 November 2021 in Africa

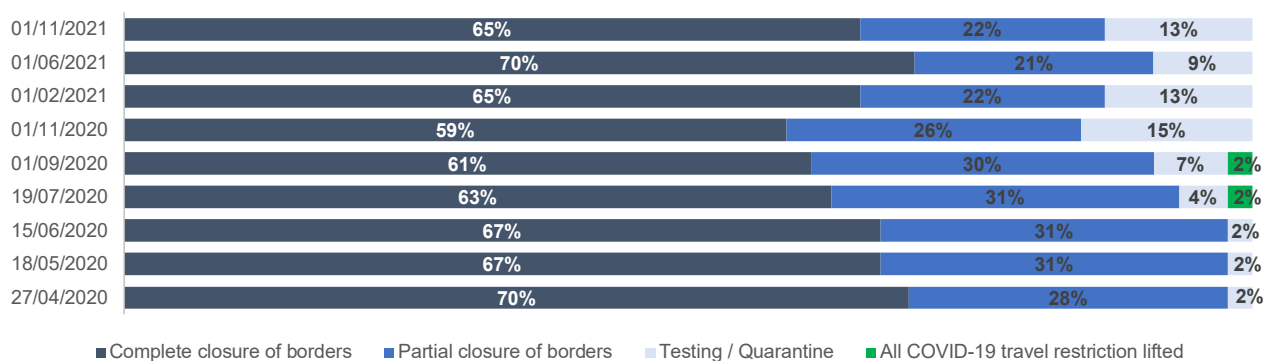


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

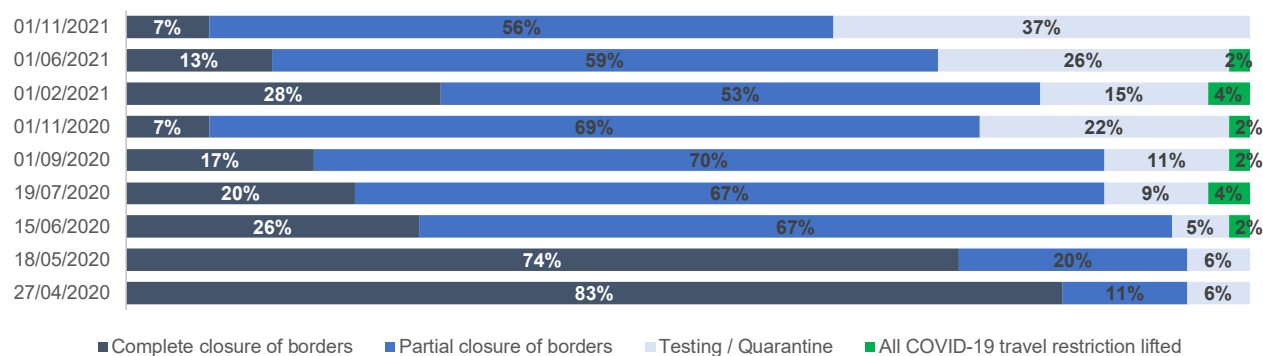
Figure 4 - Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in the Americas



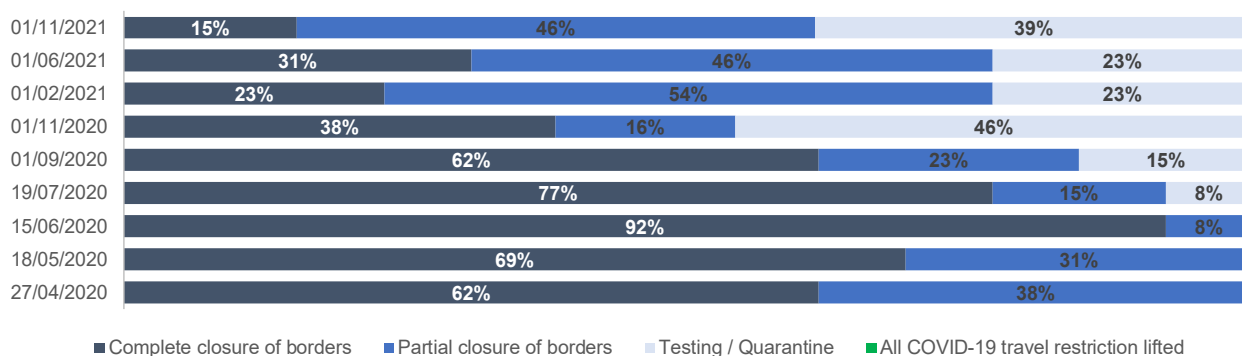
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

