

# Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker Regional report - Europe/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/Central Asia
<b>Date range</b>	1-30 June, 2021
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## Brief summary of major changes:

The month of June brought several changes in terms of COVID-19 restrictions throughout Europe and Central Asia. Most notably, these changes can be seen in the restrictions on workplace closing. Restrictions on workplaces were lifted in several countries, including **Cyprus, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden**, and others. The easing of restrictions was also reflected in the policies concerning public events in **Ireland, Finland, Sweden, Latvia**, in addition to several other nations. Furthermore, these changes are also reflected in the face mask policies. While face masks still remain mandatory in several nations, governments in **Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Monaco, Sweden**, eased restrictions on wearing face masks in some public spaces.

The easing of restrictions coincides with increased accessibility to COVID-19 vaccinations across the region. Governments announced that all adults were permitted to access the vaccines in the **United Kingdom, Poland, Netherlands, Italy, Finland, Czech Republic**, and **Belgium**. These changes in vaccination rates, and accessibility of younger age groups to the vaccine, seem to be a motivation for lifting certain restrictions across Europe and Central Asia.

<b>C1: School Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Denmark-</b> As of 18 June, all previously closed parishes were reopened.</li><li>● <b>Iceland-</b> As of 15 June, secondary schools and universities were required to conduct online teaching. Nursery and primary schools operated with limited capacity.</li><li>● <b>Portugal-</b> From 28 June, primary and middle schools were suspended in the Algarve region for 12 days, due to an increase in regional COVID-19 cases.</li><li>● <b>Turkey-</b> On 1 June, primary schools were permitted to reopen.</li></ul>
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<p><b>C2: Workplace Closing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Cyprus-</b> From 10 June, limitations of the physical presence of employees were lifted. From 22 June, limitations of working hours were imposed in Northern Cyprus.</li> <li>● <b>Latvia-</b> From 1 June, large shopping centres were permitted to reopen. Additionally, authorities announced that individuals working in certain service jobs will need to be vaccinated prior to 1 September to avoid any interruptions in services.</li> <li>● <b>Lithuania-</b> From 1 June, nightclubs were permitted to open with restrictions.</li> <li>● <b>Monaco-</b> From 12 June, working remotely was no longer mandatory. Additionally, restaurants, theatres and casinos were permitted to reopen.</li> <li>● <b>Netherlands-</b> From 26 of June, working from home was no longer mandatory. Additionally, bars, restaurants, cafes, cinemas, and concert halls were permitted to reopen with restrictions.</li> <li>● <b>Poland-</b> From 13 June, gyms, casinos, libraries, fairs, exhibitions, and conferences were permitted to reopen with up to 75% occupancy.</li> <li>● <b>Russian Federation-</b> From 15-19 June, authorities in the city of Moscow required remote working in order to curb a growing number of COVID-19 infections. Additionally, from June 28, businesses in Moscow were required to reduce the number of in-person workers by 30% (excluding vaccinated workers.)</li> <li>● <b>Serbia-</b> In June, cafes, bars, and restaurants were permitted to operate outdoor facilities with no closing times. Additionally, retail stores were permitted to remain open with no closing times.</li> <li>● <b>Slovak Republic-</b> In June, most businesses and services were permitted to reopen with restrictions. However, regional authorities have the power to implement different restrictions depending on infection rates.</li> <li>● <b>Slovenia-</b> From 7 June, the government announces the easing of several restrictions on workplaces and services.</li> <li>● <b>Sweden-</b> From 1 June, all workplaces were permitted to reopen with restrictions depending on the type of service being provided.</li> <li>● <b>Turkmenistan-</b> In June, some shops, malls, and restaurants were permitted to reopen. Hairdressers and other contact businesses were permitted to reopen by appointment only. However, entertainment venues, leisure facilities and cultural venues still remain closed.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>C3: Cancel Public Events</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Albania-</b> From 7 June, public events involving no more than 50 people were allowed.</li> <li>● <b>Czech Republic-</b> As of 14 June, there was no limit on the number of participants in outdoor events.</li> <li>● <b>Finland-</b> From 2 June, all regions allowed public events, but with different limitations on the number of participants.</li> <li>● <b>Ireland-</b> From 7 June, the maximum number of attendees allowed was raised from three households to 100 people. Up to 25 people were allowed at weddings.