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Review of international public policy responses to easing restrictions introduced to limit the spread of COVID-19

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**Health
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An tÚdarás Um Fhaisnéis
agus Cáilíocht Sláinte

Review of international public policy responses to easing restrictions introduced to limit the spread of COVID- 19

2 July 2020

Version history

Version	Date	Specific updates
V1.0	25 March 2020	Date of first review
V1.1	26 March 2020	<p>Included and summarised restrictive measures implemented in Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Chile, and Finland.</p> <p>Added a 'live' summary table (Table 1) of restrictive measures in each country.</p> <p>Reformatted some text and added in two new data measures to be captured in data extraction.</p>
V1.2	31 March 2020	<p>Reformatted some text and added in two new data measures to be captured in data extraction.</p> <p>Included the date measures were introduced in each country, and the duration of enforcement.</p> <p>Updated policy measures from Ireland and Japan, and included information on restrictive measures in Germany.</p>
V1.3	03 April 2020	<p>Included additional data from: Germany, Iran, South Korea, Belgium, Portugal, Norway, Singapore, Czechia, Denmark, Romania, Ireland, Iceland, Russia, Peru and Mexico.</p> <p>Updated the text to focus on countries that introduced more restrictive measures, where applicable.</p> <p>Updated Table 1 with relevant dates in each country.</p> <p>Included information from China on restrictions that have been scaled back to date, along with Japan, Peru, and Singapore.</p>
V1.4	07 April 2020	<p>Included additional data from: Brazil, Sweden, Slovenia, Estonia, Croatia, and Greece.</p> <p>Included information from Austria, Iran, Brazil, and Germany on scaling back measures.</p> <p>Removed information from Singapore on scaling back, as they reversed their decision.</p>
V1.5	09 April 2020	Included additional data from: Israel, Turkey, and Malaysia, Indonesia and China.

		Included information from Norway, Czechia and Denmark and Estonia on scaling back measures.
V1.6	14 April 2020	Included a summary table (Table 1) of measures that are being eased and or lifted in different countries.
V1.7	17 April 2020	Added public health restrictions data for the following countries: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and the US (Table 1). Added contextual data on the percentage growth rate in the number of new cases daily for countries that are scaling back measures (Table 1).
V1.8	21 April 2020	Added restriction measures for the following countries: Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Pakistan, Slovenia, Malaysia, and Australia.
V1.9	24 April 2020	Added restriction measures for the following countries: United Arab Emirates, Serbia and the Philippines. Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Croatia, Estonia, the Netherlands and Serbia.
V1.10	28 April 2020	Added restriction measures for the following countries: Ukraine, Qatar, Belarus, and the Dominican Republic. Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Ukraine, Belgium, and Austria
V1.11	5 May 2020	Added restriction measures for the following countries: Panama, Colombia, and South Africa Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Colombia, South Africa, and Ireland (Phases 1,2)
V1.12	8 May 2020	Added restriction measures for the final country in the top 50+ most affected by COVID-19: India Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Ireland (Phases 3 to 5), India, Spain, France, Italy, Denmark (updated), Norway (updated), Czech Republic (updated), Finland, Romania, Portugal, Belgium (updated), the Netherlands (updated), Iran (updated), Greece, Singapore, Peru, and Israel.
V1.13	12 May 2020	Updated Table 1 and included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in the UK, Iran (updated), Denmark (updated), Switzerland

		(updated), Luxembourg (updated), Slovenia (updated), Singapore (updated), Estonia (updated), Croatia (updated), and Ukraine (updated).
V1.14	15 May 2020	Moved Table 1 to an Appendix and reformatted Table 2 (now Table 1). Updated Table 1 and Appendix A. Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Belgium (updated), Estonia (updated), Hong Kong, Italy (updated), New Zealand, Norway (updated), Poland, Portugal (updated), Serbia (updated), Slovenia (updated), and Ukraine (updated).
V1.15	19 May 2020	Updated Table 1 and Appendix A. Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Colombia (updated), Estonia (updated), Germany (updated), Greece (updated), Hong Kong (updated) India (updated), Israel (updated), Mexico, Norway (updated), Pakistan (updated), Peru (updated), Romania (updated), Singapore (updated), and Spain (updated).
V2.0	27 May 2020	Updated the review to focus on the restrictions that are being eased in key European and non-European countries. Moved the findings from the latest version (V1.15) to Appendix A. Included a narrative of the restrictions that are being eased across countries. Updated Table 1 to include updated information on the easing of restrictions in Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, and Switzerland.
V2.1	03 June 2020	Updated information for: Austria, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland and the UK. Included new sections in the text on sporting activities, travel, and expedited easing of measures.
V2.2	10 June 2020	Updated information for: Austria, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the UK.
V2.3	17 June 2020	Updated information for: Austria, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany,

		Hong Kong, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK.
V2.4	24 June 2020	<p>Included a discussion on the reopening of universities/higher education institutions; reintroduction of restrictive measures due to outbreaks/clusters/new cases.</p> <p>Updated information for: Austria, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK.</p>
V2.5	1 July 2020	<p>Updated information for Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hong Kong, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, and Spain.</p> <p>Included Council of European Union recommendation on the lifting of the restrictions on non-essential travel into the EU.</p>

Key points

- To limit the spread of COVID-19, governments around the world have implemented strict public policy measures that involved restricting the movement of people, banning mass gatherings, closing schools, businesses, and public amenities, and enforcing the restrictions through enhanced powers of police and armed forces.
- As the growth in the spread of COVID-19 slowed in many countries, there was a shift towards easing and lifting restrictions. Some of the restrictions that were eased internationally included:
 - A gradual reopening of schools in Austria, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, and the UK; schools remain closed in Ireland, Spain and Portugal.
 - An easing of the limits on the number of people that can socialise in groups; New Zealand has lifted all restrictions on gatherings as of 8 June.
 - A gradual reopening of businesses including cafés, bars, and restaurants in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, and Spain, among other countries; cafés, bars, and restaurants remain closed in the UK (until 4 July).
 - The resumption of sporting activity at an amateur level in Belgium, Ireland, Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The majority of these countries emphasise these activities should be outdoors, non-contact, and maintain the principles of social distancing.
 - An expansion in the distance people can travel domestically from their homes. France, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, and the UK have now lifted those restrictions and residents can travel anywhere in the country irrespective of distance.
 - Permitting international travel between member states of the European Union, states belonging to the Schengen agreement, and the UK (in some circumstances), among other countries.
- On 8 June, New Zealand was declared virus-free and all restrictions were lifted, apart from border control measures. Due to continuing low levels of new cases, Switzerland lifted all its remaining restrictions from 22 June, with the exception of the ban on large-scale events (with more than 1,000 people), which remains prohibited until the end of August.
- The majority of restrictions that were initially introduced to limit the spread of COVID-19 have either been lifted or are close to being lifted. Countries are now widely using strict physical distancing measures and hygiene guidelines (such as practicing good hand hygiene and cough etiquette, and mandating the use of face coverings in public spaces and or on public transport) to limit the spread of COVID-19, as well as maintaining certain travel restrictions and limiting the number of people that can gather in groups.

- Due to the emergence of new cases in some settings, a number of countries have reintroduced restrictions on certain sectors and regions. These include, for example, prohibiting non-essential visits to elderly care homes, closing schools and businesses, reintroducing security checkpoints and mandating additional measures for the operation of designated high risk facilities.

Background

A number of restrictive public policy measures have been introduced to limit the growing spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in Ireland. These were first introduced on 12 March 2020 when the government announced the closure of schools, nurseries, and universities to prevent the spread of the virus in the country. Citizens were asked to practice social or physical distancing, and mass gatherings of 100 people in indoor areas were cancelled, while outdoor gatherings of 500 or more people were also cancelled. The measures were quickly followed by the closure of pubs and clubs. A number of additional measures were introduced on 24 March, with further restrictions announced on 28 March. These measures were extended to 12 April, before being further extended until 5 May 2020. A further extension of the restrictions was announced on 1 May until 18 May 2020.⁽¹⁾ Some of the more restrictive measures introduced by the Irish Government included the:

- rule that everyone is required to stay at home, except in certain circumstances
- closure of all theatres, clubs, gyms and leisure centres, hairdressers, betting shops, marts, markets, casinos, bingo halls, libraries, and other similar outlets
- cancellation of all sporting events, including those played behind closed doors
- closure of playgrounds and holiday or caravan parks
- restriction on all organised social indoor or outdoor events of any size, such as parties or weddings
- closure of non-essential retail outlets
- rule that everyone must exercise within a two kilometre radius of their house; extended to five kilometres from 5 May until 18 May.

To limit the spread of COVID-19, governments around the world also implemented strict public policy measures, such as restricting the movement of people, banning mass gatherings, closing schools, businesses, and public amenities, and enforcing the restrictions through enhanced powers of police and armed forces. The Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA) undertook a review of the restrictive measures that have been taken internationally to limit or slow the spread of COVID-19.

Methods

The review was first undertaken on 25 March 2020, in line with HIQA's *Protocol to identify public policy responses to COVID-19*, available on www.hiqa.ie. Government websites were searched primarily to establish the set of restrictive public policy measures that were being implemented, if any. The search was limited to the top 50 countries most affected by COVID-19, as defined by the number of diagnosed cases on 25 March.

The findings from the review of restrictive measures are presented in Appendix A (correct up to 20 May 2020).

Since a number of governments have started to ease restrictions, the review was updated on 27 May to focus on the steps being taken in a number of key countries in Europe (Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK) and elsewhere (China, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, and South Korea) to lift restrictions. The review will be updated weekly, beginning 27 May, and will focus on measures of interest, including, for example, measures related to social and mass gatherings, weddings/funerals, re-opening of childcare, schools, businesses, re-commencement of sporting activities and travel. Different measures/themes will be considered as and when they emerge. Further information on the updated review can be found in the *Protocol to identify public policy responses to easing COVID-19 restrictions*, available on www.hiqa.ie.

Results

Although the policy response to limiting the spread of COVID-19 has been broadly consistent across countries (see Appendix A), the response to easing restrictions has somewhat varied; some countries have begun to relax restrictions on schools and businesses, for example, while others have extended restrictions and remain under lockdown. In most cases, however, a detailed roadmap for lifting restrictions over a number of months has been provided by governments. Table 1 provides a detailed summary of the measures that have been lifted, to date, along with those that are scheduled to be eased over the coming weeks and months. A summary of the response to easing restrictions is provided below according to key measures/themes.

Social meetings and mass gatherings

The limit on social gatherings has been eased in a number of countries. From 18 May, as part of Ireland's first phase towards the reopening of society, the limit on the number of people that can meet outdoors, while keeping at least 2 metres apart, was increased to four people who do not have to be from the same household.⁽²⁾ Previously, social gatherings with anyone from outside of their own household were prohibited and people could only leave their house for very limited purposes, such as for exercise. In an accelerated move to lift restrictions, the Irish government increased the limit to six people from different households that can meet both indoors and outdoors, beginning 8 June. Initially, the government planned to apply the same rule as phase one (a limit of four people).⁽²⁾ From 29 June, indoor gatherings of up to 50 people and outdoor gatherings of up to 200 people are allowed. This is to be further increased from 20 July, to up to 100 people indoors and 500 people outdoors.⁽²⁾

The limit on social gatherings has eased in other countries also. Since 4 May 2020, people in Hong Kong have been allowed to gather in groups of eight people, which is up from the previous limit of four people introduced on 27 March.⁽³⁾ From 19 June, this was increased further to 50 people.⁽⁴⁾ Group gatherings were increased from five to a maximum of 20 people in Norway on 7 May 2020.⁽⁵⁾ New Zealand moved to the first level on its Alert System on 8 June and removed all restrictions on social gatherings.⁽⁶⁾ Previously, at Alert Level 2, which had been in place since 14 May, people were allowed to socialise in groups of up to ten people, while keeping a physical distance of two metres apart.⁽⁷⁾ On 25 May 2020, it was announced that the limit on social gatherings would increase to 100 people from 29 May.⁽⁸⁾ At alert level (Level 3), which was in place between 28 April and 13 May, people were not allowed to gather with anyone from outside their immediate household 'bubble'.⁽⁹⁾ From 1 June in the Netherlands, people have been permitted to meet outdoors, with no known limit on the number of people allowed to socialise in groups, provided they remain 1.5 metres apart.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Netherlands has nuanced their social distancing measures with a number of exceptions such as among children, hairdressers, driving instructors, athletes and actors, who no longer need to keep 1.5 metres apart. Spain⁽¹¹⁾ increased the number of people who can gather to 15 people, while Switzerland increased it to 30 people during the country's third phase of reopening.⁽¹²⁾ On 22 June, Switzerland moved to its fourth and final phase and lifted all remaining restrictions, with the exception of the ban on large-scale events or gatherings of more than 1,000 people. During the fourth phase, gatherings of up to 1,000 people are permitted. The UK has also increased the number of people who can meet to six people including those from different households.⁽¹³⁾ In Belgium, 200 people can gather inside and 400 people outside as of 1 July; this is to be increased to 400 people inside and 800 people outside in August.⁽¹⁴⁾

While countries are easing restrictions on social gatherings, mass gatherings remain broadly prohibited across countries. In Denmark, for example, the ban on events and activities with more than 500 participants will remain in effect until at least 31 August 2020.⁽¹⁵⁾ Large-scale events in Finland,⁽¹⁶⁾ Germany,⁽¹⁷⁾ Ireland,⁽¹⁸⁾ Netherlands⁽¹⁰⁾ and Belgium⁽¹⁹⁾ also remain prohibited until at least September, while in Austria, events of up to 500 people will be allowed 1 August.⁽²⁰⁾ In contrast, in the Czech Republic, as of 15 June, outdoor events can now be attended by a maximum of 2,500 people, but the organisers must separate the crowd into groups of up to 500⁽²¹⁾ (previously, events with up to 500 people could take place from 25 May).⁽²²⁾ Due to the favourable epidemiological situation in most of the Czech Republic, the limit for mass events has also been increased as of 22 June. Trade fairs or sports events are allowed with a maximum participation of up to 5,000 people at the same time, but only by groups of 1,000 in barrier-separated sectors with their own facilities.⁽²³⁾ In Switzerland, events with up to 1,000 people are permitted from 22 June (at its previous phase, events of up to 300 people were permitted).⁽¹²⁾ In

Finland, events with more than 500 attendees both indoors and outdoors will be allowed from 1 August.⁽²⁴⁾

Weddings and funerals

Restrictions on wedding ceremonies have already been eased in a number of countries. As of 22 June, in the Czech Republic a maximum of 1,000 people can attend religious services and weddings.⁽²³⁾ In Hong Kong, a maximum of 50 people have been permitted to attend weddings since 8 May 2020 (previously, the limit was 20 people). In Belgium, since 18 May, weddings have been allowed to proceed subject to a maximum of 30 people.⁽²⁵⁾ From 19 June, wedding ceremonies at home and at the Registry of Marriages or Registry of Muslim Marriages may take place with up to ten people in attendance in Singapore.⁽²⁶⁾

In Ireland, the guidance on gatherings of up to 50 people indoors from 29 June and 100 people from 20 July, also applies to weddings.⁽²⁾

Some of the restrictions imposed on gatherings for funerals have also been eased in a number of countries. In Switzerland, the restriction that only close family members can attend funerals was lifted on 27 April 2020.⁽²⁷⁾ Since 4 May, attendance at funerals has been permitted in Italy, subject to a maximum of 15 people who must wear face masks.⁽²⁸⁾ In Ireland, since 8 June, 25 immediate family and close friends have been able to attend funeral services. This is set to rise in line with the guidance on gatherings, to 50 people indoors from 29 June and 100 people from 20 July.⁽²⁾ A maximum of 30 people have been permitted to attend funerals in Belgium since 18 May 2020,⁽²⁵⁾ while in New Zealand all restrictions have been lifted after the country was declared virus-free on 8 June.⁽⁶⁾ Previously, at Alert Level 2, up to 50 people were permitted to attend funerals,⁽⁷⁾ while at Alert Level 3, attendance at funerals was limited to ten people.⁽⁹⁾

Childcare

Plans to resume childcare have been published by a number of countries, including Czech Republic,⁽²²⁾ Denmark,⁽¹⁵⁾ Germany,⁽¹⁷⁾ Ireland,⁽²⁾ Netherlands,⁽¹⁰⁾ Norway,⁽⁵⁾ Portugal,⁽²⁹⁾ and Spain.⁽³⁰⁾ In Ireland, registered childcare workers were due to be allowed to provide care for the children of essential healthcare workers in the healthcare worker's home from 18 May, as part of the country's first phase towards reopening society and business. However, the measure could not proceed as planned on 18 May due to low numbers of childcare providers signing up to the scheme.⁽³¹⁾ Crèches, childminders and preschools can reopen to everyone from 29 June, as part of the third phase of the country's reopening.⁽²⁾

In contrast, childcare centres in Denmark⁽¹⁵⁾ and Norway⁽⁵⁾ have been allowed to reopen since 15 and 20 April, respectively. In Germany,⁽¹⁷⁾ childcare has been provided throughout the pandemic in a number of states for parents employed in

emergency professions and, in some states, such as Hamburg and North Rhine-Westphalia, for single parents. Plans to reopen daycare centres were announced on 6 May but the final decision regarding the reopening of these centres was delegated to the 16 Federal States in Germany. In Bavaria and Lower Saxony, for example, childcare resumed on 11 May for up to five children at a time, while in other States it was delayed until 18 May. In the Netherlands, childcare centres have been allowed to reopen for children aged 0 to 4 since 11 May, while childminders have also been allowed to resume work.⁽¹⁰⁾ To limit the spread of COVID-19 in the country, however, parents have been asked to take their children to childcare centres on foot or by bike, thereby preventing any overcrowding on public transport. In France, crèches and maternal schools for children aged 3-5 years were allowed to open nationally from 11 May 2020.⁽³²⁾ In Portugal, where a phased reopening of the country has begun, childcare centres and preschools have been allowed to reopen as part of the second phase, which started on 18 May 2020.⁽²⁹⁾ In Belgium, from 2 June, all preschools have resumed.⁽¹⁹⁾ Singapore has had childcare provision for essential workers in place for much of the duration of the pandemic; as of 2 June children can be dropped at parents or grandparents house for childcare purposes.⁽³³⁾

A later date was set in Czech Republic⁽²²⁾ and Spain for the resumption of childcare. Since 25 May 2020, day care centres for children have been allowed to reopen in Czech Republic.⁽²²⁾ In Spain, childcare has been scheduled to resume during the second phase of the country's reopening, which was scheduled for some time in end-May (further details are expected soon). Childcare will be provided in schools for children aged under six years for parents that are unable to work from home.

Schools

Countries vary considerably in their plans to reopen schools; many have already allowed pupils to return to education, while others have delayed the reopening of schools until the 2020/21 school/academic year. Almost universally, however, countries have published detailed plans for a phased reopening of schools for different classes/age groups. From the beginning of June, Belgium⁽¹⁹⁾ and Austria⁽²⁰⁾ are opening schools more quickly and with fewer restrictions in place, than originally planned. Belgium reports that this is due to findings from a number of studies as well as experience, in various countries, showing that children are less affected by the virus and also less contagious.⁽³⁴⁾ Austria have eased measures for schools based on their experience of reopening schools since Easter, which showed that children "do not spread the virus" as much as feared.⁽²⁰⁾

Primary/elementary schools

In Denmark, elementary schools have been allowed to reopen for certain grades at the discretion of individual local councils since 15 April 2020.⁽¹⁵⁾ However, a recent outbreak in mid June in Hjørring in the far northwest coast of Jutland in Denmark, has led the municipality to react rapidly where they sent home all pupils and three

teachers connected with a class at Højene Skole, and all the teachers and pupils from a kindergarten class and third grade class at the Bagterp school, after pupils tested positive in all three classes.⁽³⁵⁾ In Norway, primary schools for years 1-4 have been allowed to reopen since 27 April.⁽⁵⁾ Primary schools for children aged 6-10 years resumed in France on 11 May, but on a voluntary basis.⁽³²⁾ In an accelerated move to reopen schools in the Czech Republic, pupils in the last year of primary school were allowed to return on 11 May; previously, this was scheduled for 25 May.⁽²²⁾ However, participation has not been made mandatory in the country, and classes are subject to a maximum of 15 people per class. On 1 June, a voluntary return of pupils of special primary schools will be allowed, while all other pupils can return by 8 June.⁽²²⁾

Primary schools, including special primary schools, were allowed to reopen in Netherlands on 11 May 2020, subject to certain conditions, such as running classes at 50% occupancy.⁽¹⁰⁾ In addition to the 50% occupancy rule, pupils can only attend school for approximately 50% of the time, with distance learning provided for the remaining 50% of school hours. Pupils of primary schools for special education may attend school every day. In Austria, elementary schools were allowed to reopen on 18 May and conditions were eased from 2 June allowing sports, excluding contact sports, to take place, along with small school events.⁽²⁰⁾ School tests and exams are still prohibited and teachers have been asked to grade pupils according to past achievements. Primary schools are gradually reopening in Singapore, starting 2 June.⁽³³⁾ China reported on 1 June that most primary schools have reopened across the country.⁽³⁶⁾ However, a recent outbreak in Beijing in a large market has led to the closure of nearby schools and the lockdown of residents in more than 10 nearby housing estates.⁽³⁷⁾ Similarly, Germany has reported that, as of 2 June, primary schools have either reopened or are about to reopen.⁽³⁸⁾

School lessons resumed in Belgium on 18 May on a phased basis.⁽²⁵⁾ On 27 May, a decision was made that all lessons in primary schools will resume on 8 June.⁽³⁴⁾

In Ireland, primary schools will open on a phased basis, but not until the beginning of the 2020/21 school year.⁽²⁾ Schools in Spain are also scheduled to return in the new school year, starting September 2020.

In the UK, schools have remained open throughout the pandemic, but only for children of critical workers.⁽³⁹⁾ As of 1 June children in Reception, year 1 and year 6 can return to school but in smaller class sizes (yet to be confirmed). On 14 June, the French President announced that it would be obligatory for all children to return to school on 22 June, apart from those in the lycées (upper high schools), as the entire country moved into a 'green zone' from 15 June.⁽⁴⁰⁾

Secondary/high schools

In Austria, pupils about to sit their leaving exams in higher or vocational schools were allowed to return on 4 May 2020, with all other pupils allowed to return by 3 June. Students in their final year must complete a written exam, where their final grade will be based on the result of the exam and grades achieved throughout the last school year.⁽²⁰⁾

In France, junior high schools (for children aged 11-14 years) reopened on a voluntary basis on 11 May, while high schools (for children aged 15-17 years) were initially scheduled to resume by 4 June at the earliest.⁽³²⁾ On 14 June, the French President announced that it would be obligatory for all children to return to school on 22 June apart from those in the lycées (upper high schools), as the entire country moved into a 'green zone' from 15 June.⁽⁴⁰⁾

Secondary schools in the Netherlands reopened for all students (including for special education) on 1 June.⁽¹⁰⁾ Secondary schools have started to gradually reopen in Singapore since 2 June.⁽³³⁾ China reported on 1 June that most second level schools have reopened across the country.⁽³⁶⁾ Similarly, Germany has reported that, as of 2 June, secondary schools have either reopened or are about to reopen.⁽³⁸⁾

In New Zealand,⁽⁷⁾ schools reopened after the country was declared virus-free on the 8 June and the country's Alert Level was downgraded to Level 1⁽⁴¹⁾ (the country was at Level 2 since 13 May), while in Ireland, secondary schools will reopen on a phased basis at the beginning of the 2020/21 academic year.⁽²⁾ Students who were due to sit their Leaving Certificate (final year) exams in Ireland will instead be assessed according to a calculated grading system.⁽¹³⁾

In Belgium, schools are to prepare for a new school year using a colour coded system to organise themselves on the basis of the local health situation.⁽¹⁹⁾ Further details of the proposed system are to be released by the Minister for Education.

Universities

As a number of countries begin to ease restrictions imposed during the lockdown, universities have received little attention in the media compared to schools and childcare facilities. With most universities closed since mid-March (where online or distance learning has replaced face to face lectures), in several countries these are expected to remain closed until the next academic year.⁽⁴²⁾

Some countries have begun re-opening universities, partially in special cases. In Denmark, campuses were closed on 13 March but schools and kindergartens reopened in April. However, institutions of higher education remain physically closed, except for students in the last semester of their education programmes, who will become qualified to perform critical functions in the healthcare sector (final-year medicine students, for example).⁽¹⁵⁾ In Germany, there has been no statement yet

on exactly when universities might physically reopen, although labs, archives and libraries can reopen, subject to distancing regulations. The academic body advising the German government on easing restrictions has concluded that older learners can cope better with distance courses, meaning younger pupils should be prioritised for physical teaching.⁽⁴²⁾ Most countries have chosen to keep universities closed and keep distance learning in place. In France, since 22 June, distance learning is in operation.⁽⁴³⁾ In Austrian universities, there will be no more physical lectures this academic year; however, in the gradual reopening of the country, laboratories and examinations with physical presence can be conducted to a limited extent in early summer.⁽⁴²⁾ This is also the case in Norway, where universities, university colleges and vocational technical colleges continue remote teaching; however, students who need to be at their institution to maintain progression in their study programmes may be granted access.⁽⁴⁴⁾

In Italy, with universities closed since 5 March, there has been no discussion about reopening physical campuses with the large majority of universities having introduced online learning systems.⁽⁴²⁾ In some places, due to clusters of the virus re-emerging, resumption of classes or limited facilities has been stopped or postponed. In Beijing, China, they have raised the emergency response from level 3 to level 2 on 16 June because of a cluster outbreak. Classes are moved online for primary and middle school students, and class resumption of college students has been suspended.⁽⁴⁵⁾ Switzerland is one of the few countries where face to face teaching resumed on 8 June.⁽⁴⁶⁾ In the Czech Republic, from April 27, all university students are able to take part in personal individual consultations with their lecturer/teacher.⁽²²⁾ In the Netherlands, from the 15 June, lecture halls are allowed to fill up to a maximum capacity of 20 percent in MBO institutions (middelbaar beroepsonderwijs; literally "middle-level applied education"), applied sciences universities, and research universities. In addition, the hours in which most classes will be held is set to change, with lessons running between 11am and 3pm, and then again after 8pm to avoid rush hours congestion.⁽⁴⁷⁾ In Belgium, universities and colleges are to primarily teach online for the incoming academic year.⁽¹⁴⁾

Non-essential businesses

Countries have generally adopted a phased approach to reopening non-essential businesses, with those at lowest risk of spreading COVID-19 allowed to open first and those at highest risk (such as bars and clubs) allowed to open last. Some variation in when non-essential businesses could resume activities exists across countries, however.

Some of the first non-essential businesses to reopen in Europe included DIY stores and garden centres. These businesses were allowed to reopen as early as 14 April 2020 in Austria,⁽²⁰⁾ while in Switzerland, they reopened on 27 April, alongside

florists.⁽²⁷⁾ In Ireland, garden centres and other outdoor shops (including hardware stores and farmers' markets) were also allowed to reopen first from 18 May.⁽²⁾

Some countries conditioned the reopening of businesses on the size of business premises. In Austria, for example, small shops up to 400m² were allowed to reopen first, alongside DIY stores and garden centres.⁽²⁰⁾ In the Czech Republic, business premises up to 2,500m² were allowed to open first on 27 April, followed by all larger businesses (greater than 2,500m²) on 11 May.⁽²²⁾ In Portugal, street shops up to 400m² were allowed to reopen on 18 May, with all other shops with an area of more than 400m² or located in shopping centres allowed to reopen throughout the country from 1 June.⁽²⁹⁾ A different approach was taken in Belgium, however. Following the initial reopening of fabric shops, along with business-to-business (B2B) services on 4 May, all shops were allowed to reopen in the country from 11 May, without discrimination on the basis of size or sector.⁽²⁵⁾

Following the initial phased introduction of other businesses, shops, or retail stores, were subsequently allowed to reopen in a number of countries, including Austria (1 May),⁽²⁰⁾ France (11 May),⁽³²⁾ Denmark (18 May),⁽¹⁵⁾ Italy (18 May),⁽²⁸⁾ and New Zealand (13 May).⁽⁷⁾ Singapore also reopened a number of retail stores on 12 May, but these were limited to those that sell pet supplies, confectionery, or laundry services.⁽³³⁾ In Ireland, all retail outlets reopened on 8 June with a small number of staff on the basis that the retailer can control the number of individuals that staff and customers interact with at any one time. As of 29 June, all shops and commercial businesses, including close contact services such as hairdressers can reopen with the exception of pubs, hotel bars and casinos who do not offer food. These can open from 20 July.⁽²⁾ In the UK, all non-essential businesses reopened on 15 June.⁽²⁾ On 8 June, the New Zealand Prime Minister announced the country was virus-free and all restrictions on businesses were lifted.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Other businesses that are being reopened on a phased basis include cafés, bars, and restaurants. In some countries, these businesses were initially restricted to serving customers on outdoor terraces, including in Portugal (restaurants and cafés reopened on 18 May, but were restricted to operating at 50% of their normal occupancy and required to close by 11pm)⁽²⁹⁾ and Spain (bars and restaurants reopened on 11 May, but were restricted to operating at a third of their normal occupancy). In the Netherlands, cafés, bars, and restaurants reopened outdoor seating areas on 1 June, on the basis that people must stay 1.5m apart.⁽¹⁰⁾ In Italy, bars and restaurants initially reopened on 11 May, but only for takeaway services and home deliveries.⁽²⁸⁾

Austria initially reopened restaurants and bars on 15 May, subject to conditions, but further eased restrictions on these businesses on 15 June, extending opening hours until 1am (previously 11pm) and allowing people from different households to sit together.⁽²⁰⁾ On 14 June, the French President announced that the entire country moved into a 'green zone' from 15 June⁽⁴⁰⁾ so all cafés and restaurants are now

open.^(32, 40) Belgium reopened cafés, bars, and restaurants on a phased basis from 8 June.⁽²⁵⁾ In the UK, restaurants and bars will reopen from 4 July,⁽³⁹⁾ while in Ireland, cafés, bars (serving food), and restaurants can reopen from 29 June, as part of the country's third phase of reopening businesses.⁽²⁾

Germany reported that, as of 2 June, businesses, restaurants, and shops had either reopened or were about to reopen.⁽³⁸⁾ In Finland, on 16 June, the State of Emergency came to an end. Current measures, such as capacity restrictions for restaurants and venues hosting public events, remain valid as they are based on the laws related to the control of infectious disease laws and do not require emergency powers.⁽⁵⁰⁾ In Finland, bars, cafés and restaurants will be allowed to serve alcohol between 9am and 1am and stay open between 4pm and 2am since 22 June. Buffet-style arrangements will also be allowed, while the limit on customer numbers will be raised from 50 to 75 per cent of normal maximum capacity, although all customers will still be required to remain seated, unless they are collecting their order from the counter.⁽²⁴⁾

Swimming pools, zoos, castles, monuments and museums are no longer subject to restrictions on visitor numbers or social distancing measures as of 22 June in the Czech Republic. However, easing of measures does not apply to the Karviná and Frýdek-Místek regions, where there are local outbreaks of Covid-19. In addition, restaurant operators no longer have to actively prevent guests from gathering less than two meters apart. Shopping malls can also open children's corners. The changes also affected spas, which can now carry out group procedures without a limit of up to ten people. The catering rules for spa guests have also been relaxed.⁽²³⁾ Belgium has opened swimming pools, amusement parks, casinos, cinemas and theatres from 1 July. Activities linked to nightlife such as nightclubs remain closed.⁽¹⁴⁾ In Hong Kong, leisure and cultural facilities and venues have reopened since 17 June.

In Finland, from 1 August, working remotely will no longer be a recommendation.⁽²⁴⁾

Sporting activities

Sporting activities were prohibited across most countries, including closure of sporting facilities and cancellation of sporting events. A number have begun easing restrictions of sporting activities, including guidance for amateur level, elite level and spectators of sporting events.

Amateur level sporting activities

A number of countries have resumed a degree of sporting activity at an amateur level including Austria (2 June),⁽²⁰⁾ Belgium (4 May),⁽²⁵⁾ Czech Republic (9 April),⁽²²⁾ Germany (6 May),⁽¹⁷⁾ Ireland (18 May),⁽²⁾ Italy (18 May),⁽²⁸⁾ New Zealand (13 May),⁽⁷⁾ Norway (11 May),⁽⁵⁾ Portugal (4 May),⁽²⁹⁾ Switzerland (11 May),⁽²⁷⁾ and the

UK (1 June).⁽³⁹⁾ However, the majority of these countries emphasise that these activities should be outdoors, non-contact, and maintain principles of social distancing. Ireland (29 June) and Italy (25 June) are to allow contact sport.

