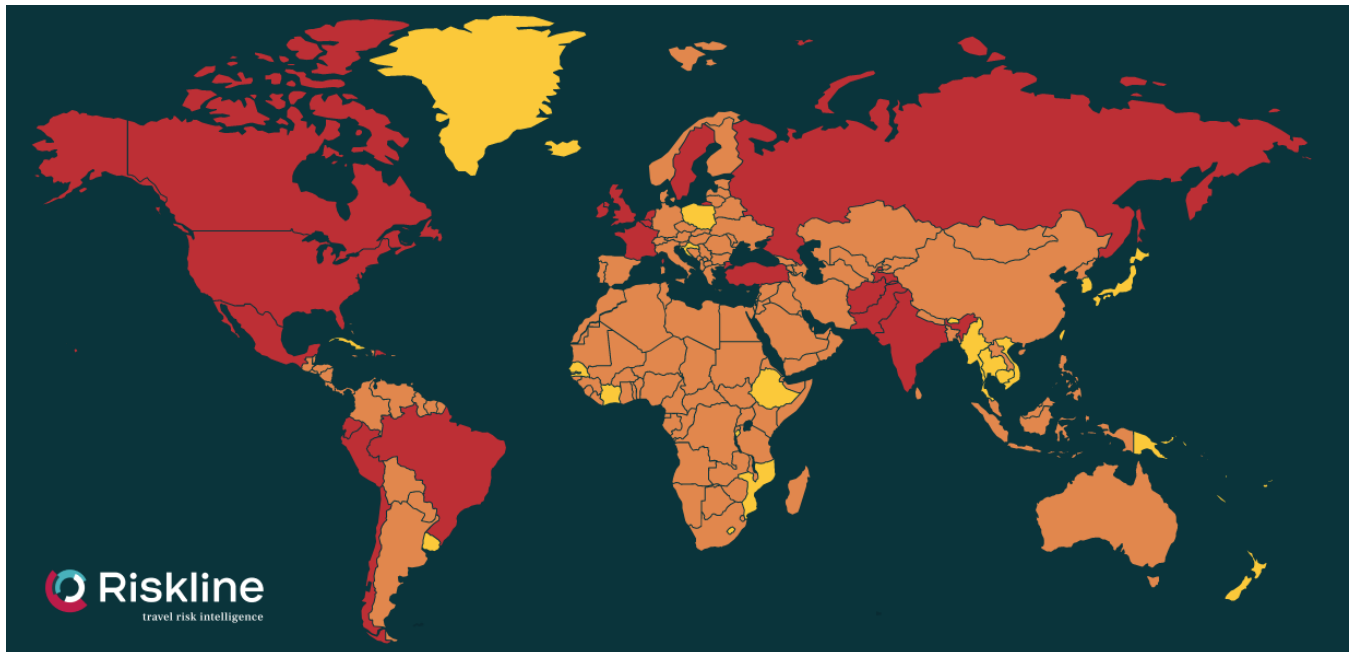






SPECIAL REPORT
Novel Coronavirus
(COVID-19)


Weekly Update


21 May 2020



 Travellers should defer non-essential travel to **Extreme Risk** locations, which have severely restricted international and domestic travel as well as internal movement. These locations have widespread community transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and increasing or constant numbers of new COVID-19 cases.

 Travellers should reconsider their need to travel to **High Risk** locations, which have severely restricted international travel and partially restricted domestic travel and internal movement. These locations have community transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus but decreasing numbers of new COVID-19 cases.

 Travellers should exercise caution when travelling to **Medium Risk** locations, which have partially restricted international travel, but little to no restrictions on domestic travel and internal movement. These locations have clusters of or sporadic transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and constant low numbers of new COVID-19 cases.

 Travellers should take normal precautions when travelling to **Moderate Risk** locations, which have little to no restrictions on international and domestic travel as well as internal movement. These locations have sporadic transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and near zero new COVID-19 cases.