Figure 5 - Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in Asia and the Pacific

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

Figure 6 - Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in Europe

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

Figure 7 - Evolution of travel restrictions April 2020 to November 2021 in the Middle East

Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

3.2. Characteristics of destinations with complete border closure

As of 1 November 2021, 46 destinations (21% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders completely closed¹⁷ for international tourism. These are 17 destinations less than on 1 June 2021.

Out of these 46 destinations, 26 destinations¹⁸ (57% of all complete border closures worldwide) have had their borders completely closed for international tourism since at least 27 April 2020. In total this represents a never seen before closure of borders to international tourism for a year and a half.

From a regional point of view, the 46 destinations that have their borders completely closed are:

30 destinations in Asia and the Pacific (65% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific), of which 9 destinations are SIDS¹⁹.

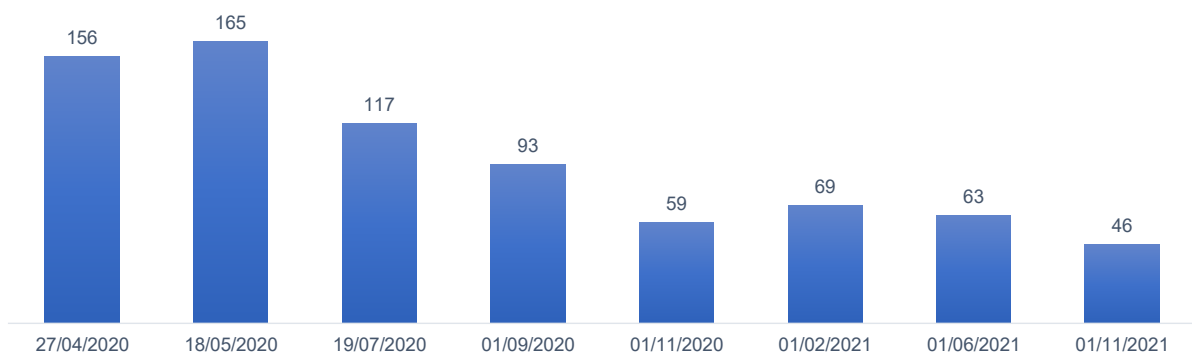
5 destinations in Africa (9% of all destinations in Africa).

5 destinations in the Americas (10% of all destinations in the Americas), of which 1 destination is a SIDS.

4 destinations in Europe (7% of all destinations in Europe).

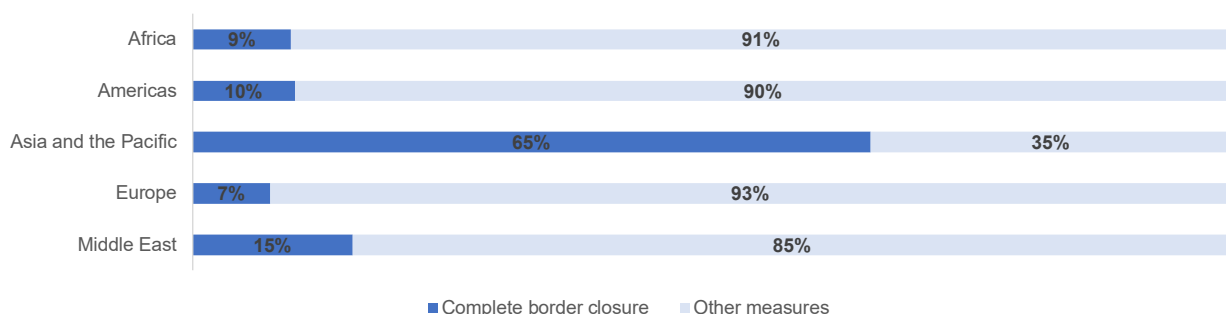
2 destinations in the Middle East (15% of all destinations in Middle East).

