

# Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker

## Regional report - Europe and Central Asia



This report summarises the major changes in the region for the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker's [Containment and Health Index](#), providing a high level overview of shifts in government policies.

OxCGRT is created by the Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. For more information visit [www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker](http://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker).

<b>REGION</b>	Europe and Central Asia
<b>Date range</b>	1-15 July, 2020
<b>Reported by</b>	Annalena Pott

### Brief summary of major changes:

In general, governments in the region of Europe and Central Asia appear to have largely relaxed government responses to COVID-19. This is particularly apparent in Great Britain, where measures on internal movement, workplace openings and international travel controls have diminished. In Albania, public transport was resumed after a four months closure in Tirana, the capital of the country. The regional lockdown of Gütersloh in Germany has also been lifted. At the same time, several administrations have effectively responded to rises of COVID-19 with regional lockdowns or increased restrictions. In Spain, a spike in cases in Catalonia has led to a regional lockdown of Segrià. The government in Bulgaria has also decided to close all night clubs and cancel all sporting events following a surge in COVID-19 cases. Another notable example includes Kazakhstan, which has introduced a second COVID-19 lockdown on 5 July to curb the spread of the virus.

<b>C1: School Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DEU:</b> The regional ban on school closure in Gütersloh has been lifted, due to the beginning of the summer break.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> As of 1 July, all levels of education remain closed in Scotland and Northern Ireland, with some school levels set to reopen in August.</li> </ul>
<b>C2: Workplace Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DEU:</b> The regional workplace closure in Gütersloh has been lifted after 2 weeks.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> From 4 July additional businesses and venues, including restaurants, pubs, cinemas, visitor attractions, hotels, and campsites will be able to open.</li> <li>• <b>KAZ:</b> On 5 July, the Kazakh government has introduced a new lockdown, which requires non-essential business to close.</li> <li>• <b>LVA:</b> On 10 July, the Latvian government responded to the worsening COVID19 situation by renewing restrictions on the hospitality industry - while restaurants and other catering establishments are still allowed to operate, restrictions on opening times as well as social distancing measures are in place.</li> </ul>
<b>C3: Cancel Public Events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BGR:</b> Bulgaria has cancelled all sports events and closed all night clubs following a rise in cases.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> As of 4 July it is against the law for large gatherings or mass</li> </ul>

Summaries are created with data from the OxCGRT, uploaded by contributors. For specific references, please see the database [www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker](http://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker)

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	<p>events to take place except for in a limited set of circumstances to be set out in law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>KAZ:</b> In light of the renewed lockdown introduced on 5 July, public events have been cancelled.</li> <li>• <b>SVK:</b> Policies on mass and sports events have been relaxed on July 1 and are allowed if the event meets certain hygienic criteria.</li> <li>• <b>TKM:</b> In the week of 16 July, Turkmenistan banned all public events.</li> </ul>
<b>C4: Restrictions on Gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BGR:</b> Following a surge in cases, Bulgaria has restricted gatherings to 30 people.</li> <li>• <b>DEU:</b> The regional restrictions on gatherings in Gütersloh have been lifted.</li> <li>• <b>DNK:</b> As of 8 July, the amount of people that can gather together in Denmark increased from 50 to 100 people.</li> <li>• <b>ESP:</b> After a sharp increase in cases in Catalonia, a regional restriction on gatherings has been imposed as of 4 July, and will be limited to 10 people in Segrià.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> Although restrictions have largely been lifted, there is still a restriction on gatherings for up to 15 people in Scotland.</li> <li>• <b>KAZ:</b> As of 5 July, public gatherings have been cancelled.</li> <li>• <b>PRT:</b> Restrictions on gatherings are limited to 20 people.</li> <li>• <b>SVK:</b> On 7 July, gatherings of more than 1000 people are allowed if certain hygienic conditions are met.</li> </ul>
<b>C5: Close Public Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ALB:</b> Residents in Tirana were able to use public transport again, with face-mask requirements, after four months closure.</li> <li>• <b>KAZ:</b> Public transport is reduced as of 5 July.</li> <li>• <b>TKM:</b> Turkmenistan closed railroads in the week of 16 July, likely due to the rise of COVID-19 cases in other Central Asian countries.</li> </ul>
<b>C6: Stay at Home requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESP:</b> Following a rise in cases in Catalonia, Segrià has been put under lockdown on 4 July.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> On 30 June, a regional lockdown has been put in place in Leicester that will last at least until at least 18 July.</li> <li>• <b>KAZ:</b> Following the introduction of a new lockdown on 5 July.</li> </ul>
<b>C7: Restrictions on Internal movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESP:</b> Following a rise in cases in Catalonia, Segrià has been put under lockdown on 4 July.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> Previously, Wales had a local restriction on internal movement, which has been lifted.</li> <li>• <b>TKM:</b> Turkmenistan closed railroads in the week of 16 July, likely due to the rise of COVID-19 cases in other Central Asian countries.</li> </ul>
<b>C8: International Travel Controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AUT:</b> Austria has issued a travel warning for arrivals from Bulgaria, Moldova, and Romania.</li> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> Most foreigners arriving to GBR still have to quarantine, although exceptions have been made to a list of countries.</li> <li>• <b>HRV:</b> Since midnight, 10 July, citizens of non-EU/EEA/UK need to either bring a negative PCR test no older than 48 hours, or enter a 14-day self-isolation at one address upon arrival.</li> <li>• <b>SVK:</b> The government extended the list of less risky countries on 6 July, and removed Bulgaria and Montenegro from the list.</li> </ul>
<b>H2: Testing Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GBR:</b> As of 1 July, the following groups can ask for COVID-19</li> </ul>

