



**Health  
Information  
and Quality  
Authority**

An tÚdarás Um Fhaisnéis  
agus Cáilíocht Sláinte

# **Public health measures and strategies to limit the spread of COVID-19: an international review**

Update submitted to NPHE: 8 July 2021

Published: 14 July 2021

## Version history

Version	Date	Specific updates
V1.0	24 November 2020	Provided to the National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHE) for information.
V2.0	1 December 2020	<p>Updated and provided to NPHE for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included an additional table (Table 2) to summarise the recent changes in current public health measures.</li> <li>▪ Updated the epidemiological data to the latest available data from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).</li> <li>▪ Included information on the proposed plans for mass testing in Austria.</li> </ul>
V3.0	8 December 2020	<p>Updated and provided to NPHE for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated the epidemiological data to the latest available data from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).</li> </ul>
V4.0	15 December 2020	<p>Updated and provided to NPHE for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated the epidemiological data to the latest available data from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).</li> </ul>
V5.0	23 December 2020	<p>Updated and provided to NPHE for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced version of report created with updated public health measures on education only.</li> </ul>
V6.0	06 January 2021	Updated and provided to NPHE for information.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included information on the current epidemiological situation in each country.</li> <li>▪ Updated the education public health measures only.</li> </ul>
V7.0	3 February 2021	<p>Updated and provided to NPHEAT for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included updated information on antigen testing in asymptomatic individuals in community settings only.</li> </ul>
V8.0	10 February 2021	<p>Updated and provided to NPHEAT for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included information on the current epidemiological situation in each country.</li> <li>▪ Included updated information on antigen testing in asymptomatic individuals in community settings only.</li> </ul>
V9.0	16 March 2021	<p>Updated and provided to NPHEAT for discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included information on the current epidemiological situation in each country and vaccination roll out.</li> <li>▪ Included Israel.</li> <li>▪ Excluded measures relating to international travel.</li> <li>▪ Excluded contact tracing section.</li> </ul>
V10.0	20 April 2021	<p>Updated and provided to NPHEAT for discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included information on the current epidemiological situation in each country and vaccination roll out.</li> <li>▪ Included Israel, Finland and Norway.</li> <li>▪ Excluded Switzerland.</li> <li>▪ Excluded measures relating to international travel and face coverings.</li> <li>▪ Excluded contact tracing section.</li> </ul>

V11.0	8 July 2021	<p>Updated and provided to NPHE for information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Included information on the current epidemiological situation and vaccination roll out in each country.</li> <li>▪ Included Israel, Finland and Norway.</li> <li>▪ Excluded Switzerland.</li> <li>▪ Included measures relating to the use of vaccine exemptions and digital certificates confirming evidence of vaccination, immunity, prior disease or a negative test result.</li> <li>▪ Included measures relating to physical distancing and face coverings at mass gatherings* only (excluding pilot and or test events).</li> <li>▪ Excluded testing and contact tracing sections.</li> </ul>
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\*Mass gatherings are events where there is a concentration of people at a specific location for a specific purpose over a set period of time. They can include a single event or a combination of several events at different venues and constitute a diverse range of gatherings such as sports, music/entertainment, religious events, family events (such as weddings, funerals etc.), large conferences and exhibitions, as well as community, charity events and other types of events. Attendance at the place of work, education and childcare for the purposes of work, education or childcare respectively would not ordinarily constitute a mass gathering.

## About the Health Information and Quality Authority

The Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA) is an independent statutory authority established to promote safety and quality in the provision of health and social care services for the benefit of the health and welfare of the public.

HIQA's mandate to date extends across a wide range of public, private and voluntary sector services. Reporting to the Minister for Health and engaging with the Minister for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth, HIQA has responsibility for the following:

- **Setting standards for health and social care services** — Developing person-centred standards and guidance, based on evidence and international best practice, for health and social care services in Ireland.
- **Regulating social care services** — The Chief Inspector within HIQA is responsible for registering and inspecting residential services for older people and people with a disability, and children's special care units.
- **Regulating health services** — Regulating medical exposure to ionising radiation.
- **Monitoring services** — Monitoring the safety and quality of health services and children's social services, and investigating as necessary serious concerns about the health and welfare of people who use these services.
- **Health technology assessment** — Evaluating the clinical and cost-effectiveness of health programmes, policies, medicines, medical equipment, diagnostic and surgical techniques, health promotion and protection activities, and providing advice to enable the best use of resources and the best outcomes for people who use our health service.
- **Health information** — Advising on the efficient and secure collection and sharing of health information, setting standards, evaluating information resources and publishing information on the delivery and performance of Ireland's health and social care services.
- **National Care Experience Programme** — Carrying out national service-user experience surveys across a range of health services, in conjunction with the Department of Health and the HSE.

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## Key points

- Based on data up to 4 July 2021, when compared with the previous seven days, the 14-day incidence rate of new cases per 100,000 population:
  - increased in 11 of the 19 included countries: Israel (up 153.8% [to 35.8 per 100,000 population]), Finland (68.6% [38.4]), the UK (64.3% [403.8]), Spain (56.4% [163.5]), Portugal (40.6% [235.7]), Denmark (19.1% [63.6]), Ireland (18.2% [106.7]), Belgium (15.6% [61.2]), Sweden (14.8% [61.8]), Czechia (6.5% [17.8]), and Norway (2.9% [48.3]).
  - decreased in five of the included countries: Austria (down 29.3% [12.9]), Germany (25.5% [10.0]), Italy (21.6% [17.1]), the Netherlands (4.2% [59.9]), and France (1.9% [43.0]).
- As of 4 July 2021, the 14-day death rate was below 10 per million population across all countries, and was continuing to decline in most countries. However, five countries have seen an increase in the 14-day death rate, including in Norway (up 33.3% over the previous seven days [to 0.7 per million population]), Portugal (27.0% [4.6]), Sweden (26.7% [5.6]), the UK (25.5% [3.6]), and Finland (20.0% [1.1]), although from relatively low numbers. The death rate in Ireland decreased over the previous seven days, up to 4 July 2021, by 4.1% to 9.5 per million population.
- While the rate of hospitalisations and admissions to intensive care continued to decline on 27 June 2021 across the majority of countries, a small number observed an increase in admissions over the previous seven days, including in Portugal (which saw a 17.8% [46.8 per million population] and 19.6% [11.4 per million population] increase in hospitalisations and admissions to intensive care, respectively), Israel (19.6% [7.0] increase in hospitalisations only), and the UK (15.3% [23.4] and 25.3% [3.9] increase in hospitalisations and admissions to intensive care, respectively). Ireland observed a decrease in the rate of hospitalisations (4.1% [9.5 per million population]) and no change in the rate of admissions to intensive care (0.0% [3.0 per million population]).
- Based on data up to 27 July 2021, the test positivity rate continued to trend downwards in seven countries. Over the previous seven days, the share of tests returned as positive declined in Italy (down 32.2% [to 0.4% test positivity]), the Netherlands (down 32.0% [to 2.2%]), Sweden (down 31.6% [to 1.3%]), Germany (down 31.6% [to 0.7%]), Austria (down 26.7% [to 0.01%]), France (down 18.1% [to 0.8%]), and Denmark (down 1.0% [to 0.1%]). However, the positivity rate increased in Finland (up 119.2% [to 1.2%]), Spain (up 28.0% [to 4.7%]), Belgium (up 24.2% [to 0.8%]), Portugal

(up 16.8% [to 2.5%]), France (up 15.9% [to 9.1%]), Norway (up 15.0% [to 0.8%]), Czechia (up 9.2.% [to 0.1%]), and Ireland (up 4.1% [to 2.2%]).

- A COVID-19 vaccination programme is underway in each of the included countries. Based on data up to 1 July 2021:
  - Israel (124.6) and the UK (115.3) had the highest reported number of vaccine doses (counted as a single dose) administered per 100 population of the included countries. In all other countries, the rate was approximately 80-90 per 100 people. In Ireland, the data have been sporadically reported of late due to the recent health system ransomware attack. However, 88.5 vaccine doses had been reportedly administered per 100 population by 4 July 2021.
  - As a share of the population, 59.8% were fully vaccinated in Israel, while 49.0% of the population in the UK were fully vaccinated against COVID-19. Spain (39.5%) and Germany (37.6%) had the next highest share of the population fully vaccinated, while in Ireland, 36.2% of the population were fully vaccinated as of 4 July 2021.
- A number of jurisdictions, including Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Israel, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Scotland and Wales have developed frameworks or systems for living with COVID-19. They are used to assess the level of risk associated with the virus and the level of public health measures, or restrictions, that are needed to contain it.
- All countries included in this report have developed a plan for reopening. A number of countries, including but not limited to England, Netherlands, Norway, Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland and Spain have developed plans for reopening that include a number of stages, with specified time intervals between stages to enable an assessment of the situation before moving to the next phase.
- To guide decision-making on public health measures, a variety of epidemiological parameters are being monitored internationally including the 14-day incidence of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population, mortality rate and test positivity rate. Decisions to escalate or de-escalate public health measures also take hospital statistics into consideration, which may lag behind changes in the incidence of the disease.
- Other factors including the number of people who have been vaccinated, emerging information on variants of concern and evidence in relation to vaccine effectiveness, are also being considered when making decisions in relation to restrictive measures.



- Countries are continuing to ease restrictions with the exception of Portugal, where restrictive measures have been reimposed from 1 July in 26 'high risk' and 19 'very high risk' municipalities and in Israel, where all services and activities have now resumed. Additionally, Israel's 'Green Pass' system, that was introduced when easing commenced, for those vaccinated and recovered from COVID-19, has now ceased.
- Internationally, remaining public health restrictions are mostly being applied at a nationwide level, with the exception of Finland, Portugal and Scotland where there is regional variation.
- The more prominent differences in the easing of restrictions between countries include:
  - the pace of easing
  - the numbers permitted at private and public gatherings, religious services, sporting activities and larger events
  - the requirement for proof of vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19 to access certain services and facilities and to attend events.
- Eight countries have authorised the use of COVID-19 health status in public settings (Austria, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway), two countries are considering using it (Ireland and Sweden) and Israel have ceased using it. Three have made it mandatory in a wide range of settings (Austria, Czechia and Denmark), three have made it mandatory in specific high-risk situations or services (France, Germany and Norway) while two countries have provided the option for its use in certain public settings (Italy and the Netherlands).
- For all of these countries COVID-19 health status includes vaccination, recovery from or a recent negative test for COVID-19, with the exception of Israel which only included vaccination and recovery, and Ireland, where the use of COVID-19 health status in public settings is under consideration and it is unclear if a recent negative test for COVID-19 will be included.
- A total of 10 countries have listed exemptions for people who have immunity, resulting from either past infection and or vaccination against COVID-19; these include exemption from preventative testing (Belgium, Denmark and Ireland), and exemption from self-isolating after close contact with a confirmed case (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Spain and Sweden).

- Exemptions from public health measures that relate specifically to private settings were identified for four countries (Germany, Ireland, Norway and Sweden). These include the exclusion of people with immunity from COVID-19 from visitor numbers when applying visitor or gathering restrictions in private settings (Germany, Ireland and Norway), an exemption from night curfew restrictions if in force (Germany) and an exemption from workplace restrictions for people who are considered high-risk of severe infection (Germany).
- The requirement for use of facemasks and physical distancing at mass gatherings varies considerably between countries. In many countries, face masks are required at religious services and at events if the rules of social distancing cannot be applied. In Austria however, face masks are generally not required for gatherings where proof of COVID-19 health status is required. In the Netherlands, event organisers have discretion to decide whether face masks are required. Where guidance was identified, minimum physical distancing at mass gatherings ranges from 1 to 2 metres. In Portugal, the minimum distance varies between 1.5 and 2 metres depending on the venue, while in Finland, safety distances of a certain length are no longer a requirement.
- The information relating to public health measures included in this international review is correct as of 2 July 2021, but may be subject to change.

## 1 Background

Since the onset of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in early 2020, governments across the globe have applied restrictive public health policy measures, or non-pharmaceutical interventions, at various stages, and with different levels of intensity, to reduce or slow down transmission of the virus. National testing strategies have been developed to identify cases of COVID-19 in symptomatic individuals and expanded over the course of the pandemic to identify and isolate asymptomatic cases through preventive screening programmes. Mass testing programmes have also been implemented to rapidly identify and isolate cases in high-risk areas, for example, as well as across populations. The Health Information and Quality Authority's (HIQA's) Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Team has been requested by the National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHE) to review the public health measures and strategies that are being used internationally to limit the spread of COVID-19.

## 2 Methods

A detailed summary of the methods used for this review is provided in the protocol: *Public health measures and strategies to limit the spread of COVID-19: an international review*, available on [www.hiqa.ie](http://www.hiqa.ie). Briefly, the review focuses on the national response to COVID-19 in 19 countries that were identified by NPHE as being in a similar phase of pandemic response as Ireland. The countries comprise 13 EU countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden), the UK (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales), as well as Israel and Norway.

A number of key epidemiological parameters were extracted as part of the review for the purposes of describing the current epidemiological situation in each country. The data were sourced directly from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)<sup>(1)</sup> and Our World in Data (OWID)<sup>(2)</sup> which is produced by the Oxford Martin School at the University of Oxford and the Global Change Data Lab (A UK-based charity in the education sector). Since the data for the UK are aggregated, a breakdown of the epidemiological data by country is not provided. The epidemiological parameters include the:

- 14-day notification rate of newly reported COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population<sup>(2)</sup>
- 14-day notification rate of newly reported COVID-19 deaths per million population<sup>(2)</sup>

- daily hospital occupancy rate (number of COVID-19 patients in hospital on a given day per million population; sourced from OWID, based on ECDC, with the exception of Israel and the UK)<sup>(2)</sup>
- daily intensive care unit (ICU) occupancy rate (number of COVID-19 patients in ICU on a given day per million population; sourced from OWID, based on ECDC, with the exception of Israel and the UK)<sup>(2)</sup>
- weekly number of tests performed per 100,000 population<sup>(1)</sup>
- percentage of COVID-19 tests performed weekly that are positive<sup>(1)</sup>
- total number of vaccination doses (counted as a single dose) administered per 100 people<sup>(2)</sup>
- share of the population that have been fully vaccinated (received two doses) against COVID-19.<sup>(2)</sup>

Information on public health measures (that is, restrictive measures or non-pharmaceutical interventions) that are currently in place to limit the spread of COVID-19 was sought from government resources. The public health measures of interest include those related to:

- movement of people (for example, stay at home measures or curfews)
- social or mass gatherings
- education
- business activities
- sporting activities
- religious activities
- domestic/international travel
- extended use of face coverings

Measures relating to international travel and extended use of face coverings have been excluded for this update. Measures relating to the use of vaccine exemptions and digital certificates confirming evidence of vaccination, immunity, prior disease or a negative test result have been added for this update. Additionally, physical distancing and face covering requirements at mass gatherings only (not including pilot and test events) have been added for this update.

Where countries have developed detailed frameworks for living with COVID-19 at varying levels of community transmission, for example, this information was extracted, alongside any criteria that are being used to inform a change in public health measures, or level of restrictions.

Finally, details of national testing strategies used to quickly identify and isolate cases of COVID-19 have been excluded for this update.

The review was first undertaken on 24 November. Regular updates will be provided, as required by NPHE.

## 3 Findings

This section summarises the international public policy response to COVID-19.

- **Section 3.1** presents an overview of the current epidemiological situation in each country:
  - **Table 1** summarises the vaccine rollout progress in each country
  - **Appendix A** provides a detailed breakdown of the latest epidemiological data and weekly percentage change by country.
- **Section 3.2** describes the frameworks that have been developed for living with COVID-19, alongside the criteria that are being used to guide decision-making on public health measures:
  - **Appendix B** provides a detailed summary of the frameworks and criteria by country.
- **Section 3.3** presents a summary of the current public health measures that are in place in each country:
  - **Table 2** summarises the current risk levels for each country.
  - **Table 3** catalogues the different public health measures by country.
- **Section 3.4** presents a summary of the use of COVID-19 health status (vaccinated, recovered from and tested for COVID-19) to apply exemptions to restrictive measures and to enable access to services and facilities and attendance at events.
  - **Table 4** summarises the use of COVID-19 health status and applicable exemptions in each country.
- **Section 3.5** presents a summary of the use of digital certificates to store and access COVID-19 health status data.
  - **Table 5** summarises the use of digital certificates in each country.
- **Section 3.6** presents a summary of the requirements for face masks and physical distancing at mass gatherings (excluding pilot and test events).
  - **Table 6** summarises the applicable measures in each country.

### 3.1 Summary epidemiological data

A number of key epidemiological parameters are presented in this review to provide contextual information about the current situation in each country. These data showed an improving situation across most countries since the last update to this review in April 2021. The 14-day incidence rate of new cases is now below 100 per 100,000 population in the majority of countries (Figure 1a). However, a large

number of countries have begun to see an increase in the incidence of COVID-19 cases. Over the previous seven days, the 14-day incidence rate per 100,000 population increased in Israel (up 153.8%), Finland (68.6%), the UK (64.3%), Spain (56.4%), Portugal (40.6%), Denmark (19.1%), Ireland (18.2%), Belgium (15.6%), Sweden (14.8%), Czechia (6.5%), and Norway (2.9%). In contrast, the 14-day incidence decreased over the previous seven days in Austria (down 29.3%), Germany (25.5%), Italy (21.6%), the Netherlands (4.2%), and France (1.9%). As of 4 July 2021, Ireland had the fourth highest 14-day incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 population of the included countries at 106.7. The incidence was highest in the UK at 403.8 per 100,000 population, while Germany had the lowest, at 10.0. See Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the weekly percentage change in the 14-day incidence by country, along with the associated epidemiological data.

The number of deaths due to COVID-19 per million population dropped considerably across most countries since April 2021 (Figure 1b). The death rate was below 10 per million population across all countries as of 4 July 2021, and was continuing to decline in most countries; over the previous seven days, the death rate decreased in Israel (down 200.0%), Czechia (58.9%), Ireland (56.2%), Germany (30.5%), Belgium (27.4%), France (26.7%), Austria (25.6%), Italy (19.4%), the Netherlands (8.6%), and Spain (6.8%). Some countries have begun to see an increase in the death rate per million population, including in Norway (up 33.3%), Portugal (27.0%), Sweden (26.7%), the UK (25.5%) and Finland (20.0%), however these increases are from a background of very low death rates, thus overall numbers remain low (see Appendix A).

The rate of hospitalisations (Figure 2a) and admissions to ICU (Figure 2b) has also broadly fallen across each of the countries since April 2021. Ireland currently has one of the lowest numbers of people in hospital (9.5) or ICU (3.0) per million population of any of the included countries, surpassed only by Israel (7.0 and 2.0 in hospital and ICU per million population, respectively), Norway (5.0 in hospital), Czechia (5.0 and 0.7 in hospital and ICU, respectively), and Denmark (2.9 in ICU). While the rate of hospitalisations and admissions to ICU continued to decline on 27 June 2021 across the majority of countries, a small number observed an increase in admissions over the previous seven days, including in Portugal (17.8% and 19.6% increase in hospitalisations and admissions to ICU, respectively), Israel (19.6% increase in hospitalisations only), and the UK (15.3% and 25.3% increase in hospitalisations and admissions to ICU, respectively), likely reflecting the deteriorating situation in these countries in terms of the rising incidence of infections.

Figure 3a presents the weekly number of tests performed per 100,000 population in each country, while Figure 3b presents the test positivity rate (that is the share of

tests performed weekly that are positive). Based on the latest available data from the ECDC,<sup>(1)</sup> which includes both RT-PCR and antigen tests, weekly testing per 100,000 population ranged from 842 in Germany to 61,253 in Austria, with Ireland at 2,147 per 100,000 population. In a number of countries, the test positivity rate continued to trend downwards on 27 June. Over the previous seven days, the share of tests returned as positive declined in Italy (down 32.2% [to 0.4% test positivity]), the Netherlands (down 32.0% [to 2.2%]), Sweden (down 31.6% [to 1.3%]), Germany (down 31.6% [to 0.7%]), Austria (down 26.7% [to 0.01%]), France (down 18.1% [to 0.8%]), and Denmark (down 1.0% [to 0.1%]). However, the positivity rate increased over the previous seven days in Finland (up 119.2% [to 1.2%]), Spain (up 28.0% [to 4.7%]), Belgium (up 24.2% [to 0.8%]), Portugal (up 16.8% [to 2.5%]), France (up 15.9% [to 9.1%]), Norway (up 15.0% [to 0.8%]), Czechia (up 9.2% [to 0.1%]), and Ireland (up 4.1% [to 2.2%]).

It is important to note that the hospital activity and testing data are not up-to-date; the latest data from the ECDC were published on 1 July 2021 and reflect activity up to 27 June (or week 25 of 2021). In addition, it is important to note that cross-country comparisons of the testing data, including test positivity, are difficult due to changes in testing criteria over time, as well as variations in the way countries define 'tests performed' (for example, the unit may refer to the number of tests performed or the number of people tested). Lastly, due to relatively low case numbers, large fluctuations in the weekly percentage change of the epidemiological parameters may only relate to relatively small absolute changes.

### **3.1.1 Vaccine rollout progress**

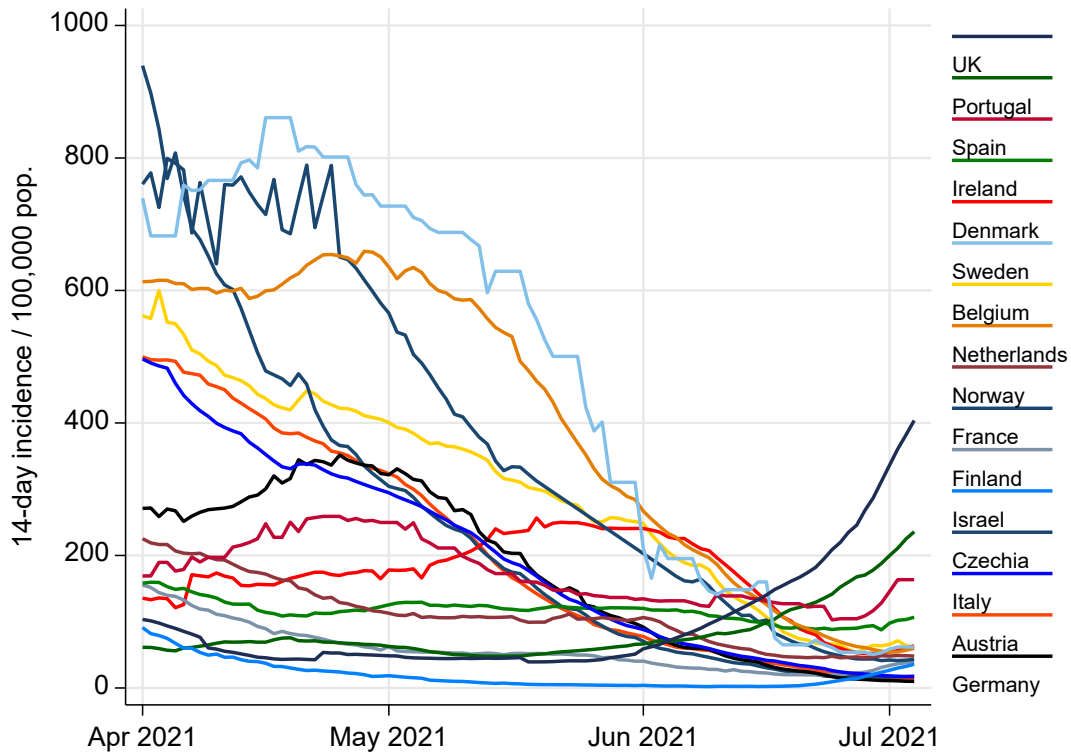
A COVID-19 vaccine programme is underway in each of the included countries. As detailed in Table 1, Israel and the UK had the highest reported number of vaccine doses (counted as a single dose) administered per 100 population of the included countries, up to 1 July 2021. In Israel, 124.6 vaccines were administered per 100 population, while in the UK, 115.3 vaccine doses were administered per 100 population. In all other countries, the rate was approximately 80-90 per 100 people. In Ireland, 88.5 vaccine doses were administered per 100 population on 4 July, however due to the recent health system ransomware attack, these data have been sporadically reported and were unavailable on 1 July 2021 (when the data were extracted). As a share of the population, 59.8% were fully vaccinated in Israel on 1 July, while 49.0% of the population in the UK were fully vaccinated on the same date. Following the UK, Spain (39.5%) and Germany (37.6%) had the highest share of the population fully vaccinated up to 1 July 2021. Due to the recent ransomware attack in Ireland, it is unclear what share of the population had been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 on 1 July 2021; however, a reported 36.2% of the population had

been fully vaccinated on 4 July. Finland had the lowest share (20.1%) of the population fully vaccinated on 1 July 2021.

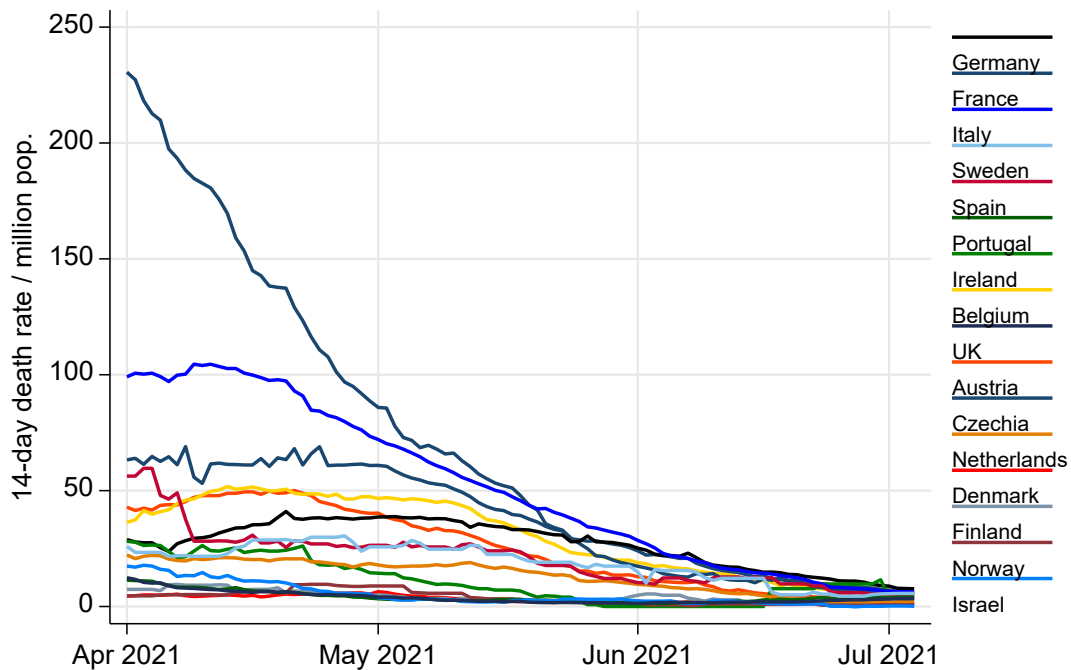


**Figure 1** 14-day notification rate of new cases (**1a**) and deaths (**1b**) per 100,000 and million population, respectively (1 April to 4 July 2021)

1a



1b

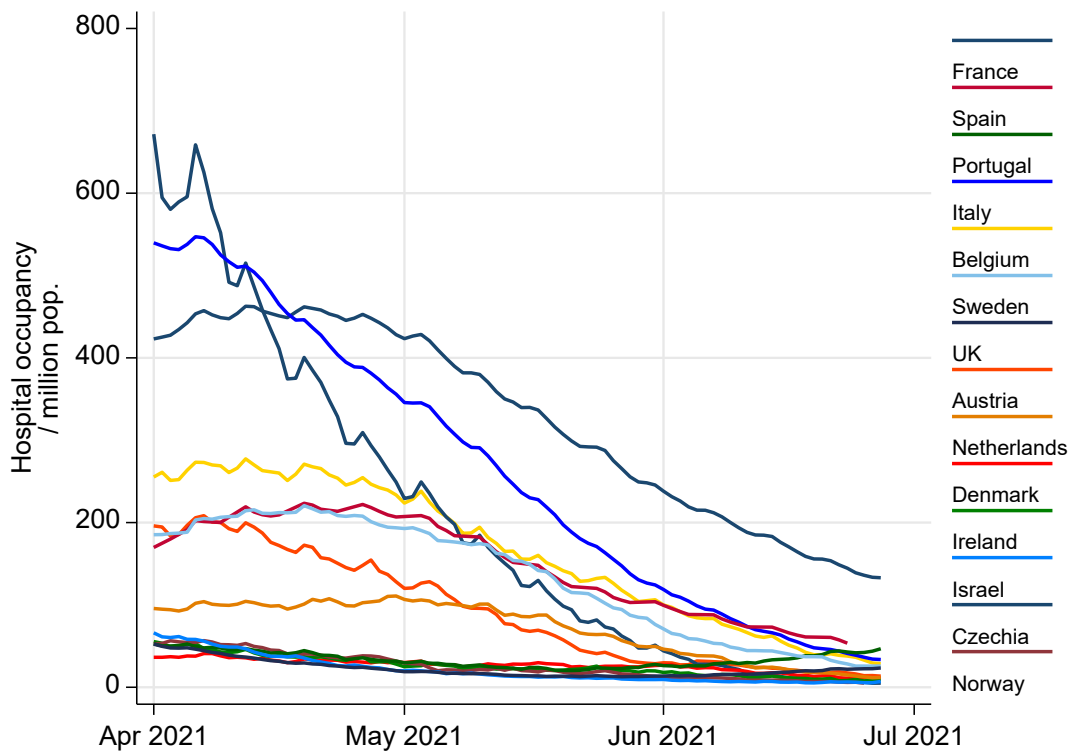


Source: Our World in Data  
[www.ourworldindata.org/coronavirus](http://www.ourworldindata.org/coronavirus)

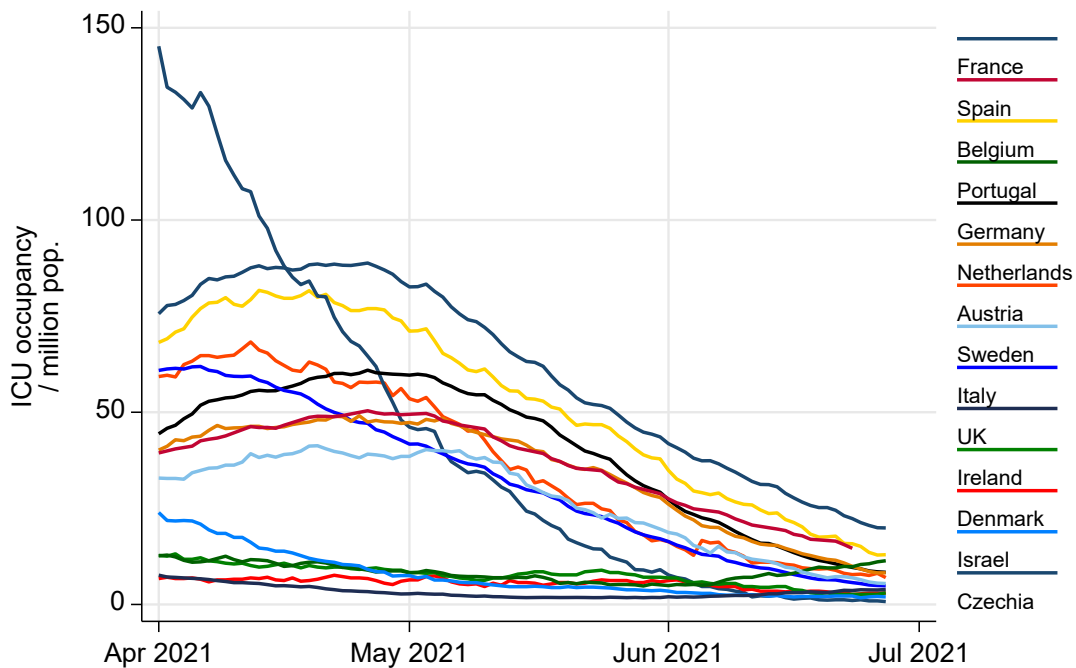
Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA)

**Figure 2** Daily number of people in hospital (**2a**) and ICU (**2b**) per million population (1 April to 27 June 2021)\*

2a



2b



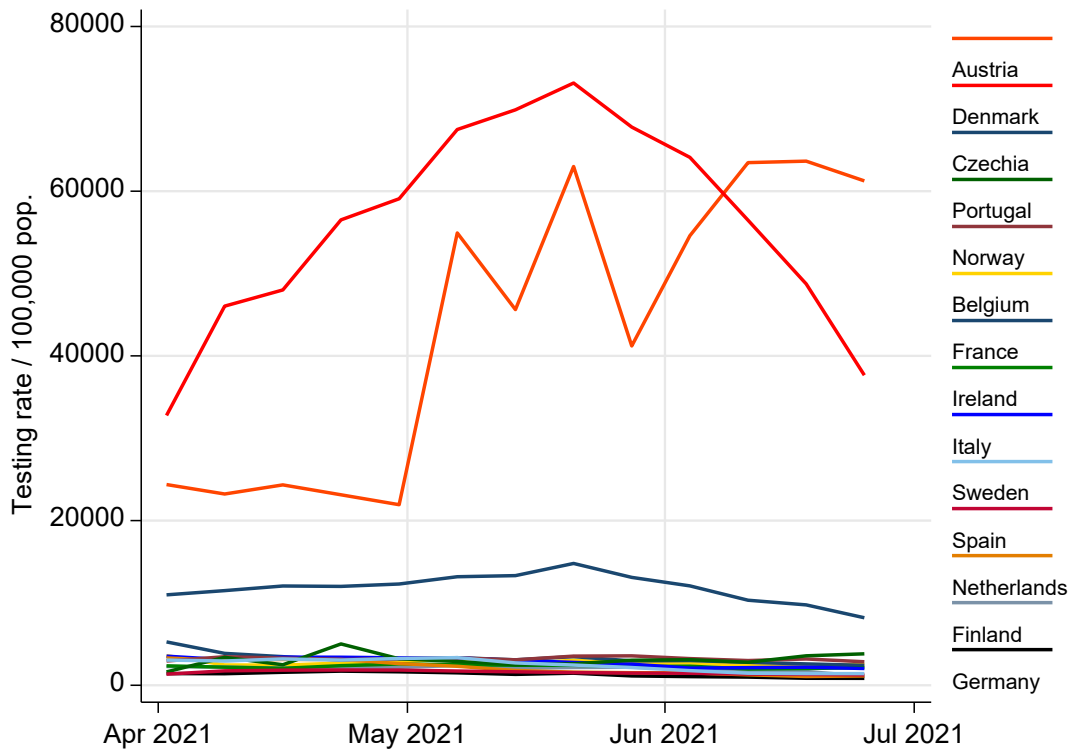
Source: Our World in Data  
[www.ourworldindata.org/coronavirus](http://www.ourworldindata.org/coronavirus)

Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA)

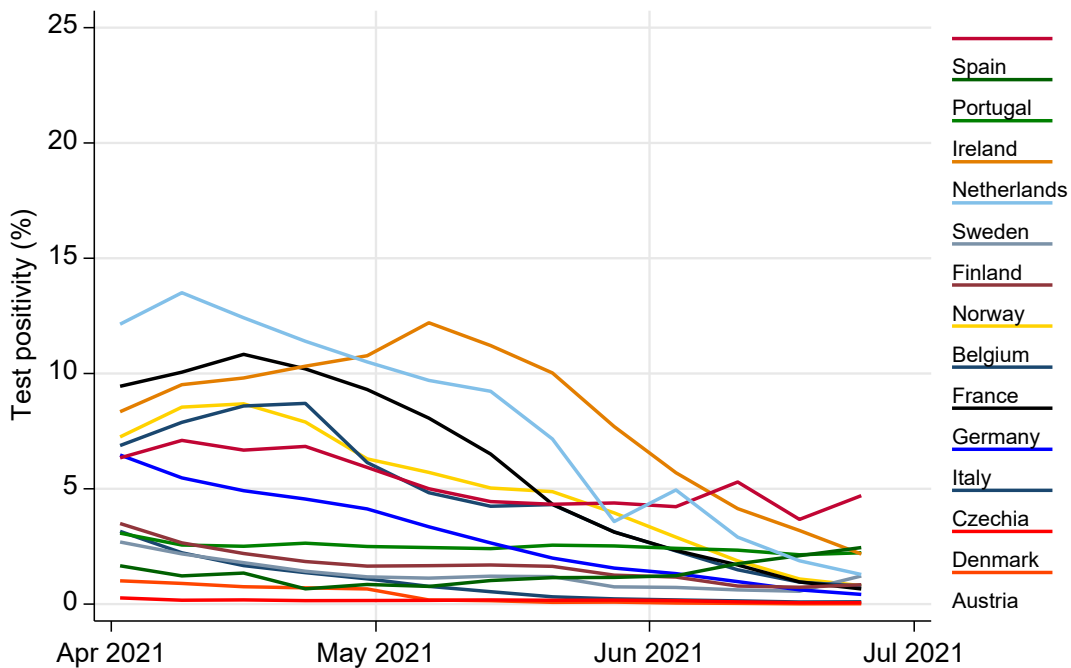
\* Excluding Finland due to limited data; no data for Germany (hospital) or Norway (ICU)

**Figure 3** Weekly number of tests performed per 100,000 population (**3a**) and % of tests performed that are positive (**3b**) (1 April to 27 June 2021)

**3a**



**3b**



Source: European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/data](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/data)

Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA)

**Table 1** Total number of vaccination doses administered per 100 people in the total population and share of population fully vaccinated on 1 July 2021.