Figure 8 - Number of destinations with complete border closure April 2020 to November 2021



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021

Figure 9 - Share of destinations within a region with complete border closure



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021

¹⁷ The analysis started on April 2020 to distinguish between partial and complete closure of borders. This implies that the duration for which destinations have had their borders completely closed might be even longer.

¹⁸ For more information, please see Annex 7.

¹⁹ According to the official classification by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UNOHRLLS) there are 54 SIDS. For more information, please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrrls/>.

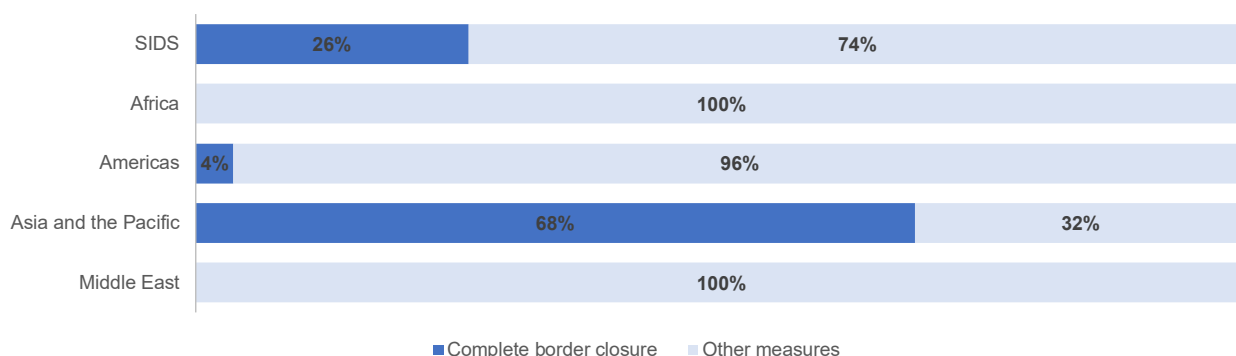
Looking at complete border closure from the perspective of SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs, the following is observed:

- **14 SIDS²⁰** have their borders completely closed (30% of all destinations which are completely closed and 26% of all SIDS worldwide), out of which 13 SIDS are located in Asia and the Pacific and one SIDS in the Americas (Figure 10).
- **12 LDCs²¹** have their borders completely closed (26% of all destinations which are completely closed and 26% of all LDCs worldwide), out of which 9 LDCs are in Asia and the Pacific, two in Africa and one in the Middle East.

- **6 LLDCs²²** have their borders completely closed, (13% of all destinations which are completely closed and 19% of all LLDCs worldwide), out of which four LLDCs are in Asia and the Pacific and two in Europe.

Destinations with complete border closure have been analysed in relation to the share of population vaccinated and the 14-day COVID-19 notification rates per 100.000 population, the dependence on tourism and economic status of the destination. For further details on the methodology please go to Annex 2.

Figure 10 - Percentage of SIDS that have complete border closure in place



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

20 UNWTO's Travel Restriction Reports analyse travel restrictions in 54 SIDS. According to the official classification by the UNOHRLLS there are 58 SIDS. For more information, please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrrls/content/list-sids>

21 According to the official classification by the UNOHRLLS there are 46 LDCs. For more information, please see at: <https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/list>.

22 According to the official classification by the UNOHRLLS there are 32 LLDCs. For more information, please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrrls/content/list-lllcs>.

3.2.1 Share of population vaccinated in destinations with complete border closure

The analysis of complete border closure and the share of the population which has received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine²³ shows that mainly destinations with less than 37% of the population vaccinated, are having their borders completely closed (58% of all destinations with complete border closure) (Figure 11).

