



COVID – 19 RELATED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS A GLOBAL REVIEW FOR TOURISM

TENTH REPORT AS OF 5 JULY 2021



Acknowledgments

This tenth 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. Roxana Ashtari assisted in the coding and Virginia Fernández-Trapa reviewed and provided feedback to the report.

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TENTH REPORT AS OF 5 JULY 2021

Prepared by:

UNWTO

Sustainable Development of Tourism Department

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1. Key Facts

As of 1 June 2021

- **29%** of all destinations worldwide have their borders **completely closed** for international tourism. In addition, **34%** are **partially closed**, **36%** request **negative COVID-19 testing** and **1%** have **lifted** all COVID-19 related travel.

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

- **Complete closure of borders:**

63 destinations (29% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders completely closed.

32% of all complete border closure are observed by **20 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** that represent 37% of all SIDS worldwide (**15 SIDS** in Asia and the Pacific, 79% of all SIDS in the region and **4 SIDS** in the Americas, 14% of all SIDS in the region and 1 SIDS in Africa).

34 destinations have had their borders completely closed **for at least 57 weeks** (16% of all destinations worldwide and 54% of the destinations with complete border closure).

- **Partial closure of borders:**

73 destinations (34% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders partially closed.

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

78 destinations (36% 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. On some occasions this is combined with quarantine.

Out of these 78 destinations **28 are SIDS**, mainly from the Americas (52% of all SIDS worldwide).

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

3 destinations (1%) have lifted all COVID-19 related restrictions.¹

From a **regional point of view**, the 63 destinations that apply **complete closure of borders** are:

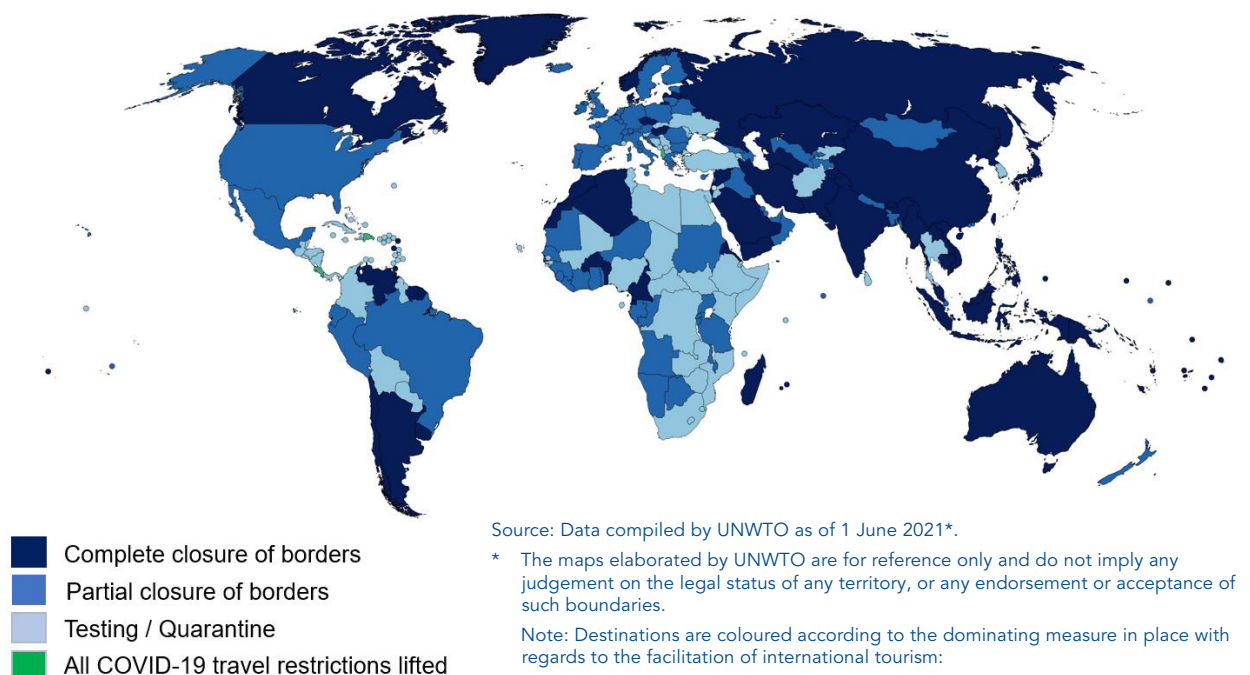
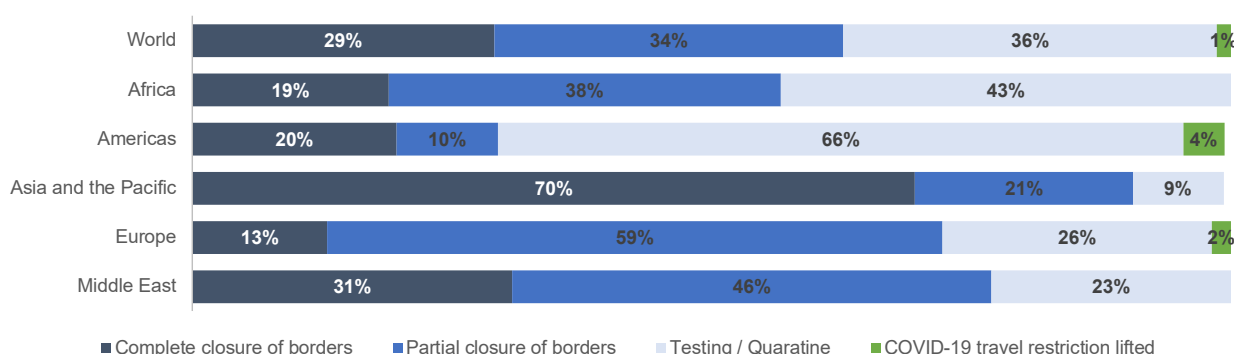
- **32 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (70% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
- **10 destinations in Africa** (19% of all destinations in Africa).
- **10 destinations in the Americas** (20% of all destinations in the Americas).
- **7 destinations in Europe** (13% of all destinations in Europe).
- **4 destinations in the Middle East** (31% of all destinations in the Middle East).

1 Albania, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic

- Among the 34 destinations with complete border closure **for at least 57 weeks²** are **14 SIDS** (26% of all SIDS worldwide), **9 Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** (19% of all LDCs worldwide) and **3 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)** (9% of all LLDCs worldwide).
- These 34 destinations are in the following regions:
 - **20 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (43% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
 - **6 destinations in the Americas** (12% of all destinations in the Americas).
 - **5 destinations in Africa** (9% of all destinations in Africa).
 - **2 destinations in Europe** (4% of all destinations in Europe).
 - **1 destination in the Middle East.**
- Among the 73 destinations that have **partially closed their borders** are:
 - **32 destinations in Europe** (59% of all destinations in Europe).
 - **20 destinations in Africa** (38% of all destinations in Africa).
 - **10 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (22% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
 - **5 destinations in the Americas** (10% of all destinations in the Americas).
 - **6 destinations in the Middle East** (46% of all destinations in the Middle East).
- Among the 78 destinations that have **negative COVID-19 testing requirement and/or quarantine** for tourism purposes in place, are:
 - **34 destinations in the Americas** (66% of all destinations in the Americas).
 - **23 destinations in Africa** (43% of all destinations in Africa).
 - **14 destinations in Europe** (26% of all destinations in Europe).
 - **4 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (9% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
 - **3 destinations in the Middle East** (23% of all destinations in the Middle East).
- **35 destinations (16% of all destinations worldwide)**, request **mandatory quarantine**, regardless of where the passengers come from, in addition to other entry restrictions.
- Many governments continue advising their citizens to avoid travels abroad. **Four of the 10 top source markets³** have a mandatory quarantine in place for citizens, regardless where they are returning from. As a result, international tourists from these four source markets, which in 2018 generated 25% of all international tourist arrivals, are as of 1 June 2021 affected by mandatory quarantine requirements. However, in the case of the United States, fully vaccinated passengers are exempt from this mandatory quarantine.

2 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.

3 United States of America, China, Hong Kong SAR and Canada (order of destinations according to the generated outbound) generated in total 338 million outbound travels (25% of all outbound travels) in 2018.

Figure A - Destinations with travel restrictions for international tourism as of 1 June 2021**Figure B - Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 June 2021**

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

2. Introduction

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.

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. In November 2020, the lowest number of complete border closure was registered (27% of destinations worldwide) and measures such as the request for negative COVID-19 test results upon arrival became the predominant technique. Since then, the persistent serious epidemiological situation and in particular the emergence of different SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC) have slowed the trend to ease travel restrictions and resulted in maintaining existing as well as adopting additional ones, often directed at destinations in which these VOC have been verified.

The ongoing vaccination progress is increasingly leading to a more differentiated approach, in

which vaccinated passengers are considered separately. This particular development will further influence the easing of COVID-19 travel restrictions. In addition, the various travel passes currently under development are expected to contribute to the recovery of international mobility. However, at this moment travel restrictions remain a serious challenge for tourism operations to fully recover, given the wide array of requirements across destinations and the unpredictability of further adjustments.

This is the tenth 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 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 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, please see 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 and its evolution within destinations, in neighbouring destinations, source markets, as well as globally. These adjustments are increasingly influenced by the progress in the field of vaccination and related digitalization efforts that aim at facilitating international mobility.

