



**Health
Information
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An tÚdarás Um Fhaisnéis
agus Cáilíocht Sláinte

Review of restrictive public policy measures to limit the spread of COVID- 19

Updated 24 April 2020

Version history

Version	Date	Specific updates
V1.0	25 March 2020	Date of first review
V2.0	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>
V3.0	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>
V4.0	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>
V5.0	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>
V6.0	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.
V7.0	14 April 2020	Included a summary table (Table 2) of measures that are being eased and or lifted in different countries.
V8.0	17 April 2020	<p>Added public health restrictions data for the following countries: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and the US (Table 1).</p> <p>Added contextual data on the percentage growth rate in the number of new cases daily for countries that are scaling back measures (Table 2).</p>
V9.0	21 April 2020	<p>Added restriction measures for the following countries: Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Pakistan, Slovenia, Malaysia, and Australia.</p>
V10.0	24 April 2020	<p>Added restriction measures for the following countries: United Arab Emirates, Serbia and the Philippines.</p> <p>Included information on the restrictions being eased/planned in Croatia, Estonia, the Netherlands and Serbia.</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.
- Some of the most restrictive measures introduced internationally, to date, to limit the spread of COVID-19 involved:
 - Enforced quarantine, or cordon sanitaire, in Austria, China, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Turkey, and Singapore.
 - Imposing a curfew in Chile, Ecuador, Israel, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.
 - Restricting the number of people allowed outside in groups to as few as two in Australia, Estonia, Germany, Israel, and the UK;
 - Limiting the movement of people outside of their own home to a two kilometre radius in Ireland, and one kilometre radius in France and Spain.
 - Enforcing restrictions through the use of police or armed forces in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the UK, among many more countries.
- Few countries have taken a less stringent approach to limiting the spread of COVID-19. In Sweden, for example, people have not been asked to stay at home, and all schools and businesses have remained open during the pandemic. The toughest restriction imposed, to date, involved limiting the number of people permitted to gather in groups to 50 people.
- As the growth in the spread of COVID-19 has begun to slow in some countries, there has been a shift towards easing and lifting restrictions. Some of the restrictions that are being eased internationally include the re-opening of schools and non-essential services, and widening the limits on social gatherings.
- Triggers for the decision to ease restrictions include, declining or stabilising of new cases and deaths, low rates of COVID-19-related hospital admissions, and sufficient supply of personal protective equipment (PPE) and ventilators in hospital settings.

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 restrictive 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.⁽¹⁾ Some of the more restrictive measures introduced by the Irish Government to date 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;
- everyone must exercise within a two kilometre radius of their house.

To limit the spread of COVID-19, governments around the world are also implementing 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 are being 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 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. 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
- When restrictions were introduced and duration
- When restrictions were scaled back and triggers for this.

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.

Results

A range of restrictive policy measures have been implemented across the countries affected by COVID 19. Table 1 provides a detailed summary of the restrictive measures introduced in each country. A brief summary of these measures is provided below, with a specific focus on those countries that have implemented more restrictive measures than Ireland.

Travel restrictions

All included countries implemented travel restrictions of some form. For example, Italy has been declared as in 'complete isolation'.⁽²⁾ In Ireland, all non-essential travel overseas has been advised against, rather than enforced. Foreign nationals are also not prohibited from entering Ireland, although anyone arriving in Ireland must self-isolate for 14 days. In contrast, citizens in Czechia are forbidden from departing the country; only foreign nationals may leave.⁽³⁾ Access to Czechia, Indonesia,⁽⁴⁾ Estonia,⁽⁵⁾ Malaysia,⁽⁶⁾ and Brazil⁽⁷⁾ is 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). 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. These included a ban on passenger flights, tours, cruise ships, visas cancelled and health checks were implemented at airports followed by strict quarantine for 14 days (which was tracked via mobile phone to ensure compliance). Norway issued new border control rules on 13 April ensuring that only Norwegian citizens and people who are legally resident in Norway may enter the country.⁽⁸⁾ The Czechian government also introduced temporary land border controls with Germany and Austria to ensure foreign nationals cannot enter the country.⁽³⁾ Similar border controls have been introduced in Poland,⁽⁹⁾ while in Chile, all land, maritime, and air borders are closed for the transit of foreign nationals.⁽¹⁰⁾ Portugal closed all entry to the country and imposed tight lockdown restrictions in order to

prevent travel over the Easter period, but have since eased these restrictions to standard lockdown restrictions (a ban on all essential travel and isolation at home).⁽¹¹⁾ Greece banned all non-EU entrants to the country until 18 April.⁽¹²⁾ Malaysia closed all inbound and outbound borders⁽⁶⁾ and China put restrictions on inbound air travel.⁽¹³⁾ **The United Arab Emirates,⁽¹⁴⁾ Saudi Arabia,⁽¹⁵⁾ Serbia, Pakistan,⁽¹⁶⁾ Australia,⁽¹⁷⁾ Canada,⁽¹⁸⁾ and the US⁽¹⁹⁾ have all imposed extensive travel restrictions including the closure of borders and advising citizens not to travel overseas.**

Mass gathering restrictions

The restrictions on mass gatherings have been broadly comparable across countries, with the exception of Japan⁽²⁰⁾ and Iran, which simply asked its citizens to avoid big crowds and Croatia which banned events with more than 1,000 people.⁽²¹⁾ In all other included countries, mass gatherings have been prohibited to some extent. In Ireland, mass gatherings have been completely prohibited: when outside, citizens have been told not to gather with anyone from outside of their own household.⁽¹⁾ Few countries have tougher restrictions on mass gatherings; however, in Italy, the movement of people in public has been prohibited,⁽²²⁾ while in the UK,⁽²³⁾ Germany,⁽²⁴⁾ Australia,⁽²⁵⁾ Estonia⁽²⁶⁾ **and Serbia,** gatherings of no more than two people are prohibited and more than five for Indonesia. Slovenia additionally mandated the wearing of mouth and nose protection and gloves when in any indoor public space.⁽²⁷⁾ Germany have also mandated the wearing of masks in public, **along with Austria,⁽²⁸⁾ Czechia,⁽³⁾ Israel,⁽²⁹⁾ Luxembourg,⁽³⁰⁾ Poland,⁽⁹⁾ Taiwan, and Slovenia.⁽²⁷⁾ 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 is not warranted. Turkey banned picnics, fishing and exercise outside at the weekend in cities and town centres. In the US and Canada, mass gatherings are prohibited but vary from state to state as to the limit on the number of people. Whilst no lockdown was implemented in Taiwan, people have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions when going out. Religious orders have moved ceremonies online.⁽³¹⁾ In Pakistan, mosques have been closed **(excluding during Ramadan)** including Friday prayers and a lockdown on all public gatherings is in place,⁽³²⁾ **while in the United Arab Emirates, there is a ban on all weddings and events.⁽³³⁾****

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 is as restrictive as what has been introduced in Italy,⁽²²⁾ France,⁽³⁴⁾ Spain,⁽³⁵⁾ the UK,⁽²³⁾ Romania,⁽³⁶⁾ Ecuador,⁽³⁷⁾ Chile⁽¹⁰⁾ and Israel⁽²⁹⁾ among other countries. As of 10 April 2020, Italy extended its advice to stay at home, along with all other restrictive measures, until 3 May.⁽³⁸⁾ **On 23 April 2020, the Spanish government extended the State of Emergency until 9 May, however, it is now permitting anyone under 14 years of age to go for a walk with one of their**

parents or accompany them on trips out to buy food, medicine, or go to the bank, once a day between 9am and 9pm within a one-kilometre radius of their homes.