Figure 11 - Number of destinations with complete border closure per share of vaccinated population with full COVID-19 vaccination^a

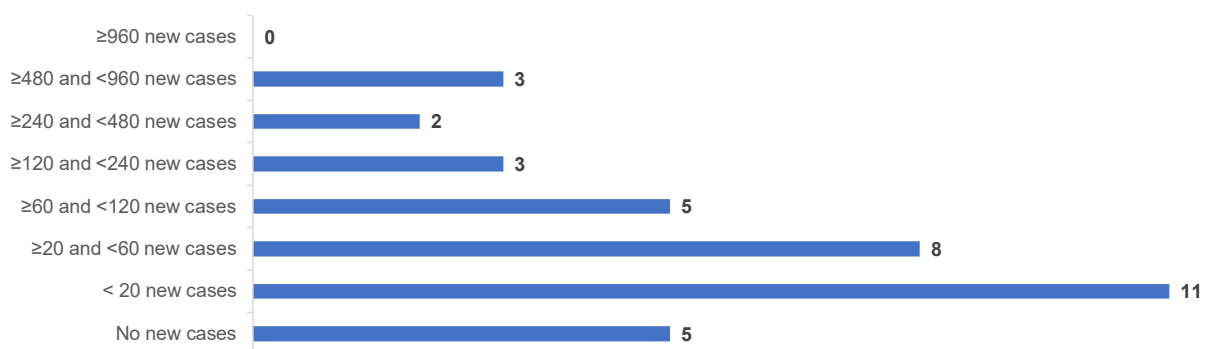


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

3.2.2. Infection rates in destinations with complete border closure

The analysis of destinations with complete border closure in relation to reported infection rates²⁴ shows that 43 % of all destinations with complete border closure (16 destinations out of 37 with data available) have reported low infection rates with no or not more than 20 new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 inhabitants (see figure 12).

Figure 12 - Number of destinations that have complete border closure per clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population^b



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

²³ Data from Our World in Data and the WHO Dashboard were used for this purpose. Data was collected on share of population, which has received full COVID-19 vaccination. For more information, please see Annex 2 and Annex 6.

²⁴ For more information, please see Annex 2 and Annex 5.

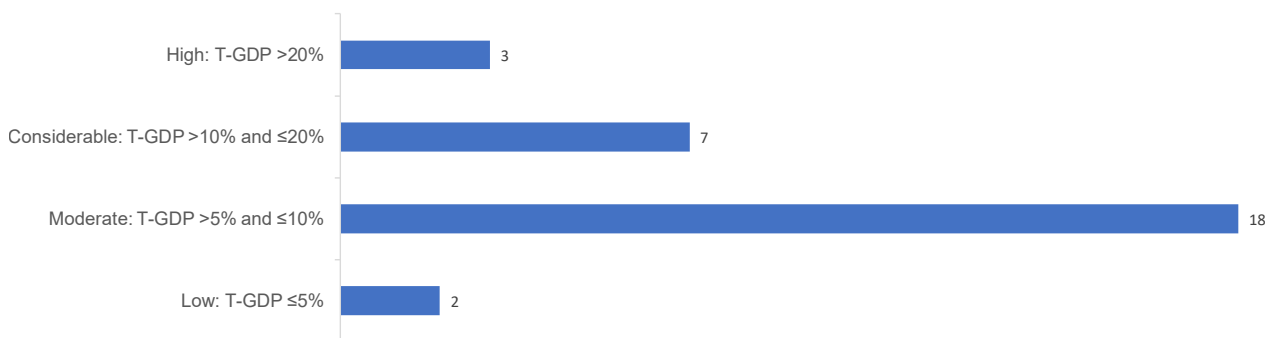
^a Clusters of destinations according to their share of vaccination were built on the available data for 214 destinations. Out of the 46 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 43 destinations for which data was available.

^b Clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population were built on the available data for 203 destinations. Out of the 46 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 37 destinations for which data was available.

3.2.3. Dependence on tourism and complete border closure

It is also observed that 67% of the destinations with closed borders (20 out of 30 destinations with data available) are characterized by having a low or moderate dependence on tourism with a Tourism Gross Domestic Product (T-GDP) being equal or lower than 10%.²⁵

Figure 13 - Number of destinations that have complete border closure per T-GDP dependence^c



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

3.2.4. Destinations with complete border closure according to the status of economy

The analysis of destinations with complete border closure with regards to the economic status shows that 93% of these destinations belong to emerging economies.