Over time the majority of destinations have eased travel restrictions for international tourism and introduced new procedures, such as testing requirements upon arrival. Nevertheless, for the time being, very few destinations have completely lifted COVID-19 related travel restrictions. In fact, some destinations have tightened travel restrictions again, in particular directed at destinations where VOC have been detected, and many continue to have their borders partially or completely closed.

This tenth report provides the analysis of travel restrictions as of 1 June 2021 with special focus on destinations with complete border closure and destinations that have had borders closed for the past 57 weeks. With the aim to identify causalities and relations between factors that might have an influence on 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.

As in previous reports, these destinations are analysed according to selected economic and political blocs, in particular emerging and advanced economies, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries

(LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Travel restrictions are also analysed in relation to the economic importance of tourism in destinations. Both the Health and Hygiene (H&H) Indicator and the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) are used with the objective to explore the link between health and environmental performance⁵ and the connection to travel restrictions. In addition, travel advisories issued by the governments of the Top 10 source markets for their respective citizens are analysed, with the aim to better understand their additional important influence on the recovery of international tourism.

For the first time, this report also analyses the share of vaccinated population within destinations to identify potential links and patterns related to travel restrictions.

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., Igbinsola, 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 June 2021

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

In line with the serious global epidemiological situation⁶ and in particular the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 VOC⁷, many destinations have maintained travel restrictions unchanged for international tourism since reported last on 1 February 2021, despite the progress in testing technologies and vaccine rollouts⁸. Nevertheless, the growing number of fully vaccinated persons⁹ and supporting digital solutions¹⁰ are expected to facilitate international mobility, in particular in intra-regional contexts.

As of 1 June 2021, a total of 136 destinations (63% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders either completely¹¹ (63 destinations, 29% of all destinations worldwide) or partially¹² (73

destinations, 34% of all destinations worldwide) closed for international tourism (Figure 1). This number is slightly lower as it was on 1 February 2021, when it amounted to 142.

A total of 78 destinations (36% of all destinations worldwide) request the presentation of negative COVID-19 test results upon arrival to the destination, often combined with quarantine measures. This represents an increase of 8 destinations in this category compared to 1 February 2021.

35 destinations (16% of all destinations worldwide), in addition to other entry restrictions, request mandatory quarantine¹³ for all international tourists, regardless of their destinations of origin.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that 92 destinations (42% of all destinations worldwide)

6 As of 1 June 2021, a total number of 170 million COVID-19 cases and 3.5 million deaths from 222 countries and territories were reported by the WHO. All WHO regions, except Africa and the Western Pacific region, reported a decline in new cases compared to the previous 7 days. Although the number of global cases and deaths continued to decrease for a fifth and fourth consecutive week respectively, case and death incidences remain at high levels and significant increases have been reported in many countries in all regions. For more information, please see WHO Weekly Epidemiological Update- Edition 42, published 1 June 2021 at: Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 - 1 June 2021 (who.int)

7 As of 31 May 2021, the WHO has identified four SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern and six variants of interest (VOI). WHO assigned new labels for these key variants of SARS-CoV-2 by using the Greek alphabet. These new labels replace names of destinations, where such variants were detected. Consequently, there are the following VOC: Alpha (B.1.1.7, earliest documented in the United Kingdom in September 2020), Beta (B.1.351, earliest documented in South Africa in May 2020), Gamma (P.1, earliest documented in Brazil in November 2020), and Delta (B.1.617.2, earliest documented in India in October 2020). By 1 June 2021, VOC Alpha was reported by 160 destinations, Beta by 130, Gamma by 64 and Delta by 62 destinations. For more information, please see at: Tracking SARS-CoV-2 variants (who.int) and Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 - 1 June 2021 (who.int).

8 As of 10 June 2021, 6.3% of the world population (488 million people) have been fully vaccinated and 6% (471 million people) have been partly vaccinated against COVID-19. A total of 2.3 billion vaccine doses have been administered. For more information, please see at: Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19) - Statistics and Research - Our World in Data and WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard | WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard With Vaccination Data.

9 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>.

10 For instance, the EU Digital Green Certificate, the IATA Travel Pass, Common Pass/WEF and IBM Digital Health Pass. In addition, WHO issued a guidance document on smart vaccination certificates. For more information, please see at: <https://www.ibm.com/products/digital-health-pass>, <https://www.iata.org/en/programs/passenger/travel-pass/>, <https://www.weforum.org/projects/commonpass>, and <https://www.ibm.com/products/digital-health-pass>, as well as <https://www.who.int/groups/smart-vaccination-certificate-working-group>

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

12 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 some third countries.

13 Duration of quarantine can range from 5 to 21 days. On some occasions, tests have to be done at certain stages of the quarantine. In some cases, quarantine needs to be observed in officially designated accommodations.

have introduced specific travel restrictions for destinations with VOC, ranging from closing borders, suspension of flights to mandatory quarantine.

For the first time this report investigates travel requirements for vaccinated passengers. The analysis shows that 37 destinations (17% of all destinations worldwide) in their travel restrictions specifically mention vaccinated passengers¹⁴. It is observed that, on some occasions, travel restrictions continue to apply to fully vaccinated passengers, while on some fewer occasions all restrictions are lifted. It is expected that these aspects will significantly evolve over the coming weeks.

A total of three¹⁵ destinations (1% of all destinations worldwide) have lifted all COVID-19 related travel restrictions.

Looking into the overall evolution of travel restrictions it is noted that after a peak of complete border closure in May 2020, when 75% of all destinations worldwide were completely closed, a period of easings followed thereafter until November 2020¹⁶. From that date onwards, no significant changes have been observed and travel restrictions have been maintained or even tightened by some destinations, as highlighted in the preceding report¹⁷.

As a result, the previously observed significant regional differences still exist. For instance, the use of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and antigen testing requirement¹⁸ is applied by 66% of the destinations in the Americas, while in Asia and the Pacific it is 9%.

Furthermore, 70% of the 46 destinations in Asia and the Pacific continue to maintain their borders completely closed for international tourism. 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. 43% of those destinations in the region are closed since at least April 2020.

At the same time, Europe, the Middle East and Africa are the regions in which destinations apply 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 countries¹⁹.

14 In general, destinations define as fully vaccinated passengers those that received two doses of a certain 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.

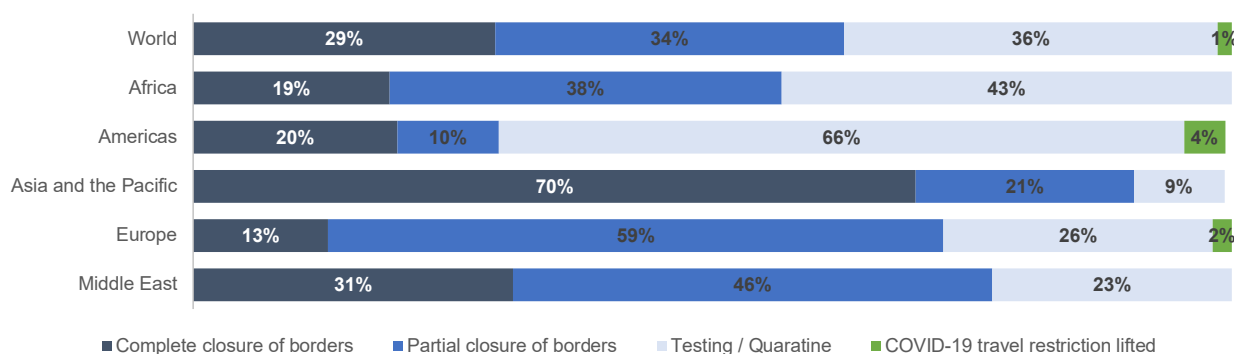
15 Albania, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic.

16 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: COVID-19 and the State of Global Mobility in 2020 | IOM Publications Platform.

17 UNWTO's COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions- A Global Review for Tourism- Ninth Report as of 8 March 2021. For more information, please see at: Tightened Travel Restrictions Underline Current Challenges for Tourism (unwto.org).

18 It is furthermore noted that i) besides PCR tests also antigen tests are increasingly accepted, ii) the amount of maximum days during which tests have to be done before the arrival into a destination ranges between 3 to 10 days, iii) the costs of PCR tests varies significantly among regions and countries. It was also noticed that in some cases destinations ask for PCR and/or antigen tests from registered laboratories to avoid falsification of tests.

19 According to the European Union Council Recommendation on the temporary restriction on non-essential travel into the EU and the amendment of this recommendation as of 20 May 2021 that introduces waivers for vaccinated persons and adjusts the criteria to lift restrictions for all travellers from a third country. For more information, please see at: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9208-2020-INIT/en/pdf> as of 30 June 2020, and <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8822-2021-REV-1/en/pdf> as of 19 May 2021.