Less restrictive measures can be found in Germany,⁽³⁹⁾ South Korea, Singapore, and Iceland among others, where people have been asked to practice social distancing and avoid going out where possible. Slovenia implemented an additional measure where between 8am and 10am, only vulnerable groups can make purchases.⁽⁴⁰⁾ In Australia, citizens have been asked to stay at home except for essential reasons, such as food, work, and exercise,⁽⁴¹⁾ while in Canada and the US, the restriction varies by state. In New Zealand, a four-week national lockdown was introduced on March 26 asking people to stay at home to curb the spread of disease.⁽⁴²⁾ In contrast, no lockdown was implemented in Taiwan, but people have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions.⁽³¹⁾ In Pakistan, citizens and residents may leave their homes to buy groceries and medicine and visit health facilities only.⁽³²⁾ In Saudi Arabia, citizens and residents have been asked to stay at home and those aged 15 years and under are prohibited from entering stores including hypermarkets.⁽⁴³⁾ **In the United Arab Emirates, people have been asked to stay at home from 8pm until 6am each day and not to go out unless necessary; a permit is required for anyone that leaves their home during this time.⁽⁴³⁾ In Serbia, it is recommended that citizens stay isolated, except when they need to go to shops and pharmacies or dispose of rubbish, and people aged 65 and older are not to go out at all.**

Curfew imposed

To date, a curfew has not been imposed in Ireland. Although the necessity of a curfew may be redundant given the closure of businesses and restrictions on staying indoors. However, **ten** countries have implemented some form of a curfew restriction. These include Chile (imposed from 10pm to 5am),⁽¹⁰⁾ Ecuador (9pm to 5am)⁽³⁷⁾ and Peru (6pm to 5am).⁽⁴⁴⁾ A curfew had been imposed in Romania, but it was replaced by the mandate to stay at home.⁽³⁶⁾ Israel placed a curfew on citizens during the Passover holidays, which was subsequently lifted. Turkey imposed a total curfew for everyone over 65 years and under 20 years.⁽⁴⁵⁾ In Pakistan, a complete lockdown is in place in Sindh province between 12:00 and 15:00 (local time) on Fridays to prevent people from gathering at mosques.⁽³²⁾ In Saudi Arabia, a number of cities and regions are subject to a 24-hour curfew.⁽⁴⁶⁾ **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 have been asked to stay at home between 8pm and 6am from Thursday to Sunday. The curfew has reportedly been extended indefinitely.⁽⁴⁷⁾ In addition, Dubai has a 24 hour curfew until 24 April 2020. In Serbia, as of 21 April 2020 there is a nationwide curfew for all residents from Monday to Thursday (6pm to 5am) and Friday (6pm) to Monday (5am).**

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.⁽²²⁾ In Austria, no one is allowed to enter or leave affected parishes (the Paznaun Valley, St. Anton am Arlberg, and Sölden).⁽⁴⁸⁾ 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.⁽⁴⁹⁾ In Malaysia, in Hulu Langat, Selangor, residents are not allowed to leave their homes and no visitors are allowed to enter the area (effective from 1 to 14 April 2020) due to high case numbers. In Turkey, the Kendril town and surrounding areas are quarantined. In Israel, there was a nationwide lockdown, barring Israelis from leaving their communities during Passover, from 7 April until 10 April 2020.⁽⁵⁰⁾ In Saudi Arabia Al Atheer is under complete lockdown, where entry and exit to the region is prohibited and residents are not allowed to leave their homes until further notice.⁽⁵¹⁾ **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.**⁽⁵²⁾

Closure of schools, nurseries, universities

In most countries, all educational institutions are closed, including in Ireland where it is currently unknown when they will reopen. In the UK, all schools are closed except for the children of critical workers.⁽²³⁾ In Japan, Canada, and Croatia,⁽²¹⁾ all schools are closed, but nurseries and kindergartens remain open. Kindergartens and boarding schools remain open in Israel. Sweden has the fewest restrictions, where schools are still open and universities have been asked to move to online learning,⁽⁵³⁾ as is the case in Australia⁽⁵⁴⁾ and Taiwan, where the public health advice is that schools are low risk areas of transmission and thus remain open.

Closure of businesses

The majority of countries have implemented some form of restrictions on business activities. These include the closure of all non-essential businesses (for example, restaurants, cafes, retail stores, cinemas, nightclubs) in Ireland, ⁽¹⁾ Italy,⁽²²⁾ Spain⁽⁵⁵⁾, France,⁽³⁴⁾ and many more countries. In Spain, certain sectors, including manufacturing and construction, have reopened since 13 April 2020. In the UK, all non-essential businesses are also closed; however, where essential businesses are

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

open, contactless payment options are recommended and take away or delivery options are strongly encouraged.⁽²³⁾ **In the United Arab Emirates**, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia, all restaurants and shopping malls remain closed across the country and only grocery stores, pharmacies, banks and other essential services are allowed to operate **(although this restriction is being eased somewhat during Ramadan)**. Sweden has not closed any businesses, to date.⁽⁵³⁾ Indonesia has 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.

No known closures were implemented in Taiwan.

Restrictions on public amenities

Most countries have implemented some form of restrictions on public amenities. In Ireland, playgrounds have been closed, and outdoor spaces such as parks and beaches are being patrolled and groups dispersed.⁽¹⁾ Similar restrictions have been introduced in South Korea, where public spaces have been shut including parks, sports facilities, and day care centres.⁽⁵⁶⁾ In Italy, recreational outdoor activities, including sports, in public places have been prohibited.⁽⁵⁶⁾ In France, people are not allowed to enter public spaces.⁽³⁴⁾ In Slovenia, access is limited to people living in the municipality.⁽⁴⁰⁾ Israel has closed playgrounds and synagogues, but beaches and parks are allowed provided they are within 100 metres of your residence.⁽²⁹⁾ In Saudi Arabia, all sporting events have been cancelled including the Saudi Olympics, and sports centres, parks and gyms have been closed, **as is the case in the United Arab Emirates and Serbia**. In some countries, the data was unclear, such as in Spain and Pakistan, for example. Sweden have not imposed any restrictions.⁽⁵³⁾

Public transport restrictions

Public transport restrictions have been implemented in many countries. Currently Ireland is providing public transport, but this is restricted to those who are buying food or medicines, carers, going to medical appointments, and essential workers.⁽¹⁾ The same restriction is in place in Spain⁽⁵⁵⁾ and Norway.⁽⁵⁷⁾ Less restrictive measures can be observed in some countries. For example, in the Netherlands, public transport remains operational but measures are in place to ensure passengers maintain a good distance from each other.⁽⁵⁸⁾ There are no restrictions in Sweden and the restriction of gatherings of no more than 50 people does not apply to public transport.⁽⁵³⁾ In contrast, Pakistan has suspended all public transport and Slovenia has suspended all public trains, buses, gondolas and funicular railways.⁽⁴⁰⁾ Turkey suspended free public travel to anyone over 65 years in certain areas. In Indonesia, public transportation services are restricted to half their normal passenger capacity and limit operations from 6 am to 6 pm, and Singapore has introduced thermal scanners and are prohibiting anyone with a fever from entering public transport hubs.⁽⁵⁹⁾ In Saudi Arabia

trains, buses and taxis were suspended on 20 March. It is unclear whether these restrictions have been lifted. **Public transport restrictions are in place in the United Arab Emirates while the National Sterilisation Programme curfew is in place. In Serbia, all public transportation is suspended, taxi services are limited but remain operational, and driving personal vehicles is allowed.** No restrictions are in place in Australia,⁽²⁵⁾ Canada, or the US, but people are advised to only use public transport if necessary.

Enforcement of restrictions

In Ireland, An Garda Síochána (the Irish police) have been empowered to enforce restrictions under the Health (Preservation and Protection and Other Emergency Measures in the Public Interest) Act 2000.⁽¹⁾ Since 7 April 2020 they have been empowered to arrest and impose fines on people who do not comply. 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 will result in fines of €400 to €3,000.⁽²²⁾ **In France, 100,000 police and gendarmes have been deployed to ensure that anyone that has left their household is in possession of a certificate permitting them to do so. Failure to comply with the containment measure is punishable by a fixed fine of €135, which can be increased to €375. Anyone caught violating the containment measure three or more times over the course of 30 days risks imprisonment for six months.** In Ecuador, the Police and the Armed Forces, as well as municipal agents participating in controlling activities, can enforce restrictions.⁽³⁷⁾ In Romania, anyone found 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.⁽³⁶⁾ In Australia, the defence forces have been called in to assist with home quarantine compliance.⁽⁴¹⁾ In the US, penalties vary 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. In Hong Kong, offenders are subject to a maximum fine of \$25,000 and imprisonment for six months. In Taiwan, the Government declared that violators of home isolation regulations will be fined up to NT\$300,000 (USD \$10,000) and violators of home quarantine regulations will be fined up to NT\$150,000 (USD \$5,000). In Saudi Arabia, violators of the curfew or restrictions will be fined 10,000SR. **In the United Arab Emirates fines of Dh 50,000 are in place. In Serbia, fines of up to rsd150.000 are in place.**

No enforcement of restrictions was reported in Japan.