Figure 14 - Destinations that have complete border closure per economic status^d



Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 November 2021.

Within the group of advanced economies, 7% of destinations continue to have their borders closed.

²⁵ The Tourism Gross Domestic Product (T-GDP) clusters were specifically created for the purpose of the UNWTO travel restrictions report. They relate to the importance of tourism in the economy of a destination as percentage of the overall GDP. Destinations were grouped in 4 clusters: high, considerable, moderate and low dependence on tourism. The clusters are used to analyse the potential linkages between travel restrictions and the dependence on tourism in a destination. For more information on T-GDP, please see Annex 2 and Annex 4.

^c Clusters of T-GDP were built on the available data for 181 destinations. Out of the 46 destinations with complete border closure for 30 destinations data was available. Please see for more information, Annex 2

^d Out of the 46 destinations with complete borders closure, the chart displays the share of emerging and advanced economies. For more information, please see Annex 2.

4. Conclusions

The current analysis continues to demonstrate the trend of a more differentiated, evidence and risk-based approach in the implementation of travel restrictions.

A large number of destinations require the presentation of negative test results upon arrival and an increasing number of destinations are easing restrictions for fully COVID-19 vaccinated passengers. In some cases, destinations require a mandatory COVID-19 vaccination from international tourists.

In addition, a significant number of destinations keep their borders still closed for international tourism. The research indicates that these are mainly destinations characterized by lower vaccination rates and a lower dependence on tourism.

However, developments are varying widely, depending on the actual situation and context of the COVID-19 pandemic in the different geographical areas. Consequently, immigration procedures and requirements differ from destination to destination and over time, which is especially challenging for the consistency of information on 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 is important to reduce unnecessary burdens for travelers, as it was proven in the past in the context of visa facilitation.

It is now, especially in view of the upcoming fast changing procedures and requirements, even more important that national authorities ensure that immigration procedures and requirements are provided in a timely, reliable and consistent

manner across all information systems and platforms, to maintain confidence and trust and to further facilitate international mobility.



ANNEXES



Annex 1

Annex 1: Overview on COVID-19 related Travel Restrictions

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented consequences for societies, economies and tourism, which have been 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. Based on the WHO Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response guidance document for governments²⁶, a variety of measures have been implemented worldwide 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. 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 in all destinations worldwide.

Consequently, travel restrictions continue to be a widely used measure 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 complete standstill. After this peak of border closure, destinations started easing travel restrictions to progressively allow the movement of people and reactivation of economic activities, including tourism. Gradually the number of complete border closure has decreased and measures such as the request for negative COVID-19 test results upon arrival have become the predominant technique²⁷. However, the persistent serious global epidemiological situation²⁸ and the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC)²⁹ is still causing a significant number of destinations to maintain complete or partial border closure. Furthermore,

26 WHO International Health Regulations (2005). Third Edition. For more information, please see at: <https://www.who.int/ihr/finalversion9Nov07.pdf>

27 The ICAO Council Aviation Recovery Task Force (CART) updated its guidance for States in the CART Report Phase III, aiming at providing guidance to restart and recover aviation and issued documents that present key principles and recommendations, as well as guidelines for mitigation measures for air passengers and aviation workers. For more information, please see at: <https://www.icao.int/covid/cart/Pages/default.aspx>.

28 As of 31 October 2021, a total number of 246 million COVID-19 cases and 5 million deaths from 222 countries and territories were reported by the WHO. During the week 25 to 31 October, a slight upward trend (3% increase) in new weekly cases was observed, with just over 3 million new cases reported. Apart from the WHO European region, which reported a 6% increase in new weekly cases as compared to the previous week, other regions reported declines or stable trends. New weekly deaths increased by 8% compared with the previous week, with over 50 000 new fatalities. The observed rise in new weekly deaths has been mainly driven by the South-East Asia Region, which reported the largest increase (50%), followed by the European Region (12%) and the Western Pacific Region (10%). For more information, please see WHO Weekly Epidemiological Update- Edition 64, published 2 November 2021 at: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/weekly-epidemiological-update-on-covid-19---2-november-2021>.