COVID-19 RISK LEVEL EXTREME

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Afghanistan ▪ Belgium ▪ Brazil (Hotspots: São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro) ▪ Canada (Hotspots: Québec and Ontario) ▪ Chile (Hotspot: Santiago Metropolitan Region) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dominican Republic (Hotspots: Distrito Nacional, Santo Domingo, Santiago and Duarte provinces) ▪ Ecuador (Hotspot: Guayaquil) ▪ France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India (Hotspots: Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Surat) ▪ Ireland ▪ Mexico (Hotspots: Mexico City, Mexico State, Baja California, Tabasco, Sinaloa and Quintana Roo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Netherlands ▪ Pakistan ▪ Peru (Hotspot: Lima) ▪ Russia (Hotspot: Moscow) ▪ San Marino ▪ Sweden ▪ Tajikistan ▪ Turkey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ United Kingdom ▪ USA (hotspots: New York City, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, Miami, Washington D.C., Boston, Albany (GA) metro areas)
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COVID-19 RISK LEVEL HIGH

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Albania ▪ Algeria ▪ Andorra ▪ Angola ▪ Antigua and Barbuda ▪ Argentina ▪ Armenia ▪ Aruba ▪ Australia ▪ Austria ▪ Azerbaijan ▪ Bahamas ▪ Bahrain ▪ Bangladesh ▪ Belarus ▪ Belize ▪ Benin ▪ Bermuda ▪ Bolivia ▪ Bosnia-Herzegovina ▪ Botswana ▪ British Virgin Islands ▪ Brunei ▪ Bulgaria ▪ Burkina Faso ▪ Cameroon ▪ Cape Verde ▪ Cayman Islands ▪ Central African Republic ▪ Chad ▪ China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Colombia ▪ Comoros ▪ Congo-Brazzaville ▪ Costa Rica ▪ Curaçao ▪ Cyprus ▪ Czech Republic ▪ DRC ▪ Denmark ▪ Djibouti ▪ Dominica ▪ East Timor ▪ Egypt ▪ El Salvador ▪ Equatorial Guinea ▪ Eritrea ▪ Estonia ▪ Finland ▪ French Guiana ▪ Gabon ▪ Gambia ▪ Georgia ▪ Germany ▪ Ghana ▪ Gibraltar ▪ Greece ▪ Grenada ▪ Guatemala ▪ Guinea ▪ Guinea-Bissau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guyana ▪ Haiti ▪ Honduras ▪ Hungary ▪ Indonesia ▪ Iran ▪ Iraq ▪ Israel ▪ Italy ▪ Jamaica ▪ Jordan ▪ Kazakhstan ▪ Kenya ▪ Kingdom of eSwatini ▪ Kosovo ▪ Kuwait ▪ Kyrgyzstan ▪ Laos ▪ Latvia ▪ Lebanon ▪ Liberia ▪ Libya ▪ Liechtenstein ▪ Lithuania ▪ Luxembourg ▪ Madagascar ▪ Malawi ▪ Malaysia ▪ Maldives ▪ Mali ▪ Martinique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mauritania ▪ Mauritius ▪ Moldova ▪ Mongolia ▪ Montenegro ▪ Morocco ▪ Namibia ▪ Nepal ▪ Nicaragua ▪ Niger ▪ Nigeria ▪ North Korea ▪ North Macedonia ▪ Norway ▪ Oman ▪ Palau ▪ Panama ▪ Paraguay ▪ Philippines ▪ Portugal ▪ Puerto Rico ▪ Qatar ▪ Reunion ▪ Romania ▪ Rwanda ▪ Saint Barthelemy ▪ Saint Martin ▪ Sao Tome & Principe ▪ Saudi Arabia ▪ Serbia ▪ Sierra Leone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Singapore ▪ Sint Maarten ▪ Slovakia ▪ Slovenia ▪ Solomon Islands ▪ Somalia ▪ South Africa ▪ South Sudan ▪ Spain ▪ Sri Lanka ▪ St. Kitts and Nevis ▪ St. Lucia ▪ Sudan ▪ Suriname ▪ Switzerland ▪ Syria ▪ Tanzania ▪ Togo ▪ Trinidad and Tobago ▪ Tunisia ▪ Turkmenistan ▪ Turks and Caicos ▪ Uganda ▪ Ukraine ▪ United Arab Emirates ▪ US Virgin Islands ▪ Uzbekistan ▪ Venezuela ▪ West Bank and Gaza ▪ Yemen ▪ Zambia ▪ Zimbabwe
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COVID-19 RISK LEVEL MEDIUM