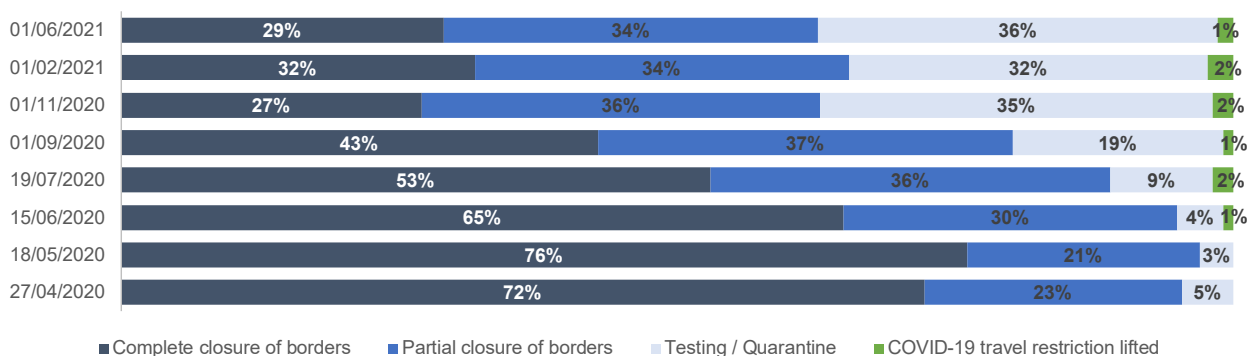
Figure 1 - Regional breakdown of travel restrictions as of 1 June 2021

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

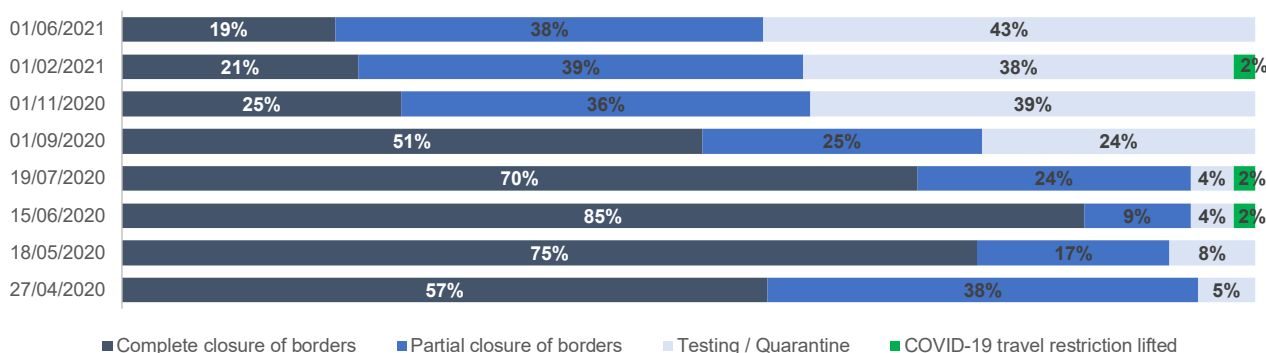
4.1.1. Overview on evolution of Travel Restrictions from April 2020 to June 2021

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

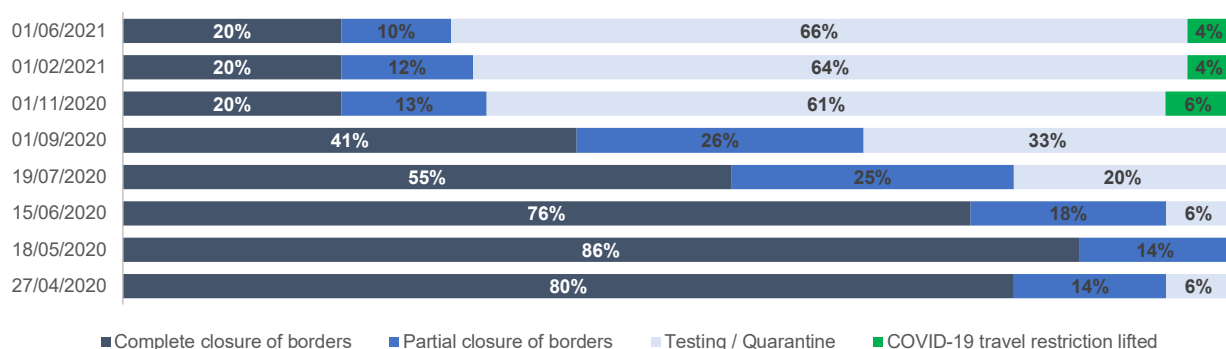
The regional differences over time are illustrated by the following graphs:

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

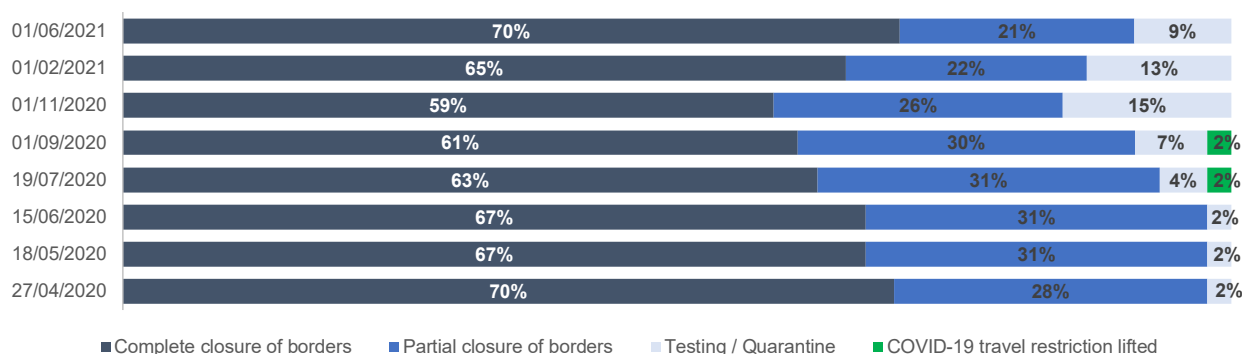
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

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

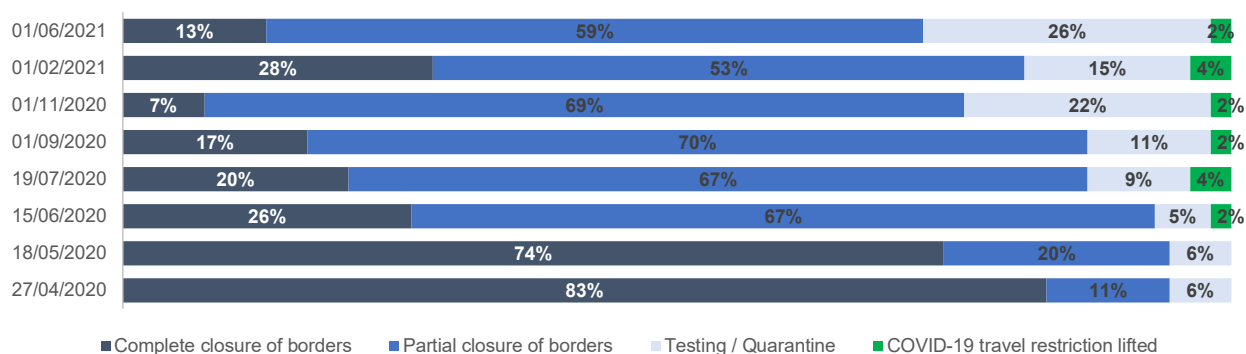
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

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

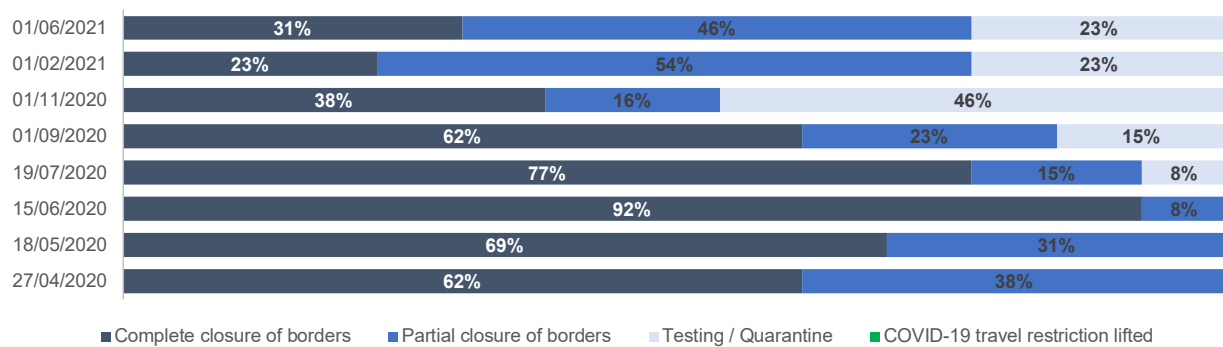
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, destinations apply a wide variety of additional measures:

- An increasing number of destinations allow travellers who are **vaccinated against COVID-19** to enter the destination without any restrictions.²⁰
- **Health declarations and “passenger locator forms”** are requested by a significant number of destinations from any type of inbound traveller.²¹ 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.²²

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

21 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).