Country	Total number of vaccine doses administered / 100 people* (weekly % change)	Share of population fully vaccinated (weekly % change)
<b>EU/EEA</b>		
Austria	87.4 (8.3%)	35.4 (15.4%)
Belgium	95.4 (7.3%)	35.1 (8.1%)
Czechia	78.0 (8.5%)	31.5 (17.2%)
Denmark	No data	34.6 (13.3%)
Finland [02-Jul-21]	80.5 (6.3%)	20.1 (13.5%)
France [30-Jun-21]	80.6 (8.1%)	31.2 (16.2%)
Germany	90.5 (7.1%)	37.6 (10.5%)
Ireland [04-Jul-21] ‡	88.5 (9.1%)	36.2%±
Italy	86.3 (7.8%)	31.6 (12.5%)
Netherlands [27-Jun-21]	89.3 (10.5%)	34.5 (13.9%)
Norway	79.2 (8.9%)	28.8 (1.9%)
Portugal	88.1 (13.6%)	35.1 (16.6%)
Spain	91.5 (10.3%)	39.5 (16.2%)
Sweden [02-Jul-21]	80.9 ±	31.4 ±
<b>Non-EU</b>		
Israel	124.6 (1.0%)	59.8 (0.4%)
United Kingdom	115.3 (3.0%)	49.0 (3.6%)

Source: OWID

\* Counted as a single dose and may not equal the total number of people vaccinated

‡ Due to limited reporting of COVID-19 statistics (arising from the recent ransomware attack against the health system), these data have been sporadically reported

± No data available seven days earlier to calculate weekly percentage change

### 3.2 Public health frameworks for living with COVID-19

A number of countries have developed frameworks or systems for living with COVID-19, which assess the current level of risk associated with the virus and the type of public health measures, or restrictions, that are needed to contain the virus. For example, previously in Ireland, a framework for restrictive measures in response to COVID-19 was developed to ensure an appropriate public health response could be implemented at different levels of community transmission. The framework consisted of five levels of public health measures: *Level 1* was the lowest level and had the fewest restrictions (low risk of transmission), while *Level 5* was the highest level and had the most restrictions (reflecting widespread community transmission).<sup>(3)</sup>

Other countries that have developed a public health framework for assessing the level of risk associated with COVID-19 and the type of national response that is needed to contain that risk include Austria,<sup>(4)</sup> Belgium,<sup>(5)</sup> Czechia,<sup>(6)</sup> Denmark,<sup>(7)</sup> England,<sup>(8)</sup> Finland<sup>(9)</sup>, Italy,<sup>(10)</sup> Norway,<sup>(11)</sup> Netherlands,<sup>(12)</sup> Portugal,<sup>(13)</sup> Spain,<sup>(14)</sup> Scotland,<sup>(15)</sup> Wales<sup>(16)</sup> and Israel.<sup>(17)</sup> Previously in Italy, regions were classified as *Yellow* (moderate), *Orange* (medium-high) or *Red* (high) risk areas, whereby a different set of restrictive measures was applied to each category. This framework has since been updated with the addition of *White* risk areas to the framework. In areas classified as *White*, there are no restrictions.<sup>(18)</sup> All regions are currently classified as *White*. Austria has taken a similar 'traffic light' approach. All of Austria, individual federal states, individual districts or regions may be classified as *Green* (low-risk), *Yellow-green* (low-risk), *Yellow* (medium-risk), *Orange* (high-risk) or *Red* (very-high risk), whereby a different set of restrictive measures are applied to each category.<sup>(19)</sup> The frameworks developed in Czechia<sup>(20)</sup> and Denmark<sup>(21)</sup> are similar to the framework that had previously been developed in Ireland, in that they also have five levels ranging from Level 1 to Level 5 with Level 1 being the least restrictive and Level 5 being the most. In Finland, a framework for living with COVID-19 referred to as the 'Hybrid plan' was developed for the period between January and May 2021.<sup>(9)</sup> Under this plan there are three levels or phases associated with varying levels of risk. The *Basic level* is associated with low incidence of infection, the *Acceleration phase* occurs when the regional incidence of cases has increased, while the *Dissemination phase (or Community Transmission phase)* occurs when the growth of the epidemic continues to accelerate and cases are spread regionally or more widely in the population. The least restrictive measures are implemented at the Basic level with the most restrictive being implemented at the Dissemination/Community transmission phase.

In Norway,<sup>(22)</sup> a three level system of regional measures is in place; *Level A*, *Level B* and *Level C*. These regional measures can be imposed on top of more general national measures. Level A encompasses particularly strict measures, while *Level C* encompasses much less strict measures. Additionally, local municipalities can apply even stricter measures than those indicated nationally or regionally. The government can decide which measures are to be implemented in a municipality and surrounding municipalities in the event of an outbreak of infection. It will always be the most stringent measures introduced in an area (i.e. local, regional, and national) that apply.

To inform a change in alert levels, or public health measures, a variety of triggers appear to be taken into consideration across the different countries. Some of the key epidemiological parameters that are evaluated to influence a change in public health measures include, but are not limited to:

- the 14-day incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 population
- the incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 population for particular age groups
- the number of COVID-19 deaths
- testing data (including the number of COVID-19 tests administered and the percentage of COVID-19 tests that are returned as positive)
- the number of outbreaks
- the nature and types of outbreaks
- the source of clusters
- estimates of the reproductive number
- and the impact on vulnerable groups.

Any decision to escalate or de-escalate public health measures also requires careful consideration of hospital statistics, which may lag behind a change in the incidence of the disease. For example, while the number of new infections may be declining, the healthcare sector may still be dealing with large numbers of patients recovering with COVID-19. As such, consideration is also given to available hospital and ICU bed capacity, for example. Information in relation to vaccinations is also now being collated across all countries, and is also one of the many relevant factors when considering a change in public health measures.

All countries included in this report have developed plans for reopening. In February 2021, England published a 'COVID-19 Response – Spring 2021' report which details a four step plan for reopening.<sup>(23)</sup> The first step of this plan commenced on 8 March, there is currently a 4-week pause at Step 3 of the roadmap and it is expected that there will be a move to Step 4 on 19 July. In March, The Northern Ireland Executive published a guidance document, 'Moving Forward', detailing a pathway out of restrictions. The guidance document details five stages moving from lockdown restrictions to cautious first steps, gradual easing, further easing and the future. The Executive has committed to a 4-week review cycle, where they will monitor the data on a range of health and societal impacts, before considering what relaxations can be made safely.<sup>(24)</sup> The easing of these restrictions are also subject to ongoing review.<sup>(25)</sup> Scotland has published an updated framework which details plans for a gradual easing of restrictions with a minimum three week gap between each phase of reopening.<sup>(26)</sup> All of Scotland will move to Level 0 on 19 July if all necessary vaccination and harm reduction measures are met. The move to level 0 will allow for restrictions on physical distancing outdoors to be removed and physical distancing for indoor public places to be reduced to 1 metre if the data allows. A review of the current levels will be carried in advance of this move.<sup>(27)</sup> The Finnish Government published plan to lift restrictions details a brief summary of restrictions that are expected to be lifted over the coming months if both the epidemic situation permits

and vaccination targets are met.<sup>(28)</sup> On 10 April, Norway published a 4-step reopening plan, with progression to a less restrictive step to be driven by data and not specific dates.<sup>(29)</sup> Denmark are also taking a similar approach with a plan to reopen in four phases. Phase 4 had been scheduled to commence on 21 May.<sup>(30)</sup> However, more recently it has been announced that Phase 4 of the plan is scheduled to commence in mid-August. The ban on events and activities with more than 500 is expected to be maintained until at least 31 August.<sup>(30)</sup>

Many of the factors that have been used to inform decisions in relation to previous frameworks will continue to be taken into account when considering any change in public health measures. Other factors that may be taken into consideration when informing changes in public health measures include, but are not limited to, the numbers of people who have been vaccinated, emerging information on variants of concern and evidence in relation to vaccine effectiveness. Further details of the frameworks that have been developed in each country are provided in Appendix B, alongside any criteria or triggers that are being used to inform a change in alert levels or public health measures.

### 3.3 Current public health measures

Jurisdictions are continuing to ease restrictions with the exception of Portugal, where restrictive measures have been imposed from 1 July in 26 'high risk' and 19 'very high risk' municipalities<sup>(31)</sup> and in Israel, where all services and activities have resumed normal operations.<sup>(32)</sup> A number of plans for easing were recently temporarily postponed, including Step 4 of England's Roadmap to easing of restrictions (postponed from 21 June to 19 July)<sup>(23)</sup> and in Ireland, the resumption of indoor activities, such as organised events, return of service indoors in bars and restaurants, training, group exercise and dance.<sup>(33)</sup> France has announced the end of the last restrictions in force, with the exception of the Landes department, where the Delta variant first appeared in France, with restrictions scheduled to end there on 6 July.<sup>(34)</sup> Table 2 provides a summary of the current status and progress of each jurisdiction in easing restrictions since the last iteration of this report (data extraction of 16 April).

A number of countries have enabled access to a range of services, those who are vaccinated, recovered or test negative for COVID-19. These countries include Austria,<sup>(35)</sup> Czechia,<sup>(36)</sup> Denmark,<sup>(37)</sup> France,<sup>(38)</sup> Germany,<sup>(39)</sup> Italy,<sup>(40)</sup> the Netherlands<sup>(41)</sup> and Norway<sup>(42)</sup> while the 'Green Pass' system that was previously introduced in Israel, when easing of restrictions commenced, has now ceased.<sup>(50)</sup>

The full details of measures in place in all countries and currently advised changes to restrictions are provided in Table 3.



**Table 2** Summary of restriction levels and ongoing plans for easing as at 2 July 2021.

Country	Current Level (2 July 2021)	Previous Level (16 April 2021)	Comment
<b>EU countries</b>			
Austria (all states except Styria)	Low risk - yellow green (2nd lowest)	Very high risk (red)	Ongoing easing of restrictions and introduction of 3-G rule to access services and facilities for those who are vaccinated, tested or recovered.
Austria (Styria)	Very low risk - green (lowest)	Very high risk (red)	Ongoing easing of restrictions and introduction of 3-G rule to access services and facilities for those who are vaccinated, tested or recovered.
Belgium	Step 2/4 for return to normal	Alarm Level 4 (highest)	Ongoing easing of restrictions. Step 3 of 4 for return to normal scheduled for 30 July.
Czechia	Not reported	Level 5 Purple (highest)	Ongoing easing of restrictions and introduction of ONT rule to access services and facilities for those who are vaccinated, tested or recovered.
Denmark	Not reported	Risk Level 5 (highest)	Ongoing easing of restrictions and introduction of Coronapas rule to access services and facilities for those who are vaccinated, tested or recovered.
Finland - Stable	18 Regions at Stable Phase with 3 at mix of Basic and Acceleration Phases	6 Regions	Regions in Stable Phase ↑ from 6 to 18. Ongoing easing of restrictions.
Finland - Acceleration	3 Regions at mix of Basic and Acceleration Phases	7 Regions	Regions in Acceleration Phase ↓ from 7 to 3. Ongoing easing of restrictions.
France	End of restrictions (with the exception of the Lande region until 6 July)	Confinement	Last restrictions lifted and introduction of Healthpass for those who are vaccinated, tested or recovered to allow attendance at events with >1,000 people.
Germany	Not reported	Not reported	Easing of restrictions and introduction of exemptions for those vaccinated or recovered from COVID-19.
Ireland	Not reported	Level 5/5 (highest)	Ongoing easing of restrictions. Indoor activities, such as organised events, return of service indoors in bars and restaurants, training, group exercise, dance have not proceeded as planned.
Italy - white	21 white regions	0 White regions	Easing of restrictions with low level of restrictions in place nationwide.
Netherlands	Reopening of society - 4th and last step	Severe Level 4 (highest)	Ongoing easing of restrictions. In mid-August the government will decide how and when the final step of the reopening plan can be taken. This will involve lifting the 1.5m rule and the other basic rules.
Portugal - nationwide	'Unconfined Plan'	State of Emergency	Ongoing easing of restrictions from 1 July with the exception of 26 high risk and 19 very high risk municipalities.
Portugal – high risk municipalities	26 high risk municipalities	State of Emergency	Taking into account the evolution and worsening epidemiological situation, restrictive measures based on the municipal incidence rates are being applied in 26 high risk municipalities from 1 July.

**Table 2** Summary of restriction levels and ongoing plans for easing as at 2 July 2021.

Country	Current Level (2 July 2021)	Previous Level (16 April 2021)	Comment
<b>EU countries</b>			
Portugal – very high risk municipalities	19 very high risk municipalities	State of Emergency	Taking into account the evolution and worsening epidemiological situation, restrictive measures based on the municipal incidence rates are being applied in 19 very high risk municipalities from 1 July.
Spain	Not reported	National State of Alarm	National State of Alarm ended on 9 May. Ongoing easing of restrictions with regional decision making.
Sweden	Stage 2/5 of reopening	Stage 2 of reopening.	Ongoing easing of restrictions. Date for full lifting of restrictions (Stage 5) has not been set.
<b>UK countries</b>			
England	Step 3/4 of Spring 2021 Roadmap	Step 2 of Spring 2021 Roadmap	Ongoing easing of restrictions but move to Step 4 postponed from 21 June to 19 July.
Northern Ireland	Stage 3/5 of reopening	Stage 2 of reopening	Ongoing easing of restrictions.
Scotland – Level 0	3 Regions at Level 0	0 Regions at Level 0	Level 0 regions ↑ from 0 to 3. Further easing of restrictions.
Scotland - Level 1	15 Regions at Level 1	0 Regions at Level 1	Level 1 regions ↑ from 0 to 15. Further easing of restrictions with plan for all regions to move to Level 0 on 19 July.
Scotland - Level 2	14 Regions at Level 2	0 Regions at Level 2	Level 2 regions ↑ from 0 to 14. Further easing of restrictions with plan for all regions to move to Level 0 on 19 July.
Wales	Transitioning from Alert Level 2 to Alert Level 1 (lowest)	Alert Level 4 (highest)	Ongoing easing of restrictions.
<b>Non EU/UK countries</b>			
Norway – national measures	Not reported	Not reported	Ongoing easing of restrictions.
Israel	Various – Traffic Light Model at council level	Various – Traffic Light Model at council level	Resumption of all services and activities. The requirement to present the 'Green Pass', which was previously used to access services and facilities in the community and business sector, has ceased.

### 3.3.1 Movement of people

The movement of people is no longer restricted in the included countries with the exception of restrictions on night time circulation on public roads in the high risk and very risk municipalities in Portugal and a temporary restriction on travel to and from the Lisbon Metropolitan Area between 2 and 5 July.<sup>(31)</sup>

### 3.3.2 Social or mass gatherings

The numbers permitted to gather vary greatly between countries and are dependent on whether the venue is indoors or outdoors, whether patrons are seated or standing and whether or not evidence of vaccination, recovery or a negative test for COVID-19 are required. For example, gatherings in the home in England<sup>(8)</sup> and Northern Ireland<sup>(51)</sup> are limited to six people from no more than two households, and limited to one other in household in Ireland (unless all visitors are vaccinated).<sup>(33)</sup> In contrast, in the Netherlands, there is no restriction on the number of visitors to a home.<sup>(52)</sup>

In Austria, there are no measures in place for gatherings less than 100 people, whereas meetings greater than 100 require certification of vaccination, recovery or a negative test for COVID-19.<sup>(43)</sup> In Czechia, a maximum of 200 can gather socially indoors and 500 outdoors if all can produce evidence that they are vaccinated, recovered or have tested negative for COVID-19.<sup>(44)</sup>

In Germany, events for entertainment are prohibited and outdoor leisure events, for a maximum of 50 people, are only permitted if the 7-day incidence is less than 50 new cases of infection per 100,000 population.<sup>(47)</sup> In Ireland, a maximum of 200 people, or 500 for venues with a capacity of 5,000, are permitted for outdoor events.<sup>(33)</sup> In Level 0 regions (lowest level) in Scotland, a maximum of 2,000 people are permitted at outdoor seated events.<sup>(53)</sup> In contrast, in England, where outdoor events are taking place in venues with seated capacity of >16,000, attendance of up to 25% of seated capacity or 10,000 seated people is permitted, whichever is lowest.<sup>(8)</sup> A maximum of 10,000 people are permitted at regulated outdoor seating events in Wales with a maximum of 4,000 permitted at outdoor standing events.<sup>(54)</sup>

Indoor events are not permitted in Ireland<sup>(33)</sup> and numbers attending indoor events in Northern Ireland must be determined by a risk assessment.<sup>(51)</sup> A maximum of 2,000 people are permitted at indoor seated events in Belgium (numbers are dependent on the capacity of the venue)<sup>(46)</sup> and Czechia (evidence required that someone has been vaccinated, has recovered, or has been tested for COVID-19).<sup>(44)</sup> In Norway, of maximum of 2,500 people are permitted at indoor seating events with

designated seating and a maximum of 1,000 are permitted without designated seating.<sup>(48)</sup> All must have COVID-19 certificates and they must be segregated into cohorts of 500 people.<sup>(48)</sup>

### **3.3.3 Places of worship/religious services**

Places of worship are now open in all countries. In Spain, capacity is generally reduced to 50% in places of worship, although this varies between regions.<sup>(55)</sup> In very high risk municipalities in Portugal, capacity is reduced to 25%.<sup>(31)</sup> In Czechia, a maximum of 30 people are permitted at religious services without the requirement to provide evidence of vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19.<sup>(44)</sup> In Ireland, a maximum of 50 people are permitted at weddings and funerals, with larger numbers permitted at other religious services where the capacity of the place of worship allows.<sup>(33)</sup> In Level 2 regions in Scotland a maximum of 50 people can attend weddings and funerals, rising to 100 in Level 1 regions and 200 in Level 0 regions.<sup>(53)</sup> In Belgium, a limit of 200 applies indoors and 400 outdoors applies for all ceremonies,<sup>(46)</sup> with no restrictions in place in France<sup>(34)</sup> and Israel.<sup>(50)</sup>

### **3.3.4 Business activities**

All business activities including retail, hospitality, (bars, restaurants and hotels), and personal services are largely open in most countries. Restrictions in retail are mostly limited to infection control measures. Those accessing personal services in Austria,<sup>(56)</sup> Czechia<sup>(44)</sup> and Denmark<sup>(45)</sup> require evidence of vaccination, recovery from or a negative COVID-19 test. In Ireland, indoor dining is not permitted, with the exception of residents dining in a hotel.<sup>(57)</sup> In a number of countries, proof of vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19 are required to avail of hospitality. These countries include Austria,<sup>(56)</sup> Czechia (indoors and garden area only)<sup>(44)</sup> and Denmark (indoors only).<sup>(45)</sup> In Ireland, the government has committed to develop a system to allow access to indoor hospitality for those who can demonstrate proof of vaccination or recovery from COVID-19; it is not yet clear if this system will take account of a negative test result. Numbers permitted to dine in a group (not from the same household) are restricted in a number of jurisdictions including, but not limited to, Belgium (maximum of eight),<sup>(46)</sup> Czechia (maximum of four),<sup>(44)</sup> England (maximum of 30 outdoors and six indoors),<sup>(8)</sup> Italy (maximum of six)<sup>(10)</sup> and Spain (maximum of ten outdoors and six indoors).<sup>(55)</sup>

### **3.3.5 Education**

Primary and secondary education are operating on a face-to-face basis in all countries with the exception of secondary education in Portugal,<sup>(31)</sup> albeit summer holidays have commenced in many countries. Higher education institutions are

largely operating by either distance learning or a combination of distance and face-to-face learning. In Austria<sup>(56)</sup> and Czechia,<sup>(44)</sup> those attending school or a higher level institution must provide proof of vaccination, recovery or a negative test for COVID-19. In Germany, primary and secondary schools can operate face-to-face lessons once students and teachers are tested twice a week.<sup>(47)</sup> In Denmark, students, staff, visitors and other persons affiliated with higher educational institutions are required to present a valid Coronapas in the form of a vaccination, recovery certificate or negative test.<sup>(45)</sup>

### **3.3.6 Domestic travel (including transport)**

Public transport capacity is still restricted in Ireland,<sup>(33)</sup> and Portugal,<sup>(31)</sup> and may be restricted in Finland during the Acceleration phase,<sup>(58)</sup> although school transport is not affected. In Sweden, capacity is restricted to a maximum of 50% on bus and train services where the line distance is greater than 150 km.<sup>(59)</sup> There is a general recommendation in a number of countries to avoid public transport at rush hour and at times when it is likely to be busy.<sup>(59)</sup>

### **3.3.7 Culture/leisure/entertainment**

Outdoor facilities including parks, playgrounds, gardens, lakes and beaches are open in all countries. Indoor public buildings and outdoor cultural institutions are largely open with varying restrictions on numbers permitted, physical distancing requirements per person and the need to provide proof of vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19 (Austria,<sup>(56)</sup> Czechia<sup>(44)</sup> and Denmark<sup>(45)</sup>).

Similarly, indoor entertainment facilities (for example theatre, bowling alleys, and cinemas) are generally open, with a limited number of exceptions. Ongoing restrictions include limited capacity (Portugal)<sup>(31)</sup>, registration of patrons (Spain)<sup>(55)</sup> and assigned seating only (the Netherlands)<sup>(49)</sup> Nightclubs and discos are now open in Austria<sup>(56)</sup> and the Netherlands,<sup>(49)</sup> (with proof of vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19 required), and Italy (no dancing allowed).<sup>(10)</sup>

### **3.3.8 Sporting/recreational activities (amateur and professional)**

Indoor sports centres, fitness centres and swimming pools are largely open with some operating at reduced capacity (Czechia<sup>(44)</sup> and Spain<sup>(55)</sup>). They are open for training in groups of up to six people in England,<sup>(8)</sup> up to ten people in Norway,<sup>(48)</sup> for individual training only in Ireland<sup>(33)</sup> and for non-competitive sport only in Northern Ireland<sup>(51)</sup>. In Austria,<sup>(43)</sup> Czechia<sup>(44)</sup> and Denmark,<sup>(45)</sup> those accessing indoor leisure and sports facilities must provide proof of vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19. Outdoor facilities are generally open but are

operating with varying restrictions around individual and group activities and the numbers permitted. Contact sports for adults are again permitted in Austria,<sup>(43)</sup> France,<sup>(34)</sup> Italy<sup>(10)</sup> and Norway<sup>(48)</sup> and only outdoors in Germany if 7-day incidence of new infection is below 50/100,000 population. Outdoor training for adults is limited to pods of six in very high risk areas in Portugal,<sup>(31)</sup> pods of 15 in Ireland<sup>(33)</sup> and pods of 30 in England.<sup>(8)</sup>

Restrictions on sporting activities for children under 18 years have mostly been lifted.

Professional and elite sport training and competition is largely unaffected. In most countries, spectators are once again attending sporting events, with numbers permitted to attend in line with relevant national measures for mass events.

### **3.4 Use of COVID-19 health status for applying exemptions and accessing services**

A review of each country's approach to the use of COVID-19 health status (vaccinated, recovered from or tested for COVID-19) to avail of exemptions to public health measures and for accessing services was undertaken as part of this report. Details are provided in Table 4. The information was extracted on 2 July 2021.

All countries included in this review are currently, or will be implementing a COVID-19 health status certification for international travel, with the majority of these being based on the EU Digital COVID Certificate consisting of vaccination status, proof of past recovery and recent negative PCR or antigen test (as per EU Council Recommendation 2021/C 24/01).<sup>(60)</sup>

Out of 19 countries included in this review, eight countries have also authorised the use of COVID-19 health status in public settings (Austria,<sup>(35)</sup> Czechia,<sup>(36)</sup> Denmark,<sup>(37)</sup> France,<sup>(38)</sup> Germany,<sup>(39)</sup> Italy,<sup>(40)</sup> the Netherlands<sup>(41)</sup> and Norway<sup>(42)</sup>), two countries are considering using it (Ireland and Sweden)<sup>(33, 61-63)</sup> and one country ceased using it on 8 June 2021 (Israel). In all of these countries COVID-19 health status includes vaccination, recovery from or a recent negative test for COVID-19, with the exception of Israel which only included vaccination and recovery and Ireland, where the use of COVID-19 health status in public settings is under consideration and it is unclear if a recent negative test for COVID-19 will be included.<sup>(33, 61, 62)</sup>

Out of the eight countries that have authorised its use in public settings, three have made it mandatory in a wide range of settings (Austria,<sup>(35)</sup> Czechia<sup>(36)</sup> and Denmark)<sup>(37)</sup>, three have made it mandatory in certain situations or for services that

are considered at high risk for transmission (France,<sup>(38)</sup> Germany<sup>(39)</sup> and Norway<sup>(42)</sup>), and two countries have made it optional in certain situations (Italy<sup>(64)</sup> and the Netherlands<sup>(41)</sup>). A further eight countries are not using COVID-19 health status outside of personal medical records and international travel (Belgium,<sup>(65)</sup> England,<sup>(66)</sup> Finland,<sup>(67)</sup> Northern Ireland,<sup>(68)</sup> Portugal,<sup>(69)</sup> Scotland,<sup>(70)</sup> Spain<sup>(71)</sup> and Wales<sup>(72)</sup>).

Specifically in Austria,<sup>(35)</sup> Czechia<sup>(36)</sup> and Denmark,<sup>(37)</sup> it is mandatory in a wide range of settings including mass cultural, entertainment, sports and social events, service establishments, personal services, and indoor and outdoor dining. In France<sup>(38)</sup> and Norway<sup>(42)</sup> it is mandatory for large events, while in Germany it is mandatory during periods of high incidence only to facilitate close contact without face mask protection.<sup>(39)</sup> In the Netherlands it is optional at locations such as cinemas, bars, music venues and events that wish to use the system,<sup>(41)</sup> while in Italy it can be used to access residential care settings for older people, to move in or out of areas of high incidence of COVID-19 or to attend large events.<sup>(64)</sup> For the two countries considering it, Ireland has announced it may be used to facilitate the reopening of indoor activities, such as organised events, training and group exercise and the return of indoors service in bars and restaurants,<sup>(62)</sup> while Sweden states that it may be used for large events.<sup>(63)</sup>

A total of 10 countries have listed exemptions for people who have immunity, resulting from either past infection and or vaccination against COVID-19 (see Table 4). These include an exemption from preventative testing (Belgium,<sup>(73)</sup> Denmark<sup>(74)</sup> and Ireland<sup>(75)</sup>), and an exemption from self-isolating after close contact with a confirmed case (Austria,<sup>(76)</sup> Belgium,<sup>(73)</sup> Denmark,<sup>(74)</sup> Finland,<sup>(77)</sup> Germany,<sup>(78)</sup> Ireland,<sup>(75)</sup> Israel,<sup>(79)</sup> Norway,<sup>(80)</sup> Spain<sup>(55)</sup> and Sweden<sup>(81)</sup>). For Finland and Ireland, the exemption from self-isolating can only occur after a risk assessment has been conducted. For Sweden, it only applies when the close contact is a member of the same household and the case has not developed symptoms. Spain requires that testing is still conducted, however, the person is not required to self-isolate when waiting for the results. England has announced it may introduce an exemption for self-isolating.

Exemptions from public health measures that relate specifically to private settings were identified for four countries (Germany,<sup>(78)</sup> Ireland,<sup>(82)</sup> Norway<sup>(83)</sup> and Sweden<sup>(81)</sup>). These include the exclusion of people with immunity from COVID-19 from visitor numbers when applying visitor or gathering restrictions in private settings (Germany, Ireland and Norway), an exemption from night curfew restrictions if in force (Germany) and an exemption from workplace restrictions for people who are considered high risk of severe infection (Germany).

In terms of COVID-19 health status and exemptions, assessment of immunity status varies across all the included countries and ranges from fully vaccinated to partially vaccinated, with some countries taking into account previous infection when assessing immunity status (Table 4 for full details). Valid forms of proof of recovery from COVID-19 also vary widely, although all countries list at least a positive PCR test within a set time period ranging from 6 months to indefinite. Antigen or serological tests are only included as valid proof of recovery in four countries (Austria,<sup>(84)</sup> Belgium,<sup>(85)</sup> France<sup>(38)</sup> and Israel<sup>(86)</sup>).

In terms of COVID-19 health status, a recent negative test is listed by nine countries (Austria,<sup>(35)</sup> Czechia,<sup>(87)</sup> Denmark,<sup>(88)</sup> France,<sup>(38)</sup> Germany,<sup>(39)</sup> Italy,<sup>(64)</sup> the Netherlands,<sup>(41)</sup> Norway,<sup>(42)</sup> and Sweden<sup>(91)</sup>). Valid tests include PCR, lateral flow, and antigen tests which for most countries are only accepted if performed by an authorised person. Austria also accepts antigen self-tests.<sup>(35)</sup>

COVID-19 health status certificates are mostly applicable for adolescents and adults with minimum applicable ages ranging from 6 to 18 years old.