29 The WHO has identified four SARS-CoV-2 VOC and six variants of interest (VOI). The Delta variant has outcompeted other variants in most countries. For more information, please see WHO Weekly Epidemiological Update- Edition 64, published 2 November 2021 at: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/weekly-epidemiological-update-on-covid-19---2-november-2021>.

in line with the progress in vaccination rollouts³⁰ and testing technologies an increasing number of destinations require as of 1 November 2021 negative COVID-19 test results upon arrival from international tourists. Among them a significant number of destinations has started easing entry restrictions for fully COVID-19 vaccinated international tourists, while in some cases full COVID-19 vaccination has become mandatory for entering a destination.

The analysis shows that travel restrictions continue to be manifold and highly complex. The complexity is made up of the many details of requirements that vary significantly from destination to destination. They often include complicated and lengthy descriptions, outlining a huge variety of aspects that the international traveller needs to consider before travelling. Also, requirements for quarantine, the handling of VOC and implementation of traffic light systems differ significantly.

Furthermore, destinations apply a wide variety of additional measures, such as:

- **Health declarations and “passenger locator forms”** are requested by a significant number of destinations from any type of inbound traveller³¹. In some destinations these are still paper-based forms while others are making increasingly use of modern technological solutions, including the application of QR-codes and apps, with the aim to facilitate the identification of potentially affected travellers and their subsequent tracing.
- **Pre-approvals and authorizations** before arriving to the destination are requested by some destinations, mostly in the Caribbean, in addition to other measures such as the presentation of negative COVID-19 test results.
- **Specific proof of health insurance** coverage is requested from international tourists by some destinations, while others offer COVID-19 insurance schemes for the duration of a traveller’s stay.
- **Public Health Corridors**, travel bubbles, travel corridors and green lanes have been implemented to a very limited degree or have been cancelled due to the emergence of the VOC, while discussions are still ongoing on the introduction of new ones.³²

At present travel restrictions still remain a serious challenge for tourism operations to fully recover, given the wide array of requirements across destinations and the unpredictability of further adjustments.

30 As of 1 November 2021, 51% of the world population has received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and 41% are fully vaccinated. A total of 7,28 billion vaccine doses have been administered. Only 4,2% of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose. For more information, please see at: Hannah Ritchie, Edouard Mathieu, Lucas Rod  s-Guirao, Cameron Appel, Charlie Giattino, Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, Joe Hasell, Bobbie Macdonald, Diana Beltekian and Max Roser (2020) - “Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)”. Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

31 For the purpose of this specific analysis all types of inbound traveller are taken into account (business travellers, residents, diplomats, visitors of friends and relatives, etc).

32 The International Civil Aviation Organization’s (ICAO) Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA) has developed a manual on Testing and Cross-border Risk Management Measures and has introduced a Public Health Corridor (PHC) Implementation Website. States are encouraged to implement PHCs, for which purpose an Implementation Package Establishing a PHC was developed. For more information, please see at: <https://www.icao.int/safety/CAPSCA/PublishingImages/Pages/ICAO-Manuals/Manual%20on%20Testing%20and%20Cross-border%20Risk%20Management%20Measures.pdf>. and at: <https://www.icao.int/safety/CAPSCA/Pages/Public-Health-Corridor-%28PHC%29-Implementation-.aspx>.

Annex 2

Methodological Note

All reports in this series are based on desk research carried out since the end of January 2020.³³ They contain the results of monitoring travel restrictions that have been implemented during this period by destinations worldwide.³⁴

For the first two reports in this series, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Travel Centre³⁵ was the main source of information. In addition, websites such as International SOS³⁶ 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 World Food Programme (WFP).³⁷ For each report, the information was further analysed and validated by UNWTO using additional online sources that allow fine-tuning of the data and focussing on the situation for international tourism. These additional online

sources have been increasingly governmental sites, in particular Foreign Affairs, Health and Tourism sites that in many cases have significantly improved over time. In certain cases also the websites of the local Embassies of the United Kingdom and the United States are used, as well as Tripsource.com. In addition, the website “Reopen Europe”³⁸ was used for validating information for travel within Member States of the European Union (EU). For the tenth and eleventh report, in addition to the websites mentioned above, for validation purposes also the UNWTO-IATA destination tracker³⁹ has been used.