</li> <li>● <b>Latvia-</b> As of 15 June, public events were permitted for persons who are vaccinated, recovered, or tested negative for COVID-19.</li> <li>● <b>Lithuania-</b> From 1 June, open air events were permitted to take place with an unlimited number of attendees, while indoor events were limited to 250 persons.</li> <li>● <b>Moldova-</b> As of 5 June, authorised public events with a maximum of 50 attendees were permitted to take place.</li> <li>● <b>Netherlands-</b> From 26 June, public events were permitted to take place with restrictions.</li> <li>● <b>Russian Federation-</b> From 17 June, public events were permitted to take place at 50% capacity. However, Moscow extended the ban on public events until 28 June.</li> <li>● <b>Spain-</b> In June, authorities in Madrid authorised sporting events, bullfighting events, and concerts to take place.</li> <li>● <b>Sweden-</b> From 1 June, public events were permitted to take place with restrictions on the number of attendees.</li> <li>● <b>United Kingdom-</b> From 5 June, the city of Glasgow moved from a level 3 to a level 2, meaning public events are permitted with no restrictions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>C4: Restrictions on Gatherings</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Albania-</b> From 7 June, the gathering limit was raised to 50 people.</li> <li>● <b>Croatia-</b> From 18 June, the gathering limit was raised to 120 people. Participants were required to present negative test results, be fully vaccinated, or recover from covid for more than 180 days.</li> <li>● <b>Estonia-</b> From 11 June, indoor gathering limit was raised to 600 and outdoor gathering limit to 1000. Indoor events must host no more than 50% of capacity. As of 23 June, the 50% capacity limit was lifted.</li> <li>● <b>Greece-</b> Since 8 June, all regions were removed from alert level red, so no gathering limit was enforced across the nation.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Italy-</b> From 25 June, no gathering limit was imposed in the white zone, and the limit of 4 adults continued in the red zone.</li> <li>● <b>Kosovo-</b> As of 12 June, the indoor gathering limit was raised to 200 people or 30% capacity and the outdoor gathering limit to 250 people or 30% capacity.</li> <li>● <b>Latvia-</b> As of 1 June, gathering in groups of 20 persons outdoors, and 10 indoors was permitted.</li> <li>● <b>Liechtenstein</b></li> <li>● <b>Lithuania-</b> From 1 June, authorities announced that up to 10 persons from 2 different households were permitted to gather indoors.</li> <li>● <b>Netherlands-</b> As of 26 June, restrictions on gatherings have been lifted.</li> <li>● <b>Portugal-</b> From 17 June, authorities announced that persons attending any event with more than 10 participants will have to have a negative COVID-19 test.</li> <li>● <b>Romania-</b> As of 1 June, among unvaccinated persons, groups of 8 were permitted to gather outdoors.</li> <li>● <b>Russian Federation-</b> From 28 June, indoor gatherings of more than 50 persons were prohibited.</li> <li>● <b>San Marino-</b> In June, groups of up to 10 persons were permitted to gather.</li> </ul>
<b>C5: Close Public Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Croatia-</b> From 26 June, public transport was allowed to operate at full capacity (previously 40% capacity).</li> <li>● <b>Cyprus-</b> From 22 June, all restrictions on public transport were eased.</li> </ul>
<b>C6: Stay at Home requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Cyprus-</b> From 8 June, the curfew was lifted. From 22 June, a curfew was enforced from 12am to 5am in Northern Cyprus.</li> <li>● <b>Finland-</b> From 11 June, authorities in Lapland no longer recommended working from home.</li> <li>● <b>France-</b> As of 20 June, the curfew was lifted.</li> <li>● <b>Germany-</b> From 6 June, the curfew in all regions was lifted.</li> <li>● <b>Greece-</b> From 8 to 28 June, there was a curfew between 12:30am and 5 am.</li> <li>● <b>Luxembourg-</b> From 13 June, authorities announced that the national curfew had been lifted.</li> <li>● <b>Moldova-</b> As of 5 June, authorities announced that all regional curfews had been lifted.</li> <li>● <b>Monaco-</b> From 26 June, authorities announced that the national curfew had been lifted.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Russian Federation-</b> From 27 June to 11 July, the authorities in Buryatia have introduced a lockdown, including stay at home measures.</li> <li>• <b>Spain-</b> On 8 June, authorities lifted the curfew in the region of Valencia. There are no mandatory curfews throughout the nation.</li> </ul>