22 ICAO’s 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>.

4.2. Characteristics of destinations with complete border closure

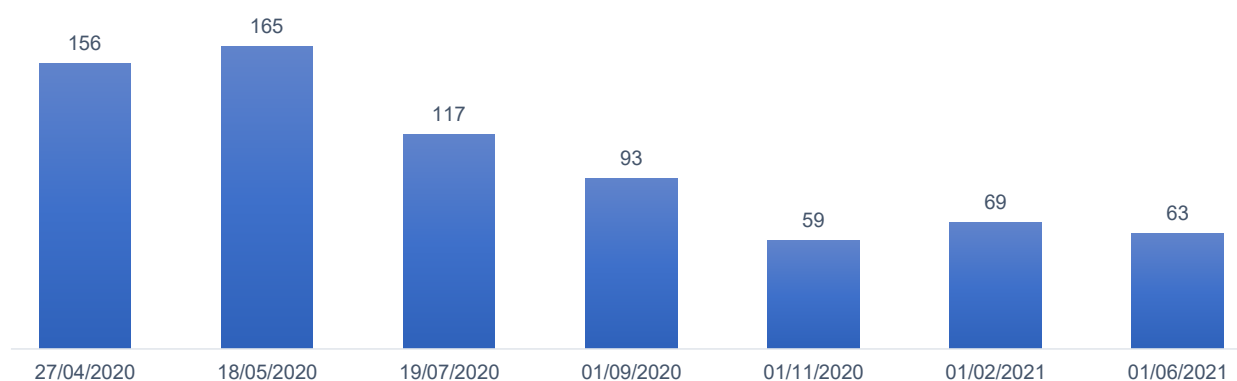
As of 1 June 2021, 63 destinations (29% of all destinations worldwide) have their borders completely closed for international tourism.

From a regional point of view, the 63 destinations that have their **borders completely closed** are 51% from Asia and the Pacific, 16% in both Africa and the Americas, 11% in Europe and 6% in the Middle East. They represent:

- **32 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (70% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific), of which 15 destinations are SIDS²³.

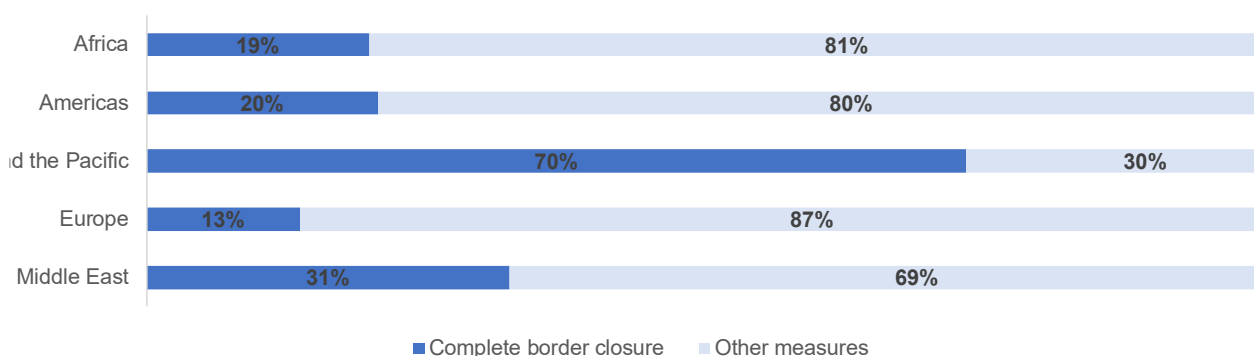
- **10 destinations in Africa** (19% of all destinations in Africa).
- **10 destinations in the Americas** (20% of all destinations in the Americas), of which 4 destinations are SIDS.
- **7 destinations in Europe** (13% of all destinations in Europe).
- **4 destinations in the Middle East** (31% of all destinations in Middle East).

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



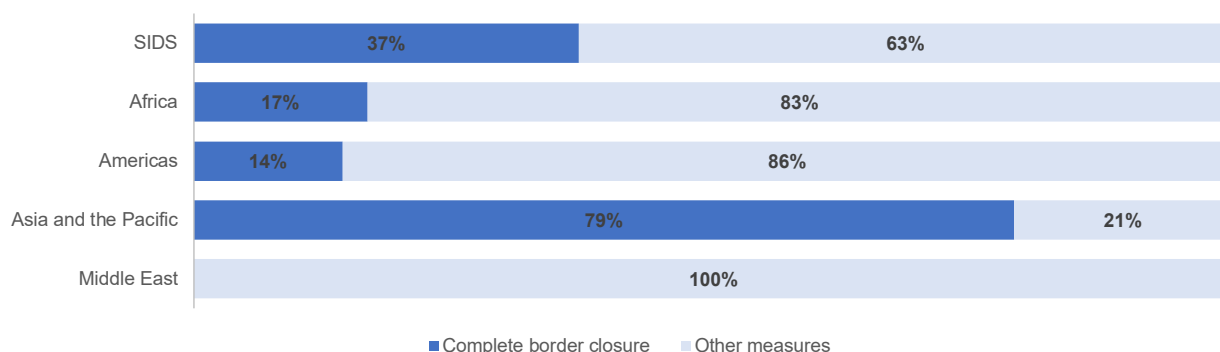
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

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



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

²³ 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/ohrls/>.

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

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

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

- **20 SIDS** have their borders completely closed (32% of all destinations which are completely closed and 37% of all SIDS worldwide), out of which 15 SIDS are located in Asia and the Pacific (79% of all SIDS which have their borders completely closed), 4 SIDS in the Americas (14% of all SIDS which have their borders completely closed) and one SIDS in Africa (Figure 10).
- **14 Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**²⁴ have their borders completely closed (22% of all destinations which are completely closed and 30% of all LDCs worldwide), out of which 9 LDCs are located in Asia and the Pacific, 4 LDCs in Africa and one LDC in the Middle East.

- **5 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)**²⁵ have their borders completely closed, (8% of all destinations which are completely closed and 16% of all LLDCs worldwide), out of which 2 LLDCs are located in both Asia and the Pacific and in Europe and one LLDC in Africa.

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 1.

²⁴ According to the official classification by the UNOHRLLS there are 47 LDCs. For more information, please see at: <https://www.un.org/ohrrls/content/profiles-ldcs>.

²⁵ 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>

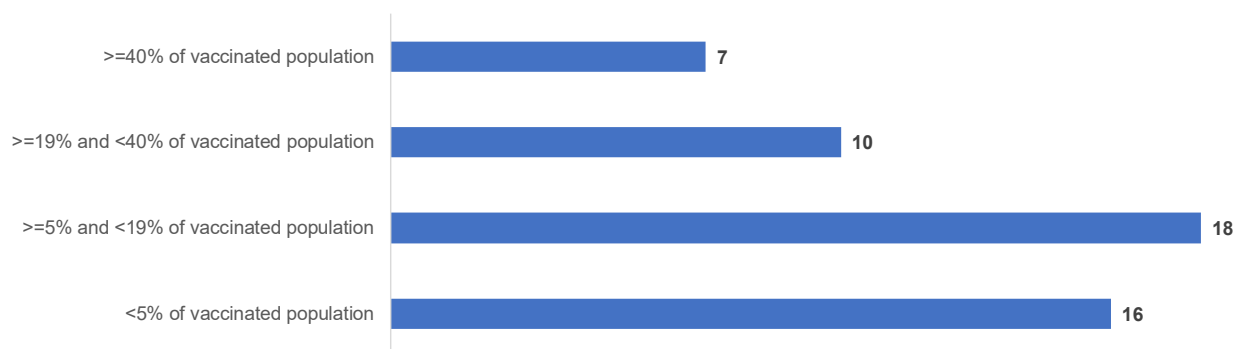
4.2.1 Share of population vaccinated in destinations with complete border closure

The analysis of complete border closure and the share of the population which has received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine²⁶ shows that mainly destinations with less than 20% of the population vaccinated, are having their borders completely closed (See figure 11).

4.2.2. Infection rates in destinations with complete border closure

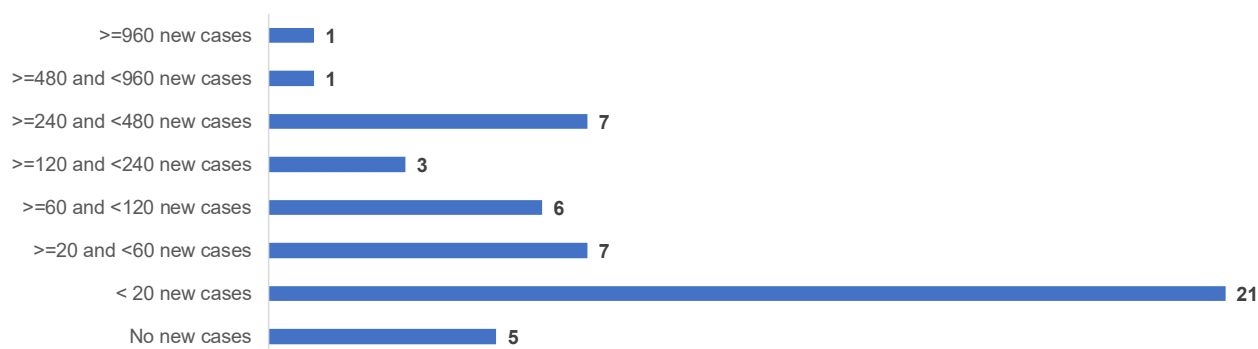
The analysis of destinations with complete border closure in relation to reported infection rates shows that 51 % of all destinations with complete border closure (26 destinations out of 51 with data available) have reported low infection rates with no or not more than 20 new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 inhabitants (See figure 12).