The eleventh 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 2021.

For this edition analysis on destinations that have borders completely closed 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 considered: i) dependence on tourism looking at tourism GDP (T-GDP), ii) weekly data from the ECDC 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population, as well as iii) the share of fully vaccinated population.

33 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.

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

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

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

37 World Travel Restrictions - World Food Programme, please see at: <https://unwfp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/db5b5df309ac4f10bfd36145a6f8880e>.

38 For more information, please see at: <https://reopen.europa.eu/en/>.

39 For more information, please see at: <https://www.unwto.org/unwto-iata-destination-tracker>.

In the previous reports, namely from the seventh edition onwards, also the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) and the Health and Hygiene standard have been used, with the purpose to better understand commonalities and patterns that help to form decisions of governments regarding the implementation of specific travel restrictions. Since the findings in this context have remained the same over time, these two parameters are not further discussed in the current report.

Based on this the following datasets were analysed, further developed and used as follows:

A1.1. 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”.⁴⁰ Information is available for 181 destinations (Table A1.3).

Table A1.1 - Destination clusters by economic importance of tourism

| Economic importance of tourism | Number of destinations and regional breakdown |
|--|---|
| Low: T-GDP $\leq 5\%$ | 25 destinations: 10 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 5 in Europe, 4 in Asia and the Pacific and 1 in the Middle East. |
| Moderate: T-GDP $> 5\%$ and $\leq 10\%$ | 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 $\leq 20\%$ | 47 destinations: 12 in Africa, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, 10 in the Americas, 10 in Europe and 4 in the Middle East. |
| High: T-GDP $> 20\%$ | 29 destinations: 14 in the Americas 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 6 in Europe and 3 in Africa. |

⁴⁰ World Bank Group, Rebuilding tourism competitiveness, Tourism response, recovery and resilience to the COVID-19 crisis, July 2020, please see at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34348>

A1.2. The 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week

Data from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control⁴¹ was collected for 203 destinations as of the 41st week of 2021 and subsequently grouped into seven clusters.

Table A1.2 - Destination clusters of 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week

| Clusters as of 41st week of 2021 | Number of destinations and regional breakdown |
|---|---|
| Cluster 0: No new cases reported | 7 destinations: 1 in Africa, 5 in Asia and the Pacific and 1 in Europe. |
| Cluster 1: > 0 and < 20 new cases reported | 63 destinations: 39 in Africa, 4 in the Americas, 12 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe and 6 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 2: ≥20 and <60 new cases reported | 27 destinations: 6 in Africa, 9 in the Americas, 7 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 3: ≥60 and <120 new cases reported | 29 destinations: 4 in Africa, 7 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 4: ≥20 and < 240 new cases reported | 27 destinations: 1 in Africa, 8 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 13 in Europe and 1 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 5: ≥240 and <480 new cases reported | 21 destinations: 1 in Africa, 9 in the Americas, 1 in Asia and the Pacific and 10 in Europe. |
| Cluster 6: ≥480 and <960 new cases reported | 20 destinations: 8 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific and 8 in Europe. |
| Cluster 7: ≥960 new cases reported | 9 destinations: 3 in the Americas and 6 in Europe. |

41 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, please see at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19-pandemic>