### **3.5 Use of digital certificates to store and access COVID-19 health status data**

A review of each country's approach to the use of digital certificates to store and access information relating to COVID-19 health status was also undertaken as part of this review. A summary is provided in Table 5. The information was extracted on 2 July 2021.

Apps for storing and accessing COVID-19 health status data and health certificates confirming vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19 have been developed in a number of countries including Austria,<sup>(35)</sup> Belgium,<sup>(65)</sup> Denmark,<sup>(92)</sup> France,<sup>(38)</sup> Germany,<sup>(93)</sup> Italy,<sup>(94)</sup> and the Netherlands.<sup>(41)</sup> An app is currently under development in Czechia.<sup>(36)</sup> The certificate is available through the relevant national health service website or app in Finland,<sup>(67)</sup> Norway,<sup>(42)</sup> Portugal<sup>(69)</sup> and the UK.<sup>(66, 68, 70, 72)</sup> In Spain, most regional governments initially started issuing digital certificates to those who had received the vaccine or had recovered from the disease. However, additional functionality will be added to allow electronic certificates for negative results of diagnostic tests.<sup>(71)</sup> Initially in Sweden, only a certificate of the completed vaccination against COVID-19 is included in the Digital COVID Certificate e-service. However, by the beginning of August, it will also be possible to obtain a certificate of a negative test result for COVID-19 and a certificate of recovery via the Digital COVID Certificate e-service.<sup>(95)</sup> Non-digital certificates are available in Northern Ireland<sup>(68)</sup> and Scotland.<sup>(70)</sup> The digital NHS COVID Pass in Wales will not show all negative test results, in which case an email



or text confirmation of the negative result will be provided.<sup>(72)</sup> The Irish Government advised on 28 May 2021 that the EU Digital COVID Certificate will play a significant role in the proposed new travel measures intended to be implemented from 19 July 2021.<sup>(96)</sup>

### **3.6 Use of face masks and physical distancing at mass gatherings**

A review of each country's approach to the use of face masks and physical distancing at mass gatherings was undertaken as part of this report. The information, was extracted on 2 July 2021 and is summarised in Table 6 below.

In brief, the guidance on face masks at mass gathering differs greatly between countries. In Austria, face masks are generally not required for gatherings where proof of COVID-19 health status is required.<sup>(97)</sup> In many countries they are required at all religious services, but only after the ceremony in Czechia.<sup>(98)</sup> Face masks are required at demonstrations in Belgium,<sup>(46)</sup> Czechia<sup>(98)</sup> and France.<sup>(99)</sup> They are also required at both indoor and outdoor events in Belgium<sup>(46)</sup> and Czechia<sup>(98)</sup> if the rules of social distancing cannot be applied, and similarly at outdoor events in Spain.<sup>(100)</sup> In France, they are required at events with less than 1,000 people where proof of COVID-19 health status is not required.<sup>(99)</sup> A mask or shield is required at all events in enclosed spaces in Portugal<sup>(101)</sup> and Scotland<sup>(102)</sup> and in the Netherlands, event organisers have discretion to decide whether face masks are required.<sup>(103)</sup>

Guidance on minimum physical distancing space and applicable settings also varies considerably between countries. It specifies 1 metre between people at events in Denmark<sup>(104)</sup> and Norway,<sup>(105)</sup> and in Sweden 1 metre is required between groups of no more than four people at indoor and outdoor events with designated seating.<sup>(106)</sup> In Denmark, attendees must also be assigned to sections of no more than 500 per section indoors and 1,000 per section outdoors. The sections must have their own entrances and exits and their own service facilities. It must also be ensured that spectators in one section cannot access another section.<sup>(104)</sup> The physical distancing requirement is 1.5 metres in Belgium (seated indoor and outdoor events),<sup>(46)</sup> Germany (church services and prayer events),<sup>(107)</sup> the Netherlands (seated events),<sup>(108)</sup> and Spain (outdoor events).<sup>(100)</sup> A distance of 2 metres is required for events in Czechia<sup>(98)</sup> and for religious services in Ireland,<sup>(109)</sup> Scotland<sup>(102)</sup> and Wales.<sup>(110)</sup> At indoor events in England, tables with a maximum of six people must be spaced either 2 metres or 1 metre apart with a barrier.<sup>(111)</sup> In Portugal, the minimum distance varies between 1.5 and 2 metres depending on the venue.<sup>(101)</sup> Safe distances of a certain length are no longer a requirement in Finland.<sup>(112)</sup>

## Conclusion

Public health measures are currently being eased across all countries included in this review, with the exception of Portugal where regional restrictions were re-introduced in the past week as a result of deteriorating epidemiological indicators. The more prominent differences in easing of restrictions between countries include the pace of easing and the requirement for vaccination, recovery from or a negative test for COVID-19 to access certain services, facilities and to attend events. Additionally, as restrictions are eased, the numbers permitted at private and public gatherings, religious services, sporting activities and larger scale events continue to differ greatly between countries. Apart from the resumption of all services and activities in Israel, all other countries are currently at various stages of easing of restrictions. The planned easing of restrictions was temporarily postponed in both England and Ireland recently, thus the situations in all countries should be viewed as remaining fluid.

Since April 2021, the majority of countries have seen an improvement in the epidemiological situation with respect to the incidence of COVID-19, hospitalisations, admissions to intensive care and deaths. However, the latest epidemiological data show a deteriorating situation in an increasing number of countries, likely due to the widespread transmission of the delta variant. Over the previous seven days, up to 4 July 2021, the 14-day incidence rate per 100,000 population increased in a large number of countries, including Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the UK. A small number of countries, including Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and the UK, have seen an increase in the 14-day death rate per million population over the previous seven days, while the rate of hospitalisations and admissions to intensive care increased in Israel (hospitalisations only), Portugal, and the UK. Ireland currently has one of the lowest numbers of people in hospital or intensive care per million population of any of the included countries, surpassed only by Czechia, Denmark, Israel, and Norway. However, the incidence of COVID-19 has started to increase in Ireland suggesting hospitalisations and admissions to intensive care may rise in the coming weeks. Vaccination against COVID-19 is ongoing in each of the included countries. To date, Israel and the UK have had the highest reported number of vaccine doses administered per 100 population of the included countries and share of the population fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

While a range of epidemiological data are presented here to describe the current situation in each country, it is important to note that comparisons across countries are difficult for a number of reasons.

1. The number of cases in any country can be heavily influenced by (1) the testing strategy adopted in that country and (2) case definition used, which can vary over time, causing large and small fluctuations in the number of new cases recorded each day. The number of new cases on a given day can also be affected by the return of awaited or delayed test results, as well as reduced testing on the weekends or outsourcing of testing.
2. The number of deaths in any country is affected by (1) the way in which deaths are recorded and (2) the age profile of the population. Some countries do not record deaths across all sectors (for example, hospitals, long-term care facilities), while others report confirmed deaths only.
3. Comparisons of the rate of testing across countries is complicated by the varying units used to describe 'tests performed'. In some countries this may refer to the number of people tested, whereas in other countries, it may refer to the number of tests performed. It is also important to note that some variations in the epidemiological data (such as the 14-day notification of new cases) may be observed across different data sources due to differences in underlying population data. The population data used for this analysis vary by data source. In the case of Ireland, the ECDC base their estimate on 2019 Eurostat data,<sup>(113)</sup> while OWID use World Population Prospects data, published by the United Nations.<sup>(114)</sup>

Although a comprehensive search of international resources was undertaken, it is possible that the sources identified in this review are not current or do not accurately capture all public health measures and strategies that are being undertaken. For example, the public health measures adopted by countries to limit the spread of COVID-19 are constantly changing. As such, the review may have missed relevant information that was just (or about to be) published at the time of the review. To the best of our knowledge, the review is accurate as of 2 July 2021.

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Austria <sup>(43)</sup>	Current Level: Low risk (yellow green) except Styria state which is very low risk (green)	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 to 31/08/2021
<b>Movement of people</b> <b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No measures in place for gatherings &lt;100 people.</li> <li>▪ Meetings ≥100 people are notifiable to the district administrative authority.</li> <li>▪ Meetings ≥500 people must be approved by the district administrative authority.</li> <li>▪ No maximum limits and capacity restrictions.</li> <li>▪ For meetings with ≥100 people, participants must show a 3-G certificate (evidence that someone is vaccinated, tested, or recovered).</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No limit on numbers.</li> <li>▪ In closed rooms, mouth and nose protection must be worn if ≥100 people and not all persons can present a 3-G certificate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted according to house rules.</li> <li>▪ Celebrations ≥100 people are notifiable to the district administrative authority.</li> <li>▪ Celebrations ≥500 people must be approved by the district administrative authority.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies to ≥100 guests.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All services offered.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies for personal services (e.g. hairdresser, massage, and pedicure).</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies.</li> <li>▪ No mandatory closing time in restaurants.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule is not a requirement for take-away.</li> <li>▪ Max 75% capacity in catering establishments that are mainly standing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food stalls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food and drinks may also be consumed while standing at the dispensing points, but not in the immediate vicinity of the serving point.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule is not a requirement for visiting a food stand.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accommodation establishments are open.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies when entering for the first time. If the validity expires during the stay, new evidence must be provided.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies for the use of gastronomy, wellness and fitness offers.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All schools have face-to-face teaching and must comply with the 3-G rule.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Austria <sup>(43)</sup>	Current Level: Low risk (yellow green) except Styria state which is very low risk (green)	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 to 31/08/2021
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All schools have face-to-face teaching and must comply with the 3-G rule.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teaching and examination operations at universities, as well as research and administration, should be carried out digitally if possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Leaving the following regions is currently only permitted with a negative PCR (not older than 72 hours) or antigen test (not older than 48 hours):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Burgenland</li> <li>- Carinthia</li> <li>- Lower Austria</li> <li>- Upper Austria</li> <li>- Salzburg</li> <li>- Styria</li> <li>- Tyrol</li> <li>- Vorarlberg</li> <li>- Vienna</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Museums, art halls, cultural exhibition halls, libraries and archives open.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-G rule does not apply.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Animal parks, zoos and botanical gardens open.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-G rule applies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Theatres, cinemas, amusement parks open.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-G rule applies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Nightclubs open.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-G rule applies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The registration of customers is mandatory indoors.</li> <li>▪ For non-public sports and leisure facilities, the collection of contact data is mandatory.</li>   <li>▪ Extracurricular youth education and youth work               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-G rule applies.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>▪ Choirs, brass bands and other music groups               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-G rule applies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Leisure and sport</b></li> <li>▪ All sports are permitted and contact sports are again possible.</li>   <li>▪ <b>Leisure and sports facilities</b></li> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies.</li> <li>▪ The registration of customers is mandatory indoors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In addition to the nationwide measures, further measures can be taken regionally.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Austria <sup>(43)</sup>	Current Level: Low risk (yellow green) except Styria state which is very low risk (green)	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 to 31/08/2021
	<b>Advised changes to restrictions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 22 July there will be no capacity restrictions in establishments that are mainly standing (e.g. dance halls, discos and clubs.)</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<b>3-G rule</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The basic rule of opening is that it is done under special safety precautions.</li> <li>▪ The three Gs are used to define low epidemiological risk: "vaccinated, tested, recovered" (3-G rule).</li> <li>▪ As of 1 July, the 3-G rule applies in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gastronomy</li> <li>- Tourism</li> <li>- Recreational facilities</li> <li>- Leisure facilities ( e.g. dance schools, zoos)</li> <li>- Cultural establishments (except museums, libraries, libraries and archives)</li> <li>- Sports facilities</li> <li>- Schools</li> <li>- Events &gt;100 people</li> <li>- Trade and consumer fairs, congresses</li> <li>- Coaches</li> <li>- Excursion boats</li> <li>- Meetings &gt;100 people</li> <li>- Health sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The 3-G rule applies to those aged ≥12 years.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Belgium <sup>(46)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 27/06/2021 – 16/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions.</li> <li>▪ Working from home no longer compulsory but is still recommended.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gatherings in the home are limited to a maximum of eight people (excluding members of the same household and children up to the age of 12).</li> <li>▪ There are no restrictions for tourist accommodation able to accommodate more than 15 people, provided that the protocols in place are respected.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ceremonies (weddings, funerals, cremation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 200 people indoors and 400 people outdoors, not including children up to the age of 12, the registrar and the minister of worship.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events (sports competitions, sports training, events, cultural or other)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 2,000 people seated indoors (depending on the capacity of the venue), and 2,500 outdoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gatherings and demonstrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ban on gatherings at night is lifted.</li> <li>▪ No restrictions on numbers at demonstrations, subject to compliance with the requirement to wear a face mask and maintain a safe distance.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open in line with sector protocols.</li> <li>- For shops, the rule of one customer per 10m<sup>2</sup> applies.</li> <li>- Shops with a surface area of less than 20m<sup>2</sup> can allow max 2 customers at the same time, provided that social distancing rules are respected.</li> <li>- Large stores of more than 400m<sup>2</sup> must provide for access control.</li> <li>▪ Night shops open until 1am.</li> </ul> <p><b>Markets, fairs, bric-a-brac and flea markets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ For &gt;5,000 visitors, a one-way traffic system must be put in place with separate entrances and exits. Face masks are mandatory in July and August.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bars and restaurants open from 5am to 1am.</li> <li>▪ Max 8 people per table (children up to the age of 12 not included). An entire household can share a table.</li> <li>▪ Closing time of 1am also applies to food deliveries and night shops.</li> <li>▪ The use of plexiglass is permitted on terraces as an alternative to the 1.5m rule between tables.</li> <li>▪ Pub games and gambling are allowed, provided a face mask is worn.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contact professions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Belgium <sup>(46)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 27/06/2021 – 16/07/2021
	<b>Accommodation</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permitted to move around freely.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All establishments in the cultural, festive, sporting, recreational and events sectors can open, except discotheques and dance halls.</li> <li>• Funfairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For more than 5,000 visitors, a one-way traffic system must be put in place with separate entrances and exits.</li> <li>- Face masks are mandatory in July and August.</li> <li>- Hands must be sanitised before the attraction and social distancing should be practiced between visitors or authorised groups.</li> <li>- Applicable rules must be signposted at the stand or the attraction.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Max 100 participants at youth activities and camps with overnight stays permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All facilities open.</li> <li>• Max 100 participants at youth sports events.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professional athletes can train, both indoors and outdoors.</li> <li>• Events (sports competitions, sports training) can be organised with a max 2,000 people seated indoors (depending on the capacity of the venue), and 2,500 outdoors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Summer plan: Four steps to a more normal life</b></p> <p><b>Step 2. From 1 July 2021</b>  If 6/10 adults have had their 1<sup>st</sup> vaccine, there is a favorable trend in hospitalisations and with a target threshold of 500 COVID beds in intensive care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teleworking is no longer mandatory, but is still recommended, as is regular testing.</li> <li>• No more restrictions when shopping.</li> <li>• Non-professional sports without restrictions.</li> <li>• Events (e.g. cultural performances, performances or sports competitions) can take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inside: max 2,000 people or 80% of the room capacity, sitting, with a mouth mask and at a safe distance from each other.</li> <li>- Outside: max 2,500 people, with mouth mask and at a safe distance from each other.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Youth activities and camps and club life: max 100 people and with overnight stay. Pre-testing highly recommended.</li> <li>• Worship services, weddings and funerals max 200 people inside or 400 people outside.</li> <li>• Parties and receptions max 100 people inside. For the rest, they follow the rules of the catering industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Step 3. From 30 July 2021</b>  If 7/10 adults have had their 1<sup>st</sup> vaccine, there is a favorable trend in hospitalisations and with a target threshold of 500 COVID beds in intensive care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Events (e.g. cultural, performances or sports competitions) can take place:</li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Belgium <sup>(46)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 27/06/2021 – 16/07/2021
	<p>- Inside: max 3,000 people or 100% of the room capacity (CIRM), with a mouth mask and at a safe distance from each other.</p> <p>- Outside: max 5,000 people. From 13 August, outdoor mass events will be allowed upon presentation of proof of vaccination or a recent negative PCR test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trade fairs allowed, according to rules other companies providing goods and services.</li> <li>▪ Parties and receptions max 250 people inside. For the rest, they follow the rules of the catering industry.</li> <li>▪ Youth activities and camps and club life: max 200 people and with overnight stay. Pre-testing highly recommended.</li> </ul> <p>The Ministerial Decree, together with the relevant sector protocols, will lay down the minimum rules.</p> <p><b>Step 4. From September 1, 2021</b></p> <p>If 7/10 adults are vaccinated, a favorable trend in hospitalisations is noticeable and achieved with a target threshold of 500 COVID beds in intensive care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Events (cultural performances, performances or sports competitions) can take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inside: to be determined.</li> <li>- Outside: to be determined.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Mass events (both indoor and outdoor) are permitted upon presentation of proof of vaccination or recent negative PCR test.</li> <li>▪ Youth activities and camps and associations: without restrictions. Pre-testing highly recommended.</li> <li>▪ Worship services, weddings and funerals without restrictions.</li> <li>▪ Parties and receptions without restrictions indoors. For the rest, they follow the rules of the catering industry.</li> <li>▪ Markets, fairs, non-professional flea and flea markets and fairs without restrictions.</li> </ul> <p>The Ministerial Decree, together with the relevant sector protocols, will lay down the minimum rules.</p> <p><b>Mass events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 13 August 2021, an audience of a max 75,000 people per day, employees and organizers not included, can attend mass events and experiments and pilot projects, as long as they are organized outside according to the terms of the applicable cooperation agreement and subject to the prior authorization of the competent local authorities. For participants in this events, full vaccination (+ 2 weeks) or a recent PCR test (&lt; 72 hours) is required. It will also be possible to provide rapid on-site antigen testing.</li> <li>▪ A marquee can be used during a mass event provided that at least two sides of it are fully open and free. The use of an air quality (CO2) measuring device is mandatory and it must be installed in the middle of the marquee in a way that is clearly visible to the visitor. In terms of air quality, the target standard is 900 ppm CO2. Between 900 ppm and 1200 ppm the operator must have an action plan to guarantee compensatory ventilation or air purification measures. Above 1200 ppm the tent cannot be used.</li> <li>▪ The reception area of the mass event is organized in such a way that the rules of social distancing can be observed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serial testing</li> <li>▪ Self-isolation following close contact in certain situations.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Czechia <sup>(44)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 26/06/2021 - various
<b>Movement of people</b> <b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 10 people ordinarily.</li> <li>▪ Max 200 indoors and 500 outdoors if all comply with the ONT system (evidence that someone is vaccinated, tested, or recovered and excludes children &lt;6 years).</li> </ul> <p><b>Demonstrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Small clusters of max 20 people with at least 2m between the clusters.</li> <li>▪ All participants of the demonstration must wear a face mask or other respiratory protection.</li> <li>▪ Indoor demonstrations permitted with 2m safe distance applying.</li> </ul> <p><b>Services and religious gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Services and similar religious gatherings may be held.</li> <li>▪ 2m distance required between people. People living in the same household are exempt from this rule.</li> <li>▪ Face covering required during the entire service.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals and weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 30 people at service without requirement to prove infectivity.</li> <li>▪ Max 200 people at service indoors and 500 outdoors with compliance with the ONT system.</li> <li>▪ Receptions/wakes permitted in restaurants with limit on numbers as above and max 4 people per table.</li> </ul> <p><b>Private and public leisure events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 10 persons at public or private events or max 1,000 people outdoors and max 500 indoors if compliant with the ONT system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mass events (cultural performances, concerts, theatres, sports matches and educational events)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The obligation to comply with the ONT system applies.</li> <li>▪ Max 5,000 people outdoors with 4m<sup>2</sup> per standing spectator and 2m between each spectator unless from the same household.</li> <li>▪ Max 2,000 indoors with no more than 75% of the total seating capacity in use and all spectators must be seated.</li> <li>▪ In the case of live music events, spectators must be 2m from the performers.</li> <li>▪ If capacity &gt;2,000 seated spectators, max number of spectators present may be increased so that a max of 50% of seating capacity can be occupied; all spectators must be seated in such a way that, with the exception of persons from the common household, at least one unoccupied seat is always left between the individual spectators.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events</b> (staging of informal, pedagogic, recreational or educational activities, including preparation for schooling for those under 18 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 10 persons present at one time.</li> <li>▪ Max 200 persons if the event is held indoors or 500 if the event is held exclusively outdoors in compliance with ONT system. Fulfillment of the ONT conditions must be demonstrated every 7 days.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Czechia <sup>(44)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 26/06/2021 - various
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open</li> <li>▪ Max 1 customer per 10m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>▪ 2m distance between customers.</li> <li>▪ In shopping centers with a sales area exceeding 5,000m<sup>2</sup>, 2m distance required between shoppers in public areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants have outdoor seating open, provided the set rules are observed.</li> <li>▪ No restrictions on opening hours.</li> <li>▪ Live music is permitted in restaurants provided that customers keep a minimum distance of 2 m from the designated performance area.</li> <li>▪ Max 4 persons seated at one table, except for members of the same household; if the table accommodates 10 or more seats, more persons may be seated at it, so that there is a distance of at least 1.5m between groups of at most 4 customers, except for members of the same household.</li> <li>▪ A customer (this does not apply to children &lt;6 years) may enter the garden and indoor areas of the dining facility if compliant with the ONT system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Markets, marketplaces and mobile facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 2m between stands, tables or other points of sale.</li> <li>▪ Meals and drinks can be consumed in marketplaces.</li> <li>▪ If there are tables and seats, persons must be seated so that there is a distance of at least 1.5m between them, except for persons sitting at one table; max 4 persons may be seated at one table, except for members of the same household; if the table has 10 or more seats, more persons may be seated at it, so that there is a distance of at least 1.5m between groups of at most 4 persons, except members of the same household.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All open.</li> <li>▪ Access is based on compliance with the ONT system.</li> <li>▪ Stay limited to 7 days after which ONT compliance must be reconfirmed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hairdressers and personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All open.</li> <li>▪ 2m gap between customers.</li> <li>▪ All customers must comply with the ONT system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face-to-face teaching.</li> <li>▪ School trips permitted. The school has to notify the public health authority of the trip, including the address and contact details of the responsible person on the site, and all participants must comply with the ONT system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In-person learning open for higher education students in theoretical subjects and for all remaining secondary school students.</li> <li>▪ The weekly rotation of classes has ended.</li> <li>▪ Students can attend practical education. However, it is necessary to wear a respirator and undergo regular COVID-19 testing.</li> <li>▪ Max 50 people per room at examinations at higher vocational schools.</li> <li>▪ Max 50 people per room at final examinations, school-leaving examinations, graduations and internationally recognized examinations.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Czechia <sup>(44)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 26/06/2021 - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School trips permitted. The school has to notify the public health authority of the trip, including the address and contact details of the responsible person on the site, and all participants must comply with the ONT system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face-to-face teaching limited.</li> <li>Personal participation in practical education is allowed.</li> <li>Participation in clinical and practical education is allowed for students in the last year of the specific degree.</li> <li>Attendance is conditional on a negative COVID-19 test.</li> <li>In-presence examination is conditioned by maintaining social distancing at least 1.5m.</li> <li>Rules may differ between institutions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At cultural events, there is an obligation to comply with the ONT system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cinemas, theatres and music performance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Film screenings, theatre and music performances can take place.</li> <li>The auditorium may be filled to max 50% capacity and max 1,000 people inside and 2,000 outside.</li> <li>If the performance takes place in spaces with a capacity of &gt;2,000 seated persons, 25% of the total capacity for seated spectators may be occupied.</li> <li>All spectators must be seated so that there is at least one unoccupied seat between them (except for persons from one household).</li> <li>ONT system applies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Galleries and museums</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15m<sup>2</sup> of indoor area per person and 2m distancing unless people are from the same household.</li> <li>ONT system applies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Zoos, botanical gardens, castles and palaces</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15m<sup>2</sup> of indoor area per person and 2m distancing unless people are from the same household.</li> <li>Group tours of max 10 people are allowed without restrictions.</li> <li>Group tours of max 30 people permitted if compliant with ONT system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Music, dance, gaming and similar social clubs and discotheques, gambling rooms and casinos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All customers must be seated.</li> <li>1.5m between customers except for customers sitting at one table.</li> <li>Max 4 persons seated at one table, except for members of the same household; if the table accommodates 10 or more seats, more persons may be seated at it, so that there is a distance of at least 1.5m between groups of at most 4 customers, except for members of the same household.</li> <li>Live music performances permitted, provided the 2m safe distance between the group and the audience can be kept.</li> <li>Dancing is not permitted, with the exception of celebrations of weddings and civil partnerships and receptions following a funeral.</li> <li>ONT system applies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Organised activities of choirs</b></p>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Czechia <sup>(44)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 26/06/2021 - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 30 people, at least 2m apart.</li> <li>▪ ONT system applies.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All facilities open.</li> <li>▪ Access to indoor facilities is based on compliance with the ONT system.</li> <li>▪ In the case of group lessons, persons are ordered to maintain a distance of at least 2m between each other.</li> <li>▪ Max 75% capacity for swimming pools, spas and saunas. Persons are ordered to maintain a distance of at least 2m in the common areas of the swimming areas, except when in the water, unless these are members of the same household.</li> <li>▪ Max 10 people at training and events if proof of COVID-19 health status is not provided.</li> <li>▪ Max 1,000 people outdoors and max 500 indoors for training and events in compliance with the ONT system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 10 people at training and events if proof of COVID-19 health status is not provided.</li> <li>▪ Max 1,000 people outdoors and max 500 indoors for training and events if compliant with ONT system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	N/A	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ONT system is a way for a person to demonstrate that he/she meets the requirements for entry into the workplace, school or service establishment. It is based on 3 basic pillars: vaccination, tests and having COVID-19 in the past.</li> <li>▪ Before entering, people must provide a vaccination certificate, a valid negative test, or a confirmation that they have suffered from COVID-19 in the last 180 days.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Denmark <sup>(45)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: Various - various
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 14 June 2021, physical attendance at workplaces is recommended, including max 50% of employees who have previously worked from home.</li> <li>▪ The police regularly assess where there is a risk that many people will gather. These can include geographic areas, parks and squares.</li> <li>▪ Areas are categorized as either hotspots, warning zones or no-go zones (residence bans), depending on the risk of many people gathering in the area. All of these areas should be avoided.</li> <li>▪ The list of current hotspots, warning zones and residence bans is dynamic and subject to change. New areas may be added, and areas may be removed on the basis of dialogue between the police, municipalities, etc.</li> <li>▪ There are no areas designated as hotspots as of 1 July 2021.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotspots</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hotspots are areas where you can move freely, but where there is a risk that many people will gather.</li> <li>▪ Citizens are encouraged to avoid staying in hotspots as much as possible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Warning zones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Warning zones are areas that you can move freely in, but where the police are extra present.</li> <li>▪ Thus, stricter supervision is carried out in the warning zones, and if the development constitutes an increased risk of infection, temporary residence bans can be introduced in the zones.</li> </ul> <p><b>Residence ban</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People must not stay in areas with a residence ban.</li> <li>▪ Areas with a residence ban are areas where the police assess that there is a great risk that many people will gather, and it is therefore forbidden to stay in the area.</li> <li>▪ It is allowed to pass through the area, but you are not allowed to stay.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Gatherings including religious celebrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assembly ban permits max 100 people in public indoor venues.</li> <li>▪ Assembly ban permits max 500 people outdoors.</li> <li>▪ Assembly ban permits max 500 people at indoor and outdoor events, activities, sport and cultural events, where spectators sit down in fixed seats facing a stage, a cinema screen, a presenter, a track or the like. This exception applies to sports matches, concerts, performances, lectures and the like.</li> <li>▪ Permitted to hold an event with more than the assembly ban allows, if the 100 indoors and 500 outdoors, respectively, do not participate in the event at the same place at the same time.</li> <li>▪ The assembly ban does not apply to private homes and gardens adjacent to it, which only the residents have access to.</li> <li>▪ The assembly ban does not apply to demonstrations. There is no upper limit to how many people can attend such events.</li> </ul> <p><b>Religious services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Worship services and religious acts in the premises of the Danish National Church and other denominations are exempt from the indoor assembly ban of 100 people.</li> <li>▪ Coronapas (a corona passport proves that you have been vaccinated against, have previously been infected with or have tested negative for COVID-19 within the past 72 hours) allows the possibility of larger congregations, if the participants sit down in fixed seats facing a stage or the like.</li> </ul> <p><b>Exceptions to the assembly ban for larger events (Coronapas required)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indoor and outdoor events with seated audiences e.g. concerts and performances in theaters and cinemas as well as handball matches, ice hockey matches, football matches, etc. with more than 500 seated spectators or spectators.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Denmark <sup>(45)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: Various - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a requirement that spectators must be divided into clearly separated sections. For indoor events, there must be a max of 500 spectators in the individual sections. For outdoor events, there must be a max of 1,000 spectators per section.</li> <li>- The sections must have their own entrances and exits and their own service facilities. It must be ensured that spectators in one section can't access another section.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor events with standing audiences e.g. outdoor cultural events with standing spectators including concerts, music festivals and other festival-like events.</li> <li>- There is a requirement that spectators must be divided into clearly separated sections of a max of 500 spectators and there is a requirement of 4m<sup>2</sup> per spectator in the individual sections.</li> <li>- The sections must have their own entrances and exits and their own service facilities. It must be ensured that spectators in one section can't access another section.</li> <li>- Max 2,000 spectators.</li> <li>▪ Larger outdoor exercise events</li> <li>- Outdoor exercise events can be held with more than 500 participants, volunteers, officials, etc. present in the same place at the same time but must be organised in such a way that participants, officials, employees and volunteers and the like on the premises are divided into clearly separated groups with a max 500 people in each group.</li> <li>- Groups should be kept separate at the beginning and end of the exercise event.</li> <li>- Max number of participants, officials, staff and volunteers present at the same place at the same time shall not exceed 5,000 persons.</li> <li>▪ Indoor and outdoor summer camps, scout camps, rallies, etc.</li> <li>- Max 500 participants, volunteers or the like present at the same place at the same time. An area requirement applies to outdoor areas, etc. of 4 m<sup>2</sup> per participant, volunteer or similar. A corresponding area requirement of 4m<sup>2</sup> applies in premises, however 2m<sup>2</sup> in rooms where participants, volunteers or the like are essentially sitting down.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Area requirements and other infection prevention measures continue to apply to department stores, shopping centers, arcades and bazaars, etc.</li> <li>▪ There are requirements and recommendations for shops, e.g. requirements for signage with area requirements and calls to keep your distance. These requirements and recommendations will be repealed from 1 September 2021.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ There are requirements for a Coronapas for indoor serving at restaurants and cafes etc. There is no requirement for a Coronapas for outdoor dining.</li> <li>▪ Restaurants and cafes etc. can stay open and serve alcohol until midnight. Restaurants and cafes etc. can stay longer open for certain private events.</li> <li>▪ There is still an area requirement of 4m<sup>2</sup> per person. However 2m<sup>2</sup> applies if the guests are all seated.</li> <li>▪ Alcohol may be sold until midnight in the retail trade.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Denmark <sup>(45)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: Various - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Coronapas required for customers in personal service professions – e.g. hairdressers, tattoo artists, masseurs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Primary schools are back to a normal everyday life.</li> <li>▪ Up to and including September 2021, 2 weekly tests in primary school are strongly encouraged. This does not apply to previously infected or persons who have obtained protection from the first vaccination dose or have been fully vaccinated.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth education is back to a normal everyday life.</li> <li>▪ Up to and including July 2021, there are still a requirement for two weekly tests at continuation schools, day colleges, independent vocational schools, folk high schools and youth and adult education.</li> <li>▪ From August 2021 to September 2021, continuing schools, independent vocational schools and folk high schools are covered by a strong call for two weekly tests.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Higher education is back to a normal everyday life.</li> <li>▪ Students, staff, visitors and other persons affiliated with the educational institution are required to present a valid Coronapas in the form of a negative test, immunity or vaccination.</li> <li>▪ Until 1 August 2021, there is a requirement to be able to present a negative test result that is at most 72 hours old (from 1 July 2021, a PCR test will be valid for 96 hours). The requirement for testing does not apply to previously infected or persons who have obtained protection from a first vaccination or have been fully vaccinated.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Travel outside rush hour and walk or cycle on short journeys.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Open</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Museums, art galleries, etc. are open with Coronapas requirements.</li> <li>▪ Venues, theaters and cinemas where cultural activities take place are open with Coronapas requirements and capacity as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Larger cultural events with seated audiences require dividing the participants into sections of 1,000 people outdoors and 500 indoors. There is no ceiling on the number of participants for these events.</li> <li>- Larger outdoor cultural events with standing audiences (concerts, festivals, etc.) require dividing the participants into sections of 500 and a max of 2,000 participants.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ There are requirements for Coronapas and other infection prevention measures and restrictions in amusement parks, travelling amusement parks, zoos, aquariums and bathing and play areas, etc.</li> <li>▪ There are requirements for Coronapas and other infection prevention measures and restrictions in gaming halls and casinos, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Closed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nightclubs, discos etc.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For indoor sports activities, adults over the age of 18 are required to have a Coronapas.</li> <li>▪ In rooms where sports, leisure and association activities are carried out, area requirements of 4m<sup>2</sup> per visitor, user, or spectator. When visitors, users or spectators sit down, an area requirement of 2m<sup>2</sup> applies.</li> <li>▪ In gyms, there is a requirement for Coronapas for people aged 15 and over.</li> <li>▪ There are requirements for Coronapas for outdoor exercise events, as well as separated groups of up to 500 people and a total of 5,000 people running at the same time in connection with the individual exercise event.</li> <li>▪ Swimming pools, play and bathing areas, gaming halls and casinos, etc. are open with requirements for Coronapas.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Denmark <sup>(45)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: Various - various
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> <li>▪ Football matches in the 3F Superligaen and a number of other leagues and divisions can be held with separate sections of a max 1,000 seated spectators. A Coronapas is required to attend.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Regional restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The regions in Denmark may be at different levels of risk, and measures may be implemented geographically differently ensuring that the right combination of measures is implemented to keep infection down, while keeping society as open as possible.</li> <li>▪ The measures will depend on where in society infections are and which measures the health authorities consider to be most effective.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advised changes to restrictions</b></p> <p><b>Retail and business services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 15 July 2021, alcohol may be sold until 2am.</li> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, the area requirement for retail customers will be relaxed to 2m<sup>2</sup> per person. From 1 Sept 2021, the area requirement will lapse completely.</li> <li>▪ From 1 Sept 2021, there will no longer be a requirement for a Coronapas for customers in personal service (hairdresser, tattoo artist, masseur) industries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, there will no longer be a requirement for Coronapas in connection with access to theaters, venues, cinemas, etc. with fewer than 500 spectators or in museums, in amusement parks, aquariums, zoos and bathing and playing fields, etc.</li> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, Coronapas requirements will be lifted for events with fewer than 2,000 seated spectators outdoors.</li> <li>▪ From 1 September 2021, Coronapas requirements will be lifted for events with fewer than 2,000 seated spectators indoors.</li> <li>▪ From 1 October 2021, requirements for Coronapas will be lifted for outdoor events with more than 2,000 seated spectators.</li> <li>▪ Coronapas requirements will be lifted for events with standing audiences outdoors on September 1, 2021 and indoors on October 1, 2021.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sport and leisure facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, Coronapas will no longer apply in premises where sports activities are carried out.</li> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, in rooms where sports, leisure and association activities are carried out, area requirements of 2m<sup>2</sup> will apply in all situations. From 1 September 2021, area requirements will no longer apply.</li> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, fitness centres may switch to daily Coronapas random checks. From September 1, 2021, there will no longer be a requirement for Coronapas in gyms.</li> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, Coronapas will no longer apply to outdoor exercise events or sporting events, including football matches.</li> <li>▪ From 1 September 2021, Coronapas will no longer apply in playgrounds, bathing areas, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Face masks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 1 September 2021, the requirement for face covering/visors in public transport will be abolished.</li> </ul> <p><b>Work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 1 August 2021, the recommendation for physical attendance at work will be raised to 100%.</li> </ul> <p><b>All restrictions</b></p>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Denmark <sup>(45)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: Various - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ With the exception of face coverings and Coronapas, all restrictions will be phased out on 1 September 2021.</li> <li>▪ Requirements for face coverings and requirements for Coronapas will be phased out gradually.</li> <li>▪ Discos and nightclubs can reopen from 1 September 2021.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People are eligible for a digital corona passport (Coronapas) once they can document that they have been vaccinated against, recently tested negative for, or have previously been infected with COVID-19.</li> <li>▪ Children under the age of 15 years are exempt from the requirement for a Coronapas.</li> <li>▪ Coronapas required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- indoor dining at restaurants and cafes etc. There is no requirement for a Coronapas for outdoor dining.</li> <li>- customers in personal service professions - e.g. hairdressers, tattoo artists, masseurs.</li> <li>- students, staff, visitors and other persons affiliated with higher education institutions.</li> <li>- entry to museums, art galleries, etc.</li> <li>- entry to venues, theatres and cinemas where cultural activities take place.</li> <li>- entry to amusement parks, travelling amusement parks, zoos, aquariums and bathing and play areas, etc.</li> <li>- entry to gaming halls and casinos, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ See 'Advised changes to restrictions' for planned changes to Coronapas requirements.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Finland (Southwest Finland, Western and Inner Finland, Eastern Finland, Lapin, Aland, parts of Southern Finland and part of Northern Finland) <sup>(58)</sup>	Current Level: Basic level (18 regions at basic phase and 3 at mix of basic and acceleration phase)	Effective from and to:
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Mass gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No limit to the number of participants in public events. Participants and groups should be kept far enough apart.</li> <li>In public and private customer and business premises, participants should be kept far enough apart.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals and weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open without restrictions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open without restrictions except that indoors, customers must have their own seat at a table or the bar.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open without restrictions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normal contact teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normal contact teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normal contact teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Venues open.</li> <li>No restrictions for group hobbies for under 12s.</li> <li>For group activities for young people &gt;12 years, sufficient distance must be kept between participants for indoor activities.</li> <li>For adult group activities, sufficient distance must be kept between participants for indoor activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions for group hobbies for under 12s.</li> <li>For group activities for young people &gt;12 years, sufficient distance must be kept between participants for indoor activities.</li> <li>For adult group activities, sufficient distance must be kept between participants for indoor activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions may apply to a certain region or all of Finland. The regional restrictions and recommendations in place depend on the phase of the epidemic in the region in question.</li> <li>Municipalities may decide on assembly restrictions in their areas that are even stricter than those suggested by national government.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not reported.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Finland (part of Southern Finland and part of Northern Finland) <sup>(58)</sup>	Current Level: Acceleration phase (3 regions at mix of basic and acceleration phase)	Effective from and to: Various - various
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The authorities strongly recommend teleworking in both the public and private sectors in all areas of the acceleration phase.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Mass gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No limit to the number of participants in public events.</li> <li>Participants and groups must avoid close contact with each other when there are &gt;10 people indoors and &gt;50 people in confined spaces.</li> <li>The same recommendation applies to private events as to public events.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals and weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open without restrictions.</li> </ul> <p>In the area of Uusimaa in Southern Finland only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restaurants may be open from 5am to 1pm. Restrictions do not apply to service station restaurants or takeaway sales.</li> <li>Takeaway can be operated from 9am to midnight.</li> <li>Where alcohol consumption is the main business, the premises can operate to 50% capacity. Otherwise it can operate to 75% capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open without restrictions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normal contact teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normal contact teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In higher education, teaching must be arranged in such a way that participants avoid close contact when there are &gt;10 people indoors and &gt;50 people indoors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may also decide to restrict the number of passengers by a max 50% during the Acceleration phase.</li> <li>No restrictions on internal movement within Finland.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camps for children and young people as well as outdoor competitions and hobbies can be organised.</li> <li>No restrictions for group hobbies for under 12s.</li> <li>For group activities for young people &gt;12 years, close contact with others should be avoided indoors.</li> <li>For adult group activities, participants must avoid close contact with each other when there are &gt; 10 people indoors and &gt; 50 people indoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cultural and leisure events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The authorities may decide that activities in various spaces must be arranged so that no close contacts occur. This also applies to leisure activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions for group hobbies for under 12s.</li> <li>For group activities for young people &gt;12 years, close contact with others should be avoided indoors.</li> <li>For adult group activities, participants must avoid close contact with each other when there are more than 10 people indoors and more than 50 people outdoors.</li> <li>The authorities may decide that activities in various spaces must be arranged so that no close contacts occur. This also applies to leisure activities.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Finland (part of Southern Finland and part of Northern Finland) <sup>(58)</sup>	Current Level: Acceleration phase (3 regions at mix of basic and acceleration phase)	Effective from and to: Various - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities and joint municipal authorities may also recommend suspending high-risk indoor group leisure activities for adults (aged 18 and over) and, where possible, carrying out the activities in online form. Leisure activities are considered high-risk if close contacts and the risk of droplet infection at close range cannot be avoided.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions may apply to a certain region or all of Finland. The regional restrictions and recommendations in place depend on the phase of the epidemic in the region in question.</li> <li>• Municipalities may decide on assembly restrictions in their areas that are even stricter than those suggested by national government.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not reported.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