Scale back or cessation of restrictions

A Joint European Roadmap towards lifting COVID-19 containment measures has been published, 15 April 2020.⁽⁶⁰⁾ This calls for a coordinated approach in the EU to restarting economic and social activities while minimizing impact on people's health

and not overburdening health care systems. It outlines three sets of criteria to assess whether the time has come to begin to relax measures:

- Epidemiological criteria showing the spread of the disease has significantly decreased and stabilised for a sustained period of time for example sustained reduction in new cases, hospitalisations and patients in intensive care.
- Sufficient health system capacity to cope with future increases in cases after lifting of measures and coping with any backlog of elective interventions.
- Appropriate monitoring capacity, including large-scale testing capacity combined with contact tracing.

The paper also makes recommendations on how member states can gradually lift measures:

- Actions should be gradual, lifted in different steps with sufficient time (for example, one month) between steps.
- General measures should be replaced by targeted ones for example protecting vulnerable groups for longer, intensified and regular cleaning and disinfection of transport hubs, shops and workplaces.
- Lifting measures should start with those with a local impact and be gradually extended to measures with a broader geographical coverage.
- There should be a phased approach to the opening of internal and external borders.
- The re-start of the economic activity should be phased in. Not all of the population should go back to work at the same time. Social distancing should remain in place and teleworking should continue to be encouraged.
- Gatherings of people should be progressively permitted. For example, schools could return with specific measures such as different lunch times, smaller classes and enhanced cleaning; commercial activity (retail) and social activities (for example, restaurants) could be re-opened with restricted opening hours and maximums of people allowed.
- Efforts to prevent the spread of the virus should be sustained. Awareness campaigns should continue and social distancing should apply. The use of facemasks in the community could be considered.
- Actions should be continuously monitored and preparedness developed for returning to stricter measures as necessary.

Some countries are beginning to scale back their restrictions (see Table 2). These are largely about re-opening schools and select services. Czechia, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Malaysia, and the US have published phased plans to gradually ease restrictions over a number of months.

Triggers for the de-escalation of measures are not consistently reported. Countries that have, include **Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Iran, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Serbia, Slovenia** and Spain. They cite a variety of decline or stabilisation in new cases and or deaths and hospitals not having become overwhelmed. **Estonia, Malaysia**, the UK, and the US, although they have not commenced de-escalation, have published specific criteria that will act as triggers. These include when there is a decline in cases, there being sufficient hospital capacity, and the establishment of robust testing programmes.

Summary

A number of restrictive public policy measures have been introduced across a number of countries to limit the spread of COVID-19. Some of these measures involved curfews; restricting the number of people allowed outside in groups (as few as two in some cases); and enforcing the restrictions through the use of police or armed forces. In many cases, the restrictions introduced in Ireland have been as restrictive as those introduced elsewhere (for example, on mass gatherings, staying at home and on leaving the house). However, the policy response to COVID-19 has been broadly consistent across countries with the exception of Sweden where the response has been less stringent in relation to business closures and mass gatherings, for example. In most countries, nurseries, schools, universities and non-essential businesses and services have been closed and everyone has been asked to stay at home and or avoid unnecessary travel and contact with others.

A few countries have started to ease restrictions, for example in relation to the closure of schools and businesses. Countries that are easing or are planning to ease measures are continuing to manage risk by various means, including increasing travel restrictions, mandating nose and mouth coverings in public, continuing restrictive measures for vulnerable groups and mass gatherings, and changing testing strategies. Triggers for the decision to ease restrictions include declining or stabilising new cases and or deaths, **and having sufficient capacity in hospitals to deal with COVID-19, along with a sufficient supply of personal protective equipment (PPE) and ventilators in these settings.**

The findings from this review were accurate as of 24 April 2020 10.00 GMT; however, it is important to note that the measures identified above may change as the situation and response to COVID-19 evolves.

Table 1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

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	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]	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.	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.
Italy Introduced: 9 March Updated: 24 March Effective: 13 May State of Emergency declared until 31 July Detailed plan for easing restrictions expected this week	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.	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.	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.	All schools, nurseries, and universities have been suspended.	All places intended for worship, along with businesses (e.g., cafés, bars, pubs, restaurants and other catering services) are closed or suspended with certain exceptions: pharmacies, etc. Since 10 April, stationery, book and baby stores may open.	Recreational outdoor activities, including sports, in public places is prohibited. Public access to parks, villas, play areas and public gardens is prohibited.	Local public transport may be suspended, as decided by each region's own authorities. Travel outside the municipality to holiday homes only allowed in cases of emergency situations.	Failure to comply with the containment measures will be punished with fines of €400 - €3,000.

Table 1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

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	All non-essential travel from third countries (except for returning citizens) is restricted for 30 days [17 March]	Citizens are required to stay at home and avoid gatherings of any kind.	Advised to stay at home. People may only drive alone and activities are limited to basic needs, such as buying food or medication, etc. Those under 14 will be allowed to go for a walk with one of their parents or accompany them on trips out to buy food, medicine once a day between 9am and 9pm within a 1km radius of their homes.	Unclear	Unclear	All schools, nurseries, and universities have been suspended.	Non-essential businesses closed; other types of premises for shows, etc., have been suspended.	Unclear	Passenger transport, both public and private, has been reduced by half for 15 days, except for suburban railway services.	Compliance with the measures decreed will be upheld by the State law enforcement agencies, and by local and regional police forces.

Table 1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

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 expected this week; announcement expected on wearing face masks in public</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>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 (e.g., authorised shops). 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>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>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>Not allowed to enter public spaces</p>	<p>Public transport allowed to go to work, if physical presence at work is essential.</p>	<p>Individuals must have certificates for travel. 100,000 police and gendarmes are enforcing the restrictions. 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>
<p>Switzerland</p> <p>Introduced: 13 March Updated: 28 March Effective: 26 April</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures to commence from 27 April**</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) [Effective for a maximum of 6 months]</p>	<p>Restricted to five people</p>	<p>Advised to stay at home</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Events requiring physical presence at schools, higher education institutions and other education and training institutions are prohibited.</p>	<p>Non-essential businesses are closed, such as shops and markets; restaurants and cafés; bars, discotheques, night clubs and strip clubs, etc.</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.</p>	<p>Unclear</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>

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United Kingdom Introduced: 23 March Updated: 16 April Effective: 7 May	Advised not to travel abroad unless it's essential	Restricted to two people	Advised to stay at home, except for very limited purposes	Unclear	Unclear	Schools and childcare premises closed, except to children of critical workers.	Non-essential shops and businesses including pubs, cinemas and theatres, and retail stores closed.	Community spaces closed.	Public transport services reduced.	The relevant authorities, including the police, given powers to enforce restrictions.
Netherlands Introduced: 19 March Updated: 21 April Effective: 19 May	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.	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).	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 (further details in Table 2)	Unclear	Unclear	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 (further details in Table 2)	Businesses in contact-based industries, such as hair salons and beauty parlours closed, along with casinos, arcades, etc.	Unclear	Public transport required to take measures to ensure people maintain a good distance.	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.
Austria Introduced: 16 March Effective: 13 April Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 14 April**	Entry of third-country nationals suspended by air from outside Schengen area	Restricted to five people	Advised to stay at home and limited social interactions	Unclear	No one is allowed to enter or leave affected parishes.	Schools, kindergartens, and universities closed.	Shops that do not serve basic services remain closed. Restaurants, bars, coffee houses etc. are also closed.	Entering public places is strictly prohibited, with the exception of some cases.	None specified	Compliance with the measures taken is checked by the executive.