<b>C7: Restrictions on Internal movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Austria-</b> As of 10 June, negative test results were no longer required when departing from high incidence regions.</li> <li>• <b>Kyrgyz Republic-</b> As of 26 June, it was advised to limit travel to Bishkek and Osh cities as well as in Chui and Osh oblasts.</li> <li>• <b>Portugal-</b> From 18 June to 21 June, movement in and out of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area was prohibited. This restriction was reinforced between 25 June and 28 June.</li> <li>• <b>Spain-</b> On 8 June, authorities lifted remaining restrictions on movement in the area of Valencia.</li> <li>• <b>United Kingdom-</b> On 5 June, the city of Glasgow moved to level 2, meaning that movement was permitted.</li> </ul>
<b>C8: International Travel Controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Azerbaijan-</b> As of 21 June, only negative test results were required.</li> <li>• <b>Croatia-</b> From 9 June, the border was completely opened. Negative test results or proof of immunity were still required.</li> <li>• <b>France-</b> As of 9 June, the new colour code system was implemented. Travelers from red nations were subject to 10-day quarantine.</li> <li>• <b>Latvia-</b> From 15 June, entry to Latvia for tourism is permitted.</li> <li>• <b>Lithuania-</b> From 15 June, authorities lifted the requirement for international arrivals to quarantine from several European Nations.</li> <li>• <b>Luxembourg-</b> In June, authorities extended the ban on the entry of third country nationals until 30 September.</li> <li>• <b>Norway-</b> As of 19 June, individuals residing in some European nations or the United Kingdom are permitted to enter the country if they are related to a Norwegian citizen.</li> <li>• <b>Poland-</b> As of 19 June, the government announced that passengers from the United States of America would be granted entry if they have a negative COVID-19 test result. On 22 June, it was announced that all travellers from the United Kingdom would be subject to a 7-day quarantine period.</li> <li>• <b>Portugal-</b> From 15 June, the country reopened to travellers from several nations.</li> <li>• <b>Slovenia-</b> As of 5 June, the government announced that a negative, rapid COVID-19 test would be accepted for entry.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Spain-</b> The government announced the extension on the ban of arriving flights from Brazil and South Africa, until 22 June.</li> <li>• <b>Ukraine-</b> As of 22 June, foreign travellers from India are no longer barred from entering if they provide a negative COVID-19 test result.</li> <li>• <b>Uzbekistan-</b> As of June 2, authorities implemented a new traffic light system indicating the risk level of the country a traveller is coming from. Depending on the risk level, travellers have to comply with several different restrictions.</li> </ul>
<b>H2: Testing Policy</b>	<b>No major changes recorded.</b>
<b>H3: Contact Tracing</b>	<b>No major changes recorded.</b>
<b>H6: Facial Coverings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Albania-</b> From 1 June, masks were no longer mandatory outdoors.</li> <li>• <b>Austria-</b> As of 10 June, masks were no longer mandatory outdoors.</li> <li>• <b>Bulgaria-</b> From 1 June, masks were only required indoors.</li> <li>• <b>Estonia-</b> As of 15 June, masks were only recommended, no required indoors.</li> <li>• <b>France-</b> From 17 June, masks were no longer mandatory outdoors.</li> <li>• <b>Greece-</b> As of 22 June, masks were only required indoors.</li> <li>• <b>Italy-</b> As of 28 June, masks were not required in outdoor space where social distancing could be maintained.</li> <li>• <b>Monaco-</b> From 19 June, authorities announced that wearing a face mask was no longer necessary in all public spaces. A list of public spaces where face masks continue to be required was provided.</li> <li>• <b>Netherlands-</b> On 18 June, authorities announced that wearing a face mask was only required in situations where a distance of 1.5 meters cannot be maintained.</li> <li>• <b>Sweden-</b> As of 14 June, all regions dropped their recommendation to wear masks in public spaces.</li> </ul>
<b>H7: Vaccination Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Belgium-</b> As of 18 June, in Brussel and Wallonia vaccines were eligible for all adults.</li> <li>• <b>Czech Republic-</b> As of 29 June, all people over 16 were eligible for vaccines.</li> <li>• <b>Finland-</b> Vaccination was eligible for different age groups in different regions. From 28 June, vaccines were generally available for people over 16.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Italy-</b> From 26 June, vaccination is available for all age groups.</li> <li>● <b>Netherlands-</b> As of 19 June, all adults are permitted to make an appointment for vaccination.</li> <li>● <b>Poland-</b> From 7 June, all individuals above the age of 12 can be vaccinated.</li> <li>● <b>United Kingdom-</b> As of 18 June, all individuals over the age of 18 in England can book a vaccination appointment. On 24 June, the same policy was implemented in Northern Ireland.</li> </ul>
<b>H8: Protection of elderly people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Russian Federation-</b> In June, authorities advised that the elderly refrain from traveling, and stay home. Additionally, from 28 June, persons over the age of 65 in Moscow are required to work from home due to increased rates of infection.</li> </ul>