Figure 11 - Number of destinations with complete border closure per share of vaccinated population with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine^a



Source: Data from UNWTO as of 1 June 2021

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 June 2021.

²⁶ 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 at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine. For more information, please see Methodology in the Annex.

^a Clusters of destinations according to their share of vaccination were built on the available data for 201 destinations. Out of the 63 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 51 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 201 destinations. Out of the 63 destinations with complete border closure, the chart displays those 51 destinations for which data was available.

4.2.3. Dependence on tourism and complete border closure

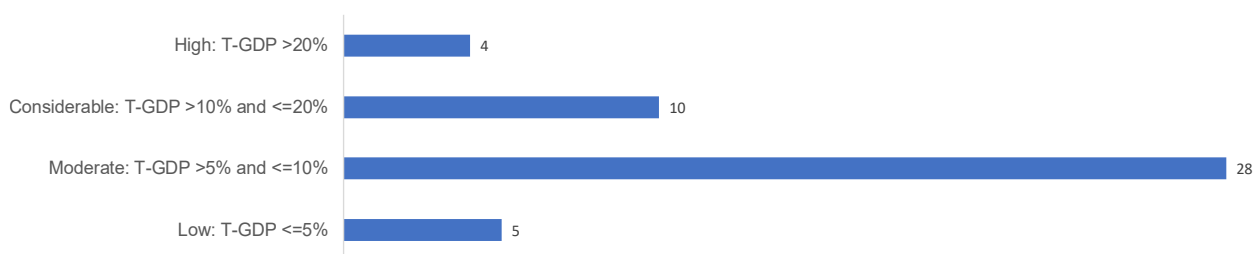
It is also observed that 70% of the destinations with closed borders (33 destinations out of 47 destinations with data available), are characterized by having a low or moderate dependence on tourism with no more than 10% of Tourism Gross Domestic Product (T-GDP)²⁷ (5 destinations with T-GDP lower or equal than 5%, and 28 destinations with T-GDP above 5% and lower or equal to 10%) (See figure 13).

4.2.4. 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 89% of destinations belong to emerging economies (See figure 14 and 15).

Within the group of advanced economies, 17% of destinations continue to have their borders closed, compared to 32% of emerging economies.

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



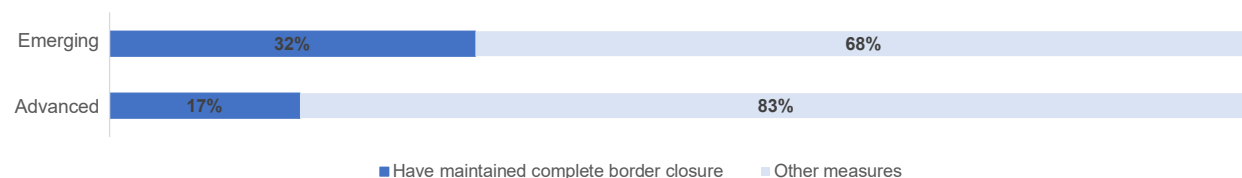
Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

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



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

Figure 15 - Percentage of destinations that have complete border closure per economic status



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

²⁷ 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 1 Methodological Note.

^c Clusters of T-GDP were built on the available data for 181 destinations. Out of the 63 destinations with complete border closure for 47 destinations data was available.

^d Out of the 63 destinations with complete borders closure, the chart displays the share of emerging and advanced economies.

4.3. Characteristics of the destinations with complete border closure from at least 27 April 2020

Out of the 63 destinations with complete border closure as of 1 June 2021, 34 destinations (54%) have had their borders completely closed for international tourism since at least 27 April 2020, representing a period of 57 weeks (13 months)²⁸. The majority of these destinations (59%) are from Asia and the Pacific.

From a regional point of view, the 34 destinations that have complete border closure for at least 57 weeks are (Figure 16):

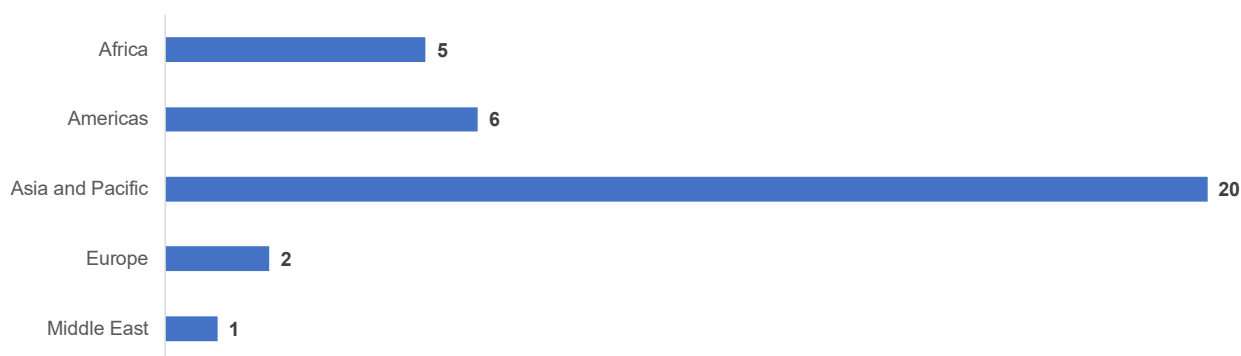
- **20 destinations in Asia and the Pacific** (43% of all destinations in Asia and the Pacific).
- **6 destinations in the Americas** (12% of all destinations in the Americas).
- **5 destinations in Africa** (9% of all destinations in Africa).

- **2 destinations in Europe** (4% of all destinations in Europe).
- **1 destination from the Middle East.**

Further analysis shows that:

- **14 destinations are SIDS** (41% of all destinations with borders closed for at least 57 weeks and 26% of all SIDS worldwide), out of which 11 SIDS are located in Asia and the Pacific, and 3 SIDS in the Americas.
- **9 destinations are LDCs** (26% of all destinations with borders closed for at least 57 weeks and 19% of all LDCs), out of which 6 LDCs are in Asia and the Pacific, 2 LDCs in Africa and 1 in the Middle East.
- **3 destinations are LLDCs** (9% of all destinations with borders closed for at least 57 weeks and 9% of all LLDCs). The 3 LLDCs are each in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and in Europe.

Figure 16 - Number of destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, per region



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

²⁸ 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. For more information on the methodology applied for the analysis of the 34 destinations that have complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, see Methodological Note in Annex 1.

Figure 17 - Number of destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, per economic status^e

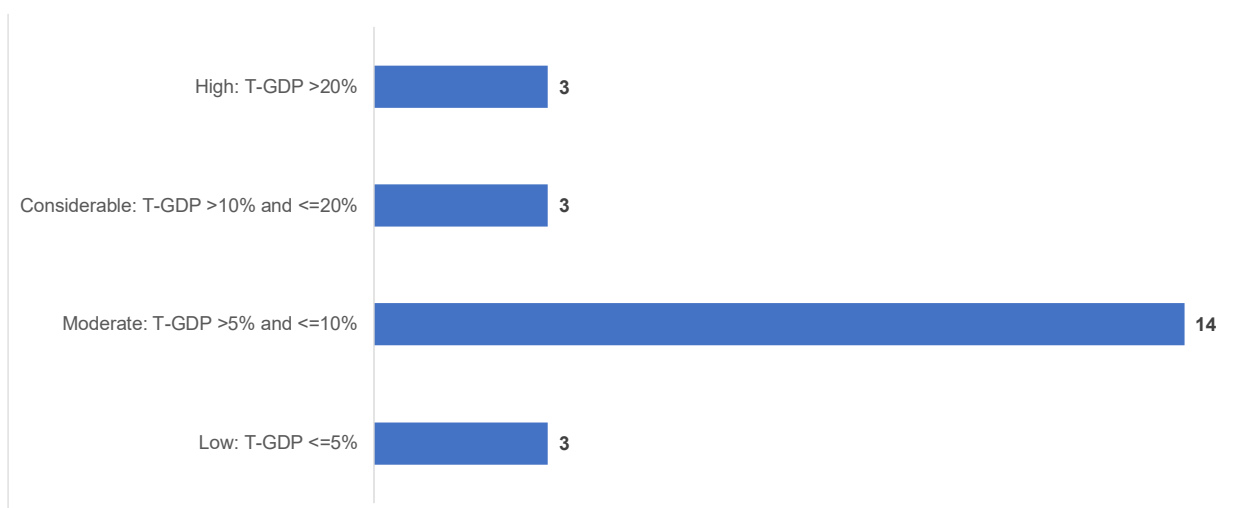


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

Moreover, 91% of these destinations (31 destinations) are emerging economies, amounting to 18% of all emerging economies with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks. Among the advanced economies there are 3 destinations, representing 7% in this category.

The majority of these destinations (74%) have furthermore only a moderate and low dependence on tourism with a T-GDP less or equal to 10%.