France <sup>(34)</sup>	Current Level: End of restrictions (except Lande department until 6 July)	Effective from and to: 30/06/2021 – Restrictions now ended
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Curfew no longer in place.</li> <li>▪ Since 9 June, companies must determine, after discussions between management and employee representatives, a minimum number of days of teleworking for each employee.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Outdoor gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship (religious ceremonies)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face covering measures only.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meeting, hearing, conference rooms (seated configuration)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face covering and physical distancing measures in high footfall areas.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass (proof of full vaccination, negative test of less than 48 hours or RT-PCR or positive antigen test attesting to recovery from COVID-19) for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Multiple-use rooms in seated configuration (party rooms, multipurpose rooms)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face covering measures.</li> <li>▪ Distancing rules applicable in high footfall areas.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor standing up festivals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max capacity 100%.</li> <li>▪ 4m<sup>2</sup> per festival-goer with a limit of people defined by the prefect according to local circumstances.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor seated festivals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max capacity 100%.</li> <li>▪ Numbers defined by the prefect according to local circumstances and compliance with face covering and physical distance measures.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Festivals or events (street arts, festivals with strolling) taking place in the public space</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trade fairs and exhibitions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face covering and physical distancing measures.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people (per exhibition hall).</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

France <sup>(34)</sup>	Current Level: End of restrictions (except Lande department until 6 July)	Effective from and to: 30/06/2021 – Restrictions now ended
	<p><b>Open and covered markets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restaurants and bars</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ No consumption or service at the bar in establishments that only service drinks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Holiday villages, collective inns, tourist residences, family houses, residential villages, camping and caravan sites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collective accommodation open only for groups of people coming together or having booked together.</li> <li>▪ Rules for collective spaces apply according to the provisions applicable to the nature of the activity (catering, bar, swimming pool, performance hall, etc.).</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<p><b>Higher education structures if seated (lecture halls &amp; classrooms) including public and vocational training schools</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 50% of workforce permitted on site at one time.</li> <li>▪ Possibility for higher education institutions to take their exams face-to-face or remotely.</li> <li>▪ Reopening under normal conditions at the start of the September academic year.</li> </ul> <p><b>Training organisations including apprenticeship training centers (audiences seated or standing around technical platforms or in the classroom)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reopened under normal conditions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Open</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Libraries (parts that have a large footfall only).</li> <li>▪ Outdoor zoos.</li> <li>▪ Museums, monuments and art centres.</li> <li>▪ Contactless casinos.</li> <li>▪ Small tourist road trains.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cinemas, performance halls in a seated configuration, theaters, non-fairground circuses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Distancing rules applicable in high footfall areas.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people (except cinemas).</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor leisure (bowling alleys, games rooms etc.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

France <sup>(34)</sup>	Current Level: End of restrictions (except Lande department until 6 July)	Effective from and to: 30/06/2021 – Restrictions now ended
	<p><b>Casinos (contact gaming tables)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Theme parks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Health pass only in the park for which its application is required according to the rules of common law (e.g. performance hall with &gt;1,000 spectators).</li> <li>▪ Maximum numbers set by the region according to local circumstances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cruise and passenger boats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 100% capacity and compliance with face covering and physical distancing measures.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cable cars and lifts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 100% capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marquees, tents and structures (various activities possible: circuses, shows, etc.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<p><b>Indoor sports facilities (indoor swimming pools, sports halls, indoor sports)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contact sports authorised for all.</li> <li>▪ Full capacity for spectators with face covering measures.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass &gt;than 1,000 people.</li> <li>▪ Maximum number fixed by the region as necessary according to local circumstances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor facilities (stadiums, racetracks, outdoor swimming pools, arenas, etc.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contact sports authorised for all.</li> <li>▪ Full capacity for spectators with face covering measures.</li> <li>▪ Use of the health pass for &gt;1,000 people.</li> <li>▪ Max number fixed by the region as necessary according to local circumstances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor sports competitions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 2,500 people, with a health pass required if &gt;1,000 people.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Advised changes to restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discos and nightclubs will reopen on 9 July 2021.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

France <sup>(34)</sup>	Current Level: End of restrictions (except Lande department until 6 July)	Effective from and to: 30/06/2021 – Restrictions now ended
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since 9 June 2021, attendance at events with &gt;1,000 people, require one of the following three proofs, constituting the health pass:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- vaccination (complete scheme);</li> <li>- negative test of less than 48 hours for access to the major events concerned;</li> <li>- RT-PCR or positive antigen test attesting to recovery from COVID-19.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ From 30 June, the health pass is also be required to attend indoor events of &gt;1,000 people.</li> <li>▪ The use of the health pass is now legally authorised until 30 September 2021 by the law for managing the exit from the health crisis.</li> <li>▪ The pass is required from 11 years old.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Germany <sup>(47)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - various
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No obligation to offer employees home working.</li> <li>▪ In order to reduce the number of passengers during normal rush hour, companies are requested to use flexible working hours wherever possible so that the number of passengers at the start and end of work is as much as possible minimised.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If the 7-day incidence in a region &lt;35 new infections per 100,000 inhabitants, private and public household gatherings are allowed with 2 other households with a combined max of 10 people. These restrictions do not apply if only vaccinated and recovered people meet. Children up to 14 years are not counted. The number of households from which the other people come should be kept as constant and as small as possible.</li> <li>▪ In regions with a lower infection rate, further relief can be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Religious celebrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Church services and prayer events can take place as long as the infection protection requirements are met. Large religious gatherings should be avoided.</li> <li>▪ Requirement for a minimum distance of 1.5m and a medical mask.</li> <li>▪ Meetings with &gt;10 participants must be reported to the responsible regulatory office at least two working days in advance.</li> <li>▪ Religious acts that attract large numbers of visitors should be avoided (e.g. pilgrimages or processions).</li> <li>▪ Choir singing and orchestral accompaniment are also not recommended.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Events for entertainment are prohibited.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor leisure events for max 50 permitted if 7-day incidence &lt;50 new cases of infection per 100,000 population.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ If 7-day incidence &lt;50 new infections per 100,000 population, retail outlets can open.</li> <li>▪ A facility with a sales area ≤800 sqm should have a maximum of one person per 10 sqm of sales area.</li> <li>▪ For larger shops, &gt;800sqm, one person is allowed for every additional 20sqm of sales area. The respective total sales area is to be used for shopping centers.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If 7-day incidence &gt;50 new infections, the federal states can enable the opening of the retail trade for appointment shopping ("Click and Meet").</li> <li>▪ If invoked, an appointment must be booked in advance. In addition, at least 40sqm of sales area must be available for each customer.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hairdressers and other personal services are open.</li> <li>▪ If a mask cannot be worn during the services (such as with cosmetic facial treatments) a daily negative rapid test must be presented. Testing is also required for staff. Vaccination exemption applies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ If 7-day incidence &lt;50 new infections per 100,000 population, outdoor catering and, with additional requirements, indoor areas can open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Germany <sup>(47)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - various
	<b>Accommodation</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open.</li> <li>As long as face-to-face lessons are taking place, students and teachers must be tested twice a week.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open.</li> <li>As long as face-to-face lessons are taking place, students and teachers must be tested twice a week.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance learning.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Museums and galleries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open.</li> <li>Museums and galleries can open with a stable 7-day incidence of &lt;50 new infections per 100,000 population.</li> <li>Appointments must be booked for higher incidences, ≥50 and &lt;100 new infections per 100,000 population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Zoos, zoological gardens and animal parks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open.</li> <li>If 7-day incidence of new infection in a region is low, &lt;50 new infections per 100,000 population, zoos, zoological gardens or animal parks can open.</li> <li>If 7-day incidence of new infection in a region is ≥50 and &lt;100 new infections per 100,000 population, zoos, zoological gardens or animal parks can open by booking an appointment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Theaters, opera and concert halls, cinemas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open.</li> <li>If the 7-day incidence is stable and &lt;50 new infections for more than 14 days, theaters, opera and concert halls, cinemas and similar facilities can open under certain conditions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The federal states determine the specific rules for sport.</li> <li>If 7-day incidence region is stable, &lt;50 new infections per 100,000 population, regions can allow non-contact indoor sports and outdoor contact sports.</li> <li>If 7-day incidence ≥50 and &lt;100 new infections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the federal states can allow individual sports with a max of 5 people from 2 households.</li> <li>sports in groups of max 20 children up to the age of 14 years in the outdoor area, including outdoor sports facilities, are also permitted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Swimming pools and fun pools as well as fitness studios and similar facilities can open if the number of infections is low; the regulations of the federal states are decisive.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professional sports events may only take place without spectators.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of 7-day incidence of new disease &lt;100 per 100,000 population, each federal state decides on the rules and restrictions.</li> <li>The nationwide emergency brake expired on 30 June 2021.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<p><b>Vaccinated and recovered people are exempt from the following: (from 9 May)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers counted at private gatherings.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Germany <sup>(47)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Close contact restrictions.</li><li>▪ Nightly curfew restrictions if imposed.</li><li>▪ Restrictions on contactless individual sports.</li><li>▪ Where a test is a prerequisite for access e.g. personal services.</li><li>▪ Quarantine obligations, except when entering from virus variant areas.</li></ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Ireland <sup>(33)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 05/07/2021 – Not reported
<b>Movement of people</b> <b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work from home unless essential for work, which is an essential health, social care or other essential service and cannot be done from home.</li> </ul> <p><b>Households</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Households may have visitors from one other household.</li> <li>▪ No limit on number of people who can visit together if they are all fully protected by vaccination or have recovered from COVID-19 infection in the previous 9 months.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other settings outside your home or garden</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 6 people (from any number of households).</li> <li>▪ Max 15 people (from your own household and two other households).</li> </ul> <p><b>Organised outdoor gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 200 participants, or 500 for venues with a capacity of 5,000, for outdoor events.</li> </ul> <p><b>Organised indoor gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No organised indoor gatherings should take place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Religious services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 50 people for religious service congregations at places of worship. Where a place of worship is large enough, and where strict social distancing measures are followed, larger congregations may be allowed (but not for funerals and weddings).</li> <li>▪ Baptisms, First Holy Communions and Confirmations are not allowed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 50 guests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 50 mourners at a third party location, regardless of size of the venue.</li> <li>▪ Attendance at wakes in private homes and at funeral homes is for family only.</li> <li>▪ Gatherings before or after the funeral should not take place.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail and services (for example, hairdressers, beauticians, barbers)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All retail open.</li> <li>▪ All services open by appointment only.</li> <li>▪ Property viewings can take place by appointment only.</li> <li>▪ Driver Theory Test Services can partially re-open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor table service and take away only.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Ireland <sup>(33)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 05/07/2021 – Not reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hotels, bed and breakfasts, self-catering and hostels open.</li> <li>▪ Indoor services, such as bars and restaurants, are for overnight guests only.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching for all classes.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching for all classes.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Higher, further and adult education is currently primarily online, where possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public transport can operate at 50% capacity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Open</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Libraries will be available for browsing, e-services, and call and collect. No seating or events.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor playgrounds, play areas and parks.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor events allowed for 200 participants or 500 for venues with a capacity of 5,000.</li> <li>▪ Gyms, leisure centres and pools can open for individual training. Swimming lessons and classes can take place. Parents or guardians can attend their child's swimming lessons.</li> <li>▪ Museums, galleries and other cultural attractions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Closed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nightclubs, discos and casinos.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<p><b>Exercise and sport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor sport facilities can open, including golf courses and tennis courts.</li> <li>▪ Max 15 people in pods for outdoor sports training.</li> <li>▪ Gyms, leisure centres and pools can open for individual training. Swimming lessons and classes can take place. Parents or guardians can attend their child's swimming lessons.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High performance athletics approved by Sport Ireland and training for adult inter-county GAA can take place.</li> <li>▪ Horse-racing and greyhound racing are permitted to continue behind closed doors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indoor activities, such as organised events, return of service in bars and restaurants, training, group exercise, dance have not proceeded as planned.</li> <li>▪ Currently pending the implementation of a system to verify vaccination or immunity.</li> <li>▪ Government will devise an implementation plan by 19 July.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No limit on number of people who can visit together if they are all fully protected by vaccination or have recovered from COVID-19 infection in the previous 9 months.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Italy <sup>(10)</sup> (All Regions)	Current Level: White area (low level of restrictions, previously labelled as 'no restrictions')	Effective from and to: 28/06/2021 – Not decided
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No limit to the number of visitor indoors or outdoors.</li> <li>▪ No night curfew.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large gatherings in homes are banned.</li> <li>▪ Face masks are not required outdoors, provided they are not in a crowded area, however the requirement to carry a mask remains in place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Civic or religious ceremonies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Private gatherings such as weddings, baptisms, communions and confirmations are permitted.</li> <li>▪ All participants must have either the green pass, or a certificate attesting to having recovered from COVID-19 in the previous 6 months, or a negative test done within 48 hours prior to the event.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor and indoor sporting events permitted.</li> <li>▪ Max number of spectators must not exceed 50% of the maximum authorised capacity, and in any case, may not exceed 1,000 people for outdoor performances and 500 people for indoor performances.</li> <li>▪ The seating plan must ensure a distance of at least 1m between spectators.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants and bars are allowed to stay open with no time limitations.</li> <li>▪ Max 6 non-cohabiting people can sit at the same table indoors.</li> <li>▪ There are no limits to the number of people from 2 families who may dine together at the same table.</li> <li>▪ Tables must always be at least 1m apart both outdoors and indoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nightclubs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open but dancing is not allowed, and it is only possible to eat, drink and listen to music.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open at full capacity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open at full capacity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open at full capacity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public transport can operate with 50% of passengers.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Open</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All amusement parks, community and recreation centers including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade fairs, conferences and congresses.</li> <li>- Fitness and spa centres.</li> <li>- Theme and amusement parks.</li> <li>- Gaming halls and betting shops, bingo halls and casinos.</li> <li>- Indoor and outdoor swimming pools.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Italy <sup>(10)</sup> (All Regions)	Current Level: White area (low level of restrictions, previously labelled as 'no restrictions')	Effective from and to: 28/06/2021 – Not decided
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Individual training in contact sports is allowed outdoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gyms, swimming pools, wellness centers and spas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A 2m distance is required at all times.</li> <li>▪ Public showers are not allowed. The only exception is for health facilities providing services falling under the category of essential assistance.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Those recognised as being of national interest by the International Olympic Committee and the Italian Paralympic Committee.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ N/A</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are no exceptions to Italy's health measures for those who have been vaccinated, and this includes the wearing of face masks.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Netherlands <sup>(52)</sup>	Current Level: Reopening of society - fourth step (final)	Effective from and to: 26/06/2021 - Undecided
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Those who work from home can, in consultation with their employer, work up to half of their hours at the office.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Households</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restriction on the number of visitors people can receive at home. However, it is advised to keep 1.5m apart with visitors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions to meeting. However, it is advised to keep 1.5m apart when meeting up with other people.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Public and private facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All locations open permitted with 1.5m distancing subject to conditions.</li> <li>▪ Restrictions on opening hours have ceased.</li> <li>▪ At locations where people are seated, assigned seats must be 1.5m apart.</li> <li>▪ Registration of contact tracing details and health screening are mandatory.</li> <li>▪ At locations where people move around, like shops, max capacity 1 person per 5sqm.</li> <li>▪ At public venues such as cinemas, bars, music venues, if a coronavirus entry pass system (tested ≤40 hours before entry, have proof of vaccination or have proof of recovery within the last 6 months) is used, people do not have to stay 1.5m apart and locations may open at full capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assigned seats required.</li> <li>▪ Restrictions on opening hours have ceased.</li> <li>▪ At locations where people are seated, assigned seats must be 1.5m apart.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open</li> </ul> <p><b>Markets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open</li> </ul> <p><b>Nightclubs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coronavirus entry pass required.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remote teaching.</li> <li>▪ Students are allowed to go to college or university for practical lessons and exams.</li> <li>▪ Students in a vulnerable position are allowed to go to college or university for guidance.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employees travelling to work are asked to do so outside of peak hours, as far as possible.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Netherlands <sup>(52)</sup>	Current Level: Reopening of society - fourth step (final)	Effective from and to: 26/06/2021 - Undecided
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<b>Open</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All events and performance venues are open.</li> <li>▪ Assigned seats required at performances.</li> <li>▪ At locations where people move around, like museums, max capacity 1 person per 5sqm.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amateur sports matches and competitions can be held for all ages.</li> <li>▪ Spectators are permitted, but they must stay 1.5m apart.</li> <li>▪ At locations where a coronavirus entry pass system is used, people do not have to stay 1.5m apart.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elite athletes with a status at assigned locations (such as the National Sports Centre); footballers (including support staff in a 'bubble') in the Premier and First Divisions may take part in group sports.</li> <li>▪ More spectators are permitted at professional matches and competitions with coronavirus entry passes.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In mid-August the government will decide how and when the final step of the reopening plan can be taken. This will involve lifting the 1.5m rule and the other basic rules.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At locations such as cinemas, bars, music venues where a coronavirus entry pass system is used, fully vaccinated people do not have to stay 1.5m apart.</li> </ul>	

Portugal (nationwide) <sup>(31)</sup>	Current Level: 'Unconfined Plan'	Effective from and to: 14/06/2021 - Unclear
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teleworking is mandatory where feasible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor events allowed with reduced capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship &amp; religious ceremonies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted with reduced capacity according to local Health Authority rules.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and baptisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open with the respective licensing schedule.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants, bars, cafes and patisseries (maximum of 6 people inside or 10 people on terraces) until midnight for admission and 1am for closing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nightclubs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Closed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hotels, tourist establishments, local accommodation establishments are open, as well as those establishments that guarantee student accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Bars and restaurants of the hotels can function for room service or take-away.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hairdressing salons, barbers, beauty salons and similar establishments are allowed to operate by appointment only.</li> </ul> <p><b>Markets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fairs and non-food markets can open (by municipal decision).</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schools are open up to and including the 6th grade.</li> <li>▪ Resumption of after school activities for the same age group.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance learning with limited exceptions as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- students needing therapeutic support</li> <li>- children of essential service workers</li> <li>- students at risk or danger signalled by the child and youth protection commission and whose school considers distance learning ineffective and they are in particular danger of school dropout.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance learning only.</li> <li>▪ It is prohibited to carry out celebrations, as well as recreational activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public transport with a capacity of two-thirds or with a full capacity in transports that operate exclusively with seats.</li> </ul>	

Portugal (nationwide) <sup>(31)</sup>	Current Level: 'Unconfined Plan'	Effective from and to: 14/06/2021 - Unclear
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<b>Open</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bookstores, libraries and archives.</li> <li>▪ Museums, monuments, palaces, art galleries and similar.</li> <li>▪ Parks, gardens, green spaces and leisure areas.</li> <li>▪ Cultural shows until midnight with 50% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Outside venues apply rules to be defined by the DGS.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The practice of physical and sporting activities, in a training context and in a competitive context, can be performed without the public, provided that the guidelines defined by the DGS are followed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training and competitive activities for athletes from national Olympic and Paralympic teams, from the 1st national division, from competitions of corresponding competitive level, as well as for international championships are permitted within guidelines.</li> <li>▪ Sports venues with 33% of the capacity.</li> <li>▪ Outside venues apply rules to be defined by the DGS.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restriction on travel to and from the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon (AML) between 3pm on 2 July and 6am on 5 July, except for legal exceptions – e.g. the possibility of exiting and entering the AML upon presentation of 1 of 3 certificates: complete vaccination, recovery from the COVID-19 disease and negative screening test for the disease.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apart from travel restrictions in the AML region (above), fully vaccinated must continue to comply with all measures to prevent and control the transmission of the virus, including the use of a mask.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

<b>Portugal<sup>(31)</sup></b> (26 municipalities at high risk - Alcochete, Alenquer, Arruda dos Vinhos, Avis, Braga, Castelo de Vide, Faro, Grândola, Lagoa, Lagos, Montijo, Odemira, Palmela, Paredes de Coura, Portimão, Porto, Rio Maior, Santarém, São Brás de Alportel, Sardoal, Setúbal, Silves, Sines, Sousel, Torres Vedras and Vila Franca de Xira )	<b>Current Level: High risk</b>	<b>Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - Unclear</b>
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teleworking is mandatory where feasible.</li> <li>▪ Limitation of circulation on public roads from 11pm.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<b>Events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor events allowed with reduced capacity.</li> </ul> <b>Places of worship &amp; religious ceremonies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted with reduced capacity according to local Health Authority rules.</li> </ul> <b>Weddings and baptisms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weddings and baptisms with 50% capacity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<b>Retail</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food and non-food retail trade and provision of services until 9pm.</li> <li>▪ Citizen Shops (advice) with face-to-face service by appointment.</li> </ul> <b>Food and beverage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants, bars, cafes and patisseries (max 6 people inside or 10 people on terraces) until 10.30pm.</li> </ul> <b>Nightclubs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Closed.</li> </ul> <b>Hotels</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hotels, tourist establishments, local accommodation establishments are open, as well as those establishments that guarantee student accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Bars and restaurants of the hotels can function for room service or take-away.</li> </ul> <b>Personal services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hairdressing salons, barbers, beauty salons and similar establishments are allowed to operate by appointment only.</li> </ul> <b>Markets</b>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

<b>Portugal<sup>(31)</sup></b> (26 municipalities at high risk - Alcochete, Alenquer, Arruda dos Vinhos, Avis, Braga, Castelo de Vide, Faro, Grândola, Lagoa, Lagos, Montijo, Odemira, Palmela, Paredes de Coura, Portimão, Porto, Rio Maior, Santarém, São Brás de Alportel, Sardoal, Setúbal, Silves, Sines, Sousel, Torres Vedras and Vila Franca de Xira )	<b>Current Level: High risk</b>	<b>Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - Unclear</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fairs and non-food markets can open (by municipal decision).</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schools are open up to and including the 6th grade.</li> <li>▪ Resumption of after school activities for the same age group.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance learning with limited exceptions as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- students needing therapeutic support</li> <li>- children of essential service workers</li> <li>- students at risk or danger signalled by the child and youth protection commission and whose school considers distance learning ineffective and they are in particular danger of school dropout.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance learning only.</li> <li>▪ It is prohibited to carry out celebrations, as well as recreational activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public transport with a capacity of two-thirds or with a full capacity in transports that operate exclusively with seats.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Open</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bookstores, libraries and archives.</li> <li>▪ Museums, monuments, palaces, art galleries and similar.</li> <li>▪ Parks, gardens, green spaces and leisure areas.</li> <li>▪ Cultural shows until 10.30pm.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor events with reduced capacity, to be defined by the General Directorate of Health (DGS).</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The practice of physical and sporting activities, in a training context and in a competitive context, can be performed without a public audience, provided that the guidelines defined by the DGS are followed.</li> <li>▪ Permission to practice physical activity outdoors and in gyms.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training and competitive activities for athletes from national Olympic and Paralympic teams, from the 1st national division, from competitions of corresponding competitive level, as well as for international championships are permitted within guidelines.</li> <li>▪ Sports venues operating with 33% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Outside venues apply rules to be defined by the DGS.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	N/A	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

<b>Portugal<sup>(31)</sup></b> (26 municipalities at high risk - Alcochete, Alenquer, Arruda dos Vinhos, Avis, Braga, Castelo de Vide, Faro, Grândola, Lagoa, Lagos, Montijo, Odemira, Palmela, Paredes de Coura, Portimão, Porto, Rio Maior, Santarém, São Brás de Alportel, Sardoal, Setúbal, Silves, Sines, Sousel, Torres Vedras and Vila Franca de Xira )	Current Level: High risk	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - Unclear
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully vaccinated must continue to comply with all measures to prevent and control the transmission of the virus, including the use of a mask.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

<p><b>Portugal<sup>(31)</sup></b>  <b>(19 municipalities at very high risk)</b></p> <p><b>19 municipalities (Albufeira, Almada, Amadora, Barreiro, Cascais, Constância, Lisbon, Loulé, Loures, Mafra, Mira, Moita, Odivelas, Oeiras, Olhão, Seixal, Sesimbra, Sintra and Sobral de Monte Agraço)</b></p>	<p><b>Current Level: Very high risk</b></p>	<p><b>Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - Unclear</b></p>
<p><b>Movement of people</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teleworking is mandatory where feasible.</li> <li>▪ Limitation of circulation on public roads from 11pm.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Social/mass gatherings</b></p>	<p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor events allowed with reduced capacity, to be defined by the General Directorate of Health (DGS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship &amp; religious ceremonies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted with reduced capacity according to local Health Authority rules.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and baptisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weddings and baptisms with 25% capacity.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Business Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retail food trade until 9pm during the week and until 7pm on weekends and holidays.</li> <li>▪ Non-food retail trade and provision of services until 9pm during the week and until 3.30pm on weekends and holidays.</li> <li>▪ Citizen Shops (advice) with face-to-face service by appointment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants, cafes and patisseries can be open until 10.30pm and until 3.30pm on weekends and holidays (inside, with max 6 people per group; on the terrace, 10 people per group).</li> </ul> <p><b>Nightclubs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Closed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hotels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hotels, tourist establishments, local accommodation establishments are open, as well as those establishments that guarantee student accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Bars and restaurants of the hotels can function for room service or take-away.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hairdressing salons, barbers, beauty salons and similar establishments are allowed to operate by appointment only.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

