

 	Integrated Situation Awareness and Analysis Situation Report No 14 ANNEXES
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	<i>Limited</i>

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Annex 1. List of selected sources

More information:

https://ec.europa.eu/health/coronavirus_en
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/emergency-response-coordination-centre-ercc_en
<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/novel-coronavirus-china>
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

Annex 2. Abbreviations

Contributions to this report are marked as follows:

CCC Crisis Coordination Committee
 CECIS Common Emergency Communication and Information System
 CEPI Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations
 CoOL EEAS Consular Online 2.0 portal
 EACCC European Aviation Crisis Coordination Cell
 EASO European Asylum Support Office
 EBCGA European Border and Coast Guard Agency
 ECDC European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
 ECHO European Commission, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
 EEAS European External Action Service
 EMA European Medicines Agency
 EMLO European Migration Liaison Officer
 ERCC Emergency Response Coordination Centre
 EU/EEA European Union/ European Economic Area
 eu-LISA European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice
 Europol European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
 EWRS Early Warning and Response System
 IPC Infection prevention and control
 IPCR Integrated Political Crisis Response
 ISAA Integrated Situational Awareness and Analysis
 FRA European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
 GloPID-R Global research collaboration for infectious disease preparedness" network
 HOME European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs
 HSC Health Security Committee
 MERS-CoV Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus
 MOVE European Commission, Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport
 NEAR European Commission, Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
 NMPA Chinese National Medical Products Administration
 PHEIC Public Health Emergency of International Concern
 PPE Personal Protective Equipment
 RAGIDA Risk assessment guidelines for Infectious diseases transmitted on aircraft
 RTD European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
 SARS Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
 SIB Safety Information Bulletin
 SoHO Substances of human origin
 UCPM Union Civil Protection Mechanism
 WHO World Health Organization

Annex 3. Additional epidemiological data – based on countries' input

COUNTRY	Nationally estimated R0	National estimated relative contribution of reduction of reproduction R and/or Contact rate by measures	% of symptomatic vs asymptomatic	% of symptomatic requiring hospitalization	% of hospitalized requiring intensive / critical care	Infection fatality rate	Prevalence of symptomatic cases	Attack rate	% of immunity achieved	Criteria for exit strategy
Belgium	0.8				On 21 April, we have 993 beds for intensive/critical care for a total of 4527 hospitalizations (22%).	So far only absolute numbers are reported.	Belgium has set-up a strategy whereby only specific symptoms reported to a GP by phone, will be referred to the hospital for further follow-up. Persons with mild symptoms are in containment at home. Reporting of these cases is not in the national strategy as clinical examination and/or testing are not systematically possible for each 'symptomatic' case.		A first study indicates 3% of immunity achieved. To be confirmed.	Basic reproduction number, % of hospitalized requiring intensive/critical care, testing capacities.

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Croatia	0.67	Nationally estimated R before implementation of the measures was 6.66; Measures began to be implemented as of March 20th 2020, since then R has decreased to 0.67. This was a decrease of 90%.	7.9% asymptomatic cases	Of active cases at the moment there 39% of symptomatic cases are hospitalized	7.3%	2.7%	195 per 1,000,000	496 per 1,000,000	Not available data at this moment. Serological studies are in preparation.	Not defined yet
Czech Republic	Basic reproduction number (by 7 March) was estimated as 2.64. The updated forecast (dataset by 21 April, estimation over April) assumes effective reproduction number R of 0.74, with the confidence interval of this estimate at 0.53-0.96. The scenario works with the assumption of about 10% of	Implementation of social distance measures and measure prohibiting all persons from moving and staying in any place outside their home without respiratory protective equipment are considered as effective contribution to reduction of reproduction number (basic reproduction number was estimated as 2.64 actual effective	Not possible to accurately estimate from current sources of data.	Aproximately 15% (cumulative)	Aproximately 30% (cumulative)	Aproximately 3% (cumulative naive estimate)	4581 per 10.65 millions of inhabitants	7352 cases per 10.65 millions of inhabitants	n/a	

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	asymptomatic cases,	reproduction number is 0.74),									
Estonia	There is no estimate at this point.	N/A	N/A	N/A	As of 26th April 6,4%	As of 26th of April: 2,92% (48 of 1643 cases)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finland	RO estimate <1	At this point, the reduction in the reproduction number is mostly due to reduced contacts and changes in behaviour. In the capital area, there may be a small contribution from herd immunity, based on modelling and some preliminary data on seroprevalence.	Still uncertainty around this issue, ongoing seroepidemiological studies will provide further information . Preliminary we have estimated that there is >10 fold difference between the notified, detected laboratory confirmed cases vs undetected cases.	Not available (NA)	33 % (situation 26th April 2020)	4% (COVID-19 positive deaths over total number of COVID-19 test positive cases)	Ongoing seroepidemiological studies will provide further information in near future.	83 per 100 000	Seroprevalence studies are still ongoing.	NA	

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France	<p>In the Ile-de-France Region which includes Paris, a recent modeling exercise has estimated the R₀ at 3.0, IC95 % [2.8-3.2] prior to lockdown. See https://www.epicx-lab.com/uploads/9/6/9/4/9694133/inserm-covid-19_report_lockdown_idf-20200412.pdf</p> <p>An estimate at national level should be soon available.</p>	<p>In the work mentioned above, the lock-down has led to a reduction from the R₀ value of 3 to an estimated R_{eff} value of 0,68 in Ile-de-France, corresponding to a 77 % reduction</p>	<p>It is not currently possible to estimate the proportion of symptomatic or asymptomatic COVID infections.</p>	<p>In France we estimate that 41% of the patients seeking care at the emergency departments were hospitalized between the 13 and 19 April 2020 (data obtained from 1 250 reporting hospitals). This number does not take into account in the denominator the less severe symptomatic cases who are not seeking care at hospitals and therefore is overestimated. And it does not take into account patients that are directly hospitalized without seeking care in the emergency departments.</p>	<p>On April 24, of the 29 219 hospitalized patients, 17.30% (5 053) were in intensive care or critical care units. Since 1st March 2020, on the 82 916 patients hospitalized, 17.18% (14 245) have been hospitalized in intensive care or critical care units.</p>	<p>A modeling work is currently performed to yield such an estimate. The expected availability of sero-epidemiological data in the coming weeks will also allow us to estimate the infection fatality ratio.</p>	<p>There is currently no source that can estimate the prevalence of symptomatic cases. The estimated incidence of new confirmed cases between 22 April and 23 April 2020 was 1 653 and 29 219 patients were still hospitalized on 23 April 2020 at 18:00. But these numbers do not take into account the number of confirmed cases (outpatients) diagnosed before the 22th and still symptomatic or the number of possible cases.</p>	<p>The attack rate computed as the proportion of the population infected by the SARS-CoV-2 virus and who sought care at the primary level (GPs) has been estimated at 11/100.000 inhabitants in W15</p>	<p>The same modeling work quoted above has estimated the proportion of the population infected by COVID-19 as of April 5 to be in the range 1 % to 6 %. Estimates at national level should be available in the near future through both a modeling work and a sero-epidemiological survey.</p>	N/A
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Germany	R=0.9 (95% confidence interval: 0.7-1), based on notification data up to April 18, 2020 and nowcasting.	Not known.	Not known with certainty; 5% of cases were initially reported as being asymptomatic. Symptoms might occur later and are not captured in the database.	Hospitalization was reported in 17% of all notified COVID-19 cases with information available. Underreporting is expected because hospitalization might occur at a later stage of the disease and is not yet captured in the database.	Intensive care was reported for 12% of notified COVID-19 cases reported to be hospitalized.	3.6% of notified cases were reported to have died (based on data up to April 25, 12:00 AM).	Not known with certainty. We estimate that approximately 103,300 people COVID-19 cases notified up to April 23, 2020 (12 AM) have recovered. Another 5,094 deaths are reported. The remaining 39,652 can be considered as prevalent cases (0.05). Some might currently be asymptomatic. Additionally, we assume underestimation of unknown magnitude because not the entire population is tested.	Attack rate in German population is not known. The cumulative incidence in Germany is currently 178 COVID-19 cases/100,000 inhabitants (based on data up to April 23, 12:00 AM). Attack rates vary a lot geographically and in age groups. see https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/47820a4c454480e823017327b2bf1d4	Unknown. Serological studies are in preparation.	General criteria for reversing distancing measures are the following: The current incidence, a decreasing trend, R_0 under 1.0, compliance of population with persistent distancing measures, test capacity, public health capacity for contact tracing, health care capacity in relation to the number of current and expected cases, social and economic factors.
Ireland	As of 16/04/2020, the National Public Health Emergency	Implementation of testing and contact tracing and a comprehensive	Unknown	14% 2,486 patients hospitalised and 17,420 confirmed	13.6% 338 patients have been admitted to ICU (cumulative)	4.7% of confirmed cases have died as of 22 April at midnight (821)	Unknown if prevalence is the proportion at this point in time as we only have the total number of confirmed cases and do not have a reliable	In the week to 22 April 2020, the attack rate was 0.07%	Unknown	A plan for the phased reduction of social distancing measures introduced in response to COVID-19 has been

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	Team Epidemiological Modelling Advisory Group has estimated the R0 to be between 0.5 and 0.8	range of social distancing measures and advising everybody other than essential workers to stay at home has contributed to bringing the reproduction to its current level		cases as of midnight 22nd April (source: HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre)	admissions) (source: HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre)	deaths and 17,420 confirmed cases - source HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre).	number of recovered cases. It is 0.35% if prevalence = proportion of confirmed cases in population during the entire outbreak (as of 22 April 2020)			drafted and is being considered by the National Public Health Emergency Team. It has not yet been agreed. This includes considerations of any metrics that may be used to trigger reduction in measures.
Lithuania				around 20 %	around 12% (April 27th, 2020)	around 2,8% (April 27th, 2020)	0,03 (April 6th, 2020)	41 / 100 000	N/A	
Luxembourg	An estimate at national level should be soon available.	N/A	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.	18%	Reported case fatality rate: 2 % ; 88 persons died out of 3723 reported cases.	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.

Malta	Same as last week. (Due to the early implementation of measures early on in the course of the epidemic, there is no reason believe that Ro should theoretically be any different from that measured in any other country)	It is very difficult to obtain consistent estimate of Rt in a small population. This factor is variable due to the small denominator. Nonetheless the Rt peak observed was at about 1.5, and we estimate this currently to be around <1.0 with no new cases on 26 April 2020.	79.9% Symptomatic 20.1% asymptomatic	19.8%	2 %	0.89%	718.9 per million population	919.68 per million population	Not available at this time	This includes a sustained Rt<1
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Netherlands	The basic reproduction number R ₀ is estimated to be (just) below 1.0.	Contact rates have been reduced by 64-75% following the implementation of measures (such as social distancing, e.g.: 1,5 meter distancing, teleworking etc.).	It is problematic to differentiate between symptomatic and asymptomatic patients. In the Netherlands, not all symptomatic patients are recorded or tested for COVID-19.	37.845 individuals have tested positively for COVID-19	37.845 individuals have tested positively for COVID-19	As of April 27th, depending on the definition of fatality rate (e.g: inclusion of excess mortality yes/no), fatality rates are estimated at 5%-11%. However, please note that current fatality rates are unreliable in light of significant underdiagnosis. In reality, the actual fatality rate in the Netherlands may be much lower.	Serological testing shows that 3% of the population in the Netherlands has developed anti-bodies to the virus.			
Poland	R ₀ estimated at the beginning of epidemic 3.16-3.35.	Relative contribution of school closure and border closure - reduction of R by 30%	Data is only available for 906 (22%) of 4102 diagnosed cases. 76,6% symp (694 cases), 23,4% asymp (212 cases)	Data is only available for 906 (22%) of 4102 diagnosed cases. 54,3% (377 hospitalized cases/694 symptomatic cases)	Data is only available for 906 (22%) of 4102 diagnosed cases. 3,4% (13 cases required mechanical ventilation/377 hospitalized)	Estimation of case fatality not possible at this stage due to lack of individual level data.	No data available at this stage. The total number of cases is estimated between 2 and 6 - fold higher than the number of diagnosed.	Not possible to estimate at this stage.	n/a	there is no consensus on this subject yet

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Romania	An estimate at national level should be soon available.	Under development.	N/A	An estimate PERCENTAGE at national level should be soon available.	2.14%	5.61%	57.4 at 100 t people	3.2 deceased per 100 t people	N/A	
Slovenia	The average basic reproductive number on 24.4.2020 was 0.8 - 1.2.	Unknown – there were many measures taken at the same time. The impact of relative contribution to the reduction of reproduction have not been studied yet. The educational institutions were close, the shops and restaurants were closed (except grocery stores), public transport stopped on March 16, public gathering of more than 2 people prohibited on March 23. Many shops reopened on April 20 (with building material, mechanical workshop etc.)	According to the data available on April 24, there were 12.9 % of all positives asymptomatic at least at the time when data were collected. For 4.4 % of patients the clinical status is still unknown.	According to the data available on April 24, there were 15.4 % of all positives hospitalized at least at the time when data were collected. It might be that the patient was hospitalized afterwards.	Unknown.	The COVID-19 fatality rate is 5.9 %	Unknown	The COVID-19 attack rate is 0.07 %,	Unknown. Seroprevalence studies have not been performed yet.	Under the consideration.

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Sweden	n/a		n/a. For several questions below, the answer is n/a, due to our national testing strategy.	n/a	Approx. 40% of patients currently treated at hospital are in need of intensive care.	As Sweden currently only test those with symptoms that require medical care, most COVID-19 cases are not detected. Therefore, we cannot estimate the infection fatality rate among all infected. Amongst those tested (those with severe illness), the rate is around 5.5%. This is however a misleading number, since the mortality is higher amongst those with severe symptoms in need of hospitalization or care at ICU.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
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Norway	The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has calculated the reproduction number to be 0.66 as of April 22nd.	The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has estimated that, with few or inefficient measures against the spread of infection, R would have been 2.54. This would mean that the relative contribution of reproduction equals approx. 1.84.	As a rule, Norwegian health authorities do not test asymptomatic, so that proportion is very low.	As of April 24th a total of 932 persons with Covid-19 have been hospitalized. This is 12.58% of the 7408 proven symptomatic.	As of April 24th, 56 / 32 patients requires intensive / critical care. This represents 46.7% / 26.6% of hospitalized (120 hospitalized per 24.04.	As of April 24rd 191 had died from Covid-19. This represents 2.57 % of all cases detected.	Norwegian health authorities have not conducted prevalence studies, except for a self-report study.	0.14 % of the Norwegian population has proven infected	Unfortunately, we do not have these figures.	The Norwegian authorities have chosen a 'knock down' strategy, which entails stopping the epidemic and keeping it under control (in phase 1 or 2). This indicates that the measures will gradually and controlled be reduced when R is below 1
Switzerland	R of 0.75 at the 15.04.2020 (https://bsse.ethz.ch/covid/research/covid-19/real-time-monitoring-in-switzerland.html)			13% or higher. (ICU-treatment is asked on a form, which must be filled out within 24h after hospitalization or after death. Cases which needed ICU-treatment later after hospitalisation or which didn't die are not caught. Therefore this proportion of hospitalized requiring ICU may be an underestimation.)	4.6% of laboratory confirmed cases or more (data as of 27.04.2020 at 8.00 a.m.) (mortality: 158 laboratory confirmed cases per 1000'000 inhabitants, data as of 27.04.2020 at 8:00 a.m.)		340 laboratory confirmed cases per 100'000 inhabitants (data as of 27.04.2020 at 8:00 a.m.)			

Annex 4. Response measures implemented by countries to support the aviation and waterborne transport sectors – based on countries' input

COUNTRY		AVIATION		
QUESTION	Do you provide aviation sector access to short time work scheme; salary support scheme; temporary unemployment scheme?	Do you provide loans or loan guarantees to aviation sector?	What other support or aid is available to aviation sector?	If you still ban certain flights, why do you feel flight restrictions are still needed now that you have travel and sanitary restrictions on people in place?
Belgium	Yes Please specify - This access is not only for aviation, it applies to enterprises from other sectors as well.	No	- The European Commission has approved a Belgian scheme deferring the payment by Walloon airports of concession fees to mitigate the economic impact of the coronavirus outbreak; - Eurocontrol Member States have allowed the DG Eurocontrol to contract a loan of 1,270 billion euro which would be disbursed to the ANSPs as a financial assistance to overcome their liquidity problems.	Not applicable. Belgium does not ban any flights.
Bulgaria	Yes Please specify - Air and land transport sectors are within the scope of Government Decree 55/30.03.2020 and employers can apply for compensation for the employment of their employees. The employers are eligible to apply for compensations if their activity has been suspended by an Order of Public Authority, they have decided to suspend temporarily their activity or if they have temporarily introduced short-time work.	No	On 30 March 2020 the Bulgaria Government adopted Decree No 55 for laying down the conditions and procedure for payment of compensation to employers in order to maintain the employment in the emergency situation, as announced by a Decision of the National Assembly of 13 March 2020.	The only ban currently existing was imposed on 16 April 2020. It concerns passenger's flights between Bulgaria and UK. The most travel are non-essential, and that is the reason they are temporary restricted. When necessary, humanitarian flights for repatriation are organised.
Croatia	Yes Please specify - These salary support and temporary unemployment schemes are provided under a general umbrella scheme adopted by the GoC aimed at all businesses, they are not specific to the aviation sector.	Yes	This will depend on further discussions with the Ministry of finance and the European Commission. On Q14 - loans or loan guarantees could be part of the package being discussed with the Ministry of finance and the European Commission, among other measures.	There are no flight bans in effect in the Republic of Croatia. The main restrictive factor for international travel are the limitations related to border crossing making it extremely difficult to travel abroad hence the significant decrease in air service. On a national level there are similar restrictions in place limiting travel outside of place of residence also temporarily diminishing the air service.

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Czech Republic	Yes	No	Overall economic relief programmes are available to the aviation sector. Moreover aeronautical charges deferrals and regulatory flexibility are also available.	As of 21/4, the protective measure from 09/02/2020 which banned all direct flights from China with passengers on board in all international airports in the Czech Republic, has been cancelled.
Finland	Yes Please specify - It has been made possible to temporarily lay off personnel with short notice. The personnel affected is entitled to fastened support from unemployment support scheme.	Yes	Measures concerning air navigation service charges have been taken through Eurocontrol decision making process. Q14: Same general assistance and guarantee mechanisms concern also to aviation sector.	
France	Yes Please specify - It is not specific to aviation, it applies as for other sectors (package designed by the Ministry of Social affairs)	Yes	France notified a deferral payment scheme of certain aeronautical taxes to compensate damages suffered by airlines due to the coronavirus. The Commission approved the scheme on 31.3.20.	France does not ban any flights. However, passenger restrictions apply, in accordance with : 1) restrictions established in the field of border control by Prime Minister's instructions n°6149/SG of 18 March 2020 and n°6156/SG of 15. April 2020 (restrictions applicable until 11. May for European area internal borders, until further notice for external borders and ultramarine territories), 2) movement restrictions established by decree of March 23rd 2020 prescribing rules necessary in the fight against the spread of the Covid-19 virus (restrictions applicable until May 11).
Germany	Yes Please specify - short time work scheme, not aviation-specific, all enterprises have access.	Yes	- a pragmatic approach of the relevant authorities with regard to licences/recognitions/approvals etc. in the aviation sector - enterprises can apply for financial aid within the framework of the so-called "Wirtschaftsstabilisierungspaket" (not aviation specific, but airlines can apply as well)	
Ireland	Please specify - Irish airlines and airports have made use of a short time work scheme with reductions in both pay and hours. The aviation sector can also access 2 national measures. Firstly, the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme allows employers to continue to pay their employees during the COVID-19 emergency. The Scheme will run for 12 weeks from 26 March 2020. Secondly, the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment can be accessed by those laid off or made redundant on account of the current pandemic.	No	With the exception of existing supports, Ireland's Regional Airports Programme and the Regional Cooperative Market Access Scheme, no other aviation specific supports or aids, related to the current pandemic, have been put in place by Government at this time.	No flight bans have been put in place by Government at this time, which is guided by the public health authorities.

Lithuania	Please specify - When idle time is declared due to quarantine and emergency in the country, expenses incurred by employers will be reimbursed by a wage subsidy. This measure is applied to all enterprises in all sectors (except for budgetary institutions), not only to SME's: 70% from the salary of the employee, but not more than €910.5 gross. 90% from the employee's wages, but not more than €607 gross. The subsidy will be paid until the end of the emergency and quarantine. Amount of subsidy is chosen by the employer		No individual measures as of yet.	There is no strict flight ban implemented in Lithuania, however passenger flights can only be operated by authorization of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and having received flight permit, issued by Lithuanian Transport Safety Administration
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	A programme to stabilise the economy was put in place by the government as part of the COVID-19 coronavirus crisis. Details are provided in following document: https://meco.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/dossiers/TableauProgrammeStabilisation.pdf The reimbursement of tickets/bookings has been temporarily suspended to avoid bankruptcies of travel agencies.	N/A
Malta	Yes Please specify - Measures being provided apply to all economic sectors including aviation. Such measures (already mentioned in the previous questionnaires) can be accessed on the following website: https://covid19.maltaenterprise.com/	Yes	Measures include Malta Development Bank 'COVID-19 Guarantee Scheme' and Central Bank of Malta Directive 18 to provide six-month moratorium from banks for business or personal loans. These generic measures are also available to aviation sector and relevant Legal Notices refer.	There are no flight restrictions but only a Travel Ban as per Travel Ban Order 2020, LN92/2020
Netherlands	Yes		The Netherlands has the intention to grant specific state aid to KLM. A guaranty and loan in a range of EURO 2-4 billion.	