The reopening of gyms has commenced in Czech Republic (27 April),⁽²²⁾ Finland (phased from 1 June),⁽¹⁶⁾ and Italy (18 May).⁽²⁸⁾ The majority of countries appear to have maintained closure of gyms but have proposed planned dates to reopen in the coming weeks and months including Denmark (early August),⁽¹⁵⁾ France (22 June),⁽³²⁾ the Netherlands (1 September),⁽¹⁰⁾ and Norway (5 June).⁽⁵⁾ Specific to swimming pools, Finland (phased from 1 June),⁽¹⁶⁾ Italy (18 May),⁽²⁸⁾ Norway (1 June),⁽⁵⁾ and Spain (end of May, 30% capacity) have eased their restrictions, with Austria specifying the opening of open-air pools only (2 June). Denmark (early August), and France (22 June) intend on reopening these amenities in later phases. From 15 June, saunas and swimming pools with a recirculation system can welcome guests again in the Czech Republic.⁽²¹⁾ From 29 June, Ireland will reopen all gyms, leisure facilities, swimming pools and similar facilities.

For training and competitions in team sports, Italy allowed these to return from 4 May,⁽²⁸⁾ while Norway permitted events of up to 50 people, including sports cups and matches, since 7 May, provided that participants can keep a social distance of at least one metre.⁽⁵⁾ A phased resumption of sports competitions has been proposed by the Czech Republic (31 July),⁽²²⁾ Finland (1 June),⁽¹⁶⁾ Ireland (training from 8 June; competitions from 20 July),⁽²⁾ Netherlands (1 June),⁽¹⁰⁾ and Switzerland (6 June).⁽²⁷⁾ Resumption of sporting activities in Ireland is allowed from 29 June, with limits on numbers, in line with the limits for all gatherings.⁽²⁾ A maximum of 1,000 people can attend sports training and matches in the Czech Republic from 22 June.⁽²³⁾

Elite level sporting activities

Professional sports people have been permitted to return to training in the Czech Republic (14 April),⁽²²⁾ Denmark (18 May),⁽¹⁵⁾ Spain (4 May), Switzerland (11 May)⁽²⁷⁾ and the UK (1 June).⁽³⁹⁾ Professional football matches have been sanctioned in a number of countries including Portugal (end of May),⁽²⁹⁾ Norway (16 June) and the Netherlands (1 September), while sporting events have been permitted in the Czech Republic (25 May)⁽²²⁾ and in the UK from the 15 June.⁽³⁹⁾ Professional cycling races will recommence on 5 July in Belgium.⁽⁵¹⁾

Spectators at sporting events

In Ireland, a limited number of spectators can attend live sporting events from 29 June, in line with the limitations on numbers for gatherings of 50 people at indoor gatherings and 200 at outdoor gatherings.⁽²⁾ Denmark (18 May),⁽¹⁵⁾ the Netherlands (1 September),⁽¹⁰⁾ and the UK (15 June) have specified that no spectators will be allowed with the return of sporting events. Large sports events of more than 5,000

people are prohibited in France until at least September.⁽³²⁾ A maximum of 200 spectators are allowed at sporting events in Belgium from 1 July.⁽⁵¹⁾ In France, stadiums and racing tracks may reopen to the public from 11 July. There is an upper limit of 5,000 people per venue.⁽⁵²⁾

Travel

Domestic and international travel restrictions were imposed by the majority of countries, with a number now beginning to, or planning to, ease these restrictions.

Domestic travel

On 4 May, Italy permitted movement within one's region of residence; as of 2 June, travel between regions and abroad was permitted.⁽²⁸⁾ New Zealand has moved from restricting residents to stay at home unless travelling for essential purposes (28 April) to having no restrictions on domestic travel (13 May).⁽⁹⁾ All restrictions were subsequently lifted on 8 June after the country was declared virus-free.⁽⁴⁸⁾ New guidance in Norway permits residents to travel anywhere in the country (1 June).⁽⁵⁾ In Ireland, people were restricted to travelling within a 5km radius from 5 May until 8 June. This was extended to 20km if crossing county borders or traveling anywhere within one's own county (depending on which is a greater distance) on 8 June, in line with the government's revised and accelerated easing of restrictions.⁽²⁾ From 29 June, people will be able to travel anywhere in Ireland including to off-shore islands for tourism purposes. From 11 May, France removed its requirement on residents to provide a self-filled "attestation" showing their reason for leaving their residence.⁽³²⁾ The travel limitation of no more than 100km from home was lifted on 2 June.

From 1 June, the UK permitted travel to outdoor open spaces irrespective of distance, as long as people return on the same night.⁽³⁹⁾ Domestic travel for one or more days has been allowed in Belgium since 8 June.⁽⁵³⁾ Austria plan to lift all movement restrictions from 1 July,⁽²⁰⁾ while Spain plan to ease restrictions on movement between regions by the end of June. In Beijing, China, as of 15 June, following an outbreak in a food market, taxis and car-hailing services have been banned from taking people out of the city, while the number of passengers on buses, trains and subways will be limited with all passengers required to wear masks.⁽³⁷⁾ In Norway, cruises recommenced around the Norwegian coastlines on 15 June for the first time since the country entered lockdown.⁽⁵⁴⁾ Domestic travel is allowed without restriction in Norway as of 15 June.⁽⁵⁵⁾

International travel

On 16 March 2020, the European Council adopted a recommendation of temporary restriction of all non-essential travel from third countries into the EU for one month.⁽⁵⁶⁾ This restriction was extended until 30 June. On 30 June, the Council adopted a recommendation on the gradual lifting of the temporary restrictions on

non-essential travel into the EU. They recommend that, as of 1 July, member states should start lifting restrictions at the external borders for residents from the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay, and China (subject to confirmation of reciprocity). Residents of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican should be considered as EU residents for the purpose of this recommendation. This list of third-countries will be reviewed every two weeks. If the situation in a listed third-country worsens quickly, rapid decision-making will be applied.

They also published criteria to determine third-countries for inclusion on the list. These cover in particular the epidemiological situation and containment measures, including physical distancing, as well as economic and social considerations. They are applied cumulatively. Specific criteria include:

- number of new COVID-19 cases over the last 14 days and per 100,000 inhabitants close to or below the EU average (as it stood on 15 June 2020)
- stable or decreasing trend of new cases over this period in comparison to the previous 14 days
- overall response to COVID-19 taking into account available information, including on aspects such as testing, surveillance, contact tracing, containment, treatment and reporting, as well as the reliability of the information and, if needed, the total average score for International Health Regulations. Information provided by EU delegations on these aspects should also be taken into account.

In addition, reciprocity should also be taken into account and on a case-by-case basis.

With regards to international travel, the Czech Republic resumed travel abroad for essential reasons from 14 April, with 14 days obligatory quarantine on return.⁽²²⁾ From 26 May, residents were permitted to travel to all countries, while travellers entering the country from areas deemed medium to high risk, were required to have a negative test upon arrival or quarantine.⁽²²⁾ As of 22 June, the Czech government revised its 'traffic-light map', lowering Belgium from a medium-risk to low-risk country, meaning residents of the country can now travel to the Czech Republic without restriction.⁽²³⁾ On 1 July, the Czech Republic further eased travel restrictions; people entering from "green" countries no longer need to have a negative test or prove the purpose of their travel.⁽⁵⁷⁾ In Portugal, arriving travellers were permitted from 1 June with testing and quarantine measures employed.⁽²⁹⁾ Similarly, the UK provided guidance from 13 May for arriving international travellers to self-quarantine for 14 days, with the exception of those from the Common Travel Area.

Finland discouraged recreational international travel from 14 May and highlighted a need for coordination of resumption at an EU level.⁽⁵⁸⁾ Residents in Denmark are

permitted to travel to Germany, Iceland, and Norway since 15 June as these have been designated as low risk countries under the controlled re-opening of the country's borders.⁽⁵⁹⁾ Austria's borders with Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, and Hungary reopened on 4 June with no requirement for travellers to undergo testing or quarantine on arrival.⁽²⁰⁾ On 16 June, the requirement for a medical certificate or quarantine was lifted for all remaining EU countries except for the UK, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and the Lombardy region in Italy. Effective 21 June, travellers from Spain no longer need to provide a medical certificate or enter quarantine when entering Austria.⁽⁶⁰⁾

Belgium lifted all border restrictions on travel within the EU, the Schengen area, and the UK from 15 June.⁽⁵³⁾ Germany lifted its travel warning for the member states of the EU (except Spain) and for Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland (which are part of the Schengen Area without being EU members), as well for the UK from 15 June.⁽⁶¹⁾ Germany has also lifted the quarantine requirement for arrivals from these countries. The global travel warning for all other countries remains in place until 31 August. The airside internal border controls between Germany and Spain ceased on 20 June.⁽⁶²⁾ Spain reopened its borders with all EU and Schengen-area countries (including the UK) on 21 June (this was previously scheduled for 1 July), with no requirement on travellers to quarantine for 14 days.⁽⁶³⁾ Travel to Spain from Portugal was prohibited until 1 July, on the request of the Portuguese government.⁽⁶³⁾ Spain further reopened its borders to all travellers from outside the EU and the Schengen free-travel area from 1 July. Portugal reopened its borders to travellers from the EU and Schengen Area countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Iceland) from 1 July with no requirement to quarantine on arrival, except for those travelling to the Madeira and the Azores.⁽⁶⁴⁾

Border crossing was permitted in Denmark for cross-border couples who resided in Nordic countries from 25 May.⁽⁵⁹⁾ In France, border controls were replaced with spot checks from 25 May, with migrant workers and family visitors from other European countries allowed but quarantine required for people arriving from the UK and Spain.⁽⁶⁵⁾ On 15 June, France reopened its borders to EU and Schengen Area countries, excluding Spain and the UK.⁽⁶⁶⁾ On 1 July, the country intended on reopening its borders to travellers from non-EU countries; however, it is unclear whether this has been permitted.

Citizens of Denmark, Finland and Iceland were welcome in Norway from June 15 without quarantine. Most citizens of Sweden remain excluded.⁽⁶⁷⁾ Denmark's government has decided to allow the entry for persons outside the EU (except for Portugal and Sweden) with partners, grandparents and grandchildren in Denmark from 27 June, if they present a negative Coronavirus test not older than 72 hours. Denmark Visa Application Centres in a number of countries including Kenya and Tanzania resumed operations for permanent resident and business visa applications, by prior appointment only, from 22 June.⁽³⁵⁾

Finland's government decided on Tuesday 23 June to scrap from 13 July travel restrictions for leisure travellers from certain European countries such as Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Croatia and Ireland, if infection rates remain at current levels, as well as a requirement for them to go into quarantine for 14 days when entering Finland.⁽²⁴⁾

Expedited de-escalation

Some countries are expediting their plans to ease restrictions, including Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Switzerland, and Spain. Switzerland announced on 27 May that they are expediting their easing of measures, as the easing of measures on 27 April and 11 May did not result in an increase in epidemiological indicators, and the number of new cases has remained stable at a low level as has the number of hospital admissions and deaths. The eased measures include increasing numbers allowed at mass events (300 people) and social gatherings (30 people), reopening of all leisure, entertainment and tourist attractions and allowing summer camps for children to operate. Austria's experience with opening schools after Easter which showed that children "do not spread the virus" as much as feared, has prompted faster easing of measures within schools, including allowing sport (except contact sports) and school events from 2 June.⁽⁶⁸⁾ Belgium is reopening schools faster and with fewer measures than originally planned. They report that this is due to studies, as well as experience in various countries showing that children are less affected by the virus and also less contagious.⁽⁶⁹⁾ Spain is moving through the phases of their easing of measures plan on a province by province basis; more than half the country is in or about to enter Phase 3 as of 2 June, a month ahead of schedule.⁽⁷⁰⁾

The Irish government is also expediting its plans to ease restrictions. On 5 June, the government announced that it was removing the fifth and final phase of its roadmap for reopening the country, which will see a number of measures (initially scheduled for 10 August) brought forward to 29 June (Phase 3) or 20 July (Phase 4). The country also accelerated the easing of a number of restrictions on 8 June, when it moved to Phase 2. These included an expansion of the limit on the number of people that can meet socially (increased from four to six) and distance people can travel (either 20km from their home if crossing county borders or anywhere within their own county; this was initially scheduled for Phase 4, beginning 20 July). On the 18 June, Ireland announced further expedition of its plans, moving the easing of several measures from phase 4 to phase 3. These included opening childcare for everyone, opening most retail and commercial businesses and cultural and sporting indoor facilities, and lifting domestic travel restrictions. Pubs, hotel bars and casinos are to remain closed until 20 July and limits on the numbers of people allowed at gatherings still apply. Use of face coverings in shops and on public transport and social distancing measures of 2 metres are recommended.

Reintroduction of restrictions

In response to outbreaks, identification of clusters and new cases, some countries have reintroduced restrictions in affected areas.

Beijing, China raised the public health emergency response from level 3 to level 2 on June 16 in response to an unexpected spike in cases linked to the largest wholesale food market in Asia (Xinfadi market).^(71, 72) The following categories of people are strictly prohibited from leaving Beijing: all confirmed cases, suspected cases, their close contacts, asymptomatic coronavirus carriers, and people with a fever; those who have visited the Xinfadi market or have had close contact with the staff who work in the market since May 30; residents from Beijing's medium and high-risk areas. Other residents should not leave the city unless the trip is absolutely necessary. Those who have to must present a negative nucleic acid test result no older than seven days. Classes are moved online for primary and middle school students, and class resumption for college students is suspended.^(71, 72)

In Denmark, all non-essential visits to elderly care homes were stopped on 15 June, in the municipality of Hjørring after an outbreak in one elderly care home in the area. Denmark also closed three individual classes and sent home all students and teachers connected with the classes, after a number of pupils tested positive.

While most territories in Spain have transitioned to Phase 3 (the new normal), some areas in the region of Aragon moved back to Phase 2 on 22 June due to new outbreaks of the virus.⁽⁷³⁾ The infections appear to be concentrated among fruit pickers, with 14 cases identified in a fruit and vegetable company. At level 2, some of the restrictions that will apply include: '...food and drink venues as well as retail stores can only operate at 40% capacity, while this figure is raised to 50% for places of worship. Nightclubs and children's playgrounds must remain closed, and swimming pools can only open at a third of capacity'.⁽⁷³⁾

In Portugal, territories are being classified according to their epidemiological situation (Alert, Contingency, or Calamity).⁽⁷⁴⁾ Much of Portugal is in a Situation of Alert (or Phase 3). However, if the epidemiological situation deteriorates in any territory, restrictions will be reintroduced. In a Situation of Contingency, businesses must close at 8pm with the exception of food establishments for meal and take-away service; supermarkets (which can remain open until 10pm); fuel stations; clinics, doctor's offices and veterinarians; pharmacies; funeral services; and sports equipment establishments. Selling alcohol at service stations is prohibited, while gatherings are limited to 10 people. In a Situation of Calamity, people must stay at home; fairs and markets are prohibited; gatherings are limited to five people; and mandatory containment measures can be enforced by joint Civil Protection, Social Security and Community Health teams. Following a number of outbreaks attributed to social gatherings in Lisbon, the metropolitan area has been classified as in a Situation of Contingency. From 1 July, a Situation of Calamity has been declared for

19 parishes in the municipalities of Amadora, Odivelas, Loures, Sintra and Lisbon in Portugal. The mitigation measures in these territories will remain in effect until 14 July.⁽⁷⁴⁾

South Korea announced on 23 June that it will designate direct-sale promotion facilities, logistics centres, large after-school private academies (capacity 300 people or above), and buffets, as high risk facilities in light of recent outbreaks.⁽⁷⁵⁾ Owners, staff and users of these high-risk facilities must comply with core infection prevention measures. These include screening entrants for symptoms, staff wearing facemasks, designating infection prevention managers, maintaining 2 metres distance between people and other facility specific measures.⁽⁷⁵⁾

Germany has reintroduced lockdown measures in the entire district of Gütersloh.⁽⁷⁶⁾ As part of this all schools and day-care centres in the district have been shut down and whole residential areas are cordoned-off, affecting 27,800 residents. The lockdown is in response to an outbreak in a meatpacking plant in the district.

In response to the high number of cases in Gütersloh, Germany, Austria has introduced a requirement for travellers from Gütersloh to provide evidence of a negative COVID-19 test (administered in the last 48 hrs) to travel to Austria.⁽⁷⁷⁾

Due to a continued rise in the number of new cases in the city of Leicester in the UK, the city has been excluded from the country's plan to further ease restrictions from 4 July.⁽⁷⁸⁾ The seven-day infection rate in the city was 135 cases per 100,000 people, which was three times higher than the next highest city. Due to the outbreak, a number of restrictions were reintroduced in the city to limit the spread of COVID-19. All non-essential retail businesses were asked to close from 30 June, followed by schools from 2 July, except for vulnerable children and children of critical workers. People have also been asked to stay at home, while the advice on shielding will remain in place for the city; the advice will be relaxed for the rest of the country from 6 July. The restrictions imposed on Leicester will be reviewed after 14 days.⁽⁷⁸⁾

Conclusions

A wide range of restrictive public policy measures were introduced in countries to limit the spread of COVID-19. Some of these measures involved restricting the movement of people; limiting the number of people allowed to meet in groups outdoors (to as few as two in some cases); closing schools and businesses, and enforcing the restrictions through the use of police or armed forces.

As the growth in the number of new cases slowed in many countries, there was a shift towards easing or relaxing restrictions. Some of the triggers for the decision to initially ease restrictions in countries included declining or stabilising new cases and or deaths, having sufficient capacity in hospitals to deal with COVID-19, and sufficient monitoring capacity to test and trace potential outbreaks. The European Commission, in its Joint European Roadmap towards lifting COVID-19 containment

measures,⁽⁷³⁾ along with the World Health Organization (WHO),⁽⁷⁴⁾ also recommended using these criteria to guide decision-making on when to ease restrictions.

The majority of the restrictions that were initially introduced to limit the spread of COVID-19 have either been lifted or are close to being lifted. Some of the restrictions yet to be lifted include those on schools (some countries have delayed the reopening of schools until the new school year), entertainment venues (such as pubs, nightclubs, and casinos) and large-scale events. Countries are now widely using strict social (physical) distancing measures and hygiene guidelines (such as practicing good hand hygiene and cough etiquette, and mandating the use of face coverings in public spaces and or on public transport) to limit the spread of COVID-19, as well as maintaining certain travel restrictions and limiting the number of people that can gather in groups.

However, due to the emergence of new cases in some settings, there has been a shift towards reintroducing restrictions on certain sectors and regions. Some of the restrictions that have been reintroduced include: prohibiting non-essential visits to elderly care homes following an outbreak among residents and staff (Hjørring, Denmark); sending teachers and pupils home from schools where there was a positive test for coronavirus (Højene Skole, Denmark); closing schools in regions that have experienced a spike in new cases (Beijing, China); designating certain types of facilities as high risk facilities requiring extra protective measures to operate such as screening of entrants for symptoms (South Korea); and closing all schools and non-essential businesses in an entire city (Leicester, UK). In Portugal, territories have been classified according to their epidemiological situation, with more severe restrictions imposed upon those with worsening situations (i.e., those in a Situation of Contingency or Calamity). While much of Portugal is in a Situation of Alert (i.e., Phase 3), which has few restrictions, a Situation of Contingency has been declared for the metropolitan area of Lisbon and a number of restrictions have been reintroduced, including a tightening of the limit on the number of people that can gather in groups (reduced from 20 to 10 people). A situation of Calamity, which carries the most restrictions including a stay at home measure, has been declared for 19 parishes in the country.

This review was correct on 01 July 2020 GMT 13.00. The measures identified in this review are subject to change as the situation and response to COVID-19 evolves.

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Austria ^(81, 82)				
6 Apr	14 Apr 1 May	Select non-essential businesses to re-open: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small shops up to 400m², DIY and garden centres (shops must disinfect regularly and limit customer numbers) All shops, shopping centres, and hairdressers to reopen 	Growth rate dropped to 1.6% and new cases, numbers in hospital and in intensive care were stable for 5 days (1 April to 5 April)	Date highest reported new cases, 26 March: 19% (1,321, 6,909) Date announcement of easing, 6 April: 2% (246, 12,297)
24 Apr	4 May 18 May 3 Jun	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils preparing for exams in higher schools or vocational schools will return to school. Elementary schools, lower grades in high schools, intermediate schools, and special needs schools reopen. All other students can return to school, concretely those in the higher grades of high schools, other pupils of vocational schools, technical high schools and others. Special conditions for return to school: Pupils will learn in shifts (half the pupils of every class will be at school on Monday through Wednesday, the other half on Thursday and Friday, with the halves switching every week. There will be no afternoon teaching, no sports and music classes and heightened attention to hygiene and the new distance rules. There will be no big tests and exams and teachers are called on to grade mostly according to past achievements in the two thirds of the school year that already passed until 16 March. High school leaving exams will be conducted in written format and final grades based on these and the grade achieved in the last school year. Sports are permitted in schools, excluding contact sports. School festivals and smaller events are allowed. 	Austria's experience with opening schools after Easter showed that children "do not spread the virus" as much as feared, prompting faster easing of measures within schools [30 May]	Date measures take effect, 14 April: 1% (185, 14,226) 1 May: <1% (79, 15,531) 15 May: <1% (51, 16,109) 18 May: <1% (27, 16,269) 29 May: <1% (27, 16,655) 2 Jun: <1% (26, 16,759) 3 Jun: <0.1% (12, 16,771) 5 Jun: <1% (38, 16,843) 15 Jun: <1% (26, 17,135) 16 Jun: <1% (54, 17,189) 21 Jun: <1% (18, 17,341) 1 Jul: NA 1 Aug: NA
30 May	2 Jun	Businesses and public amenities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-opening of cafes, bars and restaurants. Religious services can take place. Hotels, tourist attractions and swimming pools can reopen. Mouth and nose protection is to be worn by staff throughout the property. Playgrounds in Vienna will next week be officially reopened by the city administration. Vienna's public baths will reopen. New rules will ensure adequate distance, hygiene and prevent overcrowding. Fitness centres and open air pools are re-opened. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (43, 17,766)
28 Apr	15 May 29 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-opening of cafes, bars and restaurants. Religious services can take place. Hotels, tourist attractions and swimming pools can reopen. Mouth and nose protection is to be worn by staff throughout the property. Playgrounds in Vienna will next week be officially reopened by the city administration. Vienna's public baths will reopen. New rules will ensure adequate distance, hygiene and prevent overcrowding. Fitness centres and open air pools are re-opened. 		
30 May	1 May 2 Jun	Events and gatherings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events up to 100 people allowed indoors and outdoors. Events up to 250 people allowed indoors and up to 500 outdoors. Indoor events for up to 1,000 people and outdoor events for up to 1,250 people permitted 		
1 May 15 May	29 May 1 Jul 1 Aug			
3 Jun	5 Jun 2 Jun	Borders re-opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austria re-opened borders with all neighbouring countries (except Italy). For Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czechia and Hungary, the same rules as before the pandemic will apply. There will no longer be any quarantine or testing requirements when entering Austria. Hungary, Slovenia, Czechia and Slovakia opened their borders. Travellers from Austria are free to come and go without the need to go into quarantine or present a negative COVID-19 test result. 		
28 May		International travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct flights to 10 destinations within or close to Europe will resume. 		
30 May		Wearing of facemasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masks are mandatory only in 3 settings, on public transport, within the healthcare system e.g. at doctor's office, hospital or in pharmacies, and when using a service where close contact is unavoidable e.g. at the hairdressers. 		

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Austria ^(81, 82)				
3 Jun	5 Jun	Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austria's cultural institutions re-opening at reduced capacity (e.g. The Vienna Philharmonic held their first post-Corona concert in the Goldener Saal des Wiener Musikvereins Friday June 5, in front of an audience of 100 people instead of the usual 2,000 guests). 		
14 Jun	15 Jun	International Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austrian Airlines (AUA), the country's flag carrier and main airline of Vienna Airport resumed flights. The AUA will start to fly to 20 destinations in Europe, flights to long-distance destinations will resume on July 1. 		
	16 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel measures will be lifted for a total of 31 countries in Europe. Travellers from Austria will be able to cross the border to Italy and travel to Croatia, for example, in addition to free travel to other neighboring countries. Restrictions still apply for Portugal, the UK, Sweden and the Lombardy region in Italy. 		
	15 Jun	Wearing of facemasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masks will <i>not</i> be mandatory anymore for the public in supermarkets, stores, schools, restaurants, bars or hotels Risk groups are still advised to wear a protection for mouth and nose, everybody else is asked to proceed with caution and wear masks voluntarily when in close spaces with many people. Masks will <i>still be mandatory</i> when riding public transport, at doctor's offices, hospitals or when using a service that can only be delivered in close proximity (e.g. hairdressers, barbers, taxis etc.). 		
20 Jun	21 Jun	International Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border restrictions lifted for Spain (from 21 Jun). 		

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Belgium				
24 Apr	4 May	<p>Face coverings/masks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly recommended in public places Compulsory on public transport from the age of 12. <p>Industries and B2B services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote working will remain the norm. If companies are unable to comply with social distancing requirements, they will be able to compensate by following a series of health recommendations, including wearing a mask. <p>Shops and the hospitality industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rules remain the same, with the exception of fabric shops, which are allowed to be open. <p>Health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim is to ensure that everyone regains 'normal' access to health care as soon as possible and that the medical infrastructure needed to care for people suffering from the virus is not overstretched. <p>Daily life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor physical activity will be allowed for a maximum of two people in addition to those living under the same roof. Outdoor non-contact sports permitted. 	Encouraging indicators such as the reduction in the number of daily hospital admissions and the flattening of the mortality curve.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 15 April: 7% (2,454, 33,573)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 24 April: 5% (1,496, 27,492)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 4 May: <1% (361, 50,267)</p> <p>11 May: <1% (368, 53,449)</p> <p>18 May: <1% (279, 55,559)</p> <p>27 May: <1% (137, 57,592)</p> <p>2 Jun: <1% (98, 58,615)</p> <p>8 Jun: <1% (122, 59,348)</p> <p>15 Jun: <1% (71, 60,100)</p> <p>1 Jul: NA</p>
	11 May – Phase 1b	<p>Shops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All shops reopen at the same time, without discrimination on the basis of size or sector. This will be subject to certain conditions. Shops relying on physical contact (e.g. hairdressers) will continue to remain closed in this phase. 	Due to a number of criteria on the number of hospital admissions per day, the average trend of these hospital admissions which is lower than in previous weeks, the number of occupied beds in ICUs, testing and tracing, being met, Phase 1b is being allowed to proceed as planned [6 May]. On 13 May, the National Security Council decided to initiate Phase 2 of the exit plan from 18 May.	Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (66, 61,427)
	18 May – Phase 2	<p>Businesses and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professions requiring close contact with customers can resume their activities, subject to conditions (e.g., they must work by appointment, wear a mask or mouth-nose protection (both staff and customers) and respect social distancing between customers). Markets may be re-organised with the agreement of local authorities (a maximum of 50 stalls, a circulation plan must be drawn up and social distancing must be respected at all times). Mandatory for vendors and staff to wear a mask/face covering and customers strongly advised to do the same. <p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museums and cultural attractions, (e.g., historic buildings and monuments, castles and citadels) can reopen their doors, along with natural attractions, such as zoos. <p>Daily life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular outdoor group sports training and lessons may resume, provided social distancing is adhered to and a coach is present. Groups not to exceed 20 persons and sports clubs may re-open only on condition that all possible measures are taken to guarantee the safety of members. <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons will resume gradually as from 18 May. Not all students will go back to school immediately. All lessons will resume in preschools. Masks are not advised for children or by adults around children. Social distancing is not necessary. 		
	2 Jun	<p>Religious ceremonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weddings and funerals may proceed, subject to a max of 30 people. 		
	2 Jun	<p>Recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playgrounds re-opened. 		
24 Apr	8 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's summer camps can go ahead with a max of 50 people and no mixing of groups. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Belgium				
24 Apr	8 Jun	<p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All types of events are prohibited until 30 June. Sports competitions are prohibited until 31 July. Mass events (e.g. festivals) are forbidden until 31 August. 		
28 May	8 Jun (Phase 3)	<p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotels bars and restaurants and bars can re-open provided that they follow an accurate protocol (max 10 people at one table, distance of 1.5 m must be respected). <p>Social contacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed to have close contact with 10 people per week, which is permitted to change from week to week. Ideally outside, and where indoors, masks/face coverings advised Group activities are also limited to 10 people, children included. <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lessons in primary schools will resume. Children do not need to wear masks. Staff should wear masks where social distancing cannot be observed. Children do not need to social distance with other pupils. <p>Cultural events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events without audiences can continue, events with an audience permitted from 1 July (plans include a limitation to 200 people, with social distancing) <p>Sporting activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sporting activities can all resume as of 8 June, fitness centres will be able to reopen if they respect the protocol, while contact sports (boxing, judo, basketball, volleyball) should be limited. Swimming pools will remain closed. <p>Places of worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious worship may resume from 8 June, with up to 100 people in attendance (expanding to 200 from 1 July). <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's possible to make trips in Belgium for one or more days. All border restrictions on travel within the EU, the Schengen area, and the UK were lifted; the ban on all other non-essential travel remains in place until 30 June, subject to further evaluation. 		
	15 Jun	<p>Other measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reception rooms are open. A max of 50 persons is allowed. Exercise with up to 50 people allowed from 1 July. You are allowed to go the theatre, cinema or to a concert with a max of 200 people. You must sit down and keep a distance of 1.5 metres. Book online. You may go to a theme park or an indoor playground, arcades or casinos. Youth camps can take place in bubbles of up to 50 people. 		
19 Jun	5 Jul	<p>Sporting activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional racing (cycling) will resume with a max of 200 spectators allowed and social distancing (1.5 m) to be enforced. 		
	1 Aug	<p>Cultural events</p> <p>Village fetes and funfairs can recommence.</p>		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Belgium				
24 Jun	1 Jul (Phase 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming pools, amusement parks, casinos, cinemas and theatres can reopen. • 200 people allowed to gather inside and 400 outside if safety measures are respected. This will be increased in Aug to 400 people indoors and 800 people outdoors. • For one-off events in public spaces, an online tool will be available from 1 Jul; this will serve as a reference for local authorities when granting permits. • Can meet with 15 people outside household every week, in addition to family (increased from 10). • Masks are compulsory on public transport only. • Activities linked to nightlife, such as nightclubs remain closed. • Max of 200 people can be present for the ceremony of a funeral. 		
24 Jun	Sept	<p>Schools are to prepare for a new school year using a colour coded system to organise themselves on the basis of the local health situation.</p> <p>Universities and colleges will primarily teach online.</p>		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
China ^{(83, 84)*}				
21 Feb	21 Feb	Six Chinese provinces lowered their Emergency Response levels. Level II areas to resume production and daily life in an orderly manner, local companies to conduct disinfection, ventilation and body temperature checks. Level III areas to focus on preventing imported cases, fully restoring production and daily life and lifting all road traffic restrictions. Level IV is normal, no area is at Level IV as of yet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shanxi and Guangdong from Level I to Level II • Liaoning, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Gansu from Level I to Level III 	Not specifically reported	Date highest reported new cases, 12 Feb: 24% (14,108, 58,761) Date announcement of easing, 21 Feb: 1% (823, 76,288)
23 Feb	23 Feb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region lowered their response from Level I to Level III. 		Date measures take effect, 21 Feb: 1% (823, 76,288)
25 Feb	25 Feb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qinghai lowered their emergency response from Level I to Level III Xinjiang and Jilin lowered theirs from Level I to Level II. 		23 Feb: <1% (214, 77,150)
Unknown	17 March	Return to work in certain provinces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hubei started allowing some residents in lower-risk areas to leave the province for work. People have to get a "green code" certification proving they are in good health in order to leave 		25 Feb: <1% (406, 78,064) 31 Mar: <0.1% (36, 81,554)
26 Mar	31 Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resumption of work and production announced and schools to reopen. 		8 April: <0.1% (63, 81,865)
Unknown	8 Apr	Re-opening of Wuhan – China's virus epicentre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation can resume • People in Wuhan will be allowed to leave the city and Hubei province with residents intending to leave the city facing similar 'green code' requirements 		1 Jun: <0.01% (5, 83,017)
Unknown	1 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most primary and middle schools re-opened. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <0.01% (3, 83,531)

*Detailed data on the easing of restrictions in China has proven difficult to find from official sources.