<b>Portugal<sup>(31)</sup></b> <b>(19 municipalities at very high risk)</b>  <b>19 municipalities (Albufeira, Almada, Amadora, Barreiro, Cascais, Constância, Lisbon, Loulé, Loures, Mafra, Mira, Moita, Odivelas, Oeiras, Olhão, Seixal, Sesimbra, Sintra and Sobral de Monte Agraço)</b>	<b>Current Level: Very high risk</b>	<b>Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - Unclear</b>
	<b>Markets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fairs and non-food markets can open (by municipal decision).</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schools are open up to and including the 6th grade.</li> <li>▪ Resumption of after school activities for the same age group.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance learning with limited exceptions as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- students needing therapeutic support</li> <li>- children of essential service workers</li> <li>- students at risk or danger signalled by the child and youth protection commission and whose school considers distance learning ineffective and they are in particular danger of school dropout.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance learning only.</li> <li>▪ It is prohibited to carry out celebrations, as well as recreational activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	Public transport with a capacity of two-thirds or with a full capacity in transports that operate exclusively with seats.	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<b>Open</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bookstores, libraries and archives.</li> <li>▪ Museums, monuments, palaces, art galleries and similar.</li> <li>▪ Parks, gardens, green spaces and leisure areas.</li> <li>▪ Cultural shows until 10.30pm.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor events with reduced capacity, as defined by the DGS.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permission to practice medium risk sports, without public.</li> <li>▪ Permission to practice outdoor physical activity for up to six people and gyms without group classes.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training and competitive activities for athletes from national Olympic and Paralympic teams, from the 1st national division, from competitions of corresponding competitive level, as well as for international championships are permitted within guidelines.</li> <li>▪ Sports venues with 33% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor venues apply rules to be defined by the DGS.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restriction on travel to and from the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon (AML) between 3pm on 2 July and 6am on 5 July, except for legal exceptions – for example, the possibility of exiting and entering the AML upon presentation of 1 of 3 certificates: complete vaccination, recovery from the COVID-19 disease and negative screening test for the disease.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

<b>Portugal<sup>(31)</sup></b> <b>(19 municipalities at very high risk)</b>  <b>19 municipalities (Albufeira, Almada, Amadora, Barreiro, Cascais, Constância, Lisbon, Loulé, Loures, Mafra, Mira, Moita, Odivelas, Oeiras, Olhão, Seixal, Sesimbra, Sintra and Sobral de Monte Agraço)</b>	<b>Current Level: Very high risk</b>	<b>Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 - Unclear</b>
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apart from travel restrictions in the AML region (above), fully vaccinated must continue to comply with all measures to prevent and control the transmission of the virus, including the use of a mask.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Spain <sup>(55)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 21/06/21 – 12/07/21
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No mobility restrictions.</li> <li>However, people are advised to limit their social interactions and travel beyond their towns or cities of residence as well as to work from home when possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>General gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Max 10 people are recommended to get together at once.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship, funerals, wakes, weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally permitted but with 50% reduced capacity and varies by Region.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restaurants, bars and cafés may open from 6am to 1am.</li> <li>Capacity is capped at 50% indoors, while there are no limits placed on outdoor seating.</li> <li>Max 6 people allowed at the same table indoors or 10 outdoors, except for larger groups of members of the same household.</li> </ul> <p><b>Night clubs and other late night venues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open until 3am.</li> <li>Drinks may be ordered but not consumed at the bar.</li> <li>It is not permitted to dance indoors and is only allowed outdoors if social distancing is possible and masks are worn.</li> </ul> <p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally open but varies by region.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open, but limited availability and varies by region.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restricted face-to-face learning. Varies by university.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally open but varies by region.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Cinemas, museums and indoor attractions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varies by region. If cultural establishments are open, visitors must be registered.</li> </ul> <p><b>Parks and outdoor amusements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally open, but varies by region.</li> <li>Prohibition of public alcohol consumption.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beaches and swimming pools</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally open, but with reduced capacity, and varies by region.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Spain <sup>(55)</sup>	Current Level: Not reported	Effective from and to: 21/06/21 – 12/07/21
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<b>Sports facilities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ May be open at reduced capacity but varies by region.</li> </ul> <b>Individual outdoor physical activity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restrictions across the autonomous communities will now vary depending on decisions taken by regional governments.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fully vaccinated people will no longer be required to quarantine if they come into contact with a positive case.</li> <li>▪ However, two PCR tests are required, one at the beginning and another 7 days after the last contact with the positive case.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Sweden <sup>(59)</sup>	Current Level: Stage 2 of 5 (Stage 5 – all restrictions will be lifted)	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 – 15/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The advice to socialise only within a very limited circle is withdrawn, but socialising outdoors is still preferable.</li> <li>▪ Work from home where possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Public gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 1,800 permitted to participate in demonstrations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Private events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 50 permitted at private gatherings in rented premises, such as private parties. This includes meeting rooms.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Without seating: Max 50 people.</li> <li>▪ With seating: Max 300 people in groups ≤4 people (groups must be able to maintain a physical distance of at least 1m on each side).</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Without seating: Max 600 people.</li> <li>▪ With seating: Max 3,000 people.</li> <li>▪ Races: Max 900 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funeral services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 20 people permitted at funerals services or 50 mourners if each group, of ≤4 people, can keep a physical distance from other groups of at least 1m. (From 1 July this has likely been increased in line with the easing of gathering restrictions however no specific guidance was identified.)</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ All persons present must have a social distancing space of at least 10sqm.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants, bars and cafés open without time restrictions.</li> <li>▪ The rules for the size of parties at restaurants are removed outdoors and parties of 8 people are allowed indoors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> <li>▪ High schools (years 7-9) can use distance education as a complement to in-school education.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> <li>▪ Teaching at the country's upper secondary schools may be conducted as a combination of distance education or distance education and face-to-face education.</li> <li>▪ It is the principal of each school who decides how teaching is to be conducted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All forms of education above upper secondary school level are to be regarded as workplaces because the students are adults.</li> <li>▪ The same applies to education at upper secondary level within folk high schools and municipal adult education.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoid public transport and other means of transport where it is not possible to book a seat.</li> <li>▪ On buses and trains that have line distances of more than 150km, the number of passengers may not be more than half of the vehicle's seat capacity.</li> <li>▪ The advice to avoid new contacts during longer trips is replaced by the advice to take infection control measures when you spend time with people other than those you normally meet.</li> <li>▪ Traffic should continue to be driven to such an extent that congestion can be avoided.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Sweden <sup>(59)</sup>	Current Level: Stage 2 of 5 (Stage 5 – all restrictions will be lifted)	Effective from and to: 01/07/2021 – 15/07/2021
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fairs are not regulated with participant ceilings and can be arranged with infection control measures.</li> <li>▪ Arenas can be divided in sections to enable more visitors at public events and public gatherings.</li> <li>▪ Public gatherings include theatrical and cinema performances, concerts and other gatherings for the performance of artistic work, and circus performances.</li> <li>▪ Public events include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dance performances</li> <li>- fairground amusements and parades</li> <li>- other events not regarded as public gatherings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advice to individuals regarding sports and leisure activities have been removed in its entirety.</li> <li>▪ Advice to associations for culture and leisure such as holding trainings and activities outdoors, advice on avoiding congestion, restrictions on the organization of competitions and cups, etc. have been removed in their entirety.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Regional Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Public Health agency of Sweden may introduce stricter guidelines in the individual 18 regions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advised changes to restrictions from 15 July (move to Stage 3):</b></p> <p><b>Movement of people</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The general advice on avoiding congestion, being seen outdoors rather than indoors, working from home and being careful with hand hygiene is removed.</li> <li>▪ Only the advice to stay home in case of symptoms of COVID-19 remains.</li> <li>▪ The assignment to certain government agencies to take further measures to increase the proportion of employees working from home ceases to apply.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gatherings and meetings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ceiling for the number of participants in private gatherings, such as private parties, in rented premises is removed.</li> <li>▪ Restrictions on participation for public gatherings and public events such as theatre performances, sporting events and concerts will cease.</li> <li>▪ The advice to associations to cancel, postpone or conduct meetings at a distance will cease.</li> <li>▪ The advice to workplaces to postpone conferences and business trips will be adjusted and can be implemented with infection control measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Retail and cultural activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The rules for how large an area of a business's premises that a visitor must be able to dispose of are removed.</li> <li>▪ The rules regarding the avoidance of congestion at shopping places and places for leisure and cultural activities are removed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The measures that apply to restaurants, shops, and most other businesses are completely removed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Schools</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opportunity for upper secondary schools to conduct distance or distance education to avoid congestion in public transport or school premises is removed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Domestic transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The rules for a limited number of passengers on long-distance public transport (lines longer than 150 kilometers) by train and bus will cease.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Individuals who have been vaccinated (3 weeks after final dose) do not have to stay at home when someone in their household has COVID-19.</li> <li>▪ Individuals who have been vaccinated (3 weeks after final dose) and belong to a risk group can return to the workplace in-person.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

England <sup>(8)</sup>	Current Level: Step 3 of Spring 2021 Roadmap	Effective from and to: 21/05/2021 – 18/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions on movement.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Socialising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max group size of 6 or a larger group of any size from up to 2 households (including their support bubbles) can meet indoors in places such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- private homes</li> <li>- retail</li> <li>- indoor hospitality venues, such as restaurants, bars and cafes</li> <li>- indoor sports and leisure facilities, such as gyms, sports courts, and swimming pools</li> <li>- personal care, such as spas</li> <li>- indoor entertainment and visitor attractions, such as museums, theatres, and indoor play areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max group size of 6 or a larger group of any size from up to 2 households (including their support bubbles).</li> <li>▪ When a service is taking place outdoors, no mingling in groups &gt;30.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings/funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No max number of attendees.</li> <li>▪ The number of people who can attend is in most cases determined by how many people a venue can safely accommodate, with social distancing measures in place, including guests of all ages and anyone working at the event.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 30 people unless covered by a legal exemption, such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for the purposes of work or volunteering</li> <li>- to provide care or assistance for disabled or vulnerable people.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gatherings &gt;6 people or 2 households indoors can only take place if they are covered by a legal exemption, such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organised parent and child groups or support groups which can be attended by max 30 people</li> <li>- for the purposes of work or volunteering, e.g. a tradesperson can go into a household without breaking the limit if they are there for work</li> <li>- to provide care or assistance for disabled or vulnerable people.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conference centres and exhibition halls are open for conferences, exhibitions, tradeshow, and private dining and banqueting events (subject to the capacity limits set out below).</li> <li>▪ Indoor events and remaining outdoor events, such as elite sport events, business events, cinemas and live performance events are also permitted.</li> <li>▪ Attendance at these events is restricted to 50% of capacity up to 1,000 people for indoor events, and 50% of capacity up to 4,000 people for outdoor events.</li> <li>▪ For outdoor events taking place in venues with seated capacity of &gt;16,000, attendance of up to 25% of seated capacity, or 10,000 seated people, whichever is lowest, is permitted.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

England <sup>(8)</sup>	Current Level: Step 3 of Spring 2021 Roadmap	Effective from and to: 21/05/2021 – 18/07/2021
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indoor hospitality venues, such as restaurants, bars and cafes open, with max group size of 6 or a larger group of any size from up to 2 households.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor hospitality venues open, with max group size of 30 people.</li> <li>▪ At any premises serving alcohol, customers will be required to order, be served and eat/drink while seated (“table service”).</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal care services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal care services such as hairdressers and nail salons are open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All holiday accommodation may reopen, for groups of up to 6, or larger groups if everyone present is from 2 households. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hotels/B&amp;Bs</li> <li>- campsites</li> <li>- caravans</li> <li>- boats</li> <li>- second homes</li> <li>- other accommodation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All students are now able to take part in in-person teaching and learning.</li> <li>▪ Students should take a test twice a week and before they travel away from university before the break.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restrictions on movement.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Open</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor entertainment and visitor attractions.</li> <li>▪ Indoor entertainment and visitor attractions.</li> <li>▪ Indoor venues and attractions must only be accessed in groups of max 6 people or larger groups consisting of no more than 2 households unless an exemption applies.</li> <li>▪ Performance arts venues such as cinemas, theatres, and concert halls.</li> </ul> <p><b>Closed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nightclubs, dance halls, and discotheques.</li> <li>▪ Adult entertainment venues and hostess bars.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 30 people can exercise together when outdoors.</li> <li>▪ When indoors (e.g. indoor sports and leisure facilities, such as gyms, sports courts, and swimming pools), people can exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on their own</li> <li>- in a group of max 6 people</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

England <sup>(8)</sup>	Current Level: Step 3 of Spring 2021 Roadmap	Effective from and to: 21/05/2021 – 18/07/2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in a larger group of any size from up to 2 households.</li> <li>▪ Formally organised indoor and outdoor sports or licensed physical activity with any number of people are permitted. This must be organised by a business, charity or public body and the organiser must do risk assessment. Contact should be avoided in training.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elite sportspeople (or those on an official elite sports pathway) can meet in larger groups, including indoors, to compete and train. They can be joined by their coaches if necessary, or their parents and guardians if they are &lt;18 years.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>COVID-19 Response - Spring 2021 (Roadmap) Step 4: proposed 19 July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By Step 4 which has been postponed from 21 June to 19 July, the government hopes to be in a position to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- remove all legal limits on social contact.</li> <li>- reopen remaining premises, including nightclubs, and ease the restrictions on large events and performances that apply in Step 3.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ This will be subject to the results of a scientific Events Research Programme to test the outcome of certain pilot events through the spring and summer, where the use of testing and other techniques to cut the risk of infection will be trialed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not reported.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Northern Ireland <sup>(57)</sup>	Current Level: Stage 3 of 'Moving Forward' plan	Effective from and to: Various – 04/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restriction on movement (Advice: You should avoid visiting places where there is a chance that large numbers of people will gather and crowds will form.)</li> <li>▪ People should continue to work from home if possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Household Gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 6 people from no more than 2 households can meet in a private home and stay overnight. Children aged &lt; 12 are not counted in the total.</li> <li>▪ If a household has ≥6 members, they can visit another household, as long as there are no more than 10 people indoors. Children aged 12 and under are not counted in the total.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gardens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 15 people (including children) from no more than three households can meet up outdoors in a private garden, but should maintain social distancing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of Worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for acts of worship</li> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment.</li> <li>▪ Funeral services are not permitted in private homes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and Civil Partnerships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment.</li> <li>▪ Receptions in private homes must comply with household gathering rules.</li> <li>▪ Reception in venues: tables max 10 (children &lt;12 excluded from table numbers).</li> <li>▪ No dancing.</li> <li>▪ No live music (indicative date of 5 July to allow live music at ambient level).</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor gatherings (excluding private homes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment.</li> <li>▪ Indoor gatherings of ≤15 people do not need a risk assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor gatherings (excluding private homes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Spectators and event participants are regarded as two separate gatherings.</li> <li>▪ Max number of spectators is 500.</li> <li>▪ Max number of participants (performers and staff) is 500.</li> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor gatherings of ≤30 people do not need a risk assessment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Northern Ireland <sup>(57)</sup>	Current Level: Stage 3 of 'Moving Forward' plan	Effective from and to: Various – 04/07/2021
	<p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hospitality venues (cafes, restaurants, bars, pubs, social clubs, including in members' clubs) open.</li> <li>▪ Max 6 people can be seated together. More than 6 will be permitted if they all belong to a single household, as long as it is not more than 10. Children aged &lt; 12 are not counted in the total.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All types of tourism accommodation are open, including shared facilities on caravan sites and in hostels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open (appointment only).</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Universities and Further Education to provide learning at distance except where it is essential to provide face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No restriction on movement (Advice: You should avoid visiting places where there is a chance that large numbers of people will gather and crowds will form).</li> <li>▪ When travelling to large events people should walk, cycle or use private transport, shared only with members of their household where possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor and indoor visitor attractions are open (theatres and concert halls are not included) and are subject to the requirements on gatherings to determine the maximum numbers permitted access.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor gatherings (excluding private homes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment.</li> <li>▪ Indoor gatherings of ≤15 people do not need a risk assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor gatherings (excluding private homes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Spectators and event participants are regarded as two separate gatherings.</li> <li>▪ Max number of spectators is 500.</li> <li>▪ Max number of participants (performers and staff) is 500.</li> <li>▪ Numbers attending must be determined by a risk assessment.</li> <li>▪ Outdoor gatherings of ≤30 people do not need a risk assessment.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An indicative date of 5 July has been set for the return of audiences in theatres, concert halls and other venues, as well as the return of conferences and exhibitions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All outdoor sport, whether organised formally by a local sports club or informally by a group of friends, is permitted.</li> <li>▪ The following indoor sport and leisure venues are permitted to open, subject to risk assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- leisure centres</li> <li>- gyms</li> <li>- swimming pools</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Northern Ireland <sup>(57)</sup>	Current Level: Stage 3 of 'Moving Forward' plan	Effective from and to: Various – 04/07/2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- equestrian centres</li> <li>- venues relating to motor sports</li> <li>- activity centres</li> <li>▪ Indoor 'competitive sport' is not permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Advised changes to restrictions</b></p> <p>An indicative date of 5 July has been set to allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 10 people from no more than two households meet in a private dwelling and stay overnight.</li> <li>▪ Max 15 people, including children, from five households meet in a private garden.</li> <li>▪ Increase in numbers attending outdoor gatherings.</li> <li>▪ Live music at ambient levels (music should be at a level that permits normal conversation) in hospitality venues.</li> <li>▪ Live music and dancing at outdoor events, without restriction to volume.</li> <li>▪ The executive is yet to make a decision on theatres (further review 8 July).</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not reported.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Scotland – 3/32 local authority areas <sup>(53)</sup>	Current Level: Level 0	Effective from and to: 05/06/2021 – 09/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Travel without restriction for Levels 0, 1 or 2 but must not enter a Level 3 or 4 area unless for a permitted reason.</li> <li>▪ Work from home where possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 8 people from 4 households in either home and can stay overnight.</li> <li>▪ Max 10 people from 4 households in an indoor public place like a café, pub or restaurant.</li> <li>▪ Max 15 people from 15 households outdoors.</li> <li>▪ Under 12s do not count towards the total number of people or households meeting outside but count towards the household numbers indoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open and people should maintain 2m distance at all times from others who are not part of their household and limit the numbers attending.</li> <li>▪ Ceremonies such as baptisms, christenings etc. can take place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 200 people can attend weddings and funerals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stadia and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 2,000 people at outdoor seated and open space events.</li> <li>▪ Max 1,000 people at outdoor grouped standing events.</li> <li>▪ Max 400 people at seated indoor events.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> <li>▪ Max 10 people from 4 households in an indoor public place like a café, pub or restaurant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation including for tourists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Both colleges and universities operating 'Blended Learning' in levels 0, 1, and 2.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At Levels 0, 1 and 2 (all of Scotland is currently at one of these levels) there are no restrictions on travelling between areas at these levels.</li> <li>▪ Advise against travel to areas in the UK managing outbreaks of the Delta variant.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All public buildings such as libraries and community centres are open.</li> <li>▪ All indoor and outdoor visitor attractions such as museums, galleries, educational and heritage attractions, zoos and aquariums are open.</li> <li>▪ All leisure and entertainment businesses are open except nightclubs and adult entertainment venues.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Scotland – 3/32 local authority areas <sup>(53)</sup>	Current Level: Level 0	Effective from and to: 05/06/2021 – 09/07/2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 400 people at seated indoor events.</li> <li>▪ Guidance is being produced which may allow higher capacities to be agreed with the local authority/ Scottish Government depending on the event.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All organised sports and exercise activities for all age groups are permitted, provided appropriate safety measures are followed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All organised sports and exercise activities are permitted, provided appropriate safety measures are followed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Advised changes to restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 19 July - conditional on a review of the epidemic ahead of this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all areas to move down to Level 0</li> <li>- outdoors physical distancing to 0m</li> <li>- indoors physical distancing to 1m.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 9 August - conditional on over 40s being fully vaccinated and a review of the epidemic ahead of this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all areas move beyond Level 0 (Levels restrictions lifted)</li> <li>- all physical distancing regulations lifted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not reported.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Scotland – 15/32 local authority areas <sup>(53)</sup>	Current Level: Level 1	Effective from and to: 05/06/2021 – 19/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Travel without restriction for Levels 0, 1 or 2 but must not enter a Level 3 or 4 area unless for a permitted reason.</li> <li>▪ Work from home where possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 8 people from 4 households in either home and can stay overnight.</li> <li>▪ Max 8 people from 3 households in an indoor public place like a café, pub or restaurant.</li> <li>▪ Max 12 people from 12 households outdoors.</li> <li>▪ Under 12s do not count towards the total number of people or households meeting outside but count towards the household numbers indoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open and people should maintain 2m distance at all times from others who are not part of their household and limit the numbers attending.</li> <li>▪ Ceremonies such as baptisms, christenings can take place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 100 people can attend weddings and funerals provided the venue's capacity allows for 2m physical distancing.</li> <li>▪ The reception or post funeral gathering the physical distancing may be 1m if the venue has additional measures in place to avoid transmission of the virus.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stadia and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 1,000 people at outdoor seated and open space events.</li> <li>▪ Max 500 people at outdoor grouped standing events.</li> <li>▪ Max 200 people at small seated indoor events.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open indoors until 11pm and outdoors within local licensing regulations.</li> <li>▪ Max 8 people from 3 households in an indoor public place like a café, pub or restaurant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation including for tourists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Both colleges and universities operating 'Blended Learning' in levels 0, 1, and 2.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At Levels 0, 1 and 2 (all of Scotland is currently in one of these levels) there are no restrictions on travelling between areas at these levels.</li> <li>▪ Advise against travel to areas in the UK managing outbreaks of the Delta variant.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Scotland – 15/32 local authority areas <sup>(53)</sup>	Current Level: Level 1	Effective from and to: 05/06/2021 – 19/07/2021
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All public buildings such as libraries and community centres are open.</li> <li>▪ All indoor and outdoor visitor attractions such as museums, galleries, educational and heritage attractions, zoos and aquariums are open.</li> <li>▪ All leisure and entertainment businesses are open except soft play areas, nightclubs and adult entertainment venues.</li> <li>▪ Max 200 people at seated indoor events.</li> <li>▪ Guidance is being produced which may allow higher capacities to be agreed with the local authority/ Scottish Government depending on the event.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted to meet others indoors and outdoors following the rules around meeting other households for informal exercise or sport.</li> <li>▪ All organised sport and activities for under 18s permitted.</li> <li>▪ All organised adult outdoor sports, personal training and coaching are permitted, provided appropriate safety measures are followed.</li> <li>▪ Indoor contact sports for adults are not permitted, except for professional sport.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All organised sports and exercise activities (including contact sports) are permitted, provided appropriate safety measures are followed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Advised changes to restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 19 July - conditional on a review of the epidemic ahead of this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all areas to move down to Level 0</li> <li>- outdoors physical distancing to 0m</li> <li>- indoors physical distancing to 1m.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 9 August - conditional on over 40s being fully vaccinated and a review of the epidemic ahead of this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all areas move beyond Level 0 (Levels restrictions lifted)</li> <li>- all physical distancing regulations lifted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not reported.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Scotland – 14/32 local authority areas <sup>(53)</sup>	Current Level: Level 2	Effective from and to: 05/06/2021 – 19/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Travel without restriction for Levels 0, 1 or 2 but must not enter a Level 3 or 4 area unless for a permitted reason.</li> <li>▪ Work from home where possible.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 6 people from 3 households in either home and can stay overnight.</li> <li>▪ Max 6 people from 3 households in an indoor public place like a café, pub or restaurant.</li> <li>▪ Max 8 people from 8 households outdoors.</li> <li>▪ Under 12s do not count towards the total number of people or households meeting outside but do count towards household numbers indoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places of worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open and people should maintain 2m distance at all times from others who are not part of their household and limit the numbers attending.</li> <li>▪ Ceremonies such as baptisms, christenings etc. can take place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 50 people can attend weddings and funerals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stadia and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 500 people at outdoor seated and open space events.</li> <li>▪ Max 250 people at outdoor grouped standing events.</li> <li>▪ Max 100 people at small seated indoor events.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open indoors until 10.30pm with prebooked 2 hour slots and outdoors within licensing regulations.</li> <li>▪ Max 6 people from 3 households in an indoor public place like a café, pub or restaurant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation including for tourists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Both colleges and universities operating 'Blended Learning' in levels 0, 1, and 2.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At Levels 0, 1 and 2 (all of Scotland is currently in one of these levels) there are no restrictions on travelling between areas at these levels.</li> <li>▪ Advise against travel to areas in the UK managing outbreaks of the Delta variant.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All public buildings such as libraries and community centres are open.</li> <li>▪ All indoor and outdoor visitor attractions such as museums, galleries, educational and heritage attractions, zoos and aquariums are open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Scotland – 14/32 local authority areas <sup>(53)</sup>	Current Level: Level 2	Effective from and to: 05/06/2021 – 19/07/2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All leisure and entertainment businesses are open except softplay areas, nightclubs and adult entertainment venues.</li> <li>▪ Max 100 people at seated indoor events.</li> <li>▪ Guidance is being produced which may allow higher capacities to be agreed with the local authority/ Scottish Government depending on the event.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted to meet others indoors and outdoors following the rules around meeting other households for informal exercise or sport.</li> <li>▪ All organised sport and activities for under 18s permitted.</li> <li>▪ All organised adult outdoor sports, personal training and coaching are permitted, provided appropriate safety measures are followed.</li> <li>▪ Indoor contact sports for adults are not permitted, except for professional sport.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All organised sports and exercise activities (including contact sports) are permitted, provided appropriate safety measures are followed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Advised changes to restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 19 July - conditional on a review of the epidemic ahead of this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all areas to move down to Level 0</li> <li>- outdoors physical distancing to 0m</li> <li>- indoors physical distancing to 1m.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 9 August - conditional on over 40s being fully vaccinated and a review of the epidemic ahead of this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all areas move beyond Level 0 (Levels restrictions lifted)</li> <li>- all physical distancing regulations lifted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not reported.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Wales <sup>(54)</sup>	Current Level: Transitioning from Alert Level 2 to Alert Level 1	Effective from and to: 01/06/2021 – 15/07/2021
<b>Movement of people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work from home if possible.</li> <li>▪ Minimise travel to areas of high prevalence.</li> <li>▪ Anyone planning a break in Wales from an area with higher rates of coronavirus to test themselves twice weekly, using the free COVID-19 lateral flow tests, before they travel.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social gatherings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only for an extended household with no more than 3 other households and they should stay the same.</li> <li>▪ Do not meet with anyone other than your extended household indoors in your home.</li> <li>▪ Do not meet with &gt;5 other people in indoor regulated settings, such as cafes, restaurants and pubs (unless you are meeting with only people you live).</li> <li>▪ Do not meet with &gt;29 other people outdoors including in private gardens, public spaces and outdoor areas of regulated premises such as cafes, restaurants and pubs.</li> <li>▪ Outside of the home, the number of children aged &lt;11 years who can gather is not limited in law. However, this is limited to children from no more than 30 households. This is in line with the rules on gathering in public places, which is limited to 30 people over the age of 11 years (not counting carers of people attending).</li> </ul> <p><b>Religious services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Places of worship are open to the public for worship and life event ceremonies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number who are able to attend a wedding, civil partnership, funeral indoors is limited by the capacity of the venue where it is being held, once physical distancing measures have been taken into account.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wedding, civil partnership receptions or wakes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted in regulated premises like hotels. The number of people is limited by venue size and a risk assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Regulated Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 10,000 people seated or up to 4,000 people standing (subject to risk assessment) allowed at regulated events outdoors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<p><b>Retail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and beverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All hospitality open.</li> <li>▪ Max 6 people in indoor regulated settings, such as cafes, restaurants and pubs (unless meeting with people from same household).</li> </ul> <p><b>Personal services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation including for tourists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Wales <sup>(54)</sup>	Current Level: Transitioning from Alert Level 2 to Alert Level 1	Effective from and to: 01/06/2021 – 15/07/2021
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching - can provide a mix of in person and blended learning.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not reported.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arts and entertainment venues and the majority of indoor visitor attractions are permitted to open with the exception of outdoor and indoor skating parks and skating rinks.</li> <li>▪ Nightclubs and adult entertainment venues are closed.</li> <li>▪ Overnight stays in residential outdoor education centres are allowed for primary school children.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All indoor and outdoor sport and leisure facilities, apart from ice skating rinks, are open.</li> <li>▪ Organised activities solely for the development and well-being of children and young people (known as regulated gatherings for the development and well-being of children and young people in the Health Protection regulations) are allowed indoors and outdoors. This includes sports clubs, parent and toddler groups, youth groups and religious groups. This applies to children aged under 18.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ N/A</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None reported.</li> <li>▪ The rules are the same for people who have had the vaccine or have received a negative test as for everyone else.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Israel <sup>(50)</sup>	Current Level: Various - Traffic Light model at council level.	Effective from and to: Various - various
<b>Movement of people</b>	Purple Badge, Green Pass, and occupancy restrictions are no longer relevant, resume activities as normal.	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<b>Events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities resumed as normal.</li> </ul> <b>Religious gatherings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities resumed as normal.</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<b>Retail</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities resumed as normal.</li> </ul> <b>Food and beverage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities resumed as normal.</li> </ul> <b>Personal Care (close contact services)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities resumed as normal.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	▪ Full normal operation resumed.	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	▪ Full normal operation resumed.	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	▪ Full normal operation resumed.	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<b>Transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities resumed as normal.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	▪ Activities resumed as normal.	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	▪ Activities resumed as normal.	
<b>Professional sport</b>	▪ Activities resumed as normal.	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local Councils Traffic Light Model is in operation. Guidance is adjusted to local infection rate and other applicable changes.</li> <li>▪ The requirement to present the Green Pass, which was previously used in the community and business sector, has ceased.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	▪ Holders of vaccination or recovery certificates are exempt from mandatory self-isolation following close contact with a confirmed case.	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Norway <sup>(48)</sup>	Current Level: National measures	Effective from and to: 24/06/2021 - Various
<b>Movement of people</b>	<p><b>Working life</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased presence at the workplace.</li> <li>▪ Combination of working from home and/or flexible working hours.</li> <li>▪ Employers will have greater freedom to determine whether it is necessary for people to work from home in light of the local risk of infection.</li> <li>▪ Anyone who is ill should stay at home.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social/mass gatherings</b>	<p><b>Social contact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 20 guests.</li> <li>▪ Children in kindergarten and primary school may receive visits from other children in their cohort, even if this exceeds the max number of guests recommended.</li> <li>▪ Protected people* are not included in the maximum number of guests.</li> <li>▪ The advice to keep a distance still applies, but protected people may have close social contact (less than 1m) with other protected people and unprotected people who do not belong to any risk groups.</li> <li>▪ People are encouraged to meet others outdoors.</li> </ul> <p>*People are considered protected if at least 3 weeks have elapsed since they received their first dose of the vaccine or have recovered from COVID-19 within the previous 6 months.</p> <p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Private events: Max 100 people at a public venue or in a rented/borrowed venue indoors or outdoors.</li> </ul> <p>▪ Public events:</p> <p>Indoors without a test or COVID-19 certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Max 1,000 people (2 cohorts of 500 people) [with designated seating]</li> <li>- Max 400 people (2 cohorts of 200 people) [without designated seating]</li> </ul> <p>Outdoors without a test or COVID-19 certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Max 2,000 people (4 cohorts of 500 people) [with designated seating]</li> <li>- Max 800 people (4 cohorts of 200 people) [without designated seating]</li> </ul> <p>Indoors with a test or COVID-19 certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% capacity, max 2,500 people (5 cohorts of 500 people) [with designated seating]</li> <li>- 50% capacity, max 1,000 people (2 cohorts of 500 people) [without designated seating]</li> </ul> <p>Outdoors with a test or COVID-19 certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% capacity, max 5,000 people (10 cohorts of 500 people) [with designated seating]</li> <li>- 50% capacity, max 2,000 people (4 cohorts of 500 people) [without designated seating]</li> </ul>	
<b>Business Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shops may open, and must comply with the infection control rules under the COVID-19 Regulations to ensure safe operations.</li> <li>▪ Infection control measures in accordance with the relevant industry standard.</li> <li>▪ Trade fairs and temporary markets are now regulated in the same way as shops.</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Norway <sup>(48)</sup>	Current Level: National measures	Effective from and to: 24/06/2021 - Various
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kindergartens follow the traffic light model with green, yellow, or red level measures in accordance with local assessments made by each municipality, and are ready to change the level of measures in accordance with changes in the infection situation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Secondary schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open for face-to-face teaching.</li> <li>Schools follow the traffic light model with green, yellow, or red level measures in accordance with local assessments made by each municipality, and are ready to change the level of measures in accordance with changes in the infection situation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Higher and adult education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More physical teaching and consider regular testing.</li> <li>Register the names of people present and what seat they are in to make contact tracing easier.</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestic travel (including transport)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic travel is permitted.</li> <li>People who are not protected and who travel to municipalities with measures that are less strict than in their home municipality should follow the recommendations that apply in the municipality they visited before their trip.</li> <li>People who are unprotected are encouraged to take extra care and plan the trip in such a way as to avoid transmission of COVID-19. This is particularly important for people who travel from areas with a high rate of infection.</li> </ul>	
<b>Culture/leisure/entertainment</b>	<p><b>Sports, culture, and leisure activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor activities are recommended rather than indoor activities.</li> <li>Max group size for adults recommended: 30 people indoors and 40 people outdoors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Night life, venues that serve food or alcohol and events that have a licence to serve alcohol</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ban on serving alcohol after midnight is lifted.</li> <li>The ban on admission after midnight remains in place.</li> <li>Requirement to register guests, only serve alcohol at tables, a reduced number of guests, seats for all guests, and a distance requirement.</li> </ul>	
<b>Amateur sport and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and adolescents &lt;20 years may train and participate in leisure events as usual.</li> <li>Children and adolescents &lt;20 years may compete at sports events or inter-regional competitions (at the national level) both outdoors and indoors.</li> <li>If children and adolescents train/practice with a team, club etc. in another municipality, they may compete with this team/club if so permitted by the infection situation.</li> <li>Contact sports for adults are permitted.</li> <li>Adults may participate in organised indoor activities in groups of up to 10 people, as long as they can keep a distance of at least 1m.</li> <li>Adults may participate in organised outdoor activities, as long as they can keep a distance of at least 1m.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sporting events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Max 50 people &lt;20 years who live in the same municipality at an indoors event without designated seating, otherwise max 10 people.</li> <li>Max 100 people at events where all of the participants sit in designated seating.</li> <li>Max 200 people at outdoor events, but 600 people (divided into three cohorts of 200 people each) if they sit in designated seating and there is a 2m distance between each cohort.</li> <li>The organiser must implement measures to satisfy the distance requirements regarding participants from different households at events where participants sit in designated seating. If necessary, guards must be used to ensure this.</li> </ul>	
<b>Professional sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elite sports may go ahead as normal. This means that series matches may go ahead outdoors and indoors. Some of the requirements regarding travel quarantine for elite athletes and support personnel are eased.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	N/A	