Slovakia	Yes Please specify - There are general provisions introduced for all sectors, including aviation sector. There is a salary support scheme (State financial support) for employers and self-employed for sustainability of jobs (please see answer to Q 3.2.5. and Q 3.3.1.). Additionally, there are provisions to increase work flexibility.		Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic can provide financial contribution to activities that normally fall under the responsibility of the State in the exercise of its official powers as a public authority are not of an economic nature and in general do not fall within the scope of the rules on State aid as security and firefighting carried out by airport companies (operators of international public airports mainly used for commercial air transport) and in the form of investment aid to airports and operating aid to airports in line with the rules on State aid.	The flights restrictions are important measures in order to prevent and mitigate the consequences of the public health emergency due to communicable disease COVID-19 caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 in the territory of the Slovak Republic. In the light of the confirmation of the communicable disease COVID-19 in the territory of the Slovak Republic and in the territories of other EU Member States, there is a high risk of further disease introduction of this communicable disease into the Slovak Republic as scheduled air services are operated between the territory of the Slovak Republic and other EU Member States. Flights of the EU air carriers within the territory of the European Union can be normally carried out without permission. So it is important to restrict mainly flights with passengers in commercial air transport. Based on the EU legislation some flights into the territory of the Slovak Republic can be carried out without submitted flight plan in the airspace class G. Sweden never introduced any travel ban on intra-EU flights.
Sweden	Yes Please specify - The Swedish government has introduced a non-industry specific relief program of short-time furlough with the aim to avoid termination of employees. Another important measure proposed by the government is to temporarily carry the full cost of companies' sickness allowances throughout April and May. Furthermore, there exist tax/aeronautical charges deferred by the civil aviation authority and regulatory flexibility according to EU-wide recommendations according to the provisions of article 71.1 basic regulation.	Yes	The Swedish government has introduced a non-industry specific relief program of short-time furlough with the aim to avoid termination of employees. Another important measure proposed by the government is to temporarily carry the full cost of companies' sickness allowances throughout April and May. Furthermore, there exist tax/aeronautical charges deferred by the civil aviation authority and regulatory flexibility according to EU-wide recommendations according to the provisions of article 71.1 basic regulation.	
Norway	Yes - The aviation sector has the same access to various employment related schemes as other sectors, the most important of which are that employees will retain 100 % of their pay from day 3 up to and including day 20 of the layoff period, a reduction of the employer-financed period (the period during which the employer must pay the laid-off workers their full pay) from 15 to 2 days.	Yes	The Government has provided temporary tax relief for airlines and created a guarantee scheme of NOK 6 billion to facilitate airline liquidity. A new Temporary Reconstruction Act to remedy financial problems arising from outbreaks of covid-19 is being adopted. The main purpose of the bill is to reduce the risk of unnecessary bankruptcies in viable businesses that are affected by an acute decline in revenue as a result of the outbreak.	Norwegian authorities have not introduced any ban on flights.

COUNTRY		WATERBORNE TRANSPORT				
QUESTION	Do you allow passengers and crews to disembark of cruise ships and do you ensure their repatriation for non-EU citizens?	Do you allow crew to disembark and embark in your sea and inland ports in order to ensure the seagoing and the inland ship to continue his journey?	Do you allow EU and non-EU seagoing and inland crew to enter your country to embark on an ship in one of your port?	Do you provide the maritime transport sector and/or inland navigation sector access to short time work scheme; salary support scheme; temporary unemployment scheme?	Do you provide loans or loan guarantees to the maritime transport sector and/or Inland Navigation sector?	What other support or aid is available to the maritime transport sector and/or inland navigation sector?
Belgium	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	<p>In accordance with the Council of Ministers' Decree № 55/30.03.2020 employers in the maritime/inland waterways transport sector may apply for payment of compensations, if they meet the criteria specified in it and declared a decrease in sales revenue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for persons established before March 1, 2019 - by not less than 20 percent per the month preceding the month of submission of the application for payment of compensation, compared to the same month of the previous calendar year; 2. for persons established after March 1, 2019 - by not less than 20 percent per the month preceding the month of the submission of the application for payment of compensation, compared to the average income for January and February 2020. <p>In accordance with the Council of Ministers' Decree № 55/30.03.2020 employers in the maritime/inland waterways transport sector may apply for payment of compensations, if they meet the criteria specified in it and declared a decrease in sales revenue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for persons established before March 1, 2019 - by not less than 20 percent per the month preceding the month of submission of the application for payment of compensation, compared to the same month of the previous calendar year; 2. for persons established after March 1, 2019 - by not less than 20 percent per the month preceding the month of the submission of the application for payment of compensation, compared to the average income for January and February 2020.

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Croatia	No	No	No	No	No	Government is preparing measures how to reduce negative impact to business. Maritime sector will be also considered among other sectors, as well.
Czech Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		CZ is landlocked country. For sea professionals special STCW docs extension and revalidation implemented, IMO is informed. In the field of inland navigation an analysis of skipper's needs is being completed in order to find the most suitable scheme for possible financial aid due to COVID 19 crisis.
Estonia	No					
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The National emergency supply agency is supporting maritime freight transports. A possible temporary abolishment of the fairway dues is being discussed.
France	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Establishment of a stability fund.
Hungary	Yes	Yes				
Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Five strategic maritime routes, into and out of Ireland have been designated, on a temporary basis only, as Public Service Obligation (PSO) routes during COVID-19 for a period up to three months with a maximum contribution of €15m towards the costs involved in the continued operation of passenger ferry services. The routes are Dublin/Cherbourg and Rosslare/Fishguard/Pembroke, Cherbourg and Bilbao. The operators currently providing these services are Irish Ferries, Stena Line and Brittany Ferries. The five routes in question are of strategic importance to Ireland because they ensure the robustness and resilience of Ireland's lifeline supply chain which is critically important at this time for the movement of goods, including food and medical supplies, into and out of Ireland.
Lithuania	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Currently Government is preparing measures how to reduce COVID-19 impact to business. Maritime sector will be considered among other sectors, as well.
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A programme to stabilise the economy was put in place by the government as part of the COVID-19 coronavirus crisis. Details are provided in following document: https://meco.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/dossiers/TableauProgrammeStabilisation.pdf
Malta	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	As specified above measures are available to all support sectors including maritime transport.

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Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Slovakia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	International inland cargo shipping is still possible at present; but if any of the entrepreneurs of inland water transport (due to measures taken by the Government of the Slovak Republic as a result of measures against the spread of COVID-19) needs support, it can do so under conditions set by the Government of the Slovak Republic. These conditions are available on the website of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic; https://www.mhsr.sk/koronavirus/korona-ekonomicke-opatrenia
Spain	No	Yes	Yes			
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reg. question 2.6.4-2.6.6: The Swedish Government has taken several economic measures for all sectors, not specifically for maritime transport (see exception below). For example: A new system for short-term layoffs, a temporary reinforcement of the unemployment insurance, Swedish Export Credit Agency's credit guarantee framework be expanded to support Swedish export companies and, by extension, the shipping industry. For updated information: https://www.government.se/articles/2020/03/economic-measures-in-response-to-covid-19/
Norway	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The deadline for renewing certificates has been postponed.

Annex 5. Monitoring / modelling of economic activity and inclusion in exit strategy.

COUNTRY	Planned activities to monitor / model the economic activity / impacts and their inclusion on exit strategy.
Belgium	One of the tasks of the Economic Risk Management Group (ERMG) established on March 19th by the Prime Minister, is to monitor, assess and analyse the economic impact of the pandemic. To this end, a dashboard of relevant indicators is produced daily, compiling a large range of high frequency / short delay indicators, including based on ad hoc reporting by public administrations and private companies. In addition, under the ERMG auspices, the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) in partnership with several sectoral and regional employer federations, has been conducting a weekly survey among firms in order to map the impact of the Covid-19-crisis as accurately as possible. A macro scenario has also been published by the NBB and Federal Planning Bureau. The relevant information is shared with the GEES (in English: Expert Group on Exit Strategy), the advisor group for the exit.
Estonia	Ministry of Economic Affairs, State Audit Office, Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund are monitoring
Finland	The planning of exit strategy is ongoing and will include an evaluation of broader pan-societal impacts of the pandemic. MEAE and MF placed (week 14) a high level special group to evaluate and monitor the economic impacts to finnish economy and how to minimize these impacts. The group will present it's report on week 19.
France	Economic activity is closely monitored, both by the national statistical institute (see publications) and by the government. The work to prepare the decontainment strategy includes taking into account the

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	economic consequences of the various existing schemes, so that it penalizes economic activity as little as possible. However, modelling the economic effects of fine-grained decontainment strategies is complex, and this work should be understood as a decision support tool.
Germany	Economic and social impacts of Covid-19 crisis are permanently monitored and assessed in different way, i.e. internal ad hoc analysis, surveys commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, reporting to international institutions (OECD, IMF, EC), economic forecasts of the Federal Government (release April 29.) etc. These information are considered in the exit strategy.
Ireland	Responding to COVID-19, Ireland has taken an unprecedented and extraordinary set of actions, e.g. actions relating to the labour market and supporting enterprises. These are being kept under close review and further actions will be considered in light of developments, including as part of considerations of an exit strategy.
Lithuania	Bank of Lithuania. Monitoring - daily and monthly (if available) data is used to monitor economic activity. Impact analysis - macroeconomic modeling and sectoral multipliers evaluation.
Luxembourg	On 15 April 2020, the government set up an ad hoc group to oversee the measures decided upon in the context of the fight against the virus and to regularly assess the side effects of these measures and containment in particular on the economy. In addition, Luxembourg's Institute of socio-economic research has published a first report "Economic effects of Covid-19 in Luxembourg: Synthesis of the RECOV id working note," available here: https://www.liser.lu/?type=module&id=104&tmp=4444 that analyses the first consequences of the crisis without, however and for the moment, recommending specific actions .
Malta	Aviation and Cruise liner calls. Malta's economic development agency is currently receiving a number of applications for its support measures. It is processing and evaluating such applications and the information gathered may be eventually be used in Malta's exit strategy. The Government is also conducting an ongoing internal economic modelling.
Netherlands	There is a dashboard in place with socio- and macro economic indicators that is updated regularly. The Dutch government is currently working out its exit strategy.
Sweden	Discontinuation of measures must be done slowly and be carefully monitored as there is a high likelihood of resurgence of the disease. It is important that right measures are initiated at the right time and adjusted to the specific context. The government monitors economic developments very closely and have taken many measures to contain the spread of the virus and mitigate the impact on businesses and jobs.
Norway	An independent expert group appointed by the Government has delivered a report with analysis of the socio-economic consequences of the measures undertaken. Moreover, the report presents in-depths analysis of three different strategies, including the one chosen by the Norwegian authorities. In addition, Statistics Norway updated the main economic indicators on April 24.
Switzerland	Monitoring of high frequency data (mainly transport activities). Monitoring of supply-side shock during Q1 and Q2 using the production approach of national accounts

Annex 6. Impact on sectors and supply chain – based on countries' input

COUNTRY	Noted drops in production? Sectors?	Noted drops in demand? Sectors?	Noted effects on exports? Sectors?	Noted risks of trade diversion in certain sectors given the lower demand in China (other countries selling their products to the EU)?
Belgium	<p>Average losses differ strongly between industries: on average, financial and insurance activities, agriculture and ICT are the least hit and see revenues decline by 10%-20%. Hotels, restaurants and cafés, as well as arts, entertainment and recreational activities, on the other hand, have mostly been forced to close and thus have been hit hard: sales are down by 80%-90%. 'Wholesale and retail' shows a mixed picture, with non-essential (non-food) stores being forced to close their physical locations, while those that are allowed to remain operational are doing well. Manufacturing activities are often classified as 'essential' and are moderately impacted, mainly because of supply chain issues (through increased border frictions, production issues abroad, etc.) and a general fall in domestic and foreign demand.</p> <p>According to macro scenario conducted by the NBB and the FPB for account of the ERMG, the annual impact on GDP growth in 2020 could reach -9.2 percentage point compare to baseline. As a result, GDP would drop by 8 % in 2020.</p> <p>Economic impact of the Covid-19 health crisis: A 5.1% in 2020.</p> <p>www.nbb.be</p>	<p>Under the current circumstances, it is difficult to establish a distinction between loss in production and drop in demand. Some sectors are directly affected by containment measures (horeca, events, travel, non-essential services to person, etc.), which are constraining demand. Some activities are impaired by social distancing measures.</p>	<p>No information yet for trade in goods. Some trade in services are nearly closed (for example: travel and air transport).</p>	

Bulgaria	<p>At this moment industrial production data is available till February 2020, which is actually before beginning of COVID-19 crisis in Bulgaria. Some economic branches indicate falls of production, but starting several months before Coronavirus crisis, thus it is difficult to make a correlation with this crisis. Branches that indicate falling of production are: Mining of coal and lignite; Manufacture of wearing apparel; leather products; wood products, except furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials; Printing and reproduction of recorded media; pharmaceutical products; machinery and equipment; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.</p>	<p>In Bulgaria, the sectors directly affected by the Coronavirus crisis are tourism, transport, services, repair and crafts. Disturbed trade with EU countries will cause difficulties in sectors such as engineering, textiles, electronics, mining, furniture, chemical industry, construction, etc. If the situation becomes more complicated, manufacturing companies, the heavy industry, construction, medicine, pharmaceuticals and other sectors will experience problems which will lead to the situation that employees will not be able to work remotely because of the specifics of the work process.</p>	<p>There is no statistical information yet. It might be expected that there will be drops in export due to the Covid-19 outbreak, starting March, but data will be available no sooner than 13th May. Bulgarian export has been a major driver of growth over the last few years, with exports of goods and services accounting for 47.3% of GDP in 2019. Our main trading partners are Germany, Romania, Italy, Turkey and Greece. Traditionally, the EU is our largest trading partner with a share of over 65% of the export and around 60%-65% of the import. In this regard, the spread of COVID-19 in the Member States will undoubtedly have its impact.</p> <p>Total trade with the EU countries in 2019 amounted to EUR 19.8 billion or more than 66% share and increased by 2.9%. Trade also increased with third countries by a 7% in exports. At this moment last available foreign trade data is at February 2020. Exports in the period January-February 2020 grow by 2.7%, including 4.2% growth for EU and 0.1% for Non-EU countries.</p>	<p>In the period January-February 2020 Bulgarian exports to China fell with 1.8% on yearly basis, while Bulgarian imports from China in the same period rose by 3.6%. Referring Bulgarian exports, we can say that this can be as result of China lock-down in this period, but data for longer time series is needed to have a definitive answer on this issue.</p>
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Croatia	In February 2020, as compared to February 2019, the industrial production in the Republic of Croatia, working-day adjusted, decreased by 2.1%. In February 2020, as compared to February 2019, the industrial production, working-day adjusted, decreased in Mining and quarrying by 5.7% and in Manufacturing by 0.6%, while it increased in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 1.8%. The total seasonally and working-day adjusted industrial production in the Republic of Croatia in February 2020, as compared to January 2020, increased by 0.9%. According to the NKD 2007, sections, seasonally and working-day adjusted industrial production in February 2020, as compared to January 2020, increased in Mining and quarrying by 7.3% and in Manufacturing 3.1%, while it decreased in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 2.9%.	Yes. This is especially noticeable in the tourism and transport sectors.	Yes, most sectors have reported a certain drop in demand.	Yes.
Czech Republic	We are facing drops in production continually in last months so the pandemic does not have the only significant impact on current situation. Exact figures about the impact of the State of emergency measures declared by the Czech Republic would be available within next few weeks.	Exact figures about the impact of the State of emergency measures declared by the Czech Republic would be available within next few weeks	During last weeks the decrease of export prices of dairy products to third countries has been registered.	We have no significant indications from our sectors.
Finland	Yes supply and demand shock affects all sectors. Industry can face more difficulties during second and third quartal. Decline of trust is the biggest risk to industry.	Yes. Especially service, travel and creative sectors.	In general there has been some minor slowdown remarks on exports. Freight container transport of Finnish harbours has decreased about 11 % (01-03 months) compared to 2019.	

France	<p>The INSEE business climate in April recorded unprecedented drop (-33 pts at 62) : services sector recorded most important decline (-37 at 55) followed by retail trade (-23 at 67). Industry has fallen to 82 (-16 pts) and production prospects balances of opinion have reached low levels. The industry production capacity utilization rate has dropped to 67%. Falls concern all sub-sectors. France PMI composite reached an all-time low (-17.7 pts at 11.2), driven by manufacturers + service providers (acc. Markit). Manufacturing PMI -11.6 pts at 31.5. Output and new orders index -20.8 and -18.0. Services sector: -17.0 at 10.4, reaching historical low. Electricity consumption -17% comp. usual level due to closures and activity drop. INSEE estimates self-isolation causes -35% overall drop in activity: -79% building construction, -39% industry (-72% transport equipmt; -61% machinery ; -45% other industrial products; -80% refined petroleum); -38% merchant services; -13% agriculture, -5% of activity for agri-food sector which voluntarily limit prod. due to demand drop. Vegetable prod. could -15 % in April due to seasonal labor difficulties. Drop in fishing prod. due to demand drop & health constraints on boarding (80% halt in fleets). Transport : only 5-7% high speed train / 25% regional traffic is maintained, coach & bus are halted, 5-10% air traffic maintained. Drop in air traffic -90% in March; -85% in April (Eurocontrol). Aeronautics industry fears cancellations of aircraft</p>	<p>According to Insee, household consumption would decline by 33% with regards to the normal. This would mainly result from the fall in consumption of manufactured goods, especially fuel, transport equipment, textiles and clothing. Consumption of services would also be intensely affected, in particular the catering industry, hotel trade and the transport sector. On the contrary, concurrently with school and catering closing down, household consumption of agricultural and agro-food products would increase. Household consumption of water and electricity consumption would not be penalised</p>	<p>French customs data are not yet available for March. In February, no effect on trade in goods is observable. According to the Banque de France, tourism exports increased slightly in February. However, on the demand side, survey data highlight the sharp fall in foreign demand. Foreign orders are down sharply in March according to the PMI (-12.8 pts to -34.7) and in April (-15.9 pts to 15.9). According to Insee, they are slightly down in March (-2 pts to -19, below their long-term average) and fall sharply in April (-17 pts to -36). The Banque de France also signals a brutal drop in foreign demand in March (-70 pts to -72). A sharp fall in tourism exports is also expected. Furthermore, on the supply side, some companies closed temporarily their plants in order to comply with sanitary measures. For example, Airbus which mainly exports its products closed its plants for a week in March. This would lead to a sharp decline in exports.</p>	N/A
Germany	<p>Yes, all sectors, particularly supply chain, automotive industry, aircraft industry, shipyard, steel industry, mechanical and plant engineering industry and services (see I.a. 3.2).</p>		<p>Yes, all sectors, particularly services (tourism, hotels and restaurants), manufacturing industries (motor vehicles, aircrafts, engineering, chemical industry).</p>	<p>According to the Federal Statistical Office, first effects of the corona pandemic were observed in the trade in goods with the People's Republic of China in February. Compared with February 2019, exports to China decreased by 8.9% to 6.8 billion euros, while imports from China fell by 12.0% to 7.4 billion euros. Since more recent trade data are currently not available, the question of risks of trade diversions cannot be answered more specifically.</p>

Hungary		The demand for domestic passenger transport services has dropped significantly, by cca. 80 %. The number of passengers decreased by 50-70 % in Budapest's suburban transport and 90-95 % in long-distance and international transport since the outbreak		
Ireland	The economic landscape has fundamentally changed in the space of a few weeks. All components of GDP except public consumption are set to register significant falls in the second quarter. Our draft Stability Programme Update is based on a scenario of GDP falling by 10.5% this year. However uncertainty levels are unprecedented and exceptionally high.	There will be a sharp contraction of domestic demand in the second quarter as a result necessary health protocols. Our draft Stability Programme Update is based on a scenario of Modified Domestic Demand falling by 15.1% this year.	Depressed external demand is clearly weighing on Irish exports. While net trade is expected to fall this year, it is somewhat cushioned by some sectors, e.g. pharmaceuticals, medical devices and ICT services.	

Lithuania	<p>At the moment there are only few indicators published for March: Industrial production - production level remains at 2019M12-2020M02 average (SA) level, while only durable consumer goods production levels have fallen by a 10%. Airport travel - passengers amount fell by almost 60%. Confidence indicators have declined significantly across the board on average by 6 p.p., with services being hit the most.</p> <p>Considering the specific nature of agricultural sector, currently there is no basis for changing the forecast of the total agricultural production for 2020 and for the period until 2023. We anticipate that the total agricultural production in 2020 will amount to €2,695 million, which will constitute a 2.9% increase compared to 2019. However, it's reasonable to assume that dairy sector may experience a decline in milk demand and prices due to the decreasing export of dairy products. Lower production output in this sector could be compensated by improved results in plant cultivation, especially in crop production because of forecasted better cereal harvest.</p> <p>According to the data of Public Employment Service, on 14 April, 2020 185.6 thousand jobseekers were registered and they account for 10.8% of the working age population of the country. Since the beginning of the quarantine (16 March, 2020), the supply of labour force has increased, i.e. registered unemployment has increased by 1.5 per cent point and number of unemployed persons has increased by 25.2 thousand.</p>	<p>At the moment most recent hard data is for February 2020, they do not show the any drop in demand. However, March confidence indicators show a decline in present consumer major purchases, however, the change in the major future purchases haven't changed much. While companies' demand projections are impacted quite strongly in retail and services, but in construction and industry the were quite minor. Fisheries - local fisheries dependent communities are influenced by drops in demand for supermarkets, stopped demand for restaurants and open markets.</p>	<p>In Jan 2020 vs. Jan 2019, total exports of goods dropped to 2.225 billion € from 2,271 billion €, or by 2.0%, while goods of Lithuanian origin dropped to 1.370 billion € from 1,459 billion €, or by 6.1%. In Feb 2020 vs. Feb 2019, total exports of goods increased to 2.289 billion € from 2,260 billion €, or by 2.5%, while goods of Lithuanian origin dropped to 1.334 billion € from 1,367 billion €, or by 2.4%. Bank of Lithuania projects a fall in exports this year. Enterprise Lithuania agency projects a drop of up to 17.2% in exports of Lithuanian origin goods and a decrease of exports of services of up to 25.4% in 2020. Travel Lithuania agency expects a 40% drop of foreign tourists coming to Lithuania in 2020. In 2019 the value of Lithuania's exports of agricultural and food products was 5 445 M EUR. Due to negative tendencies in exports of milk and dairy products, also in beef and poultry sectors, it is expected that in 2020, compared to 2019, exports of agricultural and food products will fall by 3% (this forecast is updated from fall of 1.2%).</p>	<p>Currently, don't have such information.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>Services are particularly affected such as transport, tourism, retail trade, automotive, building construction, and personal services (hairdressers, laundries etc). Building construction and some open to the public activities restarted; however the port of masks and distancing are mandatory.</p>	<p>Agriculture (dairies), hydrocarbons, transport (taxis, buses, train), tourism, textiles, clothing, catering, personal care services.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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Malta	During this week, the public abattoir noticed a 15% drop in production. The reason being felt now could be the bulk buying of customers in the previous weeks.	A drop of demand has already been reported by cooperatives in the milk sector. However, a drop in demand is affecting all agricultural sectors due to the decline in tourism consumption. Moreover, this week the public abattoir reported that demand for local pigs and bovines dropped by 15%.	Most agricultural products are consumed locally so to date no immediate and significant effects on agricultural export is noted. But this does not exclude that the problem will surface, especially with regard to the potato sector. With regard to potato exports, even though no changes in volumes of export is envisaged, it is expected that the price will be negatively affected."	By way of a general reply, certainly tourism is the hardest-hit export sector with hotels and accommodation and restaurant being strongly affected by containment measures. Of course, other sectors supply goods and services in the tourism value chain were also affected and that includes some sub-sectors in wholesale and retail and transportation. With respect to industry, manufacturing is still operating however specific sub-sectors might be facing some challenges.
Netherlands	Yes, a lot of industries are expected to be affected by Covid-19, but particularly the following industries are hit: the catering branch such as restaurants and cafes, the aviation industry, tourism and leisure. Actual numbers are not yet available, only estimates.	Particularly suppliers to the industries mentioned in the answer of question 3.2.1 are expected to have a substantial reduction in demand. Also, the construction industry and non food retail trade are expected to note a significant drop in demand.	Not yet. The volume of goods exports was 3.3 percent higher in February than in February 2019. Export figures for March are not yet available.	No.
Slovakia	Yes, due to closure of HORECA segment several food sectors face drops in production, this vary from 10-80%. Beer and malt sector: No filling of beer into kegs due to closed HORECA. Bakery and confectionery sector: Big industrial bakeries - 10% drop in production, smaller bakeries 40-50 %, confectionery sector - drop by 80 %. Fishery and aquaculture: more than 60% companies reported drop in production, in some cases 80% decline. Processed fruits and vegetables: drop in packaging for HORECA sector.	Critical drop of demand at internal market of Slovakia was noted in several food processing sectors supplying hotels and restaurants, especially in the sector of wine. This dramatic decrease occurred due to the drastic reduction of operation of hotels and restaurants which were significant buyers of domestic wines. Fisheries and aquaculture: More than 50% of subjects reported drops in demand (more than 16% of subjects reported drops by 80%). Fruit production: The decline in sales of fruit is about 20%. Milk production: Not yet, but dairy companies are increasing their stock of milk and dairy products due to closed schools and HORECA sector.	Negative effect on export was noted in the sector of lamb meat, which was traditionally in the period before Easter exported annually to Italian market. Due to dramatic situation with COVID-19 in Italy Slovakia is attempting to export this particular commodity to other markets within the EU market and to the third countries. We have noted drop in malt export due to closed HORECA, also drop in sugar export from 8-10%. Mill industry: by 15 %. Fisheries and aquaculture: 50% of exporting subjects noted drop of export by 90 - 100%. Fruit production: Drop of sales by 30%.	Numerical data on possible changes in export to China will be available after 3 months.