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ American Samoa ▪ Barbados ▪ Bhutan ▪ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba ▪ Burundi ▪ Cambodia ▪ Cocos (Keeling) Islands ▪ Cook Islands ▪ Côte d'Ivoire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Croatia ▪ Cuba ▪ Ethiopia ▪ Faroe Islands ▪ Fiji ▪ French Polynesia ▪ Greenland ▪ Guadeloupe ▪ Guam ▪ Hong Kong ▪ Iceland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Japan ▪ Kiribati ▪ Lesotho ▪ Macau ▪ Malta ▪ Marshall Islands ▪ Micronesia ▪ Monaco ▪ Mozambique ▪ Myanmar ▪ Nauru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Caledonia ▪ New Zealand ▪ Papua New Guinea ▪ Poland ▪ Samoa ▪ Senegal ▪ Seychelles ▪ South Korea ▪ St. Vincent and the Grenadines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Svalbard and Jan Mayen ▪ Taiwan ▪ Thailand ▪ Tonga ▪ Tuvalu ▪ Uruguay ▪ Vanuatu ▪ Vietnam ▪ Wallis and Futuna
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SIGNIFICANT UPDATES FROM THE PAST WEEK

- As of 21 May, over 5.1 million cases were reported globally, with upwards of 329,000 deaths recorded.
- All internal travel restrictions were lifted in **Cyprus** from 21 May.
- Authorities in **Brazil** recorded the largest spike in COVID-19-related deaths to date on 19-20 May, with 1,130 fresh fatalities, bringing the national death toll to 17,983; Amazonas, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro continue to be the worst-affected states.
- The **United States-Canada border** will remain closed to travellers crossing for non-essential purposes, including tourism and recreation, until at least 21 June, while the **US-Mexico border** will remain closed through 22 June, due to COVID-19.
- **Berlin Tegel Airport** (TXL/EDDT) will be closed from 15 June for at least two months due to a drop in demand and COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Johns Hopkins reported that the **United States** reached 1.5 million COVID-19 cases on 19 May – and more than 90,000 deaths – however the country appears to be continuing its downward trend in new daily case numbers.
- The **United States'** Navajo Nation surpassed New York and New Jersey for the nation's highest per capita COVID-19 infection rate by 17 May, reporting more than 2,300 cases per 100,000 people.
- On 17 May, the **Indian** government extended a nationwide lockdown until 31 May. A nightly curfew from 19:00 to 07:00 (13:30-01:30 GMT) and a ban on inter-state air and rail travel will remain in place, but the movement of buses and passenger vehicles will not be restricted.
- On 16 May, **Russian** officials reported 119 new deaths related to COVID-19, marking the highest daily death toll since the outbreak began.
- In **Egypt**, the nationwide curfew will run from 17:00-06:00 local time (15:00-04:00 GMT) on 24-29 May to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during the Muslim Eid al-Fitr holiday. Similar curfews and closures have been implemented in Israel, the **West Bank and Gaza, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Oman, Syria** and **Jordan** to limit public gatherings marking the end of Ramadan.
- Limited **AirBaltic** flights to Denmark, Germany, Norway, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia will resume from 18 May.
- The **Slovenian** government announced an end to the COVID-19 epidemic in the country as of 14 May after only 35 cases were registered in the past 14 days.

CONFIRMED CASES

The following table represents locally confirmed cases in countries with more than 20,000 infections.

Note that the [World Health Organisation \(WHO\)](#) uses stricter criteria to confirm infections, and their case count will typically be lower.

COUNTRY	CONFIRMED CASES	CONFIRMED FATALITIES
<i>Worldwide</i>	5,106,468	330,015
United States of America	1,593,297	94,948
Russia	317,554	3,099
Brazil	293,357	18,894
Spain	279,524	27,888
United Kingdom	248,293	35,704
Italy	227,364	32,330
France	181,575	28,132
Germany	178,531	8,270
Turkey	152,587	4,222
Iran	126,949	7,183
India	112,442	3,438
Peru	104,020	3,024
China	82,967	4,634
Canada	80,142	6,031
Saudi Arabia	62,545	339
Mexico	56,594	6,090
Belgium	56,235	9,186
Chile	53,617	554
Pakistan	48,091	1,017
Netherlands	44,447	5,748
Qatar	37,097	16
Ecuador	34,854	2,888
Belarus	33,371	185
Sweden	31,523	3,831
Switzerland	31,523	1,892
Singapore	29,812	22
Portugal	29,660	1,263
Bangladesh	28,511	408
UAE	26,004	233
Ireland	24,315	1,571
Indonesia	20,162	1,278

WHAT TO EXPECT WHILE TRAVELLING

As the coronavirus outbreak has taken on a global dimension and the WHO has declared it a pandemic, most countries around the world have taken steps to prevent the outbreak from spreading further. Travellers should expect health screening measures - from non-invasive temperature screening to a full COVID-19 test involving nasal and throat swabs - at points of entry that remain open. Travellers may be quarantined until test results are complete.