**Table 3** Summary of current public health measures by country (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Norway <sup>(48)</sup>	Current Level: National measures	Effective from and to: 24/06/2021 - Various
<b>Exemptions from restrictions and use of COVID-19 health status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A higher number of participants is allowed at an event that involves the use of the COVID-19 certificate as compared to an event without the use of the COVID-19 certificate - see social gatherings.</li> <li>• Max number of guests allowed in a private home does not include people who are protected.</li> <li>• Protected people do not need to maintain physical distance in workplace settings.</li> </ul>	



**Table 4** Overview of exemptions from testing and isolation, the use of COVID-19 health status in private and public settings and requirements for proof (2 July 2021)

Country	Exemptions from testing and isolation	Use of COVID-19 health status in private settings	Use of COVID-19 health status in public settings	Vaccination	Recovery	Recent test	Applicable Age
<b>EU</b>							
Austria <sup>(35, 76, 84)</sup>	Self-isolation following CC (antibody test not valid in this scenario)	Not used.	<b>Widespread</b> Proof of immunity or negative test is <i>mandatory</i> in a wide range of public indoor and some outdoor spaces (hotels, restaurants, events and meetings >100 people etc.).	≥22 days after first dose for 1-dose (valid for 9 months) and second dose for 2-dose vaccines (valid for 3 months and 9 months following second dose).	PCR test (<6 months) or Antibody test (<3 months) Medical certificate (<6months)	PCR test (≤72 hrs) Ag test by authorised body (≤48 hrs) Ag self-test (≤24 hrs)	≥12 years (testing only)
Belgium <sup>(65, 73, 85, 115)</sup>	Serial testing and self-isolation following CC, in certain situations.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	≥2 weeks since all required doses received.	PCR test (≤6 months)	PCR (≤72 hrs)	≥6 years
Czechia <sup>(36, 87, 116)</sup>	Unclear.	Not used.	<b>Widespread</b> Proof of immunity or negative test is <i>mandatory</i> at mass cultural, sports or social events, service establishments, personal services, and indoor and outdoor dining.	≥14 days after 1-dose or 2-dose vaccine.	PCR test (≤6 months) or Ag test (≤6 months)	PCR test (≤7 days) Ag test (≤72 hrs)	≥6 years

**Table 4** Overview of exemptions from testing and isolation, the use of COVID-19 health status in private and public settings and requirements for proof (2 July 2021)

Country	Exemptions from testing and isolation	Use of COVID-19 health status in private settings	Use of COVID-19 health status in public settings	Vaccination	Recovery	Recent test	Applicable Age
Denmark <sup>(37, 74, 88, 117)</sup>	Self-isolation following CC.  Workplace and higher educational serial testing.	Not used.	<b>Widespread</b> Proof of immunity or negative test is <i>mandatory</i> for indoor dining (only), personal services, higher education institutions (ceases 1 August), cultural venues, amusement parks and zoos, bathing and play areas, gaming halls, casinos, and religious indoor ceremonies >250 people.  To be phased out by 1 October 2021.	≥14 days after the first dose. The second dose must be within 42 days of the first dose to remain valid.	PCR test (≤12 months).	PCR test (≤96 hrs) Ag test (≤72 hrs)	≥15 years
Finland <sup>(67, 77, 118)</sup>	Self-isolation following CC based on risk assessment.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	≥7 days after second dose for 2-dose vaccines.  ≥7 days after first dose for 2-dose vaccines if previously infected.	PCR test (≤6 months)	Not used.	Not reported.
France <sup>(38)</sup>	None.	Not used.	<b>Mass gatherings</b> Proof of immunity or negative test <i>mandatory</i> to indoor events of more than 1,000 people.  Legally authorised until 30 September 2021	≥4 weeks after 1-dose vaccines.  ≥14 days after second dose for 2-dose vaccines.  ≥14 days after first dose if previous infection.	PCR test or Ag test (<6 months)	PCR test (<48 hrs) Ag test (<48 hrs)	≥11 years

**Table 4** Overview of exemptions from testing and isolation, the use of COVID-19 health status in private and public settings and requirements for proof (2 July 2021)

Country	Exemptions from testing and isolation	Use of COVID-19 health status in private settings	Use of COVID-19 health status in public settings	Vaccination	Recovery	Recent test	Applicable Age
Germany <sup>(39, 78, 93)</sup>	Self-isolation following CC.	Numbers counted at private gatherings.  Nightly curfew restrictions (during Emergency Brake)	<b>High-risk activities</b> Personal services only when a mask cannot be worn permanently - such as with cosmetics or shaving.* Close contact sports.*  *during Emergency Break	≥14 days after last required vaccination.  After first dose of 2-dose vaccine if previously infected.	PCR test or another nucleic acid test (≤6 months)	PCR test (unclear the time limit for validity) Ag test (<24 hrs)	Not reported.
Ireland <sup>(75, 82, 119)</sup>	Testing and self-isolating following CC following risk assessment.	Indoor visitor restrictions to private homes (not applicable when meeting high-risk unvaccinated individuals).	<b>Considering for indoor activities</b>  Currently, the government is considering proof of immunity for indoor activities, such as organised events, training and group exercise and the return of indoors service in bars and restaurants.	≥7 days (Pfizer-BioNTech) or ≥14 days (Moderna) after last required vaccination.  ≥14 days after 1-dose vaccine.  ≥28 days after first dose of AstraZeneca	PCR test (≤9 months)	Not used.	Not reported.
Italy <sup>(40, 64, 120)</sup>	Unclear.	Not used.	<b>Optional</b> Proof of immunity or negative test is authorised for use (scheduled for 1 July 2021) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access public events.</li> <li>▪ Access nursing homes.</li> <li>▪ To move in and out of areas that may be classified as higher risk zones ('red zone' or 'orange zone') Currently all of Italy is in the 'white zone'.</li> </ul>	Completed the vaccination course.  COVID-19 infection and received a vaccine dose between 90 and 180 days after infection. (No further details)	PCR test (≤6 months)	PCR test (<48 hrs) Ag test (<48 hrs)	Unclear.

**Table 4** Overview of exemptions from testing and isolation, the use of COVID-19 health status in private and public settings and requirements for proof (2 July 2021)

Country	Exemptions from testing and isolation	Use of COVID-19 health status in private settings	Use of COVID-19 health status in public settings	Vaccination	Recovery	Recent test	Applicable Age
Netherlands <sup>(41, 121)</sup>	None.	Not used.	<b>Optional</b> Proof of immunity or negative test is authorised for use at locations such as cinemas, bars, music venues etc. that choose to use the system.	Completed vaccination course.  Completed first dose of 2-dose vaccine if previously infected. (No further details)	PCR test (<6 months)	PCR test (<40 hrs) Ag test (<40 hrs).	≥13 years
Portugal <sup>(90, 122)</sup>	None.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	14 days after the last dose.  Completed at least first dose of any vaccine if previously infected.	PCR test (<6 months)	PCR test (≤72 hrs) Ag test by authorised body (≤48 hrs)	≥18 years
Spain <sup>(71, 123, 124)</sup>	Self-isolating following CC (2 PCR tests are required on day 1 and day 7).	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	14 days after the last dose.  Completed at least first dose of any vaccine if previously infected.	PCR test (<6 months)	PCR test (≤72 hrs) Ag test by authorised body (≤48 hrs)	≥18 years
Sweden <sup>(63, 81, 106)</sup>	Self-isolating when household member has Covid-19 but is without symptoms.	Workplace restrictions for high-risk individuals.	<b>Considering for mass events</b> Currently, the government is considering proof of immunity or negative test in the context of certain public gatherings and public events that would not otherwise be possible due to the pandemic to take place, and for a limited period only.	14 days after the last dose.  21 days for certain at-risk individuals.	PCR test (<6 months)	PCR test (≤72 hrs) Ag test by authorised body (≤48 hrs)	≥18 years

Country	Exemptions from testing and isolation	Use of COVID-19 health status in private settings	Use of COVID-19 health status in public settings	Vaccination	Recovery	Recent test	Applicable Age
<b>UK</b>							
England <sup>(66, 125)</sup>	None.  Proposed: Self-isolating following CC.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings. However, trials have taken place in large event settings.	14 days after the last dose.	PCR test (<6 months)	PCR test or lateral flow test by authorised body (≤48 hrs)	≥16 years
Northern Ireland <sup>(68, 126)</sup>	None.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	Unclear	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scotland <sup>(70, 127)</sup>	None.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	N/A	N/A	N/A	≥16 years
Wales <sup>(72, 110)</sup>	None.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.	14 days after the last dose.	Unclear.	Unclear.	≥16 years
<b>Non EU/Non UK</b>							
Israel <sup>(86, 128)</sup>	Self-isolating following CC.	Not used.	<b>Not used</b> Not used outside of medical or travel settings.  The requirement to present the Green Pass in public settings has ceased.	7 days after second dose.	PCR test (not limited by time*) Antibody test (not limited by time*).  *based on evolving evidence	Not included.	Vaccinated or recovered (No age cut-off reported).

Country	Exemptions from testing and isolation	Use of COVID-19 health status in private settings	Use of COVID-19 health status in public settings	Vaccination	Recovery	Recent test	Applicable Age
Norway <sup>(42, 83, 105)</sup>	Self-isolating following CC.	Numbers counted at private gatherings.	<b>Mass gatherings</b> The government is implementing proof of immunity or negative test in the context of larger events, such as concerts, theatres, football matches and festivals, as well as domestic coastal cruises (recent test is not accepted for cruises only).	3 to 15 weeks have elapsed since receiving the first dose of the vaccine, depending on vaccine (no further details).  7 days after first dose of 2-dose vaccine if previously infected.	PCR test (<6 months)	Ag (<24 hrs from test result)	≥18 years

**Key:** CC – close contact with a confirmed case. PCR test- polymerase chain reaction test; Ag test – antigen test; .

**Note:** Negative test results are from time of sample unless otherwise stated. Proof of immunity is based on vaccination or recovery unless otherwise stated.

**Table 5** Overview of use of digital certificates to store and access COVID-19 health status data (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Countries	Description of digital certificates
<b>EU</b>	
<b>Austria</b> <sup>(35)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Green Pass is an umbrella term for the simple, safe and verifiable proof of a corona vaccination, a previous infection with SARS-CoV-2 or a negative test result.</li> <li>▪ In Austria, the Green Pass certificates are a supplement to the existing evidence under the 3-G rules, which will continue to be valid.</li> <li>▪ Each of these certificates will be provided with an EU-compliant QR code, which forms the basis for the verification by the respective authorised body.</li> <li>▪ These certificates can be accessed on the Green Pass App and saved on electronic devices. In order to be able to access the certificates digitally, a mobile phone signature or citizen card is required, which should therefore be applied for in good time.</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b> <sup>(65)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A COVID-19 certificate proves that you are COVID-19 Safe. That means you can travel for work, or for private reasons.</li> <li>▪ A personal COVID-19 certificate can be obtained by installing the CovidSafeBE app. It can also be obtained from one of the government websites.</li> <li>▪ On request, a COVID-19 certificate can also be sent by post.</li> </ul>
<b>Czechia</b> <sup>(36)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From 1 July, the Czech Republic will accept the COVID Pass (Digital Green Certificate, Digital COVID Certificate, or also the Certificate or Digital Green Certificate).</li> <li>▪ The use of COVID Pass is also being used within the Czech Republic for entering shops, service establishments, cultural and sporting events.</li> <li>▪ The terms "Covid pas", "Covid Pass", "Zelený číselný certifikát", and "Digital Green Certificate", all denote the same thing - the certificate issued from June 1 onwards. This certificate is already compliant with the EU guidelines.</li> <li>▪ The App is currently under development.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b> <sup>(92)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A digital (or non-digital) corona passport (Coronapas) can be obtained when someone has proof that they have been vaccinated, recently tested, or have previously been infected with COVID-19.</li> <li>▪ The new Coronapas App is designed to make everyday life as easy as possible for citizens and enables easy and simple access when out to eat, going to a cultural event or travelling.</li> <li>▪ On 26 June, Denmark moved to a corona passport-based approach to travel in the EU and Schengen area. From then, it is possible for people to travel into Denmark with an EU corona passport if they have been tested, vaccinated or previously infected.</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b> <sup>(67)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finland introduced the EU Digital COVID Vaccination Certificate on 22 June.</li> <li>▪ The test certificate and the certificate of recovery will be available in mid-July.</li> <li>▪ The EU Digital COVID Vaccination Certificate replaces the national COVID-19 vaccination certificate.</li> <li>▪ The certificate can be used when crossing the border to an EU Member State that accepts it as proof of COVID-19 vaccination.</li> <li>▪ The certificate is available through the MyKanta webpage which produces digital services for the social welfare and healthcare sector in Finland.</li> </ul>
<b>France</b> <sup>(38)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The French health pass consists of the presentation, digital (via the TousAntiCovid application) or paper, of proof of health.</li> <li>▪ The pass has two specific uses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The "activities" health pass. Since 9 June, this has been implemented in the national reopening plan. It makes it possible to limit the risks of epidemic spread, to minimise the probability of contamination in risky situations and therefore the pressure on the healthcare system, while allowing the gradual reopening of certain activities or places.</li> <li>- The "border" health pass is implemented as the European green certificate and border health control. It makes it possible to secure entry into France, to facilitate the implementation of health control measures at the borders as well as to fight against the falsification of documentary evidence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 5** Overview of use of digital certificates to store and access COVID-19 health status data (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Countries	Description of digital certificates
<b>Germany</b> <sup>(93)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CovPass App is a supplement to the well-known yellow vaccination certificate in Germany.</li> <li>▪ The CovPass App allows citizens to download the EU digital COVID certificate for their vaccination onto their smartphone and show it if necessary.</li> <li>▪ The app can also be used to manage the certificate for recovery from infection or for a negative test result.</li> <li>▪ Use of the app is voluntary.</li> <li>▪ COVID-19 vaccinations can also be proved with the printed EU digital COVID vaccination certificate for the full vaccination or the yellow vaccination pass.</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b> <sup>(96)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Irish Government advised, on 28 May 2021 that the EU Digital COVID Certificate will play a significant role in the proposed new international travel measures intended to be implemented from 19 July 2021.</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b> <sup>(94)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ COVID-19 Green Certificate was launched on 17 June.</li> <li>▪ It can be acquired using the Immuni App through the appropriate section "EU digital COVID certificate" visible on the home screen of the App.</li> <li>▪ The green certification COVID-19 is shown on the screen and the QR code saved in the mobile device so that it can be viewed and shown in offline mode.</li> <li>▪ It includes details relating to vaccination, a negative antigenic or molecular swab taken within the last 48 hours, or recovery from the infection.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b> <sup>(41)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Coronacheck App can be used to prove that someone has been vaccinated, tested negative or recently recovered from COVID.</li> <li>▪ The CoronaCheck App can be used to access certain locations and to travel internationally.</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b> <sup>(69)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since 16 June, people in Portugal can access the EU COVID-19 Digital Certificate and it has been in force since 1 July.</li> <li>▪ The certificate can be obtained through the National Health Service website.</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b> <sup>(71)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Spain commenced use of the EU Digital COVID Certificate on 7 June.</li> <li>▪ Initially, most regional governments started issuing digital certificates to those who had received the vaccine or had recovered from the disease.</li> <li>▪ In the coming days and weeks, the regional governments will offer more and more functionalities to this certificate with the aim of all being able to issue electronic and hard-copy certificates for vaccination, recovery and negative results of diagnostic test.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b> <sup>(95)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Swedish eHealth Agency is responsible for the Digital COVID Certificate e-service and issues the certificates and opened the Digital COVID Certificate e-service on 1 July. The e-service is based on the prospective EU Regulation concerning the EU Digital COVID Certificate.</li> <li>▪ Initially, only a certificate of the completed vaccination against COVID-19 is included in the Digital COVID Certificate e-service.</li> <li>▪ By the beginning of August, it will also be possible to obtain a certificate of a negative test result for COVID-19 and a certificate of recovery via the Digital COVID Certificate e-service.</li> </ul>
<b>UK</b>	
<b>England</b> <sup>(66)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People in England can request an NHS COVID Pass via the NHS website or the NHS App.</li> <li>▪ People who have had two vaccine doses can also request an NHS COVID Pass letter by calling 119. This will not show test results, only vaccination status, and has no expiry date.</li> </ul>
<b>Northern Ireland</b> <sup>(68)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work has started on a certification system, which will give internationally accepted proof that someone has had both vaccine doses.</li> <li>▪ This will initially be a paper-based format and will be available by early to mid-July.</li> <li>▪ A digital certification process will be in place later in the summer. This will include evidence of negative PCR COVID tests, as an alternative to vaccination.</li> </ul>



**Table 5** Overview of use of digital certificates to store and access COVID-19 health status data (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Countries	Description of digital certificates
<b>Scotland</b> <sup>(70)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vaccination status (non-digital format) can be used to confirm that a vaccine has been received.</li> <li>▪ Access to coronavirus vaccination status can be obtained for travel if required.</li> <li>▪ As more people are vaccinated, the system will be replaced by digital COVID status certificates.</li> </ul>
<b>Wales</b> <sup>(72)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A paper/digital NHS COVID Pass can be obtained if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- you were vaccinated in Wales</li> <li>- you are aged ≥16 years.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The digital NHS COVID Pass will show some test results, but not all. If your tests results are not shown, you will need to show the email or text you received with your negative COVID test result.</li> </ul>
<b>Non EU/Non UK</b>	
<b>Israel</b> <sup>(86)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any person who is either vaccinated against coronavirus, or recovered from coronavirus disease is eligible for a COVID certificate.</li> <li>▪ COVID certificates are valid through to 31 December 2021.</li> <li>▪ The requirement to present the 'Green Pass' for entry into domestic establishments ceased on 1 July.</li> </ul>
<b>Norway</b> <sup>(42)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Norway implemented the EU Digital COVID Certificate (EUDCC) on 24 June.</li> <li>▪ The COVID-19 certificate can currently be used to document vaccination, recovery from COVID-19, or a negative test when travelling to countries that are connected to the EUDCC gateway and to attend events requiring certification.</li> <li>▪ The certificate is available from the website for digital health services in Norway.</li> </ul>

**Table 6** Overview of face masks and physical distancing measures at mass gatherings

Countries	Face masks	Physical distancing
<b>EU</b>		
<b>Austria</b> <sup>(97)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In places where the 3-G rule applies (evidence that someone is vaccinated, tested, or recovered), there is generally no mask requirement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No advice identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b> <sup>(46)</sup>	<p><b>Funerals and weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facemasks required both indoors and outdoors</li> </ul> <p><b>Demonstrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face mask required.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funfairs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face masks mandatory in July and August.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events (sports competitions, sports training, events, cultural or other) with max 2,000 people seated indoors (depending on the capacity of the venue), and 2,500 outdoors.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covering the mouth and nose with a mask is mandatory in areas accessible to the public and if the rules of social distancing cannot be observed due to the nature of the activity carried out by others.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Demonstrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe distance must be maintained</li> </ul> <p><b>Funfairs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirement to keep a distance of 1.5m.</li> <li>Social distancing should be practiced between visitors or authorised groups.</li> <li>If &gt;5,000 visitors, a one-way traffic system must be put in place with separate entrances and exits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events (sports competitions, sports training, events, cultural or other) with max 2,000 people seated indoors (depending on the capacity of the venue), and 2,500 outdoors.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A distance of 1.5m must be provided between each group of spectators.</li> </ul>
<b>Czechia</b> <sup>(98)</sup>	<p><b>Demonstrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respirator or other PPE applies. Only PPE articles without exhalation valve and with at least 94% filtering ability (FFP2/KN95 class) or surgical face masks [i.e., not textile face masks or (head) scarves] are considered sufficient.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wedding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mask required once the ceremony is over. It can only be taken off for the necessary amount of time when taking a photo.</li> </ul> <p><b>Funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor pavilions of zoos and botanical gardens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15m<sup>2</sup> of indoor area per person and 2m distancing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events (cultural performances, concerts, theatres, sports matches and educational events)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoors 4m<sup>2</sup> per standing spectator and 2m between each spectator unless from the same household.</li> <li>In the case of live music events, spectators must be 2m from the performers.</li> <li>If capacity &gt;2,000 seated spectators, max number of spectators present may be increased so that a max of 50% of seating capacity can be occupied; all spectators must be seated in such a way that, with the exception of persons from the common household, at least one unoccupied seat is always left between the individual spectators.</li> </ul>

**Table 6** Overview of face masks and physical distancing measures at mass gatherings

Countries	Face masks	Physical distancing
	<p><b>Events (cultural performances, concerts, theatres, sports matches and educational events)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Respirator required at events attended by &gt;10 people indoors (always) and &gt;30 people outdoors unless a distance of at least 2m from other people is observed, except for those of the same household.</li> </ul>	
<b>Denmark<sup>(104)</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No advice identified.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimum distance of 1m between spectators at professional football matches.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Where spectators are sitting down in fixed seats facing a stage, a cinema screen, a presenter, a track or the like, there must be at least 1m distance forwards, backwards and to the sides of each spectator or at least 1 empty seat between each seated spectator. Max 500 in each section indoors and max 1,000 people in each section outdoors. The sections must have their own entrances and exits and their own service facilities. It must be ensured that spectators in one section can't access another section.</li> <li>▪ For outdoor events with standing audiences, there is a requirement of 4m<sup>2</sup> per spectator in individual sections of max 1,000 people. The sections must have their own entrances and exits and their own service facilities. It must be ensured that spectators in one section can't access another section.</li> <li>▪ For indoor and outdoor summer camps, scout camps, rallies, etc. there is an area requirement of 4m<sup>2</sup> per participant or volunteer outdoors. A corresponding area requirement of 4m<sup>2</sup> applies indoors. However, 2m<sup>2</sup> applies in rooms where participants, volunteers or the like are sitting down.</li> </ul> <p><b>Demonstrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No distance requirement in connection with assemblies for a political or other meaning-promoting purpose.</li> </ul>
<b>Finland - Southwest Finland, Western and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No advice identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No advice identified.</li> </ul>

**Table 6** Overview of face masks and physical distancing measures at mass gatherings

Countries	Face masks	Physical distancing
<b>Inner Finland, Eastern Finland, Lapin, Aland, parts of Southern Finland and part of Northern Finland at basic phase.</b> <sup>(112)</sup>		
<b>Finland - parts of Southern Finland, and part of Northern Finland at acceleration phase.</b> <sup>(112)</sup>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants and groups must avoid close contact with each other when there are &gt;10 people indoors and &gt;50 people in confined spaces. Safety distances of a certain length are no longer required.</li> </ul>
<b>France</b> <sup>(99)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People who take part in demonstrations, festivals or spectacles organised on the public street have to wear a mask.</li> <li>Wearing a mask is compulsory when the number of spectators is &lt;1,000, for events without a compulsory health pass.</li> <li>For events where the health pass will be in effect, &gt;1,000 people, wearing a mask will not be compulsory but will remain recommended.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No advice identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b> <sup>(107)</sup>	<b>Church services and prayer events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical mask requirement.</li> </ul>	<b>Church services and prayer events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirement for a minimum distance of 1.5m</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b> <sup>(109)</sup>	<b>Guidance for religious services (including weddings, funerals etc)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face coverings required.</li> </ul>	<b>Guidance for religious services (including weddings, funerals etc)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2m social distancing guidelines must be adhered to (members of the same household can sit or stand close together)</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No advice identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No advice identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b> <sup>(103, 108)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Event organisers for events held in public venues, like hospitality venues, cinemas, conference centres and concert halls can decide whether a face mask is required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At locations where people have an assigned seat the maximum number of people is equal to the maximum number of seats available with 1.5m distancing.</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Facemask guidance in relation to the permitted events listed below:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants must wear a mask or face shield in closed spaces.</li> </ul>	<b>Museums, monuments, palaces, archaeological sites etc:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that each visitor has a distance of 2m to any other person who is not a member of the same cohabiting household;</li> </ul> <b>Theatres, cinematographic films and similar, as well as cultural events held outdoors:</b>

**Table 6** Overview of face masks and physical distancing measures at mass gatherings

Countries	Face masks	Physical distancing
	<p><b>The following types of events are currently permitted in Portugal:</b></p> <p>a) Religious ceremonies, including community celebrations.</p> <p>b) Events of a family nature, including weddings and baptisms.</p> <p>c) Events of a corporate nature held in spaces suitable for the purpose, namely congress halls, tourist establishments, venues suitable for holding trade fairs and outdoor spaces, with reduced capacity.</p> <p>d) Other events, whether held indoors or outdoors, with reduced capacity and in accordance with the specific guidelines of the health authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep a physical distance between spectators of 1.5m.</li> <li>In scenarios where there is a stage, a minimum distance of at least 2m must be kept between the first row of spectators and the stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Spain<sup>(100)</sup></b>	<p><b>Large standing outdoor events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Masks are mandatory unless the audience is seated 1.5m away from each other.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outdoors events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audience should be seated 1.5m away from each other.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden<sup>(106)</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No advice identified.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor events with designated seating</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain at least a 1m sideways, forwards and backwards distance from other groups.</li> <li>Each group may not exceed four people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor events with designated seating</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain at least a 1m sideways, forwards and backwards from other groups.</li> <li>Each group may not exceed four people.</li> </ul>
<b>UK</b>		
<b>England<sup>(111)</sup></b>	<p><b>Funerals/ commemorative events/wedding ceremonies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face coverings required.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor organised private dining events such as charity or gala dinners and awards ceremonies, and corporate hospitality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face coverings required when attendees not seated at their table.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Funerals/ commemorative events/wedding ceremonies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social distancing should be maintained.</li> <li>Instead of instructing people to stay 2m away from anyone they do not live with, people are encouraged to exercise caution and consider the guidance on risks associated with COVID-19 and actions to take to help keep friends and family safe.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor organised private dining events such as charity or gala dinners and awards ceremonies, and corporate hospitality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tables must be spaced out to ensure 2m social distancing is in place or 1m with barriers between tables.</li> </ul>

**Table 6** Overview of face masks and physical distancing measures at mass gatherings

Countries	Face masks	Physical distancing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attendees must be in groups of ≤6 people, or 2 households, and must not mix with any other groups at the event.</li> <li>Seating must be assigned and carefully controlled to ensure attendees do not mix with any other table, including approaching other tables or sitting at different tables.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social distancing between customers, performers or exhibitors, and staff.</li> <li>Max 6 people per group from different households, or a group of 2 households (unless an exemption applies).</li> <li>Separation of groups within the event.</li> </ul>
<b>Northern Ireland<sup>(129)</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No advice identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social distancing at a minimum of 1m will be required for live music-related activity in indoor seated venues and will be advised for all outdoor events.</li> </ul>
<b>Scotland<sup>(102)</sup></b>	<p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face coverings in enclosed space for employees and attendees.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face coverings must be worn indoors with the exception of the couple getting married or entering a civil partnership, any person accompanying either one of the couple down the aisle, or the person leading the ceremony during a wedding ceremony or civil partnership.</li> <li>At a funeral, a person leading the funeral service, or providing the eulogy, can remove their face covering when carrying out their role in the service.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2m social distancing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weddings and funerals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2m social distancing between people not in the same or extended household.</li> <li>At the reception or post funeral gathering the physical distancing requirement may be 1m if the venue has additional measures in place to avoid transmission of the virus.</li> </ul>
<b>Wales<sup>(110)</sup></b>	<p><b>Funerals and weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those attending a funeral or wedding are required to wear face coverings throughout the duration of the ceremony.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Funerals and weddings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All reasonable measures should be taken to ensure a distance of 2m is kept between those attending.</li> </ul>
<b>Non-EU/Non UK</b>		
<b>Norway<sup>(105)</sup></b>	<p><b>Events at a public venue</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No details found on the use of face masks - it appears these are only advisory now.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Summer and activity camps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Max 300 people without physical distancing, and it is recommended that participants be divided into groups of about 40 people.</li> </ul>

**Table 6** Overview of face masks and physical distancing measures at mass gatherings

Countries	Face masks	Physical distancing
		<p><b>Events at a public venue</b> Physical distance at least 1m</p> <p><b>Indoor events without the COVID-19 certificate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 400 participants, split in cohorts of up to 200 participants each, without designated seating.</li> <li>▪ Max 1,000 participants, split in cohorts of up to 500 participants each, with designated seating.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoor events without the COVID-19 certificate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Max 800 participants, split in cohorts of up to 200 participants each, without designated seating.</li> <li>▪ Max 2,000 participants, split in cohorts of up to 500 participants each, with designated seating.</li> </ul>
<b>Israel</b>	▪ No advice identified.	▪ No advice identified.