Sweden	No official production data has been published yet. However, high-frequency data indicate decreases in for example air transports and transports by heavy vehicles. Production is expected to decrease in both the industry and service sector.	No official consumption data has been published yet. Indicators such as surveys and data on employment have shown a drop in demand for most sectors. High-frequency data indicate reductions in hotel bookings and turnover in the restaurant industry.	No official export data has been published yet. However, new orders have dropped significantly.	Several companies have temporarily shut down production due to a lack of components from other companies in Europe.
Norway	At the end of March, mainland Norway's GDP is estimated to be around 14 per cent lower than at the start of the month. Activity in market-oriented businesses and public administration has declined significantly. Closed kindergartens and the cancellation or reduction of a number of healthcare services have led to a decrease in public administration activity. In the market-oriented businesses, the decline is particularly pronounced in certain service industries, such as accommodation and food service and culture and entertainment.	See previous question - The numbers account for both production and demand.	There are to date no clear effects on Norwegian exports. We do, however, note some changes. The exports to Italy and China decreased the two first weeks of March, but increased in other markets. It's expected that the travel restrictions will affect exports as well, but we have yet to get confirmed numbers in that regard.	On exports, see previous question. Numbers on the effects on imports are not ready yet.
Switzerland	Drop in production estimated to 25% for the whole economy during the lockdown. Differs widely across sectors.	Drop in demand will be close to that in production.	Goods exports and imports may be affected as much as 50%	

COUNTRY	Downsizing of operations? In this respect, please provide information you might have available on e.g. 1) The way businesses are affected by the outbreak. 2) Measures possibly undertaken in terms of employment. 3) Sectors concerned and/or specific example.	Disruption or risks of disruptions of its supply chain ((intra-EU or extraEU supply chains)?	For the particular case of the supply of personal protective equipment: what is the situation in your country? Is there any production capacity? If so, are there any measures you envisage to facilitate production?	Has your country undertaken any economic measures specific for transport? Why and which measures?
Belgium	<p>1) Among reasons mentioned for loss of sales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of demand is an important reason for many sectors. - Prohibited activity is a key reason for the sectors with the largest drop in turnover (Accommodation and food service, Arts, entertainment and recreation (this corresponds to the eventing sector in the survey), Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle and motorcycle and real estate activities). - Social distancing is mainly a problem for Construction - Supply chain problems are especially important for Construction and Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry. <p>2) In terms of labour market impact, access conditions to the Belgian system of temporary unemployment have been relaxed further, causing a massive inflow of employees from crisis- and/or lockdown-hit firms. This system now accounts for about 1.3 million workers (over 40% of all private sector employees). Over 75% of the 'hotels, restaurants and cafes' industry make use of this system, but also many others, such as, construction firms unable to comply with social distancing rules and, for example, industrial firms that are (temporarily) downsizing some of their operations.</p>	<p>A survey about the possibility of PPE production in Belgium shows that: In general, several textile companies (about 50) could reorient their production (abroad and in Belgium) towards masks and other protective equipment. Many companies in all parts of Belgium have also started to produce hydro-alcoholic gels and other sterilization material. Furthermore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Walloon Government has taken an initiative to develop a production unit of masks in Wallonia, in collaboration with an industrial Partner – Deltrian: the expectation is to have it operational before the end of May 2020. The capacity would be of 30 million units/year. - In Flanders, the analysis shows that more than 100 companies are ready to contribute to a production in PPE, especially mouth masks, hydro-alcoholic gel, (reusable) gowns and gloves, 3D printing, etc. - In the Brussels Capital Region alternative ways to produce FFP2 masks are being developed by 2 different companies. <p>In addition, it was also announced that Van Heurck and ECA, two Belgian companies, are starting to produce surgical mouth masks and FFP2 mouth masks domestically. If necessary, it can provide the entire population with high-quality surgical masks. Belgium will also collaborate with the Netherlands with respect to the exchange of FFP2 masks (production has started in NL) and surgical masks (production first starts in BE).</p>		

Bulgaria	<p>The businesses are mainly affected by disturbing value chains and decrease of demand in certain market segments. In terms of employment, the Government has adopted Decree No 55/30.03.2020. Enterprises affected by limited consumption and distortion of the supply chain disruption can benefit from a measure subsidizing 50% of the wages of the workers of those enterprises for up to 3 months (the so-called "60:40 scheme").</p> <p>The following employers are eligible to apply for compensation:- employers whose activity has been temporary suspended by an Order of the Public Authority (Minister of Health);- employers who have decided to suspend temporary their activity;- employers who have temporary introduced short-time work.</p> <p>All employers shall: - have no debts for taxes and social security contributions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not be in liquidation or insolvency proceedings; - keep the employment of their employee for the term they receive compensation; - not have sanctions for a violation of certain provisions of the labour law (undeclared work - work with no employment contract, unpaid wages etc.). <p>In addition the employers which have taken a decision to suspend temporary their activity or introduced short time work are entitled to compensation upon declaration of decrease in sales revenue by no less than 20% in the month preceding the month of submission of the application for compensation, compared to the same month of the previous calendar year.</p>	<p>The last available data do not give us opportunity to analyze and indicate such disruptions.</p>	<p>Bulgaria has production capacity for protective equipment. According to EUROSTAT data, in 2017 (last available year) the value of production of protective equipment is over EUR 100 million. Also some factories in textile and apparel sector have redirected their production toward protective equipment.</p>	
Croatia	<p>Certain businesses (for example restaurants and bars, cinemas, shopping malls and stores with technical consumer goods etc.) were ordered to close due to measures implemented to stop the spread of the COVID-19, while others reported downsizing of their operations. Most of the jobs are preserved due to government measures for preserving jobs. A gradual relaxation of most restrictive measures is expected in the next three weeks.</p>	<p>Several sectors have reported disruptions in supply chains. It is noted a risk of disruption of supply chain in sectors of fruits and vegetables which are dependent on seasonal workers.</p>		

Czech Republic	<p>1) obstacles on the employees' side (cannot be present at the workplace), issues caused by health-protecting measures adopted by the government (obligatory closure of the premises / social distancing measures causing lower production capacity / movement restrictions). 2+3) On 1/4/2020, CZ approved the Targeted Employment Support Program "Antivirus". The aim of the program is to support the maintenance of employment among employers affected by the spread of COVID-19 and related protective measures. As a result of these measures they were forced to interrupt or significantly reduce their operations and therefore their employees are not working fully. The Antivirus program therefore corresponds to short-time working programs.</p>	<p>At the moment, the Czech economy is facing a new occurs to the availability of the production of building materials by reduction of the opening of their new deposits in a pandemic situation.</p>		<p>The government boosted the State Transport Infrastructure Fund by 6.5 bn CZK for maintenance and renovation of road and railway infrastructure to foster fading construction activity. The government may propose a 3-month deferral of toll payment and a 6-month deferral of road tax payment in order to support road transport companies.</p>
Finland	<p>1) The economic collapse has been enormous. Economic difficulties, layoffs, firings and bankruptcies. Due to the various restriction measures the HoReCa (food service) sector has basically shut down its businesses. This have caused difficulties for food processing operators to find new outlets for the products. Sudden changes have had negative impacts to the entire food chain. 2) Joint action negotiations (23.4) about 5000 employers and more than 451 000 employees. The Government has expanded the coronavirusrelated funding for businesses and also increased direct support, research and development loans and capital investments. More direct funding will be placed. 3) Sectors in general. MEAE and the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities have prepared a financing model (2000 €) for sole entrepreneurs to help them cope in the conditions caused by the coronavirus. Sole entrepreneurs will be able to apply for financing from municipalities to address difficulties caused by the coronavirus. Depending the time span of the various restrictions the recovery of the HoReCa (food service) sector causes concerns. On agricultural sector farms that have normally employed seasonal labor do now have difficulties to get enough workforce. Some food processing operators have problems to secure availability of specialized workforce for certain tasks. MEAE and the Ministry of Finance placed a expert group to evaluate affects to Finland's economy and how to minimize them.</p>	<p>Ex service sector (restaurants). Due to restrictions almost 50 % of sector's companies in economic difficulties after 1 month and 70-80 % after 3 month (estimate). International tourism can decrease about 20-30 % compared to 2019.</p>	<p>Domestic production of PPE's has been initiated. MEAE has placed a project with finnish companies, research institutes other authorities to start national PPE-capacity rapidly. There are many possible capable companies which are interested in. First priority is to start PPE-production on april-may. We have finnish companies which already produce protective clothing and visors. PPE availability situation is stabilized but still delicate. We have to have more own production capacity as soon as possible. On the agriculture sector there are concerns about availability for the protective gloves and respirator masks (for tasks related to veterinary, farm inspections etc.). Also food processing operators have concerns on availability of personal protective equipment.</p>	<p>Extended payment period for air navigation service charges in order to give flexibility to airlines.</p>

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France	Fall of demand and lockdown have affected almost every sector. Some critical sectors (retail trade, food industry, etc.), have been affected by absenteeism (construction, retail trade) due to the lack of protective equipment or production processes not conform to social distancing. In the transport equipment sectors, some factories had to be shut down for a few days in order to adapt the production processes. Up to date, absenteeism is being stabilized, for example at a 10-20% rate in the food industry. In construction, entrepreneurs and unions together asked for a guide to good practice, which was finally published last week.	In the transport equipment sectors, some factories have apparently ceased for different reasons, including the lack of intermediate goods usually coming from Spain or Italy. In the electronics sector, intermediate goods used to produce semiconductors are sourced almost exclusively from Asia. This dependency is a concern for some producers.	In response to difficulties in obtaining masks, the Minister of Health announced the command of units from China and the establishment of an airlift with China. Weekly consumption is 40M units and national stock is 120M. The production of 'alternative' masks (480,000/day, 85 prototypes) should double by the end of April and 60M of obsolete masks (< 2 years) have been deemed compliant and put back into stock.	A deferral of €137 million in taxes and air navigation charges has been put in place to provide financial relief to airlines. Other sectors (road, rail, maritime and inland waterway) are not concerned by specific measures but will be able to benefit from the general measures of economic and financial announced by the government.
Germany	Ad. 1) Downsizing of operations appears in almost all sectors, particularly in services. Businesses are affected by both, lack of demand and supply, due to economic shutdown, curfews, temporary closures of businesses and closing of borders. Ad 2) The Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit) offers a short-time working allowance scheme, which allows employers to retain their employees at lower hours worked while partly compensating employees for their loss of wages. Currently 718,000 companies applied for short-time working allowances (as of April 20). Ad 3) see 3.2.			
Hungary	International passenger rail services suspended, for cross-border workers designated border crossings are open towards Austria. Suburban, regional and long-distance public transport operates according to off-school days timetable as of 30th March.		In order to facilitate the availability of adequate personal protective equipment (PPE), we supported that one of the Notified Bodies in Hungary could carry out as soon as possible certification of protective clothing against biological risks. The establishment of a testing laboratory for individual assessment of respiratory PPE for which the conformity assessment procedures have not been fully finalised [see Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/403] has also started in order to make these products available on the market. The latter organization also intends to prepare for EU type examination to assess conformity of PPE in question. We are also examining the possibility of disinfecting disposable respiratory protective	

Ireland	<p>Ireland has taken a range of actions relating to the labour market and supporting enterprises. These include: Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme to provide the payment of income supports to employers in respect of eligible employees where the employer's business activities have experienced significant negative disruption.</p> <p>A new COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment delivers income support to employees and the self-employed who have lost work and income.</p> <p>Enhanced Illness Benefit Payment for COVID-19 absences provides assistance to an employee who is told to self-isolate.</p> <p>Short Time Work Support Scheme remains available in situations whereby an employer reduces an employee's hours to three days or less a week.</p> <p>Loans from €25,000 to €15 million under the Working Capital Loan Scheme.</p> <p>Credit Guarantee Scheme, which provides counter guarantees to participating banks, mitigating credit risk or need for collateral for SMEs. Government has agreed with local authorities that they should defer rates payments due from the most immediately impacted businesses - primarily in the retail, hospitality, leisure and early learning and care and school-age childcare sectors, for three months.</p>	<p>equipment.</p> <p>We have domestic supply of hand sanitiser, masks and faceshields. Domestic supply of masks does not meet demand. In general, to the extent possible, government agencies have reached out to manufacturers to provide assistance to allow for production capacity to be increased, where possible and to ensure manufacturers are supported to retool. The national market surveillance authority has released guidance in line with Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/403 of 13 March 2020.</p>	<p>All economic measures adopted apply to transport sector. Specific measures also include: guidance for supply chain workers; continuity of motorway service area facilities; continuity of licensing and oversight standards; public transport scheduling; and continuity of strategic maritime connections.</p>
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Lithuania	1) For example, food and agriculture sector faces problem with cash flow because a lot of suppliers work with payment in advance, disruption in supply chains of raw materials, reduction in demand in main export markets (Italy, Germany, UK). Producers tend to lower prices for purchasing agricultural products. SMEs are facing with sales fall of 35 percent only in March. ICT sector is affected by Falling sales, domestically and abroad. No new projects and contracts. Some of the ongoing projects also suspended due to the quarantine. Programming contracts are being frozen for time period from affected sectors - retail, tourism, hotels. Export markets are stopping implementing orders. Many industries (automotive, furniture, engineering etc.), are closing down worldwide, therefore the IT export from Lithuania is paralyzed. The digitalisation of other industries (manufacture, logistics, etc.) will stop and due to it the productivity and competition of the sector will drop down in the long run and affect our economy. Some of the companies producing aquaculture fish ceased the processing of aquaculture products because of dropped demand for such products. 2) Government will compensate a significant share of wages for employees working in sectors that are currently closed due to quarantine. Compensation is conditional on companies retaining employees after the quarantine and closures of sectors have ended. 3) Daily data on employees indicated decline in almost all major activities.	N/A	N/A	Yes, the country has undertaken specific measures. Drivers can go on a freight transportation trip before 14-day deadline of self-isolation. This measure has been undertaken to eliminate possible shortage of drivers because of general requirement to self-isolate for 14 days if the person comes from abroad.
Luxembourg	lockdown measures decrease output: - by 20% in real estate services as well as in administrative and support services; - by 50% in the manufacturing industry as well as in transportation and storage services; - by 90% in construction as well as in wholesale, retail trade and repair services; - by 100% in accommodation and food services as well as in arts, entertainment and recreation services. The disruption of global value chains and the substantial slowdown in demand for intermediate goods, domestic consumption and investment expenditures will reinforce the direct impact of the lockdown. The Government has adopted a package to maintain the industrial and economic base.	Steal industry, due to staff shortage of suppliers.	Dupont de Nemours produces Tyvek which is used for the manufacturing of PPE and its production has been increased massively to meet demand. There is no production capacity as such, but tailors have been producing masks that are used by the citizens.	Transport capacity has been adapted to the drop in demand. The government has adopted a package of economic measures that can be used by any commercial entity.
Malta	The adoption of containment measures has affected business by limiting specific activities thus resulting in a drastic	No data is available yet.	Initiative for production of 3D visors by private company.	No new measures have been introduced after 6 April 2020

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	<p>decrease in demand leading to cashflow challenges. In order to safeguard employment, the Maltese government has introduced a wage supplement targeting sectors that were negatively affected by the crisis <https://covid19.maltaenterprise.com/employeewage-support?application-form-added>. In addition, Government is also incentivising investment in remote work facilities. With regards to cashflow challenges, Government is allowing businesses heavily affected by the covid-19 outbreak to defer tax payments for the months of March and April. In addition, Government is providing guarantees to commercial banks through the Malta Development Bank in order to enhance access to bank financing for the working capital requirements of businesses in Malta facing a sudden acute liquidity shortage as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. Government is also offering to subsidise interest payments up to 2.5 percentage points for a period of two years.</p>		
Netherlands	Real time data is still scarce. During the Corona crisis, Statistics Netherlands weekly charts the development of the number of bankruptcies pronounced by courts. Comparing these results with the year before, differences are still limited.	There are no disruptions or actual risks of disruption reported	The Netherlands is currently pursuing an upsurge in PPE production capacity.
Slovakia	It was already indicated that especially wine sector was negatively affected by COVID-19 spread. An example of measures undertaken is a cooperation between one chamber of food producers and an association of hotels and restaurants on "supplying" of temporary free or unemployed employees of hotels and restaurants for food producers to replace persons in quarantine. In the beer, soft drink sector and meat processing: sales representatives for HORECA and employees of logistics services delivering to HORECA are ordered to take vacation have reduced paychecks. Fisheries and aquaculture: It is possible that cca 12% of companies will stop their activities.	The serious threat of infection by COVID-19 in Italy caused disruption of goods supplies from/to this country since the transporters have deep concern to travel to Italy. "Green lanes" are not respected, supplies "just in time" are not possible, delays due to lines and checks on the internal EU borders	Slovakia received several bulk supplies of personal protective equipment from abroad by air transport. Several domestic companies and entities reoriented their production to produce this equipment for most threatened jobs and groups of population. The demand is not met yet but is improving. Slovakia welcomes measure undertaken by the Commission to establish green lane at the internal borders between the EU Member States to make the transport of food fluent and facilitated border procedures for this kind of goods.

Sweden	1) Several manufacturing and car companies have temporarily shut down production due to a lack of components from companies in Europe. However, some car companies will restart production by next week. There is still great uncertainty around how fast the demand will recover. Restaurants and shops have closed due to lack of demand. 2) Several companies use short-term permits to overcome the crisis. But many companies, especially in the service sector, have notified staff. 3) Most sectors in the economy are affected.	Several sectors have reported disruptions in supply chains. For instance, the component shortages and the disruptions that have occurred in the supply and logistics chain in EU has forced the automotive industry to shut down production. Problems with supply of labour in horti- and agriculture due to lack of seasonal labour from EU and third countries.		State credit guarantees for Swedish airlines amounting to a maximum of 5 bn SEK. The Swedish Export Credit Agency's (EKN) credit guarantee framework has increased by 50 bn SEK and coverage extended to encompass sea shipping. Reg maritime transport, see 2.6.6.
Norway	Yes, several businesses have temporarily laid people off. 10.2% of the workforce are now registered as job applicants at the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration. Several measures have been taken to ease the burden on businesses. Lower employer tax, and a reduction in employers' duty to pay salary during the temporary laid off period. The period has been reduced from 20 to 2 days. After 2 days the laid off employee gets regular unemployment benefits.	There has been feedback from operators that there have been challenges with supply and reefer containers that are stuck in foreign ports. This may affect the Norwegian exports of frozen fish.	Several Norwegian companies have changed their production line, and have started producing personal protection equipment, in particular protective clothing, face shields and hand and surface disinfectants.	The Government has, through contracts with three airlines, made sure a minimum number of domestic flights are operated. Moreover, the Government has introduced reduced value added tax for transport, and given an extra NOK 550 million to the train companies to secure public transport. In addition to the temporary tax relief and guarantee scheme of NOK 6 billion for airlines.
Switzerland	2) In order to avoid short-term redundancies in the event of temporary business closures, the Federal Council has suspended the companies' co-payment for recourse to short-time work compensation. The use of short-time work was facilitated and extended to various groups such as temporary employees, apprentices, workers on call or employer-like employees. For the unemployed, the duration of benefits was extended, for the duration of the crisis.	Limited disruptions due to shortages of packaging materials, spare machine parts, specialised temporary foreign repair personnel, reduced availability of logistics services.	Switzerland has very limited production capacity of personal protective equipment and its supply depends on imports. Some private initiative are currently increasing the production capacity for masks.	No