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<p>Luxembourg</p> <p>Introduced: 18 March Updated: 15 April Effective: Variable</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures to commenced from 20 April**</p>	<p>Unnecessary travel must be cancelled or postponed. Third-country nationals may no longer enter the territory of the Grand Duchy [Effective for one month]</p>	<p>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 minimum space limit of 2m cannot be respected also became mandatory.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>School and education sector suspended, until 4 May at least.</p>	<p>All commercial and craft activities are prohibited. Construction sites are now open; detail in Table 2.</p>	<p>Play areas are closed. Outdoor leisure activities on an individual basis or limited to people who live together are allowed.</p>	<p>Hygiene measures implemented for public transport including suspension of on board ticket sales and barrier tapes to support physical distancing.</p>	<p>Police presence enforced to ensure prohibitions are abided by.</p>
<p>Poland</p> <p>Introduced: 14 March Updated: 7 April Effective: Until further notice</p>	<p>Borders closed to foreigners; Polish citizens abroad can return home but must undergo compulsory 14-day home quarantine [Effective until 3 May]</p>	<p>Ban on public, national and religious gatherings of more than 50 people. The ban applies both to indoor and outdoor gatherings. Gatherings, meetings, and events organised for more than 2 people are banned.</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 26 April 2020. The activities of nurseries, children’s clubs and kindergartens are also suspended until 26 April.</p>	<p>Businesses in shopping centres have been suspended (except pharmacies, grocery stores, etc).</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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<p>Finland</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Updated: 22 April Effective: Variable</p> <p>A preparation plan for easing restrictions is being drawn up; government to meet on 3 May; announcement expected thereafter.</p> <p>State of Emergency declared 16 March</p>	<p>Travel restrictions due to be implemented.</p>	<p>Restricted to no more than 10 people. Public events and gatherings of more than 500 people should continue to be banned until at least 31 July.</p>	<p>Advised to work from home where possible and practice social distancing when out.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>Schools, educational institutions, universities closed [Extended until 13 May].</p>	<p>Restaurants, cafés and licensed premises closed to customers [Effective until 31 May].</p>	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear
<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**</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>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 their contact with people other than the members of their own household.</p>	Unclear	Unclear	<p>The Federal Laender have cancelled events and closed schools and kindergartens.</p>	<p>Establishments such as bars, clubs, theatres, museums and cinemas have been required to close.</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	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 organized 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.
Portugal Introduced: 16 March Effective: 17 April Update: State of Emergency renewed for another 15 days [A state of emergency is limited to 15 days but can be extended indefinitely in 15-day periods] Detailed plan for easing restrictions expected by 30 April	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.	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 contact with the public in Madeira region.	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	Unclear	Unclear	Closure of all schools, universities and childcare facilities until 17 April.	All non-essential shops should be closed and restaurants should only provide takeaway.	Closure of museums and public libraries. Campsites and motorhome parks are closed to tourists and visitors.	Public transport services are operating at reduced levels.	Armed forces can be deployed to enforce the measures.

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Norway Introduced: 14 March Updated: 8 April Effective: 14 April Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 20 April**	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.	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.	Unclear	Unclear	Closed. Gradually reopening from 20 April, detail in Table 2.	Largely closed. Gradually reopening from 27 April, detail in Table 2.	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.
Czechia Introduced: 13 March Updated: 7 April Effective: Variable State of Emergency prolonged until 30 April Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 9 April**	Reintroduction of borders with Germany and Austria until 5 April. Until 12 April, access is forbidden for foreigners, with some exceptions. Returnees to undergo 2 week quarantine. Granting of new visas is suspended. Travel abroad for essential activities allowed, 14 April	All sport, cultural, religious and other activities encompassing more than 30 persons are forbidden. As of 7 April, individual outdoor sports are allowed (limited to 2 people). Ban on use of common spaces like showers is still in force.	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.	No restriction	Unclear	All closed.	Gradually re-opening since 9 April, detail in Table 2.	Public access to swimming pools and tourist information centres is forbidden.	Air travel, rail travel, coach travel, boat travel and road travel (for more than 9 persons) is suspended.	Unclear

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Denmark Introduced: 18 March Updated: 30 March Effective: 11 May Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 14 April**	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.	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, detail in Table 2.	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; detail in Table 2.	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.
Iceland Introduced: 16 March Updated: 23 March Effective: 17 April Scale back of restrictive measures commence 4 May**	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.	Ban on gatherings of 50 or more individuals. All children's and young people's athletic and youth group activities and all adults' athletic activities are prohibited, regardless of group size.	Those who are possible 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 2.	Unclear	No restrictions	Unclear

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Romania Introduced: 18 March Updated: 14 April Effective: 15 May State of Emergency declared for 30 days on 16 March	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/house hold 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.	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	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.
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].	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.

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<p>Greece</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Updated: 22 April Effective: 4 May, unless otherwise stated</p> <p>Plan to ease some of the restrictions to be announced week commencing 27 April.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Unclear	<p>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.</p>	Unclear	No restrictions	Schools closed until 4 May.	<p>Most hotels closed until 4 May. Restaurants, bars, clubs, theatres, playgrounds, and gyms are closed.</p>	All museums, including the Acropolis are closed through the end of March.	Unclear	<p>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.</p>
<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**</p>	<p>Avoid travelling to affected areas in North Italy. Quarantine for 14 days for all foreign visitors to Croatia.</p>	Postpone all public events with more than 1000 people.	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Kindergartens and elementary schools closed until 11 May.	All non-essential businesses including shopping centres, services, and the hospitality sector are closed. A phased reopening will commence non 27 April; detail in Table 2	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear

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<p>Estonia</p> <p>Introduced: 25 March Updated: 22 April Effective: Variable</p> <p>State of Emergency declared until 1 May</p> <p>An exit strategy has been submitted to Parliament for approval; restrictions will be eased if key indicators are met **</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>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 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>
<p>Slovenia</p> <p>Introduced: 16 March Updated 16 April Effective: until revoked.</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.</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 2), 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>Hospitality, wellness, recreational, cinematographic, cultural, hairdressing, cosmetics, gaming etc. have been suspended Excludes pharmacies and food stores. Certain stores allowed to reopen, detail in Table 2</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>Fine for breach of quarantine €400.</p>

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Iran Introduced: 5 March Updated: 5 April Effective: 19 April Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 11 April**	No travel to other provinces or cities. Land border crossings closed or restricted. Flight routes cancelled, except international commercial. Update: Between-province travel prohibition will continue until 18 April	People told to avoid gatherings. Smart Social Distancing Programme implemented in all provinces except Tehran since 11 April.	Social Distancing programme implemented in phases. Rules currently require people to stay at home and avoid non-essential travel.	Unclear	Unclear	All schools and universities have been ordered to close. Update: Schools commenced online lessons on 18 April.	Gradually re-opening since 11 April, detail in Table 2.	Parks closed. Banned sports, cultural and religious gatherings, closed holy Shi'ite shrines and cancelled main weekly Friday prayers. Update: will continue until 18 April.	Unclear	Fines for anyone who does not cooperate well with the police and law enforcement.
South Korea Introduced: 4 Feb Updated: 20 April Effective: 28 April	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]	Large gathering and all major sports events are cancelled and banned. Extending "Social Distancing" for another 16 days.	City hall asked people to only leave their places when absolutely necessary [20 Feb].	Unclear	There was no lockdown in S. Korea. No city or region (inc. Daegu and North Gyeongsang province) was isolated.	Educational institutions closed [Schools to commence online lessons from 9 April].	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.	Public spaces such as parks, sports facilities and day care centres are closed.	Unclear	Fines for violations of self-quarantine can reach US\$2,500 (€2307)

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<p>Japan</p> <p>Introduced: 29 January Updated: 25 March Effective: 6 May</p> <p>State of emergency declared, 7 April</p>	<p>Unnecessary urgent travel from anywhere in the world has been advised to cease [Updated 25 March] 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>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p>Unclear</p>
<p>Singapore</p> <p>Introduced: 13 March Updated: 20 March Updated: 21 April Effective: 1 June</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].</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>

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Russia Introduced: 28 March Updated: 30 March Effective: 1 June, unless otherwise stated	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.	Ban on sports, entertainment and other public events, no end date given.	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.	No restrictions	Unclear	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.	Hotels, resorts, holiday centres and children's recreation camps closed.	Public recreation facilities at resorts, sanatoriums and ski slopes are closed.	Unclear	Violation of restrictive measures and regulations by infected people will be punishable by a fine and or imprisonment.