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## Appendix A – Latest summary epidemiological data by country

**Table App.A1** Latest summary epidemiological data by country with weekly percentage change

Country	14-day cases / 100,000 population (weekly % change) [04-Jul-21]	14-day deaths / million population (weekly % change) [04-Jul-21]	Number in hospital / million population (weekly % change) [27-Jun-21]	Number in ICU / million population (weekly % change) [27-Jun-21]	Testing rate per 100,000 population (weekly % change) [27-Jun-21] *	Weekly % test positivity (weekly % change) [27-Jun-21]
<b>EU/EEA</b>						
Austria	12.9 (-29.3%) ↓	3.2 (-25.6%) ↓	13.5 (-25.6%) ↓	7.0 (-25%) ↓	61,252.5 (7.1%) ↑	0.0 (-26.7%) ↓
Belgium	61.2 (15.6%) ↑	4.2 (-31.9%) ↓	28.7 (-27.4%) ↓	12.9 (-26.5%) ↓	2,535.7 (-3.8%) ↓	0.8 (24.2%) ↑
Czechia	17.8 (6.5%) ↑	2.8 (-58.9%) ↓	5.0 (-35.0%) ↓	0.7 (-33.4%) ↓	8,201 (-16.0%) ↓	0.1 (9.2%) ↑
Denmark	63.6 (19.1%) ↑	1.2 (0.0%)	11.4 (-17.5%) ↓	2.9 (-10.5%) ↓	37,652.7 (-22.7%) ↓	0.1 (-1.0%) ↓
Finland	38.4 (68.6%) ↑	1.1 (20.0%) ↑	6.0 (-23.3%) ↓	0.9 ±	1,112.6 (-33.3%) ↓	1.2 (119.2%) ↑
France	43.0 (-1.9%) ↓	6.3 (-26.7%) ↓	133 (-14.6%) ↓	19.9 (-21%) ↓	2,422.8 (-6.7%) ↓	0.8 (-18.1%) ↓
Germany	10.0 (-25.5%) ↓	7.6 (-30.5%) ↓	No data †	8.4 (-24.4%) ↓	8,417.7 (-1.2%) ↓	0.7 (-31.6%) ↓
Ireland	106.7 (18.2%) ↑	4.3 (-56.2%) ↓	9.5 (-4.1%) ↓	3.0 (0.0%)	2,147.2 (5.4%) ↑	2.2 (4.1%) ↑
Italy	17.1 (-21.6%) ↓	6.3 (-19.4%) ↓	33.7 (-28.1%) ↓	4.9 (-24.4%) ↓	2,039.3 (-7.3%) ↓	0.4 (-32.2%) ↓
Netherlands	59.9 (-4.2%) ↓	1.9 (-8.6%) ↓	11.9 ±	8.2 (-29.8%) ↓	1,131.8 (6%) ↑	2.2 (-32.0%) ↓
Norway	48.3 (2.9%) ↑	0.7 (33.3%) ↑	5.0 (-30.8%) ↓	No data †	2,856 (-10.7%) ↓	0.8 (15.0%) ↑
Portugal	235.7 (40.6%) ↑	4.6 (27.0%) ↑	46.8 (17.8%) ↑	11.4 (19.6%) ↑	3,819.7 (6.7%) ↑	2.5 (16.8%) ↑
Spain	163.5 (56.4%) ↑	5.5 (-6.8%) ↓	53.6 (-18.9%) ↓	14.6 ±	1,257.6 (-4.5%) ↓	4.7 (28.0%) ↑
Sweden	61.8 (14.8%) ↑	5.6 (26.7%) ↑	25.7 (-30.3%) ↓	5.4 (-21.4%) ↓	1,417.5 (0.0%)	1.3 (-31.6%) ↓
<b>Non-EU</b>						
Israel	35.8 (153.8%) ↑	0.1 (-200.0%) ↓	7.0 (19.6%) ↑	2.0 (-5.6%) ↓	No data †	No data †
United Kingdom	403.8 (64.3%) ↑	3.6 (25.5%) ↑	23.4 (15.3%) ↑	3.9 (25.3%) ↑	No data †	No data †

Source: ECDC and OWID

↓ indicates a weekly reduction in data, while ↑ indicates a weekly increase

\* Includes RT-PCR and antigen tests

† Daily data are not available

± No data available seven days earlier to calculate weekly percentage change

## Appendix B – Developed frameworks for living with COVID-19 by country

**Table B.1** International frameworks for living with COVID-19 (extracted on 2 July 2021)

Country	Framework for living with COVID-19	Triggers to inform a change in public health measures
<b>Austria</b> <sup>(4, 19, 130)</sup>	<p>Austria uses a traffic light approach to determine the level of risk of SARS-CoV-2 in different areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Red:</b> Very high risk: Uncontrolled outbreaks, large scale spread. The 7-day incidence is very high and there is a high incidence of clusters.</li> <li>▪ <b>Orange:</b> High risk: Accumulation of cases, no longer predominantly clusters. The 7-day incidence is high and clusters accumulate.</li> <li>▪ <b>Yellow:</b> Medium risk: Moderate cases whose origin and distribution are known (= mainly in clusters). The 7-day incidence is moderately increased and there is a moderate accumulation of clusters.</li> <li>▪ <b>Yellow-green:</b> Low risk. The 7-day incidence is low and there are only isolated clusters.</li> <li>▪ <b>Green:</b> Very low risk: Individual cases, isolated clusters. The 7-day incidence is very low and there are very few isolated clusters.</li> </ul>	<p>The evaluation of the current epidemiological situation at federal, state and district level is carried out on the basis of four indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Transferability (cases):</b> The risk of infection with SARS-CoV-2 for the Austrian population at the federal and state level (taking into account the development at the district level) is assessed using the following indicators: "7-day case number" (new cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the last 7 days), "(cumulative) 7-day incidence" (new cases in the last 7 days per 100,000 inhabitants) and "trend of the 14-day incidence"; these assessment indicators are included in the risk adjustment.</li> <li>▪ Further descriptive indicators for assessing the risk of spread are intended to help assess the epidemiological development of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the Austrian population: "Number of newly emerged clusters within a calendar week", "Number of districts with newly emerged cluster cases within a calendar week", "Number of districts free of cluster cases within a calendar week" and "Incident cases by age group".</li> <li>▪ <b>Source search (cluster):</b> The indicator "Cases with a clear source" shows the traceability of the transmission chain as a result of Case &amp; Contact Tracing. The cases with a clarified source are characterised according to the type of source and are also included in a risk adjustment. By definition, a distinction is made between the following types of sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sporadically imported case</li> <li>▪ Travel-associated case (includes the case of travel-associated clusters and travel-associated local clusters)</li> <li>▪ Locally acquired case</li> <li>▪ Case identified by screening.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Resources:</b> Indicators are considered that are suitable for mapping the existing and required capacities of the health system (especially hospital capacities). The utilisation of all intensive care beds (ICU utilisation) in Austria as well as the maximum predicted surface area of ICU in the next 14 days.</li> <li>▪ <b>Tests:</b> Cases that tested positive are also characterised according to the clinical manifestation of the infection (symptomatic/asymptomatic) at the time of the laboratory diagnosis. By identifying and then isolating asymptomatically infected people, the SARS-CoV-2 spread of these cases</li> </ul>

		<p>outside of one's own household can be prevented. The under-reporting of cases ("under-ascertainment") is reduced through increased testing. In the short term, this can contribute to an increase in the raw 7-day case number or the cumulative 7-day incidence. Only asymptomatic persons who tested positive are considered for a risk adjustment.</p> <p>The indicators "Tests per 100,000 inhabitants", "Tests of the past 7 days" and the positivity rate (percentage of positive tests in all tests per region) also allow statements about the test activity and test strategy and provide information about the probability of the case to detect a SARS-CoV-2 infection in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>Risk assessment by the Corona Commission</b> The level of the 7-day incidence is classified on the basis of signal values for very low, low, medium, high and very high risk. This assessment is then specified using the risk-adjusted 7-day incidence and the system risk is determined based on the current or forecast utilisation. In this way, the Corona Commission assesses the spread and systemic risk of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic in the Austrian population, taking into account the current data status and relevant context information.</p>
<p><b>Belgium</b><sup>(5, 131, 132)</sup></p>	<p>The COVID-19 Control Tower is a system controlled by Sciensano which closely monitors the situation regarding the number of coronavirus infections in Belgium. On the basis of the resulting figures, the control tower can assign a threat level at national and provincial level.</p> <p>In first instance, the number of infections per 100,000 inhabitants over the previous 14 days is taken into account. The more infections in an area, the higher the level of alarm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No alarm:</b> no or only a few sporadic infections</li> <li>▪ <b>Pre-alarm phase:</b> 1 to 14 infections</li> <li>▪ <b>Alarm level 1:</b> between 15 and 30</li> <li>▪ <b>Alarm level 2:</b> between 31 and 50</li> <li>▪ <b>Alarm level 3:</b> between 51 and 100</li> <li>▪ <b>Alarm level 4:</b> more than 100.</li> </ul> <p>Other measures aimed at safe guarding schools are also in place. Under these measures schools are colour coded; under 'code yellow' pupils can attend school at all levels of education. Code yellow means that the virus is still present and active, but</p>	<p>The following is also taken into account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trend of the figures (upward or downward)</li> <li>▪ Percentage of positive tests</li> <li>▪ Possible additional information relating to the nature of local outbreaks.</li> </ul> <p>Each of these alert levels is linked to specific actions and there are also guidelines in terms of measures to be taken. These actions and measures are best taken and implemented as locally as possible, in consultation with the regional health agencies and with a particular focus on vulnerable groups. Measures can also be phased out on the basis of defined criteria for each threat level. For example, it can be decided to switch schools from code yellow to orange. It is the responsibility of the Minister of Education to decide this in consultation with the local authorities.</p> <p>Additional federal measures can also be taken within alarm levels 3 and 4. An assessment is also made on a regular basis at the level of the municipalities. Based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ figures</li> <li>▪ type of outbreaks</li> <li>▪ other previous criteria.</li> </ul>

	<p>the situation is under control. This system will allow a normal working week consisting of 5 days.</p> <p>In municipalities experiencing peaks of infected people, the Ministers of Education can decide to move to 'code orange'. Under 'code orange' certain changes will be made, such as the number of school days will be reduced.</p> <p>Since developing the COVID-19 control tower, plans for reopening have been announced on an ongoing basis. On 18 June it was announced that there would be a relaxation of additional restrictions on 27 June.</p>	<p>If the situation evolves unfavourably for certain municipalities, the local crisis unit may be asked to come together and analyse the situation and, if necessary, take additional measures.</p>																																														
<p><b>Czechia</b><sup>(6, 20, 133)</sup></p>	<p>The Ministry of Health maps the current epidemiological situation using the anti-epidemic system (PES in Czech) risk score. Based on the risk score, the regions will be assigned to 1 of 5 levels, on which the respective anti-epidemic measures will depend.</p> <p>The risk scores corresponding to different levels of restrictive measures are as follows:</p> <p><b>Level 1: Green Risk score (0-20)</b>  <b>State of caution:</b> the epidemic is under control, the number of infected in the whole population is low, the epidemic is not growing significantly, testing and tracing contacts is effective, low risk community spread of the disease.</p> <p><b>Level 2: Yellow Risk score (21-40)</b>  <b>Attention status:</b> local outbreaks of disease appear that require immediate anti-epidemic intervention with the protection of vulnerable groups, high emphasis on maximum effectiveness of testing and tracing of contacts.</p> <p><b>Level 3: Orange Risk score (41-60)</b>  <b>Emergency:</b> the spread of the epidemic is growing, the pressure on the health care system is increased, the situation requires intensive monitoring of the number of infected and hospitalised, high emphasis on maximum effectiveness of testing and tracing of contacts, high risk of community spread of the disease.</p> <p><b>Level 4: Red Risk score (61-75)</b></p>	<p>The four indicators detailed below are taken into consideration when deciding what level of risk to assign to each region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14-day number of positive for COVID-19 (per 100,000 inhabitants)</li> <li>How many seniors have recently become infected? 14-day number of positive seniors (per 100,000 population aged 65 and over)</li> <li>Simplified calculation of the reproduction number. This is to determine if the number of infected people is growing i.e. is the virus spreading in the population</li> <li>Proportion of hospitalisations in the last 14 days.</li> </ul> <p>The risk score associated with the level of each indicator is illustrated in the table below.</p> <p><b>Indicators and associated risk scores</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="8">14-day number of positive for COVID-19 (per 100,000 inhabitants)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>&lt;10</th> <th>10-25</th> <th>25-50</th> <th>50-120</th> <th>120-240</th> <th>240-480</th> <th>480-960</th> <th>&gt;960</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Risk score</th> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="8">14-day number of positive seniors at COVID-19 (per 100,000 population 65+)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>&lt;10</th> <th>10-25</th> <th>25-50</th> <th>50-120</th> <th>120-240</th> <th>240-480</th> <th>480-960</th> <th>&gt;960</th> </tr> </tbody> </table>			14-day number of positive for COVID-19 (per 100,000 inhabitants)								<10	10-25	25-50	50-120	120-240	240-480	480-960	>960	Risk score		0	2	4	7	10	13	16	20			14-day number of positive seniors at COVID-19 (per 100,000 population 65+)								<10	10-25	25-50	50-120	120-240	240-480	480-960	>960
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	<p><b>Serious condition:</b> the number of infected in the population is high, there is a significant immediate risk of further deterioration of the situation, tracing of contacts is limited, community spread of the disease is taking place.</p> <p><b>Level 5: Purple Risk score (76-100)</b></p> <p><b>Critical state:</b> the total capacity of the hospital inpatient and intensive care system is beginning to approach its limit, the number of infected in the population is high, tracing of contacts is significantly limited, community spread of the disease is taking place.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Risk score</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Simplified calculation of the reproduction number</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>&lt;0.8</td> <td>0.8-0.9</td> <td>0.9-1.0</td> <td>1.0-1.1</td> <td>1.1-1.2</td> <td>1.2-1.3</td> <td>1.3-1.4</td> <td>1.4-1.6</td> <td>1.6-1.9</td> <td>≥ 1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk score</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>9</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> <td>21</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Proportion hospitalised in the last 14 days (%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>&lt;7</td> <td>17-20</td> <td>20-23</td> <td>23-26</td> <td>26-29</td> <td>29-32</td> <td>32-35</td> <td>35-40</td> <td>40-45</td> <td>≥ 40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk score</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </table> <p>The final value of the risk index is obtained by summing the number of points allocated by value these four indicators. The more points, the higher the risk. The resulting value of the index can take on range of values from 0 to 100.</p>	Risk score	0	2	4	7	10	13	16	20				Simplified calculation of the reproduction number											<0.8	0.8-0.9	0.9-1.0	1.0-1.1	1.1-1.2	1.2-1.3	1.3-1.4	1.4-1.6	1.6-1.9	≥ 1.9	Risk score	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	25	30		Proportion hospitalised in the last 14 days (%)											<7	17-20	20-23	23-26	26-29	29-32	32-35	35-40	40-45	≥ 40	Risk score	0	2	4	7	10	13	16	20	25	30
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<p><b>Denmark</b><sup>(7, 21, 134-138)</sup></p>	<p>In dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, the government and authorities have developed a national alert system so that it is transparent and predictable what tools are typically used to deal with the epidemic.</p> <p>As part of the national warning system for COVID-19, a so-called risk assessment is prepared once a week, in which it is assessed what health risk COVID-19 poses in Denmark. Based on the current risk assessment, the COVID-19 risk group determines the national and regional risk level on a scale from 1-5.</p> <p>Risk level 1 reflects that the level of infection is low and that the infection is typically seen locally. Risk level 5 reflects that there is widespread infection in large parts of society, that the health service is under pressure and that there is a risk that the treatment capacity in the hospitals will be exceeded.</p> <p>The level of risk in the regions may be different because outbreaks and infection development may be different locally and regionally. Therefore, measures and restrictions are not necessarily implemented geographically alike.</p> <p>The national alert system does not specify in advance exactly which measures should be implemented or maintained at a given risk level. It will depend on the nature of the spread of</p>	<p>The alert system's list of preventive measures is generally based on the principle that there must be a connection between the risk of infection and the extent of the intervention towards citizens and companies, including the significance for the national economy and the individual's life and everyday life.</p> <p>The warning system does not specify in advance exactly which measures should be initiated or maintained at a given risk level. It will depend on the nature of the spread of infection and the specific risk assessment. Some measures can and should be maintained over a longer period of time, whereas others, despite a high level of risk, should be maintained for limited periods and or in specific areas due to the risk of negative consequences on, for example, mental health and the economy.</p> <p>The individual risk assessments contain a quantitative and qualitative part, where the following factors are taken into consideration:</p> <p><b>Quantitative factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of new infections per 100,000 inhabitants (the incidence),</li> <li>▪ Proportion of positive samples out of the total number of samples (the positive percentage)</li> <li>▪ Number of new patients admitted to the hospitals and the number of patients in the hospitals' intensive care units are given importance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Qualitative factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number and size of certain outbreaks in the country</li> <li>▪ Age distribution among the infected</li> <li>▪ Infection among health professionals</li> <li>▪ Mortality.</li> </ul>																																																																													

	<p>infection and the specific risk assessment. Some measures can and should be maintained over a longer period of time, whereas others should be maintained for limited periods and / or areas due to the risk of negative spin-off consequences on e.g. mental health and economics.</p> <p><b>Risk level 1:</b> Low and local infection with possibility of flare-up.  <b>Risk level 2:</b> Local and regional outbreaks of infection that can spread.  <b>Risk level 3:</b> Widespread societal infection with potential for fast acceleration.  <b>Risk level 4:</b> Widespread societal infection and pressure capacity on the hospitals.  <b>Risk level 5:</b> Widespread societal infection, the healthcare system is under pressure and there is a risk that treatment capacity at the hospitals will be exceeded.</p> <p>On 7 April, the Danish Health Authority announced a gradual reopening plan. The plan details 4 phases of reopening with the first phase of reopening on 15 April. A detailed description of what restrictive measures will be lifted in each phase can be found here.</p> <p><b>Phase 4 of the plan is scheduled to commence mid-August.</b>  <b>Phase 4: From mid-August</b>  The following will open:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ any education setting that has not already been reopened.</li> <li>▪ discos, concert venues and nightlife,</li> <li>▪ fitness centres, water parks, large indoor playgrounds and swimming pools.</li> </ul> <p>The ban on events and activities and the like in which more than 500 people are present is maintained until at least 31 August. The ban on assemblies is assessed at each phase transition.</p>	<p>An overall risk assessment is carried out at both national and regional level, taking the above factors into consideration.</p> <p>Other triggers also taken into consideration to inform a change in public health measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New virus variants.</li> <li>▪ Behavioural data, e.g. population compliance with guidelines for distance and hygiene.</li> <li>▪ Hospital capacity and number of infected healthcare professionals.</li> <li>▪ Incidence of COVID-19 in countries other than Denmark and percentage of the population vaccinated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Finland</b><sup>(9, 28, 139-141)</sup></p>	<p>Finland developed a 'Hybrid plan' for living with COVID-19. A region is put under one of the following categories depending on its associated level of risk:</p>	<p><b>Triggers used to inform the 'Hybrid plan':</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ number of new cases reported per 100,000</li> <li>▪ number of tests</li> <li>▪ positivity rate</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Dissemination (community transmission) phase:</b> the epidemic continues to grow - the growth of the epidemic continues to accelerate, cases spread regionally or more widely in the population and tracing becomes more difficult.</li> <li>▪ <b>Acceleration phase:</b> the epidemic is beginning to accelerate - the regional incidence of cases has increased, with several local and regional infection chains.</li> <li>▪ <b>Basic level (epidemic is at a stable level):</b> the epidemic is not growing - low incidence of infections, chains of infection manageable and new cases are individual.</li> </ul> <p>The extent of the restrictions in place will depend on the severity of the COVID-19 situation in the region. The competent authorities in each region will decide on the recommendations and restrictions in force in line with the legislation on communicable diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ source of infections</li> <li>▪ incidence of COVID-19 by age group.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria for Acceleration phase:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7-day cases are 10-15/100,000 inhabitants</li> <li>▪ 14-day case amount does not exceed the level of 25/100,000 inhabitants</li> <li>▪ proportion of positive samples is &gt;1%</li> <li>▪ mass exposures</li> <li>▪ as a rule, the sources of infection can be identified</li> <li>▪ Need for hospital care can be met without special measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria for Dissemination (community transmission) phase:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7 days cases are &gt;15/100,000 inhabitants</li> <li>▪ 14 day cases are &gt;25–50/100,000 for at least two consecutive weeks</li> <li>▪ proportion of positive samples is &gt;2%</li> <li>▪ less than half of the sources of infection are identifiable</li> <li>▪ need for hospital care is growing and the number of new intensive care cycles is forecast to turn upward.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators to inform plan to lift restrictions:</b></p> <p>The Government will reassess the conditions for lifting the restrictions and update the set timetable every two weeks. The impact of the decisions on the COVID-19 epidemic will be monitored and new restrictions can be dismantled every two to three weeks.</p> <p>The government sets a target timetable for the controlled lifting of restrictions, which is completely dependent on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ development of the epidemic situation</li> <li>▪ vaccine coverage.</li> </ul> <p>More recently, the following indicators have been considered when informing a change in public health measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ number of new corona cases</li> <li>▪ new infections occurred in the last two weeks (per 100,000)</li> <li>▪ proportion of new infections acquired abroad</li> <li>▪ COVID-19 infections by age group</li> <li>▪ Coronavirus testing and the proportion of positive samples</li> <li>▪ number of COVID-19 patients hospitalised</li> <li>▪ percentage of the population that has received at least 1 dose of vaccine, and percentage of the population that are fully vaccinated.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>France</b><sup>(99, 142-144)</sup></p>	<p>The French Government does not have a set framework in place. A variety of factors and triggers are taken into consideration before implementing or alleviating restrictions.</p> <p>On 3 April 2021, measures referred to as 'National Breaking Measures' were implemented in an attempt to curb the pandemic without taking a 'lockdown' approach. These measures have since been eased.</p> <p>A schedule of reopening with dedicated health protocols has been announced for nightlife and events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ festivals and standing concerts have resumed since 30 June</li> <li>▪ nightclubs will be able to reopen from 9 July</li> <li>▪ these reopenings mark the end of some of the last restrictions in place.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Epidemic activity (incidence rate)</b> The incidence rate corresponds to the number of people who tested positive (RT-PCR and antigen test) for the first time in more than 60 days compared to the size of the population. It is expressed per 100,000 inhabitants and makes it possible to compare geographic areas with one another.  Three levels have been set for this indicator: <i>Green:</i> &lt;10 people test positive out of 100,000 people, over a rolling week; <i>Orange:</i> &gt;10 people tested positive out of 100,000 people, over a rolling week; <i>Red:</i> &gt;50 people tested positive out of 100,000 people, over a rolling week.</li> <li>2. <b>Positive rate of virological tests</b> The positivity rate corresponds to the number of people tested positive (RT-PCR and antigen test) for the first time in more than 60 days compared to the total number of people tested positive or negative over a given period; and who have never tested positive in the previous 60 days.  Three levels have been set for this indicator: <i>Green:</i> positivity rate between 0 and 5%. <i>Orange:</i> positivity rate between 5 and 10%. <i>Red:</i> positivity rate greater than 10%.</li> <li>3. <b>Virus reproduction factor (evolution of R0)</b> The virus reproduction number: this is the average number of people that an infected person can infect. If the effective R is greater than 1, the epidemic develops; if it is less than 1, the epidemic decreases. This indicator, stopped on Tuesday and updated on Thursday, is an indicator of the epidemiological situation approximately 7 days previously and must be interpreted in the light of screening and data reporting activities. The indicator is updated once a week.  Three levels have been set for this indicator: <i>Green:</i> R0 between 0 and 1 <i>Orange:</i> R0 between 1 and 1.5 <i>Red:</i> R0 greater than 1.5.</li> <li>4. <b>Hospital pressure on resuscitation capacity</b> This indicator reflects the level of demand for resuscitation but also the level of stress on hospital resuscitation capacities. This is the proportion of patients</li> </ol>
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		<p>with COVID-19 currently in intensive care or in a continuous monitoring unit compared to the total beds in initial capacity, that is to say before increasing the capacity of resuscitation beds in a hospital.</p> <p>Three levels have been set for this indicator:  <i>Green</i>: occupancy rate between 0 and 30%  <i>Orange</i>: occupancy rate between 30 and 60%  <i>Red</i>: occupancy rate greater than 60%.</p> <p>Other indicators taken into consideration when considering a change in public health measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>New confirmed cases</b>: This indicator, available only at the national level, corresponds to the number of new cases tested positive for COVID-19 and reported since the day before. This indicator is very sensitive to the quality and rate of data feedback and does not exactly reflect the epidemiological situation of the day before. For example, the data reported at the start of the week are less numerous due to a decrease in laboratory activity on weekends.</li> <li>▪ <b>New patients in intensive care</b>: This is the number of new patients with COVID-19 admitted to intensive care, or a continuous monitoring unit, during the last 24 hours.</li> <li>▪ <b>Positivity rate</b>: The positivity rate corresponds to the number of new people tested positive for COVID-19 compared to the total number of people tested for the first time over the same period. Thus, people performing several tests over the same period are not counted several times.</li> <li>▪ <b>Number of people who received a first vaccine injection</b>: Total number of first doses of vaccine injected.</li> <li>▪ <b>Number of people who received a second vaccine injection</b>: Total number of second doses of vaccine injected.</li> <li>▪ <b>Vaccine doses in stock in health establishments</b>: These data represent the stocks available in pivotal health establishments (hospitals and university hospital centres). These data are entered daily by the hub establishments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vaccination targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The goal for the end of August is 40 million first-time vaccinated, 35 million people fully vaccinated and 85% of those over 50 years or people with comorbidities vaccinated.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Germany</b><sup>(145-147)</sup></p>	<p>Previously the Federal Chancellor and the Heads of Government of the Länder had developed a planning perspective on how and when restrictions can be lifted. There are a number of steps involved in lifting restrictive measures and a number of indicators that will be taken into consideration before moving to another step.</p> <p><b>First step to ease restrictions:</b> Possibility for private gatherings.</p> <p><b>Second step to ease restrictions:</b> Involves the reopening of bookshops, florists and garden centres which will be treated uniformly as retail for daily needs in all Länder.</p> <p>Personal care service providers as well as driving schools and flight schools can also reopen with appropriate hygiene measures whereby a COVID-19 rapid test is performed or self-administered by the customer that day and testing for staff are required for the use of services in which a mask cannot be worn permanently, such as for cosmetics or shaving.</p> <p><b>Third steps to ease restrictions:</b> Includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opening retailers with a limited number of customers being allowed on the premises depending on capacity (i.e. 1 customer per 10 sqm for the first 800 sqm of retail space, plus one customer for each additional 20 sqm).</li> <li>▪ Opening museums, art galleries, zoological and botanical gardens and memorials to visitors by prior appointment, with documentation provided for contact tracing.</li> <li>▪ Non-contact outdoor sports in small groups (max. 10 people) and also using outdoor sports facilities.</li> <li>▪ Opening retailers that operate click and collect.</li> <li>▪ Individual sport with a max 5 people from 2 households and sport in groups of up to 20 children up to 14 years of age outdoors and also using outdoor sports facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fourth steps to ease restrictions:</b></p>	<p>In the past, indicators that had been taken into consideration when making decisions about restrictive measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New cases per 100,000 population per week.</li> <li>▪ R value.</li> <li>▪ Intensive care capacities.</li> <li>▪ Rates of recovery.</li> </ul> <p>More recently, the 7-day incidence of new COVID-19 infections per week, per 100,000 population will be a key factor when deciding what measures are appropriate.</p>
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	<p>Includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opening outdoor cafés and restaurants to guests by prior appointment, with documentation for contact tracing; a COVID-19 rapid test or self-administered test of patrons performed that day is required for persons from more than one household who sit together at one table.</li> <li>▪ Opening theatres, concert and opera houses as well as cinemas for visitors with a COVID-19 rapid test or self-administered test performed that day.</li> <li>▪ Non-contact indoor sports as well as outdoor contact sports, provided that all participants have a COVID-19 rapid test or self-administered test performed that day.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fifth steps to ease restrictions:</b></p> <p>Includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opening leisure activities for up to 50 participants outdoors.</li> <li>▪ Non-contact indoor sports, outdoor contact sports (without testing requirements).</li> </ul> <p><b>Further steps to ease restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The prospects for establishments in the café and restaurant, cultural, events, travel and hotel sectors that have not yet been specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>More recently the following has been taken into consideration to inform the lifting of restrictive measures:</b></p> <p><b>Restrictions that apply to districts where the 7-day incidence per 100,000 is less than or equal to 100</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Private meetings are only permitted with someone outside the household. In addition, a max of 5 people are allowed to meet - children &lt; 14 belonging to the 2 households are excluded.</li> <li>▪ There is a curfew from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. You are only allowed to leave the house in an emergency, for official purposes or if you have to go out with your dog, for example. You are also allowed to move outside on your own between 10 p.m. and midnight.</li> </ul>	
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- During the day, you can do sports alone, in pairs or with your own household. This does not apply to professional athletes. Professional sport takes place without a spectator. Children are also excluded if they train outside in contactless groups with a maximum of 5 children. Trainers may need to take a test beforehand.
- In local and long-distance public transport, including taxis, it is mandatory to wear a protective mask (FFP2 or comparable). In addition, the means of transport should not be occupied by more than half of the regular number of passengers.
- In addition, the Federal Government can issue further measures, specifications and exceptions by means of an ordinance with the consent of the Bundestag and Bundesrat.

**Restrictions that apply to districts where the 7-day incidence per 100,000 is greater than 100**

- Leisure facilities, saunas, solariums, fitness studios, theaters, operas, concert halls etc. as well as shops have to close.
- Weekly markets, grocery stores, beverage markets, health food stores, baby specialty stores, pharmacies, medical supply stores, drug stores, opticians, hearing aid acousticians, gas stations, newspaper sales outlets, bookstores, flower shops, animal supply markets, animal feed markets, garden markets and wholesalers are allowed to open. They are only allowed to sell their usual range. Distances must be maintained and customers must wear a medical mask or a respirator (FFP2 or comparable) in closed rooms.
- It is also possible to use "Click & Collect" and up to a 7-day incidence of 150 and, with submission of a negative test result of no more than 24 hours old, also of "Click & Meet" offers.
- The outdoor areas of zoos and botanical gardens are allowed to open with hygiene concepts. Visitors must show a negative test (except for children who have not yet reached the age of 6).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Catering establishments are only allowed to sell outside the home.</li> <li>▪ Overnight stays for tourist purposes are not permitted.</li> <li>▪ Workshops, post offices, banks and laundromats are allowed to open.</li> <li>▪ Personal services are prohibited - with the exception of medical, therapeutic, nursing or pastoral services. In addition, hairdressers and podiatrists may remain open. However, they are only allowed to work with respiratory masks (FFP2 or comparable). Visits to the hairdresser and foot care are only possible with a negative test.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ireland</b> <sup>(33, 61, 62)</sup>	<p>Previously, the framework that existed in Ireland consisted of 5 levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Level 1 (least restrictive)</li> <li>▪ Level 2</li> <li>▪ Level 3</li> <li>▪ Level 4</li> <li>▪ Level 5 (most restrictive).</li> </ul> <p>The lower levels of the framework were activated when there is low incidence of the disease, with isolated outbreaks, low community transmission. The higher levels were used to deal with higher incidences of the disease. It is possible for different regions and counties to be at a different level to the national level, depending on the incidence of the virus in that particular region or county.</p> <p>More recently a 'Path Ahead' plan has been developed in Ireland. This plan details a gradual plan for easing of restrictive measures and is updated on an ongoing basis. Detailed measures that are planned to be eased in the future can be found <a href="#">here</a>. It is noted that the proposed date for easing measures are subject to the public health situation at the time.</p>	<p><b>Triggers used to inform 5 Level framework (previous framework):</b> The following factors were taken into consideration when making decisions about whether to lift or re-impose restrictive measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number, location and dispersion, and characteristics of cases and clusters, including the extent of secondary/tertiary spread.</li> <li>▪ 14-day and 7-day cumulative incidence, 5 day rolling average of cases by county and nationally.</li> <li>▪ Indicators of viral transmission (including the number of cases, positivity rate(s) and the reproduction number).</li> <li>▪ Incidence, protective and outbreak management capacity in at risk settings and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>▪ The capacity and performance of the programme of sampling, testing, contact tracing and disease surveillance.</li> <li>▪ The capacity and resilience of the health service in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hospital occupancy and new admissions</li> <li>b. Critical care occupancy and new admissions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Numbers of deaths.</li> <li>▪ Other measures including infection prevention and control data and uptake of seasonal flu vaccine and the international situation.</li> <li>▪ These criteria will be considered collectively, in context and along with WHO and ECDC guidance to guide recommendations. A description of the combined trigger points for each level are explained in further detail in the Plan for Living with COVID-19 document referenced below.</li> </ul> <p><b>With regards to the 'Path Ahead' plan, the following will be taken into consideration before making decisions in relation to the lifting of restrictive measures:</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disease prevalence (case numbers/incidence) is brought to much lower levels that can be managed and controlled by public health and that the reproduction number ("R" number) is such that we can be confident we can continue to suppress the disease e.g. at or below 1.</li> <li>▪ Hospital and critical care occupancy are reduced to low levels to protect the health service and allow for the safe resumption of non-COVID-19 care.</li> <li>▪ Ongoing and steady progress on the vaccination programme such that the most vulnerable are protected through vaccination.</li> <li>▪ Emerging information on variants of concern.</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b> <sup>(10, 18, 148, 149)</sup>	<p>Regions and Autonomous Provinces are classified into four areas, according to the data and indications of the Control Room/Cabina di Regia. Each area corresponds to different epidemiological risk scenarios and levels, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The most restrictive measures are concentrated in the <b>red area</b>, referring to the regions and autonomous provinces with a scenario of maximum severity and a high level of risk.</li> <li>▪ Slightly less restrictive measures are in the <b>orange area</b>, including the regions and autonomous provinces with a high severity scenario and a high-risk level.</li> <li>▪ General restrictive measures in the <b>yellow area</b>.</li> <li>▪ No restrictions in the <b>white area</b>.</li> </ul> <p>The classification of the Regions into areas is established by Ordinance of the Minister of Health, after consulting the Presidents of the Regions concerned.</p>	<p>Regions and Autonomous Provinces are classified into 4 areas, according to the data and indications of the Control Room/Cabina di Regia. Each area corresponds to different epidemiological risk scenarios and levels, according to the document "Prevention and response to COVID-19; evolution of the strategy and planning in the transition phase for the autumn-winter period". The following indicators are taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7-day incidence per 100,000</li> <li>▪ Number of new reported cases in a week</li> <li>▪ Source of cases and the number of outbreaks</li> <li>▪ Estimate of Reproduction number</li> <li>▪ Classification of risk (Moderate, Low or High).</li> </ul> <p>Other indicators that are also being monitored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of symptomatic cases reported per month</li> <li>▪ Number of cases reported per month with a history of hospitalization (in words other than ICU)</li> <li>▪ Number of new transmission outbreaks (2 or more epidemiologically linked together or an increase unexpected in the number of cases in a time and place defined)</li> <li>▪ Hospital and ICU capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b> <sup>(12, 49, 150-152)</sup>	<p>Every two weeks the coronavirus situation is assessed to see whether it is developing in a positive or negative direction. The risk level in a particular region is based on the number of positive tests and the number of hospital admissions. Each risk level is summarised below:</p> <p><b>1. Caution</b></p>	<p>The risk level of each region is assessed on the basis of the number of new confirmed cases and the number of hospital admissions. Below is an illustration and explanation of how the risk level in a region is assigned.</p>