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Czech Republic ^(22, 85, 86)				
9 Apr	9 Apr	<p>Individual outdoor sports allowed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical distancing and a maximum of two people must be observed. <p>Re-opening of select services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw material or waste collection yards and composting plants may operate; all hobby markets, building material shops, ironmongeries and shops providing the sale and service of bicycles can reopen. Must follow stricter hygiene rules, such as the obligation to place hand disinfection at the entrance, strict adherence to safety distances or the obligation to wear gloves. 	Not specifically reported	Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 16% (354, 2,279)
	14 Apr	<p>Travel abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For "essential activities" will be allowed. Each trip will be followed by 14 days of obligatory quarantine after arrival. <p>Re-opening of select services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craft establishments, farmer's markets, car dealerships can re-open. <p>Mass gatherings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor training for professional athletes can resume Weddings are allowed with no more than 10 people 		Date announcement of easing, 9 April: 5% (257, 5,569) Date measures take effect, 9 Apr: 5% (257, 5,569) 14 Apr: <1% (52, 6,111) 27 Apr: <1% (41, 7,445) 11 May: <1% (53, 8,176) 25 May: <1% (47, 9,002) 8 Jun: <1% (69, 9,697) 15 Jun: <1% (40, 10,064) 22 Jun: <1% (25, 10,523)
17 Apr	27 Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance at services of religious worship will be allowed, subject to a maximum of 15 people, provided a physical distance of two metres can be maintained between attendees. 		
27 Apr	27 Apr	<p>Updated accelerated measures for businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business premises up to 2,500 m², (only if these are not in shopping malls over 5,000 m²), driving schools, gyms and fitness facilities without the use of locker rooms and showers, church services for up to 15 people, libraries, and outdoor expositions of zoological gardens. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <2% (149, 11,954)
5 May	11 May – previously 25 May	<p>Updated accelerated re-opening of schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils in the last year of primary schools can return to schools together with students in the last year of secondary schools and conservatories. Participation will not be mandatory and can take place in a group of a maximum of 15 people. 		
	11 May – no date previously given	<p>Updated accelerated measures for businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shops in shopping centres, business premises over 2,500 m², restaurants can open their gardens while serving food there, beauty services, museums, galleries, outdoor premises of castles and chateaus, outdoor training activities for professional athletes without public access. All theatres, cinemas and circuses may now be opened (max 100 persons). 		
	25 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restaurants, accommodation services, taxi services, tattoo salons, theatres, cultural and sporting events (limit on number of participants TBC), weddings, indoor expositions of zoological gardens. 		
		<p>Further Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social services for families with children will be working in the field, families with children may use outpatient operations and day care centres for children will be reopened. 		
	8 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day care centres, social services for handicapped persons and permission to visit social accommodation services. 		
24 May	8 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students at all levels can return to school voluntarily for consultations. Border crossings with Germany and Austria are re-opened Select airports re-opened. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Czech Republic ^(22, 85, 86)				
Unclear	26 May	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU citizens are able to enter Czechia. • Foreigners arriving from medium and high-risk countries will have to prove themselves with a negative test upon arrival. In the absence of a negative test, they will have to quarantine. • Residents will be able to travel to all countries and will not have to prove themselves negative after returning from low risk (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Croatia, Iceland, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Germany, Norway, Poland, Austria, Romania, Greece, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland) and medium risk countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain). <p>Gatherings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events with up to 500 persons are allowed • Terraces of restaurant will be able to remain open late (previously closed at 11pm) • The number of people who may be in the zoo, botanical garden or castle grounds is increased to 250 per hectare. • In exhibition halls, castles, theatres, cinemas, concert halls and circuses there can now be up to 500 persons. • The obligations of social distancing in auditoriums and for visitors to swimming pools to wear a mask are abolished. 		
Unclear	8 June	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign nationals from the following countries are permitted to enter the country without restrictions (without a Coronavirus test or quarantine): Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia. • Other foreign nationals are permitted to enter under the following circumstances, subject to a negative Coronavirus test or 2 weeks quarantine: University students from EU countries, Cross-border workers, Non-EU citizens arriving for seasonal work in agriculture, the health service or care, EU citizens arriving on business: max 3-day stay. • Czech nationals are permitted to travel abroad and re-enter the country. Where foreign nationals can enter the Czech Republic without restrictions <p>15 Jun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain EU nationals will be permitted to travel to Prague and the Czech Republic from the following countries without restrictions (without a Coronavirus test or quarantine): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and Switzerland. 		
12 Jun	15 Jun 1 Jul	<p>Latest measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face masks are no longer mandatory outdoors, only in indoor spaces and on public transport from 1 July. • Farmers' markets can reopen. • Restaurants can offer cold buffets • Saunas and swimming pools with a recirculation system can welcome guests again. • Cinemas and theatres can serve refreshments, but these still cannot be consumed on the premises. • Outdoor events can now be attended by a max of 2,500 people, but the organisers must separate the crowd into groups of up to 500. 		
22 Jun	22 Jun	<p>Further easing of measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current limit on the number of visitors as well as mandatory distances does not apply to the following as of 22 Jun: Swimming pools, zoos, castles, monuments and museums (this easing does not apply to areas with localised outbreaks) 		

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Czech Republic ^(22, 85, 86)				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit for mass events increased: Trade fairs or sports events allowed up to 5,000 people, but only by groups of 1,000 in barrier-separated sectors with their own facilities. A max of 1,000 people can attend religious services and weddings. • Restaurant operators no longer have to actively prevent guests from gathering for less than 2m apart • Shopping malls can open children’s corners. • Spas can now carry out group procedures without a limit of up to 10 people and the catering rules for spa guests have also been relaxed. • The Czech government revised its “traffic-light map”, lowering Belgium from a medium-risk to low-risk country, meaning residents of the country can now travel to the Czech Republic without restriction 		
30 Jun	1 Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions on operating hours for catering establishments are removed (previously closed between 11pm and 6am) • Face masks are no longer mandatory indoors except in local focal points. • International travel restrictions are eased. Countries have been categorised into a traffic light system according to the number of infected persons per 100,000 inhabitants. People entering from “green” (low risk) countries no longer need to have a negative test or prove purpose of travel. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Denmark⁽⁸⁷⁾				
30 Mar	15 Apr – Phase 1	<p>Schools to re-open</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day-care facilities and elementary schools (certain grades only) will open at the discretion of individual local councils. Before- and after-school care (for pupils up to the fifth grade) will open at the same time. Directions will be issued for a safe reopening process. Employees and pupils at high risk of infection or with high-risk household members are not expected to attend. Final general proficiency marks will replace examination marks. <p>Certain workplaces to re-open</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities will discuss with the relevant trade bodies about the process for letting employees who have worked from home return to the physical workplace if they can perform their work in a safe manner, including by maintaining the other existing measures and social distancing etc. 	<p>Numbers of deaths and new cases remaining stable.</p> <p>16 April, announced plans to expedite scale back as the number of COVID-19 related hospital admissions continues to fall.</p>	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 7 April: 8% (390, 5,071)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 30 March: 7% (182, 2,577)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 15 15 Apr: 3% (170, 6,681)</p> <p>20 Apr: 2% (131, 7,515)</p>
	20 Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professions in which client contact cannot be avoided can reopen. These include hairdressers; beauty parlours and massage parlours; body lounges; spa clinics; tattooists and body piercers; physiotherapists, chiropractors, occupational therapists; osteopaths; clinical dieticians; chiropodist; opticians and optometrists; psychologists; the dental field, including dental technologists, dentists and dental hygienists; the audiology field; private hospitals and clinics; driving schools; premises at which clients are offered services involving close physical contact between the service provider and the client, as well as tanning studios. 	<p>Phased decisions based on (1) an offensive testing strategy comprising the testing of both a cohort of healthcare staff and a cohort of the population, the tracking and tracing of outbreaks and home isolation of people;</p>	<p>11 May: <1% (84, 10,513)</p> <p>18 May: <1% (41, 10,968)</p> <p>25 May: <1% (27, 11,387)</p> <p>8 Jun: <1% (14, 11,962)</p> <p>15 Jun: <1% (24, 12,217)</p> <p>22 Jun: <2% (136, 12,527)</p> <p>27 Jun: 0% (0, 12,675)</p>
7 May	11 May – Phase 2 18 May	<p>Further measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional sport can return, but spectators will not be allowed. All shops and shopping centres can reopen. Cafes and restaurants will be able to open, but their number of customers and opening hours will be heavily restricted (unclear whether this includes bars and pubs). Schools will be allowed to reopen, although the municipalities will have the final say on when they open; boarding schools will be allowed to reopen. Libraries, safari parks, and churches can reopen. Private sector employees working from home can report for work as usual at their workplaces. Professional sports matches can resume with no audience. Outdoor activities are now allowed if performed in a manner deemed safe from a public health perspective. 	<p>(2) widespread use of personal protective equipment to protect vulnerable population groups; (3) guidelines of health authorities on physical distance; (4) guidelines of the health authorities on good hygiene; (5) prevention of super-spreading events.</p>	<p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (17, 12,768)</p>
25 May	25 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-border couples who reside in the Nordic countries or Germany can now visit Denmark. 	<p>Phase 3 initiatives will be taken if the overall increase in the number of people infected and hospitalised does not exceed the expected level and if the mathematical models of the SSI Expert Group confirm that it is safe from a public health perspective to embark on the reopening.</p>	
7 May	8 Jun – Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups of up to 50 now allowed (up from 10 people). Professional sports matches can resume with no audience. Cultural and other activities. Museums, theatres, art exhibitions, cinemas, public aquariums etc. Outdoor amusement parks reopen such as Copenhagen's famous amusement park, Tivoli Gardens, but visitor numbers remain limited and have to be booked via a smartphone app. Other zoos, botanical gardens etc. Summer activities for children and young people. Full reopening of public research activities requiring physical presence. Swimming pools, water parks, gyms, soft play centres, indoor sports and other clubs which aren't yet open and casinos re-opened (earlier than previously stated, all with strict hygiene measures). 		

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Denmark⁽⁸⁷⁾				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult training for unemployed people (such as adult vocational training courses (AMU)) and Danish language schools. Folk high schools etc. • Indoor sports and association activities (such as evening classes). • Increased physical presence at public-sector workplaces. • Full reopening of the radio and TV channels DR and TV2. 		
7 May	Early Aug – Phase 4	<p>The following restrictions will be maintained until Phase 4, starting in early August:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All remaining educational institutions will remain closed, along with discotheques, music venues, and night life. • The ban on events, activities etc. with more than 500 participants is extended until at least 31 August 2020. 		
29 May	15 Jun	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danes will reopen borders to Germany, Iceland and Norway (yellow or low risk countries) but not Sweden. 		
14 Jun	22 Jun	<p>Domestic and international travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denmark Visa Application Centres in a number of countries including Kenya and Tanzania will resume operations for permanent resident and business visa applications, by prior appointment only. 		
25 Jun	27 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denmark's government has decided to allow the entry for persons outside the EU (except for Portugal and Sweden) with partners, grandparents and grandchildren in Denmark, if they present a negative Coronavirus test not older than 72 hours. • Travel to and from the EU, Schengen, and the UK is allowed; however, countries have been coded as yellow or orange, depending on their level of risk and associated restrictions (i.e., requirement to quarantine on arrival). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Yellow countries include: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland. • Orange countries include: Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the UK. 		

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Finland				
5 May	14 May	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statutory restrictions on border traffic will be lifted in cross-border traffic across the Schengen internal borders by allowing employment or commission-related commuting and other essential traffic. Recreational travel abroad is not recommended, and the travel advice issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will be extended accordingly. Finland considers it important that the lifting of the restrictions on border traffic be coordinated at the EU level. <p>Public Amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor recreational facilities will be opened as of 14 May, subject to the restrictions on gatherings. <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact teaching can be resumed in a controlled and gradual manner, including kindergartens and elementary schools, upper secondary schools, vocational schools, higher education institutions and liberal education. However, the Government recommends that universities, universities of applied sciences, upper secondary schools, vocational schools, liberal adult education and basic adult education institutes continue distance teaching until the end of the semester. 	Easing restrictions due to halting the growth of the coronavirus epidemic.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 4 April: 14% (267, 1,882)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 5 May: 2% (85, 5,412)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 14 May: 1.5% (91, 6,145)</p> <p>20 May: <1% (44, 6,443)</p> <p>1 Jun: <1% (26, 6,885)</p> <p>16 June: <0.1% (4, 7,112)</p> <p>22 Jun: <0.1% (1, 7,144)</p> <p>31 Jul: NA</p>
	20 May	<p>Cocooning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict quarantine recommendations for over 70's relaxed. While handshakes and hugging are still not allowed officials say it's now possible to meet friends as long as good hand hygiene is practiced, and as long as people stay 2m apart. Nordic walking, berry picking, gardening or moving around in nature are encouraged to help with overall well-being and mental health – as are indoor activities like baking and crafts. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <0.1% (5, 7,214)
	1 Jun	<p>Gatherings and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum number of people allowed to meet was increased from 10 to 50, with social distance and hygiene guidance. Applies not only to public gatherings (the recommendation-based guideline) but also to events organised by private and third-sector operators, to cultural, recreational, exercise and sports events and to religious events. Large public events with more than 500 people remain prohibited until the end of July. <p>Businesses and public amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restaurants, bars and cafes allowed re-open to eat-in customers with "special arrangements" (open between 6am and 11pm and serve alcohol between 9am and 10pm, but can only take in a half of their usual max indoor capacity and must provide a seat to all customers, no buffet or self-service allowed) – restrictions expected to apply until October Recommendation to work remotely still in place Sports competitions allowed with "special arrangements" Public indoor places opened gradually: national and municipal museums, theatres, the National Opera, cultural venues, libraries, mobile libraries, services for customers and researchers at the National Archives, hobby and leisure centres, swimming pools and other sports facilities, youth centres, clubs, organisations' meeting rooms, day care services for the elderly, rehabilitative work facilities and workshops. 		

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Finland				
15 Jun	16 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of Emergency to end but the Emergency Powers Act will remain in force until the end of June. Current measures, such as capacity restrictions for restaurants and venues hosting public events, remain valid as they are based on the laws related to the control of infectious disease laws and do not require emergency powers. 	Easing restrictions due to halting the growth of the coronavirus epidemic.	
	13 Jul	<p>International travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel restrictions for leisure travellers from certain European countries such as Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Slovakia, Croatia, Cyprus, and Ireland will be lifted if infection rates remain at current levels – no 14 day quarantine required. Internal border controls and travel restrictions will continue between Finland and the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Poland, France, Sweden and the Czech Republic, with the exception of leisure boating. 		
	22 Jun	<p>Other measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events with more than 500 attendees both indoors and outdoors allowed from 1 Aug Bars, cafés and restaurants will be allowed to serve alcohol between 9am and 1am and stay open between 4am and 2am as of Monday, 22 Jun. Buffet-style arrangements will also be allowed, while the limit on customer numbers will be raised from 50 to 75% of normal max capacity although all customers will still be required to remain seated, unless they are collecting their order from the counter. 		
23 Jun	23 Jun 1 Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation for persons over 70 to avoid physical contact lifted. Working remotely no longer recommended. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
France				
28 Apr	11 May	<p>France has a 10-point plan for exiting lockdown:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline: Confinement measures will be lifted at different rates in different areas, and over two three-week periods. A first phase will begin 11 May and a second three weeks later, on 2 June, according to the level of the epidemic at that time. By 7 May, health officials will classify the country's administrative departments as "green" or "red", according to the presence of the virus, and less-affected areas would have more leeway in lifting restrictive measures. Masks: Protective face mask will be obligatory for employees and the government will help small firms obtain them for workers if need be. 5 million masks will be made available each week to the most vulnerable people. Tests: The government aims to have the capacity to carry out 700,000 virological tests per week for people showing symptoms of Covid-19, to isolate patients with positive cases (either in their homes or in requisitioned hotels) and to deploy "brigades" to identify who patients have been in contact with. All contact cases will be tested and will be required to isolate themselves for 14 days. Back to school: Sending children and youth back to school will be voluntary and on a much different schedule than previously announced. Crèches, maternal schools (ages 3-5) and primary schools (ages 6-10) will open nationwide on 11 May, though most likely on a part-time basis. Junior high schools (ages 11-14) will also reopen on a reduced basis, with distance learning maintained for senior-level pupils in "red" departments. High schools, known as lycées (ages 15-17), will reopen on 4 June at the earliest. Teachers and staff at all levels, and pupils from the junior high school level, will be required to wear masks. Back to work: Companies are asked to have staff work from home as much as possible and to provide masks and ensure adequate distancing measures for staff who do come to the workplace. Public transit: Distancing and face masks will be required on public trains, buses, tramways and other services. Public transport in Paris will operate at 70-percent capacity and be reserved for workers during rush hour. Reopening businesses: Shops, markets, libraries and small museums will be allowed to open on 11 May. Bars, cafés and restaurants will remain closed until at least the end of May, as will large museums, movie theatres and concert halls. Officials at the department level will decide whether to reopen large shopping centres. There will be no large sports events or festivals gathering more than 5,000 people until at least Sept. Restrictions on movement: It will no longer be required to provide a self-filled "attestation" showing the reason for being out of one's residence, obligatory since 17 March, but travelling more than 100km from home will only be allowed for work or family reasons. Tracking: The government has postponed debate and vote over StopCovid, a contact-tracking smartphone app that has raised concerns about surveillance and data privacy. The government also postponed a vote to prolong an emergency law on enforcing confinement measures into late July. Second wave: Any plans to ease conditions of lockdown courted the risk of a second wave and that confinement would be lifted slowly "to verify that we're on top of the spread of the virus". 	<p>If tests confirm there are less than 3,000 per day.</p> <p>The epidemic is declining: consistent decrease in number of new cases, number of deaths, number of patients admitted to ICU and expanded capacity from 5,000 to 10,000 ICU beds.</p> <p>Measures are eased in accordance with the county classification. Orange zone: Île-de-France, which represents the greater Paris area, as well as overseas territories Mayotte in the Indian Ocean and French Guiana neighbouring Brazil Green zone: The rest of France. There are no counties in the Red zone.</p>	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 3 April: 8% (5,233, 64,338)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 28 April: 1% (1,520, 129,859)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 11 May: <1% (456, 139,519) 25 May: <1% (358, 145,279) 2 Jun: NA (-766, 151,325) 15 Jun: <0.1% (152, 157,372) 22 Jun: <1% (373, 160,750) 25 Jun: 0% (0, 161,348)</p> <p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (541, 164,801)</p>
24 May	25 May	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border controls replaced with spot checks Migrant workers and family visitors from other European countries allowed but quarantine required of people arriving from Britain and Spain. 		
1 Jun	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany and France have agreed to remove borders. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
France				
1 Jun	2 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cafés and restaurants resume. tables spaced at least 1m apart • Orange zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks, gardens and restaurant (terraces only) can reopen, outside tables can be occupied. Swimming pools, gyms, amusement parks, theatres and concert halls can open • Public transportation will operate at severely restricted service. • All zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servers and cooks will have to wear masks at all times, and customers upon entering and leaving. In bars, there will be no drinking at the counter. • Restrictions will be lifted on travel beyond the current 100km-radius restriction. • Theatres (no masks, social distancing only) Museums and monuments are to reopen to visitors nationwide - face masks must be worn. • Gatherings of more than 10 people in public places would remain prohibited. • Mandate to wear a face mask on public transport continues. • People can meet in restaurants and cafes in groups of no more than 10, and a minimum of 1m between tables • Middle school and high schools to reopen 		
9 Jun	25 Jun	<p>Public amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eiffel Tower will reopen to visitors. The famous Parisian landmark has been closed since March 13 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Guidelines include that all visitors above the age of 11 are required to wear face masks, and take the stairs initially as opposed to the elevators. • The Palace of Versailles reopened its museums and gardens on June 6. • The Louvre announced its plan to reopen on July 6 after Bastille Day, posting that the Carrousel and Tuileries Gardens are open to the public. • The Arc de Triomphe remains closed with no reopening dates planned as yet • All zones: Holiday resorts and cinemas can open 		
14 Jun	22 Jun			
	15 Jun	<p>France – entire country changes to 'green zone'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President announced that the whole of France, except for the overseas departments of Mayotte and French Guiana, were "turning green", meaning restaurants, bars and cafes in the Paris area can now fully open, people will also be able to visit family members in retirement homes. 		
	22 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All schoolchildren except for those in lycées (upper high schools) will be expected (obligatory) to return to class from Monday 22 June. 		
	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President also announced France's Schengen borders would be open as from Monday and its non-EU borders from 1 July. UK and Spanish visitors to France will be asked to self-quarantine. 		
	11 Jul	<p>Other measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stadiums and racing tracks may reopen to the public from 11 July. There is an upper limit of 5,000 people per venue. • River cruises will be authorised from 11 July. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Germany ^(17, 88)				
15 Apr	4 May	<p>Existing restrictive measures extended to 3 May, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will still not be permitted to hold meetings in churches, mosques and synagogues or any religious celebrations or events. Residents are still requested not to undertake any private travel or visits. 	Hospitals have not been overwhelmed.	Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 14% (6,933, 49,039)
6 May	6 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All shops can reopen, subject to conditions for hygiene, organising admission and preventing queues from forming. Sport and training in recreational sport out of doors is permitted once again under the conditions envisaged in the decision taken by the Ministers of Sport of the Länder regarding the gradual resumption of training and competitive sports. 		Date announcement of easing, 16 April: 2% (2,945, 137,698)
	11 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childcare will be reintroduced and by summer holidays (date not specified) all schools and kindergartens will resume. No large-scale events may take place before 31 August 2020, at the earliest. <p>Decisions on the gradual opening of bars and restaurants and the accommodation sector for tourist use (in particular hotels, guest houses and holiday homes) subject to conditions on the basis of the common hygiene and social distancing concepts will be made by each of the 16 federal states (or Lander), along with the gradual opening of theatres, opera houses, concert venues and cinemas.</p>		<p>If a district or urban municipality records more than 50 new cases of infection cumulatively per 100,000 inhabitants over a 7-day period, new restrictions will be imposed [6 May].</p>
10 Jun	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The travel warning was lifted for the member states of the EU (except Spain) and for Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, which are part of the Schengen Area without being EU members, as well as for the UK. The travel warning for the rest of the world remains in place until 31 August. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (440, 195,832)
02 Jun	02 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools, businesses, restaurants, shops and churches have either reopened or are about to. 		
15 Jun	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus services will resume nationally and passengers will be required to wear a face covering. 		
16 Jun	16 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The official Corona Warning App, which helps trace infection chains of SARS-CoV-2, was made available by the federal government to the population for download. 		
16 Jun	16 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationals and those with long term residence from EU countries, countries associated with Schengen (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), the UK, and their respective family members returning to their place of residence, or with essential functions or needs are exempt from travel restrictions (quarantine requirements of the relevant federal state). 		
16 Jun	20 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airside internal border controls with Spain to cease. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact restrictions (i.e. social distancing and gatherings) are to remain in place until 29 Jun. 		

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Hong Kong				
Unclear	4 May	Gatherings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people allowed to gather in groups has also been raised from four to eight. 	Due to no locally transmitted coronavirus infections for the 16 th consecutive day.	Date highest reported new cases, 29 Mar: 13% (82, 642)
	8 May	Businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight types of business, including amusement arcades, cinemas, gyms, beauty and massage parlours, and mahjong premises, could resume trading from Friday Bars can begin serving again, as long as they operate at half capacity, host no live music or karaoke, and close dance floors, while no more than four people can sit at each table. Religious ceremonies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For weddings, 50 people can now be present, as opposed to 20 previously. 		Date announcement of easing, Unclear
	27 May	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools will resume in three phases starting on May 27, beginning with pupils from Form Three to Five. 		Date measures take effect, 4 May: 0.1% (1, 1,041) 8 May: NA (0, 1,045) 27 May: <1% (1, 1,067) 28 May: 0% (0, 1,067) 29 May: <1% (13, 1,080) 2 Jun: <1% (6, 1,094) 5 Jun: <1% (4, 1,103)
	28 May	Businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bathhouses, party rooms, karaoke establishments and nightclubs can reopen. 	Due to the emergence of 3 local infections, bathhouses, party rooms, karaoke establishments and nightclubs are to remain closed until 28 May.	8 Jun: <0.1% (1, 1,108) 15 Jun: <1% (3, 1,113) 19 Jun: <1% (3, 1,162)
2 Jun	2 Jun	Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarantine measures extended to all arriving in Hong Kong from both the Mainland and foreign places until 7 July. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (2, 1,206)
Unclear	8 Jun 15 Jun	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students from Primary Four to Form Two returned to school. Kindergartens will reopen to graduating classes and primary school students in Form One to Three will return to school. 		
16 Jun	19 Jun	Gatherings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of persons allowed in groups gathering in public places will be relaxed from 8 to 50. Group gatherings at catering business premises (such as banquets at those premises) would be exempt from the restriction on the number of persons at group gatherings. Catering businesses and scheduled premises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The limit on the number of persons allowed to be seated together at one table will be removed, while the number of persons allowed to be seated together at one table in bars/pubs will be increased from 4 to 8. On scheduled premises, the limit on the number of persons at each facility/group/room at these premises will be increased from 8 to 16 persons, and the number of persons allowed to be seated together at one table in clubs or nightclubs will be increased from 4 to 8. Live performance and dancing will be allowed to resume at catering businesses and scheduled premises, but persons working at the premises and performers must wear masks all the time, except when there is some form of partition or adequate distancing which could serve as an effective buffer between such persons/performers and customers (or for places of public entertainment, some form of partition or adequate distancing which could serve as effective buffer between such persons/performers and customers/the audience). 	Due to the latest public health risk, the Government made the decision to “relax the existing social distancing measures to send a clear signal to different sectors of the society that social and economic activities may further resume subject to fulfilment of relevant infection control measures, so as to facilitate the recovery of the local economy.”	

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Hong Kong				
17 Jun	17 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure and cultural facilities and venues, including pitches and children’s facilities can reopen. 		
25 Jun	30 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government are to distribute a pack of 10 disposable masks to each residential address in Hong Kong by post. 		

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Ireland				
1 May	5 May	Current restrictions remain in place apart from two which will be eased: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can travel up to 5 km from their home to exercise (rather than 2km previously). • Those who are cocooning can leave their homes for exercise or a drive so long as they avoid all contact with other people. 		Date highest reported new cases, 10 April: 19% (1,515, 8,089)
18 May – Phase 1		<p>Stay at home / social gatherings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay at home as much as possible. • Up to 4 people who don't live together can meet outdoors while keeping at least 2 m apart. • Attendance at funerals is kept to a maximum of 10 people - and only members of the household, close family or close friends (if the deceased has no household or family members) can attend. <p>Health and social care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing measures to ensure safe delivery of COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 care and services side by side. • Continuing to deliver care and services in new ways (for example: through telephone, online, virtual clinics) and new models of care to meet demand and to alleviate concerns of patients, service users and healthcare workers. • The use of masks, PPE, testing and other measures that may emerge over time. • Continuing to support the mental health and wellbeing initiatives directed to meeting the diverse mental health and resilience needs of the public during these times <p>Education and childcare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School and college buildings will be opened for access by teachers for organisation and distribution of remote learning. <p>Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>People who work outdoors</i> - A phased return of outdoor workers (for example: construction workers, gardeners, including people working on allotments) will be allowed. Social distancing requirements continue to apply. • Remote working is to continue for all workers or businesses that can currently do so. <p>Shops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor shops - Shops that are primarily outdoor (for example: garden centres, hardware stores, farmers' markets) can re-open so long as social distancing measures can be put in place. • Shops that were previously open in Tier 2 (for example: opticians, motor, bicycle and repair, office products, electrical, IT, phone sales and repair) can open. A full list will be provided in advance of 18 May. <p>Sports and tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor spaces and tourism sites (for example: car parks, beaches, mountain walks) will be opened where people can move around freely and where social distancing can be maintained. • Public sport amenities (for example: pitches, tennis courts, golf courses) can be opened where social distancing can be maintained. • People can exercise - either on their own or in a group of no more than 4 people - where social distancing can be maintained and where there is no contact with other people. 		Date announcement of easing, 1 May: 1% (221, 20,833) Date measures take effect, 18 May: <0.1% (88, 24,200) 8 Jun: <0.1% (6, 25,207) 29 Jun: <0.1% (23, 25,462) 20 Jul: NA 10 Aug: NA Date last available data, 30 Jun: <0.1% (11, 25,473)

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Ireland	8 Jun – Phase 2	<p>Community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is advised to stay local and only travel within their own county or up to 20 km away from their home (if crossing county borders). Up to 6x people from different households may meet both indoors and outdoors for social gatherings Up to 25 immediate family and close friends may attend funeral services. It is recommended that face coverings be worn in public places, such as shops, and on public transport. <p>Cocooning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shops will provide dedicated hours for those who are cocooning (people over the age of 70 and those who are medically vulnerable) with strict social distancing and gloves made available. Those who are cocooning can visit others, attend funerals, and receive visitors in their home. The visitors must wear face coverings and keep at least 2 metres away from the person who is cocooning. <p>Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers, like those who work on their own, as well as other workers who can keep a 2 metre distance from others can return to work. Social distancing requirements continue to apply. Government and employers must ensure social distancing compliance, hygiene and cleaning, compliance in higher risk situations, plans for medically vulnerable or pregnant people, and extended opening hours to enable social distancing. <p>Shops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All retail outlets can reopen with a small number of staff on the basis that the retailer can control the number of individuals that staff and customers interact with at any one time. All shopping centres can reopen from 15 June. <p>Marts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marts can be opened where social distancing can be maintained. <p>Libraries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public libraries may open so long as the numbers allowed in are limited, social distancing is observed and there is strict hand-sanitising in place for anyone who goes into the library. <p>Exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People can take part in outdoor sporting and fitness activities, involving team sports training in small groups of up to 15 people (but not matches) where social distancing can be maintained and where there is no contact. <p>Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playgrounds and commercially-serviced outdoor amenities can reopen. Outdoor summer camps may operate. 	<p>On 5 June, the Irish government amended its roadmap and accelerated the easing of a number of restrictions including the limit on social gatherings and movement of people.</p> <p>On 5 June, the Irish government removed the fifth phase of the roadmap. An amended roadmap that incorporates these measures into earlier phases is expected to be published ahead of Phase 3 on 29 June.</p>	
18 Jun, updated 23 Jun	29 Jun – Phase 3	<p>Stay at home / social gatherings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People can travel anywhere in Ireland, including to offshore islands. Indoor gatherings of up to 50 people and outdoor gatherings of up to 200 people, are permitted. <p>Education and childcare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult education facilities, crèches, child-minding facilities, pre-schools, summer camps, youth clubs and all indoor and outdoor activities for children may reopen. 	<p>On 18 Jun, the Irish government amended its roadmap and brought the easing of a number of measures originally planned for phase 4 into phase 3. While the updated roadmap has been published, elements are pending Government approval for example travel to offshore islands.⁽²⁾</p>	