Annex 7. Measures taken to counter the downturn – based on countries' input

Country	General measures to counter downturn of this crisis	Measures planned to lift up the economy	Estimated impact on annual growth	Estimated on national labour market	Impact and measures related to temporary / seasonal EU workers in other MS	Shortages in raw and other materials for internal production chains	Outlook of impact on agricultures and other critical sectors (power, security) including business continuity for critical infrastructures (e.g. power utilities, in particular nuclear power plants)
Belgium	The automatic stabilizers are reinforced by the large recourse to the system of temporary unemployment and bridging rights for the non-working self-employed. In addition, the various authorities in Belgium have taken numerous measures to cushion the socio-economic consequences of that crisis. At the federal level, the main measures consist of a € 1 billion provision for corona-related expenditure (such as the cost of purchasing medical equipment, carrying out tests, repatriating Belgians abroad, etc.) and increasing the allowance for temporary unemployment. At regional level, the most important measures relate to the corona nuisance premium for businesses that have had to close down, the corona compensation premium for businesses with a			<p>The Belgian unemployment rate reached 5.4% on an annual basis in 2019, which is historically low. Considering the tightness of the labour market, employers may be reluctant to let their staff go just yet, even when faced with supply or demand issues resulting from the Covid-19 crisis. Moreover, in order to avoid an increase in the number of layoffs, the National Employment Office acknowledges Covid-19 as a reason for granting temporary unemployment (= short time work scheme). By 24 April, for 1336.519 workers the right to temporary unemployment had been opened – which does not necessarily mean that they are (full-time or part-time) out of work. Moreover, due to the temporary interruption of their activity, 334.794 self-employed workers are requesting or already benefit from a specific flat-rate allowance called bridge-right.</p>	<p>Currently we have no information on potential problems for Belgian residents who would be employed as seasonal workers in other Member States. On the other hand, Belgium has a great need for seasonal workers, who usually come from other Member States. The necessity can already be felt and will only increase in the coming months until September. That is why the ERMG (Economic Risk Management Group) has formulated an advice to ensure that even in these Corona times, foreign seasonal workers can also be employed in Belgium, if several conditions are respected. This advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clarifies that employers should contact employees prior to the start of the work and how; - determines how a certificate is delivered and that the employee will be given access to BE with this certificate; - provides that a corona test has to be carried out before departure; specifies that, in case of symptoms of corona appearing in BE, the employee has to be placed in quarantine. This advice has been sent to the Minister. 		<p>- With respect to agricultures, increased volatility has been detected in several agricultural markets since the adoption of measures to counter COVID 19. Therefore, it is difficult to discern trend on the somewhat longer term. Certain agricultural subsectors do, however, report difficulties in their supply chain or foresee to have problems in the future. Sectors mainly mentioned for Belgium are floriculture, fruit and vegetables, potatoes, dairy, poultry, veal and sugar. Problems are caused by a drop in export, exporting difficulties due to a lower availability of cargo ships, lack of seasonal workers and closing of horeca and shops.</p> <p>- With respect to energy, a COVID-19 Energy Task Force was created within the Directorate General for Energy to form a link between the overarching crisis organs and the actors of the energy sector in order to actively monitor development within the sector, identify potential problems and propose measures to overcome them. Up to this moment no security of supply issues have been identified.</p>

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	<p>substantial loss of turnover in the Flemish Region, the Brussels-Capital Region and the Walloon Region, and various support measures for subsidised sectors, mainly in the care sector. The Flemish Region also provides an additional lump-sum allowance to persons receiving temporary unemployment benefit. It was decided to defer payment of taxes and social security contributions for the self-employed and enterprises. The banking sector also has a payment deferral system for business loans and for mortgages. In addition, the federal government has guaranteed the new loans to be granted by the banks to the tune of 50 billion euros. And the regional investment companies also have guarantee schemes for bridging loans.</p>					

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<p>2020 – guarantees.</p> <p>2. SA 56905(2020/PN) – BG – COVID-19- Employment scheme for preserving jobs in most affected sectors- aid through the payment of compensation to employers in order to maintain the employment of employees in the emergency situation.</p> <p>3. Financial instruments – state aid under EC temporary framework, managed by Fund of funds in Bulgaria. Notified, EC decision still in procedure.</p> <p>4. Fiscal – non aid – Extension of the deadlines for declaration and payment of due taxes and fees under the Act on Measures and Actions during the State of emergency, as well as other administrative measures not related to funding.</p> <p>5. The measures financed by the ESIS are implemented under different operational programmes, the administering authorities being the managing authorities of the programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · OPRG – financing of healthcare and emergency, in relation with Covid-19- non aid · HRDOP – financing of 	<p>and compared to February 2020 their number increased by 17 572 persons. In March, 38 869 unemployed persons registered with the labour offices, 26 286 of them in the period after the introduction of the state of emergency. Among the newly registered unemployed in March, the largest share was recorded by those exempted from the Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector (46.4%), followed by trade (18.8%) and manufacturing (11.3%). The registered unemployment rate rises by 0.8 pp. compared to March 2019 and reached 6.7% in March 2020, and compared to February 2020 the value of the indicator increased by 0.5 pp. According to the National Social Security Institute (NSSI) data, in March 2020 the number of registered unemployed persons entitled to unemployment benefit was 89 168 or 40.5% of all registered unemployed. Compared to the same period in 2019, an increase of 19.8% is observed. According to preliminary data from the Employment Agency on 22 April the number of registered unemployed in the country is 284 355 persons. In</p>		
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	special municipal services due or related to Covid-19 crisis · OPIC- grants – state aid to support micro and small enterprises for overcoming the economic effect of the COVID-19. Still in planning procedure, granting only after EC approval.		comparison, on the same day a year ago, on 22 April 2019 the total number of registered unemployed with the labour offices is 186 745. The increase on an annual basis is estimated at 53%		
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Croatia	<p>The Government has implemented two rounds of measures aimed at providing liquidity to the firms and securing jobs. They range from partial or complete exemption from tax liabilities, namely from paying profit tax, income tax and contributions to wage payment scheme for jobs preservation and favourable liquidity loans</p>	<p>In next three weeks, starting from April 27th, the Government of Croatia will relax most of the restrictions, e.g. business entities engaged in trade will be able to open (apart from those who were never ordered to close); business entities engaged in service activities will be able to open (apart from those who were never ordered to close); public urban and suburban transport, as well as inter-county transport and domestic air services will start operating; the full operation of the public and private health system will be made possible; kindergartens and classes from 1st to 4th grade will begin to work; restaurants and bars with open terraces will be able to work; public gatherings of up to 10 people will be allowed; etc.</p>	<p>It is too early to predict.</p>	<p>In the total number of new entrants, there were 19,226 (94.2 per cent) persons with previous work experience. Most of them had the previous experience in accommodation and food services (5,534 or 28.8 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (2,764 or 14.4 per cent), manufacturing (2,445 or 12.7 per cent), education (1,232 or 6.4 per cent) and administrative and support service activities (1,090 or 5.7 per cent). In March 2020, 11,222 persons found employment, mostly in accommodation and food services (2,117 or 19.8 per cent), manufacturing (1,777 or 16.6 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (1,631 or 15.2 per cent), administrative and support service activities (839 or 7.8 per cent) and in construction (721 or 6.7 per cent).</p>	<p>Like in the other Member States, Croatia noted the return of certain number of temporary/seasonal workers from countries such as Austria, Italy and Germany where they were employed in tourist sector and agriculture. The aim is to provide jobs for them, especially in agriculture where there is higher demand for work force around these months. Croatian Employment Service is in contact with employers in agriculture and there are intensified efforts to fill up these job vacancies especially for people who are without any income or support such as returning workers from other countries.</p>	
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Czech Republic	<p>The government stimulus package is currently foreseen to reach 100 bn CZK in direct aid (1.8 % of GDP) and 500 bn CZK (15 % of GDP) in guarantees. The Parliament approved a revision of the 2020 state budget, increasing the deficit from 40 to 200 bn CZK (3.6% of GDP). Later the government approved an additional revision of the 2020 state budget which foresees the 2020 deficit at 300 bn CZK (5.4% of GDP).</p>	<p>The lower house of the Parliament adopted an amendment of the law on fiscal responsibility, which allows to propose a structural budget deficit for 2021 up to 4% of GDP.</p>	<p>The GDP growth is expected to drop by 5.6 % according to the latest Macroeconomic prediction.</p>	<p>For 2020, the Ministry of Finance estimates a decline in GDP of 5.1%. However, the impact may be much higher and spill over into the coming years, especially because of a possible increase in unemployment. It is expected that the impacts will have a long-term impact as the 2008/2009 crisis. In this crisis, unemployment increased by up to 5 percentage points. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs estimates the direct costs of an increase in unemployment by 1 per cent to approximately CZK 1.7 billion. These costs include a drop in state revenue from taxes and direct taxes and an increase in both insurance and non-insurance social benefits.</p>	<p>Currently, foreigners from 3rd countries, are not allowed to enter into CZ. This does not apply to foreigners residing temporarily over 90 days or with a permanent residence in CZ, family members of citizens of the EU and citizens of the CZ who are authorized to enter the CZ. However cross-border workers who, for the purpose of performing work or study in CZ, regularly and legally cross the state border with the CZ from a neighboring state, and also EU citizens entering the CZ for the purpose of economic activity may enter the CZ if they submit confirmation of passing the RT-PCR test with a negative result, which is not older than 4 days, and other relevant documents. Nowadays there is no exception for seasonal workers from 3rd countries. Therefore, serious problems of agri-food enterprises related to the limited movement of seasonal workers within the EU may be expected. Situation is very dynamic and changes may take place.</p>	<p>The pandemic is affecting different industrial sectors, due to the unreliable production of some raw materials; in the medium/longer term perspective may the subsequent problems arise in cases where raw/mineral resources are input into many industries; the world oil prices drop off fundamentally during the pandemic, which existentially threatens not only the Czech producers, but also producers of raw materials as prices of inputs are derived from oil prices.</p>
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Finland			<p>Coronavirus will increase youth unemployment, decrease the need of labour in many areas and postpone recruiting. The base of the Government's Program has fallen off (employment rate and economy objectives)</p>	<p>The situation of seasonal workers working is actual and become difficult because of restrictions in starting point countries. The supply of labor during the growing season is a matter of concern, especially on farms/agricultural enterprises that have normally employed ca 16 000 of foreign seasonal labor. Government has taken an action to allow limited entry for those seasonal employees from abroad that are the most critical for enterprises operating in the agriculture, forestry, horticulture and fishery sectors. This entry is allowed for 1500 employees and the entry operation has started in practice on 23.4. In order to fulfill seasonal labor shortage public and private sectors have also organized information campaigns for the domestic workforce.</p>	<p>During the coronavirus situation first in China and then in Europe there have been some shortages on raw and other component materials for internal production. It varies in different areas and between different companies.</p>	<p>The telecommunications sector may suffer from a shortage of spare part if the production and transports are disturbed. A disfunctioning telecommunications sector would have effects on other sectors as well. It is important that different organisations invest in their information security also during the crisis. A weakened level of information security would leave room for cyber security threats.</p> <p>MEAE or NESI don't know any immediate risks to security of supply. There has been some minor panic buying but the situation has stabilized. The chain of food and energy supply is working. Also business continuity for critical infrastructure and production. The situation of seasonal workers working (agriculture) is actual and become difficult because of restrictions in starting point countries. Over the coming weeks, the situation will not be of a particular concern for the basic inputs needed by agriculture (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals and animal feed) and common spare parts for agricultural machinery and equipment. However development needs to be monitored closely. Declining availability of packaging materials, for example, in horticultural/open field vegetable production and in generally amongst the food processing industry are causes for concern.</p> <p>The deteriorating economy and finances of agricultural enterprises are also a cause for concern.</p>
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France	<p>Rectifying finance bill adopted on 23/03 (€45bn measures) and a 2nd one on 17/04 raising to €110bn (5pts of GDP) + €315bn guarantees for bank loans. Gvmt implemented tax burden-easing measures: postponement of direct taxes and social contributions, exceptional direct tax rebates, suspension of rent, gas, water and electricity bills for SMEs. Companies can ask for repayment of corporate tax claims refundable in 2020 and processing of VAT credit claims. On 25/03 Gvmt launched a State-guaranteed loans scheme (€300bn) + activation of public reinsurance (up to €10bn) + setting up of reinsurance for export credits (up to €5bn). A 500ME envelope for SMEs suffering from a lack of cash flow. Gvmt announced up to €20bn for equity investments or nationalisations and increase of contribution to €1bn for the Economic and Social Development Fund financing direct State loans. In partnership with regions and insurers a €7bn fund set up to help SMEs, self-employed, entrepreneurs and liberals. Start-ups to benefit from a €4bn fund</p>	<p>Once the shock has been absorbed, it will be a matter of accompanying the economic recovery so that it is rapid, effective and sustainable. Removing the remaining uncertainties weighing on business investment will be crucial to avoid permanent losses of productive capital and skills. In the medium term, a rebound plan could therefore prove necessary to revitalise business investment as the economy emerges from the epidemic crisis. All necessary measures will then be taken according to the situation. A reflection is also underway, in the longer term, to ensure the security of supplies to certain strategic sectors, in order to make them more independent in relation to their strategic supplies abroad. There will have a</p>	<p>The pandemic and the sanitary measures implemented to remediate it emerge as a major shock for the French economy. Household consumption is one of the main channel through which containment measures will affect the economy. Its decline will be visible in the accommodation and catering, recreation, and transport sectors. Corporate investment will be affected by the economic fallout and major uncertainties, as evidenced by the sharp fluctuations in financial markets. Measures taken by Gvmt to facilitate companies' access to credit and support their cash flow should help companies to overcome the crisis while preserving productive apparatus in order to allow for a rapid rebound (reduction of business failures and preservation of productive capital). There will have a</p>	<p>The containment measures taken and the contraction of activity will have a major impact on national labour market. The closure of several sectors (restaurants for example) and the drop in activity will induce employment destructions and a rise of unemployment. The impact will be probably more pronounced for short-term contracts and temporary employees. However, the contraction of employment in 2020 should be much less pronounced than the contraction of the GDP. First, employment is generally more resilient than the activity in France. Moreover, the extended short time work scheme should substantially buffer the impact of the crisis on employment. Employees that benefit from the short time work scheme have their jobs protected during the crisis. As of April 23, this scheme has been requested for more than 1 employee out of 2 which suggests an extensively use of the scheme</p>	<p>Bordure closures will probably have a significant impact on temporary/seasonal EU workers working in other MS. However, we still lack of data to provide any order of magnitude on this question.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Agricultural production should be able to proceed correctly for the next few months, except for vegetable farming where the lack of seasonal labor may limit production. There is no tension noted on the main inputs (seeds, fertilizers, fuel). Equipment repair operations, as well as transport, are slightly degraded due to the absence of workers among the service providers, yet not compromising production at this stage. However, in the medium term, the main impact on the agricultural sector will be the recovery of outlets after the sanitary crisis (domestic as well as export outlets).</p>
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	<p>and exporting companies a contingency plan. On 12/03, the President announced extended short time work scheme to protect jobs and full coverage of employee's compensation up to 4.5 min wages. To ensure protection of most vulnerable, eligibility for social rights to be extended. Unemployment insurance payments to be maintained. Implementation of a solidarity aid for disadvantaged to help them bear burden, 4M households to benefit from it.</p>	<p>negative impact on employment and income. One of the main measures in order to offset it is the extension of the part-time work and partial benefits schemes. The direct effect of daily allowances and partial activity is to smooth and reduce effect on household income. Partial activity will also limit destruction of labour relations, and thus the medium to L-T costs associated with unemployment hysteresis. Taken together, measures will contribute to recovery of economic activity by allowing consumption and production to rebound. By limiting long-lasting effects of a lower output on companies and on workers, measures are key in enabling recovery of the economy.</p>			
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Germany	<p>Overall discretionary measures of 453 billion Euro (effect on general government budget balance -7.2 % of GDP) and guarantees of approx. 820 billion Euro (approx. 25 % of GDP). For details, please refer to the recent Stability Programme: https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Broschuren_Bestellservice/2020-04-17-stabilitaetsprogramm-2020.pdf?__blob=publicationfile&v=8</p>	<p>The federal government is considering various stimulus measures.</p>	<p>The Federal Government will present its macroeconomic forecast for the years 2020 and 2021 in its spring projection 2020, which will be published on 29 April 2020: https://www.bmwi.de/Navigation/DE/Home/home.html</p>	<p>The Federal Government will present its macroeconomic forecast for the years 2020 and 2021 in its spring projection 2020, which will be published on 29 April 2020: https://www.bmwi.de/Navigation/DE/Home/home.html</p>	<p>The agricultural sector in Germany is dependent on seasonal workers. To reconcile the strict requirements of infection control with the needs of food supply, the federal government has allowed the entry of up to 40,000 seasonal EU workers each in April and May 2020. Entry is subject to strict conditions to ensure protection against COVID-19 infections. The entry takes place exclusively by plane. On entry, a health check is carried out by medical personnel. In addition, the newly arriving workers are placed in a de facto quarantine (with possibility of working) for the first two weeks.</p>	<p>System operations and wholesale energy markets remain fully operational. Energy Services are running as usual. Companies in the energy sector – like other companies – have activated Business Continuity Plans. In addition, most companies have set up or revised specific emergency plans that deal with the handling of a pandemic. The Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community has published guidelines how such plans should be devised. Daily peak loads are lower than typical for this time of year. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to an overall decrease in electricity consumption in different European countries. In Germany, the decrease is not as pronounced as in some of the other European countries. These trends can make system operation more challenging. The situation is closely monitored. No difficulties have been reported yet.</p>
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Hungary			<p>According to the latest available statistics, the number of registered jobseekers has increased by 51,000 in Hungary since the declaration of emergency situation (11th of March 2020). Significant outflow of labor can be observed in the accommodation and food service activities of the national economy, where the number of jobseekers increased by about 7,000. In addition, the number of unemployed from wholesale and retail trade, as well as repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 5.4 thousand, while the number of unemployed from manufacturing increased by 4.2 thousand. The announcements of collective redundancies do not yet indicate further significant lay-offs.</p>	
Ireland	<p>Responding to COVID-19, Ireland has taken an unprecedented and extraordinary set of actions, including actions relating to the labour market, supporting enterprises, liquidity supports, and additional health spending. Answer to question 3.2.5 also refers.</p>	<p>The process of forming a new Government following elections in February is still underway. A comprehensive approach to economic recovery will be prepared in this context.</p>	<p>The draft Stability Programme Update forecasts a 10.5% fall in real GDP this year.</p>	<p>The immediate impact of the crisis is that around 40 per cent of workers in the private sector are now on Government wage supports, with the worst affected sectors including the accommodation sector and construction. The draft Stability Programme Update forecasts a 9.3% fall in employment this year, or around 217,000 job losses.</p>