	<p>The situation is manageable. The number of new confirmed cases is low. There is sufficient healthcare capacity.</p> <p><b>2. Concern</b> The situation is becoming difficult to manage. There are many new confirmed cases. Pressure on healthcare capacity is increasing.</p> <p><b>3. Serious</b> The situation is serious. The number of new confirmed cases is large. Pressure on healthcare capacity is very high.</p> <p><b>4. Severe</b> The situation is severe. The number of new confirmed cases is extremely high. Pressure on healthcare capacity is extreme.</p> <p>On the 8 March 2021, the Central Government of the Netherlands published a Roadmap for measures. The roadmap for measures details a plan for reopening which is summarised below:</p> <p><b>Step 1:</b> The first step was taken on 28 April 2021. On that date, shops and outdoor seating areas at restaurants and cafés were allowed to reopen. The curfew was lifted.</p> <p><b>Step 2:</b> The second step was taken on 19 May. On that date, gyms and music schools were allowed to reopen. Visits to amusement parks, open air museums and open air theatres were permitted.</p> <p><b>Step 3:</b> The third step was taken on 5 June. From that date, restaurants, cafés and cultural institutions were allowed to reopen, the maximum number of visitors at home was raised from two to four, and groups up to four people were allowed.</p> <p><b>Step 4:</b> The fourth step was taken on 26 June. There is no longer a restriction on the number of visitors people can receive at home. The same applies to the number of people who can form a group, for example in a park or restaurant. Further details on what restrictions were lifted under step 4 can be found <a href="#">here</a>. The basic rules however still continue to apply.</p> <p><b>Step 5:</b> In mid-August the government will decide how and when the final step of the reopening plan can be taken. This will involve lifting the 1.5m rule and the other basic rules. As yet, no date has been determined for this step.</p>	<p><i>Indicators used to determine associated Risk Level</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Indicators</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Risk Level*</th> <th>Positive tests per 100,000 inhabitants per week</th> <th>Hospital admissions (inc. ICU) per 1 million inhabitants per week</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Caution</td> <td>&lt;35</td> <td>&lt;4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Concern</td> <td>35-100</td> <td>4-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Serious</td> <td>100-250</td> <td>16-27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Severe</td> <td>&gt;250</td> <td>&gt;27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The number of new confirmed cases and the number of hospital admissions in a region to determine the risk level. The highest figure is what counts. For example, if the number of new confirmed cases is at the 'serious' level and the number of hospital admissions is at 'concern', the risk level for the region will be set at 'serious'.</p> <p><i>Indicators used to determine associated Risk Level (in the Roadmap for measures)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Indicators</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Risk Level*</th> <th>Positive tests per 100,000 inhabitants per week</th> <th>Hospital admissions (inc. ICU) per 1 million inhabitants per week</th> <th>ICU admissions nationwide per day (during 2 weeks)</th> <th>Hospital admissions (including ICU) nationwide per day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Caution</td> <td>&lt;35</td> <td>&lt;4</td> <td>&lt;3</td> <td>&lt;12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Concern</td> <td>35-100</td> <td>4-16</td> <td>&lt;10</td> <td>&lt;40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Serious</td> <td>100-250</td> <td>16-27</td> <td>&lt;20</td> <td>&lt;80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Severe</td> <td>&gt;250</td> <td>&gt;27</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Outbreak Management Team (OMT) regularly reviews the indicators (number of hospital admissions and number of new cases) for each risk level. If they are no longer fit for purpose, the OMT advises the government on new values for these indicators. The OMT also investigates whether it is necessary to introduce new indicators to keep pace with the changing situation. For instance, a new testing policy, improved vaccination coverage or new virus variants could render the original indicators unsuitable.</p>		Indicators		Risk Level*	Positive tests per 100,000 inhabitants per week	Hospital admissions (inc. ICU) per 1 million inhabitants per week	1. Caution	<35	<4	2. Concern	35-100	4-16	3. Serious	100-250	16-27	4. Severe	>250	>27		Indicators				Risk Level*	Positive tests per 100,000 inhabitants per week	Hospital admissions (inc. ICU) per 1 million inhabitants per week	ICU admissions nationwide per day (during 2 weeks)	Hospital admissions (including ICU) nationwide per day	1. Caution	<35	<4	<3	<12	2. Concern	35-100	4-16	<10	<40	3. Serious	100-250	16-27	<20	<80	4. Severe	>250	>27		
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<p><b>Norway</b><sup>(11, 29, 153, 154)</sup></p>	<p>A three level system of regional measures are in place, Level A, Level B and Level C. These regional measures can be imposed on top of more general national measures. Level A encompasses particularly strict measures, while Level C encompasses much less strict measures. Additionally, local municipalities can apply even stricter measures than those indicated nationally or regionally. The government can decide which measures are to be implemented in a municipality and surrounding municipalities in the event of an outbreak of infection. It will always be the most stringent measures introduced in an area (i.e. local, regional, and national) that apply. The restrictions applicable under each level are detailed here.</p> <p>On April 10 Norway published a plan for reopening. The reopening plan of Norway is not scheduled on specific dates, but it clarifies the conditions that must be met for the reopening to happen. The plan also sets out the order in which the various parts of society will reopen. Data, not dates, decide the pace of the reopening process. Children and young people will be prioritised; next, jobs and the business sector.</p> <p>The Government's reopening plan consists of four steps, with an overview of which restrictions will be eased at each step.</p> <p><b>Step 1:</b> Easing the restrictions implemented before Easter. This will, among other things, involve considering allowing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maximum of five guests in private homes.</li> <li>▪ Events only bringing together participants from one single municipality to go ahead as planned.</li> <li>▪ Serving of alcohol to be permitted until 10pm, but only to guests also being served food</li> <li>▪ Changing the recommended safe distance back to 1 metre.</li> <li>▪ Maximum of 100 persons at indoor events such as cultural and sporting events, conferences and religious services, where all attendees are assigned fixed seats</li> <li>▪ Maximum of 200 persons at outdoor events, but 3 cohorts of 200 persons each if spectators are assigned fixed seats.</li> </ul>	<p>Before moving on from one step to the next, these three aspects will be assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infection rates and the disease burden</li> <li>▪ The capacity of the health care services</li> <li>▪ Vaccinations.</li> </ul> <p>The decision to move to Step 3 is based on the recommendations of the Norwegian Directorate of Health and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health. It may still be necessary to suppress outbreaks locally by adopting local rules.</p>
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	<p><b>Step 2:</b> The following restrictions were eased under this step:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Increased access to in-person teaching sessions at universities, university colleges and vocational schools.</li><li>▪ Cautious increase from five to ten guests in private homes, because we know that many people have been infected in this very context.</li><li>▪ Maximum of 20 persons at private events held at hired public venues.</li><li>▪ Serving of alcohol until midnight, with no requirement of serving food to guests.</li><li>▪ Maximum of 200 persons at indoor events where all attendees are assigned fixed seats.</li><li>▪ Children and young people to participate in events and organised training sessions taking place in the municipality where they live, with a maximum of 100 attendees at indoor activities.</li><li>▪ Gradual reopening of organised training in recreational sports for groups of maximum 20 adults, both for outdoor and indoor activities.</li><li>▪ By mid-April, the health authorities will suggest a model for the reopening of recreational sports.</li><li>▪ Recommendation to avoid travelling abroad still applies unless strictly necessary. For travellers entering Norway, strict requirements to undergo entry. Quarantine and mandatory testing will still apply.</li><li>▪ Restrictions will be eased for family visits from abroad, applying both to family members from within the EEA area and family members who are third-country nationals. We will, among other things, consider opening up for visits from romantic partners and grandparents living abroad.</li><li>▪ Restrictions will also be eased for prioritised groups of employees who need to travel to and from Norway.</li></ul> <p><b>Step 3:</b> Norway is currently at this phase of reopening. Under this phase the following restrictions apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ A maximum of 20 guests will be allowed in private homes. Private events held at hired public venues may have a maximum of 50 guests.</li></ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Special considerations will be made about public events relating to the possible use of rapid tests and corona certificates. The cut-off time for serving alcohol will revert to normal, but it will still be required to register guests and maintain safe distances.</li> <li>▪ We will still prefer that as many people as possible work from home.</li> <li>▪ For adult recreational sports, we will consider a gradual opening up for league matches and other competitions.</li> <li>▪ Elite athletes may at this stage practice their sports more or less as before restrictions were implemented.</li> <li>▪ We will also permit more international travel, though quarantine and testing requirements will still apply. However, these requirements may be changed as of today. We will also consider how corona certificates may be used for travelling abroad.</li> <li>▪ Employment immigration will be allowed to a greater degree.</li> </ul> <p><b>Step 4:</b> This step has not yet been implemented. However it is planned that under this step much of everyday life will be almost back to normal. However, infection control measures will still apply, as will the requirement to keep a safe distance and to stay at home if you are ill or in quarantine. We may still need some of you to work from home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permitted number of spectators/participants attending big public events and recreational sports and leisure activities will remain limited and will be continuously assessed.</li> <li>▪ Restrictions on entry to Norway may still apply, particularly for third-country nationals.</li> <li>▪ Travellers must expect requirements to quarantine upon arrival in Norway and to be tested when arriving from certain areas.</li> <li>▪ The rules for travelling to Norway must also be assessed continuously.</li> </ul> <p>What each step will entail may change based on, for example, new knowledge about how infections spread and the experience</p>	
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	<p>of the reopening process. Therefore, the Norwegian Government plan to make a new assessment of the plan before summer.</p> <p>The Norwegian Government is continuing to reopen society, and is moving to Step 3 of the reopening plan. People can now have more guests at home, more people can attend events, and working from home will be less of a requirement. Children and adolescents will be able to attend inter-regional sports and cultural events without needing to keep a 1m distance from others. In Norway some key recommendations and advice apply nationally. Other rules are applied on a regional basis.</p>	
<p><b>Portugal</b><sup>(13, 155-157)</sup></p>	<p>Previously, municipalities were assigned to one of the below levels of risk depending on the epidemiological situation in each municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Moderate:</b> Municipalities with less than 240 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days.</li> <li>▪ <b>High:</b> Municipalities with a number of cases between 240 and 479 per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days.</li> <li>▪ <b>Very high:</b> Municipalities with a number of cases between 480 and 959 per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days.</li> <li>▪ <b>Extremely high:</b> Municipalities with more than 960 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days.</li> </ul> <p>The most restrictive measures will be implemented in municipalities associated with 'extremely high' risk, with the least restrictive measures implemented in municipalities with 'moderate' risk.</p> <p>Since this an 'Unconfined Plan' has been developed. Details of the plan are outlined below:</p> <p><b>As of 14 June</b> , the general rules for the country, with the exception of municipalities that have an incidence rate of more than 120 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days (or 240 cases in low-density municipalities), will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recommended telework in activities that allow it.</li> </ul>	<p>The number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the previous 14 days is a driving factor taken into consideration when informing a change in public health measures in Portugal.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restaurants, cafes and patisseries (max of 6 people inside or 10 people on terraces) until midnight for admission and 1am for closing.</li> <li>▪ Public transport with a capacity of two-thirds or with a full capacity for transport that operates exclusively with seating positions.</li> <li>▪ Cultural shows until midnight.</li> <li>▪ Showrooms with 50% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Outside the concert halls, with marked seats and rules to be defined by the General Directorate of Health of Portugal (DGS).</li> <li>▪ Levels of training and amateur modalities with marked places and access rules defined by the DGS.</li> <li>▪ Sports venues with 33% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Outside venues apply rules to be defined by the DGS.</li> </ul> <p>For municipalities that register, for the second consecutive evaluation, an incidence rate above 120 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days (or above 240 if they are low-density municipalities), specific pandemic control rules apply as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mandatory telework when activities allow.</li> <li>▪ Restaurants, cafes and patisseries open until 10.30pm (inside, with a max of 6 people per group; on the terrace, 10 people per group).</li> <li>▪ Cultural shows until 10.30pm.</li> <li>▪ Weddings and baptisms with 50% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Food and non-food retail, trade and provision of services until 9pm.</li> <li>▪ Sports practice permitted without the public.</li> <li>▪ Physical activity permitted outdoors and in gyms.</li> <li>▪ Events with reduced capacity, to be defined by the DGS.</li> <li>▪ Personal services by appointment.</li> </ul> <p>For municipalities that register, for the second consecutive assessment, an incidence rate above 240 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days (or above 480 if they are low-</p>	
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	<p>density municipalities), specific pandemic control rules apply as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mandatory telework when activities allow.</li> <li>▪ Restaurants, cafes and patisseries can be open until 10.30pm during the week and until 3.30pm on weekends and holidays (indoor, with a maximum of 4 people per group; on the terrace, 6 people per group).</li> <li>▪ Cultural shows until 10.30pm.</li> <li>▪ Weddings and baptisms with 25% capacity.</li> <li>▪ Retail food trade until 9pm during the week and until 7pm on weekends and holidays.</li> <li>▪ Non-food retail, trade and provision of services until 9pm during the week and until 3.30pm on weekends and holidays.</li> <li>▪ Medium risk sports practice permitted without the public.</li> <li>▪ Permission to practice outdoor physical activity with up to six people and gyms to operate without group classes.</li> <li>▪ Events with reduced capacity, to be defined by the General Directorate of Health DGS.</li> <li>▪ Personal services by appointment.</li> </ul>																													
Spain <sup>(158, 159)</sup>	<p>The indicators for risk assessment detailed in Table A will be taken into consideration when deciding what territories fall into each level of risk.</p> <p><b>Alert level 1:</b> When at least two indicators from block I and one from block II are at low level</p> <p><b>Alert level 2:</b> When at least two indicators from block I and one from block II they are in the medium level</p> <p><b>Alert level 3:</b> When at least two indicators from block I and one from block II are at high level</p> <p><b>Alert level 4:</b> When at least two indicators from block I and one from block II they are at a very high level</p> <p>From block I, only one of the two general indicators of the accumulated incidence will be taken into account, both for global AI and incidence in &gt; 65 years: if there is no delay in notification, AI will be used in 7 days and otherwise, 14 days.</p>	<p><b>Table A: Indicators for risk assessment</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4"><b>BLOCK I: Evaluation of the transmission level</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Indicators for alert levels</b></th> <th><b>Low</b></th> <th><b>Medium</b></th> <th><b>High</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Incidence accumulated cases diagnosed in 14 days</i></td> <td>&gt;25 to ≤50</td> <td>&gt; 50 to ≤150</td> <td>&gt; 150 to ≤250</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Incidence accumulated cases diagnosed in 7 days</i></td> <td>&gt; 10 to ≤25</td> <td>&gt; 25 to ≤75</td> <td>&gt; 75 to ≤125</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Incidence accumulated cases 65 or over diagnosed in 14 days</i></td> <td>&gt; 20 to ≤50</td> <td>&gt; 50 to ≤100</td> <td>&gt; 100 to ≤150</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Incidence accumulated cases 65 or over diagnosed in 7 days</i></td> <td>&gt; 10 to ≤25</td> <td>&gt; 25 to ≤50</td> <td>&gt; 50 to ≤75</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Global positivity of PDIA by week</i></td> <td>&gt; 4% to ≤7%</td> <td>&gt; 7% to ≤10%</td> <td>&gt; 10% to ≤15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>BLOCK I: Evaluation of the transmission level</b>				<b>Indicators for alert levels</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<i>Incidence accumulated cases diagnosed in 14 days</i>	>25 to ≤50	> 50 to ≤150	> 150 to ≤250	<i>Incidence accumulated cases diagnosed in 7 days</i>	> 10 to ≤25	> 25 to ≤75	> 75 to ≤125	<i>Incidence accumulated cases 65 or over diagnosed in 14 days</i>	> 20 to ≤50	> 50 to ≤100	> 100 to ≤150	<i>Incidence accumulated cases 65 or over diagnosed in 7 days</i>	> 10 to ≤25	> 25 to ≤50	> 50 to ≤75	<i>Global positivity of PDIA by week</i>	> 4% to ≤7%	> 7% to ≤10%	> 10% to ≤15%
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	<p>The indicators for risk assessment detailed in Table 1 will be taken into consideration when deciding what territories fall into each level of risk. The most restrictive measures will be imposed in areas associated with the most risk.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Percentage of cases with traceability</i></td> <td>≤80% to &gt;65%</td> <td>≤65% to &gt;50%</td> <td>≤50% to &gt;30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;"><b>BLOCK II: Level of use of healthcare services due to COVID-19</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Occupation of beds of hospitalization for COVID-19 cases</i></td> <td>&gt; 2% to ≤5%</td> <td>&gt; 5% to ≤10%</td> <td>&gt; 10% to ≤15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Occupation of care beds critical for cases of COVID-19</i></td> <td>&gt; 5% to ≤10%</td> <td>&gt; 10% to ≤15%</td> <td>&gt; 15% to ≤25%</td> </tr> </table> <p>The combination of the result of the indicators, positions the territory evaluated at a level of risk that corresponds to four levels of alert, from 1 to 4. The final decision on the level of alert assigned to the evaluated territory is based not only on the level of risk resulting from the combination of the main indicators, but will be modulated according to the level of risk of the complementary indicators, as well as other variables related to the context, socioeconomic, demographic and mobility of the evaluated territory.</p>	<i>Percentage of cases with traceability</i>	≤80% to >65%	≤65% to >50%	≤50% to >30%	<b>BLOCK II: Level of use of healthcare services due to COVID-19</b>				<i>Occupation of beds of hospitalization for COVID-19 cases</i>	> 2% to ≤5%	> 5% to ≤10%	> 10% to ≤15%	<i>Occupation of care beds critical for cases of COVID-19</i>	> 5% to ≤10%	> 10% to ≤15%	> 15% to ≤25%
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<p><b>Sweden</b><sup>(160, 161)</sup></p>	<p>The Swedish Government does not have a set framework of restrictions in place. However, The Government has adopted a Government Bill for a temporary Act to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The legislation is intended to give the Government the authority to adopt more binding communicable disease control measures than was previously possible. The Act entered into force on 10 January 2021 and is in effect until 30 September 2021.</p>	<p>It is unclear what triggers will be taken into consideration when deciding on whether or not to impose restrictions. However, it has been previously noted that the starting point has been that the measures taken to reduce the spread of infection are to be characterised by persistence and participation, taking into account the effects on society and public health in general.</p>																
<p><b>England</b><sup>(8, 23, 162, 163)</sup></p>	<p>Prior to current lockdown, England used a three tiered system of restrictive measures. The three local COVID-19 Alert levels include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alert Level - Medium</li> <li>▪ Alert Level - High</li> <li>▪ Alert Level - Very High</li> </ul> <p>Alert levels were assigned to different regions depending on the prevalence of COVID-19 in that area.</p> <p><b>COVID-19 Response - Spring 2021</b></p>	<p>In relation to the three tiered system implemented by the UK, the following indicators were taken into consideration before implementing or easing restrictive measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of new infections of the disease identifies during a specific time period (incidence).</li> <li>▪ Estimate of R and growth rate.</li> <li>▪ Proportion of the population that test positive for the disease in the community at any given point in time (positivity rate or prevalence).</li> <li>▪ Data on testing, cases, healthcare and deaths.</li> </ul> <p><b>COVID-19 Response - Spring 2021</b></p>																



	<p>On the 22 Feb 2021, the UK Government published a document outlining the roadmap out of lockdown. This plan consists of 4 steps.</p> <p>Step 1 of the plan commenced on 8 March and England is currently on Step 3. There is currently a 4-week pause at Step 3 of the roadmap and it is expected that there will be a move to Step 4 on 19 July.</p>	<p>The design of the roadmap has been guided by some important principles. Decisions on easing restrictions will be led by data rather than dates. It takes around 4 weeks for the data to show the impact of easing restrictions and the Government will provide a further week's notice to the public and businesses ahead of any further changes. For that reason, there will be at least 5 weeks between the steps in the roadmap. The indicative, 'no earlier than' dates in the roadmap are all contingent on the data and subject to change.</p> <p>Before taking each step, the Government will review the latest data on the impact of the previous step against 4 tests. The tests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The vaccine deployment programme continues successfully.</li> <li>▪ Evidence shows that vaccines are sufficiently effective in reducing hospitalisations and deaths in those vaccinated.</li> <li>▪ Infection rates do not risk a surge in hospitalisations which would put unsustainable pressure on the NHS.</li> <li>▪ Assessment of the risks is not fundamentally changed by new Variants of Concern.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northern Ireland</b><sup>(24, 57, 164, 165)</sup></p>	<p>On the 2 March 2021, the Northern Ireland Executive published a guidance document, 'Moving Forward', detailing a pathway out of restrictions. The guidance document details 5 stages moving from lockdown restrictions to cautious first steps, gradual easing, further easing and the future. The Executive has committed to a 4-week review cycle, where they will monitor the data on a range of health and societal impacts, before considering what relaxations can be made safely.</p>	<p>The Executive will continually monitor and assess the impact of relaxations and, after taking each decision, will pause and reflect on the health, societal and economic impacts before reviewing and moving to the next decision.</p> <p><b>Health trends</b> Health trends will be based on the WHO's conditions for adjusting restrictions and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keeping the Rt number below one</li> <li>▪ Health service capacity for COVID-19 and non-COVID</li> <li>▪ Test, trace and protect data and intelligence</li> <li>▪ Population immunity, including vaccination programme progress</li> <li>▪ Emergence of new variants.</li> </ul> <p><b>Community factors</b> Community factors reflect the fact that we have all been living with the pandemic for some time, so the Executive will be monitoring the impact of decisions on areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mental and physical health</li> <li>▪ Isolation</li> <li>▪ Resilience</li> <li>▪ Education impact</li> <li>▪ Equality impacts</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homelessness placements and use of temporary accommodation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic data and indicators</b> Economic data and indicators are critical to making sure that decisions will have the best impact on starting the road to economic recovery, and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall and sectoral economic health</li> <li>Labour market performance</li> <li>Viability and financial vulnerability of businesses</li> <li>Availability of job support and business support</li> <li>Number of benefit claimants.</li> </ul>																				
<p><b>Scotland</b><sup>(26, 27, 166)</sup> (27, 167)</p>	<p><b>Previous framework:</b> Previously, Scotland had a 5 level protection plan, with levels ranging from 0 to 4 inclusive. Level 0 was associated with the lowest level of risk and level 4 associated with the highest level of risk.</p> <p><b>Scotland's Strategic Framework Update:</b> More recently, the framework has been updated, with the 5 level protection plan ranging from level 0 to 4 still being applied. Additionally the updated framework details plans for a gradual easing of restrictions with a minimum 3 week gap between each phase of reopening. The measures that are applied under each level of the framework are detailed here. Each phase of easing restrictions will be conditional on 6 conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transmission is controlled.</li> <li>Sufficient public health and health system capacities are in place.</li> <li>Outbreak risks are minimized in high vulnerability settings.</li> <li>Preventative measures are established in work places.</li> <li>Manage the risk of exporting and importing cases.</li> <li>Communities have a voice, are informed, engaged and participatory in the transition.</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed timetable for further lifting of restrictions:</b> <b>13 July:</b> Review of the current levels ahead of planned changes on 19 July. <b>19 July:</b> The whole of Scotland will move to Level 0 if all necessary vaccination and harm reduction measures are met.</p>	<p><b>Indicators relevant to previous framework:</b> The protection levels are reviewed weekly. The following factors are taken into consideration when deciding what level of restrictions should be implemented in each region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of cases per 100,000 people over the past 7 days.</li> <li>Percentage of tests that are positive over the past 7 days</li> <li>Forecasts of the number of weekly cases per 100,000 in 2 weeks' time</li> <li>Current and projected future use of local hospital beds, compared with capacity</li> <li>Current and projected future use of intensive care beds, compared with capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators relevant to updated framework:</b> Some indicators that will be taken into consideration before moving between levels of the updated framework are illustrated in the table below, where a comparison is made between the Scottish guidance and the WHO guidance. Scotland will continue to give careful consideration to WHO advice as it continues to develop and they will seek to tailor such advice to Scotland's particular circumstances where appropriate.</p> <p><i>WHO advised indicators compared to Scotland's current indicators.</i> <i>Adapted from Scotland's Strategic Framework</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Level 0</th> <th>Level 1</th> <th>Level 2</th> <th>Level 3</th> <th>Level 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Weekly cases/ 100k</td> <td>Scotland's current range</td> <td>&lt;20</td> <td>20-75</td> <td>75-150</td> <td>150-300</td> <td>300+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHO range</td> <td>Close to 0</td> <td>&lt;20</td> <td>20-50</td> <td>50-150</td> <td>150+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Weekly cases/ 100k	Scotland's current range	<20	20-75	75-150	150-300	300+	WHO range	Close to 0	<20	20-50	50-150	150+
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	<p>Physical distancing outdoors will be removed and physical distancing for indoor public places will reduce to 1m if the data allows.</p> <p><b>9 August:</b> All major COVID-19 restrictions will be lifted if the necessary conditions on vaccination and harm reduction continue.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Test Positivity</b></td> <td><b>Scotland's current range</b></td> <td>&lt;1.5%</td> <td>1.5-3%</td> <td>3-5%</td> <td>5-10%</td> <td>10%+</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>WHO range</b></td> <td>Close to 0</td> <td>&lt;2%</td> <td>2-5%</td> <td>5-20%</td> <td>20%+</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Scotland's Strategic Framework update (June 2021)</b> sets out what a move beyond Level 0 may look like. A link to the document can be found <a href="#">here</a>. Triggers to inform the timetable for further lifting of restrictions include:</p> <p><b>19 July:</b> Conditional on a review of the epidemic ahead of this date.</p> <p><b>9 August:</b> Conditional on over 40s being fully vaccinated and a review of the epidemic ahead of this date.</p> <p><b>Alert level one indicators:</b> This represents the closest to normality that is likely to be experienced until the summer and the widespread roll-out of vaccines. At this alert level the following might be expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All new infections being reported can be accounted for by contact tracing teams.</li> <li>▪ Low levels of community transmission and no evidence of wider transmission.</li> <li>▪ Minimal introduction of infection into closed settings (such as care homes, schools, and prisons).</li> <li>▪ Sustained low incidence rates. Slightly higher incidence rates may be tolerable if explained by outbreaks being understood and managed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Alert level two indicators:</b> This includes additional controls to ensure sustained low incidence (consistent with alert level one). These may be complemented by more targeted local restrictions put in place by incident management teams and others to manage specific incidents or outbreaks. At this alert level the following might be expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Almost all new infections reported are responded to by contact tracing teams.</li> <li>▪ NHS Wales Test Trace Protect evidence shows, while the majority of cases can be accounted for, there is emerging evidence of onward transmission from previously identified risks.</li> <li>▪ There is increasing introduction of infections in closed settings, such as care homes, and in the community.</li> <li>▪ Likely to be multiple clusters and increased community transmission.</li> </ul>	<b>Test Positivity</b>	<b>Scotland's current range</b>	<1.5%	1.5-3%	3-5%	5-10%	10%+		<b>WHO range</b>	Close to 0	<2%	2-5%	5-20%	20%+
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<b>Wales</b> <sup>(16, 168)</sup>	<p>The Welsh Government published their risk framework in January 2021. The framework consists of 4 risk levels, with the least amount of restrictions under alert level 1 and the most restrictions associated with alert level 4 as follows:</p> <p><b>Alert level one (low risk)</b> This represents the level of restrictions closest to normality, which are possible while infection rates are low and other preventative measures, such as social distancing and working from home, remain in place.</p> <p><b>Alert level two (medium risk)</b> This includes additional controls to limit the spread of coronavirus. These may be complemented by more targeted local actions to manage specific incidents or outbreaks.</p> <p><b>Alert level three (high risk)</b> These represent the strictest restrictions short of a firebreak or lockdown. This responds to higher or rising level of infections where local actions are no longer effective in containing the growth of the virus.</p> <p><b>Alert level four (very high risk)</b> Restrictions at this level would be equivalent to the firebreak regulations or lockdown. These could either be deployed as a preventative firebreak or as a lockdown measure.</p>															

	<p>A summary of the restrictive measures that are in place under each alert level can be found via the hyperlinks below:  Alert level 1  Alert level 2  Alert level 3  Alert level 4</p> <p>Wales are currently transitioning out of Alert level 2 to Alert level 1. Upcoming lifting of restrictive measures include:</p> <p><b>Since 7 June</b>  Regulated events allowed outdoors with up to 10,000 people seated or up to 4,000 people standing (subject to risk assessment)</p> <p>Extended households can be formed between 3 households</p> <p>Up to 30 people can meet in any outdoor area, including private gardens, public spaces and outdoor regulated premises such as cafes, restaurants and bars.</p> <p><b>Since 21 June</b>  Wedding, civil partnership receptions and wakes can take place in regulated premises like hotels. The number of people is limited by venue size and a risk assessment.</p> <p>Overnight stays in residential outdoor education centres are allowed for primary school children.</p>	<p><b>Alert level three indicators:</b>  This represents the strictest restrictions short of a firebreak or lockdown. At this alert level, the restrictions at alert level two and supportive local actions are no longer effective in containing the growth of the virus or a wider spread. At this alert level the following might be expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not all new infections are being investigated.</li> <li>▪ Resources are targeting clusters and incidents in high risk settings (for example care homes).</li> <li>▪ Widespread community transmission evidenced by number of small household and social clusters which cannot be linked. Significant impact on closed settings.</li> <li>▪ Numerous cases which are linked to workplaces.</li> <li>▪ Hospital admissions increasing on a trajectory that would lead to unsustainable levels and care homes in red, delaying discharge and causing bottlenecks.</li> <li>▪ Incidence rates in the over 60s increasing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Alert level four indicators:</b>  Restrictions at this level would be equivalent to a firebreak or lockdown. At this alert level the following might be expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Very high or exponential growth of cases with widespread introduction into closed settings.</li> <li>▪ NHS Wales Test Trace Protect is prioritising the most vulnerable, and backward contact tracing is no longer feasible as there are too many cases.</li> <li>▪ Epidemiological review shows random spread of virus across Wales without a comprehensive understanding of transmission drivers.</li> <li>▪ Evidence that national and local mitigating measures no longer proving effective.</li> <li>▪ Health and social care under significant pressure and not sustainable, elective procedures are being cancelled across the board and capacity limits reached or about to be breached.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Israel</b><sup>(32, 50, 169-171)</sup></p>	<p>In Israel, a traffic light plan for restrictions consists of four colours; red, orange, yellow and green. Each colour is associated with different levels of restrictions with areas falling under the red traffic light having the most restrictions imposed and those under the green traffic light having the least restrictions. Every local council will receive a weekly index that is calculated by weighing the number of new cases, the</p>	<p>The Traffic Light model classifies all local councils in Israel according to infection levels, according to which they are assigned a colour designation and a set of restrictions. The formula for calculating the colour designation is the number of new cases multiplied by the percentage of positive test results received and the infection growth rate. The rationale behind this formula is the attempt to predict future infection rates and to increase the number of tests as necessary.</p>

	<p>percentage of positive test results, and infection rate. The index is updated once every 2 weeks.</p> <p><b>Traffic light plan:</b></p> <p><b>Red:</b> In this locality, a restraining policy will be applied, which may also result in lockdowns or designation as a restricted area.</p> <p><b>Orange:</b> In this locality, a prevention policy will be applied while closing certain areas of life according to their risk level.</p> <p><b>Yellow:</b> Certain areas of life will be cautiously reopened in this locality as they represent low risk levels. The infection rate and number of confirmed patients will be re-evaluated every 2 weeks.</p> <p><b>Green:</b> In this locality, infection rate is low and the number of confirmed cases is low. Under such circumstances, all areas of life can return to normal.</p> <p><b>Green Pass Cancelled</b></p> <p>The cancellation of the Green Pass requirements allows for unrestricted access to all establishments and all sectors. Effective 01 June, it will no longer be required to present the Green Pass or valid negative coronavirus test results. Access will no longer be limited to establishments that up until now have been operating subject to the Green Pass requirements such as hotels, restaurants, event venues and gardens, sport stadiums and more.</p> <p><b>Purple Badge Cancelled</b></p> <p>The cancellation of the Purple Badge means that there will no longer be any restrictions on gatherings or occupancy ratios. All establishments may resume all normal activities, without any restrictions on occupancy, serving food and other special conditions that have been set as pre-requisites for this establishment's operations. These relaxation measures shall also apply to workplaces and public transportation.</p> <p>Which restrictions are expected to remain unchanged after the cancellation of the Green Pass and Purple Badge restrictions? The cancellation of the Green Pass and Purple Badge restrictions does not mean the end of the coronavirus pandemic. There will</p>	
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	<p>still be restrictions that are required to minimise the chances for renewed outbreak and to maintain low infection rates in Israel.</p> <p><b>Below is the list of restrictions that will remain unchanged:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Indoor masking requirement.</li><li>▪ Isolation requirement for anyone who is neither vaccinated nor recovered and came in contact with a confirmed coronavirus patient.</li><li>▪ Isolation requirement for anyone who returned from a high-risk destination (according to the updated list in the Ministry of Health's website).</li><li>▪ Testing requirement for all inbound passengers to the State of Israel, including vaccinated and recovered individuals (effective 1 June 2021 and these tests are now subject to payment).</li><li>▪ Coronavirus testing requirement no more than 72 hours prior to entry to Israel.</li></ul>	
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