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Ecuador Introduced: 18 March Effective: Variable State of Exception decreed on 16 March	National passenger flights suspended [Effective until April 5]. 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.	Mass gatherings are restricted.	Citizens told to stay at home unless for essential purposes.	A curfew has been imposed (for vehicles and people), running each day from 21:00 to 05:00.	Unclear	Unclear, but schools/nurseries/universities not included in the list of essential services that are permitted to continue.	Public services closed with the exception of health, safety, risk services. Face-to-face working of the public and private sector suspended.	Unclear, but public gatherings are prohibited.	Interprovincial transport and the circulation of private cars are suspended [Suspended for 14 days].	The Police and the Armed Forces, as well as municipal agents, participating in controlling activities.
Chile Introduced: 18 March Effective: 90 days State of Disaster Emergency declared for 90 days	Land, maritime and air borders closed for the transit of foreign nationals	Only ceremonies, events, and public acts that are strictly necessary will be held; limited to no more than 50 people.	Advised to stay at home People to wear masks in public areas.	Curfew imposed between 22:00 and 05:00.	Cordon sanitaire applied in Arica, Temuco, Punta Arenas, El Bosque and part of Santiago, Ñuñoa, San Bernardo and Puente Alto [updated 23 April].	Classes cancelled for two weeks in nursery schools, as well as municipal, subsidized private and private schools.	Unclear	Unclear	Transport services reduced to hours outside of curfew.	Any person not following quarantine orders will be fined and face prison in accordance with the Sanitary Code and Penal Code.

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Peru Introduced: unclear Updated: 16 April Effective: 12 April, extended until 26 April State of National Emergency extended to Sunday 26 April	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.	Unclear	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.	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.	No restrictions	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.	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.	Temporary suspension of tourist activities in all protected natural areas.	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.	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.
Mexico Introduced: 16 March Updated: 21 April Effective: 30 May	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

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<p>Brazil</p> <p>Introduced: 24 March Updated: 6 April Effective: 22 April</p> <p>Unclear whether restrictions (scheduled for 22 April) have been lifted</p> <p>Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 13 April**</p>	<p>Closure of borders [March 30 for 30 days], to individuals arriving by air who do not fall into one of the several categories.</p>	<p>Ministry for Health telling people to avoid crowds.</p>	<p>Sao Paulo Governor, most populated state: "don't leave your home", extended until 22 April.</p>	<p>No restrictions</p>	<p>No restrictions</p>	<p>Localised initially (state by state). Countrywide currently.</p>	<p>All nonessential businesses and services in São Paulo state will be closed for 14 days [March 24- April 7].</p>	<p>All parks closed</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>State by state restrictions implemented by Governors. President giving different advice regarding social distancing.</p>
<p>Israel</p> <p>Introduced: 26 February Updated: 23 April Effective: Unclear</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, although 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>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.</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.</p>	<p>Schools and universities closed including boarding schools, day care centers, pre-nursery kindergartens, youth camps, summer camps and afternoon childcare facilities.</p>	<p>Closed all non-essential businesses. Groceries, pharmacies and hygiene product establishments open.</p>	<p>Playgrounds and synagogues closed. Can go to park or beach provided it is within 100m of residence.</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	All flights ceased as of 27 March. A 15-day entry ban to 30 metropolitan municipalities as well as Zonguldak announced, 3 April	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)	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)	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.	Banned barbecuing in parks and promenades (21 March)	Free public transportation for people 65 years of age or older temporarily suspended in Balıkesir, Konya, Malatya, Ankara, Antalya and İzmir.	Will impose administrative and criminal fines.
Malaysia Introduced: 27 January Updated: 23 April Effective: 12 May The Health Ministry has identified six criteria that need to be met in order to lift the movement control order**	Ban on all cruise ships. Borders closed inbound and outbound.	Ban on gatherings of above 50 people - such as weddings, religious gatherings, sports events and concerts	Public advised to stay at home	Unclear	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.	All schools, universities are closed.	Nonessential government and private businesses closed. Eateries, markets, and petrol stations to operate from 08:00 to 20:00 only.	Ban on using public parks, community parks and libraries.	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).	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.

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Indonesia Introduced: unclear Updated: 10 April Effective: 22 May unless otherwise stated. Existing Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) for Jakarta has been extended to the cities of Banjarmasin and Tarakan from 19 April	All visitors traveling from outside Indonesia will not be allowed to enter or transit through Indonesia. [Effective 2 April].	Gatherings of more than five people are forbidden in capital city Jakarta.	Unclear	None	None	Closed until 19 April [Effective 10 – 22 May]	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.	Unclear	Public transportation services will halve their normal passenger capacity and limit operations from 6 am to 6 pm.	Unclear
China Introduced: Varies by province. Scale back of restrictive measures commenced 21 February**	Major restrictions on inbound air travel. Strict health checks in place at airports and ports.	People are advised to wear masks in busy areas	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].	None	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].	Students advised to wear masks as schools re-open [1 April].	None	Restrictions of public tourist sites and attractions. More restrictive around holiday periods.	None	Detention and fines for disrupting social order [22 February].

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<p>Australia</p> <p>Introduced: 21 January Updated: Varies by State 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>No travel to China; entry restrictions for returnees [1 Feb]. Travel restrictions for returnees from Iran [1 Mar].</p> <p>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>Indoor and outdoor gatherings limited to 2 persons (Exceptions: funerals-10; weddings-5; and family units), [29 Mar].</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 2.</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].</p>	None	<p>Australian Defence Force assisting state and territory governments to undertake quarantine compliance checks.</p>

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US Introduced: Varies according to State US President has indicated that many states can reopen by 1 May	Foreigners from China prohibited. 14-day quarantine for citizens returning from Hubei [31 Jan]; Citizens not to travel abroad, while those who are abroad should arrange for immediate return unless prepared to remain abroad indefinitely [Mid-March]	New York: ban on non-essential gatherings of any size and for any reason. California: Ban on mass gatherings of 250+ people [12 Mar]	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]	None	None	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.	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.	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.	Running as normal but citizens advised to use only if necessary	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

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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</p>	<p>Advised against international travel; those returning to self-isolate for 14 days [14 Mar]</p> <p>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]</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)</p> <p>Prohibition on all public gatherings regardless of size, except workplaces (Quebec)[21 Mar]</p>	<p>No nationwide stay at home order given.</p> <p>Quebec: advises over-70s to stay home [14 Mar]</p>	None	None	<p>National closure of schools [18 Mar]</p> <p>Ontario: schools closed until further notice.</p> <p>Jurisdictions have differed on daycare closures.</p> <p>British Columbia and Saskatchewan centres remain open.</p>	<p>Public servants to work from home if possible [18 Mar]</p> <p>Closure of leisure and entertainment venues in Quebec [15 Mar]</p> <p>Closure of bars and restaurants (except for take-away) nationwide except for the Northwest Territories.</p>	<p>Almost all tourist sites have been closed or reduced.</p> <p>Montreal: Closure of public facilities [13 Mar]</p>	None reported	<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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Hong Kong Introduced: 26 Jan, for 14-day periods Updated: 21 April Effective: extended from 23 April for another 14 days	Residents of Hubei province, or visitors to Hubei in the last 14 days, banned from entry [27 Jan] Non-Hong Kong residents who have travelled to S. Korea barred entry [24 Feb] Quarantine for all arrivals [25 Mar]. Stronger restrictions for inbound travellers [7 Apr]	Prohibition of public gatherings of more than 4 people [28 Mar]	Government urges all sectors and public to increase stringency of social distancing [8 Feb]	None	None	All schools extend Chinese New Year holidays for students and encourage teaching to happen from home [25 Jan] Universities postpone resumption of classes [16 Jan] State Exams postponed [22 Mar]	Except for essential services, all other employees are to work from home [29 Jan] Special Working arrangements extended [20 Feb] Closure of non-essential businesses such as restaurants, bars etc. [1 Apr]	Public, Cultural and Leisure Facilities closed [29 Jan] Closure of public recreational facilities [28 Mar]	None reported.	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.