Lithuania	<p>The following measures have been approved: 1. Wage subsidies will be provided to companies unable to operate due to quarantine. 2. Moratorium on mortgage payments and deferrals of utilities fees. 3. Additional sickness benefits will be paid to individuals who will not be able to work because of the need to take care of children and the disabled due to quarantine in educational institutions, social care and employment centres. 4. Self-employed will receive lump-sum payments when they are unable to carry out their activities due to quarantine. 5. Deferrals of tax payments for companies, provision of tax loans, deferrals of utilities fees, exemption of taxpayers from fines and penalties. 6. Increase of the guarantee limit, extension of the terms of the guarantee provision, provision of loans to companies and compensation of interest payments for companies. 7. Acceleration of investment programmes by accelerating payments and increasing the intensity of funding. Renovation of apartment buildings will be</p>	<p>Regarding Bank of Lithuania's measures, increased flexibility of the supervisory requirements will be applied as long as needed for credit institutions to have sufficient room for financing of the real economy. For example, the countercyclical capital buffer will not be increased for at least 12 months.</p>	<p>Bank of Lithuania currently projects that in 2020 GDP will fall by 11.4 %, with a rebound in 2021 of 9.7 % increase. As regards bank lending, the reduced capital requirements so far increased banks' lending capacity by around EUR 2 billion (5% of the loan stock to the private sector).</p>	<p>We estimate that around 200 thousand employees (20 per cent of all non-financial corporations employees) will be severely affected by the quarantine and sector closures. We estimate that due to the government wage-compensation scheme only a third of the effected employees will become unemployed.</p>	<p>The number of seasonal EU workers in Lithuania is not significant, therefore we did not estimate the impact.</p>	<p>Primary agricultural production runs as usually. However, since quarantine was introduced the prices for raw agricultural production (for instance dairy, meat) at farm level have been decreasing rapidly which brings to farmers additional financial burden.</p>	<p>Current estimates suggest, that agriculture should be one of the least hit sectors of the economy. Lithuania does not face any concern of food self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency in majority of agricultural and food products exceeds the national needs (except vegetables, fruit, pig meat). Lithuania's main critical infrastructure companies are state owned, thus there are no major risks to its business continuity. The energy sector is operating without particular disruption. There are some measurements taken to protect critical staff, as for example gas TSO isolated dispatchers in dispatch centre.</p>
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accelerated and more funds will be allocated to Climate Change, Road Maintenance and Development Programs. 8. In order to enable banks to absorb future losses and increase their capacity of lending to private sector, Bank of Lithuania released the countercyclical capital buffer requirement from 1% to 0%, and temporarily increased flexibility of various supervisory requirements (Pillar 2, combined buffer, LCR requirements) and reduced reporting burden.						
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Luxembourg	<p>A series of measures have been taken by the Luxembourg government to alleviate the financing and liquidity needs of companies and self-employed persons, to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their businesses and to ease continuity of the businesses. The measures are described here: https://meco.gouvernement.lu/dam/assets/dossiers/TableauProgrammeStabilisation.pdf</p>	Under development	<p>According to research, the estimated impact on annual growth is of 2%. https://www.liser.lu/?type=module&id=104&imp=4444</p> <p>However, official sources (statistical office) consider that it is premature to draw conclusions as it largely depends on the evolution of the sanitary situation. A first assessment is provided here: https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/economie-finances/conjoncture/2020/03/20200324/index.html</p>	<p>The number of available resident jobseekers registered with ADEM was 19,398 on 31 March 2020. Over one year, this represents an increase of 2,728 people, i.e. 17.4%. The unemployment rate, adjusted for seasonal variations, calculated by STATEC, is 6.1%. This significant increase comes against the backdrop of the crisis in COVID-19. - In March 2020, ADEM opened 3,142 new files for resident jobseekers, an increase of 25.2% compared to March 2019. This increase occurred during the week of March 16, following the containment announced by the government. The influx was mainly due to temporary workers in the construction sector, which has been totally shut down since then. During the week of March 23, the number of new cases opened fell back to the level observed at the beginning of the month.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Demand for agricultural products (diaries, etc.) has fallen sharply due to the closure of restaurants and similar food services. There is no significant impact on critical infrastructure apart from transport as activities essential to protecting the vital interests of the population and the country must be maintained. The impact of the crisis has been mitigated by preplanned mitigation practices, critical infrastructures are functioning normally, according to an internal business continuity plan.</p>
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Malta	<p>Social benefits payments This week, the fourth payment instalment of the beneficiary grants introduced with response to those employers that had their work affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was distributed. These measures injected €4.3 million to assist between 5,629 persons who qualified for such assistance. When also taking into consideration the jobs secured through schemes managed by Malta Enterprise, a total of 82,000 jobs have been secured.</p> <p>Financial assistance to the education sector On 18 April 2020 Government announced that 2,200 jobs in the private education sector will be safeguarded after an agreement was reached between the Government, independent schools, and private childcare centres. The same holds for students, none of whom will lose their place at school. In private schools there are more than 900 full-time employees and 180 part-timers. Thanks to this agreement, all fees will be reduced by 35% while teaching continues online. The 778 full-time</p>	<p>Government's strategy originally focused on ensuring and securing a high level of preparedness with respect to the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. It was recognised that the consequences of the pandemic on the health sector would spill over to other economic sectors. Subsequently, Government set out to develop a strategy focused on assisting the economic sectors and operators which are being affected most by the pandemic. A series of measures and schemes offering financial assistance have been rolled out to assist the private sector, in particular SMEs, to deal with the negative economic effects of COVID-19. Through such measures, Government seeks to minimise job losses and help</p>	<p>Internal economic modelling in this respect is ongoing.</p>	<p>Internal economic modelling in this respect is ongoing.</p>	<p>The Government does not have an estimate on the impact of measures related to temporary/seasonal EU workers.</p>	<p>The Government is not aware of official reports regarding such shortages.</p>	<p>In both the energy and water sectors, Malta has a cautious but stable outlook, where all the necessary precautions and preventive measures are being taken and response committees have been established within the main service providers in the sectors, and tasked to continuously follow the development of the situation to ensure as fast a response as possible to address any emerging situation. Waste management facilities are open as per usual and no services were suspended. However facilities minimally changed their operations, in order to safeguard the health and safety of its employees. All black bags received at the Malta North Facility were directed to the landfill, whereby such waste during this pandemic is either landfilled or incinerated. Incineration is not yet an option for Malta Wasteserv and still is communicating to the general public recommended guidelines on how possibly infectious waste such as gloves, masks and tissues are to be double bagged and kept indoors for three days before being disposed with the black bag. The international situation with closure of ports and suspension of certain imported materials have slowed the process of exportation of certain waste streams, particularly glass and tyres. This has meant more accumulation of material and requirement for more storage. However, Wasteserv has so far utilised existing storage spaces and has had no need yet to increase its available storage facilities.</p>
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	<p>and 269 part-time workers at private childcare centres will also have their employment secured. This means that once the spread of COVID-19 passes, the free childcare scheme will once again start in order to strengthen our country's labour market and economy.</p> <p>On 21 April 2020 it was announced that €15,000 have been donated from the Citizenship by Investment Programme to help students in need of a computer, laptop or tablet so that they can continue with their online learning.</p>	<p>address liquidity shortages in the private sector in such a way as to ensure that once the effects of the pandemic subside and restrictions are gradually lifted, the private sector returns to its previous function – that of being the catalyst of sustainable economic growth and employment. It is noteworthy that measures assisting the private sector are being constantly reviewed and updated, thus securing an adequate and proportionate response to the dynamic challenges presented by the pandemic emergency.</p>
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<p>Netherlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of the guarantee facility for SME loans (BMKB). Government co-guarantor share raised from 50% to 75% and guarantee budget increased from EUR 765 million to EUR 1.5 billion - Expanding of existing government guarantee on bank loans and bank guarantees (GO). Maximum guarantee percentage increased from 50% to 80% for large companies and to 90% for SMEs. Maximum guaranteed amount per firm increased from EUR 50 million to EUR 150 million and guarantee ceiling raised from EUR 400 million to EUR 10 billion. - Expansion of existing program (Credits). Small firms and start-ups can get a deferral of payment for a maximum period of six months and a discount on rent payments for the same period. - Loan guarantee for agricultural and horticultural SMEs up to EUR 1.2 million with a maturity duration of 2 years. - The self-employed and entrepreneurs can receive income-support and a loan to supplement their working capital 	<p>Once the health crisis is over, policy measures on both the supply and the demand side of the economy will be considered. On the supply side, in addition to safeguarding our long term growth potential, we will review what structural policies are necessary to address concerns on for example labour markets and trade policies. On the demand side, the coalition is currently still in the process of overthinking what fiscal response would be most appropriate. The exact fiscal stance will of course be dependent on both the state of public finance and the broader economic outlook.</p>	<p>Estimates vary. IMF models predict a 7.5% shrinkage of the Dutch economy. The extent and degree of the negative impact remains to be seen.</p>			<p>The Netherlands is monitoring the status of its critical sectors, critical infrastructure and vital processes. There is currently no or negligible negative impact on continuity.</p>
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(TOZO) - New temporary measure (NOW) to help entrepreneurs pay wages. Employers who expect a decline of at least 20% in revenue can request an allowance for a period of 3 months of maximally 90% of the total wage sum. - Deferral of payment on request of income tax, corporate tax, turnover tax, energy tax and wage tax. Temporarily, no penalties for failure to pay taxes (on time) will be imposed. - One-off lump sum allowance of EUR 4,000 for SME's in specific sectors that are hit hard by the crisis/government measures (TOGS).						
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Slovakia	<p>For the employment measures taken please see the answer to Q 3.25.</p> <p>Other financial measures taken in the social/employment sector are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social security contributions payment for employers and self-employed is deferred in March and waived for April 2020 - Financial support of a legal entity to support its humanitarian activities, with an annual maximum 15 000 EUR. 		<p>The registered unemployment rate increased in March from 5.05% to 5.19%. The unemployment rate is predicted to increase (due to the COVID crisis) to 8.8% in 2020.</p>	<p>There is a potential negative impact on temporary / seasonal EU workers working in other MS due to the limited border crossing and obligations for quarantine. In the Slovak Republic, there is currently a requirement for each person who crosses the Slovakian borders to remain 14 days in quarantine in order to protect the public health against the spread of COVID-19, with some specific exemptions from this rule. Slovak Republic do not have available statistics on the numbers of seasonal workers. Specific measures for seasonal workers are still being analysed. Different measures taken by MS in requirements to cross the borders and to order quarantine as well as provisions of financial help to the businesses and workers are already creating difficulties for seasonal workers. More coordinated measures or guidelines from the EU are needed. As a result, seasonal workers, especially those who cannot work from home (from MS of residence), are at high risk of becoming unemployed or potentially losing employee benefits, social benefits and financial grants from the MS of their employment.</p>	
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Spain	<p>Spain has adopted several measures with the overarching objective of supporting households, workers and firms, as well as the most vulnerable. These include the provision of liquidity to corporations, in the form of public guarantees, loans and deferments of debt instruments and utility charges payments; fiscal support through tax deferments of different kind; temporary unemployment protection schemes to the workforce of sectors affected by this shock, together with waivers of Social Security contributions; and targeted support measures to self-employed. There are other measures in place to provide social support to families, especially the most vulnerable, including deferments of taxes, mortgage payments, rents and utility charges; increase of social expenditure, such as meal grants, or measures to protect customers.</p>	<p>In order to accelerate the recovery and to avoid hysteresis, a wide set of measures are underway to ensure that corporations do not suffer liquidity constraints and to temporarily provide households with a wide safety net that protects their net worth. On top of the measures at the national level, it is also key that the majority of the countries, especially those belonging to the EU, are undertaking measures of a similar nature on a coordinated manner to respond to this symmetric shock. This coordination, together with the active engagement of the EU institutions, would accelerate the recovery. Additionally, targeted measures will be implemented to specific sectors that are most severely affected by this crisis.</p>	<p>The uncertainty surrounding the evolution of the pandemic in Spain and worldwide hinders the quantification of the economic effects on Spain's economy. The length of the containment measures undertaken will depend on the evolution of the active cases and will determine the size of the initial shock. The channels through which this shock would affect the economy include supply-side (as there is a number of sectors whose activity has stopped during the lockdown) and demand-side ones (initially as a consequence of the lockdown and afterwards due to an income effect and to a contraction of the external demand). However, unlike in the past financial crisis, the initial economic downturn is not related to the destruction of business structures, but to a sudden stop due to the</p>			
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			containment measures. Hence, once these measures are lifted we expect a swifter economic recovery albeit uneven across sectors. Some of them will recover at a slower pace and will need to adapt to new patterns of consumption that will emerge to avoid risk of new contagions.				
Sweden	Measures to help businesses and households to bridge the crisis. This includes: Wage subsidies for short-term leave, increase in transfers to relevant agencies, temporary payment of sick leave by the government, loans to SMEs, state credit guarantees, extra funding to the cultural sector and sports associations, rent subsidies to certain sectors, more generous unemployment benefits, expanded active labor market policies, more funding for education and training, and temporary reduction of employers' social security contributions, increased general grants to municipalities and regions, tax deferrals for firms.	Measures and their scope depend on the length and depth of the recession. But measures to support jobs will be key to support a recovery.	GDP growth is expected to fall by 4 per cent in 2020 and increase by 3,5 per cent in 2021.	Unemployment is expected to increase to 9 per cent in 2020 and 2021.	Problems in horti- and agriculture due to lack of seasonal labour from EU and third countries by the regulation on travel restrictions.		

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Norway	<p>Financial measures so far amount to NOK more than 80 billion, aimed at securing liquidity to companies, giving grants for start-up companies, business-oriented research and loans for innovation, and securing unemployment benefits for those who are laid off. The Government has provided temporary tax relief for airlines and created a guarantee scheme of NOK 6 billion to facilitate airline liquidity.</p> <p>On March 27th, the government presented a new package of measures of almost NOK 5 billion to businesses. Another package was presented on April 3rd. In this package the state provides increased funding for innovations and new businesses. The state will pay up to 80% of businesses regular costs. Moreover, the Government has increased the funding of road maintenance to keep the activity level high.</p> <p>Norges Bank has cut the policy rate in two installments, on March 13 and 20, with a total of 1.25 percentage points. The policy rate is now 0.25 per cent.</p>	<p>The crisis packages from the Government seeks to help businesses during the crisis, and to help them back to normal operation as soon as the crisis is over. The packages has an extra focus on facilitating innovations and start-ups, and to provide financial security for businesses hit hard by the crisis.</p>	<p>From the beginning to the end of March, the decrease in GDP is estimated to be approx. 14%.</p>	<p>Between March 10 - 24 the registered unemployment increased from around 65 000 to around 290 000, and has stayed there up to now. This amounts to 10.2% of the workforce.</p>	<p>The major challenges associated with the shortage of foreign workers in agriculture, due to closed borders and quarantine restrictions. The problem is particularly pressing in the vegetable-growing sector, where there is a need for many thousands of seasonal workers throughout the year. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has adopted amendments to the ban on foreign nationals who lack a residence permit in Norway, which means that EEA citizens who work in an industry where there is a critical need for labor, such as agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, fishing industry, food industry, petroleum industry, hydropower and wind power development and power grid, will be allowed to enter Norway.</p>	<p>Norway currently has no shortages in raw or other materials for internal production chains. However, the situation is monitored closely.</p>	<p>Within the Norwegian framework 'Vital functions in society', 14 functions have been identified as vital. Of these, one function is considered to be under elevated stress: Health and care. Within health and care, the most precarious challenges are related to equipment, personnel, casualty clinics, EMC, cleaning and child welfare services. In a longer perspective, there will be major challenges associated with the shortage of foreign workers in agriculture, due to closed borders and quarantine restrictions</p>
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Switzerland	<p>Focus so far: Maintaining employment, securing salaries, supporting the self-employed and avoiding insolvency due to liquidity problems. Key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19: bridging credit facilities for small and medium sized enterprises. Liquidity provision to affected companies by banks in the form of bridging credits. Credits up to CHF 500,000 fully secured by the Confederation; credits of between CHF 500,000 and CHF 20 million secured by the Confederation to 85% of their value. • Short time work (SWC) – extensions and facilitations: Employees in fixed-term employment, apprentices, temporary workers, on-call workers and employer-like employees are entitled to SWC. The Federal Council has suspended the companies' co-payment for recourse to short-time work compensation. • Unemployment: All persons entitled to UI benefits receive a maximum of 120 additional daily allowances. The submission of proof of job search efforts has been suspended. 	<p>Switzerland has an effective system of automatic stabilizers, which make an important contribution to overcoming this crisis.</p> <p>Short-time work compensation, unemployment benefits and cantonal transfers (including social assistance) absorb a large part of the income shock. They help to maintain the purchasing power of households, thereby enabling the economy to recover quickly.</p> <p>The need for further measures to support particularly affected sectors and the economy as a whole is constantly being examined in the light of economic developments in Switzerland and abroad.</p>	<p>Forecast has been revised and released on April 23.</p>	<p>The rate of registered unemployment (national definition) is expected to increase from 2.3% in 2019 to 3.9% in 2020 and 4.1% in 2021. Measured against the sharp slump in economic activity, the impact on employment is expected to be relatively weak, with -1.5% in 2020 and +0.2% in 2021. This is due to a historically unique recourse to short-time work compensation. By 22 April, more than a third of employees in Switzerland had pre-registered to receive short-time working compensation. It is currently still difficult to estimate the share of actual take-up, but above-average use is expected compared with previous crises. Due to relatively low and additionally lowered hurdles for receiving short-time work compensation, it is expected that a majority of companies will use this instrument and that excessive job cuts can be prevented. During the upturn, companies should be able to rebuild their capacity quickly and flexibly.</p>	<p>Companies can claim short-time work compensation for domestic and foreign workers. Temporarily, this also applies to employees with fixed-term contracts and to temporary workers. Short-time work for seasonal workers is only possible if the interruption is not caused by the end of the season. Foreign workers who are already in the country can apply for a new job. Provided they meet the minimum contribution requirements, they are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. The immigration of foreign workers from EU/EFTA states is possible to a limited extent. For the time being, priority is given to workers who produce goods or services for basic needs or who work in the health sector.</p>	<p>Parts for production of certain machines. Limited shortages of certain textile inputs.</p>	<p>No specific impacts on these sectors.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income compensation for self-employed ("Corona-Erwerbsersatz"): Self-employed persons who suffer a loss of income due to the closure of a business or the ban on events ordered under federal law are entitled to compensation. All other self-employed persons who are only indirectly affected by the measures but who nevertheless suffer a loss of earnings are also entitled to compensation if their income is at least CHF 10.000 per year, but does not exceed CHF 90.000 per year (hardship rule). Other measures (not exhaustive): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility of extending payment deadlines for direct federal tax, VAT and other taxes without default interest, deferred payment of social security contributions, specific measures to support the cultural and the sports sector, income compensation for quarantined workers, income compensation for parents with unforeseen care needs. <p>Measures concerning monetary and macro-financial stability were</p>					
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adopted by the Swiss National Bank and the Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA, e.g. to enhance the provision of liquidity						
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Annex 8. Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) – based on countries' input

SUPPORT TO SMEs					
COUNTRY	To support SMEs, has your country implemented financial guarantees for businesses?	To support SMEs, has your country implemented grants and financial transfers to businesses including wage subsidies?	To support SMEs, what national measures have been implemented with regards to loans?	To support SMEs, what national measures have been implemented with regards to administrative burden reduction / simplification, e.g. tax deferrals?	To support SMEs, what national measures have been implemented with regards to equity-support measures, especially for start-ups and scale-ups?
Belgium	Yes Please specify: - Federal level: No change. Flanders: Guarantee scheme extended due to corona crisis: extension of the scope of the existing PMV/z guarantee scheme for certain types of debt until the end of this year. € 100 million will be made available for this purpose. COVID-19 guarantee: Gigarant (Guarantee scheme for amounts above € 1.5 million) will introduce an adapted COVID-19 guarantee. Gigarant's guarantee capacity will be increased from € 1.5 billion to € 3 billion.	Yes Please specify: - Federal level: no change. Wallonia: enlargement of the scope of previously adopted measures to new sectors and to allow a compensation to self-employed which have incurred an important decrease in their activities. Flanders: 1) Corona business interruption grant: one-off grant of €4,000 (for businesses that had to close); 2) Corona compensation grant one-off payment of € 3,000 (for businesses which lost at least 60 % of their revenues); 3) Employee incentive grant; 4) Tourism support measures.	Federal level: a memorandum of understanding concerning a reinsurance programme for private credit insurers providing short-term commercial credit insurances (less than 2 years) by the Belgian State was signed on 21 April 2020. The reinsurance programme by the State is intended to mitigate the risk for insured companies located in Belgium for their commercial transactions with buyers (debtors) based both in Belgium and abroad. Wallonia: adopted a new loan scheme (max. 45,000€), in the context of the CRII, for SMEs in need of cash. Flanders: Subordinated loans for start-ups and scale-ups provided by PMV under the new European temporary framework for state aid.	Local authorities have been asked to contribute to the effort and to freeze certain taxes at the municipal level. The use of online forms is preferred for administrative formalities. Flanders: 1) Flanders corona subsidies exempt from tax; 2) Deferral payment: PMV/z has granted a 3-month deferral of payment to all customers who have received a Start-up loan, Co-financing, or Co-financing+. A creditor of a so-called Win-win loan can grant the borrower a deferral of capital or interest payment, as a result of the corona crisis; 3) VLAIO subsidy terms relaxed due to corona: beneficiaries expecting to struggle to meet the terms specified in their subsidy agreement will be given the opportunity to discuss the potential extension of these terms; 4) Employment and start-up subsidies relaxed: relaxation of several Flemish support measures aimed at encouraging employment and the transition to entrepreneurship;	Federal level: no change. Flanders: Convertible loan. The subordinated loan granted by PMV/z to start-ups will be granted as a convertible subordinated loan. Flanders:

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			<p>5) Flemish tax measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property tax for companies deferred. This means that approximately € 1 billion in taxes will not be collected in the spring, but will be deferred until autumn. More specifically, the property tax self-assessment forms will be mailed to companies from September onwards; • Annual road tax deferred by 4 months; • Flexible attitude towards repayment plans; • Extension of inheritance tax and registration tax terms; • G) VLAI0 Fast Track R&D Subsidies in COVID-19-related matters. <p>Extension of the deadlines for declaration and payment of due taxes and fees under the Act on Measures and Actions during the State of emergency, as well as other administrative measures not related to funding.</p>	<p>The Fund of Funds, which is responsible for the management of the financial instruments co-financed by the European Structural and Investment Funds during the programming period 2014-2020 has provided BGN 150 million in the field of venture equity investments in start-ups and innovative businesses. The Bulgarian Development Bank has the amount of BGN 700 mln. (approx. EURO 350 m) and it is envisaged in the near future that the bank will ensure bank guarantees, working capital and bank loans with preferential interest rates for SMEs. Start-ups and scale-ups could also benefit from these financial sources. Still there is no specific instrument focused only on them</p>
Bulgaria	Yes	Please specify - The Fund of Funds, which is responsible for the management of the financial instruments co-financed by the European Structural and Investment Funds during the programming period 2014-2020 will provide banks with guarantees of BGN 170 mln that will back up a fresh loan portfolio of up to BGN 850 mln this year. It is envisaged to increase the capital of the Bulgarian Development Bank by BGN 700 mln to provide bank guarantees, working capital and preferential loans for SMEs.	Yes	As a measure to support Bulgarian business, it is envisaged to increase the capital of the Bulgarian Development Bank by BGN 700 million in order to provide bank guarantees, working capital and preferential loans for small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, the Bulgarian Development Bank is to allocate financial resources to commercial banks in the country, which will mediate the process of providing preferential interest rate loans to citizens and businesses affected by the crisis. Citizens on unpaid leave from work and self-insured, who have ceased their activities due to the coronavirus pandemic will be able to use interest-free lending up to BGN 1,500 guaranteed by the state. As part of the financial instruments in operation under the Human Resources Development OP (ESF-funded), micro-loans are available to small businesses and self-employed persons with short (up to 3 years) or no business history (incl. SMEs established by vulnerable groups). Start-up and developing social enterprises are also eligible, regardless of their business history length. They can all apply for a loan of up to EUR 25 000 under facilitated conditions and

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			without collateral. The Microcredit mechanism is managed by the Fund of Funds. The grace period under the financial instrument is up to 24 months and the repayment period - up to 10 years.	
Croatia	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - Before the start of the outbreak of COVID-19, Croatia had the lowest recorded number of registered unemployed people. In order to keep workers in employment, especially in the sectors which are most affected, Croatian Employment Services introduced measure for job preservation. This measure is planned to last up to 3 months. Measure provided subsidies for employers in amount of minimum wage (3.250kn) per worker in March and up to 4.000kn per worker in April and May. So far around 82.000 employee</p>	<p>Croatian Agency for SMEs, Innovations and Investments offers ESIF working capital loans, COVID-19 loan and micro loans for rural development. Croatian Agency for SMEs, Innovations and Investments and Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development will offer moratorium on the repayment of existing loans and favourable loans under state interest subsidy.</p>	<p>Partial or complete exemption from tax liabilities, namely from paying profit tax, income tax and contributions for companies that either cannot do business, or it is very difficult for them to do business, as well as temporary suspension of payments of selected parafiscal charges.</p>
Czech Republic	Yes	<p>Please specify: - The government strengthened assistance for SMEs by approving a state loan guarantee of CZK 150 bn (3% of GDP). The guarantees for loans from commercial banks to entrepreneurs will be provided by ČMZRB (Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank). Authorities launched a loan guarantee programme for large enterprises (+250 staff), increasing the capacity of the Export and Guarantee Insurance Company with 140 billion CZK to a total of 330 billion CZK.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - The government approved a support of CZK 3.3 bn to farmers, foresters and food producers. It also adopted the "Antivirus" programme (Kurzarbeit) to compensate both employers and employees for the wage costs for periods of quarantine or emergency measures (original costs estimated at 1.2 billion CZK). A one-off support to every self-employed amounting to 25,000 CZK was also adopted and the self-employment will be exempt from social insurance payments until August 2020</p>	<p>The government will provide up to 10 bn CZK in deferred-interest loans to companies. The first 5 bn come from ČMZRB (Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank - national promotional bank), and the rest to be provided by commercial banks with an interest-rate subsidy from ČMZRB (COVID I Programme). Later the government adopted a supplementary loan programme that will provide up to additional 30 bn CZK (COVID II Programme).</p> <p>On 20 April, the government further strengthened assistance for SMEs by approving a state loan guarantee of CZK 150 bn (3% of GDP). The guarantees for loans from commercial banks to entrepreneurs will be provided by ČMZRB (Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank).</p>