A1.3. Share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination

Data from Our World in Data⁴² and the WHO⁴³ was collected for 214 destinations as of 26 October 2021 and subsequently grouped into 4 clusters. Clusters are created based on the average of the share of the population, which has received the full dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Table A.1.3 - Share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination by 26 October 2021

| Clusters as of 26 October 2021 | Number of destinations and regional breakdown |
|---|--|
| Cluster 1: <15% of vaccinated population | 59 destinations: 41 in Africa, 4 in the Americas, 7 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe and 5 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 2: ≥15% and <37% of vaccinated population | 51 destinations: 7 in Africa, 16 in the Americas, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, 12 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 3: ≥37% and <61.3% of vaccinated population | 48 destinations: 1 in Africa, 19 in the Americas, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, 17 in Europe and 2 in the Middle East. |
| Cluster 4: ≥61.3% of vaccinated population | 56 destinations: 2 in Africa, 12 in the Americas, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 23 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East. |

42 Our World in Data, please see at: <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations>

43 World Health Organization, please see at: <https://covid19.who.int/info/>

A1.4. The Environmental Performance Index 2020 (EPI)

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) published on a biannual basis by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy⁴⁴ 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 2018.⁴⁵ 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 A1.4).

Table A1.4 - 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. |

⁴⁴ 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, please see at: <https://epi.yale.edu/>

⁴⁵ 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.

A1.5. 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.⁴⁶ 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 Bank⁴⁷ 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 A1.5).

Table A1.5 - 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 and 4 in Asia and the Pacific. |

⁴⁶ World Economic Forum, Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019, please see at: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2019>

⁴⁷ The World Bank data bank, please see at: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

Annex 3

Overview on the different categories and applying destinations as of 1 November 2021

Complete closure of borders

Applied by 46 destinations (21% of all destinations worldwide)

Afghanistan, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, French Guyana, Hungary, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Myanmar, New Caledonie, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, (The) Philippines, Reunion, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Yemen.

Partial closure of borders

Applied by 55 destinations (25% of all destinations worldwide)

Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, (The) Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, and (The) United States of America.

Testing / Quarantine

Applied by 112 destinations (52% of all destinations worldwide)

Albania, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros Islands, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea (Republic of), Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saba, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Eustatius, St Lucia, St Maarten, St Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Virgin Islands British, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

All COVID-19 travel restrictions lifted

Applied by 4 destinations (2% of all destinations worldwide)

Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Annex 4

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 Grenadines, Vanuatu and 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 and 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 and 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 and Uzbekistan.

Annex 5

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, by 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week, as of 1 November 2021

Brunei Darussalam, Mongolia, and New Caledonie.

Cluster 7: ≥ 960 new cases reported (0 destination)

Cluster 0: No new cases reported (5 destinations)

n/a

Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Cluster 1: > 0 and < 20 new cases reported (11 destinations)

Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, China, Eritrea, India, Japan, Pakistan, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, and Yemen.

Cluster 2: ≥ 20 and < 60 new cases reported (8 destinations)

Cambodia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Vietnam.

Cluster 3: ≥ 60 and < 120 new cases reported (5 destinations)

Chile, Hungary, Laos, (The) Philippines, and Venezuela.

Cluster 4: ≥ 120 and < 240 new cases reported (3 destinations)

Australia, Kazakhstan, and Montserrat.

Cluster 5: ≥ 240 and < 480 new cases reported (2 destinations)

Belarus and Malaysia.

Cluster 6: ≥ 480 and < 960 new cases reported (3 destinations)

Annex 6

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, by share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination, as of 1 November 2021

Cluster 1 (<15% share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination) (11 destinations)

Afghanistan, Benin, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic, Vanuatu, and Yemen.

Cluster 2 (≥15% and <37% share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination) (14 destinations)

Belarus, French Guyana, India, Laos, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Montserrat, Pakistan, (The) Philippines, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Tonga, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

Cluster 3 (≥37% and <61.3% share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination) (7 destinations)

Brunei Darussalam, Hungary, Kazakhstan, New Caledonie, Samoa, Turkmenistan, and Tuvalu.

Cluster 4 (≥61.3 share of population which has received full COVID-19 vaccination) (10 destinations)

Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, and Niue.

Annex 7

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, for at least 79 weeks

Applied by 26 destinations (12% of destinations worldwide)

Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Equatorial Guinea, French Guyana, India, Laos, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Myanmar, Niue, (The) Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam, and Yemen.