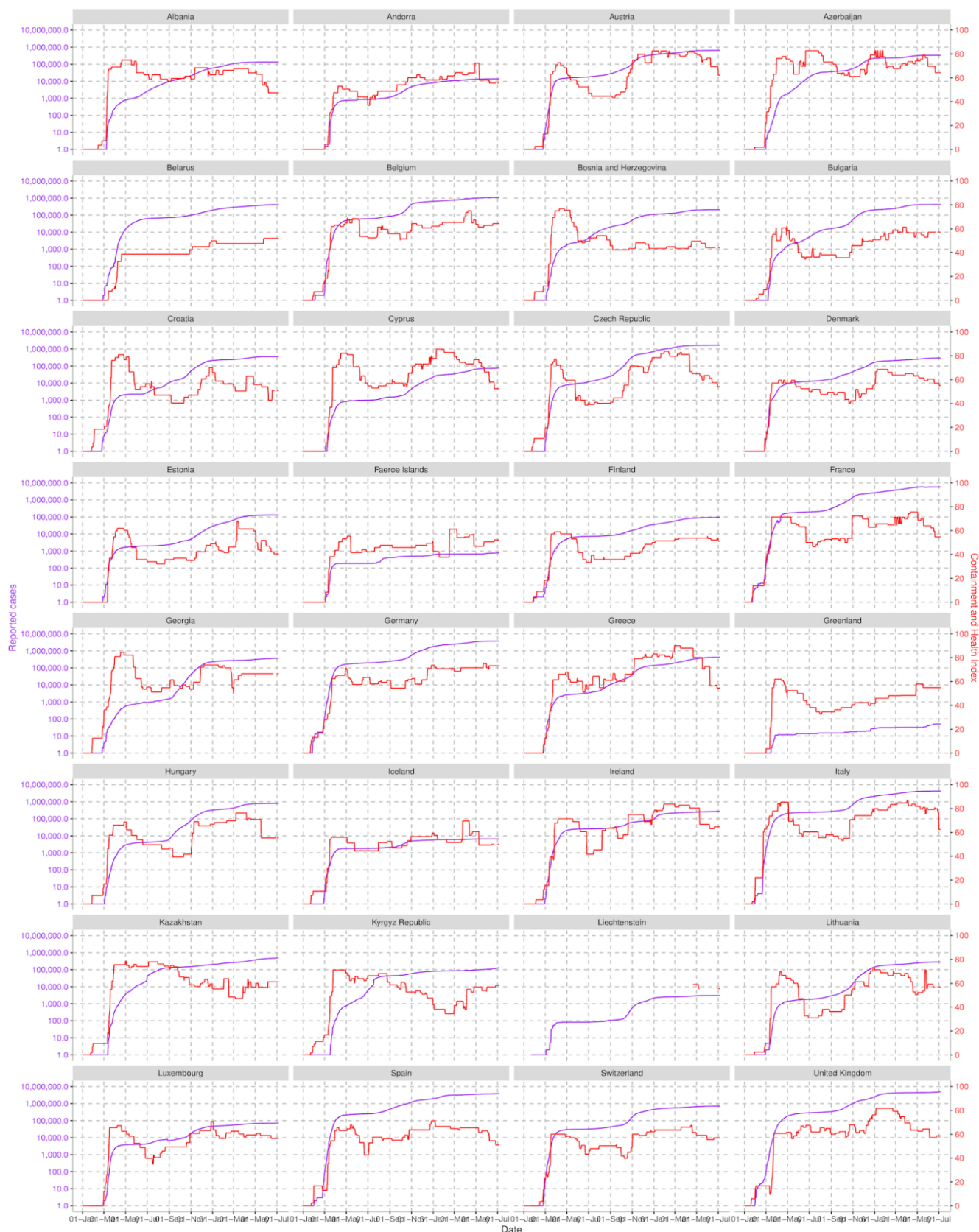


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## Cases vs Containment and Health Index:

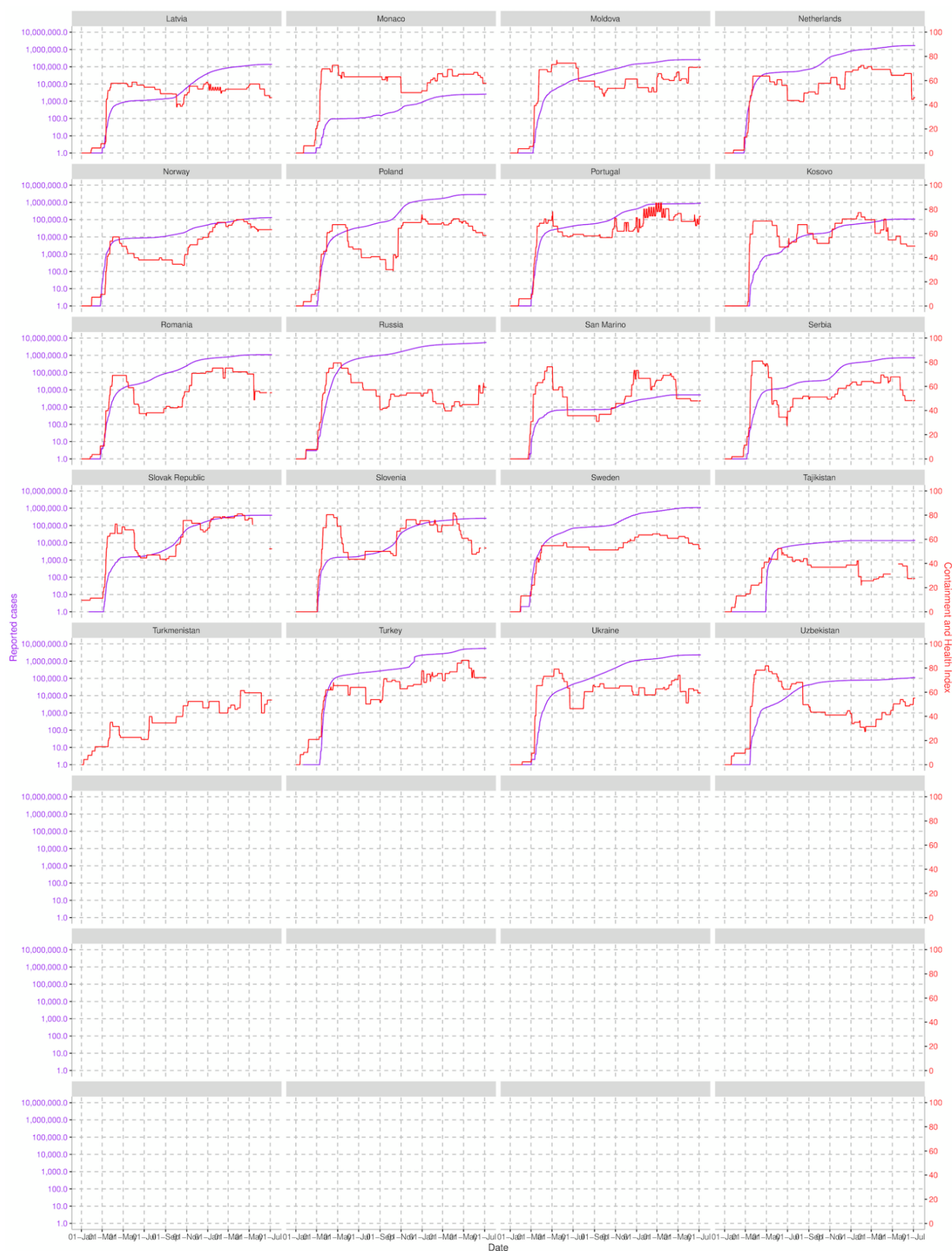


Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker. More at <https://github.com/OxCGRT/covid-policy-tracker> or [bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker](https://bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker)

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