Figure 18 - Number of destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, per T- GDP dependence^f

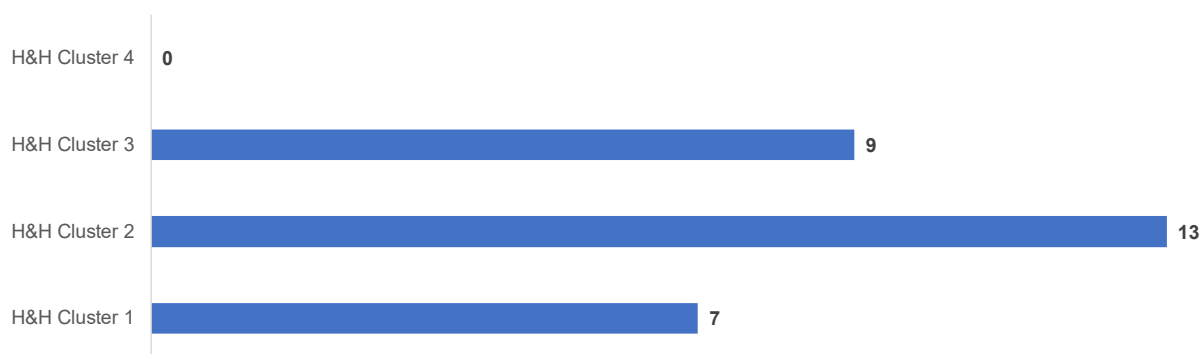


Source: Data compiled by UNWTO as of 1 June 2021.

^e Out of the 34 destinations with complete border closure since at least 57 weeks, the chart displays the number of emerging and advanced economies.

^f Clusters of T-GDP were built on the available data for 181 destinations. Out of the 34 destinations with complete border closure since at least 57 weeks, the chart displays those 23 destinations for which data was available.

Figure 19 - Number of destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, per Health and Hygiene clusters^g



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

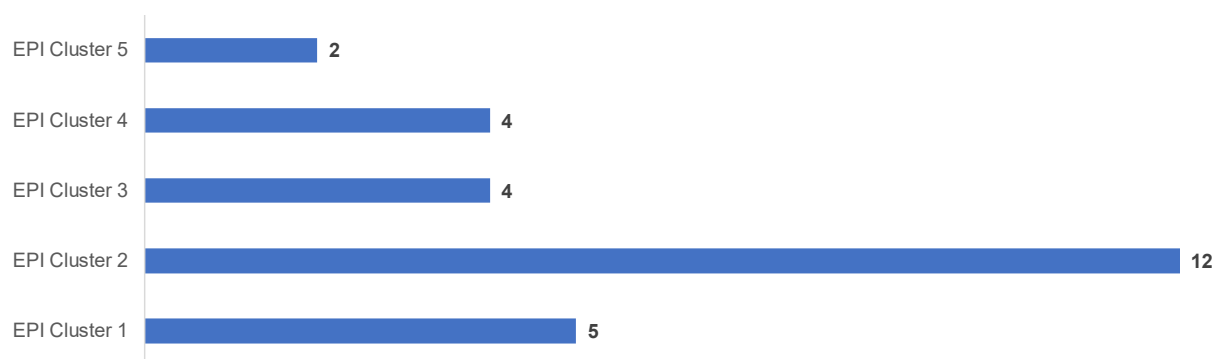
In addition, there is a significant higher number of destinations with a weaker Health and Hygiene (H&H)²⁹ standard (20 destinations, 69% of destinations with border closure for at least 57 weeks) than destinations with a higher score (9 destinations, 31% of destinations with border closure for at least 57 weeks and for which data is available) (Figure 19).

In particular, destinations with borders closed for at least 57 weeks represent 24% of H&H cluster

1 (7 destinations out of total 29 destinations for which data is available), 45% of H&H cluster 2 and 31% in H&H cluster 3 and no destination from cluster 4.

Furthermore, as noted in previous reports, destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks have been characterized by lower Environmental Performance Index (EPI)³⁰. As of 1 June 2021, 63% of these destinations have low or very low EPI scores.

Figure 20 - Number of destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, per Environmental Performance Index^h



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

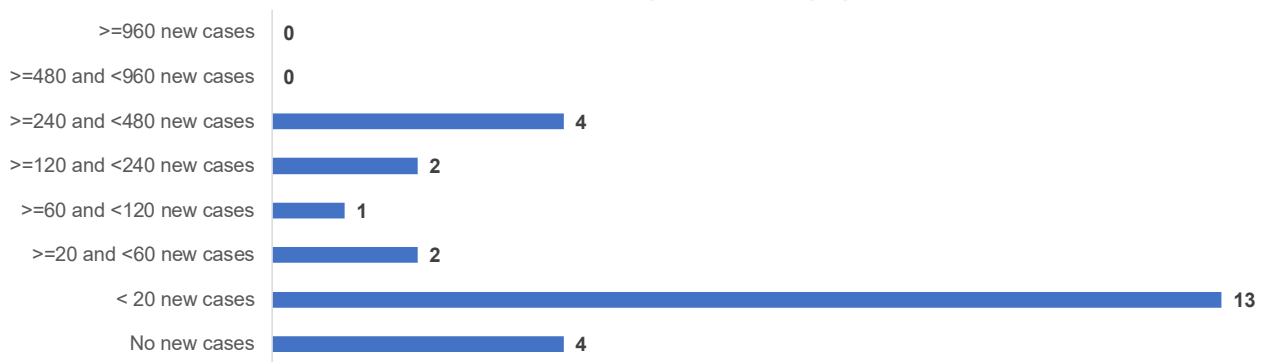
²⁹ The Health and Hygiene (H&H) Indicator was created specifically for the purpose of the UNWTO travel restrictions reports. Destinations are grouped in 4 clusters according to their H&H standard (Cluster 4 very high, Cluster 3 high, Cluster 2 moderate and Cluster 1 low H&H standard). It shall help to better understand the potential linkages between travel restrictions and the H&H standard in a destination. For more information on the H&H Indicator please see Annex 1 Methodological Note.

³⁰ The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) from the Yale Center for Environmental Law&Policy provides a data-driven summary of the state of sustainability in 180 countries. It focuses on environmental health and ecosystem vitality and how countries are addressing the environmental challenges. For the purpose of the UNWTO travel restriction reports countries are grouped in five clusters (Cluster 1 very low, Cluster 2 low, Cluster 3 moderate, Cluster 4 high and Cluster 5 very high state of sustainability). It shall help to better understand the potential linkages between travel restriction and the EPI in a destination. For more information on the EPI please see Annex 1 Methodological Note.

^g Health clusters were built on the available data for 197 destinations. Out of the 34 destinations with complete border closure since at least 57 weeks, the chart displays those 29 destinations for which data was available.

^h EPI clusters were built on the available data for 180 destinations. Out of the 34 destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, the chart displays those 27 destinations for which data was available.

Figure 21 - Number of destinations with complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, per 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 populationⁱ



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

The majority of destinations with a 57-week closure (19 destinations of the 29 for which data was available) had in the 20th week of 2021, no or low infection rates with less than 60 per 100.000 population in the last 14-days (Figure 21).

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

Similar to travel restrictions, advice to international travellers from their respective governments has been adjusted over time. This advice has a significant influence on tourism flows during the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to the travel restrictions. Travel advice from the Top 10 source markets³¹ has been analysed with the aim to better understand its impact on the restoration of mobility of persons across international borders and subsequently on the recovery of tourism.

Looking into the inbound requirements of these source markets, it is noted that as of 1 June 2021, complete border closure is observed by 3 of the Top 10 source markets, namely China, Canada and the Russian Federation, while the remaining destinations are partially closed.

When looking into the travel advice of these source markets it is noted that as of 1 June 2021 six countries advice their citizens in a more differentiated manner and allow travel to some low-risk destinations that are determined through specific risk assessments³². Information on such risk assessments is either included on each country's travel advice or clustered according to different risk categories such as medium and high and to related colour codes³³.

31 The Top 10 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 decreasing order).

32 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.

33 Color codes are a widely used method for highlighting the categories of risk in a destination, usually ranging from green, orange to red. However, definitions for these color codes can vary from destination to destination. The OECD's Initiative for safe international mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic (Blueprint) makes reference to this issue. For more information, please see at: OECD initiative for safe international mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic (including blueprint)

i Clusters of 14-day COVID-19 notification rate per 100.000 population were built on the available data for 201 destinations. Out of the 34 destinations that have had complete border closure for at least 57 weeks, the chart displays those 26 destinations for which data was available.

These six source markets are the United States of America³⁴, Germany³⁵, the United Kingdom³⁶, France³⁷, Italy³⁸ and the Netherlands³⁹.

The remaining four source markets Canada⁴⁰, China⁴¹, Hong Kong SAR⁴² and the Russian Federation⁴³ advise their citizens to avoid any travel abroad without further specification.

Consequently, travel advice has eased since the previous report of 1 February 2021, when eighth source markets had advised their citizens against any travel abroad.

In addition to the advice, there are also the measures for returning citizens that need to be taken into account when looking at international mobility. Such measures can range from no requirements, to the presentation of negative test results upon arrival to quarantine and self-isolation, depending from where the passenger arrives.

At present, four source markets, namely the United States of America⁴⁴, China⁴⁵, Hong Kong SAR⁴⁶, and Canada⁴⁷ request from every arriving citizen to present a negative test result and/or

34 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. For more information, please see at: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories.html/>.

35 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany issued a warning to avoid unnecessary and touristic travels in risk countries. Please see at: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/ReiseUndSicherheit/reise-gesundheit/gesundheitsfachinformationen/reisemedizinische-hinweise/Coronavirus>.