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Ireland				
	29 Jun – Phase 3 (continued)	<p>Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote working is to continue for all workers or businesses that can currently do so. <p>Shops and other commercial businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cafés and restaurants providing on-premises food and beverages can re-open. They must comply with social distancing and strict cleaning protocols. Pubs and hotel bars operating as restaurants can also reopen. Hairdressers, salons, spas, tattooing and similar services may reopen Wellbeing services e.g. chiropractic, massage therapy, acupuncture, reflexology, homeopathy, can resume. Driving schools and all remaining retail services and commercial activities may reopen. <p>Sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sporting activities may recommence including: team leagues, close contact sport and organised sporting spectator events and fixtures (restriction on numbers apply). Indoor gyms, exercise facilities, yoga, Pilates and dance studios, sports clubs and swimming pools may reopen. <p>Transport and Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All non-essential overseas travel should be avoided. Passengers arriving from overseas are expected to self-isolate for 14 days. Capacity remains restricted on public transport to facilitate social distancing. Face-coverings should be worn and peak-travel times avoided. Tour, event and private bus use, and vehicle hire, may recommence. <p>Cultural and Religious</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museums, theatres and other cultural outlets may reopen. Cinemas, music venues (except night clubs), leisure facilities and amusement parks and similar may reopen. Religious buildings and place of worship may reopen. 		
	20 Jul Phase 4	<p>Pubs, bars, hotel bars and casinos may reopen.</p> <p>Gatherings of up to 100 people indoors and 500 people outdoors will be permitted.</p>		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Italy				
27 Apr	4 May	<p>Phase 2 of Italy's lockdown involves the easing of restrictions as follows</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manufacturing and construction sectors are returning to work, along with wholesale retailers linked to the active sectors. According to labour consultants, 4.4 million people are returning to their workplaces. <p>Restaurants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bars and restaurants can reopen, but only for takeaway services and home deliveries. <p>Retail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail activities remain suspended apart from those shops already authorised (food, personal hygiene, news agents, pharmacies, tobacconists, bookshops, stores selling clothes for children, those selling flowers and plants). <p>Visiting relatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are also being allowed out to visit relatives and other loved ones, but they will have to wear facemasks and big family gatherings are not permitted. Visits to friends are not allowed. <p>No travel outside the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is only permitted to move in one's region of residence. <p>Second homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are not allowed to visit their holiday homes, unless it is for necessary maintenance work, although even in this case, the trip must be within one's region of residence. <p>People away from their home town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students and workers who were blocked away from their home towns during the lockdown, can now return to their "domicile, home or residence", but they will not be able to then go back to the region that they set off from. <p>Public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport is one of the key factors for phase two. The regional governments have the job of making sure services operate while social-distancing rules are respected. There are criteria limiting how many people can be inside a vehicle and it is obligatory to wear facemasks and, in some regions, single-use gloves. <p>Parks and physical exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks and public gardens are reopening, but children's play areas are not and distances must be respected. Limitation on doing exercise only "in the vicinity of one's home" has been removed. So it is possible to move, including via car, to reach the area where one wants to go jogging or do exercise. <p>Individual sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training is permitted behind closed doors for individual sports for athletes (professional and non) declared of national interest by Italian Olympic Committee CONI. The interior ministry has said that individual training "in public and private spaces" is also allowed for team-sport athletes. <p>University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities can hold exams and sessions for the presentation of degree theses, while respecting social-distancing. Laboratories can operate too as well as placement programmes. <p>Funerals and cemeteries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funerals are permitted but a max of 15 people can attend and facemask must be worn. It is also possible to visit cemeteries but Masses remain banned for the moment. 	<p>Daily decline in fatalities, number of new cases slowing and steady decline in patients admitted to ICU.</p>	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 21 March: 12% (6,557, 53,578)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 27 April: <1% (1,739, 199,414)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 4 May: <1% (1,221, 211,938)</p> <p>18 May: <1% (451, 225,886)</p> <p>3 Jun: <1% (321, 233,836)</p> <p>15 Jun: <1% (301, 237,290)</p> <p>25 Jun: <1% (296, 239,706)</p> <p>30 Jun: <0.1% (142, 240,578)</p> <p>14 July: NA</p> <p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: <0.1% (142, 240,578)</p>

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Italy				
17 May	18 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports or physical activities outdoors, even in equipped areas and public parks is allowed. • Training sessions of the athletes, professionals and non - professionals, individual sports and sports team, are allowed. • Sporting activity and physical activity in general carried out in gyms, swimming pools, sports centers and clubs, public and private are allowed. • Access to places of worship is allowed and services may resume with social distancing measures applied. • Museums and other cultural services may open. • Students studying medical degrees may return to face-to-face tuition. • Retail businesses can resume. • Bars, restaurants etc. can resume activities, depending on the regional epidemiological situation. • Personal services e.g. hairdressers can resume activities. 		
12 Jun	15 Jun	<p>The following measures comprise '<i>Phase Three</i>' of Italy's reopening and are valid from 15 June until 14 July</p> <p>Sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporting events resumed on 12 June with the first return leg of the semi-finals of soccer's Italian Cup. Non-professional contact sport such as five-a-side football and beach volleyball will return on 25 June. <p>Play and recreational activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people are allowed to enter places and areas devoted to play, recreational and educational activities, both indoors and outdoors, with the assistance of the operators whose care they are put in, with the obligation to adopt the relevant safety protocols in compliance with the guidelines of the department for family policies. • Minors are also allowed to enter play areas within parks and public gardens with relatives, other people they usually live with or people whose care they have been put into. <p>Night clubs, fairs, and congresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows open to the public in theatres, concert theatres, cinemas, and other spaces with a maximum of 1,000 spectators per show outdoors and 200 people for shows indoors. • Amusement arcades, betting shops and bingo halls can operate as long as the competent regional government or the autonomous province has verified that these activities are compatible with the epidemiological situation in the area and adopt the appropriate guidelines or protocols to prevent or reduce the risk of contagion. • Dance halls, night clubs, discos and similar establishments must remain closed until July 14, 2020, as well as fairs and congresses. Regional governments and autonomous provinces can set different dates for the resumption of activities in their territories on the basis of the local epidemiological situation, and they can also vary the max number of spectators at cinema showings and concerts on the basis of the size and characteristics of the venues. 		
	3 Jun	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel between regions is permitted. • Travel to and from abroad is permitted with no requirement on travellers from the EU, UK, Schengen area, Andorra and Monaco to quarantine on arrival (unless they have been in any other country in the previous 14 days). 		
	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to and from the following states are not subject to any limitations: member states of the EU; states belonging to the Schengen agreement; the UK; Andorra, the Principality of Monaco; the Republic of San Marino, Vatican City State. 		

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Italy				
12 Jun	30 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to and from states and territories that are not those of the EU remain forbidden until 30 June except for demonstrable work needs or urgent health reasons. People are allowed to return to places of residence or domicile. 		
	14 Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cruise services on passenger ships flying the Italian flag are suspended until 14 July, while ships flying foreign flags on cruise services will only be able to enter Italian ports for stops in which no activities are undertaken. 		
17 Jun	25 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact sport is allowed. 		
Unclear	Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Italian Government has launched the Immuni app. The app alerts users who have been in close contact with another user who tested positive, to facilitate early self-isolation. Use of the app is voluntary. 		
26 Jun	14 Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools to reopen with classes divided into learning groups, staggered entry into schools, and openings for lessons on Saturdays. 		

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Netherlands ^(89, 90)				
21 Apr	11 May	<p>Schools and childcare centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools, including special primary schools, and childcare centres for children aged 0 to 4 (including childminders) will reopen. Children who normally go to out-of-school care can do so on the days they attend school. The size of classes at primary schools will be halved. Pupils will go to school approximately 50% of the time. They will spend the other 50% of their school hours doing distance learning. The practical details will be worked out by the schools in the weeks ahead. Different schools may opt for different measures. Schools will inform parents about the arrangements at their children's school. Pupils of primary schools for special education may attend school every day. Parents are asked to take their children to school or childcare on foot or by bike wherever possible. This will prevent public transport becoming crowded. <p>Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children aged ≤12 are allowed to play sports and take part in other activities together outdoors under supervision. Young people aged 13-18 are allowed to play sports together outdoor under supervision, staying 1.5m metres apart. Adults can play sports outdoors as long as they can stay 1.5 metres apart. Matches and competitions are not allowed, and nor is the use of shared changing rooms. Showers may only be taken at home <p>Businesses and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people in contact-based roles will be allowed to perform their jobs again. This includes driving instructors, medical and paramedical professionals (dietitians, massage therapists, occupational therapists, prosthodontists, etc.), hair and beauty professionals (hairdressers, beauticians, pedicurists, etc.) and alternative medicine practitioners (acupuncturists, homeopaths, etc.). Libraries will reopen to the public. Public transport will operate but will only be allowed to be used by the public if there is no alternative. 	Not specifically reported.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 10 April: 6% (1,335, 23,097)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 21 April: 2% (792, 34,134)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 11 May: <1% (161, 42,788)</p> <p>1 Jun: <1% (103, 46,545)</p> <p>8 Jun: <1% (165, 47,739)</p> <p>15 Jun: <1% (165, 48,948)</p> <p>1 July: NA</p> <p>1 Sep: NA</p> <p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: 0.1% (50, 50,273)</p>
	1 Jun	<p>Further measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary schools reopened for all students including for special education. Cafés, restaurants, and bars may reopen outdoor seating areas as long as people can stay 1.5m apart; Cinemas, restaurants, cafés and cultural institutions (such as concert venues and theatres) will reopen, subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a max of 30 people (including staff). people must be able to stay 1.5m apart; visitors must reserve beforehand; a check will take place first to assess possible health risks. Museums and heritage sites will reopen. Visitors must buy tickets beforehand, to ensure people can stay 1.5m apart. It will be compulsory to wear non-medical masks on public transport. 	If the virus is kept under control.	
8 Jun		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary vocational education (MBO) schools can reopen for exams and practical training. 		
15 Jun		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools, including special primary schools, daycare centres, and childminders will open their regular hours. Schools for secondary vocational education (MBO) can open for tests and practical training. Institutions for higher professional education (HBO) and universities will be allowed to reopen for exams, practical training and to provide support to vulnerable students. 		

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Netherlands ^(89, 90)				
	1 Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared toilets and shower blocks at campsites and holiday parks can reopen. The max number of visitors to cinemas, restaurants, cafés and cultural institutions can hopefully be increased to 100. Gyms, saunas, health spas, club canteens, cannabis cafés, casinos and sex establishments will reopen. People of all ages will be allowed to take part in contact sports and indoor sports. Sports events, including professional football matches, can take place without spectators. 		
15 Jun	1 Sep 15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A decision regarding mass spectator events such as festivals and major concerts will be made. <p>International Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists from the Netherlands can now holiday in 16 countries in the EU and/or Schengen area. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' travel advisory for these countries has been downgraded from orange to yellow. <p>Re-opening of shared facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shared toilets and ablution facilities belonging to outdoor sports centres, high-performance sports centres, zoos, amusement parks, public swimming pools and public libraries will be opened to the public from June 15. <p>Visitation to nursing homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ban on visitations to old age homes and care facilities will be lifted from Monday 15 June, except for those where COVID-19 cases remain high. <p>Universities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final major institution to begin to return to normality on 15 June is higher education, where lecture halls will be allowed to fill up to a maximum capacity of 20% in MBO institutions, applied sciences universities, and research universities. In addition, the hours in which most classes will be held is set to change, with lessons running between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and then again after 8 p.m. to avoid rush hour congestion. 		
24 Jun	1 Jul	<p>Gatherings (Applies to cinemas, cafés, bars, restaurants, theatres, weddings and funerals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 100 people may be in the same indoor space (this does not include staff). More than 100 people are allowed if everyone makes a reservation and has a health check. In restaurants, cafés and bars guests must have a designated seat. Nightclubs to stay closed until 1 Sept. Up to 250 people may be in the same outdoor space. More than 250 people are allowed if everyone makes a reservation and has a health check. In restaurants, cafés and bars guests must have a designated seat. There are no visitor limits for zoos and amusement parks. <p>Physical distancing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People should maintain 1.5 m distance from each other. A number of exemptions apply to the 1.5 m rule: people who live together; children under 12 years; teenagers aged 17 years and under do not have to stay 1.5 m away from each other but should stay 1.5 m away from adults; people who are caring for others; hairdressers, masseurs and driving instructors; athletes, actors and dancers. 		
	Sept	<p>Secondary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The academic year will begin as per the usual start date in early Sept. Classes will be given in person or continue online depending on the programme and physical classroom space. Start and end times will be spread and modified schedules implemented to reduce crowding at schools. The number of students allowed in a school at a given time is determined by the 1.5 m rule. 		
29 Jun	29 Jun	<p>Travel</p> <p>Tourists from the EU / Schengen countries and the UK can holiday in the Netherlands.</p>		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
New Zealand ^(89, 90)				
20 Apr	28 April – Level 3	<p>Stay at home orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People instructed to stay home in their bubble other than for essential personal movement – including to go to work, school if they have to, or for local recreation. This bubble can be expanded to reconnect with close family / whānau, or bring in caregivers, or support isolated people. This extended bubble should remain exclusive. • People at high risk of severe illness (older people and those with existing medical conditions) are encouraged to stay at home where possible, and take additional precautions when leaving home. They may choose to work. • Physical distancing of two metres outside home (including on public transport), or one metre in controlled environments like schools and workplaces. <p>Gatherings and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gatherings of up to 10 people are allowed but only for wedding services, funerals and tangihanga. Physical distancing and public health measures must be maintained. <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools (years 1 to 10) and Early Childhood Education centres can safely open, but will have limited capacity. Children should learn at home if possible. <p>Reopening of businesses and public amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People must work from home unless that is not possible. • Businesses can open premises, but cannot physically interact with customers. • Low risk local recreational activities are allowed. • Public venues are closed (e.g. libraries, museums, cinemas, food courts, gyms, pools, playgrounds, markets). • Healthcare services use virtual, non-contact consultations where possible. <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-regional travel is highly limited (e.g. for essential workers, with limited exemptions for others). 	<p>Based on risk assessment: Community transmission might be happening. New clusters may emerge but can be controlled through testing and contact tracing.</p> <p>Household transmission could be occurring. Single or isolated cluster outbreaks.</p>	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 28 March: 28% (146, 514)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, unclear: 27 April: NA (0, 1,469)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 28 April: <1% (3, 1,472) 13 May: 0% (0, 1,497) 29 May: 0% (0, 1,497) 8 Jun: 0% (0, 1,504)</p> <p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: 0% (0, 1,528)</p>
11 May	13 May – Level 2	<p>Gatherings and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can reconnect with friends and family, and socialise in groups of up to 10, go shopping, or travel domestically, if following public health guidance. • Keep physical distancing of two metres from people you don't know when out in public or in retail stores. Keep one metre physical distancing in controlled environments like workplaces, where practicable. <p>Re-opening of business and public amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses can open to the public if following public health guidance including physical distancing and record keeping. Alternative ways of working are encouraged where possible. • Hospitality businesses must keep groups of customers separated, seated, and served by a single person. Until 21 May alcohol can only be served when purchasing a meal. Maximum of 100 people at a time. • Sport and recreation activities are allowed, subject to conditions on gatherings, record keeping, and – where practical – physical distancing. • Public venues such as museums, libraries and pools can open if they comply with public health measures and ensure 1 metre physical distancing and record keeping. • Event facilities, including cinemas, stadiums, concert venues and casinos have a limit of 100 customers in each workplace at any time, with 1 metre physical distancing and record keeping. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
New Zealand ^(89, 90)				
(Continued)	13 May – Level 2	Health and disability care services operate as normally as possible. Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is safe to send your children to schools, early learning services and tertiary education. There will be appropriate measures in place. Stay at home order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People at higher-risk of severe illness from COVID-19 (e.g. those with underlying medical conditions, especially if not well-controlled, and seniors) are encouraged to take additional precautions when leaving home. They may work, if they agree with their employer that they can do so safely. 		
25 May	29 May	Gatherings and events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gatherings can be held with up to 100 people, revised upwards from 10 people. 		
8 Jun	8 Jun – Level 1	Country declared free of the virus and all restrictions lifted apart from border controls Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border entry measures to minimise risk of importing COVID-19 cases including intensive testing for COVID-19, rapid contact tracing of any positive case, self-isolation and quarantine required. No restrictions on domestic transport – avoid public transport or travel if sick. Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools and workplaces open, and must operate safely. Physical distancing encouraged. Gatherings and events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions on gatherings but stay home if you're sick, report flu-like symptoms. 	COVID-19 is uncontrolled overseas. Isolated household transmission could be occurring in New Zealand.	
Unclear, last updated 1 Jul	Unclear when commenced, currently (1 Jul) in place.	Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Zealand border is closed, except for New Zealand citizens and residents, and a small number of limited exceptions — such as critical workers. Border entry measures remain in place including 14 day self-isolation for all arrivals from overseas. 		

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Norway ^(91, 92)				
7 Apr	20 Apr	Re-opening of select services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day-care centres to open Health practitioners who perform one-to-one services (psychologists, opticians and physiotherapists), will resume Possible for people to stay overnight in holiday cabins Services with one-to-one contact (hairdressers, massage and skin care professionals) will resume contingent on compliance with the standards that are to be prepared. 	Reduction in reproductive number <1	Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 11% (339, 3,771)
	27 Apr		Prerequisites for adjustment of intervention measures announced 8 May:	Date announcement of easing, 7 April: 4% (221, 6,086)
	27 Apr	Schools to re-open <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils in primary school years 1–4 will go back to school and to out-of-school care programmes. Upper secondary school for second- and third-year pupils who are following vocational programmes to re-open (following infection control guidelines). Third level institutes: students who are at the end of their studies, and who are dependent on using facilities and equipment at their institution, will be permitted to return. The same applies to employees in recruitment positions who are in the final stage of their projects. 	The spread of the infection is under control. Adequate capacity in healthcare services. Low risk of infection among people in risk groups. Preventative measures have been implemented in the workplace. The risk of imported infection is handled. The population has confidence in the authorities and understands why measures can be adjusted.	Date measures take effect, 20 Apr: 1% (78, 7,156) 27 Apr: <1% (72, 7,599) 7 May: <1% (38, 8,034) 11 May: <1% (27, 8,132) 15 May: <1% (23, 8,219) 1 Jun: <1% (6, 8,446) 5 Jun: <1% (18, 8,522) 15 Jun: <1% (16, 8,647)
7 May	7 May	Events and gatherings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group gatherings are increased from 5 to a max of 20 people. However, everyone must keep at least 1m distance from each other. Organised sports activities, such as workouts, can be carried out for up to 20 people with the distance requirements in place. Events with up to 50 participants may be held in public places provided that the participants can keep a social distance of at least one metre and there is an event organiser responsible for ensuring that the rules are respected. This applies to all types of events, including sports events such as cups and matches. Sports halls can open, but changing facilities will be closed. Organised training sessions for professional football can be held. Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International travel is not advised. However, the ban on foreign travel for health professionals is lifted. People who return from abroad must still undergo quarantine. The home quarantine requirement is reduced from 14 to 10 days, and applies to those returning from abroad, as well as those who have been in close contact with a confirmed positive case. Those who have already been infected are exempt from quarantine for 6 months. Work from home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendation for employees to work from home wherever possible remains in place. 		Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (17, 8,879)

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Norway ^(91, 92)	11 May	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools will be permitted to reopen by 15 May, along with adult education centres including integration programmes for refugees. Universities, university colleges and vocational technical colleges are to continue remote teaching. Students who need to be at their institution to maintain progression in their study programmes may be granted access. They must comply with infection control guidelines. 		
1 Jun		<p>Re-opening of businesses and public amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving schools may reopen. They must follow the same infection control rules as other services where there is one-to-one contact. The aim is to allow bingo halls and similar facilities to reopen. Bars and other establishments that serve drink but not food may open provided that they can comply with the rule of maintaining a distance of at least one metre between people. Requirements on seating and table service will be set out in regulations. Amusement parks may reopen. Organised swimming activities, including school swimming lessons, will be permitted. <p>Domestic Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Norwegian Directorate of Health and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health have drawn up new advice on holiday and leisure travel, which allows residents travel anywhere in the country. 		
5 Jun		<p>Gatherings and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events with between 50 and 200 people will be permitted. Grandparents can spend time with their grandchildren. They'll also be able to spend summer holidays together, after months of not being able to meet for dinner or other casual visits. Elders were warned that those over age 65 are more vulnerable to Corona infection, however, and should re-evaluate visits and holidays if the infection rate starts rising again. <p>Re-opening of businesses and public amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intention is to reopen gyms and fitness centres, provided that the health authorities, in cooperation with this sector, have arrived at appropriate infection control measures. The intention is to reopen water parks and swimming pools for the general public, provided that the health authorities, in cooperation with this sector, have arrived at appropriate infection control measures. Matches in the top division of Norwegian football will be permitted from 16 June under an exemption from the COVID-19 regulations. 		
10 Jun		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cinemas, bars and restaurants will be back in business as long as they only cater to 50 customers or less. They'll have to stay a metre apart from one another. 		
12 Jun	15 Jun	<p>International travel and re-opening of borders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The border between Norway and Denmark will reopen. Norwegian Air and Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) will both demand the use of face masks on all their flights but not on Norway's domestic carrier Widerøe (who claim to be following the Government's official recommendations). All passengers above the age of six who travel with SAS and Norwegian Air will need to provide their own facemasks and wear them onboard on all national and international flights between May 18 and August 31. 		

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Norway ^(91, 92)				
12 Jun	15 Jun	Domestic and international travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norway launches first ocean cruise since pandemic lockdown. • Borders re-opening to citizens of Denmark, Finland and Iceland from June 15 without quarantine. Most citizens of Sweden remain excluded. 		
15 Jun	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterparks and swimming pools to reopen. • Camping, farm holidays and other types of adventure holidays are allowed. • Domestic travel is allowed without restriction. 		
25 Jun	15 Jul	Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borders to reopen to the Schengen area/EEA without quarantine requirements. • Non-essential travel to countries in the Schengen area/EEA where the level of infection is high is advised against. 		

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Portugal				
4 May	4 May	<p>Phase 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street shops up to 200 m² can open, from 10am. Hairdressers, barber shops, manicurists and similar can open to the public by previous appointment only. Bookstores and car shops can open to the public. The use of face masks is mandatory on public transport, and advised for public outings. Libraries and archives, zoos, aquariums and similar can open to the public Individual outdoor exercise is permitted (without use of changing rooms and swimming pools). Beaches remain closed but access to the sea is allowed for swimming/surfing. Recreational fishing is now permitted. 	<p>In order to allow a progressive resumption of social life the following conditions must be met: availability of disinfectant masks and gel on the market; regular cleaning of spaces; reduced maximum capacity; hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette; physical distance of 2m; mandatory use of masks in public transport, schools, shops and other closed places with multiple people.</p>	Date highest reported new cases, 10 April: 10% (1,516, 15,472)
7 May	18 May	<p>Phase 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street shops up to 400 m² can open. Restaurants, cafes, bakeries and outdoor terraces can open with a 50% maximum capacity, until 11pm and according to specific conditions to be defined. Until that date, they may maintain the take-away option and home deliveries. Opening of museums, monuments and palaces, art galleries and other cultural spaces. Childcare centres and preschools will reopen and Grade 11 and 12 high school students will be allowed to return to school under strict restrictions, including the use of face masks. Long distance learning will be provided for the rest of the Grades. 		Date announcement of easing, 4 May: 1% (242, 25,524)
	30/31 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious Ceremonies can occur, according to rules to be defined between the Directorate-General of Health and religious denominations. Official football competitions of the 1st Football League and Cup of Portugal may take place. 		Date measures take effect, 4 May: 1% (242, 25,524)
	1 Jun	<p>Phase 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurseries, kindergartens, and day-care services reopen. Shops with an area of more than 400 m² or located in shopping centres can open. Opening of cinemas, theatres, auditoriums and showrooms 		18 May: <1% (173, 29,209)
	6 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beaches re-open with specific regulations including physical distancing (beachgoers must keep 1.5m apart and parasols must be spaced 3m apart). Sporting activities on beaches with 2 or more people remain forbidden. 	30 May: <1% (257, 32,203)	
1 Jun	1 Jun	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel restrictions are lifted subject to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrivals to the Azores islands must have proof of a negative test, perform test on arrival, perform voluntary quarantine or return to destination of origin. Arrivals to the Madeira islands must undergo mandatory quarantine or present a negative test result from up to 72 hours before the time of arrival. Mandatory quarantine is expected to be lifted on 1 Jul. No quarantine applies to arrivals on continental Portugal. Some air routes will resume during June/July depending on the opening of borders and circulation between Schengen area countries and within European Union. 	1 Jun: <1% (200, 32,700)	
30 Jun	1 Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travellers from the EU and Schengen Area countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Iceland) to mainland Portugal can arrive without requirement to quarantine for 14 days. 	6 Jun: 1% (382, 34,351)	
				Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (229, 42,141)

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Singapore				
2 May	5 May	Businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) needle acupuncture will be allowed, for pain management only (excluding cupping, moxibustion, guasha and tuina manipulative therapies), if assessed by the TCM practitioner to be essential. 	The average daily number of new cases in the community has dropped by more than half, from 25 in the week before, to 12 in the past week.	Date highest reported new cases, 20 April: 18% (1,426, 8,014)
6 May	12 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail laundry services, barbers and hairdressers (for basic haircut services) and retail of pet supplies can resume operations. Retail outlets of cakes and confectionery, packaged snacks and desserts may be open for takeaway and delivery only. The manufacturing and onsite preparation of all food will also be allowed. 		Date announcement of easing, 2 May: 3% (447, 17,548)
	19 May	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students from graduating cohorts will be brought back to school in small groups for face-to-face consultations and lessons. Priority will be given to students requiring school facilities for coursework and practical sessions, and those who need additional support and remediation during the school vacation period. Institutes of Higher Learning (especially the Institute of Technical Education) will bring back small groups of students on campus for critical consultations, projects or practicums. Students' return will be staggered, and safe distancing and safe management measures will be in place. 	Phase One (safe-reopening) commences 2 Jun. If community transmission rates remain low and stable over the subsequent few weeks, and the dormitory situation remains under control, Singapore may progress to Phase Two ("Safe Transition").	Date measures take effect, 5 May: 3% (632, 19,410) 12 May: 4% (884, 24,671) 19 May: 2% (451, 28,794) 2 Jun: 2% (544, 35,836) 19 Jun: <1% (142, 41,615)
19 May (updated 28 May)	2 Jun Phase One (Safe re-opening)	Religious activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places of worship may re-open for private worship. [From 8 June, as part of 'Phase 1b', 46 mosques will open for extended operating hours for individual worship for the 5 daily prayers, from 5:30am to 7am and 1pm to 9 pm.] In-person marriage solemnizations, wakes and funeral rites can proceed, limited to 10 people. Healthcare services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist outpatient services, medical procedures and allied health services for patients with higher needs will resume. Chronic disease management, including the provision of ancillary services, will resume for patients, prioritised by healthcare providers based on medical necessity and available capacity. Home-based visits will resume for existing clients to serve those who need the services, with safe distancing measures in place. TCM needle acupuncture for all conditions will resume. Other Traditional and Complementary Services such as Ayurvedic, chiropractic and osteopathic treatments for the management of medical conditions and relief of symptoms may resume with appropriate precautions. Businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing companies can resume full production. Motor vehicle servicing, aircon servicing, basic pet services, school bookshops and retail shops selling school uniforms can reopen. Hairdressers and barbers can resume offering all hairdressing services, beyond basic haircut services. All home-based businesses that operate using a delivery/collection model can resume. Social gatherings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each household will be allowed to visit their parents or grandparents staying elsewhere subject to 1 visit per day and no more than 2 persons from the same household per visit. Children can be "dropped off" at parents' and grandparents' homes for childcare. 		A pre-condition of moving between phases is to have improved capabilities to control and contain subsequent outbreaks including expanded testing capacity, faster contact tracing and sufficient healthcare capacity.

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Singapore				
19 May	2 Jun Phase One (Safe re-opening) continued	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preschools can gradually reopen, with full resumption by 10 Jun. • Students from graduating cohorts at primary and secondary levels can attend school daily. Other student cohorts will rotate weekly, alternating between home based learning and returning to school for lessons. All students and staff are to wear facemasks. 		
15 Jun	19 Jun Phase Two (Safe Transition)	<p>Businesses and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail businesses may re-open their physical outlets. Food and beverage dine-in will also be allowed to resume, subject to liquor sales and consumption ceasing at 22.30 hours. Live music and television and video screenings will not be allowed in all F&B outlets at this stage. Larger public venues with high human traffic such as malls and large standalone retail outlets will be subject to capacity limits, and operators will be required to prevent crowds or long queues from building up within and in the immediate vicinity of their premises. • Personal health and wellness, and home-based services will also be allowed to resume. Registered clubs and societies will be allowed to operate at their registered premises. Tuition and other private enrichment classes can resume, with the exception of singing or voice training classes. All other healthcare services, including eldercare services in the community, individual health screening and aesthetic services, will resume with safe distancing measures in place. Face-to-face visitations at residential facilities for the elderly (including nursing homes, welfare homes, sheltered homes and adult disability homes) will also resume with precautionary measures in place. <p>Sports and public spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports, parks and other public facilities will also open. These include playgrounds, beaches, lawns and fields, stadiums, swimming complexes, sports halls, hardcourts, gyms, fitness studios, bowling centres and function rooms. This applies also to similar facilities in private settings such as condominiums and clubs. <p>Other activities and settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from the safe management principles, specific rules will apply to the following events and settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Weddings. Added flexibility will be given for weddings. Wedding solemnizations at home and at the Registry of Marriages (ROM) or Registry of Muslim Marriages (ROMM) may take place with up to 10 persons (excluding the Solemnizer). At other venues, they may take place with up to 20 persons (excluding the Solemnizer), subject to the venue's capacity limit based on safe management principles. ◦ Wakes and Funerals. For wakes and funerals, up to 20 persons may be present at any one time. ◦ Workplaces. The current safe management measures for workplaces will continue to apply. Employers must continue to ensure that there are no social gatherings between employees, and safe distancing of at least one metre is maintained at all times. <p>Schools and Institutes of Higher Learning (IHLs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students from all levels will return to school daily from 29 June. IHLs have been conducting most lessons online, except for practical and lab-based lessons, and will gradually increase the number of students back on campus for face-to-face learning. The Ministry of Education will share more details later this week. 	<p>The Multi-Ministry Taskforce has assessed the situation and decided to start Phase Two after 18 June 2020, 23.59 hours. Community infection rates have remained generally stable despite the increase in workplace activity in Phase One of re-opening. The incidence of cases in migrant worker dormitories has also declined, and there are no new large clusters emerging.</p>	

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Singapore				
28 Jun	1 Jul	<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of tourism businesses have been permitted to resume operations from 1 Jul, beginning with 13 attractions. Most attractions will be restricted to no more than 25% of their operating capacity at any one time, in the first instance. Access to the casinos will be limited to existing casino members and annual levy holders only. Tour operators can also resume business but must adhere to a max group size of 5 people (excluding tourist guide and driver) and tours should not exceed 2 hours. <p>Phase Three (Safe Nation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social, cultural, religious and business gatherings and events can resume, although gathering sizes will be limited. Seniors will be allowed to resume day to day activities. Services and activities that involve close contact (e.g. spas and massages) and cinemas, theatres, bars, nightclubs will reopen subject to strict safe management measures. 	<p>Singapore expect to remain at Phase Three until an effective vaccine or treatment for COVID-19 is developed.</p>	
	<p>Phase Three (Safe Nation) date to be announced</p>			

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Spain ^(93, 94)				
10 Apr	13 Apr	<p>Select non-essential businesses to re-open</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies that deal with bureaucratic paperwork and tax filings for their clients Some non-essentials from the Industrial and construction sectors. Does not include retail stores, business specializing in entertainment and leisure, or to bars and restaurants (except those offering home delivery) 	<p>Contagion is not increasing - Health Emergency Coordination Center.</p> <p>Based on public health advice.</p>	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 26 March: 14% (8,271, 57,786)</p> <p>Date announcement of easing, 10 April: 3% (5,051, 158,273)</p>
21 Apr	26 Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children can go outside - Spanish children under the age of 14 were permitted to leave their homes - for 1 hour a day, between 09:00 and 21:00. 	<p>The transition from one phase to the next will be based on province-level public health indicators such as number of cases and capacity of the healthcare system.</p> <p>The islands that had been least affected by the coronavirus would be the first to see restrictions lifted.</p>	<p>Date measures take effect, 13 April: 2% (3,268, 170,099)</p> <p>26 April: 1% (2,870, 226,629)</p> <p>4 May: <1% (1,179, 248,301)</p> <p>11 May: 1% (3,480, 268,143)</p> <p>21 Jun: <1% (334, 293,352)</p> <p>1 Jul: NA</p> <p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (301, 296,351)</p>
28 Apr	4 May	<p>The government announced a four-phased plan for easing restrictions (numbered 0- 3), each lasting at least 2 weeks.</p> <p>Phase 0</p> <p>This stage will see the start of economic activity on a very small scale, with premises open "by appointment" including Government offices and restaurants able to open for takeaway purposes only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will be allowed out of their homes for short walks and individual sports provided social distancing is practiced. Professional sportsmen will be able to resume individual training, and all public locations will be cleaned and readied for phase one. 		
11 May	<p>Phase 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This phase in some provinces would allow a "partial reopening of small businesses following strict safety restrictions. Large commercial outlets where crowds could gather are not included in this phase. Bars and restaurants will be able to reopen their terraces while restricting occupancy to a third of their normal capacity. Hotels and tourist accommodation will open while keeping communal areas shut and must respect capacity restrictions. Small shops may open, and all commercial activity must include hours giving priority to the over-65s. Places of worship can open but with only a third of normal capacity. During phase 1 the use of masks would be highly recommended on public transport. You will also be allowed to travel in a car with those people from the same household. 	<p>Formentera and Menorca in the Balearics, and La Gomera, El Hierro and Graciosa in the Canary Islands could expect to enter Phase 1 soon after 4 May to be followed by other provinces and islands that have met the criteria set by the Health Ministry.</p>		
Date variable, depending on region	<p>Phase 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This phase will see restaurants open for diners, as long as social distancing can be observed which means reduced occupancy to a third of normal capacity. Places of worship will be able to expand their occupancy to 50% of their normal capacity. Cinemas and theatres could also open during this phase but with a 1/3 of capacity Schools will reopen in Sept but that there will be a facility during phase 2 for students to go in to complete university application processes and exams. There will also be childcare available at schools for those under 6 whose parents are unable to work from home. Schools may choose to reopen. Recreational swimming pools to be reopened to the public at 30% capacity. Social gatherings of up to 15 people are allowed. No restrictions on outdoor activities. 	<p>Phase 2 – dependent on cases and fatalities. Formentera in the Balearics Island and the Canary Islands of La Graciosa, El Hierro and La Gomera can enter Phase 2 on 18 May. Madrid, Barcelona, Lleida and Castilla y Leon entered Phase 2 on 8 June.</p>		

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Spain ^(93, 94)	Date variable, depending on region	<p>Phase 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although some regions moved to Phase 3 in early June, the final phase or so called “new normal” begun on 21 June in most territories. • All shops reopen, while respecting a 50% capacity with customers observing social distancing norms (still 1.5 m). • Recreational areas, bars, and restaurant capacities rise to 75% while ensuring a strict separation between customers. • Nightclubs and night time bars can operate at 50% of capacity, but with no dance floors. • Although restrictions on movement have been eased, no movement will be permitted between regions until both have completed phase 3, while the use of face masks outside of the home is strongly recommended (and obligatory when 1.5 m physical distance cannot be maintained). • Each of the 17 regions are responsible for managing the de-escalation of restrictions at phase 3 and potential escalation of restrictions given new outbreaks. 	Phase 3 – dependent on cases and fatalities.	
15 Jun	21 Jun	<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain reopened its borders with all EU and Schengen-area countries (including the UK) on 21 June (this was previously scheduled for 1 July). Travel from Portugal will remain prohibited until 1 July, on request from the Portuguese government. [The Balearic Islands welcomed tourists on 15 June as part of a pilot test ahead of reopening the rest of Spain to tourists from overseas.] 	<p>The following regions entered Phase 3 on 8 June: Andalucía; Aragón; Asturias; Islas Baleares*; Canarias*; Cantabria; Castilla-La Mancha; Guadalajara y Cuenca; Cataluña: Regiones sanitarias de Alt Pirineu i Aran, Terres de l'Ebre y Camp de Tarragona; Extremadura; Galicia; La Rioja; Navarra; Melilla; Murcia; País Vasco.</p>	
	1 Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travellers from outside the EU and the Schengen free-travel area will be permitted to enter Spain. All passengers arriving in Spain by air or sea must undergo a health check before entering the country. These controls may include taking the temperature, a documentary control and a visual control on the passenger's condition. 	* Entered Phase 3 on 1 June.	