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<p>New Zealand</p> <p>Moved to Alert level 2 (reduce contact): 21 Mar</p> <p>Alert level 3 (closure of all schools beginning that day): 23 Mar</p> <p>Alert level 4 (National state of emergency): 26 Mar</p> <p>Downgrading to Alert level 3: 28 April (for 2 weeks)</p>	<p>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]</p> <p>Closure of New Zealand's borders to all but citizens and residents [20 Mar]</p>	<p>A halt to public gatherings of more than 500 people [16 Mar]. Cancellation of indoor gatherings of more than 100 people [19 Mar]</p>	<p>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</p>	None	None	All schools closed [23 Mar]	<p>Several local body councils in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Lower Hutt and Porirua announced the closures of public facilities [21 Mar]</p> <p>Government announced that Parliament would adjourn for five weeks [27 Mar]</p>	Auckland Council closed all public libraries, swimming pools, and recreational centres [20 Mar]	None reported	Government will deport foreign tourists who flout self-quarantine restrictions [17 Mar]

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<p>Taiwan</p> <p>Introduced: in January, at the first sign of a new illness.</p> <p>No lockdown was implemented, however extensive testing, forced quarantine tracked on mobile phones, and stringent travel restrictions were introduced.</p> <p>Effective: Unclear</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Religious communities limit mass gatherings and asked people to join online. Three large pilgrimages to the popular goddess Mazu, postponed indefinitely</p>	<p>People have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>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]</p>	<p>Businesses continue normal operations, but people have been asked to wear protective masks and strictly follow COVID-19 precautions</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>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]</p>

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Pakistan Introduced: Variable Updated: 14 April Effective: 30 April [air travel], other [30 April]	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].	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. 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.	Stay at home order in place. Pakistani citizens and residents may reportedly leave their homes to buy groceries and medicine and visit health facilities.	A complete lockdown is in place in Sindh province between 12:00 and 15:00 on Fridays to prevent people from gathering at mosques.	None	Educational establishments, including all public and private schools and universities, closed [26 Mar].	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.	None specifically stated apart from mosques.	Public holiday declared from 24 – 28 March and suspended intra-district transport during this period. Pakistan Railways announced that it is extending its service suspension indefinitely [31 Mar]	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].

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<p>Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Introduced: 6 Feb</p> <p>Updated: 12 April</p> <p>Effective: Indefinite</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>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 supermarkets [16 Apr].</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education announced that all educational institutions, including public and private schools, technical and vocational training institutions will be closed [8 Mar].</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>Trains, buses and taxis suspended for 14 days [20 Mar].</p>	<p>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.</p>

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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 6 am 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.	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].	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.	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].	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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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
Serbia State of Emergency declared: 15 March Curfews Introduced: 17 March, unless otherwise stated Effective: Not stated, but ongoing	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]	All gatherings in public places and sports courts banned. [21 March] Public gatherings are limited to no more than 2 persons [2 April]	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 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.

Table 1 Detailed summary of restrictive measures implemented by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

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
Philippines Introduced: Varies Effective: Unclear unless otherwise stated	Temporary suspension of visas to Chinese nationals and halting of direct flights to Wuhan [28 Jan]. 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]	Filipinos should avoid going to concerts and other large public events [10 Feb]	People aged above 60 and individuals with pre-existing medical conditions advised not to leave their homes. Individuals who must leave their homes will need to bring identification documents to be presented at checkpoints.	Many local government units have announced overnight curfews, between 20:00 to 05:00, first curfews introduced 15 March. Ongoing lockdown of main <u>Luzon island</u> extended until 30 April, [April 7].	None	Classes at all levels suspended in Metro Manila until April 30.	Temporary closure of malls and establishments, with the exemption of shops offering essential services like groceries, banks and pharmacies in Manila's 16 cities (<u>National Regional Capital</u>) [14 March].	Museums, parks and several tourist sites closed.	Effective 18 March, public transportation suspended.	Security forces have been deployed to ensure compliance with the lockdown measures

* 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)

**See table 2 for further details of measures being eased/lifted.

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
China ^(61, 62)	21 February	21 February	Six Chinese provinces lowered their Emergency Response levels. <i>Level II areas</i> to resume production and daily life in an orderly manner, local companies to conduct disinfection, ventilation and body temperature checks. <i>Level III areas</i> to focus on preventing imported cases, fully restoring production and daily life and lifting all road traffic restrictions. <i>Level IV</i> 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 scale-back, 21 Feb: 1% (823, 76,288) Date scale-back measures take effect, 31 March: <1% (36, 81,554)
	23 February	23 February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region lowered their response from Level I to Level III. 		Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (10, 82,804)
	25 February	25 February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qinghai lowered their emergency response from Level I to Level III 		
	26 March	31 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xinjiang and Jilin lowered theirs from Level I to Level II Resumption of work and production announced and schools to reopen. 		
Austria ^(28, 63)	6 April	14 April	Select non-essential businesses to re-open: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small shops up to 400m², DIY and garden centres Staff and customers must wear face masks, shops must disinfect regularly and limit customer numbers 	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 scale-back, 6 April: 2% (246, 12,297)
		1 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All shops, shopping centres, and hairdressers to reopen 		Date scale-back measures take effect, 14 April: 1% (185, 14,226)
		Mid May (decision to be finalised the end of April)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other services, restaurants and hotels to gradually open 		Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (77, 15,002)
Iran ^(64, 65)	5 April	11 April	Select non-essential businesses to re-open <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium and low-risk businesses to resume Must follow strict health protocols (includes physical distancing, hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette) High-risk businesses to reopen and schools 	Not specifically reported	Date highest reported new cases, 30 March: 8% (3,186, 41,495) Date announcement of scale-back, 5 April: 4% (2,483, 60,500) Date scale-back measures take effect, 11 April: 3% (1,837, 70,029)
		19 April			Date scale-back measures take effect, 19 April: 2% (1,343, 87,026) Date last available data, 23 April: 1% (1,030, 87,026)

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Brazil ^(66, 67)	6 April	13 April	<p>Municipalities in Brazil that implemented measures of extended social distance are to migrate to selective social distancing (where only some groups more susceptible to the new coronavirus remain isolated)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemiological criteria and the availability of PPE, beds and health professionals in the municipality are to be considered in the decision 	Not specifically reported	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 15 April: 12% (3,328, 28,610)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 6 April: 8% (929, 12,183)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 13 April: 5% (1,238, 23,430)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 8% (3735, 49,492)</p>
Norway ^(68, 69)	7 April	<p>20 April</p> <p>27 April</p> <p>20 April</p> <p>27 April</p>	<p>Re-opening of select services:</p> <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 <p>Stay at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on people staying at their holiday cabins to be lifted. <p>Schools to re-open:</p> <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. 	Reduction in reproductive rate <1	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 11% (339, 3,771)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 7 April: 4% (221, 6,086)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 20 April: 1% (78, 7156)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (63, 7,401)</p>

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Denmark ⁽⁷⁰⁾	30 March	15 April (Phase 1) 20 April (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 15 April 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, which must be given as late in the school year as possible, 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. 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; other premises at which clients are offered services involving close physical contact between the service provider and the client, as well as tanning studios. <p>Subsequent phases of controlled reopening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties to resume negotiations for the second and subsequent phases of the reopening of the Danish society between 20-26 April 	<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 scale-back, 30 March: 7% (182, 2,577)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 15 April: 3% (170, 6,681)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 20 April: 2% (131, 7,515)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 2% (161, 8,073)</p>
Czechia ^(3, 71, 72)	9 April, updated 14 April	9 April,	<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	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 16% (354, 2,279)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 9 April: 5% (257, 5,569)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 9 April: 5% (257, 5,569)</p>

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)	
Czechia (continued)		14 April	Travel abroad: <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. 		Date scale-back measures take effect, 14 April: <1% (52, 6,111)	
	17 April	27 April	Re-opening of select services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craft establishments, farmer's markets, car dealerships can re-open. Mass gatherings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor training for professional athletes can resume Weddings are allowed with no more than 10 people 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. 		Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (55, 7,187)	
	9 April	25 May	Re-opening of schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools may re-open, recommended 15 children per group and no mixing of groups Graduation and final examinations may proceed for conservatories and colleges Practical training may be conducted for secondary and tertiary schools, max 15 pupils, no mixing of groups. 			
		1 June				
		8 June		Re-opening of select services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishments of up to 200 m² can re-open (not applicable to establishments that will open in next stages or those in shopping centres) Establishments of up to 1,000 m² can re-open (not applicable to establishments that will open in next stages or those in shopping centres) Driving schools, gyms and fitness centres can also re-open. Restaurants, pubs and similar can open but limited to using dispensing windows and outdoor gardens. Beauty services and similar can re-open. Museums, galleries and zoos (outdoor enclosures only) can re-open. All shopping malls, interior spaces of restaurants, pubs and similar, hotels, taxis, tattoo parlours, theatres, cultural sites and interior spaces of zoos, can open. 		
	Dates for stages 3-5 to be confirmed	Stage 3,				
	Stage 4					
	Stage 5		Mass gatherings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural, social and sporting events up to 50 people are allowed Weddings can proceed. 			