Visibly ill travellers or those suspected of having the virus are likely to be interviewed and may be required to fill out health declaration forms to allow for a proper risk assessment and possible contact tracing; in some cases the visibly ill will be prevented from travelling altogether. Travellers displaying symptoms, including a fever, cough or difficulty breathing; those with a potential exposure to the virus; and those testing positive for COVID-19 are likely to be isolated at the point of entry before being transferred to a designated quarantine or healthcare facility for further assessment and treatment. Those deemed healthy that are allowed to enter may still be required to monitor their health daily and report it to local authorities by phone or through an app.

Where flights still operate, an increasing number of countries have implemented a mandatory 14-day quarantine, either at home or at a designated facility, for all arrivals regardless of nationality, symptoms or recent travel history. In some locations, this quarantine has been extended to 28 days. Elsewhere, authorities have implemented similar quarantine measures for travellers arriving from countries with a high number of COVID-19 cases. Furthermore, a growing number of countries have either banned all foreign nationals or restricted entry for passengers who have recently been to coronavirus-affected destinations.

SECURITY RISKS

There are related risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic which may manifest as the crisis evolves in certain countries.

Service Disruptions: The infection of essential workers and measures to prevent the spread of the virus in critical sectors of the economy have the potential to cause both short- and long-term impacts on critical services and infrastructure. In a worse-case scenario, this could cause disruptions to essential services such as drinking water, electricity and food production and distribution. The risk of looting and other unrest sparked by poor service delivery increases as the virus spreads.

Strikes: In addition to service disruptions caused directly by the outbreak, workers may strike or participate in other forms of labour action. Warehouse, delivery and healthcare workers have already walked off the job in several countries over a lack of protective equipment and other work conditions. Further strikes are certain and carry the potential to disrupt essential services.

Protests and Unrest: Some populations may respond with hostility to prolonged movement controls - such as curfews or household lockdowns - invasive government tracking or the economic impact of

COVID-19-related measures. Likewise, proposals for temporary treatment and isolation facilities or the burial of COVID-19 fatalities have led to protests by local residents.

Further unrest directed at authorities and symbols of the government is possible and may have a negative impact on containment of the virus.

Since the start of the outbreak, protests have erupted in Kazakhstan, Egypt, Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire, Brazil, Haiti, Ukraine, Papua New Guinea, Chile, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, Israel, Iraq, Kenya, Colombia, Lebanon, Honduras, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other countries over governments' handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly over the distribution of food and medical care within communities facing shortages as well as by religious groups demanding to reopen houses of worship to the public.

Terrorism: Anti-government and other extremist individuals or groups may attempt to carry out attacks targeting symbols of the state – including politicians, government infrastructure or military personnel – or health workers and medical infrastructure in response to actual or perceived government overreach during the pandemic.

Xenophobic Attacks: Violence directed at foreigners perceived to be responsible for the outbreak of the disease is increasingly likely over time. In the initial stages, anti-Chinese and anti-Asian sentiment and physical attacks were reported globally. As the outbreak shifted to Europe, attacks against perceived Europeans were reported, specifically in some African countries. As the outbreak has grown in the United States (US), similar hate crimes targeting Asian-Americans have been reported.

Fraud and Scams: Criminals may attempt to exploit the pandemic as an opportunity to profit through scams, phishing attacks, malware and other forms of fraud. Indeed, approximately 3,600 new internet domains containing the word "coronavirus" were created between 14 and 18 March alone. Common scams involving soliciting donations for medical supplies through email and fake fines sent by text message for violating lockdown.

Take common sense precautions for digital security, including verifying urls and the source of message attachments before opening them.

Surveillance: There is a possibility of increased surveillance of individuals and the general public. Personal information may be disclosed to the public, especially for those who are diagnosed with the virus. Exercise discretion in deciding to communicate sensitive or personal information through electronic devices.

Targeting Vulnerable Groups: Using the COVID-19 outbreak as a pretext, governments may attempt to target vulnerable groups – minorities, LGBTQ+ community, journalists, opposition politicians and activists – in arrests or violent attacks.

Severe Weather and Natural Disasters: Preparations for and response to natural disasters are complicated by the COVID-19 outbreak; authorities must update plans and respond in ways that reduce the risk of transmission. Those affected by evacuation orders or forced to seek communal shelter following a disaster may be at higher risk of contracting the virus as some distancing measures - such as 'stay at home' - may not be possible.