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Sweden				
29 May	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper secondary school students can return to school premises; adult education, higher vocational education and higher education continues remotely or online. 	The decision was made on the basis of a recently published document from the Public Health Agency of Sweden, which concluded that children and young people only account for a small proportion of the COVID-19 cases.	Date highest reported new cases, 23 Jun: 5.1% (2,889, 58,932) Date announcement of easing, 29 May: 1.6% (639, 39,428) Date measures take effect, 15 Jun: 1.3% (683, 51,614) Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (198, 68,451)

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Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
Switzerland ^(27, 95)				
16 Apr	27 Apr – Phase 1	<p>Health care sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures regarding the inpatient medical sector will be eased. Outpatient medical practices to resume, including non-urgent procedures such as dental and physiotherapy practices. <p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIY stores, garden centres and florists allowed to re-open. Businesses offering personal services involving physical contact may re-open, for example hairdressing salons and tattoo studios. Restrictions on the range of products that can be sold at grocery stores will be lifted. Shops stocking goods other than essential everyday items in their stores will resume. <p>Funerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions for funerals (only be attended by close family) will be lifted. 	The schedule for scaling back of measures is dependent on the number of new cases, hospital admissions and deaths and hospital occupancy rates.	Date highest reported new cases, 20 March: 25% (1,393, 5,615) Date announcement of easing, 16 April: 1% (396, 26,732)
29 Apr	11 May – Phase 2	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and junior middle schools will resume. <p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restaurants, shopping malls, markets, museums, and libraries will re-open. <p>Sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational sports training can resume for small groups of no more than 5 people, provided no physical contact is involved, and the rules on hygiene and distancing are respected. In competitive and professional sports, the restrictions are less stringent, and training sessions involving more than 5 people are permitted. <p>Public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled public transport services increased. <p>Religious services</p>	The situation in most hospital departments has now normalised. [20 May] Switzerland are expediting their easing of measures for the following reasons: Easing of measures on 27 Apr and 11 May has not resulted in an increase in epidemiological indicators. Number of new cases has remained stable at a low level as has the number of hospital admissions and deaths [27 May]	Date measures take effect, 27 April: <1% (103, 29,164) 11 May: <1% (39, 30,344) 28 May: <1% (20, 30,796) 6 Jun: <0.1% (20, 30,956) 8 Jun: <0.1% (7, 30,972) 15 Jun: <0.1% (14, 31,131) 22 Jun: <1% (16, 31,310) Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (62, 31,714)
20 May	28 May 8 Jun – Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faith communities to resume their common religious life. Religious services can take place. <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper-secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education institutions re-opened. <p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entertainment and leisure establishments such as museums, libraries, botanical gardens and zoos may reopen, and restrictions on gatherings to be relaxed. <p>Healthcare sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statutory working hours and rest periods for hospital staff will again apply. 	The Federal Council downgrade the situation status under the terms of the Epidemics Act from 'extraordinary' to 'special' with effect from 19 June. The Federal Council will decide on events for up to 1,000 people and the easing of further restrictions on 24 June.	
27 May	6 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All events up to 300 people are allowed. Gatherings of up to 30 people are permitted. All leisure, entertainment businesses (including cinemas) and tourist attractions reopened. Training activities for all sports may resume without any restrictions on group sizes. Summer camps for children reopened. Limit on group sizes at restaurants to 4 people will be lifted. Activities such as playing pool or live music performances will be allowed. 		

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Switzerland ^(27, 95)				
12 Jun	15 Jun	<p>Travel Lifted all entry restrictions that previously applied and allowed full free movement of persons with all EU/EFTA and Schengen states including the UK.</p>		
19 Jun	22 Jun – Phase 4 (final phase)	<p>Further measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events and gatherings for up to 1,000 people are permitted. • There is no longer any requirement for customers at restaurants to be seated. • The fixed closing time for restaurants, discos and nightclubs is lifted. • The minimum distance that should be kept between 2 people is reduced from 2 m to 1.5 m; however, if masks are worn or partitions are in place, the distance may be further reduced. • If it is not possible to implement distancing measures at an event or in schools, attendance lists must be kept so that contacts can be traced in the event that someone tests positive for coronavirus. • Face coverings are only mandatory when attending a demonstration; however, members of the public are strongly recommended to wear a face mask when using public transport if it is not possible to maintain the necessary distance. • The recommendation to work from home is lifted. There are guidelines on protecting people at especially high risk, who may also return to the workplace. 	Due to continuing low levels of new cases, the Federal Council decided to lift all remaining restrictions with the exception of the ban on large-scale events, which will remain prohibited until the end of August.	
	1 Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events with more than 1,000 people may proceed. 		

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United Kingdom⁽⁹⁶⁾				
16 Apr	-	Issued details of the five criterion that would be used to inform decisions on easing restrictions.		Date highest reported new cases, 10 April: 12% (8,681, 73,758)
11 May	13 May – Step 1	<p>Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers should continue to work from home rather than their normal physical workplace, wherever possible. All workers who cannot work from home should travel to work if their workplace is open. Sectors that are allowed to open should be open, for example this includes food production, construction, manufacturing, logistics, distribution and scientific research in laboratories. The only exceptions to this are those workplaces such as hospitality and non-essential retail which during this first step the Government is requiring to remain closed. <p>Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of infection remains too high to allow the reopening of schools for all pupils yet. <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When travelling, everybody (including critical workers) should continue to avoid public transport wherever possible. Social distancing guidance on public transport must be followed rigorously. <p>Face-coverings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government is now advising that people should aim to wear a face-covering in enclosed spaces where social distancing is not always possible and they come into contact with others that they do not normally meet, for example on public transport or in some shops. Homemade cloth face-coverings can help reduce the risk of transmission in some circumstances. <p>Public spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People may exercise outside as many times each day as they wish. People may drive to outdoor open spaces irrespective of distance. <p>Protecting the clinically vulnerable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those in the clinically extremely vulnerable group are strongly advised to stay at home at all times and avoid any face-to-face contact (i.e., shielding). <p>Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government is examining more stringent enforcement measures for non-compliance. <p>Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is vital that Parliament can continue to scrutinise the Government, consider the Government’s ambitious legislative agenda and legislate to support the COVID-19 response. <p>International travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will introduce a series of measures and restrictions at the UK border; these will not come into force on 13 May but will be introduced as soon as possible. The Government will require all international arrivals to supply their contact and accommodation information. They will also be strongly advised to download and use the NHS contact tracing app. The Government will require all international arrivals not on a short list of exemptions to self-isolate in their accommodation for 14 on arrival into the UK. Where international travellers are unable to demonstrate where they would self-isolate, they will be required to do so in accommodation arranged by the Government. Small exemptions to these measures will be in place to provide for continued security of supply into the UK and so as not to impede work supporting national security or critical infrastructure and to meet the UK’s international obligations. All journeys within the Common Travel Area will also be exempt from these measures. 	<p>(1) Sufficient critical care and specialist treatment are in place. (2) Sustained and consistent fall in the daily death rates. (3) Reliable data showing that the rate of infection is decreasing to manageable levels. (4) Range of operational challenges, including testing capacity and PPE, are in hand, with supply able to meet future demand. (5) Any adjustments to the current measures will not risk a second peak of infections that overwhelm the NHS.</p>	<p>Date announcement of easing, 11 May: 2% (3,877, 223,060)</p> <p>Date measures take effect, 13 May: 1% (3,242, 229,709)</p> <p>1 Jun: <1% (1,570, 276,332)</p> <p>13 Jun: <1% (1,425, 294,375)</p> <p>15 Jun: <1% (968, 296,857)</p> <p>4 Jul: NA</p> <p>Date last available data, 30 Jun: <1% (689, 312,654)</p>

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United Kingdom⁽⁹⁶⁾				
	1 Jun – Step 2	Schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A phased return for early years settings and schools; children in Reception, Year 1 and Year 6 can return to school in smaller sizes class sizes. 	The content and timing of Step Two will depend on the most up-to-date assessment of the risk posed by the virus. The 5 tests set out on 16 April must justify changes, and they must be warranted by the current alert level.	
	15 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary schools and further education colleges will begin some face to face contact with Year 10 and 12 pupils who have key exams next year, in support of their continued remote, home learning. Only a quarter of these students will be in school at any one time. The Government's ambition is for all primary school children to return to school before the summer for a month if feasible, though this will be kept under review. 		
26 May	15 Jun	Businesses – non-essential retail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All shops re-opened, along with some outdoor attractions including drive-in cinemas, and animal attractions like zoos, farms and safari parks. All other sectors that are currently closed, including hospitality and personal care, are not able to re-open at this point because the risk of transmission in these environments is higher. The opening of such sectors is likely to take place in phases during Step Three. Cultural and sporting events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These will be permitted behind closed doors for broadcast, while avoiding the risk of large-scale social contact Public transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More local public transport in urban areas will be reopened, subject to strict measures limit as far as possible the risk of infection in these normally crowded spaces. Everyone has to wear a face covering on public transport. Social and family contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has asked SAGE to examine whether, when and how it can safely change the regulations to allow people to expand their household group to include one other household in the same exclusive group. 		
	1 Jun	Additional easing of measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups of up to 6 people from different households may meet outdoors, keeping 2m apart, including to play sports. Car showrooms and outdoor markets can reopen. Elite athletes can train and compete using specified gyms, pools and sports facilities. Travel to outdoor open space irrespective of distance is permitted, as long as you can return the same night. 		
12 Jun	13 Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People can attend their place of worship for the purpose of individual prayer. People living alone or single parents with dependent children can form a 'support bubble' with one other household, meaning they can spend time together inside each other's homes and do not need to stay 2m apart. 		
23 Jun	4 Jul – Step 3	In England only, the following restrictions will be lifted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pubs, restaurants and hairdressers will be able to reopen, provided they adhere to COVID Secure guidelines. 2 households will be able to meet up in any setting with social distancing measures. All accommodation sites can reopen. People can travel anywhere in England on holidays. Outdoor gyms and playgrounds, cinemas, museums, galleries, theme parks and arcades, as well as libraries, social clubs, places of worship and community centres can reopen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where it is not possible to stay 2m apart, guidance will allow people to keep a social distance of '1m plus'. This means staying 1m apart, plus mitigations which reduce the risk of transmission. 	Subject to the 5 tests justifying some or all of the measures identified, and further detailed scientific advice, provided closer to the time.	

Table 1: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19

Date issued	Date to take effect	Description of restriction(s) being eased	Triggers for easing restriction	% daily growth in new cases (new cases, total cases)*
United Kingdom ⁽⁹⁶⁾		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government is continuing to work with these sectors to establish taskforces to help them to become COVID Secure and reopen as soon as possible. The Government will also monitor carefully the effects of re-opening other similar establishments elsewhere in the world, as this happens. The Government will establish a series of taskforces to work closely with stakeholders in these sectors to develop ways in which they can make these businesses and public places COVID-19 Secure. 		

* % growth calculated as (daily new cases/cumulative cases)*100

Note: Changes in case definition in some countries mean that reported case numbers are not comparable over time and should be interpreted with caution.

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Appendix A – Summary of restrictive measures up to 20 May 2020

The review of restrictive measures was limited to the top 50 countries most affected by COVID-19, as defined by the number of diagnosed cases on 25 March.

Information was extracted from press releases, press briefings, and government documents on restrictive measures related to:

- travel
- mass gatherings
- staying at home
- curfew
- cordon sanitaire
- closure of schools, nurseries or universities
- closure of businesses
- public amenities, such as parks and beaches
- public transport
- enforcement of restrictions by police or armed/military forces.

On 20 April 2020, the list of the top 50 countries most affected by the coronavirus (in number of cases) was updated. India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Serbia, Philippines, Ukraine, Qatar, Belarus, Dominican Republic, Panama, Colombia and South Africa are new to this list and will be added to subsequent updates of this review.

The public policy response to limiting the spread of COVID-19 has been broadly consistent across countries. Governments have almost universally imposed restrictions on travel, including travel by land, air, and sea; limited social interactions, or mass gatherings; closed schools and businesses; and prohibited access to public amenities, such as parks and beaches. The most stringent of restrictions imposed in any country, however, has been on the movement or mobility of people. In most countries, governments have instructed people to stay at home and only leave for very limited purposes, such as to buy medicines or food. In some cases, a certificate for leaving the house has been required by law, and monitored by local police or armed forces, with sanctions imposed on those who fail to comply with the measure. In some of the more severe scenarios, enforced quarantines have been used by governments to restrict the movement of people to within certain areas, or regions. A detailed summary of the restrictive measures that have been introduced in each country, up to 20 May 2020, is provided in Table A.1. A summary of the restrictions is provided below.

Travel restrictions

All included countries implemented travel restrictions of some form during the pandemic. For example, Italy was declared as in 'complete isolation' on 9 March.⁽⁹⁷⁾ Since 28 March, only essential travel (i.e., for health needs, work requirements, reasons of absolute necessity) to the country has been permitted. In Ireland, all non-essential travel overseas has been advised against, rather than enforced. Foreign nationals have also not been prohibited from entering the country, although anyone arriving in Ireland has had to self-isolate for 14 days.⁽⁹⁸⁾ In contrast, citizens in Czechia were forbidden from departing the country during the height of the country's lockdown; only foreign nationals could leave.⁽²²⁾ Access to the country was also forbidden to all foreign nationals, with some exceptions (for example, those who live within 50km of the border or travelling for trade or diplomatic reasons). The Czechian government also introduced temporary land border controls with Germany and Austria to ensure foreign nationals could not enter the country.⁽²²⁾ Similar border controls were introduced in Poland,⁽⁹⁹⁾ while in Chile, all land, maritime, and air borders were closed for the transit of foreign nationals.⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

Taiwan implemented stringent travel restrictions beginning in January, when at the first sign of a new illness, the government introduced 124 measures to block the spread of COVID-19.⁽¹⁰¹⁾ These included a ban on passenger flights, tours, cruise ships, and visas cancelled. Health checks were implemented at airports and anyone arriving in the country had to strictly quarantine for 14 days, which was tracked and monitored via mobile phone to ensure compliance.⁽¹⁰²⁾ Norway issued new border control rules on 13 April to ensure that only Norwegian citizens and people who are legally resident in the country could enter.⁽¹⁰³⁾ During the Easter period, Portugal closed all entry to the country to prevent travel and limit the spread of COVID-19.⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ Greece banned all non-EU entrants to the country until 18 April.⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ Malaysia closed all inbound and outbound borders⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ and China put restrictions on inbound air travel.⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ South Africa,⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ Colombia,⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ Panama,⁽¹¹⁰⁾ the Dominican Republic,⁽¹¹¹⁾ Qatar,⁽¹¹²⁾ Ukraine,⁽¹¹³⁾ the United Arab Emirates,⁽¹¹⁴⁾ Saudi Arabia,⁽¹¹⁵⁾ Serbia,⁽¹¹⁶⁾ Pakistan,⁽¹¹⁷⁾ Australia,⁽¹¹⁸⁾ Canada,⁽¹¹⁹⁾ and the US⁽¹²⁰⁾ all imposed extensive travel restrictions including the closure of borders and advising citizens not to travel overseas. Belarus did not cancel any flights or impose travel restrictions, but a mandatory 14-day self-quarantine requirement was instituted for persons entering the country from areas affected by the pandemic, with the exception of diplomats and their families, air crews, and persons transiting through Belarus returning to their home countries. The government also refused to evacuate its stranded citizens from abroad unless they paid the air fare and covered state costs of organizing flights.⁽¹²¹⁾

Mass gathering restrictions

The restrictions on mass gatherings have been broadly comparable across countries, with the exception of Japan⁽¹²²⁾ which simply asked its citizens to avoid big crowds and Croatia which banned events with more than 1,000 people.⁽¹²³⁾ Belarus did not implement any restrictions on mass gatherings and sports stadiums remained filled to capacity. On 25 April, a nation-wide Subbotnik took place in Belarus, reportedly, involving as many as 2.3 million people.⁽¹²⁴⁾ In all other included countries, mass gatherings have been prohibited to some extent. In Ireland, mass gatherings have been completely prohibited: people have been told not to gather with anyone from outside of their own household.⁽¹⁾ Few countries have had tougher restrictions on mass gatherings; however, in Italy, the movement of people in public was prohibited during the height of the country's lockdown,⁽¹²⁵⁾ while in the UK,⁽¹²⁶⁾ Germany,⁽¹²⁷⁾ Australia,⁽¹²⁸⁾ Estonia,⁽¹²⁹⁾ Ukraine⁽¹³⁰⁾ and Serbia,⁽¹³¹⁾ gatherings of no more than two people were allowed.

Turkey banned picnics, fishing, and exercise outside at the weekends in cities and town centres.⁽¹³²⁾ In the US⁽¹³³⁾ and Canada,⁽¹³⁴⁾ mass gatherings have been prohibited, although the rules vary from state to state as to the limit on the number of people that can gather. Religious orders have moved ceremonies online.⁽¹³⁵⁾ In Pakistan, mosques have been closed (excluding during Ramadan) including Friday prayers and a lockdown on all public gatherings is in place,⁽¹³⁶⁾ while in the United Arab Emirates, there is a ban on all weddings and events.⁽¹³⁷⁾ In Panama⁽¹³⁸⁾ and South Africa, gatherings of more than 50 people are not allowed.⁽¹³⁹⁾

A number of countries have started to mandate the wearing of face coverings when in public. Slovenia mandated the wearing of mouth and nose protection and gloves when in any indoor public space.⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ Germany also mandated the wearing of masks in public, along with Austria,⁽⁸¹⁾ Czechia,⁽²²⁾ Israel,⁽¹⁴¹⁾ Luxembourg,⁽¹⁴²⁾ Poland,⁽⁹⁹⁾ Qatar,⁽¹⁴³⁾ among other countries. Whilst no lockdown was implemented in Taiwan, people have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions when going out.⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ In Australia, however, the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee advised that, due to relatively low community transmission, the use of masks by Australians in public was not warranted.⁽¹⁴⁵⁾

Advised to stay at home

On 28 March 2020, the Irish Government instructed everyone to stay at home, except for very limited purposes (such as to buy medicines, food, or to travel to work in the case of essential workers).⁽¹⁾ The measure was as restrictive as what has been observed in Chile,⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ Colombia,⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ Ecuador,⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ France,⁽³²⁾ Israel,⁽¹⁴¹⁾ Italy,⁽¹²⁵⁾ Romania,⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ Slovenia, Spain,⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ and the UK,⁽¹²⁶⁾ among other countries. Slovenia additionally mandated that between 8am and 10am, only vulnerable groups could go out and purchase essential items.⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ A similar measure was introduced in

Ireland for extremely medically vulnerable groups, along with in the UK for clinically extremely vulnerable groups.

Less restrictive measures were used in Germany,⁽¹⁵¹⁾ Iceland⁽¹⁵²⁾, Singapore,⁽¹⁵³⁾ among other countries, where people were asked to practice social distancing and avoid going out where possible. In Sweden, citizens were not asked to stay at home but asked to 'consider whether their trip is necessary'. In contrast, no lockdown was implemented in Taiwan.⁽¹³⁵⁾ In Belarus, the government did not issue any stay at home orders. However, Belarusian doctors joined the global flash mob #StayAtHome and urged people to stay at home to minimise their number of contacts. The Belarusian opposition and civil society leaders called for a 'People's Quarantine' from 23 March through 30 April, asking people to stay home; keep their kids home from school; and minimise all social contact.⁽¹⁵⁴⁾

Curfew imposed

A number of countries introduced a curfew to limit the movement of people in public. These included Chile (imposed a curfew from 10pm to 5am),⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ Ecuador (9pm to 5am)⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ and Peru (6pm to 5am).⁽¹⁵⁵⁾ A curfew had been imposed in Romania, but it was replaced by the mandate to stay at home.⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ Israel placed a curfew on citizens during the Passover holidays.⁽¹⁵⁶⁾ Turkey imposed a total curfew for everyone aged over 65 years and under 20 years.⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ In Pakistan, a complete lockdown was in place in Sindh province between 12pm and 3pm (local time) on Fridays to prevent people from gathering at mosques.⁽¹³⁶⁾ In Saudi Arabia, a number of cities and regions were subject to a 24-hour curfew at the height of the country's lockdown.⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ In the United Arab Emirates, a 'National Sterilisation Programme' was introduced on 26 March 2020 to sterilise streets and businesses. To facilitate the programme, citizens were asked to stay at home between 8pm and 6am from Thursday to Sunday. The curfew has reportedly been extended indefinitely.⁽¹⁵⁹⁾ In Serbia, since 21 April 2020 there has been a nationwide curfew for all residents from Monday to Thursday (6pm to 5am) and Friday (6pm) to Monday (5am).⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ In Ukraine, a curfew was implemented during Easter weekend only in one region (from 1pm on the 18 April 2020 until 6am on 21 April 2020).⁽¹⁶¹⁾ In the Dominican Republic a mandatory night curfew (8pm to 6am) was introduced on 20 March. Only doctors and health workers, journalists, and guardsmen are exempt. The curfew was extended to 13 hours (5pm to 6am) on the 26 March, effective until 30 April.⁽¹⁶²⁾ In Panama, introduced a gender-based nationwide curfew from 5pm to 5am each day. Women can go out on a Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for a maximum of two hours each day to buy goods. Men can go out on a Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Everyone must stay at home on Sundays.⁽¹⁶³⁾ Colombia also implemented curfews, including a gender-based curfew similar to Panama.⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ In South Africa,

although restrictions have been somewhat eased since 1 May, one of the new stipulations was a curfew from 8pm until 5am each day.⁽¹⁶⁵⁾

Cordon sanitaire

The majority of countries have not implemented any form of cordon sanitaire (defined as a guarded line preventing anyone from leaving an area infected by a disease and thus spreading it)¹ restrictions. In Italy, an absolute ban was imposed on anyone leaving quarantined quarters due to infection, as well as quarantined quarters due to close contact with confirmed cases.⁽¹²⁵⁾ In Austria, no one was allowed to enter or leave affected parishes (the Paznaun Valley, St. Anton am Arlberg, and Sölden, for example).⁽¹⁶⁶⁾ There has been a ban on the daily movement of migrant workers in and out of all dormitories (i.e., purpose built dormitories, factory converted dormitories, construction temporary quarters and temporary occupation licence quarters) in Singapore.⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ In Malaysia, in Hulu Langat, Selangor, residents were not allowed to leave their homes and no visitors were allowed to enter the area (effective from 1 to 14 April 2020) due to high case numbers.⁽¹⁶⁸⁾ In Turkey, an enforced quarantine was implemented on a number of towns, including Kendril town. In Israel, there was a nationwide lockdown, barring Israelis from leaving their communities during Passover, from 7 April until 10 April 2020.⁽¹⁶⁹⁾ In Saudi Arabia, the district of Al Atheer was under complete lockdown on 15 April, where entry and exit to the region was prohibited and residents were not allowed to leave their homes until further notice.⁽¹⁷⁰⁾ The Al Ras district in Dubai was under complete lockdown for two weeks from 31 March 2020. During the lockdown, no one was allowed to enter or leave the district and only essential supplies could be brought to people's homes.⁽¹⁷¹⁾ In Ukraine, in the Kiev region, a number of monasteries were sealed off after they became a virus hotspot with over 200 cases and three deaths in one monastery.⁽¹⁷²⁾ In the Doha region, Qatar's largest labour camp for migrant workers (where thousands are working on the 2022 world cup stadiums), a total lockdown was implemented on 20 March 2020 after hundreds of construction workers became infected⁽¹⁷³⁾

Closure of schools, nurseries, universities

In most countries, all educational institutions have been closed in an effort to limit the spread of COVID-19, including in Ireland.⁽¹⁷⁴⁾ In the UK, all schools were closed except for the children of critical workers.⁽¹²⁶⁾ In Japan,⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ Canada,⁽¹⁷⁶⁾ and Croatia,⁽¹²³⁾ schools were similarly closed, but nurseries and kindergartens remained open. In Panama, educational institutions were closed until December.⁽¹⁶³⁾ Kindergartens and boarding schools remained open in Israel.⁽¹⁷⁷⁾ Belarus⁽¹⁷⁸⁾ had no

¹ Lexico, powered by Oxford. Available from: https://www.lexico.com/definition/cordon_sanitaire

restrictions in place while Sweden had few restrictions. Schools remained open and universities move to online learning.⁽¹⁷⁹⁾ In Australia⁽¹⁸⁰⁾ and Taiwan,⁽¹⁸¹⁾ where the public health advice was that schools are low risk areas of transmission, schools remained open.

Closure of businesses

The majority of countries implemented restrictions on business activities. These included the closure of all non-essential businesses (for example, restaurants, cafes, retail stores, cinemas, bars, nightclubs) in Ireland,⁽¹⁾ Italy,⁽¹²⁵⁾ Spain⁽¹⁸²⁾, France,⁽³²⁾ and many more countries. In the UK, all non-essential businesses have been similarly closed; however, where essential businesses are open, contactless payment options have been recommended and take away or delivery options are strongly encouraged.⁽¹²⁶⁾ In the United Arab Emirates,⁽¹⁸³⁾ Qatar,⁽¹⁸⁴⁾ Pakistan,⁽¹⁸⁵⁾ and Saudi Arabia,⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ all restaurants and shopping malls were closed across the country and only grocery stores, pharmacies, banks and other essential services were allowed to operate. Indonesia made an exception of mandatory closure for eight industries: health, staple goods, energy, communications, finance and banking, logistics, retail, strategic industries located in the capital.⁽¹⁸⁷⁾ Sweden has not close any businesses, to date.⁽¹⁷⁹⁾ No known closures were implemented in Taiwan or Belarus.

Restrictions on public amenities

Most countries restricted access to public amenities during the pandemic to prevent people from gathering outdoors. In Ireland, playgrounds have been closed, and outdoor spaces such as parks and beaches have been patrolled and groups dispersed.⁽¹⁾ Similar restrictions were introduced in South Korea, where public spaces have been shut, including parks and sports facilities.⁽¹⁸⁸⁾ In Italy, recreational outdoor activities, including sports, in public places were prohibited.⁽¹⁸⁸⁾ In France, people were not allowed to enter public spaces during the height of the country's lockdown.⁽³²⁾ In Slovenia, access to public spaces was limited to people living within the municipality.⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ Israel closed playgrounds and synagogues, but people could access beaches and parks provided they were within 100 metres of their residence.⁽¹⁴¹⁾ In Saudi Arabia, all sporting events were cancelled, including the Saudi Olympics, and sports centres, parks and gyms were closed,⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ as in the United Arab Emirates⁽¹⁸⁹⁾ and Serbia.⁽¹³¹⁾ No known restrictions on accessing public amenities were imposed in either Belarus⁽¹⁹⁰⁾ or Sweden.⁽¹⁷⁹⁾

Public transport restrictions

Public transport restrictions were introduced in many countries. Ireland continued to provide public transport during the pandemic, but restricted its use to those who were buying food or medicines, carers, those going to medical appointments, and

essential workers.⁽¹⁾ The same restriction was applied in Spain⁽¹⁸²⁾ and Norway.⁽¹⁹¹⁾ Less restrictive measures have been observed in some countries. For example, in the Netherlands, public transport remained operational but measures were put in place to ensure passengers maintained a good distance from each other.⁽¹⁹²⁾ There have been no restrictions on public transport use in Sweden, and the restriction on gatherings of no more than 50 people did not apply to public transport.⁽¹⁷⁹⁾

In contrast, Pakistan suspended all public transport⁽¹⁹³⁾ and Slovenia suspended all public trains, buses, gondolas and funicular railways until 11 May.⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ Turkey suspended free public travel to anyone over 65 years in certain areas.⁽¹⁹⁴⁾ In Indonesia, public transportation services were restricted to half their normal passenger capacity and limit operations from 6 am to 6 pm,⁽¹⁹⁵⁾ and Singapore introduced thermal scanners prohibiting anyone with a fever from entering public transport hubs.⁽¹⁹⁶⁾ In Saudi Arabia, trains, buses, and taxis were suspended on 20 March. It is unclear whether these restrictions have been lifted.⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ Public transport restrictions have been in place in the United Arab Emirates while the National Sterilisation Programme curfew remains in place.⁽¹⁹⁸⁾

No known restrictions were introduced in Australia,⁽¹²⁸⁾ Canada,⁽¹⁹⁹⁾ or the US,⁽²⁰⁰⁾ but people were advised to only use public transport if necessary. Belarus did not introduce any restrictions on public transport use.⁽¹⁹⁰⁾

Enforcement of restrictions

In Ireland, An Garda Síochána (the Irish police) were empowered to enforce restrictions under the Health (Preservation and Protection and Other Emergency Measures in the Public Interest) Act 2000.⁽¹⁾ and arrest and impose fines on people who fail to comply with the measures. Police and armed forces have been empowered in other countries to enforce restrictions, arrest residents, and impose fines. In Italy, for example, failure to comply with the containment measures resulted in fines of €400 to €3,000.⁽¹²⁵⁾ In France, 100,000 police and gendarmes were deployed to ensure that anyone that has left their household was in possession of a certificate permitting them to do so. Failure to comply with the containment measure was punishable by a fixed fine of €135, which could be increased to €375. Anyone caught violating the containment measure three or more times over the course of 30 days risked imprisonment for six months.⁽²⁰¹⁾ In Ecuador, the Police and the Armed Forces, as well as municipal agents participating in controlling activities, could enforce restrictions.⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ In Romania, anyone found leaving quarantine without approval was obliged to resume the 14-day quarantine, bearing the expenses incurred with their quarantine and were criminally liable.⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ In Australia, the defence forces were called in to assist with home quarantine compliance.⁽²⁰²⁾ In the US, penalties have varied from state to state, enforced by the police department. For instance, in Maryland a breach of restrictions could result in a year in jail, a \$5,000

fine, or both.⁽²⁰³⁾ In Hong Kong, offenders could be fined \$25,000 and face six months imprisonment.⁽²⁰⁴⁾ In Taiwan, the Government declared that violators of home isolation regulations could be fined up to NT\$300,000 (USD \$10,000) and violators of home quarantine regulations could be fined up to NT\$150,000 (USD \$5,000).⁽²⁰⁵⁾ In Saudi Arabia, violators of the curfew or restrictions could be fined 10,000SR.⁽²⁰⁶⁾ In the Dominican Republic, since the curfew was introduced on 20 March, more than 28,000 people have been arrested for violating the nationwide curfew.⁽²⁰⁷⁾ No enforcement of restrictions was reported in Japan.