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Finland	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - The Government has prepared an extensive package of approximately EUR 1.9 billion to support companies and to alleviate the negative effects of the coronavirus epidemic. In the administrative sector of the MEAE, business financing is provided by Finnvera, Business Finland, ELY Centres and Finnish Industry Investment. More direct support will be given to companies. The Government will make additional domestic financing of EUR 12 billion available to businesses in the form of Finnvera guarantee.</p>	<p>Business Finland's grant authorisations are EUR 300 million to permit immediate business support measures. On 19 March 2020, Business Finland launched two new financial services to mitigate the economic impact of the coronavirus epidemic. These services are intended for SMEs and midcaps operating in Finland whose business is suffering from the coronavirus situation. Financial services are intended for tourism and auxiliary tourism services, creative and performing industries and all sectors where subcontracting chains are affected. Because of legislation terms the funding is intended for companies to explore and tap into new business opportunities in emergency conditions but the funding will be addressed more direct to fixed costs of companies.</p>	<p>deferral of toll payment and a 6-month deferral of road tax payment in order to support road transport companies. As of April, small businesses can defer their rent payments until the end of June by up to two years if they had to close because of government restrictions. The government approved an amendment of the Insolvency Act which prevents creditors to file a bankruptcy against a company by the end of August. Besides, the company's management would not be obliged until February 2021 to file for insolvency if it could not meet its obligations.</p> <p>Finnvera primarily offers guarantees; i.e. banks provide financing, and Finnvera provides the guarantee. Finnvera also grants loans.</p> <p>Finnish Industry Investment, together with other investors, is prepared to provide additional financing to private equity funds and its investee companies to cater to any needs arising from the coronavirus</p>
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France	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - State-guaranteed liquidity loan (up 25% of annual turnover) or 2 years of payroll for newly created/innovative companies; implementation of a €4bn fund to support start-ups cash flow; implementation of an exporting companies contingency plan; guarantees by Bpifrance to SMEs and a 500M envelope for repayable advances for those suffering from a lack of cash flow; increase of contribution from €75M to €1bn for the Economic & Social Development Fund, which finances direct State loans</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - Late fees cancellation for procurement contracts; Postponement of deadlines upon request; Early repayment of corporate tax and VAT credit claims refundable; Establishment of a €7bn fund with regions and insurers contribution for VSEs, self-employed, entrepreneurs and liberals. For most difficult situations, a €2,000 to €5,000 support may be granted to companies of min.1 employee; an earnings-loss compensation for craftsmen from an exceptional €1bn allocation of suppl. pension scheme</p>	<p>Expanded access to Banque de France refinancing for SMEs: it will broaden private claims that it can refinance, in order to provide additional facilities for banks lending to them. State-guaranteed liquidity loan of up to 25% of annual turnover or 2 years of payroll for newly created/innovative companies. No repayment requirement the 1st year; company to choose to amortize loan over a max. period of 5years. Scheme enabling the State to guarantee €300bn in liquidity loans. Guarantee may cover 70 to 90% of loan amount depending on company size. Guarantee by Bpifrance to SMEs for confirmed overdrafts over 12 to 18 months or on loan of 3 to 7 years, 6-month extension of maturities as of 16/03. Granting of unsecured loans over 3 to 5 years up to €5M for SMEs, and €30M for small and medium enterprises, with a significant deferral of repayment loans from €10 to €300,000, subsidized over 7 years with a 2-year grace period. Increase of the contribution from €75M to €1bn for the Economic and Social Development Fund, which finances direct State loans for ETIs; Implementation of a contingency plan for exporting companies comprising strengthening of the granting of State guarantees with an extension to 6 months of the period of validity of export pre-financing guarantee agreements; the extension by 1 year of prospecting insurance in progress; the establishment of reinsurance for short-term export credits; the establishment of a specific monitoring system for each geographical.</p>	<p>Postponement of social and fiscal deadlines for all companies upon simple request for March, April and May - For companies at highest risk of bankruptcy due to the economic impact of COVID-19, the government is ready to consider tax relieves on a case-by-case basis - For VSEs and SMEs belonging to one of the sectors whose activity is interrupted and automatically: (i) rents and charges will be called monthly instead of quarterly (ii) the collection of rents and charges is suspended as of April 1, 2020, and for the subsequent periods of cessation of activity imposed by the decree. When business resumes, these rents and charges will be subject to deferred payment or spread without penalty or interest on arrears and adapted to the situation of the companies in question</p>	<p>Implementation of a support fund of nearly €4bn to support the cash flow of start-ups in particular through the financing of bridges between fund raising and accelerated reimbursement of the research credit tax for 2019, VAT credits and aid for innovation.</p>
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Hungary	Yes Please specify: - MFB Vis Major Guarantee Facility MFB Crisis Guarantee Program	1. MFB Crisis Credit Program - Investment and/or working capital loan for SMEs. The MFB (Hungarian Development Bank) receives the funds at 0% cost from the Central Bank and provides them to the SMEs through financial enterprises. That helps to finance small enterprises that are cannot reached by the banks. The MFB also offers 80% guarantee for the products. The State provides subsidy to the guarantee and to the interest. 2. MFB Competitiveness Credit Program. Under the Program the MFB provides long term investment, acquisition and working capital loans both to SMEs and big companies. The loan is accompanied by an 80% guarantee with State participation	
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Ireland	Yes	Yes	<p>Loans from €25,000 to €1.5 million under the Working Capital Loan Scheme, operated by the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI). Loans are available to viable micro, small and medium sized enterprises and Small MidCap enterprises, who meet the eligibility criteria. Longer term loans from €100,000 to €3,000,000 for SMEs under the Future Growth Loan Scheme also operated through the SBCI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Credit Guarantee Scheme, which provides counter guarantees to participating banks, mitigating credit risk or need for collateral. Available to all SMEs to obtain loans to assist changes they need to make to their business in response to COVID-19. Loans of up to €1m for a term of up to 7 years are supported. • The Future Growth Loan Scheme, which has had its funding increased, provides longer-term loans to COVID-19 impacted businesses. Loan amounts will range from €100,000 to a maximum of up to €3m per applicant. Loan terms range from 8 to 10 years. • Microenterprise loans of up to €50,000 from MicroFinance Ireland for sole traders, partnerships and limited companies with less than 10 full-time employees and annual turnover of up to €2. 	<p>The Government has agreed with local authorities that they should defer rates payments due from the most immediately impacted businesses - primarily in the retail, hospitality, leisure and early learning and care and school-age childcare sectors, for three months, until end-May. This measure is to be implemented by each local authority in its own area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Revenue Commissioners have announced a range of measures including the suspension of interest on late payments for January/February VAT and both February and March PAYE (Employers) liabilities, the suspension of debt enforcement activity, and that current tax clearance status will remain in place for businesses. 	
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	<p>Please specify: - An additional EUR 470m has been earmarked for guarantees, provided by the state financial company INVEGA. In total more than EUR 1.1 billion is to be distributed through INVEGA instruments from the government's financial package for Lithuanian businesses, more information at: https://invega.lt/en/invega-launching-instrument-fund-loan-interest-businesses/. An additional EUR 60m has been</p> <p>Please specify: - When idle time is declared in a company, expenses incurred by employers will be reimbursed by a wage subsidy. This measure is applied to all enterprises, not only to SMEs. - 70 percent from the salary of the employee, but not more than € 910.5 gross. - 90 percent from the employee's wages, but not more than € 607 gross. The subsidy will be paid until the end of the emergency or quarantine. Amount of subsidy is</p>	<p>New public guarantee scheme has been developed: subsidized direct loans for SME companies that do not receive payments for goods or services from buyers due to COVID-19 related reasons. More information: https://invega.lt/en/covid-2019/financial-measures-business-covid-19-crisis/loansloans-payable-invoices/ Also, SMEs can apply for interest compensation for deferred loans or finance lease payments. If the financial</p>	<p>SMEs can defer tax payments, receive tax loans, or pay taxes in installments in accordance with the agreed schedule without interest. Also SMEs can defer utility fees. Public procurement procedures will be temporary simplified. Investment programmes will be accelerated by accelerating payments and increasing the intensity of funding, administration and regulations regarding EU-funded projects will be temporary relaxed which will be of benefit to SMEs as well.</p> <p>Almost EUR 145m of public funds may be invested in Lithuanian businesses through various INVEGA-funded venture capital instruments. More information: https://invega.lt/en/invega-launching-instrument-fund-loan-interest-businesses/</p>

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	<p>earmarked for guarantees, provided by the state financial company Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund.</p>	<p>chosen by the employer.</p>	<p>institution approves loan or finance lease holidays, the borrowers will be reimbursed 100% of the interest to be paid during the deferral period. EUR 23 million EUR were allocated for this measure. Companies will be entitled to loan or financial leasing interest compensation for a maximum of six months up to 31 December 2020. See more details: https://invega.lt/en/invega-launches-interest-compensation-scheme-deferred-loan-payments/</p> <p>More than EUR 142m in soft loans is expected to be issued through INVEGA. Of these, EUR 50m will be provided to maintain liquidity in the worst-affected sectors, such as hospitality and restaurants. This instrument will be available starting from mid-April. More information: https://invega.lt/en/invega-launching-instrument-fund-loan-interest-businesses/</p> <p>INVEGA also is offering businesses additional concessional funding under the Aviete Crowdfunding Loans facility and has called on new alternative funders to join the scheme: https://invega.lt/en/crowdfunding-loans-aviete-made-available-additional-terms/.</p>	
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Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	All measures are detailed here: https://meco.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/dossiers/7/ableau-stab-9avril-EN.pdf	<p>The Government has decided to introduce several tax measures in favour of legal and natural persons. The main objective of these measures is to alleviate the financing and liquidity needs of corporations and self-employed persons strongly impacted by the current economic environment. With regard to direct taxes, the modalities of the advance tax payments and payment deadlines will be adapted for corporations and self-employed persons. More specifically, legal persons and natural persons carrying out an activity generating trade and business income, agriculture and forestry income, or income from independent professional services, who are experiencing liquidity problems due to the Covid-19 pandemic, can apply for a cancellation of the two first quarterly advance tax payments of the year 2020 (due in March and June 2020). Covered by this measure are (corporate) income and municipal business taxes. In addition, these same persons may request, for taxes due after 29 February 2020, a payment extension of four months. On this deferral, no interest on late payment will be due and it covers (corporate) income, municipal business, and net wealth taxes. Source: https://coronavirus.gouvernement.lu/en/communications-officielles/gouvernement%2Ben%2Bactualites%2Btoutes_actualites%2Bcommuniques%2B2020%2B03-mars%2B17-mesures-fiscales-covid19.html</p>	All measures are summarized in following document: https://guichet.public.lu/dam-assets/catalogue-pdf/coronavirus-aides-recapitulatif/recapitulatif-aides-en.pdf
Malta	Yes Please specify: - The MDB COVID-19 Guarantee Scheme (CGS) provides guarantees to commercial banks in order to enhance access to bank financing for the working capital requirements of businesses in Malta facing a sudden acute liquidity shortage as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. The CGS has been approved by the European Commission under the Temporary Framework for State aid	Yes Please specify: - The Covid Wage Supplement provides employee with a basic wage cover to address the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. (Further detail can be obtained from https://covid19.maltaenterprise.com/).	Suspension of loan repayments By means of a legal notice (L.N. 142 of 2020, dated 13 April 2020) by the Ministry for Health, in collaboration with the Ministry for Finance and Financial Services, banks have been ordered to suspend loan repayments by persons who have been rendered economically vulnerable due to the negative effects of Covid-19. This 6-month moratorium serves as respite to	<p>A two-month deferral to enterprises, including the self-employed, to pay Provisional Tax, VAT and National Insurance Contribution on salaries. This will apply for taxes owed until the end of April. The incentive is primarily aimed, but not limited to, the tourism and hospitality, entertainment, transport, and manufacturing sectors. Enterprises will still collect National Insurance on their employees' wages.</p>	N/A

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	measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak		families and businesses on capital and interest. Those who have a loan may apply to defer capital and interest payments, or they may opt to continue paying the interest only. After the moratorium expires, payments which have not been made will not be required immediately, since the loan term can be extended by a maximum of six months more than originally agreed by with the bank. Applications for this moratorium, which are to be made by the end of next June, are to be made through the bank which has lent, or will lend, the money.	but will keep these dues for the duration of the deferral. • These deferrals are estimated to improve liquidity by €700 million	
Netherlands	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - See question 3.3.1 concerning BMKB and GO. Furthermore the Grow Facility (GF) will be kept in function for another year. Instead of closing in 2020, it will continue until 2021. With this facility, financers can get a state guarantee of 50% on subordinated loans and shares in private equity firms.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - See question 3.1.1 concerning TOGS, NOW and TOZO.</p>	<p>See question 3.3.1 concerning Qredits. Qredits provides loans up to EURO 250.000 to SMEs who can not get loans from a bank. The government will give financial support to Qredits, in order to give them the opportunity to grant SMEs deferral of repayment, with a lower interest rate. Furthermore, the government provides loans to innovative and/or starting entrepreneurs through the Innovation Credits and Vroegefasefinanciering ('Early phase finance'). Entrepreneurs who are affected by the COVID-19 crisis can apply for a six month deferral of repayment (from April 1st to October 1st). The interest for the VFF will be suspended for this time as well.</p>	<p>See 3.3.1. Deferral of payment on request of income tax, corporate tax, turnover tax, energy tax and wage tax. Temporarily, no penalties for failure to pay taxes (on time) will be imposed.</p>	<p>In addition to the above mentioned measures concerning GO, BMKB and Qredits, the Regional Development Corporations (ROM's) will grant bridge funding to companies affected by this issue that are financed with equity or venture capital, or - for example - retained profits, but experience difficulties with gaining access to bank loans due to their lack of an existing relationship with a bank. The government made 100 million euros available for these bridge fundings.</p>

Slovakia		<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify - For employment measures including measures for SMEs (salary support scheme, deferral and waiver of compulsory social security contributions payments) please see the answer to Q 3.2.5 and Q 3.3.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deferrals of compulsory social security contribution payments - Compulsory social security contribution payments waived for April 2020, provided that the closure of operations was for at least 15 days in April 2020. Fulfilment of the conditions is based on a simple declaration. - Suspensions of various statutory deadlines (e.g. occupational health and safety, labour market policy) - The fulfilment of the conditions for salary support scheme (see Q 3.2.5) is based on the employer's/ self-employed person's/natural person's declaration only to ensure fast processing of the payment. In the event that it is subsequently found that the conditions are not met, the allowance will have to be returned. - The Social Insurance Agency will not increase the amounts due by interest on late payment if the instalments of the outstanding amounts of premiums are authorised. - Simplifying the conditions for becoming a registered social enterprise and extending deadlines for various obligations 	
Spain			<p>The Spanish Government has approved a set of measures to support SMEs. It has been approved a one month extension for the quarterly SMEs' statement of revenues and expenses if they are under 600.000 euros. Instalment payments for corporation taxes and income taxes have been adapted to the new economic situation. Selfemployed workers who pay taxes under the objective estimate scheme will reduce their payments proportionally to the extension of the confinement and are allowed to shift to the direct estimation scheme. Besides, a new six month tax deferral has been approved for SMEs and selfemployed workers.</p>	

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Sweden	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please specify: - Wage subsidies for short-time work (this is not limited to SMEs). Temporary discount for rental costs for firms in sector with considerable difficulties as a result of the corona virus, such as durable consumer goods, hotels, restaurants and certain other activities.</p>	<p>The Riksbank is offering banks loans of up to SEK 500 billion at a zero interest rates against collateral for onward lending to companies. A central government loan guarantee to make it easier for companies to access bank financing, targeting primarily SMEs. Each company will be allowed to loan up to SEK 75 million. The risk is shared between the government and banks (70/30). Guarantees can be issued totalling a maximum of SEK 100 billion during 2020. The Swedish SME and Entrepreneur Agency (ALMI) receives SEK 3 billion in capital injection to increase lending to SMEs.</p>	<p>Temporary reduction of employers' social security contributions (applies to up to 30 employees and up to SEK 5 300/EUR 500 per employee and month) and individual contributions for the period March to June. Companies can defer maximum three months payment of employers' social security contributions, preliminary tax on salaries and value-added tax that are reported monthly or quarterly. Deferral of the value-added tax reported annually (mostly SMEs) that is due shortly. SMEs can claim back the preliminary tax paid in 2019 and either pay it later or set it off against future losses.</p>	<p>No direct equity-support to SMEs. The support to firms has instead been channelled through loans and guarantees, temporary tax reductions and deferrals, targeted grants (rental cost), compensation for the cost of sick-pay and short-time work allowance.</p>
Norway	<p>Yes - The Government has issued loan guarantees for 90% SME's new loans. This measure is taken to enable SMEs suffering from the covid-19 crisis to strengthen their liquidity through loans.</p>	<p>Yes - SMEs, and other businesses, get 80% of their regular costs covered by the state if they can document a need.</p>	See first question	<p>There is a general 4% reduction of the employer tax for all businesses. All measures the Government has presented apply to SMEs as well.</p>	<p>Comprehensive financial measures have been implemented in order to securing liquidity to companies, giving grants for start-up companies, business-oriented research and loans for innovation. Businesses can apply to the state for compensation for lost revenue as a result of the covid19-outbreak and the introduced measures. The aid intensity is determined on the basis of the inevitable fixed costs in each business. The scheme will apply for March, April and May 2020, and the payments will be made monthly and in arrears.</p>

Switzerland	Yes	<p>Yes - Extension and simplification of short-time working compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emergency funding for culture (CHF 280 million) and sports organizations (CHF 100 million) - Compensation for reduced exports promotion activities of CHF 4.5 million 	<p>Bank guarantees to SMEs in financial difficulty of a total value of CHF 580 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate aid in the form of specific transitional credits through a guarantee program of CHF 40 billion aimed at ensuring that affected SMEs (sole proprietorships, partnerships and legal persons) obtain credits transitional banking. Affected companies can apply to their banks for bridging credit facilities representing a maximum of 10% of their annual turnover and no more than CHF 20 million. Credits of up to CHF 500,000 will be fully secured by the Confederation, and will be paid out quickly. Zero interest will be charged. Credits that exceed CHF 500,000 will be secured by the Confederation for 85% of their value; the lending bank will secure the remaining 15%. Each company can obtain a credit of this type for up to CHF 20 million, which means a more rigorous bank review will be required. The interest rate on these credits is currently 0.5% on the loan secured by the Confederation. 	<p>Simplification of short-time working compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deferral of the payment of social insurance contributions: companies hit by the crisis will have the possibility of deferring provisionally and without interest the payment of social insurance contributions (AVS, AI, APG, AC). They will also be able to adjust the usual amount of installments paid under these insurances in the event of a significant drop in payroll. These measures also apply to the self-employed whose turnover has fallen - Businesses should have the possibility to extend payment deadlines without having to pay default interest. Interest rate for VAT, customs duties and special excise taxes will be reduced to 0.0 percent in the period from 21 March 2020 to 31 December 2020. Companies affected by the crisis may be granted a temporary, interest-free deferral of payment of social security contributions. Companies also have the option of having the amount of the regular contributions adjusted if the sum of their wages has fallen significantly. The same applies to self-employed persons whose turnover has collapsed 	<p>For start-ups, a special procedure is created under the existing guarantee programme. The federal government can guarantee 65% of a loan and the canton the remaining 35%. The Confederation can guarantee up to CHF 100 million in total with this process. Including the cantons, guarantees can thus be provided for up to CHF 154 million in credits.</p>
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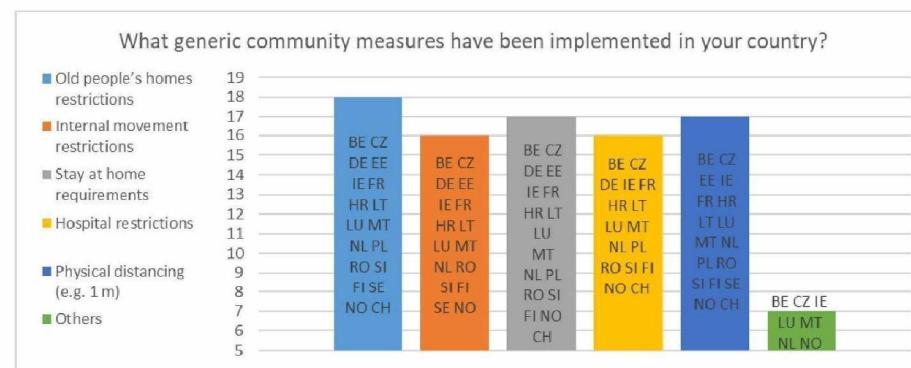
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Annex 9. Update on impact on wider health care provision including potential medicines or medical supply chain impacts, if any. – based on countries' input

The large majority of the responding countries have experienced a broader impact on healthcare provision. While many countries do not specify in which ways health systems are challenges, a number of countries (FR, MT, SI, FI) report having suspended or postponed healthcare and/or non-urgent interventions, or that such treatment is less requested and therefore has come to a quasi-stand still. FR and MT report progressively starting up non-essential surgeries (FR) and non-COVID-19 related healthcare services (MT) again, FR highlighting that the current situation has an impact for people suffering from chronic diseases or other pathologies.

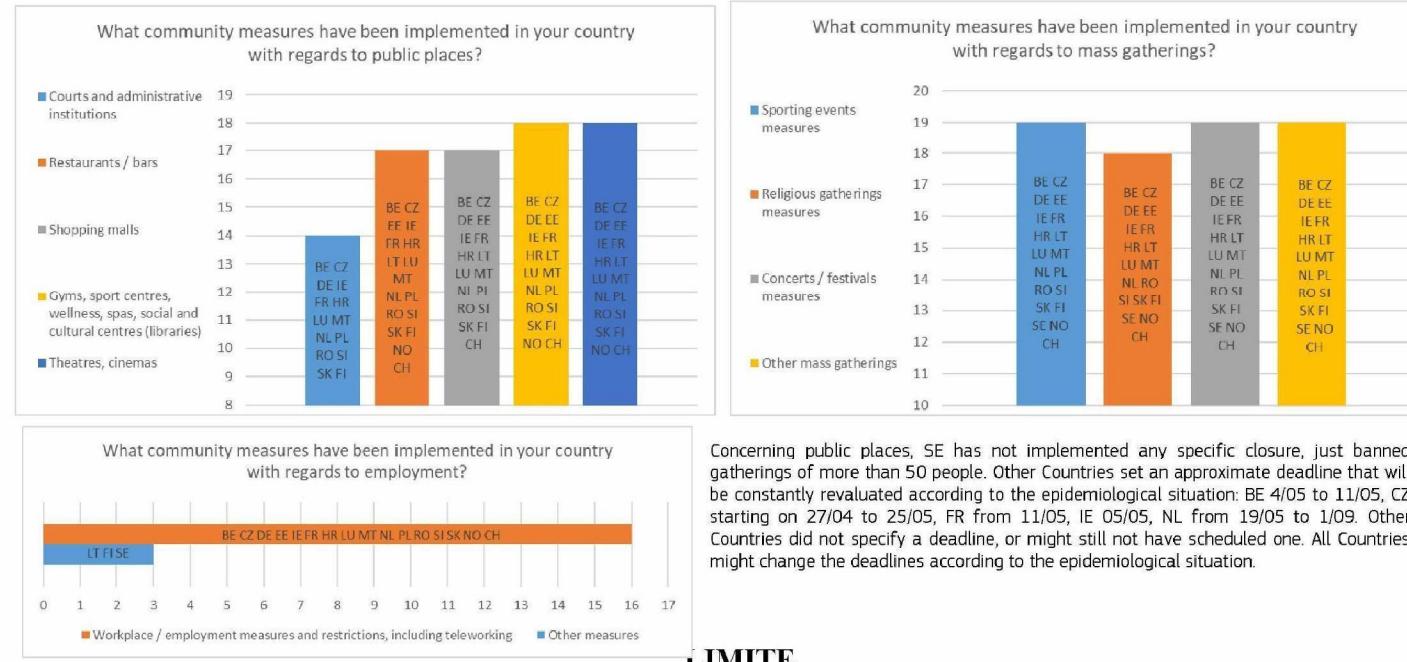
Annex 10. Non Pharmaceutical Countermeasures – based on countries' input



All Countries (BE CZ DE IE FR HR LT LU HU MT NL PL RO SI SK FI SE NO CH) replied they implemented national isolation measures. Among these, each Country set an approximate deadline that will be constantly reevaluated according to the epidemiological situation: BE 3/05, CZ 30/04, FR 11/05, IE 05/05, MT END OF Academic year, NL 19/05, SI 30/04, NO from 20/04 starts reopening schools, CH 8/06 all schools, 11/08 mandatory schools. Other Countries did not specify a deadline, or might still not have scheduled one.