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Spain ^(73, 74)	10 April	13 April	<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. <p>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>Date highest reported new cases, 26 March: 14% (8,271, 57,786)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 10 April: 3% (5,051, 158,273)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 13 April: 2% (3,268, 170,099)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 2% (4,635, 213,024)</p>
Iceland ^(75, 76)	14 April	4 May	<p>Mass gathering Limited to 50 instead of 20 people. Organised sports for children are limited to 50 children. Organised sports for adults are permitted outdoors and no more than 4 individuals.</p> <p>Re-opening of select services: Hair salons, beauty parlours, museums and similar to re-open. Healthcare and dental practices (elective surgery excluded) will resume</p> <p>Schools High schools and universities to reopen with limitations (i.e., 50-person limit and two-meter social distancing). Elementary schools and preschools to return to normal.</p>	The outbreak is thought to have reached its peak and the growth in the number of new cases is declining as a result of wide-ranging containment and mitigation measures. The prevalence of the virus among the general population seems to be about 1%.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 2 April: 8% (99, 1,319)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 14 April: <1% (9, 1,720)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 4 May: N/A</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (4, 1,789)</p>
Germany ^(77, 78)	15 April	4 May	<p>Existing restrictive measures extended to 3 May, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools to re-open gradually from 4 May. Priority will be to re-open for graduating students and students of grades relevant for school qualifications. Students are to be able to prepare for and take school leaving exams. Emergency childcare will be continued and expanded to cover additional parent occupations and sections of the population with specific needs. Shops with a sales area up to 800m² may reopen, along with car dealers, bicycle shops and book shops irrespective of their sales areas. Hygiene requirements, and limiting access and queues, apply. Hairdressers are to prepare to reopen as of 4 May, with similar restrictions and using personal protective equipment. 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. <p>No large-scale events may take place before 31 August 2020, at the earliest.</p>	Hospitals have not been overwhelmed	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 14% (6,933, 49,039)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 16 April: 2% (2,945, 137,698)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 4 May: N/A</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 2% (2,481, 153,129)</p>

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Switzerland ^(79, 80)	16 April	27 April (Phase 1) 11 May (Phase 2) 8 June (Phase 3)	Measures regarding the inpatient medical sector will be eased. Outpatient medical practices to resume, including non-urgent procedures such as dental and physiotherapy practices. 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 for funerals (only be attended by close family) will be lifted 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. If the situation allows, schools for children of compulsory school age to open. Shops and markets to re-open Upper-secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education institutions to re-open. Entertainment and leisure establishments such as museums, libraries, botanical gardens and zoos may reopen, and restrictions on gatherings to be relaxed	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 scale-back, 16 April: 1% (396, 26,732) Date scale-back measures take effect, 27 April: N/A Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (228, 28,496)
Luxembourg ^(30, 81)	15 April	20 April (Phase 1) 11 May (Phase 2) 25 May (Phase 3)	Reopening of construction sites. Educational aid and assistance activities to resume. Activities of gardeners and landscapers to resume. DIY businesses to re-open. Recycling centres to reopen. Secondary education to resume. Primary education and childcare facilities to resume.	Not specifically reported	Date highest reported new cases, 25 March: 18% (234, 1,333) Date announcement of scale-back, 15 April: 2% (66, 3,373) Date scale-back measures take effect, 20 April: <1% (8, 3,558) Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (11, 3,665)

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
United Kingdom ⁽⁸²⁾	16 April	To be confirmed	No details released.	The following criteria for scale back have been published: Sufficient critical care and specialist treatment are in place. Sustained and consistent fall in the daily death rates. Reliable data showing that the rate of infection is decreasing to manageable levels. Range of operational challenges, including testing capacity and PPE, are in hand, with supply able to meet future demand. Any adjustments to the current measures will not risk a second peak of infections that overwhelm the NHS.	Data not included as no dates confirmed.
US ⁽⁸³⁾	16 April	To be announced Phase 1: when gating criteria met	US regions can initiate the below phased plan if they meet 3 main conditions known as Gating Criteria: Individuals Vulnerable individuals should continue to shelter. Precautions should be taken to isolate vulnerable residents in shared households. All individuals, when in public should maximize physical distance from others. Avoid socializing in groups of more than 10 people in circumstances that do not readily allow for appropriate physical distancing. Travel Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel. Schools Schools and organized youth activities (e.g., day-care, camp) that are currently closed should remain closed. Businesses and services Large venues (e.g., sit down dining, movie theatres, sporting venues, places of worship) can operate under strict physical distancing protocols. Elective surgeries can resume, as clinically appropriate, on an outpatient basis. Gyms can open if they adhere to strict physical distancing and sanitation protocols. Bars should remain closed.	Gating criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> decline in 'influenza-like illnesses' AND 'covid like' syndromic cases reported within a period of 14 days decline in documented cases OR the proportion of positive tests within a period of 14 days sufficient capacity in hospitals to treat all patients without crisis care AND a robust testing program is in place including antibody tests for at-risk health care workers 	Date highest reported new cases, 4 April: 11% (34,403, 315,141) Date announcement of scale-back, 16 April: 4% (29,567, 677,570) Date scale-back measures take effect, TBC: N/A Date last available data, 23 April: 4% (31,900, 886,442)

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
US ⁽⁸³⁾ (continued)		<p>Phase 2: with no evidence of a rebound and gating criteria is satisfied a second time</p> <p>Phase 3: with no evidence of a rebound and that satisfy the gating criteria a third time</p>	<p>Employers Continue to encourage telework, whenever possible and feasible. If possible, return to work in phases. Close common areas where personnel are likely to congregate and interact, or enforce strict social distancing protocols. Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel. Strongly consider special accommodations for personnel who are members of a vulnerable population.</p> <p>Individuals Vulnerable individuals should continue to shelter. Precautions should be taken to isolate from vulnerable residents in shared households. All individuals, when in public should maximize physical distance from others. Social settings of more than 50 people, where appropriate distancing may not be practical, should be avoided.</p> <p>Travel Non-essential travel can resume.</p> <p>Businesses and services Large venues (e.g., sit down dining, movie theatres, sporting venues, places of worship) can operate under moderate physical distancing protocols. Elective surgeries can resume, on an outpatient and inpatient basis. Gyms can remain open if they adhere to physical distancing and sanitation protocols. Bars may operate with diminished standing room occupancy.</p> <p>Employers Continue to encourage telework, whenever possible and feasible. Close common areas where personnel are likely to congregate and interact, or enforce moderate social distancing protocols. Strongly consider special accommodations for personnel who are members of a vulnerable population.</p> <p>Individuals Vulnerable individuals can resume public interactions while practicing physical distancing and avoiding settings where distancing is not practical. All individuals should minimize time spent in crowded environments.</p> <p>Businesses and services Large venues (e.g., sit down dining, movie theatres, sporting venues, places of worship) can operate under limited physical distancing protocols. Gyms can remain open if they adhere to standard sanitation protocols. Bars may operate with increased standing room occupancy, where applicable.</p> <p>Employers Resume unrestricted staffing of worksites.</p>		