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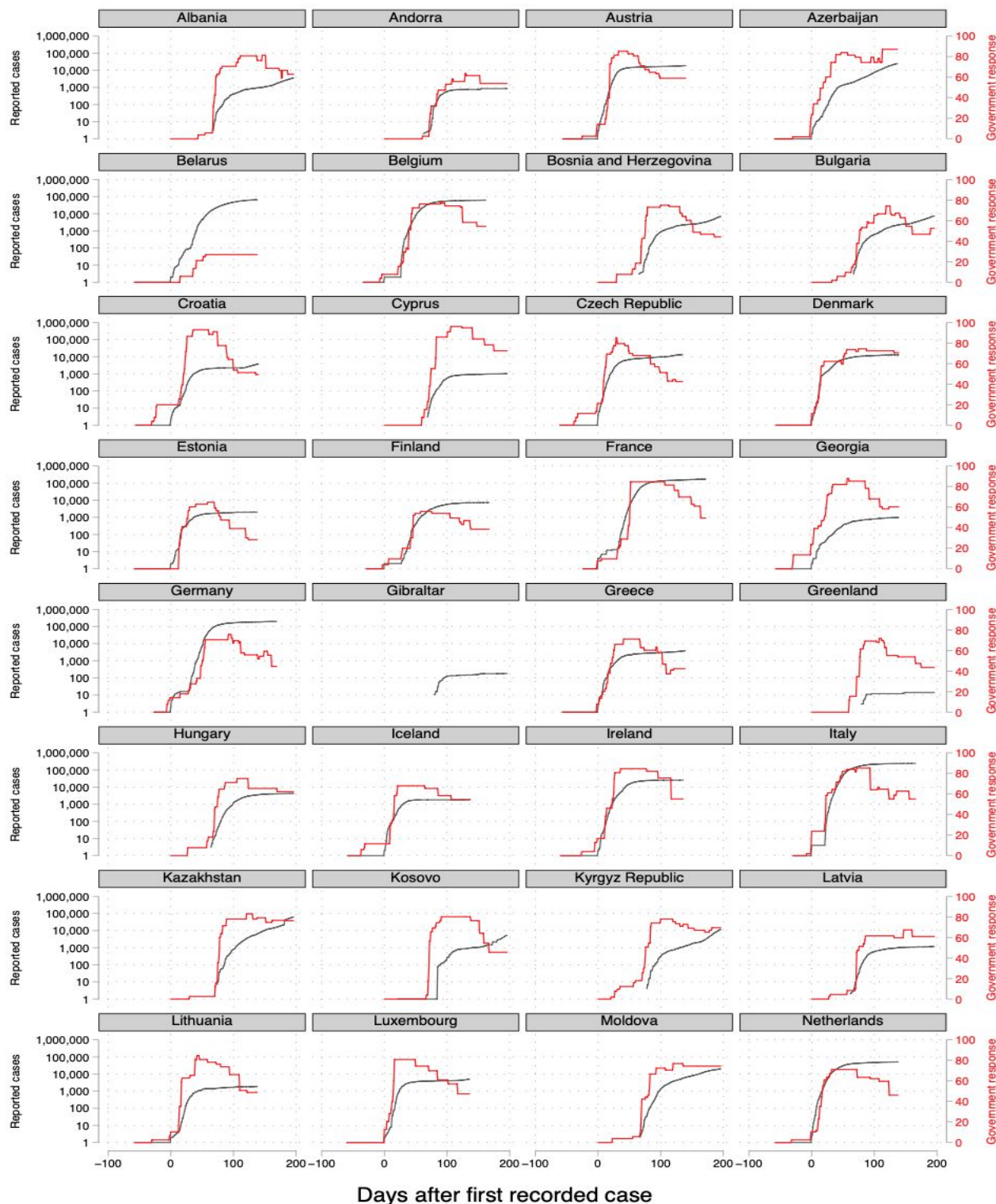


	testing at the NHS: anyone in England and Wales who has symptoms of coronavirus, whatever their age, anyone in Scotland and Northern Ireland aged 5 and over who has symptoms of coronavirus.
<b>H3: Contact Tracing</b>	No changes recorded

### Cases vs Government Response Index:

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