36 "To prevent new COVID variants from entering the UK, you should not travel to amber or red list countries...There are no longer any restrictions on leaving England to travel internationally, however to protect public health in the UK and the vaccine rollout, you should not travel to countries or territories on the red or amber lists". There are different rules for travellers to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. For more information, please see at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/covid-19-coronavirus-restrictions-what-you-can-and-cannot-do#international-travel>.

37 Departures to a country in the European space, as well as to Australia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and the United Kingdom are not subject to any restrictions but are strongly discouraged. You can only travel from France to a country other than the above if you have pressing grounds for travel, or if you are travelling to your country of origin or residence. Travellers to a green country are not subject to any restrictions, travelling to an orange country, you can travel if you are vaccinated without justifying your trip, if not vaccinated you must have pressing grounds. Travelling to a red country, whether vaccinated or not, is strongly advised not to travel. For more information, please see at: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/#sommaire_3.

38 Categorization of destinations ranging from A (no risk and no limitation to travel) to E (to undertake only essential travels). Please at: <http://www.viaggiaresecuri.it/>

39 "For people in the Netherlands. Every journey is a risk. So if you have holiday plans, make sure you prepare well. From 15 May you may travel to countries with a low number of coronavirus infections. These are deemed safe countries. They are shaded green or yellow in the travel advisory. Do not go to orange or red countries for your holiday. The infection rate is too high there. From 1 June 2021 you must quarantine if you travel to the Netherlands after staying in orange countries. This requirement also applies even if you have been vaccinated...". For more information, please see at: <https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/tackling-new-coronavirus-in-the-netherlands/travel-and-holidays/travelling-abroad>

40 "Avoid non-essential travel outside Canada until further notice." Please see at: <https://travel.gc.ca/>.

41 The last announcement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was made on 25 May, 2021, reminding Chinese citizens that they should not leave the country for any non-essential reason. Please see at: <https://dragontrail.com/resources/blog/chinese-outbound-and-inbound-travel-rules-roundup>

42 "Members of the public are strongly urged to avoid non-essential travel outside Hong Kong SAR." Please see at: www.coronavirus.gov.hk/eng/travel-advice.html

43 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. For more information, please see at: <https://tourism.gov.ru/en/contents/turistam/safety-and-health/>.

44 For returning citizens to the United States of America, as from 26 January 2021 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention require all air passengers to present a negative COVID- 19 test, taken within three calendar days, or proof of recovery within the last 90 days. Fully vaccinated people also have to bring a test. Unvaccinated people have to do a self-isolation for 7 days. For more information please see at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/after-travel-precautions.html>.

45 All inbound travellers (including Chinese citizens) must provide a negative PCR test result issued by an institution recognized by the local Chinese embassy or consulate no more than 48 hours before departure, apply for the "HS" Green Health Code or Health Status Statement, and go into a "14+7 days" or "14+7+7 days" quarantine in designated places. For more information, please see at: <http://es.chineseembassy.org/chn/lqsw/t1829689.htm>

46 Hong Kong SAR has categorized destinations according to risk assessments. In any case, all arriving passengers, regardless of their origin, have to undergo mandatory quarantine ranging from 14 to 21 days. For more information, please see at: [infographic_hotel_eng_p1.jpg \(1400x1980\)](https://www.coronavirus.gov.hk) ([coronavirus.gov.hk](https://www.coronavirus.gov.hk)).

47 "When coming back to Canada, then you need to have a test before arrival, do a test upon arrival and wait for the results in a pre-booked hotel. After this you need to finish quarantine at your place and do another test on day 8. Vaccinated persons are not exempt from these rules. For more information, please see at: COVID-19: Travel, testing, quarantine and borders - [Travel.gc.ca](https://travel.gc.ca)
In addition," all travellers, regardless of citizenship, must make suitable plans for quarantine, within their own means. For more information, please see at: <https://travel.gc.ca/travel-covid>.

undergo a mandatory quarantine. In the Russian Federation, the mandatory quarantine was lifted as of 1 May 2021 and citizens must present a PCR test and do a re-test five days after arrival instead. In the United States, the mandatory quarantine is not requested from fully vaccinated people, while other markets have not yet put in place specific requirements for vaccinated travellers.

As a result, international tourists from these four source markets that in 2018 generated 338 million of international tourist arrivals (25% of all international tourist arrivals) are as of 1 June 2021 affected by mandatory quarantine requirements regardless from where they arrive.

In the other source markets, the United Kingdom⁴⁸, Germany⁴⁹, France⁵⁰, Italy and the Netherlands, quarantine is required, only if arriving from high-risk countries. For other destinations of origin categorized as low-risk destinations, a negative test is required or, in some cases when fully vaccinated, no further requirements are needed.

As travel advice is changing as fast and constantly as travel restrictions in the destinations, international travellers continue to be challenged in multiple ways as they need to understand the restrictions in the destination they wish to visit, as well as the implications of their Government's travel advice in all their aspects which can range from insurance issues to the costs of potential tests, in addition of being aware of quarantine-related implications upon return home.

48 If you are travelling to England, what you need to do depends on where you have been in the 10 days before you arrive. If you have been in a country or territory on the green list- you must take a test one day or before day 2; amber list- you must quarantine in the place you are staying and take 2 tests, red list- you must quarantine in a hotel and take 2 tests. For more information, please see at: <https://www.gov.uk/uk-border-control>.

49 Persons, who have been in the last 10 days prior to the arrival in Germany in a high- risk area, are obliged to quarantine themselves. For more information, please see at: [BAnz_AT_12.05.2021_V1.pdf](https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2021/05/ba-12-05-2021-v1.pdf).

50 Arrivals from "green countries" require, if not vaccinated, a negative PCR or antigen test. If you are vaccinated you are not subject to any health measures. Arrivals from orange and red countries need a pressing ground, and if you are not vaccinated you need to bring a test result and quarantine for 7 days. For more information, please see at: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/conseils-par-pays-destination>

5. Conclusions

5.1. Key characteristics and features of travel restrictions

The global epidemiological situation and in particular the emergence and spread of the SARS-CoV-2 VOC have resulted in destinations taking a cautious approach to easing travel restrictions for international tourism. However, it is expected that with the progress in the vaccine rollouts and related digital solutions, such as travel passes, as well with the upcoming holiday season in the Northern Hemisphere, travel restrictions will further ease.

The current analysis shows that a significant number of destinations continue to have their borders completely closed. The majority of it is observed in Asia and the Pacific, while the Americas, Africa and Europe are the regions with less complete border closure. A significant part of the destinations with complete border closure are SIDS, LDCs or LLDCs. Of particular relevance is the observation that 34 destinations have been closed for at least 57 weeks, more than half of them in Asia and the Pacific.

While the last analysis of February 2021 showed that more advanced economies with higher H&H standards and Environmental Performance scores had their borders closed, also related to the fact that Europe was the region where restrictions were eased most at the end of 2020 and tightened afterwards due to a third wave, this trend is reversed. This seems to be related to the fact that such destinations tend to adjust their travel restrictions in a more flexible manner based on risk assessment.

Consequently, the analysis shows that destinations with complete border closure as of 1 June 2021 are mostly emerging economies with lower H&H standards and EPI scores, as well as a lower dependence on tourism. For the first time, the analysis considers the share of population vaccinated in a destination and its potential linkage to travel restrictions. In this context, it is noted that most countries with complete border closure are having a lower share of population that received at least a first dose of vaccine.

The trend to take a more differentiated, evidence and risk-based approach in the implementation of travel restrictions continues. Such approach, based on the increasing understanding of the virus, non-pharmaceutical intervention, testing and contact tracing possibilities⁵¹ has further increased in a number of destinations that request negative COVID-19 PCR or antigen test results upon arrival and contact details for tracing purposes. This category of measures is applied by the majority of destinations in the Americas, followed by Africa.

Another important factor that will have significant influence on the adjustments of travel restrictions is the growing number of vaccinated passengers. On the one hand this is expected to facilitate international mobility, while on the other hand it might still be challenging to convey to international tourists the different requirements for various categories of travelers, such as vaccinated and unvaccinated, recovered and tested visitors.

51 Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI) are public health measures that aim to prevent and/or control COVID-19 transmission in the community. Besides vaccines NPIs 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), Please see at: www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/covid-19-guidelines-non-pharmaceutical-interventions.

5.2. 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 may differ significantly 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.

Research has shown that the provision of reliable, consistent and easy-to-access information on immigration procedures for international tourists has in most destinations improved over time. This is of particular importance as it proves to be a successful approach 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.



ANNEXES



Annex 1

Methodological Note

All reports in this series are based on desk research carried out since the end of January 2020.⁵² They contain the results of monitoring travel restrictions that have been implemented during this period by destinations worldwide.⁵³

For the first two reports in this series, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Travel Centre⁵⁴ was the main source of information. In addition, websites such as International SOS⁵⁵ 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)⁵⁶. 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”⁵⁷ was used for validating information for travel within Member States of the European Union (EU). For the tenth report, in addition to the websites mentioned above, for validation purposes also the UNWTO-IATA destination tracker⁵⁸ has been used.

The tenth *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 June 2021.

For this edition analysis on destinations that have a) borders completely closed and b) borders completely closed for at least 57 weeks 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) the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), ii) Health and Hygiene standard, iii) dependence on tourism

52 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.

53 For more information on the previous nine 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>.

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

55 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>.