Table A.1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19

Country [Dates]*	Travel restrictions	Mass gathering restrictions	Advised to stay at home	Curfew imposed	Cordon sanitaire	Closure of educational institutes	Closure of businesses	Restrictions on public amenities	Public transport restrictions	Enforcement of restrictions
Ireland Introduced: 13 March Updated: 9 April Effective: 5 May Extended until: 18 May Roadplan for easing restrictions announced on 1 May, Phase 1 beginning 18 May [see Table 1]	All non-essential travel overseas has been advised against. Anyone coming into Ireland, apart from Northern Ireland, must restrict their movements for 14 days.	Mass gatherings are prohibited. Cannot gather with anyone from outside your household.	Everyone is required to stay at home, except to buy medicines, groceries, work, or exercise (within a 2km radius) [Introduced 27 March] Increased to 5 km [Announced 1 May]	No restrictions	No restrictions	All nurseries, school and universities are closed [Introduced 13 March]	All non-essential businesses have been closed. A select list of essential businesses and services (e.g., health care, manufacturing, farming) remain open [24 March].	Outdoor spaces e.g. parks and beaches are patrolled and groups dispersed. Playgrounds and some individual sites have been closed by the Gardaí/local councils.	Public transport and passenger travel are restricted to those who are buying food or medicines, carers, going to medical appointments and essential workers.	Measures are reflected in the regulations under the Health (Preservation and Protection and Other Emergency Measures in the Public Interest) Act 2000 and will be enforced by the Garda Síochána. As of 7 April empowered to arrest and fine.

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Country [Dates]*	Travel restrictions	Mass gathering restrictions	Advised to stay at home	Curfew imposed	Cordon sanitaire	Closure of educational institutes	Closure of businesses	Restrictions on public amenities	Public transport restrictions	Enforcement of restrictions
Italy Introduced: 9 March Updated: 4 May Effective: 18 May State of Emergency declared until 31 July	Italy declared in isolation [9 March]. Only essential travel (i.e., for health needs, work requirements, reasons of absolute necessity) to Italy permitted [28 March].	Imposed restriction on the movement of people in public. From 4 May, mass gatherings remain prohibited, including big family gatherings. Funerals are permitted but a max of 15 people can attend and facemasks must be worn. Visits to friends are not allowed.	Citizens required to stay at home. Travel within and between regions is prohibited with the exception of necessary travel for work or emergencies – movements are subject to police checks. [see Table 1]From 4 May, people are permitted to go out for exercise in parks and to visit relatives and "steady" loved ones. It is only permitted to move in one's region of residence. People are allowed out to visit relatives and other loved ones, but they have to wear facemasks.	Not applicable due to complete lockdown	Imposed absolute ban on anyone leaving quarantined quarters due to infection, as well as quarantined quarters due to close contact with confirmed cases. [see Table 1] From 4 May, it is forbidden to move or travel, towards a different municipality, except for proven work needs, urgent matters or health reasons.	All schools, nurseries, and universities have been suspended. [see Table 1] From 4 May, universities can hold exams and sessions for the presentation of degree theses, while respecting social-distancing.	All places intended for worship, along with businesses (e.g., cafés, bars, pubs, restaurants and other catering services) are closed or suspended. Since 10 April, stationery, book and baby stores may open. Manufacturing and construction sectors and some retail business will re-open on 4 May. Bars and restaurants can reopen, but only for takeaway services and home deliveries.	Recreational outdoor activities, including sports, in public places is prohibited. [see Table 1]Public access to parks, villas, play areas and public gardens is permitted from 4 May. [see Table 1] Sport training sessions will be allowed from 18 May.	Local public transport may be suspended, as decided by each region's own authorities. From 4 May, the regional governments have the job of making sure services operate while social-distancing rules are respected. There are criteria limiting how many people can be inside a vehicle and it is obligatory to wear facemasks and, in some regions, single-use gloves.	Failure to comply with the containment measures will be punished with fines of €400 - €3,000.

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Country [Dates]*	Travel restrictions	Mass gathering restrictions	Advised to stay at home	Curfew imposed	Cordon sanitaire	Closure of educational institutes	Closure of businesses	Restrictions on public amenities	Public transport restrictions	Enforcement of restrictions
Spain Introduced: 14 March Updated: 23 April Effective: 9 May State of Emergency extended until 9 May [a 15-day extension of State of emergency has been requested by Prime Minister on 2 May] [see Table 1] State of Emergency extended by 2 weeks until 24 May Spain approved Plan on 29 April for the Transition towards a New Normality; Government to publish second phase on 4 stage exit plan on 10 May [see Table 1]	All non-essential travel from third countries (except for returning citizens) is restricted for 30 days [17 March]. From 15 May, travellers coming to Spain from abroad will have to self-quarantine for 14 days. Trips outside will be limited to the purchase of essential products such as food and medicine, to seek medical assistance, and for other situations of urgent necessity. Face masks must be worn at all times [effective until 24 May].	Citizens are required to stay at home and avoid gatherings of any kind. [see Table 1] Gatherings remain prohibited however, from 2 May all kinds of sports are allowed as long as they are practiced individually.	Advised to stay at home. People may only drive alone and activities are limited to basic needs, such as buying food or medication, etc. [see Table 1] Those under 14 allowed to go for a walk with one parent or accompany them on trips out to buy food, medicine once a day between 9am and 9pm within a 1km radius of their homes. From 2 May, both walks and other exercises, such as running and cycling, are permitted and must take place between 6am and 10am, or between 8pm and 11pm. From 11 May, people are allowed to travel in a car with people from the same household.	Unclear	Unclear	All schools, nurseries, and universities have been suspended.	Non-essential businesses closed; other types of premises for shows, etc., have been suspended. [see Table 1] Certain businesses have been allowed to reopen since 11 May, including small shops, bars and restaurants (terraces only, at a third of their normal capacity), hotels and tourist accommodation	Unclear	Passenger transport, both public and private, has been reduced by half for 15 days, except for suburban railway services. [see Table 1] The use of face masks will be obligatory for all transport users from 4 May.	Compliance with the measures decreed will be upheld by the State law enforcement agencies, and by local and regional police forces.

Table A.1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19

Country [Dates]*	Travel restrictions	Mass gathering restrictions	Advised to stay at home	Curfew imposed	Cordon sanitaire	Closure of educational institutes	Closure of businesses	Restrictions on public amenities	Public transport restrictions	Enforcement of restrictions
<p>France</p> <p>Introduced: 12 March Updated: 27 March Effective: 11 May</p> <p>Detailed plan for easing restrictions published 28 April [see Table 1]</p>	<p>The borders of the European space (the European Union, the Schengen Area and the United Kingdom) are shut until further notice.</p> <p>No quarantine measures would apply to travellers coming from France to the UK; any measures will be taken in a concerted and reciprocal manner. A working group between France & the UK is being set up to ensure this consultation.</p> <p>France will reopen borders with Germany by 15 Jun.</p>	<p>Advised to avoid gatherings of any kind.</p>	<p>In a state of 'containment'; shouldn't go out except for travel to certain places, and with a certificate. Can exercise individually or go for a walk with members of their household, within a 1km radius of their home, for no more than an hour a day.</p> <p>[See Table 1] From 11 May, people no longer have to provide a self-filled "attestation" showing the reason for being out of their residence, however, travelling more than 100km from home will only be allowed for work or family reasons.</p>	<p>Not applicable due to complete lockdown</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Kindergartens, primary and secondary schools are shut until 11 May at the earliest. Universities will not reopen until the summer.</p> <p>[See Table 1] Crèches, maternal schools (ages 3-5) and primary schools (ages 6-10) have reopened nationwide since 11 May, along with junior high schools (ages 11-14) on a reduced basis, with distance learning maintained for senior-level pupils in "red" departments.</p>	<p>All places open to the public that are not essential to everyday life such as restaurants, cafes, cinemas, nightclubs, etc., have been closed.</p> <p>[See Table 1] Shops, markets, libraries and small museums have reopened since 11 May.</p>	<p>Not allowed to enter public spaces</p>	<p>Public transport allowed to go to work, if physical presence at work is essential.</p> <p>[See Table 1] Distancing and face masks will be required on public trains, buses, tramways and other services. Public transport in Paris will operate at 70% capacity and be reserved for workers during rush hour.</p>	<p>Individuals must have certificates for travel. 100,000 police and gendarmes are enforcing the restrictions.</p> <p>Failure to comply is punishable by a fixed fine of €135, which can be increased to €375. Anyone caught violating the containment measure 3 or more times over the course of 30 days risks imprisonment for 6 months.</p>

Table A.1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19

Country [Dates]*	Travel restrictions	Mass gathering restrictions	Advised to stay at home	Curfew imposed	Cordon sanitaire	Closure of educational institutes	Closure of businesses	Restrictions on public amenities	Public transport restrictions	Enforcement of restrictions
<p>Switzerland</p> <p>Introduced: 13 March Updated: 28 March [29 April] Effective: 26 April [extended to 11 May]</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 27 April [see Table 1]</p> <p>Second phase proceeded on 11 May [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Entry to Switzerland from a high-risk country or from a high-risk area is not allowed, unless they meet certain criteria (e.g., Swiss citizen)</p> <p>[Effective for a max of 6 months].</p> <p>From 11 May, immigration authorities plan to start processing certain applications for work permits and family reunification filed by late March 2020</p> <p>Border with Germany, Austria and France reopening 15 Jun [13 May].</p>	<p>Restricted to 5 people. On 29 April, the Federal Council announced an extension to the ban until 8 June, pending decision on 27 May.</p> <p>Large events with more than 1,000 people banned until end-August.</p>	<p>Advised to stay at home whenever possible and avoid unnecessary contact.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Events requiring physical presence at schools, higher education and other education and training institutions are prohibited.</p> <p>[See Table 1] Primary and lower secondary schools reopened since 11 May.</p>	<p>Non-essential businesses are closed, such as shops and markets; restaurants and cafés; bars, discotheques, night clubs and strip clubs, etc. Certain stores (eg, garden centres) and services (hairdressers) reopened since 27 April. Restaurants, shopping malls, markets, museums, and libraries have reopened since 11 May [see Table 1].</p>	<p>All public and private events are banned. This also includes sporting events and club activities. All establishments open to the public are closed, with certain exceptions from 27 April and 11 May.</p>	<p>Since 11 May, public transport returned to the standard timetable, with the recommendation that people wear face masks at rush hour.</p>	<p>A failure to adhere to enacted bans is punishable by a custodial sentence of up to three years or by a fine.</p>

Table A.1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19

Country [Dates]*	Travel restrictions	Mass gathering restrictions	Advised to stay at home	Curfew imposed	Cordon sanitaire	Closure of educational institutes	Closure of businesses	Restrictions on public amenities	Public transport restrictions	Enforcement of restrictions
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Introduced: 23 March Updated: 16 April Effective: 7 May</p> <p>Plans to ease restrictions expected Sunday 10 May</p>	<p>Advised not to travel abroad unless it's essential.</p> <p>The Govt is developing a series of measures and restrictions at the UK border; these will come into force soon after 13 May and will include 14 days self-isolation for international travellers (excluding those from Ireland and France) [10 May].</p>	<p>Restricted to two people.</p>	<p>Advised to stay at home, except for very limited purposes. [See Table 1]</p> <p>From 13 May, People may exercise outside as many times each day as they wish.</p> <p>People may drive to outdoor open spaces irrespective of distance.</p>	<p>Unclear.</p>	<p>Unclear.</p>	<p>Schools and childcare premises closed, except to children of critical workers. [See Table 1]</p> <p>A phased return for early years settings and schools will commence from 1 June.</p>	<p>Non-essential shops and businesses including pubs, cinemas and theatres, and retail stores closed. [See Table 1]</p> <p>From 13 May, food production, construction, manufacturing, logistics, distribution and scientific research in laboratories sectors can reopen.</p>	<p>Community spaces closed.</p>	<p>Public transport services reduced. [See Table 1]</p> <p>From 13 May, people should aim to wear a face-covering in enclosed spaces such as on public transport.</p>	<p>The relevant authorities, including the police, given powers to enforce restrictions.</p>

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<p>Netherlands</p> <p>Introduced: 19 March Updated: 21 April Effective: 19 May</p> <p>Plans to ease restrictions announced on 21 April; updated on 6 May [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Entry restrictions in place since 19 March. From 17 April, everyone flying to the Netherlands from a high-risk area must present a health screening form. Only passengers who have completed the form will be allowed to board.</p> <p>Entry restrictions and ban on non-essential travel expires 15 May; unclear whether this will be extended.</p>	<p>Gatherings banned, including gatherings of less than 100 people. There are some exceptions allowed if they do not exceed 30 people: funerals and marriage ceremonies; religious or ideological gatherings; gatherings required by law (e.g., parliamentary meetings).</p>	<p>Stay home as much as possible, unless to go to work or buy groceries, etc. Allowed leave the house for air, exercise, etc. but not in groups. Sport activities to resume from 29 April [see Table 1]</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>Primary schools, including special primary schools, and childcare centres for children aged 0 to 4 (including childminders) will reopen on 11 May; secondary schools on 2 June [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Businesses in contact-based industries, such as hair salons and beauty parlours closed, along with casinos, arcades, etc.</p> <p>[See Table 1; plans to reopen businesses announced]</p>	Unclear	<p>Public transport required to take measures to ensure people maintain a good distance.</p>	<p>Mayors have the option of enacting an emergency by-law, to more easily and more quickly initiate enforcement activities in their regions. People in groups of more than 2, who are not keeping 1.5 metres apart, may be fined.</p>

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<p>Austria</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Effective: 13 April</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 14 April [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Entry of third-country nationals suspended by air from outside Schengen area</p> <p>[6 May] Border controls extended until 31 May.</p>	<p>Restricted to five people until 1 May. From 2 May, events can again take place with a maximum of 10 people; private gatherings are allowed subject to social distancing rules.</p>	<p>Advised to stay at home and limited social interactions. From 1 May, there is no restriction on movements of people.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>No one was allowed to enter or leave affected parishes during designated quarantine. No known parishes remain under quarantine [1 May].</p>	<p>Schools, kindergartens, and universities closed; universities have switched to online learning. Kindergartens open only to those whose parents have urgent professional activities and for whom no other childcare options can be found.</p>	<p>Shops that do not serve basic services remain closed. Restaurants, bars, coffee houses etc. are also closed. From 2 May, shopping centers, stores larger than 400 m², hair, beauty and massage salons have re-opened [see Table 10.</p>	<p>Entering public places was strictly prohibited, with the exception of some cases until 30 April. From 1 May, entering public places is permitted, subject to rules including wearing face masks and maintaining physical distance (1 metre).</p>	<p>None specified, however, the use of mouth-nose protection is mandatory on all public transport, except for those aged six or younger, or those with medical reason from 1 May.</p>	<p>Compliance with the measures taken is checked by the executive.</p>

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Luxembourg Introduced: 18 March Updated: 15 April Effective: Variable Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 20 April [see Table 1]	Unnecessary travel must be cancelled or postponed. Third-country nationals may no longer enter the territory of the Grand Duchy [Effective for one month]	Mass gatherings are prohibited until 31 July, except funerals and weddings (max 20 people). Since 20 April, the wearing of facemasks on public transport, in all stores and in all spaces where the min space limit of 2m cannot be respected also became mandatory. [See Table 1] Gatherings increased to 20 people in public and 6 in private households.	Citizens only allowed out for activities, such as buying food, medicine. Vulnerable groups to continue to confine once scale back begins, until at least 11 May.	Unclear	Unclear	School and education sector suspended, until 4 May at least. Pupils in their final year of school returned on 4 May. Secondary education returned 11 May [see Table 1].	All commercial and craft activities are prohibited. Construction sites are now open [see Table 1]. From 11 May, a number of businesses have reopened and customers must wear masks, maintain physical distancing, and at times queue outside when the number of people within are limited.	Play areas are closed. Outdoor leisure activities on an individual basis or limited to people who live together are allowed.	Hygiene measures implemented for public transport including suspension of on board ticket sales and barrier tapes to support physical distancing.	Police presence enforced to ensure prohibitions are abided by.

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<p>Poland</p> <p>Introduced: 14 March Updated: 7 April Effective: Until further notice</p> <p>Further decisions regarding the so-called third stage of lifting restrictions as of May 18 due week commencing 11 May. [See Table 1]</p>	<p>Borders closed to foreigners until 13 May; Polish citizens abroad can return home but must undergo compulsory 14-day home quarantine [Effective until 3 May]. All domestic and international flights banned until 9 May. From 4 May, quarantine restrictions do not apply to people who leave Poland to work/study in a neighbouring country (or come to Poland for work/study from a neighbouring country).</p>	<p>Ban on public, national and religious gatherings of more than 50 people. Limited numbers allowed at religious gatherings until 16 May. The ban applies both to indoor and outdoor gatherings. Gatherings, meetings, and events organised for more than 2 people remain banned [11 May].</p>	<p>Citizens advised not to go out (except when absolutely necessary) From 16 April, persons leaving their homes will be required to cover their mouths and noses. Anyone under 13 years of age cannot leave their house unattended.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>Higher education institutions suspended and will remain closed until 24 May. The activities of nurseries, children’s clubs and kindergartens were also extended until 6 May.</p> <p>Children of working parents will be able to return to nurseries or kindergartens beginning 6 May. From mid-June to end-August exams will take place for all levels of schools.</p>	<p>Businesses in shopping centres have been suspended (except pharmacies, grocery stores, etc.). From 4 May, shopping facilities with a sales area of over 2,000 m², i.e. shopping centres and large-surface stores, can reopen, as well as hotel and accommodation services, if specific security rules are observed. Restaurants and bars limited to takeout and delivery until 17 May. Hairdressers and similar closed until 17 May.</p>	<p>Ban on using parks, forests, beaches, boulevards, promenades or city bikes.</p>	<p>On the bus, tram or subway, only half of the seats can be occupied.</p>	Unclear

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Finland Introduced: 16 March Updated: 22 April Effective: Variable State of Emergency declared 16 March Government published plan for the gradual dismantling of restrictions, beginning 15 May [see Table 1].	Entry restrictions in place since 19 March. The statutory restrictions on border traffic will be lifted across the Schengen area by allowing employment or commission-related commuting and other essential traffic from 14 May [see Table 1].	Restricted to no more than 10 people, rising to 50 people on June 1 [see Table 1]. Public events and gatherings of more than 500 people should continue to be banned until at least 31 July.	Advised to work from home where possible and practice social distancing when out. Effective until further notice [5 May].	Unclear	Unclear	Schools, educational institutions, universities closed [Extended until 13 May; see Table 1].	Restaurants, cafés and licensed premises closed to customers [Effective until 31 May; see Table 1].	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear

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<p>Germany</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Effective: 19 April, select measures in place until 31 August</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 19 April; further measures announced 6 May, along with emergency mechanism to reinstate restrictions if cases escalate to >50/100,000 in a district; the 16 federal states are responsible for easing restrictions.</p>	<p>Travel restrictions for entries from outside the Schengen area. As of 10 April, countries and regions are no longer classified as international risk areas.</p> <p>Border checks extended until 15 May [4 May].</p> <p>Border controls with France, Austria, and Switzerland and the airside borders with Italy and Spain effective until 15 June [14 May]. Border with Luxembourg expires 15 May.</p>	<p>Gatherings of more than 2 persons have been banned in all states until 19 April. Large public events banned and mandatory mask-wearing in public introduced until 31 Aug.</p>	<p>Members of the public are required to reduce contact with people other than the members of their own household. Contact restrictions extended until 5 June [5 May].</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>The Federal Laender have cancelled events and closed schools and kindergartens. From 11 May, childcare will be reintroduced and by summer holidays (date not specified) all schools and kindergartens will have reopened.</p>	<p>Establishments such as bars, clubs, theatres, museums and cinemas have been required to close.</p> <p>All restrictions on shops have been lifted [6 May].</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>Police require documentation (ID and proof of address) of anyone outside during restrictions.</p>

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Belgium Introduced: 12 March Updated: 15 April Effective: 3 May Exit strategy published on 24 April. Phase 1a commenced on 4 May and Phase 1b on 11 May [See Table 1]	Non-essential travel abroad is prohibited. Passengers to observe social distancing and airports must facilitate. Passengers returning from abroad must self-quarantine for two weeks.	Activities of cultural, social, festive, folkloric, sporting and recreational nature, prohibited. All indoor and outdoor events, canceled.	Expected to stay home as much as possible. Only allowed out if necessary (i.e. essential workers, authorised stores, exercise).	Unclear	Unclear	Lessons cancelled but schools will receive children for childcare in certain circumstances. Nurseries remain open for children up to 3 years old. Higher education institutions move to distance learning.	All shops are closed except: Food shops, including night shops (7h until 22h), Shops selling pet food, Pharmacies, Newspaper shops, gas stations, shops with basic facilities for newborns.	Recreational areas of provincial domains closed, e.g. playground. Parks and woodland open. Religious buildings and premises remain open; no ceremonies allowed.	Remains operational, however, must be organised to guarantee social distancing rules. People only to take public transport if it is really necessary.	Violations will be punished and a system for the immediate collection of fines is being implemented.

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<p>Portugal</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Effective: 17 April</p> <p>State of Emergency, declared on 16 March, ended 2 May; a "State of Calamity" was subsequently declared until 17 May.</p> <p>Phased plan for easing restrictions published 4 May [see Table 1].</p>	<p>Ban on disembarkation from cruises (except citizens); commercial flights to/from Italy stopped until 24 Mar; flights to countries outside EU suspended, with some exceptions. Ban on all but essential travel and self-isolation until 17 April. The land border with Spain, closed since 16 March, has been extended until after 14 May.</p>	<p>Public gatherings are banned. Groups of more than 5 are not allowed, unless from the one family. Face masks mandatory from 22 April for professionals and personnel from all activities with the public in Madeira region. Festivals and shows with mass gatherings are prohibited until 30 September.</p>	<p>Portuguese leaders requested that everyone stay at home and only go outside in case of an emergency or to go to grocery stores, pharmacies or to walk their pets. [Advice unchanged on 7 May].</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Closure of all schools, universities and childcare facilities until 17 April.</p> <p>Schools, childcare centres and preschools will open from 18 May [see Table 1].</p>	<p>All non-essential shops should be closed and restaurants should only provide takeaway.</p> <p>Certain stores due to reopen as part of phased easing of restrictions [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Closure of museums and public libraries. Campsites and motorhome parks are closed to tourists and visitors. Beaches are closed with no date decided but can reopen from 4 May for water sports.</p>	<p>Public transport services are operating at reduced levels.</p> <p>From 4 May, public transport continues to operate at 2/3 of its capacity, but everyone must wear a face mask.</p>	<p>Armed forces can be deployed to enforce the measures.</p>

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Norway Introduced: 14 March Updated: 8 April Effective: 14 April Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 20 April; further measures were announced on 7 May [see Table 1]	Advised against non-essential travel to all countries. Quarantine for arrivals for 14 days. Effective from 13 April: only Norwegian citizens and people who are legally resident in Norway may enter the country. [Advice unchanged on 12 May].	Ban and closure of various cultural events until 15 June; sports events and organised sports activities both indoors and outdoors.	Encouraged to stay and work from home and limit close contact with others. From 20 April, people can stay overnight at their holiday cabins. People can go out but must keep a safe distance from one another; people are allowed to have visitors, but only a few people at a time.	Unclear	Unclear	Closed. Gradually reopening from 20 April [see Table 1].	Largely closed. Gradually reopening from 27 April [see Table 1].	Closed (swimming pools, water parks, etc.).	The public transport schedule was to run as normal, to ensure that people with critical social functions could get to and from work.	Norwegian authorities have confirmed that a fine of 20,000 Norwegian kroner (€1775) or a 15-day jail sentence will be handed out to anyone caught breaking home quarantine or home isolation rules.

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<p>Czechia</p> <p>Introduced: 13 March Updated: 7 April Effective: Variable</p> <p>State of Emergency prolonged until 30 April</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 9 April; accelerated measures to ease restrictions have been introduced [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Reintroduction of borders with Germany and Austria until 5 April. Until 12 April, access is forbidden for foreigners, with some exceptions. Travel abroad for essential activities allowed, 14 April. As of 27 April, EU citizens are permitted to arrive for business purposes, as well as university students from EU countries. Czech citizens are able to travel abroad. From 11 May, cross-border public & private transportation allowed with the exception of air traffic. From 11 May, seasonal employees or holders of long-term visas will now be able to entry the country.</p>	<p>As of 24 April, the free movement of people outside and during sports activities will be possible for groups of up to 10 people. Church services with a maximum of 15 persons can be held under strict hygienic conditions [27 April].</p>	<p>As of 24 April, the free movement of people outside and during sports activities will be possible for groups of up to 10 people. Free movement is limited with the exception of travel to and from work and necessary travels to ensure basic human needs. All persons need to be equipped with a face mask or other covering of the nose and mouth while outside of their residence, except for kindergarten teachers, children, pupils, students and pedagogical staff during school lectures [5 May].</p>	<p>No restriction</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>All closed.</p>	<p>Gradually re-opening since 9 April [see Table 1].</p>	<p>Public access to swimming pools and tourist information centres is forbidden.</p>	<p>Air travel, rail travel, coach travel, boat travel and road travel (for more than 9 persons) is suspended.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>

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Denmark Introduced: 18 March Updated: 30 March Effective: 11 May Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 14 April [see Table 1] Phase one of the controlled reopening has been extended, with further phases announced [see Table 1]	Temporary border control and, restricted entry to those with a worthy purpose of entering and do not have symptoms. Arrivals are to self-isolate for 14 days. Residents advised against international travel. Borders to remain closed until 1 June at least. Ban on all non-essential travel abroad is extended until 31 May (previously 18 May).	Prohibition of events with more than 10 people. All public cultural institutions, churches and activities offered at parish halls, libraries, recreational facilities and similar activities, closed.	All public employees not performing critical functions have been told to stay home from work. All private sector employers have been urged to ensure that as many employees as possible work from home.	No restriction	Unclear	Schools gradually re-opening since 15 April [see Table 1].	Closure of restaurants, bars etc. Take away is permissible. Closure of major indoor centres, e.g. shopping centres. Closure of indoor sports and leisure facilities. Professions in which client contact cannot be avoided reopened since 20 April; all shops and shopping centres since 11 May [see Table 1].	Unclear, appears to apply to indoor centres only.	Anti-congestion measures have been implemented, including alteration of timetables, but no closures.	The police has been authorised to interfere at public places if more than 10 people have gathered at the same location. The Attorney General has set indicative fines for violating the prohibitions and restrictions imposed for the public and traders.

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Iceland Introduced: 16 March Updated: 23 March Effective: 17 April Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 4 May [see Table 1]	Foreign nationals except EU/EEA, EFTA or UK nationals and other limited exceptions are not allowed to enter Iceland, until 15 May. All residents in Iceland who enter the country must quarantine for 14 days. From 15 May some professionals arriving in Iceland including scientists, filmmakers and athletes will be eligible for a modified quarantine. From 5 June 2020, travellers are expected to be given a choice between a 2-week quarantine or being tested for the virus upon arrival, or otherwise proving that they are free of coronavirus infection.	Limited to 20 people, with all sports activities prohibited until 3 May. Ban on gatherings increased from 20 to 50 individuals from 4 May. All children's and young people's athletic and youth group are permitted subject to 50 children. Other organized sports activities are permitted outdoors subject to four individuals playing together.	Those who are possibly infected should quarantine. Those with symptoms should self-isolate.	No restrictions	No restrictions	University and secondary education institutions open but limited to 50 persons. Primary schools and pre-schools operating normally. School buildings must be cleaned or disinfected after each day.	Mostly closed, select services re-open, detail in Table 1.	Unclear	No restrictions	Unclear

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Romania Introduced: 18 March Updated: 14 April Effective: 15 May State of Emergency will not extend beyond 15 May; will be replaced with State of Alert Some restrictions are due to be eased from 11 May [see Table 1]	All commercial flights to/from Spain and Italy suspended for 14 days from 18 March 2020. Flights to/from France and Germany suspended for 14 days from 23 March 2020. Aliens, stateless persons are forbidden entry. Residents discouraged from travelling to high risk countries or returning from countries with high number of cases.	Avoid gathering in groups of more than 3. Baptism, weddings, funerals allowed, max. 8 people. All cultural, scientific, artistic, religious, sports, entertainment or gambling, and personal care activities, held in confined spaces, are suspended. After May 15, everyone will be required to wear protective masks in enclosed public spaces and public transport.	All persons are forbidden to travel outside their residence/household except for work and essential reasons such as purchase of food, medical appointment and exercise. People over 65 years are only allowed out for medical reasons. [See Table 1] From 11 May, people are allowed to move freely within localities. Movement restrictions will remain in force in towns under quarantine.	A curfew between 10 pm and 6am was in place but has been replaced by mandate to stay at home. Movement of persons over 65 years of age outside the home is allowed between 8pm and 9pm, to ensure the needs of pets. Others are asked to stay at home during this time.	Unclear	Schools to remain closed throughout the period the state of emergency is in place.	Dental activity is suspended, except for emergency care. Commercial areas where several operators carry out activities are closed except those retailing essentials. Serving and consuming food and beverages, organized by restaurants, hotels, cafes or other public places is suspended. Take away and deliveries are permissible.	Unclear. From 11 May, large public parks in Bucharest have reopened, but children's playgrounds, sports fields and recreation pavilions remain closed.	Unclear	Starting 30 March, persons leaving quarantine, without approval will be obliged to resume the 14-day quarantine, bearing the expenses incurred with their quarantine and will be criminally liable. For violation of self-isolation at home, there is a fine of up to 20,000 lei (€4130), as well as a criminal case if you contribute to the spread of the virus.