CZ will start lifting some measures on 20/04 and planned to lift all on 25/05, DE on 04/05, HR starting from 27/04, and last phase starting 11/05, NL on 19/05; other Countries did not specify a deadline, or might still not have scheduled one. All Countries might change the deadlines according to the epidemiological situation.

Concerning education, all Countries (BE CZ DE EE IE FR HR LT LU HU MT NL PL RO SI SK SE NO CH) have closed the education establishment, with some differences. In SE schools and preschools are still open with some limitations (reduced number per classroom), CZ will start gradual reopening from 11/05, DE from 04/05, FR will reopen high schools from 11/05, IE not before 05/05, LU gradually reopening from 4/05, NL from 11/05, NO will reopen schools from 27/04. Other Countries did not specify a deadline, or might still not have scheduled one. All Countries might change the deadlines according to the epidemiological situation.



With regards to mass gatherings, BE will ban all gatherings and huge events (e.g. music festivals) until 31/08, CZ will start lifting for religious gatherings from 27/04, FR sets deadline for allowing sports and festivals after mid-July, no mass gatherings in IE until 05/05 and in LU until 31/07, in NL until 01/09 for huge events. Other Countries will start stepwise reopening as stated in question 1.8.1 and can change deadlines according to the epidemiological situation.

About employment, LT recommended teleworking where possible, FI entitled laid off employees with unemployment benefits until 31/07, SE is ensuring the use of certified PPEs in working environments. All other Countries have implemented or are strongly recommending teleworking. Stepwise reopening of some working places is being scheduled, as stated in question 1.8.1 and after securing employees health. For public transport, BE will increase public transport from 4/05 with distancing and masks, HR will reintroduce ferries from 27/04, in FI restrictions until 13/05. Some countries (DE, FR, IE, LU, RO, SE) had not limited public transport. Other Countries did not specify measures or deadlines to lift them.

With regards to monitoring of impact / effectiveness of specific de-escalation measures to control the outbreak, CZ uses statistical models, DE monitor Rt, incidence, ICU capacities / occupation rate and mobility data. EE monitor the N. of infected, N. of hospitalized cases, Coverage of ICU, Access to medical care, People following guidelines and measures, General health of the economy, Capacity to implement restricting measures, MT monitor the morbidity and mortality as well as access to healthcare, SK monitors the incidence, FI performs Continuous monitoring epidemic parameters (number of cases and deaths, attack rate, infection fatality rate etc.) and indicators of healthcare capacities (number of inpatients, number of staff etc.). Transport authorities monitor the traffic and passenger numbers in all transport modes and report them on a daily basis.

Annex 11. Case management – based on countries' input

The table below shows countries' answers concerning the number of intensive care units for COVID-19 patients. The table also shows the number of additional intensive care beds that could be set up as surge capacity and the percentage of intensive care units currently occupied by COVID-19 patients.

COUNTRY	N* of intensive care units AVAILABLE for COVID-19 patients	N* of intensive care beds that can be set-up as surge capacity	Percentage of Intensive Care Units currently occupied with COVID-19 patients
BE	On 23/04, 1864 ICU for COVID-19 patients are available in Belgium.	Currently 1864 ICU beds are available for Covid patients. At this moment, the system is stretched to its limits as trained professional staff according to the number of IC beds is as important. The surge capacity plan is still working on plans to extend the ICU capacity in small numbers.	On 23/04, 970 ICU are currently occupied with COVID-19 patients (52 %).
CZ	4148 of which 1792 are available	Several hospitals are set up as possible COVID-19 patients hospitals where normal beds can be	1,9 %

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LIMITE

		transformed to unit care beds by adding ventilators (approx 1336 available in CZ) or ECMO (approx 65 available)	
DE	As of today, Apr 23, 2020, RKI is aware of 1,241 hospitals/departments with 33,716 ICU beds. Since 6.04.2020, the notification of capacities in intensive care units has been mandatory for all intensive care bed-bearing hospital locations.	Unknown	As of today, Apr 23, 2020, RKI is aware of 2,776 COVID-19 cases on ICU (8.2% of beds occupied).
EE	231		7,3%
IE	Total of 541 critical care beds with 425 open and staffed as of 24 April at 8:00 pm per NOCA-Bed Information System	42 additional critical care beds were funded and opened in March 2020. There is scope for an additional 459 critical care surge beds. This brings the total to 809 critical care beds in the system.	118 critical care beds are currently occupied with confirmed and suspected COVID-19 patients as of 24th of April at 8 pm per NOCA-Bed Information System
FR	All public and private institutions are being mobilized to increase the number of resuscitation beds and the human and material resources available. There are 712 hospitals with intensive care units for COVID in France, around 10 000 beds available, 14 000 planned.	We are planning to increase the intensive care beds available up to 14 000.	The occupancy rate of resuscitation beds at the national level is stable at 69% but the rate varies from region to region: Ile de France remains at 90%, in saturation. A second group of regions are under observation at more than 70% of occupancy rate (Corsica, Auvergne Rhone Alpes, Grand Est and Centre Val de Loire) with a deterioration in Corsica (from 73% to 83% on 23/04).
HR	Intensive care beds - 390	/	Intensive care beds - 5.9%
LT			around 23,6% (oxygenation)
LU	300	300 care beds include the surge capacity.	7,3%
MT	5 ITU units for COVID-19 patients (45 beds – fluid).	40 ITU beds in Malta and 7 in Gozo, surge capacity for COVID-19 up to 125 beds in Malta and up to 20 in Gozo	Currently 1 patient in 1 of 5 ITU units
NL		The maximum of total effective IC-units is estimated at 2500. While it is possible to add more 'beds' or 'units' after that point, a shortage in (nursing) staff is anticipated.	As of April 26th, 959 IC-units are occupied with COVID-19 patients. At the time of reporting to the previous ISAA Questionnaire (13), there were 1235 COVID-19 patients in IC-units.
PL	90		55,6%
RO	1497	N/A	20%
SI	4	Up to 100	CCa. 30%
FI	25	Double (+ 100 %) to the normal capacity	Ca. 50 %

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LIMITE

SE	1093 ICU in Sweden in total (also for patients other than covid-19).		Approximately 50%
NO	600	600-800	Approximately 9%

The table below shows the number of acute care beds available in countries and the surge capacity for such beds. Some countries also report the percentage of acute care beds that are occupied by D-19 patients.

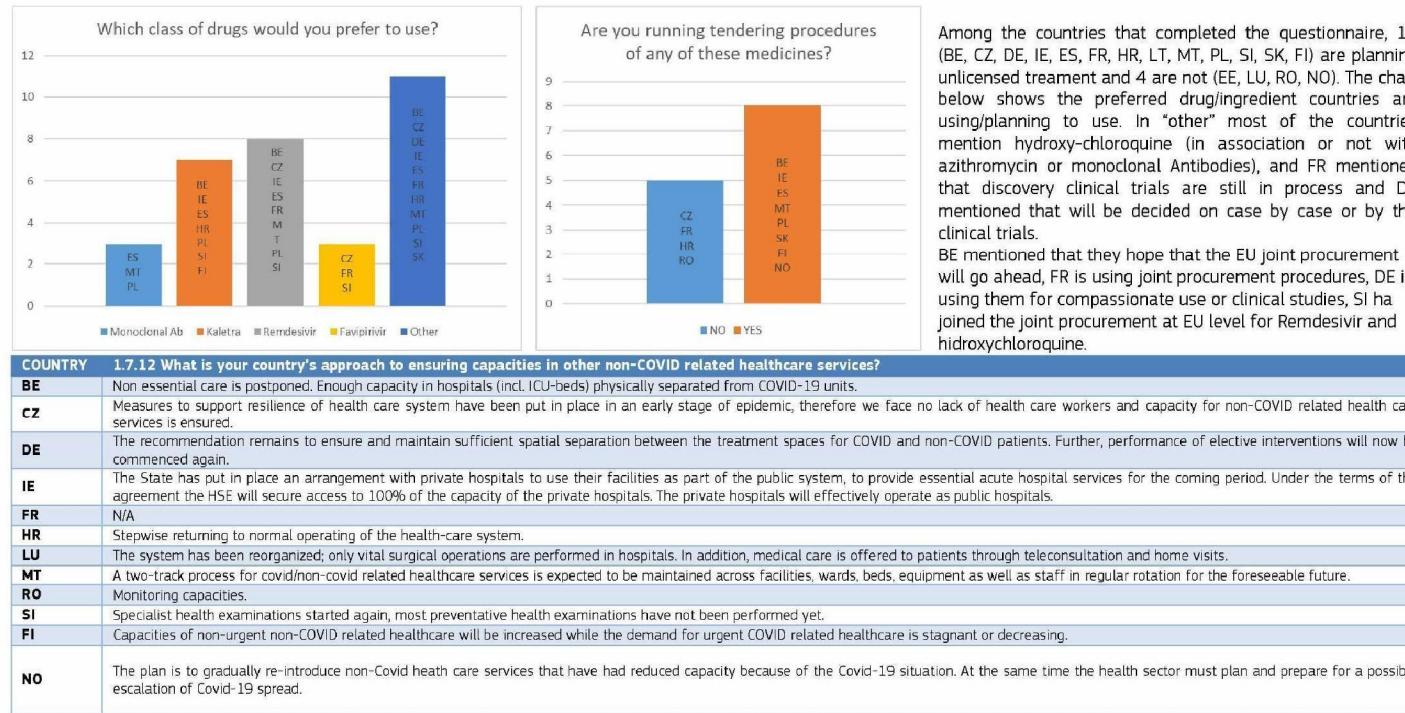
COUNTRY	N* of acute care beds available for COVID-19 patients	N* of acute care beds that can be set-up as surge capacity	Percentage of acute care beds designated to COVID-19 patients currently occupied
BE	Belgium has in normal time over 5000 beds for inpatient care. Surge capacity for COVID patients has been put in place by transforming existing acute beds to COVID-19 beds. Measures to facilitate transformation: 1. reduction of non urgent hospitalisation and intervention; 2. measures of light lock down have an impact on the number of accidents and communicable diseases as well as reduction of necessary but not urgent hospitalisation. Belgium does not necessarily hospitalise COVID patients living in residencies where quarantine measures can be put in place. Mild symptom patients remain in containment at home.	There is still room for capacity extension. Currently, patients in stable condition but still in recovery for whom home recovery is not possible for different reasons, will be accepted in newly created COVID transfer residences in order to free acute care beds in the hospitals.	4.355 COVID-19 patients were hospitalised in acute general hospitals.
CZ	1792	Several hospitals are set up as possible COVID-19 patients hospitals where normal beds can be transformed to unit care beds by adding ventilators (approx 1336 available in CZ) or ECMO (approx 65 available)	1,9%
DE	14304	N/A	N/A
EE	388		24,2%
IE	11,583 in patient beds (excluding critical care, see above) in the health system. There are also 1,633 beds for day-case services.	There are up to 493 additional beds accounted for in acute hospital surge plans. This brings a total of 14,033 beds available (excluding critical care).	Beds are not designated to COVID-19. All available beds that are suitable for treating patients with COVID-19 can be used if necessary. Excluding critical care, 1,664 beds are currently available
FR	N/A	N/A	The evolution of new hospitalizations for COVID-19 showed a strong decrease during week 16: 12,344 cases in W16 versus 19,056 in W15.
HR	14622	700	2,04%

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LIMITE

LU	The hospitals reduced the number of patients and operations to 50% of their capacity in order to have sufficient capacity to host Covid-19 patients. They can also go to specific structures for recovery.	N/A	N/A
MT	600 beds in Malta + 110 beds in Gozo	Non-ITU beds in Malta 600 in total Non-ICU beds in Gozo 110 in total	7 acute (non-ICU) beds currently occupied
RO	16991	N/A	40%
SI	500	Up to 1000	16%
SK		After reprofiling of beds in hospitals, we can set up 9114 acute care beds.	
FI	300-400	Double (+ 100 %) to the normal capacity	15-20%
SE		N/A	N/A
NO	When counting capacity for covid-19 patients in Norway, we don't use the term acute care beds. Our capacity can hence be found in 1.7.1 and 1.7.3	/	/

COUNTRY	What is your country's strategy to isolation/quarantine of contacts/cases after the lifting of measures?
BE	To be decided by the National Security Council.
CZ	Use of mobile tracing apps (which is already put in place) should help to quickly and effectively warn and isolate infectious contacts.
DE	Regulations will remain as they are, meaning that cases as well as contacts of category I are subjected to a 14-day quarantine.
IE	All confirmed cases and close contacts are currently advised to self-isolate. This will continue. Further measures will be considered as part of the phased reduction of social distancing measures introduced in response to COVID-19 which has been drafted and is being considered by the National Public Health Emergency Team. It has not yet been agreed.
FR	N/A
HR	Same as it has been in the last two months.
LU	Regulations will remain as they are, meaning that cases as well as contacts are subjected to a 14-day quarantine.
MT	Same is expected to apply re isolation/ quarantine of contacts once measures are lifted
RO	Isolation/Quarantine of contacts + hospitalization of cases
SI	At the moment border crossing require 7 days of quarantine, followed by Covid-19 testing; certain exception daily working migrants etc
FI	After lifting of measures, Finland will continue and strengthen contact tracing, testing, isolation and quarantine to effectively control the epidemic. Finland continues the planning of a mobile application to facilitate contact tracing.
NO	The strategy for isolation / quarantine after the measures are lifted is largely based on home insulation, with daily contact with the health care system. For some infected people, such as those living together with someone in high risk groups or those working in societal critical functions, it may be appropriate to be placed in isolation centers.



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Annex 12. Countries input on number of stranded nationals in 3rd countries and update on repatriation – based on countries' input

COUNTRY	Estimated number of EU citizens still needing repatriation
Belgium	Estimated number of Belgians still waiting for repatriation: 5000.
Bulgaria	According to the information available to the "Crisis Centre" Directorate of MFA, the number of the Bulgarian citizens stranded in third countries that still require repatriation is 413.
Czech Republic	120 - Most of the citizens stranded in remote areas of Latin America and Asia. Repatriation is coordinated on WG COCON level.
Croatia	There are 359 Croatian nationals still require repatriation from third countries on 24 April 2020.
Germany	We do not have a reliable number of our citizens still stranded in third countries, the number varies depending on developments in third countries and available flight options.
Estonia	18
Spain	It has proved very difficult to estimate the number of Spanish citizens still stranded in third countries. Our Embassies and our Consulate
France	As of April 17, around 5000 French citizens.
Lithuania	About 180 Lithuanians, who were hesitating to take actions in due time (until 5th of April), remained stranded in third countries. We keep in contact with those who are still seeking to return to Lithuania and we put our efforts to solve their cases individually.
Luxembourg	0
Malta	An estimate of 350 pax
Netherlands	As per April 27th, 7,800 Dutch nationals are stranded in third countries and require repatriation.
Austria	As of 24 April 2020 334 Austrian citizens in 50 countries were still awaiting repatriation.
Finland	Approximately 1300 Finnish people have indicated that they would need assistance in repatriation, approximately 700 of them are in third countries, 600 in Europe.
Sweden	The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs are continuously estimating this number. There are at the moment approximately 5000 thousand that have indicated that they want to return, and out of those around 1500 are deemed to need assistance from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Norway	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates that there are still approximately 2400 Norwegian citizens abroad that require repatriation. This number has not been updated to include a very recent flight from Pakistan. Furthermore, the number includes around 450 Norwegian citizens in Spain, from where several flights have been announced for the coming weekend, 1-3 May.
Switzerland	According to current estimates, a few hundred Swiss people stranded abroad are still wishing to return to Switzerland at the time. This estimate is regularly updated as the situation on the ground is still evolving.
COUNTRY	Update on repatriation
Belgium	Belgium has issued 38 flights so far. As a result, 5840 Belgians and 1382 non Belgians have been repatriated.
Bulgaria	Up to 24 of April 2020, according to the information available to the "Crisis Centre" Directorate of MFA, the number of the Bulgarian citizens who have returned to the Republic of Bulgaria in total is 2453. We successfully organized return flights from Cyprus, UAE and India. For next few weeks we are organizing the return of Bulgarian citizens with charter flights from London, Russia and Kazakhstan.
Czechia	894 - Generally no problem with repatriation of EU citizens from 3rd countries by Czech national carriers. As up to now, the transit of EU citizens or foreigners with a residence permit in another EU Member State on the way back to their home country is possible, supported by a diplomatic note from the home country embassy. It is newly necessary to exit the Czech Republic within 24 hours in order to avoid mandatory quarantine
Croatia	At this stage repatriation of seamen are at the main focus because of the specific nature of their profession.
Germany	At least 6.084 EU citizens have been repatriated on 220 German flights. Passenger lists for further flights (47) are still outstanding, so the actual number is potentially higher.
Spain	EU citizens have been able to take flights organised by Spain during in third countries such as the Philippines.
France	As of April 2, 168 000 French people had returned on French-chartered flights and between 1,500 and 3,500 French people had returned on other UCPM flights.

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Lithuania	Lithuania has repatriated 466 EU citizens (Latvian, Estonian, Polish, German and Swedish) from third countries. The Lithuanian Government ensured that transit through Lithuania is allowed to all EU citizens who are striving to return to their home countries. The repatriation process showed that good consular coordination among Member States was and still is of a crucial importance for repatriation and all related consular assistance activities.
Malta	Malta organized repatriation flights from MT to a number of European nationals stranded in MT to European hubs, namely to DE, UK, ES, FR, CH.
Netherlands	Repatriation through UPCM structures and processes is working adequately and effectively. The Netherlands has offered its assistance to a number of EU fellow Member States (Spain, Greece, amongst others)
Austria	7.507 Austrian citizens as well as 1.747 EU citizens have been repatriated with special flights organized by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs between 16 March and 10 April 2020.
Slovakia	So far, Slovakia has helped to repatriate 352 EU citizens from 11 EU countries, conversely, approx. 560 Slovak citizens have been repatriated by other EU Member States (mostly, from third countries). One of the most frequent issues is the lack of interest of certain stranded citizens that refuse to board multiple repatriation flights, cancel their applications for repatriation and, subsequently, ask for repatriation again. Generally, the cooperation with other EU MS is smooth, during the repatriation period, we have experienced very robust cooperation with our partners from the Central European region.
Finland	Finland has conducted 12 repatriation flights: 6 within Europe (Cyprus, Portugal, Spain) and 6 from third countries (Cuba/UCPM), India, UAE/Dubai and Thailand (UCPM). Approximately 1100 EU citizens have returned from third countries to Europe with these flights. Next repatriation flight will be on 29th of April from Antalya, Turkey. Finland is currently evaluating the next repatriation flights. Finland has faced some difficulties in certain countries to get travellers to designated airports. This is due to intra-country travel restrictions in a given country. Finland has some challenges regarding repatriation flight among undecided customers, lack of registration of their location and their wishes whether to be repatriated or not.
Sweden	Around 6000 Swedish citizens have been able to return to Sweden the last months thanks to additional flights that were the result of Swedish initiatives and EU/Nordic coordination efforts.
Norway	Repatriation of citizens is still occurring in a combination of citizens using available commercial transportation options and assisted return flights. Since the beginning of the crisis approx. 3300 persons have received consular assistance in the form of more than 20 repatriation flights organized by Norway, most of whom are Norwegian or EU citizens. No particular new issues have arisen in the past few weeks regarding transit or access to transit. Citizens have, of course, fewer possibilities for transit towards their final destinations than in normal times, but transit using commercial airline options internally in Europe remains possible from many places. No particular/systematic issues known concerning EU/EEA citizens transiting Norway towards other EU/EEA countries, though onwards transit possibilities are fewer than before the crisis (Copenhagen, Stockholm, Amsterdam and, starting 20 April, Frankfurt).
Switzerland	The collaboration with the EU and its member States works well and Switzerland is grateful for that. Almost 7000 stranded individuals have been repatriated on Switzerland organized flights in the course of March and April. Among those repatriated are some 1870 EU citizens. Swiss organized flights have been published on the CoOI platform. The allocation of seats has been managed at the local level, through our embassies.