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Pakistan ⁽⁸⁴⁾	14 April	15 April	<p>Businesses and services Industries that will be allowed to operate include cement, fertiliser, chemical manufacturing, glass manufacturing, e-commerce (aimed at exports), mines, paper and packaging manufacturers and a number of other smaller businesses.</p> <p>Government will allow for a phased reopening of "low-risk" industries over the near term, including construction, agriculture, and e-commerce.</p>	None specifically reported.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 23 April: 9% (981, 11,057)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 14 April: 6% (341, 5,837)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 15 April: 9% (546, 6383)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 9% (981, 11,057)</p>
Slovenia ^(85, 86)	16 April	18 April 20 May 4 May	<p>Individuals Certain sports activities will be allowed within individuals' own municipality.</p> <p>Travel outside of an individual's municipality to private land is permitted for purposes maintenance and seasonal work, provided appropriate documentation of private land can be produced.</p> <p>Businesses and services Stores for the sale of construction and installation materials, technical goods or furniture, cars and bicycles, dry-cleaners, repair shops for motor vehicles and bicycles have reopened.</p> <p>Stores up to 400 m² in size (with the exception of shops in shopping centres), hairdressing and beauty salons and pet care salons will be allowed to reopen.</p>	None specifically reported.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 27 March: 11% (70, 632)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 16 April: 2% (20, 1,268)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 18 April: <1% (13, 1,317)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (13, 1,366)</p>
Malaysia	21 April	To be confirmed	None have taken effect yet; however the Health Ministry has outlined 6 criteria that need to be met in order to lift the movement control order (MCO)	The 6 criteria are border control; movement control; the healthcare system, including a sufficient number of wards and labs; action to protect the high-risk groups; putting the "new normal" into practice; and implementing preventive measures in a community.	Data not included as no dates or plans confirmed.

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Australia ⁽⁸⁷⁾	21 April	27 April	<p>Hospital services: elective surgery National Cabinet agreed that the following procedures can recommence: IVF, screening programs (cancer and other diseases), post cancer reconstruction procedures (such as breast reconstruction), procedures for children under 18 years of age, joint replacements (incl knees, hips, shoulders), cataracts and eye procedures, endoscopy and colonoscopy procedures.</p>	Due to a flattening of the curve and low rates of COVID-19-related hospital admissions, along with new data that show sufficient stocks of PPE and ventilators in hospitals.	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 22 March: 33% (537, 1,609)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 21 April: <1% (20, 6,645)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 27 April: N/A</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: <1% (18, 6,667)</p>
Serbia ⁽⁸⁸⁾	18 April 22 April	21 April 22 April 27 April 27 April 4-11 May	<p>Individuals Curfew eased: people over 65 are able to walk outside for 30 minutes 3 times a week within 600m of their home.</p> <p>Businesses Some of the stores and shops will reopen including construction, car mechanics, tire shops, shoemakers, tailors, dry cleaners, and driving schools, as well as some retail stores such as bookstores, auto dealers, and bicycle shops, stores selling technical goods and building materials. Businesses must enforce strict prevention measures such as wearing a face covering, gloves, and disinfecting. Potential reopening: Farmer's markets Barbershops and beauty salons Gambling facilities and casinos</p> <p>Travel Serbia is expected to reopen certain airports and resume some passenger flights. The controlled reopening will, however, be limited due to the global travel restrictions in place. It remains unclear who will be able to book passage on these flights as foreign nationals are currently banned from entering the country.</p>	None reported	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 16 April: 8% (445, 5,318)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 18 April: 5% (304, 5,994)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 21 April: 4% (260, 6,890)</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 2% (161, 7,276)</p>

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Netherlands ^(89, 90)	21 April	11 May 2 June 29 April	<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 on 11 May. 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. Secondary schools can begin making preparations for pupils to gradually return to school from Tuesday 2 June. <p>Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and teenagers will have more scope for participating in organised sports activities and play outdoors. Official matches will not be allowed. Children aged 12 and under will be allowed to play sports together outdoors under supervision. Young people aged 13 to 18 will be allowed to play sports together outdoors under supervision, but must stay 1.5m apart. Municipalities will make agreements on this with local sports clubs and community sports coaches. Different municipalities may opt for different approaches. Top-level athletes will be allowed to resume training sessions at dedicated training facilities if they maintain a distance of 1.5m from others. <p>Older people living independently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People aged over 70 who live independently may be visited occasionally by the same one or two people. 	None reported	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 10 April: 6% (1,335, 23,097)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 21 April: 2% (792, 34,134)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 11 May: N/A</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 2% (887, 35,729)</p>

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Croatia ^(91, 92)	23 April	27 April (Phase 1)	<p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All retail entities apart from those in shopping centres will open Services that require close contact with clients, on the condition physical distance is respected, will be allowed to resume (including tailors, key cutters, cobblers, tourist agencies, etc.) <p>Transport and culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public city and suburban lines as well as fast speed lines to islands that are not connected with ferry lines will start operating again. Libraries, museums, galleries, second-hand and regular book shops too will be allowed to open. <p>Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athletes will be allowed to recommence training in individual sports as will those competing in senior team sports. 	None specified	<p>Date highest reported new cases, 1 April: 10% (96, 963)</p> <p>Date announcement of scale-back, 23 April: 2% (31, 1981)</p> <p>Date scale-back measures take effect, 27 April: N/A</p> <p>Date last available data, 23 April: 2% (31, 1,981)</p>
		4 May (Phase 2)	<p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public health system will fully restore its services, with certain exceptions, and private clinics. Other services requiring close contact with clients will be allowed to operate if they comply with special measures in force (including cosmetic salons, pedicurists, barbers and hairdressers). 	If the first phase proves to be successful and the epidemiological situation does not deteriorate.	
		11 May (Phase 3)	<p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 10 people will be allowed to gather in the same place on the condition of physical distancing (public events and large gathering will still not be permitted) <p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shopping centres will be allowed to reopen hospitality premises will be allowed to reopen but exclusively providing their services in outside terraces in compliance with epidemiological measures. Hospitality services in accommodation premises will be allowed as well but only to staying guests. National and nature parks will be allowed to reopen. <p>Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergartens and elementary schools from Grades 1 to 4 will be allowed to reopen. Special classes for disabled children who have personal assistants will be restored, and students will be allowed to attend laboratory, art and clinical practical classes in small groups <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-city bus routes and domestic air traffic will be relaunched 		

Table 2: Summary of planned/implemented easing of restrictive measures by countries affected by COVID-19 [Accurate as of 24 April 10.00 GMT]

Country	Date issued	Date to take effect	Restriction(s) being scaled back/lifted	Triggers for scaling back/lifting restriction	Contextual information: % daily growth in new cases* (new cases, total cases)
Estonia ⁽⁹³⁾	22 April	21 April	<p>A government committee has approved a crisis exit strategy plan, which will be submitted to the Parliament and other partners for their proposals.</p> <p>The exit strategy is divided into 3 stages. The first was the escalation of the outbreak. The second stage is stabilization, which is being observed in Estonia due to a decrease in the number of new cases of infections, and the third stage is a return to normal, which requires, among other things, preparation for the next possible outbreak of the disease.</p> <p>The first step is the opening of museums, informal hobby education, and open-air sports activities. Also carrying out certain civil status procedures under limited conditions. The next step is the limited opening of shops and certain types of services in shopping centres.</p> <p>Gradual restoration of scheduled treatments already started on 21 April. If the indicators allow, then schools will be opened from 15 May, so that the students about to graduate can prepare for exams and students who need it can get some support.</p> <p>Restrictions will be relieved gradually in compliance with certain conditions if the agreed systems of indicators allows it.</p>	<p>The key indicators for the exit strategy include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of infected persons per day and the ratio of all tested persons, number of infected persons in the age group 50+. 2. Number of COVID-19 patients in hospital care. 3. Use of intensive care facilities due to COVID-19 (number of beds, per 24h). 4. Access to health care. 5. Preparedness of the population to follow government guidelines and measures. 6. General health of the economy. 7. Ability to implement confidence measures. 8. Epidemiological situation and COVID-19 countermeasures in the region, EU Member States and third countries. 	Data not included as awaiting approval of exit strategy

*% 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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