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Sweden Introduced: 14 March Updated 7 April Effective: 30 June	Advise against non-essential travel to all countries. This is valid from 14 March; extended to 15 May [updated 16 April]. On 13 May, the advice was extended until 15 July.	All gatherings of more than 50 people stopped.	Citizens asked to 'consider whether their trip is necessary'.	No restrictions	No restrictions	Adult educational units including universities to offer distance learning [introduced 18 March]. Schools and pre-schools open.	Not closed. Restaurants and bars must adhere to strict regulations, however.	No restrictions.	Public transport, work places and schools are not covered by the ban against public gatherings of more than 50 people.	The Swedish Police Authority is responsible for maintaining public order and security and protecting the public.
Greece Introduced: 16 March Updated: 22 April Effective: 4 May, unless otherwise stated A number of restrictions are being eased since 4 May [see Table 1].	Travel restrictions to Italy, Spain, Turkey, UK, Netherlands, Germany, extended until 15 May. 14 day self-quarantine for arrivals. Most land borders closed. Ferry service from Italy suspended. Access to islands for residents only.	Unclear From 4 May, limited to 10 people.	Residents are told to stay at home from 23 March until 4 May. Specifics are unclear. Movement for work, groceries and to the pharmacy is allowed. The updated advice on 4 May is to practice social distancing and stay safe.	Unclear	No restrictions	Schools closed until 4 May.	Most hotels closed until 4 May. Restaurants, bars, clubs, theatres, playgrounds, and gyms are closed. A number of businesses have been allowed to reopen since 4 May [see Table 1].	All museums, including the Acropolis are closed through the end of March.	Unclear. From 4 May, the government recommends that citizens move around in private cars rather than public transportation to limit spread of the virus. Gradual lifting of restrictions, everyone on public transport must wear a mask.	Violators of curfew will be fined €150 per violation. Passports or other identification must be carried at all times and there must be a valid reason to be out.

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<p>Croatia</p> <p>Introduced: 8 March Updated: 18 April Effective: 4 May</p> <p>Restrictions will be eased in 3 phases, commencing 27 April [see Table 1]</p> <p>Restrictions will be eased in 3 phases, commencing 27 April [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Avoid travelling to affected areas in North Italy. Quarantine for 14 days for all foreign visitors to Croatia.</p>	<p>Postpone all public events with more than 1000 people.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	<p>Kindergartens and elementary schools closed until 11 May.</p>	<p>All non-essential businesses including shopping centres, services, and the hospitality sector are closed.</p> <p>A phased reopening will commence non 27 April; detail in Table 1</p>	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear

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<p>Estonia</p> <p>Introduced: 25 March Updated: 22 April Effective: Variable</p> <p>State of Emergency extended until 17 May</p> <p>An exit strategy has been approved by government; restrictions will be eased from 18 May if key indicators are met [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Limited permission to enter Estonia for foreigners, exceptions include those who are asymptomatic and involved in trade, maintenance of services or those entering for diplomatic reasons.</p> <p>From 15 May, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania will open their borders to each other. Anyone entering from outside will need to self-isolate for 14 days. From 15 May, people who live in Estonia but work in Finland (and vice versa) can move between countries more often without the requirement for isolation on arrival.</p>	<p>At most, 2 people can be in a public space together and a 2 metre distance must be kept from others. Does not apply to members of the same household.</p>	<p>Advised to stay at home, avoid close contact and visits to other houses, 6 April. Exceptions for purchase of food, medicines, essential medical treatment, to work, take children to child care, care for the elderly, and take exercise.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>Unlikely schools will resume on May 15. All major events, such as school trips, study trips and graduation events will be cancelled.</p>	<p>Libraries and restaurants, except for delivery, are closed. Some industries can resume inc. manufacturing, retail and hairdressers, if the employees comply with the hygiene requirements, no one has symptoms and if disinfectants and protective equipment are made available.</p>	<p>Symptomatic homeless people are not allowed to move freely in public places (from 7 April).</p>	Unclear	<p>Police will enforce requirements for a confirmed case to stay at home until recovered. Failure to comply will lead to an administrative directive. If this is not adhered to, then a fine up to €2,000 will be imposed, 26 March.</p>

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<p>Slovenia</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March</p> <p>Updated 16 April</p> <p>Effective: until revoked.</p> <p>Plans to ease restrictions published 16 April; further measures announced for 11, 18, and 25 May [see Table2]</p>	<p>All arrivals to self-isolate. Residents are advised against travel. Special warnings are in place for Italy, Serbia, Spain, Iran, South Korea, China, and the US. Borders with neighbouring countries remain closed, with some exceptions (e.g., Italy: entry is allowed for Slovenian citizens) [11 May]. From 15 May, EU residents can cross into Slovenia from Austria, Italy, and Hungary at pre-determined checkpoints while most non-EU nationals will have to undergo a mandatory 14-day quarantine.</p>	<p>Gatherings in public places is prohibited. Up to 5 co-workers may share a vehicle. Groups from same household, allowed. In indoor public spaces, use of masks and gloves, mandatory.</p>	<p>Movement of residents outside their municipality (for purposes such as maintenance and seasonal work) is allowed (Table 1), but restrictions to people's movement and gathering remain in place. Between 8am and 10am, only vulnerable groups can make purchases.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>All educational institutions are closed and organised group child care is prohibited.</p> <p>[See Table 1]</p> <p>Certain educational sectors are set to return from 18 May.</p>	<p>Hospitality, wellness, recreational, cinematographic, cultural, hairdressing, cosmetics, gaming etc. have been suspended</p> <p>Excludes pharmacies and food stores. Certain stores allowed to reopen, detail in Table 1</p>	<p>Access to public parks and other areas for walking is only permitted within the municipality of an individual's address.</p>	<p>Public bus and railway transport are suspended. Also included gondolas and funicular railways.</p> <p>[See Table 1]</p> <p>From 11 May, public transport has been re-established and everyone must wear a face mask when using the service.</p>	<p>Fine for breach of quarantine €400.</p>

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<p>Iran</p> <p>Introduced: 5 March Updated: 5 April Effective: 19 April</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 11 April [see Table 1]</p> <p>Country divided into white, yellow, red zones based on outbreak [26 April]</p>	<p>No travel to other provinces or cities. Land border crossings closed or restricted. Flight routes cancelled, except international commercial.</p> <p>Update: Between-province travel prohibition will continue until 18 April.</p>	<p>People told to avoid gatherings. Smart Social Distancing Programme implemented in all provinces except Tehran since 11 April.</p>	<p>Social Distancing programme implemented in phases. Rules currently require people to stay at home and avoid non-essential travel.</p>	<p>Unclear.</p>	<p>Unclear.</p>	<p>All schools and universities have been ordered to close. Update: Schools commenced online lessons on 18 April.</p>	<p>Gradually re-opening since 11 April, detail in Table 1. Cities that implemented smart distancing better to be eligible for smart reopening of centres and activities [30 April]</p>	<p>Parks closed. Banned sports, cultural and religious gatherings, closed holy Shi'ite shrines and cancelled main weekly Friday prayers. Mosques and religious places to re-open in designated white zones [26 April], with all mosques in Iran allowed reopen from 12 May.</p>	<p>Unclear. Wearing masks and gloves mandatory in metro system [26 April].</p>	<p>Fines for anyone who does not cooperate well with the police and law enforcement.</p>
<p>South Korea</p> <p>Introduced: 4 Feb Updated: 20 April Effective: 5 May</p> <p>Plans to ease restrictions introduced.</p>	<p>Banned entry of citizens from Hubei, China, [4 Feb]; extended to Hong Kong and Macao [12 Feb]. All inbound travellers subject to testing [30 March] and 14-day quarantine [1 April]</p>	<p>Large gathering and all major sports events are cancelled and banned. Extending "Social Distancing" extended until 5 May.</p>	<p>City hall asked people to only leave their places when absolutely necessary [20 Feb].</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>There was no lockdown in S. Korea. No city or region (inc. Daegu and North Gyeongsang province) was isolated.</p>	<p>Educational institutions closed [Schools to commence online lessons from 9 April]. South Korea has postponed plans to reopen schools in phases w/c 11 May amid a spike in new cases in Seoul.</p>	<p>Hyundai announced work stoppage at its Ulsan manufacturing plant in South Korea [from 7 Feb] due to break in supply chain from China. No other reported closures of businesses.</p>	<p>Public spaces such as parks, sports facilities and day care centres are closed.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Fines for violations of self-quarantine can reach US\$2,500 (€2,307)</p>

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<p>Japan</p> <p>Introduced: 29 January Updated: 4 May Effective: 31 May [previously 6 May]</p> <p>State of emergency declared, 7 April; the areas under declaration of State of Emergency were expanded to all 47 prefectures [16 April]</p> <p>On 14 May, State of Emergency was lifted for 39 of the 47 prefectures.</p>	<p>Unnecessary urgent travel from anywhere in the world has been advised to cease [Updated 25 March]</p> <p>People are asked to exercise self-restraint with regard to travel.</p>	<p>Avoid crowded areas</p>	<p>Refrain from going out.</p>	<p>Unclear.</p>	<p>Unclear.</p>	<p>All elementary, junior high and other schools across the country closed [introduced 29 January]. Nursery schools and kindergartens open as usual.</p>	<p>Largely closed.</p>	<p>Tourist attractions across Japan, markets and museums are closed.</p>	<p>Public transport within Japan's cities remains largely unaffected by coronavirus restrictions. However, many long-distance bus services have been reduced and some trains have also been suspended.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>

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<p>Singapore</p> <p>Introduced: 13 March Updated: 20 March Updated: 21 April Effective: 1 June</p> <p>On 6 May, the Ministry of Trade and Industry announced Guidelines for Gradual Resumption of Business Operations, and educational institutions [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Advised to defer all travel abroad with immediate effect. Short term visitors are not allowed, long term with visas etc. must be granted permission to enter. From 9 April arrivals to serve a 14-day self-isolation at dedicated Stay-Home Notice facilities.</p>	<p>There should be no social gatherings. Sporting events and religious services are suspended. All places of worship will be closed to the public until 4 May</p>	<p>Members of the public are strongly advised to stay at home and avoid going out unnecessarily, except to purchase daily necessities, essential services, or for urgent medical needs. Masks mandatory for anyone leaving their homes.</p>	<p>No restriction</p>	<p>Daily movement of migrant workers in and out of all dormitories (i.e. purpose built dormitories, factory converted dormitories, construction temporary quarters and temporary occupation licence quarters) has been banned [21 Apr], extended until 1 June [2 May].</p>	<p>Singapore rescinded the decision to reopen schools. All primary, secondary, Pre-University will shift to full Home-Based Learning. All preschools and kindergarten will suspend their general services during this period.</p>	<p>All non-essential retail activities are suspended. All business, social, or other activities that cannot be conducted through telecommuting from home are suspended. All food and beverage establishments can only operate for takeaway and/or delivery. Dining-in is not permitted.</p>	<p>All attractions, theme parks, museums and casinos will be closed.</p>	<p>All trains and train stations, as well as buses, bus interchanges and bus stops will be marked with safe distancing stickers. Thermal scanners will be deployed at selected stations. Commuters with a fever will not be allowed to enter the station, 9 April</p>	<p>Non-compliance with the Infectious Diseases (Measures to Prevent Spread of COVID-19) Regulations 2020 is punishable with a fine of up to \$10,000 (€6386), or imprisonment of up to six months or both. The COVID (Temporary Measures) Act was passed on 7 April 2020, allowing control orders.</p>

<p>Russia</p> <p>Introduced: 28 March Updated: 30 March Effective: 1 June, unless otherwise stated</p> <p>On 11 May, Russia lifted the restrictions on businesses, although it is unclear whether businesses have resumed, or if other restrictions have been lifted.</p>	<p>Citizens to refrain from travel abroad. Until 1 May, entry of foreigners and stateless persons is restricted. Movement through the border to Russia and the Russian-Belarusian border limited. International flights to return Russian citizens temporarily suspended, 4 April.</p>	<p>Ban on sports, entertainment and other public events, no end date given.</p>	<p>A period of non-working days to spend at home from March 30 to April 30. Employees retain their previous income level. Does not apply to all life support structures, pharmacies, shops, banks, as well as transport.</p> <p>From 11 May, walking on the street with family members will be permitted, large-scale trade operations and some educational organizations will be opened [6 May]. Nationwide, people must wear face masks in public. From 11 May, people older than 65 and those in risk groups must continue to stay at home,</p>	<p>No restrictions</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Whether school/nurseries are open is unclear. Universities have been closed and required to provide remote, online learning. The academic year will resume in September; the format (online vs face-to-face) will be decided based on the situation in September.</p>	<p>Hotels, resorts, holiday centres and children's recreation camps closed.</p> <p>Small shops (unclear what type of shops) can open from 12 May [6 May], along with other sectors including heavy industry, construction, agriculture, transport, and energy.</p>	<p>Public recreation facilities at resorts, sanatoriums and ski slopes are closed.</p> <p>From 11 May, parks and squares will be made available again subject to social distancing rules [6 May].</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Violation of restrictive measures and regulations by infected people will be punishable by a fine and or imprisonment.</p>
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<p>Ecuador</p> <p>Introduced: 18 March Effective: Variable</p> <p>State of Exception decreed on 16 March; extended until mid-June [6 May]</p> <p>Any lifting of restrictions will be determined by the progression of the virus nationally.</p>	<p>National passenger flights suspended [Effective until 31 May]. Mobility restrictions permitting vehicles to run only one day per week depending on license plate number. With certain exceptions, no vehicles allowed to run on the weekend.</p>	<p>Mass gatherings are restricted.</p>	<p>Citizens told to stay at home unless for essential purposes.</p>	<p>A curfew has been imposed (for vehicles and people), running each day from 21:00 to 05:00.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear, but schools/nurseries/universities not included in the list of essential services that are permitted to continue.</p>	<p>Public services closed with the exception of health, safety, risk services. Face-to-face working of the public and private sector suspended.</p>	<p>Unclear, but public gatherings are prohibited.</p>	<p>Interprovincial transport and the circulation of private cars are suspended [Suspended for 14 days].</p>	<p>The Police and the Armed Forces, as well as municipal agents, participating in controlling activities.</p>
<p>Chile</p> <p>Introduced: 18 March Effective: 90 days</p> <p>State of Disaster Emergency declared for 90 days</p>	<p>Land, maritime and air borders closed for the transit of foreign nationals.</p>	<p>Only ceremonies, events, and public acts that are strictly necessary will be held; limited to no more than 50 people.</p>	<p>Advised to stay at home People to wear masks in public areas.</p>	<p>Curfew imposed between 22:00 and 05:00.</p>	<p>Cordon sanitaire applied in Arica, Temuco, Punta Arenas, El Bosque and part of Santiago, Ñuñoa, San Bernardo and Puente Alto [updated 23 April].</p>	<p>Classes cancelled for two weeks in nursery schools, as well as municipal, subsidized private and private schools.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Transport services reduced to hours outside of curfew.</p>	<p>Any person not following quarantine orders will be fined and face prison in accordance with the Sanitary Code and Penal Code.</p>

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<p>Peru</p> <p>Introduced: unclear Updated: 23 April Effective: 26 April, extended until 24 May</p> <p>State of National Emergency extended to 24 May [previously 10 May], announced 8 May</p> <p>A phased return to normality was published 5 May [see Table 1]; quarantine extended until 24 May</p>	<p>Passengers, crew and health personnel must wear face masks and keep social distance. Passengers with symptoms should not board flights. On arrival all passengers will be medically screened for COVID-19. Arrivals to quarantine for 14 days.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Residents have been asked to stay home where possible outside of curfew hours 5am to 6pm. Residents who leave their home must wear a mask.</p>	<p>Everyone is restricted to their houses from 6pm to 5am. In areas where people were violating the curfew, the curfew is extended from 4pm to 5am. Some essential workers are exempt.</p>	<p>No restrictions</p>	<p>Classes in third level institutes suspended until 3 May. Third level institutes are prohibited from resuming face-to-face service for 2020. The start of the school year (April 6) will commence remotely, face-to-face service will be restored gradually from May 4.</p>	<p>The sale of food and cleaning and hygiene products to the public is limited to 6am/7am (depending on outlet type) to 4pm. Production of non-essentials is suspended. Other non-essential businesses are curtailed.</p>	<p>Temporary suspension of tourist activities in all protected natural areas.</p>	<p>Train and metro schedules have been curtailed and modified. All the public transport routes of Lima and Callao will not provide service on Sundays, April 5 and 12. Taxis are to be used by essential workers only.</p>	<p>Police will require a Transit Personal Labour Pass for workers who need to travel inside the curfew hours. The Armed Forces have been deployed nationwide to ensure compliance with the State of Emergency in support of the National Police.</p>

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<p>Mexico</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Updated: 21 April Effective: 30 May</p> <p>Mexico announced on 13 May that it will ease restrictions from 18 May; however very few details have been provided; further details expected [15 May].</p>	Residents are advised to avoid nonessential international travel.	Meetings of more than 50 people banned.	Citizens should abstain from activities outside the home. A “no-drive day” program has been implemented in Mexico City for all residents, although taxi drivers, truckers, people with disabilities and medical and health care workers will be exempt.	No restrictions	No restrictions	Schools nationwide are closed from 20 March.	Suspension, from 30 March to 30 May of non-essential activities in the public, private and social sectors.	Unclear	Mexico city running a reduced transport service from 23 April.	Unclear
<p>Brazil</p> <p>Introduced: 24 March Updated: 6 April Effective: 22 April</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 13 April [see Table 1] Unclear whether restrictions (scheduled for 22 April) have been lifted. Federal government recommends lockdown for some cities [7 May]</p>	Closure of borders [March 30 for 30 days], to individuals arriving by air who do not fall into one of the several categories.	Ministry for Health telling people to avoid crowds.	Sao Paulo Governor, most populated state: “don’t leave your home”, extended until 22 April. Stay at home orders extended until 31 May (previously 11 May) in Rio de Janeiro. Sao Paulo has extended quarantine until 31 May [10 May].	No restrictions	No restrictions	Localised initially (state by state). Countrywide currently.	All nonessential businesses and services in São Paulo state will be closed for 14 days [March 24- April 7].	All parks closed.	None reported.	State by state restrictions implemented by Governors. President giving different advice regarding social distancing.

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<p>Israel</p> <p>Introduced: 26 February Updated: 23 April Effective: Unclear</p> <p>A number of restrictions have been eased since 5 May [Table 1]</p>	<p>Citizens advised against all non-essential overseas travel. All healthcare personnel must not travel abroad. Those returning to Israel must self-isolate for 14 days. All foreign nationals are denied entry to Israel.</p>	<p>Organized gatherings of more than 2 people is forbidden, weddings may be held in open areas with the attendance of up to 19 people, while maintaining a distance of 2m between people.</p> <p>Organized gatherings of more than 2 people in a closed space is not allowed, or more than 10 people in an open space [5 May]</p>	<p>People to stay at home except for going to work, buying food or medicine, and exercise within 100m of their residence. Everyone must wear a mask at all times outside of the home (except for children under 7, mentally ill, when in a vehicle, participants in media, 2 employees working regularly).</p> <p>People no longer have to stay at home [5 May]</p>	<p>Nationwide curfew lifted.</p>	<p>Certain areas in Israel have been designated as restricted areas until 25 April, including Deir al-Asad & Bi'ina. [As of 5 May, there are no known restricted areas</p>	<p>Schools and universities closed including boarding schools, day care centers, pre-nursery kindergartens, youth camps, summer camps and afternoon childcare facilities. Government considering proposal to re-open the education system, with preschools and kindergartens set to open first on 3 May.</p> <p>From 5 May, Educational institutions are gradually reopening [Table 1]</p>	<p>Closed all non-essential businesses. Groceries, pharmacies and hygiene product establishments open.</p> <p>A number of businesses are open as of 5 May [Table 1]</p>	<p>Playgrounds and synagogues closed. Can go to park or beach provided it is within 100m of residence. Restriction rescinded [5 May]</p>	<p>Public transportation shut in Jerusalem only.</p>	<p>The Israel Police is currently enforcing the restrictions, fines range from 500 (€130) NIS to 5000 (€1300) NIS.</p>

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Turkey Introduced: 1 February Updated: 3 April Effective: Unclear A number of restrictions are being eased for the cities of Erzurum, Aydin, Hatay, Malatya, Mersin, Antalya and Mugla from 11 May, restrictions remain in place for all other cities.	All flights ceased as of 27 March. A 15-day entry ban to 30 metropolitan municipalities as well as Zonguldak announced, 3 April. From 11 May, intercity travel restriction in 7 provinces [4 may] On 11 May, Turkey lifted travel restrictions for the cities of Adana, Diyarbakir , Mardin, Trabzon, Ordu, Denizli, Kahramanmaras, Sanliurfa, Tekirdag, as part of the normalization process.	Ban on prayer gatherings in mosques. Temporarily closing all public gathering places. Picnics, fishing at the shores, doing exercise outside on the weekends in city and town centers banned. Face masks in crowded areas compulsory.	President asked people to stay at home.	Curfew on those over 65 and under 20. Total curfew for those who are over 65 years or chronically ill (21 March) 24-hour curfew for those under 20 introduced (3 April). From 15 May, a 4-day partial curfew will be imposed in an effort to stem spread of the novel virus [11 May].	Kendirli town in Rize and Yeniselimiye, Beştepe, Esentepe and Maltepe villages close to the town were quarantined to prevent the spread of coronavirus (27 March).	Schools and universities closed from 16 March. Remote classes for primary, secondary and high schools started on 23 March (effective until 30 April) Universities to have distance learning only for the remainder of the semester (introduced 26 March). Universities will return to their academic calendar on 15 June [4 May]	Cafes, gyms, movie theaters, libraries, pavilions, discotheques, bars and night clubs except shops and restaurants not offering music, closed, 17 March. Markets can serve customers from 9am- 9pm. The number of customers is limited to one tenth of its original. From 11 May, shopping malls, barber shops and some stores will be allowed to open [4 May]	Banned barbecuing in parks and promenades (21 March)	Free public transportation for people 65 years of age or older temporarily suspended in Balikesir, Konya, Malatya, Ankara, Antalya and İzmir.	Will impose administrative and criminal fines.

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<p>Malaysia</p> <p>Introduced: 27 January Updated: 23 April Effective: 9 June; the restrictions on businesses were largely lifted on 4 May. Due to health concerns, not all States are lifting restrictions on businesses.</p> <p>The Health Ministry previously identified six criteria that need to be met in order to lift the movement control order [see Table 1].</p>	<p>Ban on all cruise ships. Borders closed inbound and outbound. Interstate travel is prohibited until 9 June.</p>	<p>Ban on gatherings of above 50 people - such as weddings, religious gatherings, sports events and concerts.</p>	<p>Public advised to stay at home. Advised to go out only when necessary [10 May]</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>In Hulu Langat, Selangor, where 71 out of 274 individuals from a Tahfiz school test were confirmed to be infected, residents will not be allowed to leave their homes and no visitors allowed to enter.</p>	<p>All schools, universities are closed; these remain closed under the easing of restrictions from 4 May.</p>	<p>Nonessential government and private businesses closed. Eateries, markets, and petrol stations to operate from 08:00 to 20:00 only. From 4 May, restaurants, food courts, offices, shopping malls are allowed to open provided physical distancing is ensured and stringent cleaning.</p>	<p>Ban on using public parks, community parks and libraries.</p>	<p>The new restrictions will not affect public transport, including taxis and e-hailing services, which will operate from 06:00 to 22:00 (local time).</p>	<p>Authorities deployed the army to help enforce movement restrictions. Fines of up to MYR 1,000 (€211) or prison term of 6 months or both.</p>

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<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Introduced: unclear Updated: 10 Apr Effective: 22 May unless otherwise stated.</p> <p>Existing Large-Scale Social Restriction for Jakarta has been extended to the cities of Banjarmasin and Tarakan from 19 Apr</p> <p>The Government is drafting a plan for easing restrictions [12 May]. On 18 May, Indonesian President ruled out easing lockdowns soon as spike in new cases [18 May].</p>	<p>All visitors traveling from outside Indonesia will not be allowed to enter or transit through Indonesia. [Effective 2 April].</p>	<p>Gatherings of more than five people are forbidden in capital city Jakarta.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Closed until 19 April [Effective 10 – 22 May]</p>	<p>All work activities are to cease with the exception: health, staple goods, energy, communication, finance and banking, logistics, distribution, retail and strategic industries located in the capital. Temperature checks for those still working.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Public transportation services will halve their normal passenger capacity and limit operations from 6 am to 6 pm.</p>	<p>Unclear</p>

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<p>China</p> <p>Introduced: Varies by province.</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 21 February [see Table 1]</p> <p>Wuhan to test entire population (approximately 11 million residents) after new virus cluster emerges [12 May].</p> <p>Shulan graded as a high-risk area and is now the only high-risk place in mainland-China [12 May]</p> <p>The Jilin city has expanded its lockdown due to emergence of a fresh cluster of cases [13 May]</p>	<p>Major restrictions on inbound air travel. Strict health checks in place at airports and ports.</p> <p>Since 8 May, passengers flying from Moscow to China must present test results from any of six designated testing organizations proving that they don't have the virus within 120 hours before boarding so they can enter the country.</p>	<p>People are advised to wear masks in busy areas.</p>	<p>In Wuhan city in Hubei, people are advised to reduce outdoor activities or going out of the city, except for necessary trips. Group contact sports not advised [9 April].</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Restrictions on personal travel applied according to area's risk level: Most areas are at low risk [1 April]. Wuhan now classified as a low-risk area due to no new confirmed cases for 14 days [17 April]. Beijing and Tianjin lower their response from the top level to level two [30 April]. Classified all counties as low-risk from 7 May.</p>	<p>Students advised to wear masks as schools re-open [1 April]. High schools in Beijing returned to start their postponed semester on 27 April.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Restrictions of public tourist sites and attractions. More restrictive around holiday periods.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Detention and fines for disrupting social order [22 February].</p>

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<p>Australia</p> <p>Introduced: 21 January</p> <p>Updated: Varies by State</p> <p>Effective: Varies, by State</p> <p>Queensland: State of emergency declared 29 January; Effective: Unclear</p> <p>Victoria: State of emergency declared 16 March; Updated: 12 April; Effective: 11 May</p> <p>A three-step framework for removing baseline restrictions is being developed; however, some states have begun to ease restrictions on public gatherings.</p>	<p>No travel to China; entry restrictions for returnees [1 Feb]. Travel restrictions for returnees from Iran [1 Mar]. International arrivals to self-isolate [15 Mar]. Australians not to travel overseas [18 Mar]. Borders closed to non-citizens [19 Mar]. Restricted travel to Indigenous communities [20 Mar].</p> <p>Australia reached agreement with New Zealand on establishing a trans-Tasman travel "bubble" once it's safe to allow flights between the countries [5 May].</p>	<p>Indoor and outdoor gatherings limited to 2 persons (Exceptions: funerals-10; weddings-5; and family units), [29 Mar]. In Western Australia, the 2-person limit has been eased to 10-persons; no limit is being applied in the Northern territory; people are allowed to visit their friends in New South Wales (in groups of two). On 5 May, the AHPPC outlined National principles for the resumption of sport and recreation activities, which must be risk-based.</p>	<p>Citizens advised to stay at home unless shopping for essential items or going to work or for brief exercise. Children with suitable care arrangements asked not to go to school [27 Mar]. Vulnerable people asked to self-isolate [29 Mar]. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) has agreed that due to relatively low community transmission, the use of masks by Australians in public is not warranted.</p>	None	None	Essential functions, including schools, and universities, open unless cases confirmed.	<p>Closure of pubs, clubs, cinemas and similar. Cafes and restaurants open, but limited to takeaway only. [23 Mar]; Cancellation of non-urgent elective surgery from 25 Mar will recommence from 27 April for a number of procedures, detailed in Table 1.</p>	<p>Closure of places of social gathering, including places of worship. Temporary closure of beaches [21 Mar]; Closure of National parks and beaches [Queensland 8 and 9 April]. Bondi Beach in New South Wales partly reopened to the public on 28 April.</p>	None	<p>Australian Defence Force assisting state and territory governments to undertake quarantine compliance checks.</p>

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<p>US</p> <p>Introduced: Varies according to State</p> <p>US President has indicated that many states can reopen by 1 May. Governor of California has indicated that the State will move to stage 2 of easing restrictions on 8 May.</p> <p>The easing of restrictions is determined by each State. The CDC recommends that once a region experiences a 14-day decline in the hospitalisation rate they may begin a phased re-opening.</p>	<p>Foreigners from China prohibited. 14-day quarantine for citizens returning from Hubei [31 Jan]; Citizens not to travel abroad, those who are abroad should arrange for immediate return unless prepared to remain abroad indefinitely [Mid-March]. The US, Mexico, and Canada have agreed to extend restrictions on non-essential travel across their shared borders for 30 additional days [20 April]. All non-essential travel across Canada-US border has been extended for until May 21.</p>	<p>New York: ban on non-essential gatherings of any size and for any reason. California: Ban on mass gatherings of 250+ people [12 Mar].</p>	<p>People advised to stay at home (New York, California and other large States) [21 Mar]. Various officials, encouraged residents to wear cloth face coverings while in public [3 Apr].</p> <p>The advice to stay at home in Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia expired on 4 May. In New York, it has been extended until 15 May.</p>	None	None	<p>As of April 10 most schools have been closed. California: Update on 2 April to say schools likely to be closed for the remainder of the year.</p>	<p>Most businesses closed in New York, California, other large States [21 Mar]. Ohio, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland closed bars and restaurants (except take away/delivery), 15-16 March.</p> <p>From 4 May in Florida, retail stores and outdoor seating areas at restaurants can open, and indoor seating areas can operate at 25% capacity.</p>	<p>Many churches, mosques, synagogues and temples have suspended religious services. By March 20, every Roman Catholic diocese in the U.S had suspended public celebration of Mass.</p>	<p>Running as normal but citizens advised to use only if necessary.</p>	<p>Varies according to state and enforced by the police department. For instance in Maryland a breach of restrictions could result in a year in jail, a \$5,000 (€4618) fine, or both.</p>

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<p>Canada</p> <p>As cases of community transmission were confirmed, all of Canada's provinces and territories declared states of emergency.</p> <p>Update: Ontario extended restrictions by 28 days until 12 May. The easing of restrictions is determined by each individual province or territory, which vary.</p>	<p>Advised against international travel; those returning to self-isolate for 14 days [14 Mar] Restricted entry to US citizens, permanent residents, Canadian citizens and their immediate families [18 Mar].</p> <p>US/Canada border restricted to essential travel only [20 Mar]. All non-essential (discretionary) travel at the Canada-US border, implemented since 21 March, has been extended for until May 21.</p>	<p>Ban on gatherings varies by province for the number of people allowed: complete ban (Ontario) 10 people (Yukon), no more than 50 (British Columbia) Prohibition on all public gatherings regardless of size, except workplaces (Quebec)[21 Mar].</p> <p>From 4 May, Gatherings will continue to be restricted to no more than 10 people in Saskatchewan; 5 people in Prince Edward Island from 1 May, rising to 10 people from 22 May. In Ontario, there has been no change on gatherings.</p>	<p>No nationwide stay at home order given. Quebec: advises over-70s to stay home [14 Mar].</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>National closure of schools [18 Mar] Ontario: schools closed until further notice. Jurisdictions have differed on daycare closures. British Columbia and Saskatchewan centres remain open.</p> <p>In Quebec, but not Montreal, preschools and elementary schools are set to resume from 11 May; on May 19, preschools and elementary schools will reopen in Montreal if the situation allows.</p>	<p>Public servants to work from home if possible [18 Mar] Closure of leisure and entertainment venues in Quebec [15 Mar] Closure of bars and restaurants (except for take-away) nationwide except for the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>In Saskatchewan, from 4 May, medical services (dentistry, optometry, physical therapy, optician services, podiatry, occupational therapy and chiropractic treatment) activities will reopen.</p>	<p>Almost all tourist sites have been closed or reduced. Montreal: Closure of public facilities [13 Mar]</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>Under the Quarantine Act, liable for 6 months in prison and/or Up to \$750,000 (€493,901) in fines</p>

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<p>Hong Kong</p> <p>Introduced: 26 Jan, for 14-day periods Updated: 21 April Effective: extended from 23 April for another 14 days</p> <p>A number have been eased in Hong Kong since 4 May [see Table 1].</p>	<p>Residents of Hubei province, or visitors to Hubei in the last 14 days, banned from entry [27 Jan]</p> <p>Non-Hong Kong residents who have travelled to S. Korea barred entry [24 Feb]</p> <p>Quarantine for all arrivals [25 Mar]. Stronger restrictions for inbound travellers [7 Apr]. Extended's Compulsory Quarantine for overseas arrivals to 7 June. Exemptions from compulsory quarantine include cross-boundary students and those whose business activities are in the interest of economic development [23 April].</p>	<p>Prohibition of public gatherings of more than 4 people [28 Mar].</p>	<p>Government urges all sectors and public to increase stringency of social distancing [8 Feb].</p> <p>[See Table 1 for details of restrictions being eased]</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>All schools extend Chinese New Year holidays for students and encourage teaching to happen from home [25 Jan]</p> <p>Universities postpone resumption of classes [16 Jan]</p> <p>State Exams postponed [22 Mar].</p> <p>[See Table 1 for details of restrictions being eased]</p>	<p>Except for essential services, all other employees are to work from home [29 Jan]</p> <p>Special Working arrangements extended [20 Feb]</p> <p>Closure of non-essential businesses such as restaurants, bars etc. [1 Apr]. [See Table 1 for details of restrictions on businesses being eased]</p>	<p>Public, Cultural and Leisure Facilities closed [29 Jan]</p> <p>Closure of public recreational facilities [28 Mar]. Certain leisure venues will be reopened in phases on May 6 (eg., outdoor facilities such as running tracks) and May 11 (eg., indoor facilities such as badminton and squash courts).</p>	<p>None reported.</p>	<p>Enforcement of quarantining and introduction of penalties for non-compliance [22 Mar] Offenders are subject to a maximum fine of \$25,000 (€2978) and imprisonment for six months.</p>

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New Zealand Moved to Alert level 2 (reduce contact): 21 Mar Alert level 3 (closure of all schools beginning that day): 23 Mar Alert level 4 (National state of emergency): 26 Mar Downgrading to Alert level 3: 28 April (for 2 weeks) Downgrading to Alert level 2: 14 May (for 2 weeks)	Foreign travellers who left from China denied entry [3 Feb]. All temporary visas extended until September [14 Mar]. All arrivals to self-isolate for 14 days [16 Mar] Closure of New Zealand's borders to all but citizens and residents [20 Mar]. New Zealand reached agreement with Australia on establishing a trans-Tasman travel "bubble" once it's safe to allow flights between the countries [5 May].	A halt to public gatherings of more than 500 people [16 Mar]. Cancellation of indoor gatherings of more than 100 people [19 Mar]. Permitting gatherings of up to 10 people for funerals and tangihanga and wedding ceremonies, not receptions [28 April]. From 14 May (level 2), gatherings of up to 10 people will be allowed and will apply to weddings, funerals and tangihanga, religious ceremonies, gatherings at home, and within a restaurant or other venue.	Over 70s and those with certain medical conditions to stay at home [21 Mar]. Workplaces to reduce person-to-person contact, including work from home [21 Mar]. New Zealand moved up to Covid-19 alert level 4 [26 Mar]. Lockdown will last for at least four weeks. Advised to stay at home unless at work, school, exercising or getting essentials [28 April]. From 14 May (level 2), people can leave their home to do more things, but should follow public health measures.	None	None	All schools closed [23 Mar]. Early learning centres and schools will physically be open for up to Year 10 for families that need them [28 April]. From 14 May, (level 2), tertiary education facilities, schools will be open along with early learning centres on 18 May.	Several local body councils in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Lower Hutt and Porirua announced the closures of public facilities [21 Mar]. Government announced that Parliament would adjourn for 5 weeks [27 Mar]. Businesses that require close physical contact can't operate [28 April]. From 14 May, most businesses (eg, museums, libraries, cinemas, markets, restaurants, cafes and bars can open); until 21 May, cafes, restaurants, bars, and clubs are restricted to opening for dining only in groups of 10.	Auckland Council closed all public libraries, swimming pools, and recreational centres [20 Mar]. Use of parks and beaches permitted at level 3 [28 April] and level 2 [14 May].	None reported. Travel is restricted and is only allowed for permitted movement in your local area, for example going to work or school, shopping, or getting exercise. From 14 May (level 2), people can travel around the country if they follow good personal health measures.	Government will deport foreign tourists who flout self-quarantine restrictions [17 Mar].