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

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

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

looking at tourism GDP (T-GDP), iv) weekly data from the ECDC 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population, as well as v) the share of vaccinated population.

In order to better understand commonalities and patterns that help to form decisions of governments regarding the implementation of specific travel restrictions, the present report looks at health and hygiene infrastructure and the environmental performance of a destination.

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 (EPI) published on a biannual basis by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy⁵⁹ 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 2018.⁶⁰ 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.

59 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/>

60 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.

A1.2. 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.⁶¹ 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 Bank⁶² 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 and 4 in Asia and the Pacific.

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

62 The World Bank data bank, please see 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".⁶³ 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
Low: T-GDP ≤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 ≤ 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 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.

⁶³ 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>

⁶⁴ European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, please see at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19-pandemic>

A1.4. 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 Control⁶⁴ was collected for 201 destinations as of the 20th week of 2021 and subsequently grouped into seven clusters.

Table A1.4 - Destination clusters of 14-day notification rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population by week

Clusters as of 20th week of 2021	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Cluster 0: No new cases reported	9 destinations: 1 in Africa, 3 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific and 1 in Europe.
Cluster 1: > 0 and < 20 new cases reported	73 destinations: 43 in Africa, 6 in the Americas, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East.
Cluster 2: ≥20 and <60 new cases reported	24 destinations: 2 in Africa, 8 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 8 in Europe and 2 in the Middle East.
Cluster 3: ≥60 and <120 new cases reported	30 destinations: 2 in Africa, 8 in the Americas, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 15 in Europe and 2 in the Middle East.
Cluster 4: ≥120 and < 240 new cases reported	32 destinations: 1 in Africa, 12 in the Americas, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in Europe and 4 in the Middle East..
Cluster 5: ≥240 and <480 new cases reported	26 destinations: 1 in Africa, 8 in the Americas, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 13 in Europe and 1 in the Middle East.
Cluster 6: ≥480 and <960 new cases reported	3 destinations: 1 in Africa and 2 in the Americas.
Cluster 7: ≥960 new cases reported	4 destinations: 1 in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 1 in Asia and the Pacific and 1 in the Middle East.

A1.5. Share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine

Data from Our World in Data⁶⁵ and the World Health Organization⁶⁶ was collected for 201 destinations as of 26 May 2021 and subsequently grouped into 4 clusters. Clusters are created based on the average of the share of the population, which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Table A.1.5 - Share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine by 26 May 2021

Clusters as of 26 May 2021	Number of destinations and regional breakdown
Cluster 1: <5% of vaccinated population	71 destinations: 40 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 12 in Asia and the Pacific, 8 in Europe and 6 in the Middle East.
Cluster 2: >=5% and <19% of vaccinated population	50 destinations: 4 in Africa, 19 in the Americas, 17 in Asia and the Pacific, 8 in Europe and 2 in the Middle East.
Cluster 3: >=19% and <40% of vaccinated population	50 destinations: 1 in Africa, 14 in the Americas, 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 28 in Europe and 1 in the Middle East.
Cluster 4: >=40% of vaccinated population	30 destinations: 1 in Africa, 11 in the Americas, 5 in Asia and the Pacific, 10 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East.

⁶⁵ Our World in Data, please see at: <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations>

⁶⁶ World Health Organization, please see at: <https://covid19.who.int/info/>

Annex 2

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

Complete closure of borders

Applied by 63 destinations (29% of all destinations worldwide)

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Montserrat, Morocco, Myanmar, New Caledonie, Niue, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, (The) Philippines, (The) Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yemen.

Partial closure of borders

Applied by 73 destinations (34% of all destinations worldwide)

Andorra, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea (Republic of), Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone,

Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

Testing / Quarantine

Applied by 78 destinations (36% of all destinations worldwide)

Afghanistan, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Democratic Rep. of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Martinique, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Saba, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Eustatius, St Lucia, St Maarten, St Vincent and Grenadines, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, Ukraine, Virgin Islands British, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

All COVID-19 travel restrictions lifted

Applied by 3 destinations (1% of all destinations worldwide)

Albania, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic.

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 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 4

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 June 2021.

Cluster 0: No new cases reported (9 destinations)

Anguilla, Grenada, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Montserrat, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tanzania and Vanuatu.

Cluster 1: > 0 and <20 new cases reported (73 destinations)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros Islands, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Rep. of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea (Republic of), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, New Caledonie, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Togo, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Cluster 2: >=20 and <60 new cases reported (24 destinations)

Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Indonesia, Jamaica, Libya, Mexico, Moldova, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, St Kitts and Nevis, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Cluster 3: >=60 and <120 new cases reported (30 destinations)

Armenia, Austria, Bermuda, Bonaire, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Namibia, Norway, (The) Philippines, Poland, (The) Russian Federation, Saba, San Marino, Slovakia, South Africa, St Eustatius, St Vincent and Grenadines, Thailand, Virgin Islands British.

Cluster 4: >=120 and < 240 new cases reported (32 destinations)

Aruba, Bahamas, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Montenegro, Oman, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Switzerland, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United States of America.

Cluster 5: >=240 and <480 new cases reported (26 destinations)

Andorra, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, India, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Slovenia, St Maarten, Suriname, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago.

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

Argentina, Cabo Verde and Costa Rica.

Cluster 7: >=960 new cases reported (4 destinations)

Bahrain, Maldives, Seychelles and Uruguay.

Annex 5

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, by share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine by 26 May 2021, as of 1 June 2021

Cluster 1 (<5% share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine) (16 destinations)

Benin, Cameroon, Iran, Madagascar, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, (The) Philippines, Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yemen.

Cluster 2 (>=5% and <19% share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine) (18 destinations)

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, French Guyana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Caledonie, (The) Russian Federation, Samoa, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Cluster 3 (>=19% and <40% share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine) (10 destinations)

Argentina, Kuwait, Latvia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Montserrat, Morocco, Norway, Tonga and Tuvalu.

Cluster 4 (>=40 share of population which has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine) (7 destinations)

Bhutan, Canada, Chile, Hungary, Israel, Palau and Uruguay.

Annex 6

Overview of destinations, which have their borders completely closed, for at least 57 weeks

Applied by 34 destinations (16% of destinations worldwide)

Algeria, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, French Guyana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Laos, Micronesia, Montserrat, Myanmar, Niue, Palau, (The) Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Taiwan Province of China, Timor Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam and Yemen.

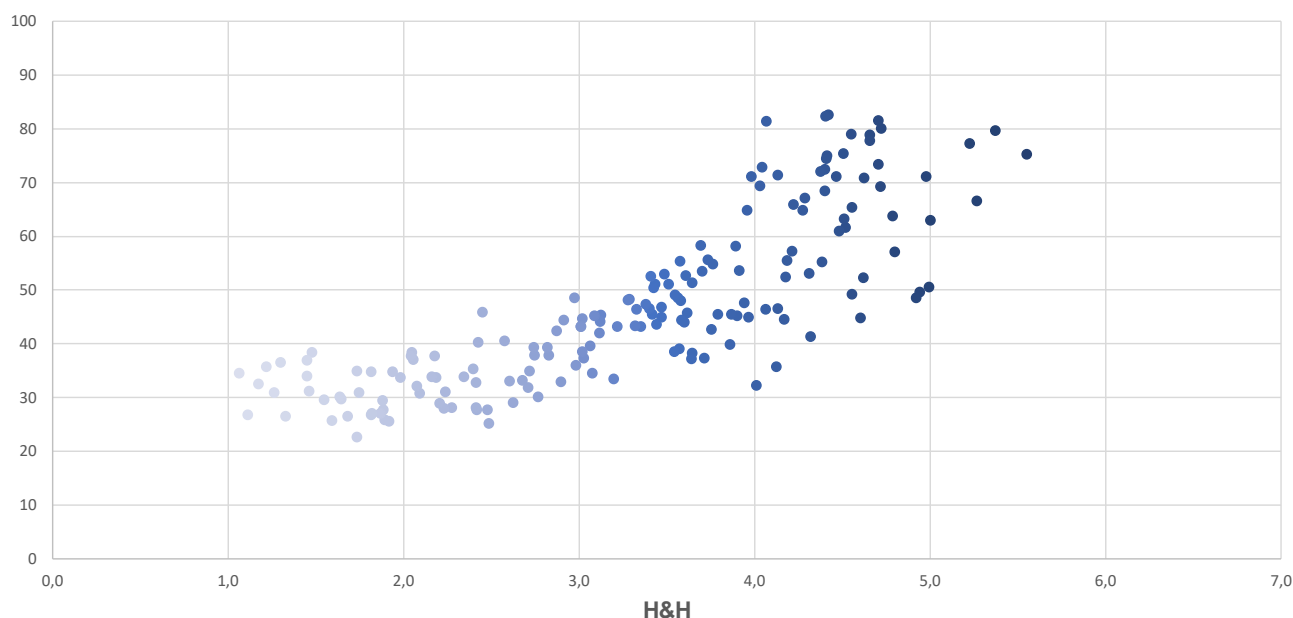
Annex 7

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

Figure 22 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 graph shows a strong correlation between Health and Hygiene infrastructure of a destination and its environmental performance.

Figure 22 - The relationship between Health & Hygiene and Environmental Performance Index scores



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