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Taiwan Introduced: in January, at the first sign of a new illness. No lockdown was implemented, however extensive testing, forced quarantine tracked on mobile phones, and stringent travel restrictions were introduced. Effective: Unclear	Arrivals testing positive, quarantined. Travel ban from Wuhan. Travellers from China to make health declaration. 43 countries on travel quarantine list [17 Mar]. Non-nationals barred entry, exceptions apply. Cruises banned. Flights to China suspended until 29 April. From 6 May, travel restrictions on Taiwanese nationals stranded in the Chinese province of Hubei are removed.	Religious communities limit mass gatherings and asked people to join online. Three large pilgrimages to the popular goddess Mazu, postponed indefinitely.	People have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions.	None	None	Schools have remained open without interruption since students returned on 25 Feb. Measures are in place, such as temperature checks and dividers on desks. Teachers and students, secondary level and below prohibited from overseas travel until July [16 Mar].	Businesses continue normal operations, but people have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions.	None reported	None reported	Government declared that violators of home isolation regulations will be fined up to NT\$300,000 (€9268); violators of home quarantine regulations will be fined up to NT\$150,000 (€4634) [12 Feb].

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<p>Pakistan</p> <p>Introduced: Variable Updated: 14 April Effective: 30 April [air travel], other [9 May]</p> <p>Pakistan began to ease restrictions on businesses from 9 May, however, it is unclear whether a roadmap or exit strategy has been published.</p>	<p>Land border with Iran closed [23 Feb] Border with Afghanistan closed [2 Mar]. All land borders closed [13 Mar]. Individuals entering the country by air required to provide test result for COVID-19 [21 Mar]. All international flights temporarily suspended [21 Mar to 4 Apr] All domestic passenger flights suspended nationwide [26 Mar].</p>	<p>President in a special tweet, advised the public to avoid participation in mass gatherings, handshaking or hugging in addition to taking other precautionary measures [13 Mar] Public holiday declared from 24 – 28 March.</p> <p>Religious gatherings of more than 5 people during Friday prayers are banned across Pakistan as of 3 April; however, mosques will be opened during Ramadan.</p>	<p>Stay at home order in place. Pakistani citizens and residents may reportedly leave their homes to buy groceries and medicine and visit health facilities.</p>	<p>A complete lockdown is in place in Sindh province between 12:00 and 15:00 on Fridays to prevent people from gathering at mosques.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Educational establishments, including all public and private schools and universities, closed [26 Mar].</p> <p>Schools will remain closed until mid-July [9 May]</p>	<p>All restaurants and shopping malls will remain closed across the country; however, Pakistani citizens and residents may reportedly leave their homes to buy groceries and medicine and visit health facilities.</p> <p>On 9 May, all small markets, shops, and allied industries of the construction sector were allowed to reopen.</p>	<p>None specifically stated apart from mosques.</p>	<p>Public holiday declared from 24 – 28 March and suspended intra-district transport during this period.</p> <p>Pakistan Railways announced that it is extending its service suspension indefinitely [31 Mar].</p>	<p>Pakistan deployed its army to enforce lockdown measures after all provincial governments ordered a complete or partial lockdown to curb the spread of coronavirus disease [23 Mar].</p>

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Saudi Arabia Introduced: 6 Feb Updated: 12 April Effective: Indefinite	Travel restrictions to and from the EU, Switzerland, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Djibouti, and Somalia [12 Mar]; Suspended domestic flights [20 Mar]; All travel between the country's 13 regions is prohibited [25 Mar].	Daily prayers and Friday prayers suspended in and outside two mosques in Mecca and Medina [19 Mar]; 2020 Saudi Olympics suspended until further notice [7 Mar]; Ban on all social events, including funerals and weddings [14 Mar].	Ordered all workers to stay at home for 16 days [16 Mar]; People to stay home, and refrain from going out unless necessary. Those under the age of 15 have been prohibited from entering stores and hypermarkets [16 Apr].	The holy cities of Makkah and Madinah were subjected to a 24-hour curfew [2 Apr]; 24-hour curfews implemented in the cities of Riyadh, Dammam, Tabuk, Dhahran and Hofuf and the governorates of Jeddah, Ta'if, Khobar and Qatif, movement restricted to only essential travel between 6am and 3pm [6 Apr]. In Ramadan, the hours will be 9am to 5pm. A nationwide 24-hour curfew will be imposed from 23May to 27 May during Eid [13 May].	Dammam's Al-Atheer district isolated under the enhanced measures; entry or exit from the Al-Atheer district will be banned, effectively cutting off the district from the rest of the city. Residents are no longer permitted to leave the district during this period. The measures will remain in place until further notice.	Ministry of Education announced that all educational institutions, including public and private schools, technical and vocational training institutions will be closed [8 Mar].	Commercial activities within the residential districts of areas on lockdown will be suspended except for vital sectors including pharmacies, food supply stores, gas stations, banking services, maintenance and operation, technicians of plumbing, electricity and air conditioning, water delivery services and sanitation tanks, [6 Apr].	Temporary daily closure of the Great Mosque for sterilization [5 Mar]; All sports competitions to be held behind closed doors [7 Mar]; The Ministry announced that all sports competitions would be suspended until further notice along with the closure of all stadiums, sports centers and gyms [14 Mar]; Public parks closed [15 Mar].	Trains, buses and taxis suspended for 14 days [20 Mar].	Security authorities and the supporting military forces responsible. Any violator would be fined SR10,000 (€2464), the second offense will be doubled and the third offense imprisonment not exceeding 20 days.

United Arab Emirates	All passenger and transit flights suspended [25 March] for 14 days; Emirates SkyCargo suspended operations at Al Maktoum Airport and moved them to Dubai International Airport [1 April]. Emirates suspended all passenger flights, March 25. Entry suspended for all foreign nationals holding UAE residence visas [20 March], until 17 April. Dubai restricting movement of workers to other emirates; transport of labor workers to areas outside Dubai prohibited [14 April].	Abu Dhabi temporarily suspended all events and nightclub operations, as well as a temporary ban on wedding parties [19 March]; *Ban extended on 4 April until further notice Everyone must wear face masks at all times in public [24 April].	Community members were urged to stay home from 8pm until 6am the following day, unless absolutely necessary to obtain essential food supplies or medicine or perform essential jobs in vital sectors. All residents who wish to leave their homes for essential purposes such as grocery shopping and medicine purchase should get a move permit. During Ramadan, the number of people present in a place at any one time may not exceed 5 individuals; exercise is permitted near one's home for up to 2 hours, with a maximum of 3 people at any one time. [25 April]	The National Sterilisation Programme began [26 March]. Movement of traffic and people overnight restricted from Thursday-Sunday. Restrictions will last from 8pm to 6am each night. 24-hour curfew imposed on Dubai, introduced 4 April, extend 18 April, until 24 April. During Ramadan, curfew will operate between 10pm and 6am [24 April]	March 31, Al Ras area, was placed under lock down for 2 weeks preventing all residents from leaving or entering the area. No one will be allowed to leave or enter Al Ras for 2 weeks.	Schools and universities across the country closed for a month starting Sunday, 8 March (2 weeks spring break followed by 2 weeks online learning). 30 March, UAE announced that online learning for schools and universities to continue until the end of the academic year in June.	Remote working introduced in private and public sectors. Vital sectors including health care, media, aviation etc. are exempt from the movement restriction provided employees carry an essential worker letter. Malls shut. Fish, meat and vegetable markets closed/ Restaurants not allowed to receive customers and are limited to deliveries. Introduced 23 March, extended indefinitely 5 April. During Ramadan, malls, cafes and restaurants will reopen [24 April]; these have since been extended [12 May].	Health clubs, bodybuilding and fitness gyms, public and private beaches, parks, swimming pools, movie theatres, and sports halls and lounges temporarily suspended for 2 weeks (22 March), now extended indefinitely. On March 16, prayers at mosques etc. suspended for 4 weeks. As of 10 April, suspension extended until further notice. Any outdoor tourism or sporting activity that comprises 1-5 people will be allowed. Access to hotel beaches and public parks will be permitted for 5 people or less, along with sports activities in	On 29 March, the Dubai Metro and Dubai Tram were suspended until April 5. RTA announced ceasing all marine transport services including Abras, Ferry and Water Taxi, until 30 April. Inter-city bus services suspended in Sharjah until further notice [14 April]. During Ramadan, Dubai will allow public transport including metro to resume, beginning 26 April [24 April]; this has since been extended and everyone is obliged to wear face masks [12 May]. Tram, marine, and shared transportation services to be resumed from May 13.	First-time offenders will be fined Dh50,000 (€12,626) once a report is filed and the offender is informed of his or her violation. The fine shall be doubled for the second-time.
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								open spaces [12 May].		
Serbia State of Emergency declared: 15 March Effective: 6 May Curfews Introduced: 17 March, unless otherwise stated Serbia lifted its State of Emergency and curfew on 6 May; however, a number of restrictions remain in place; others have been eased since 21 April [see Table 1].	Temporary entry ban "from Italy, certain provinces in China, South Korea, and parts of Switzerland" [10 March] Borders closed to all foreigners not living in Serbia. Citizens entering the country required to quarantine for up to 28 days [15 March] All road, railway and river border crossing closed, except for goods lorries; all flights cancelled [20 March]. Air Serbia postponed renewal of limited regular passenger air traffic from 18 May 18 to 15 June [15 May].	All gatherings in public places and sports courts banned. [21 March] Public gatherings are limited to no more than 2 persons [2 April]. Public gatherings are limited to maximum 20 people since 6 May.	Recommended that citizens stay isolated, except when they need to go to shops and pharmacies or dispose of waste. Businesses advised to facilitate employees to work from home when possible [15 March] People aged above 65 (70 in rural areas) are not allowed to leave their homes at any time [17 March].	Curfew where no one is to leave their home first introduced 17 March, extended in a stepwise manner. As of 21 April, nationwide curfew for all residents: Mondays through Thursdays 6pm – 5 am and Fridays from 6pm until 5am on the following Monday.	None	All schools, faculties and kindergartens closed [15 March] Online lectures have been introduced [17 March]	All business in shopping centres closed excluding grocer's shops and chemist's. All catering facilities ordered to operate for take-out food only and customers banned from entering their in-door premises, this also applied to gambling, car washes, playrooms and similar facilities [21 March].	All sports related facilities, senior care centres closed. All public parks and public recreation areas closed to visitors [21 March].	Public transportation cancelled during the night and reduced in daytime [15 March]. All intercity bus and train lines were suspended as of noon 20 March, indefinitely.	Fines of up to RSD 150,000 (€1,275) for violators of curfew or restrictions.

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<p>Philippines</p> <p>Introduced: Varies</p> <p>Effective: Unclear unless otherwise stated</p> <p>An easing of restrictions is planned for 16 May for the capital city, Manila.</p> <p>Provinces are preparing to move to modified enhanced community quarantine (MECQ) from enhanced community quarantine on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Under MECQ: Some shopping malls can re-open, public transport can begin to reopen [15 May].</p>	<p>Temporary suspension of visas to Chinese nationals and halting of direct flights to Wuhan [28 Jan].</p> <p>Temporary entry ban from China, Hong Kong, Macau [2 Feb] and Taiwan [10 Feb]. All Filipinos and permanent residents arriving from these regions, required to quarantine prior to arrival [2 Feb]. Restricted travel to South Korea [Feb 26]. Suspension of travel by land, sea, and air to and from Metro Manila [12 Mar – 14 Apr].</p>	<p>Filipinos should avoid going to concerts and other large public events [10 Feb]</p>	<p>People aged above 60 and individuals with pre-existing medical conditions advised not to leave their homes.</p> <p>Individuals who must leave their homes will need to bring identification documents to be presented at checkpoints.</p>	<p>Many local government units have announced overnight curfews, between 20:00 to 05:00, first curfews introduced 15 March.</p> <p>Ongoing lockdown of main Luzon island extended until 30 April; the lockdown has further been extended beyond 16 May [12 May].</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Classes at all levels suspended in Metro Manila until April 30.</p>	<p>Temporary closure of malls and establishments, with the exemption of shops offering essential services like groceries, banks and pharmacies in Manila's 16 cities (National Regional Capital) [14 March].</p> <p>From 16 May, some manufacturing sectors in Manila will be allowed to restart at up to 50% workforce capacity.</p>	<p>Museums, parks and several tourist sites closed.</p>	<p>Effective 18 March, public transportation suspended.</p>	<p>Security forces have been deployed to ensure compliance with the lockdown measures</p>

<p>Ukraine</p> <p>Introduced: 12 March.</p> <p>Updated: The Government introduced a 30-day nationwide emergency regime on 25 March, effective until 24 April</p> <p>Updated: 22 April, further extension of quarantine measures until 22 May</p> <p>Although quarantine has been extended to 22 May, Ukraine has started to lift certain restrictions [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Foreign nationals banned from entering Ukraine for 14 days [13 Mar] All passenger flights suspended [17 Mar] Closes the borders and bans all the cross-border transport communications [28 Mar] Ukrainian authorities to put all citizens arriving from abroad into obligatory 14-day observation in special hotels at their own expense [30 Mar] Only 19 border checkpoints remain open for crossing by car only [7 April]</p> <p>Easter weekend: In Kyiv, the city council set up checkpoints where all drivers and passengers entering the capital undergo body temperature checks.</p>	<p>Nationwide quarantine imposed on 12 Mar bans all religious and public gatherings of more than 10 people. New measures from April 6 additionally prohibiting visits to parks and sports fields, banning gatherings of more than 2 people, and obliging everyone to wear masks and carry ID cards when outside their homes. Several regions have taken additional measures to keep people at home on Easter holidays celebrated this year on April 18-20 including limited access to cemeteries starting from April 20 until May 3, except for funeral ceremonies, to prevent mass gathering to</p>	<p>Ukrainians are strongly encouraged to stay indoors, practice social distancing and pay closer attention to personal hygiene. Wearing a face mask is required by the government in public places since 6 April.</p>	<p>Easter restrictions: Sumy Oblast authorities banned residents to be in public places starting from 1 pm on April 18 until 6 am on April 21.</p>	<p>Easter weekend: authorities placed 4 cities, Zaporizhia, Melitopol, Energodar, and Berdyansk, under 3-day lockdown where it was impossible to enter or exit without special permits, except for ambulances and essential workers.</p> <p>Kiev authorities have sealed off the Pechersk Lavra monastery, where there was a large outbreak. At least 2 other monasteries in Kiev and one in western Ukraine have been quarantined after becoming "hotspots" for infection in the country</p>	<p>Schools, colleges and universities in closed initially for 3 weeks effective March 12th.</p> <p>All are still closed.</p>	<p>Restaurants, cafes, entertainment and fitness centres remain closed. Grocery stores, pharmacies, gas stations and banks open.</p> <p>From 11 May, cafes and restaurants, beauty salons and hairdressers will be allowed to operate [see Table 1]</p>	<p>Parks and sports fields closed since 6 April.</p> <p>Easter restrictions: In Vinnytsia Oblast, it is prohibited to visit parks and forests during Easter holidays.</p> <p>As of May 11 parks, squares and recreation areas will be open for visitors. [see Table 1]</p>	<p>The subways in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Dnipro stopped operating. Bus, train and air services between cities and the regions were halted [25 March]</p> <p>Easter restrictions: In Dnipro, residents won't be able to use public or personal transport without a special permit. In Zhytomyr, officials halted trams and trolleybuses, the only public transport running during quarantine</p>	<p>Article 325 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is interpreted in such a way that a penalty of 1,000 to 3,000 tax-free minimum incomes of citizens will be imposed for violation of the rules.</p>
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		commemorate the dead.								

<p>Qatar</p> <p>Introduced: Varies</p> <p>Effective: Until further notice</p>	<p>Flights to China suspended [3 Feb] Those traveling from China, South Korea, Egypt, Iran and Italy, regardless of nationality, placed in quarantine for 14 days in hotel structures provided [2 March] a travel ban on 15 countries: [9 March] expanded its travel ban to include 3 new countries: Germany, Spain and France [14 March] all non-Qataris will be banned from entering the country as of Wednesday, March 18, for 14 days</p>	<p>The Ministry of Public Health calls upon all citizens and residents to avoid crowded places and postpone holding social gatherings for the time being, for their own wellbeing and that of the community.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Public Health calls on all members of society to stay at home and not go out except in cases of necessity and to implement preventive measures and maintain physical distancing, including in the workplace and public places.</p> <p>The Ministry also advises that elderly people, and people with chronic health conditions, avoid going out unless absolutely necessary, as they are more susceptible to infections.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Qatar's largest labour camp for migrant workers (where thousands are working on the 2022 world cup stadiums) is in total lockdown after hundreds of construction workers became infected. In the Doha region of Qatar no one is allowed to enter or leave for 2 weeks. Shops have been ordered to closed apart from grocery shops [15 March]</p> <p>Extended April 1st until further notice.</p>	<p>Qatar announced a closure of all schools and universities until further notice [9 March]</p>	<p>10 March: prohibit Shisha/hookah in all restaurants and cafes operating in the country.</p> <p>23 March: temporarily close all restaurants, cafes, food outlets, and food trucks in certain locations until further notice.</p> <p>30 March: Ministry of Public Health issued a circular requiring all private health facilities in the country to suspend non-emergency services; extended until 27 May [11 May].</p> <p>Directed that 80% of the private sector work force are to work from home from 1 April, with certain exceptions. Directed that the working hours of</p>	<p>Closed cinemas, theatres, children's play areas, gyms and wedding venues, including those in hotels. These measures are effective Friday 13 March.</p> <p>Closed down public parks and beaches [21 March]</p>	<p>Suspended all public transport [15 March]</p> <p>Reduced changes to bus services for travel between labour camps and sites.</p>	<p>Those that fail to comply with the measures will be sanctioned, either with a maximum of 3 days in prison and/or a fine of QR 200,000 (USD 54)</p>
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							workers in the public and private sector who are still required to attend their workplace are reduced to 6 hours per day, although some projects considered to be in the national interests have been exempted			
							Announced the suspension of commercial activity on Fridays and Saturdays beginning [April 10]			
							April 22: Qatari authorities announced that face masks are compulsory for employees of select sectors and in some public spaces.			
							From 6 May, the Industrial Area has been allowed to resume for certain groups.			

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<p>Belarus</p> <p>Belarus has registered 6,000+ coronavirus cases and 50+ deaths and remains one of the few countries affected by the pandemic that hasn't gone into lockdown or imposed restrictions on public life in order to halt the spread of the virus.</p> <p>21 April: The WHO is urging the government of Belarus to cancel public events and implement measures to ensure physical and social distancing amid the growing coronavirus outbreak.</p>	<p>A mandatory 14-day self-quarantine requirement was instituted for persons entering Belarus from countries affected by the pandemic, with the exception of diplomats and their families, air crews and persons transiting Belarus on return to their home countries [25 March]</p>	<p>No restrictions imposed.</p>	<p>No government stay at home orders.</p> <p>Opposition and doctors are advising people to stay at home.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None. Spring break was extended by 2 weeks but schools and universities are running as normal.</p>	<p>No government restrictions. Minsk city authorities have introduced some mandatory measures on April 7, which apply only in the capital, and require everyone to regularly wash hands in churches and monasteries, disinfect public transportation and places of public gatherings, wear masks in beauty salons, place tables in food service facilities no closer than 1.5 meters, and stop visiting nursing homes.</p>	<p>No government restrictions</p>	<p>None – public transport is running as normal.</p>	<p>Fines for people who do not self-quarantine on returning to the country from abroad.</p>

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Dominican Republic Introduced: State of emergency declared [17 March] Effective: 3 April Updated: Extended to 17 May (previously 30 April).	All land, sea, and air borders closed for 15 days, taking effect as of 19 March. Cruise arrivals suspended at all ports. Roadblocks set up at various points throughout the country prohibiting internal travel in the country. Extended to 17 May (previously 30 April).	Events and public gatherings of all kinds suspended	Public employees who are 60 years of age or over, or those with a pre-existing health condition, must stay confined to their residences.	A mandatory night curfew from 8pm to 6am, effective 20 March until 3 April. Only doctors and health workers, journalists, and guardsmen exempt; 26 March, government extended the night curfew schedule to 13 hours: from 5pm to 6am, extended until 17 May (previously 30 April).	None.	A number of schools and universities suspended classes due to COVID-19 concerns on March 16 and 17, with many switching to virtual learning platforms until 13 April. Extended to 17 May (previously 30 April).	All commercial business activity suspended, with the exception of supermarkets, convenience stores, gas stations, and pharmacies until 17 May (previously 30 April).	National and international events and public, cultural, artistic and sports shows are suspended until 17 May (previously 30 April).	Public transportation, including buses, shared minibuses (guaguas), metro trains, and cable cars have suspended services, limiting the public's ability to move freely in urban areas until further notice.	Police and armed forces responsible for overseeing adherence to curfew restrictions. Over 28,000 arrested since 20 March.

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<p>Panama</p> <p>Introduced: Declared a state of emergency on 13 March</p> <p>Effective: Varies</p> <p>Updated: Varies</p> <p>A date for reopening has not been set, however, on 10 May, the government published a number of health and safety guidelines that both the public and private sectors must meet when reopening begins.</p>	<p>Flights from Asia were suspended [14 March]</p> <p>Suspension of arrivals and departures of all commercial flights to Panama for 30 days [beginning 22 March]</p> <p>*Extended by 30 more days [beginning 22 April]</p> <p>Borders closed [24 March]; extended indefinitely.</p>	<p>Events of more than 50 people suspended [13 March]</p>	<p>Officials ordered all citizens to stay inside except for emergencies and to buy food [17 March, until 3 May]</p> <p>New Measures according to gender: Only women can leave their homes to buy necessities on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Men in can go outside on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Two hours only to do shopping. Everyone to stay home on Sundays. The restrictions will last at least 15 days, beginning 30 March.</p>	<p>Nightly curfew restricting Panamanians from leaving their homes between 9pm and 5am each day. New curfew now begins at 5pm, introduced from 23 March</p> <p>Easter weekend: A 48-hour full quarantine, with no exceptions for food shopping introduced.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Schools and workplaces were closed on March 12.</p> <p>Nationwide quarantine began on March 25.</p> <p>April 27, President announced the suspension of school classes until December</p>	<p>Embassy of Panama closed [17 March]</p> <p>Communal areas in hotels, discos, bars, and casinos and elsewhere closed. All shops shut except supermarkets, pharmacies and medical centres.</p> <p>Suspended elective surgical procedures and limited hospital visits by outpatients [12 March]</p> <p>New decree announced on 21 April ordered that all commercial establishments and businesses remain closed</p>	<p>None reported but gathering of more than 50 not allowed</p>	<p>None reported and public transport employees exempt from curfew, so assume running as normal</p>	<p>Police responsible for enforcing curfew</p>

Colombia	Cruise ships stopped from docking in any national port [12 March] Border crossings with Venezuela shut [14 March] Foreigners who had been in Europe or Asia within the past 14 days restricted entry. Colombian citizens and residents who have been in Europe or Asia can be admitted but must undergo a 14-day self-quarantine [16 March]. All land and sea borders closed [16 March] All flights stopped effective 23 March [19 March] Land and water borders remain closed with domestic and international flights suspended until 30 May [5 May].	On 12 March, authorities declared a health emergency, suspending all public events involving more than 500 people	#QuedateEnCasa, the Spanish for 'stay home'. is being advised to Colombians.	Meta region: Effective 16 March for 14 days a curfew will be in effect from 8pm until 5am. Cordoba region: Curfew between 7pm and 6am starting 16 March indefinitely. Santander region: curfew from 10 pm to 4am, effective 17 March Cartagena region: curfew extended (to entire city and not just the city centre), from 10pm to 4am, with an additional 4 hours from 6pm to 4am during weekdays, and for 24 hours during weekends	State of emergency declared, to protect the elderly a mandatory isolation from 7am on 20 Mar to 31 May for all adults over 70 years of age was introduced. They must remain in their residences except to stock up on food or access health or financial services. Government entities were instructed to make it easier for them to receive their pensions, medicines, healthcare or food at home 20 Mar, President announced a 19-day nationwide quarantine, starting on 24 March at midnight and ending on 12 April at midnight. *Extended quarantine to 25 May [5 May]	All schools and universities (public and private) closed [15 March]	Bars, restaurants and clubs closed until further notice. Some wholesale and retail sectors were planned to reopen across the country on 11 May [unclear whether this has occurred].	Not reported	Public transport halted	Fines of 1 million pesos in place
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<p>South Africa</p> <p>Introduced: 15 Mar a national state of disaster declared. 23 Mar, a national lockdown was announced</p> <p>Effective: 26 Mar until 16 Apr</p> <p>Updated: on the 9 Apr, lockdown was extended by another 14 days, effective until 30 Apr</p> <p>Updated: 23 Apr, announced that from 1 May, a gradual and phased easing of the lockdown restrictions would begin lowering the national alert level from 5 to 4 [See Table 1].</p> <p>Western Cape is in a position to safely downgrade to level 3; further details expected [19 May].</p>	<p>Travel ban on foreign nationals from high-risk countries and visas cancelled from 18 March; Citizens advised to refrain from all forms of travel to or through the EU and those returning will be subjected to testing and self-isolation or quarantine; Of the 53 land ports, 35 will be shut down and two of the 8 sea ports will close with effect from 16 March; All non-essential travel for all spheres of government outside of the Republic is prohibited and all non-essential domestic travel, particularly by air, rail, taxis and bus is discouraged (16 March)</p>	<p>From 18 March gatherings of more than 100 people will be prohibited. Mass celebrations of upcoming national days such as Human Rights Day and other large government events cancelled.</p> <p>Update: All gatherings, apart from funerals and for work, will remain prohibited from 26 March until 30 April</p>	<p>Staying home and avoiding all social engagements and contact with other people is encouraged. The elderly, and those with underlying conditions, must remain at home and take additional precautions to isolate themselves</p> <p>26 March: National lockdown until 30 April: People will only be able to leave their homes to buy food, visit the pharmacy, or seek medical care; or to collect a social grant</p> <p>Update: As of 1 May the easing of lockdown restrictions begins, but all South Africans must wear a face mask whenever they leave home.</p>	<p>Easing of restrictions to begin 1 May. New curfew as part of these: from 8pm until 5am, except if granted a permit to perform an essential or permitted service, or is attending to a security or medical emergency</p> <p>None</p>		<p>Schools closed from 18 March with universities following suit.</p>	<p>Call on businesses including mining, retail, banking, farming to ensure that they take all necessary measures to intensify hygiene control [18 March]</p> <p>Update: All shops and businesses will be closed, except for pharmacies, laboratories, banks and essential financial services, supermarkets, petrol stations and health care providers [26 March for 3 week lockdown]</p> <p>Update: Extended to 30 April.</p> <p>Update: Easing of restrictions to being 1 May [see Table 1]</p>	<p>All public facilities closed indefinitely including public swimming pools, recreational and civic centres, stadiums, libraries, sporting facilities</p>	<p>Public transport halted during national lockdown [March 26 – April 30th]. Government will allow it to resume with limitations on the number of passengers and stringent hygiene requirements, including that all passengers must wear a face mask from 1 May (see Table 1)</p>	<p>Over 70,000 defence force personnel to assist with various parts of our coronavirus response</p>
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<p>India</p> <p>Introduced: 24 March – Government announced a 21-day nationwide lockdown</p> <p>Effective: 14 April</p> <p>*Update: extended until 3 May</p> <p>*Update: extended until 17 May</p> <p>*Relaxing of restrictions announced on the 14 April, effective from 20 April with the country divided into red, orange and green zones [see Table 1]</p> <p>The next phase of the lockdown will begin 18 May, with further details to be released by this date.</p>	<p>Travel by air, rail, metro and inter-state movement by road will remain banned</p>	<p>Prohibition of all social, political, sports, entertainment, academic, cultural, religious activities.</p>	<p>Ban on people from stepping out of their homes – nationwide lockdown introduced 25 March</p> <p>*Effective 17 May</p>	<p>25 Mar: Nationwide lockdown introduced. Effective until 17 May.</p> <p>*Update: from 20 April, country divided into red, orange and green zones and relaxation of restrictions will apply. Movement banned between 7pm and 7am except for essential reasons. Those above 65, persons with co-morbidities, pregnant women and children below 10 will stay at home, except necessary</p>	<p>Not applicable – complete lockdown introduced 25 March</p>	<p>Suspension of all educational, training, research institutions</p>	<p>All services and shops closed except pharmacies, hospitals, banks, grocery shops and other essential services. Closure of commercial and private establishments (only work-from-home allowed)</p>	<p>Closure of all places of worship</p>	<p>Suspension of all non-essential public and private transport</p>	<p>People belonging to National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme were to enforce the curfew in the country</p>

* Unless otherwise stated in the table as these may vary (e.g., some restrictions may have been introduced on different dates, and some may have differing durations)

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