Annex 13: Travel advice, timeline for lifting of travel bans / restrictions and challenges

Belgium	Yes: non-essential travel outside Belgium is prohibited according to the Ministerial Decree of 3 April 2020. Furthermore, the consulates encourage applicants to postpone their travel as much as possible, considering the travel restrictions worldwide.
Bulgaria	As of 06.04.2020, Bulgaria introduced a temporary ban on entry into the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, as follows: 1. Temporarily prohibited the entry into the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria of all third-country nationals, through all border crossing points, by air, sea, rail and road. 2. Temporarily prohibited the entry into the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria of persons, irrespective of their nationality, who come from the following EU Member States and Schengen countries with a high risk of COVID-19: Italy, Spain, France, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg at all border crossing points, by air, sea, rail and road.
Czechia	As of 14/4 the general prohibition of travel from the Czech Republic ended. Czech citizens and foreigners residing in the Czech Republic are able to travel abroad with the possibility of returning back. However, travels from the Czech Republic are limited only to necessary and justified cases, which have to be proven individually to the police officers at the border crossing points.
Germany	Germany warns against all non-essential, touristic travel until further notice, but at least until May 3, 2020. (This Travel Warning will be extended shortly.)
France	Yes, non-essential trips worldwide. The French authorities recommend every French citizen currently abroad to take all the necessary measures to return to France as soon as possible.
Croatia	We currently do not advise traveling outside of Croatia, unless absolutely necessary.
Lithuania	Since 16th March, leaving the Republic of Lithuania for Lithuanian citizens is forbidden. Self-isolation is mandatory for everyone coming to Lithuania from other countries. Lithuanian State border guard service has reintroduced internal border control till 27th of April as a reaction to the risk posed by a contagious disease. It is forbidden for foreign citizens to entry into Lithuanian territory, except drivers of international trade, persons serving in NATO military units and their family and several other exceptions. Transit through the territory of the Lithuania of persons who have returned to their country of residence without requiring stopping, forming groups of persons or means of transport and ensuring the compulsory escort (convoy) of such groups from entering and leaving the Republic of Lithuania. During St. On Easter April 10-13, the SBGS provided assistance to the police in helping to ensure public order in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.
Luxembourg	Luxembourg asks its citizens to consult the web pages of the countries they want to visit and to follow the guidelines and rules issued by the respective governments. Luxembourg no longer has a list of risk areas, since almost all countries are affected by the virus. The national airline will restart its international operations on May 30, 2020.
Malta	As per previous reports, a travel ban to and out of Malta had been enforced since 21 March, Travel Ban Order 2020 (LN92 2020). Furthermore, travel between Malta and Gozo is limited only for vehicles and people travelling for work, medical, visiting family members in hospitals, visiting family members, commercial/merchandise vehicles and returning to the ordinary residence. All forms of leisure travel between Malta and Gozo are prohibited.
Netherlands	The Netherlands advises against any (non-essential) travel.
Austria	In the context of the global spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19), travel warnings currently apply to the following countries: Belgium; Brazil; France; India; Indonesia; Iran; Italy; Republic of Korea; Netherlands; Nigeria; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Russia; San Marino; Sweden; Switzerland; Senegal; Spain; South Africa; Turkey; Ukraine; USA; Vatican City; United Kingdom. In addition, a partial travel warning applies to the Chinese province of Hubei.
Slovakia	The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic recommends citizens of the Slovak Republic not to travel to any country in the world. The general advice not to travel abroad has been issued for all states on 12.03.2020. In connection with the dynamic spread of the COVID-19 pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in all countries of the world, strict restrictive security and health measures were imposed, connected with restrictions or prohibition of entry into foreign countries, crossing of national borders, functionality of international and domestic air, train, bus and ship connections. Due to the unpredictable development of the adoption of measures by the countries of the world, a citizen of the Slovak Republic exposes himself / herself to a real risk of impossibility or restrictions of his /

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Finland	her ability to return from abroad when he / she leaves the Slovak Republic.
Sweden	Finland advises against all travel abroad, the level of all travel advisories is avoid all travel.
Norway	The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) advises since 14 March to non-essential travel to all countries of the world. This advice is valid until 15 June when it will be reevaluated. In addition, the MFA advises against all travel to the Hubei-province of China and Iran.
Switzerland	On April 3rd the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to maintain the travel advice it issued on March 14th cautioning against non-essential travel to all countries. There is no end date to this.
COUNTRY	Planned timeline for lifting travel bans / restrictions
Bulgaria	Since 13 March 2020 the Swiss Government has been advising against non-urgent travel abroad until further notice.
Czechia	The state of emergency in Bulgaria is extended to 13 May 2020. At present there is no planned timeline for lifting travel bans.
Germany	In line with the general plan for lifting adopted measures, CZ is currently working on its strategy for gradual lifting of travel bans / restrictions for EU citizens. As in the case of border controls, the situation will be depending on the epidemiologic situation.
France	See 2.4.1.
Croatia	N/A
Luxembourg	The situation will be depending on the epidemiologic situation. According to authorities, public transportation release will be in one between three phases and should activated till 11 May.
Malta	N/A
Slovakia	Not yet determined.
Finland	For the time being there are no final planned timeline for opening borders in place. The opening of borders is subject to developments of pandemics situation.
Norway	All travel advisories (avoid all travel) are valid until further notice. As a part of exit-strategy border control measures are in drafting phase (draft: reopening implementation in three phases). Timeline is not available yet. The government will decide new restriction lifting during week 18.
Switzerland	Norway has currently no plans for lifting the travel restrictions.
COUNTRY	Challenges faced with the implementation of temporary restriction on non-essential travel to EU
Bulgaria	Switzerland is currently looking at an exit strategy, but we do not have a timeline for lifting travel bans yet.
Czechia	There are no major challenges in this respect
Germany	no particular challenges have been observed
France	Temporary interruptions of supply chains, difficulties concerning cross-border commuting, immigration of seasonal agricultural workers.
Croatia	N/A
Lithuania	France
Malta	Tourism and airlines negatively impacted, shortage in the capacity of aviation cargo, as a result of the almost nonexistent passenger flights. Also, having difficulties for our citizens to return to Croatia.
Slovakia	The implementation of a temporary restriction on nonessential travel to the EU cases the same challenges as for other EU members states. Strategic connections such as key transit hubs, regional connections and airports are closing and large international airline operators are reducing their activity. This causes difficulties for our citizens to return to Lithuania or even makes return impossible.
Finland	N/A
Norway	Tourism and airlines negatively impacted, shortage in the capacity of aviation cargo, as a result of the almost nonexistent passenger flights, limited to very few repatriation flights. Since such passenger flights account for around half of all air cargo, this has resulted in a shortage of air cargo carriage capacity
COUNTRY	From 13. 03. 2020 the Slovak Republic ceased to issue Schengen and national visas, the entry into the Slovak Republic is currently allowed only for:
Bulgaria	1. foreign nationals who are relatives of Slovak citizens,
Czechia	2. foreign nationals who have a valid residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
Germany	3. foreign nationals with temporary or permanent residence in the border region of a neighbouring state within 30 km from the internal border of the Slovak Republic (living in Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Austria) who regularly commute for employment reasons to the territory of the Slovak Republic within the 30 km from the internal border of the Slovak Republic and can present their employer's

	<p>certificate of employment;</p> <p>4. staff of diplomatic missions, their relatives with accreditation at the MFEA SR;</p> <p>5. foreign nationals who are granted exemption by the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic;</p> <p>6. foreign nationals with essential function or need (drivers of freight transport, bus transport, medical service, funeral service</p> <p>7. exemptions based on individual assessment</p>
Finland	Travel across Europe has proven to be complicated for some travelers returning to their home country by car. This is due to some nations closing their borders also from those traveling home. In the beginning of the restrictions there was a challenge to have straight and easy to follow rules for necessary traveling to Finland. Also seasonal workers arrival to Finland have been challenging issue. F ex in Haapavesi-Tornio area between Sweden and Finland. It is a joint travel-to-work area which has a shared infrastructure. The Government strategy to limit the epidemic varies between Finland and Sweden. Related to implementation of travel restrictions (essential/non-essential) and concerning agricultural sector the supply of labor during the just started growing season is a concern. This is critical especially on farms/agricultural enterprises mainly on horticulture/open field vegetable production etc. that have normally employed ca. 16 000 of foreign seasonal labor.
Sweden	The implementation has not resulted in any challenges that are worthy of note.
Norway	The temporary restriction on non-essential travel to the EU affect the travel industry in particular, and all other businesses that depend on frequent travels. However, we have not studied the direct effect of the travel restrictions.
Switzerland	Switzerland has foreseen a hardship clause regarding the right to entering into Switzerland. Such clause and its application are sometimes difficult to explain to the airlines. It has happened that travellers (that would have been allowed to enter into Switzerland under the hardship clause) were denied boarding by the airline in order to avoid INADs.
COUNTRY	Planned timeline for opening borders
Bulgaria	No planned timeline so far.
Czechia	See Q8, part 2.3.3.
Germany	Prolongation in line with COM Communication of 8 April 2020 until 15 May 2020; decision on possible further extension of the measures in due course.
France	N/A
Croatia	That depend of spreading of COVID-19.
Luxembourg	N/A
Malta	Not determined yet.
Norway	Norway's borders are not completely closed, but there are some restrictions on entry. Norway has currently no plans for lifting these restrictions.
Switzerland	As already mentioned above, no timeline can be provided at the moment.

Annex 14: Facilitating measures taken by national health authorities to keep transport flowing along the main European network and reflection of the guidance in national measures

Facilitating measures taken by national health authorities to keep transport flowing along the main European network and reflection of the guidance in national measures										
COUNTRY	The	general	principle	is	that	all	essential	professional	travel	is
Belgium	The	general	principle	is	that	all	essential	professional	travel	is
	The	workers	must	be	be	all	in	possession	and/or	permitted.
	*	An	identity				document			:
										passport;

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Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employer's certificate; or a company document (e.g. proof of self-employed status). <p>From 06. 04. 2020 for drivers of heavy goods vehicles who are not Bulgarian citizens but are third-country nationals and citizens who come from the countries with a high risk of COVID-19 proliferation or have passed through the territory of such a country the following regime is introduced:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the drivers of goods vehicles, carrying cargo and goods intended for the Bulgarian market enter the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, unload the transported cargo and goods and/or load cargo and goods, and immediately leave the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; for drivers of heavy goods vehicles, carrying cargo and goods destined for other countries is permitted to transit through the territory Republic of Bulgaria on a route announced by the Road Infrastructure Agency.
Croatia	The transportation workers must be in possession of : ID card/or passport; an employer's certificate; or a company document (e.g. proof of self-employed status), cargo document and route. We didn't noticed higher levels of issues related to guidance.
Czech Republic	In general, CZ does not impose mandatory quarantine of transport workers not displaying symptoms. Other measures are, however, in place (i.e. social distancing, etc.). Mandatory quarantine can be imposed only in case when the time of expected stay in the territory of CZ is longer than 14 calendar days or in case the time outside of the CZ was longer than 14 calendar days. If mandatory quarantine shall be imposed, transport workers can also present a confirmation of a negative COVID-19 test (RT-PCR) not older than 4 days in order to avoid quarantine.
Finland	The quarantine measures for persons arriving in Finland are recommendations but not legally mandatory. The functioning of the transport system in all circumstances has been stressed and therefore transport workers not displaying symptoms are allowed to continue their work.
France	France does not apply quarantine measures for transport workers. France has not taken any measures restricting the movement of goods. All its border crossings have therefore remained open. As for the enforcement of "Green Lane" principles, the French authorities decided a temporary and limited relaxation of the enforcement of driving times for the drivers of vehicles transporting goods in accordance with EU regulation and dispensation for the ban on Sunday traffic for heavy vehicles used for the transport of goods. Authorizations, permits, and roadworthiness certificates have also been extended. French authorities have additionally taken measures to ensure the availability of shops selling take-away food and of sanitary facilities in sufficient numbers along the roads. A daily updated map is available online for lorry drivers to indicate these services, as well as the technical inspection centers that are opened. A telephone number and e-mail address have been created for any questions in case of difficulty. Finally, a guide of best practices specific to the sector has been issued.
Germany	The Federal Government and the Länder have agreed that all German citizens, EU citizens, citizens of countries that signed agreements in association with the Schengen Agreement or individuals living in Germany will be required to pass a two-weeks mandatory quarantine when they return to their residence in Germany after having been abroad for several days. The Länder are responsible for ordering the quarantine measures and implementing the decision. The proposed draft decree provided by the Federal government allows for exceptions for several groups if no COVID-19 symptoms are given. This includes activities in the areas of transport.
Ireland	A communication regarding the importance of all workers in the supply chain is published by DTTAS on www.gov.ie under Guidance for Supply Chain Workers. The document highlights the fact that every element of the supply chain is a vital link in ensuring a continuous flow of essential goods during the COVID-19 pandemic, and that where practical, all goods should continue to be distributed to the greatest extent possible. Ireland has implemented a temporary derogation from the EU driving and resting time rules due to COVID-19, up to end May. In recognition of the need to protect the health of supply chain workers the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS), in collaboration with the Health Service Executive and the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, has published a communication available here stressing the importance of providing access to toilet and handwashing facilities for transport workers. The communication has been circulated to Transport Infrastructure Ireland, the Irish Petrol Retailers Association and other key retail stakeholders to ensure a broad distribution of this important message. DTTAS publishes a summary of motorway service area facilities outlining the accessibility of food, toilet and washing amenities along the national motorway network, as well as operating hours. This information will continue to be updated. DTTAS has published guidance on the cleaning of HGV Cabs during the COVID-19 outbreak.
Malta	One of the ro-ro vessels operators introduced additional restrictive measures on accompanied vehicles in consultation and agreement with the Health Authorities. Drivers arriving in Malta from Sicily and vice versa shall not leave the terminal secure area during their short stay in Malta/Sicily awaiting their return journey back. Drivers shall limit themselves to driving the accompanied vehicle from the vessel onto the quay and vice versa. Should a driver of accompanied cargo prefer not to travel with their vehicle after boarding the vessel, he may disembark at the port of embarkation. In such instances, the accompanied vehicle will be disembarked at destination by the transport's designated driver.
Romania	Military Ordinance no.7/04.04.2020: drivers of freight vehicles (max. authorized capacity more than 2.4 tonnes) who do not have symptoms and entering the RO territory are exempted from the measure of

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	isolation/quarantine but have to fill in a declaration on their own responsibility by which they assume the location where they can be contacted during the period between jobs. The exception applies regardless of whether the journey is made on board the freight vehicle/by individual means/on its own account, if the journey is made in order to exercise the profession. The drivers who transit the RO territory are also exempted from the quarantine/isolation measures and the completion of the related epidemiological statement, having the obligation to transit the RO in a minimum period of time, without exceeding 48 hours, on the transit corridors approved by the Min. of Transport and MHA. Upon entering RO they have the obligation to apply on the windscreen a special sticker made available by the State Inspectorate for Control in Road Transport and to fill in and keep, a transit form, the model of which is established by the MTIC. Under MO no.9/16.04.2020, during the exchange of the crew, on board inland waterway vessels with RO flag and on board seagoing vessels, irrespective of the ship's flag state, in the RO ports, seafaring personnel are exempted for quarantine measures if they don't have symptoms and possessing employer's certificate for international transport workers.
Sweden	There is for example no mandatory quarantine rules applicable for transport workers not displaying symptoms.
Norway	Some exceptions have been made to the quarantine requirement for persons arriving in Norway, in order to maintain an acceptable operation of critical societal functions and attend to the basic needs of the population. The exceptions apply to persons transporting goods and passengers, holders of valid aviations certificates and crew on ships on their way to and from active duty, and holding an identity card.
Switzerland	Switzerland has not imposed mandatory quarantine on transport workers. Transport workers transporting goods for commercial purposes and in possession of a delivery order for their merchandise are not subject to travel restrictions.

Annex 15: Conditions for border controls to be removed / borders to be re-open and timeline.

COUNTRY	Conditions for border controls to be removed / borders to be re-open and timeline.
Belgium	Internal border controls have been introduced in accordance with art. 28 SBC and are maintained until 8 May. The controls have been introduced to enforce the national measures on social distancing and non-essential movements. It is too early to say when they will be removed again.
Bulgaria	N.A.
Croatia	In order to protect the population of Republic of Croatia from COVID-19, there exist Decision which temporarily prohibits or restricts the transport of persons across all border crossings of the Republic of Croatia. The Decision amending the Decision temporarily prohibiting crossings at the border crossing points of the Republic of Croatia shall apply until 18 May 2020.
Czech Republic	In order to ease measures at the borders, as foreseen in the Joint European Roadmap towards lifting COVID-19 containment measures, the epidemiologic situation in the Czech Republic as well as in the neighbouring countries will have to be improved and stabilized.
Finland	Government decision of reintroduction of internal border control and border traffic restrictions are made until 13th May 2020 (second period). Decision of reopening and removing the restrictions have not been done yet.
France	N/A
Germany	Decision on possible further extension of the measures in due course.
Hungary	Hungary - according to the SBC - will maintain the border control at the Schengen internal border for the time strictly necessary (prolonged 30th April 2020).

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Lithuania	Lithuanian State border guard service has reintroduced internal border control till 27 th of April as a reaction to the risk posed by a contagious disease. People can enter the territory of the Republic of Lithuania only through two the land crossing points and by ferry on the route Kiel – Klaipeda – Kiel. In case of transit, the country may also be crossed only through these points. Lithuanian residents can leave from the territory of the Lithuania through all other international border crossing points. By order of the SBGS Commander, a plan for COVID-19 threat management and business continuity was approved. The Lithuanian Armed Forces (currently about 60 soldiers) have been used to carry out the tasks of the SBGS at the internal borders.
Slovakia	At that moment we can't answer. The need for any measures taken is to be reviewed regularly.
Sweden	Sweden have a previous decision on reintroduced controls at the internal border and border checks has been in place since november 2015. The legal basis and reasons for the current decision is not related to the threat of Covid-19. The border checks will be in place as long as the serious threat to public policy and internal security persists.
Norway	The current measures regarding border control will remain in effect until the authorities consider it safe to lift them.
Switzerland	We are currently examining various options regarding the lifting of internal border controls. But at the moment it is too early to provide any detailed information.

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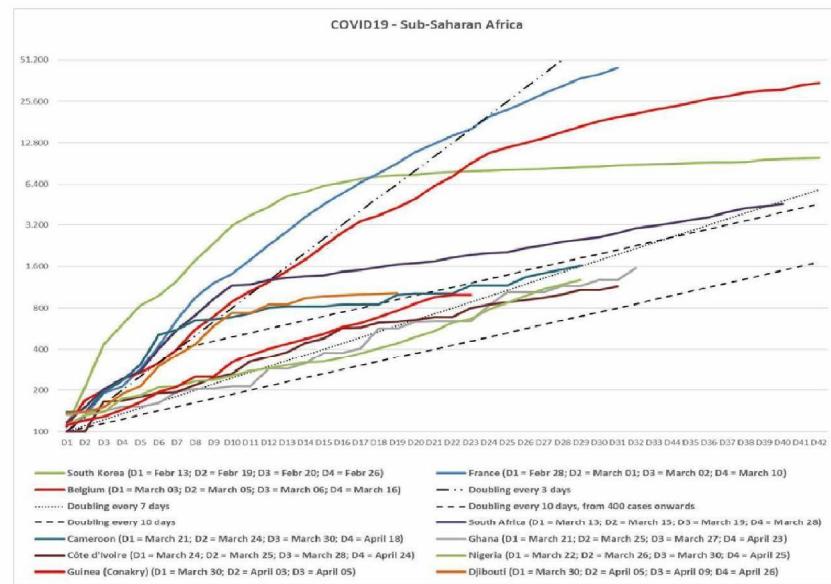
Annex 16. Confirmed cases in Africa and Benchmark Evolution – provided by the EEAS

Date	01-avr	W-1	D-1	27-Apr	8-Mar	1-Apr	W-1	D-1	27-Apr	8-Mar	1-Apr	W-1	D-1	27-Apr	8-Mar	1-Apr	W-1	D-1	27-Apr	Active		
	Cumulated				Death				Recovered													
North Africa																						
Algeria	17	726	2.629	3.256	3.382		-44	-375	-419	-425		-46	-1.047	-1.479	-1.508	17	626	3.297	3.358	1.449		
Egypt	48	710	3.344	4.319	4.534		-46	-239	-307	-317		-157	-732	-1.114	-1.176	48	507	2.173	2.396	3.041		
Libya	10	51	61	61			-1	-2	-2			-1	-11	-18	-18		9	39	41	41		
Morocco	2	617	2.955	3.897	4.065		-36	-141	-159	-161		-74	-327	-537	-593	2	567	2.387	3.201	3.311		
Tunisia	1	394	879	939	949		-10	-38	-38	-38		-3	-43	-207	-216	1	381	798	694	695		
West Africa																						
Benin	9	35	54	64			-1	-1	-1			-1	-18	-27	-33		8	16	26	30		
Burkina Faso	261	576	629	632			-14	-36	-41	-42		-32	-338	-442	-453		215	202	146	137		
Cabo Verde	6	61	90	106			-1	-1	-1			-1	-1	-1	-1		5	59	88	104		
Côte d'Ivoire	179	847	1.077	1.150			-1	-9	-14	-14		-7	-260	-419	-468		171	578	644	668		
Gambia	4	10	10	10			-1	-1	-1			-2	-8	-8	-8		3	7	1	1		
Ghana	161	1.042	1.279	1.550			-5	-9	-10	-11		-31	-99	-134	-155		125	934	1.135	1.384		
Guinea (Conakry)	22	579	996	996			-5	-7	-7			-1	-87	-208	-208		21	487	781	781		
Guinea Bissau	8	50	52	53			-1					-3	-3	-3	-3		8	47	49	49		
Liberia	3	91	120	124			-8	-11	-12			-7	-25	-25	-25		3	76	84	87		
Mali	28	224	370	389			-2	-14	-21	-23		-42	-91	-112			26	158	258	254		
Mauritania	6	7	7	7			-1	-1	-1			-2	-6	-6	-6		3	0	0	0		
Niger	34	648	684	696			-3	-20	-27	-29		-117	-325	-350			31	511	332	317		
Nigeria	1	139	627	1.182	1.273		-2	-21	-35	-40		-9	-170	-222	-239	1	128	436	925	994		
Senegal	4	175	367	614	671		-4	-7	-9			-40	-220	-276	-283	4	135	143	331	379		
Sierra Leone	1	35	82	93			-2	-4				-6	-10	-10	-10		1	29	70	79		
Togo	1	34	84	96	98		-1	-5	-6	-6		-10	-52	-62	-62	1	23	27	28	30		
Central Africa																						
Burundi	2	5	11	11			-1	-1	-1			-4	-4	-4	-4		2	4	6	6		
Cameroon	2	193	1.017	1.518	1.621		-6	-42	-53	-56		-5	-305	-697	-786	2	182	670	768	779		
Central African Rep.	3	12	16	19								-4	-10	-10	-10		3	8	6	9		
Chad	7	33	46	46								-8	-15	-15	-15		7	25	31	31		
Congo (Brazzaville)	19	143	200	200			-6	-6	-6			-11	-19	-19	-19		19	126	175	175		
Congo (Democratic Rep.)	98	327	416	442			-8	-25	-28	-28		-2	-26	-49	-50		88	276	339	364		
Equatorial Guinea	15	79	258	258			-1	-1	-1			-1	-4	-7	-8		14	75	250	249		
Gaon	16	109	176	176			-1	-1	-3	-3		-7	-30	-30	-30		15	101	143	143		
Rwanda	75	147	283	191								-76	-88	-92	-92		75	71	95	99		
Sao Tome & Principe		4	4	4													4	4	4	4		
Eastern Africa																						
Djibouti	30	846	1.008	1.023			-2	-2	-2			-102	-373	-411			30	742	633	610		
Eritrea	15	39	39	39								-3	-13	-13	-13		15	36	26	26		
Ethiopia	26	108	122	123			-3	-3	-3			-2	-16	-29	-41		24	89	90	79		
Kenya	59	270	343	389			-1	-14	-14	-14		-1	-67	-98	-106		57	199	231	269		
Somalia	5	164	390	436			-7	-18	-23			-1	-3	-8	-10		4	154	364	403		
South Sudan	4	5	6	6													4	5	6	6		
Sudan	7	92	213	237			-2	-12	-17	-21		-1	-8	-19	-20	4	12	177	196			
Tanzania	19	170	299	299			-1	-7	-10	-10		-1	-11	-48	-48	17	152	241	241			
Uganda	44	55	75	79								-28	-46	-46	-46	44	27	29	33			
Southern Africa																						
Angola	7	24	25	26			-2	-2	-2			-1	-6	-6	-6	4	16	17	18			
Botswana	4	20	22	22			-1	-1	-1							3	19	21	21			
Comoros ⁴																						
Eswatini (Swaziland)	9	22	56	59			-1	-1	-1			-8	-10	-10	-10	5	13	45	48			
Lesotho																						
Madagascar	57	121	123	124								-39	-62	-71		57	82	61	53			
Malawi	17	33	34	34			-2	-3	-3			-3	-4	-4	-4		12	26	27			
Mauritius	143	328	331	332			-5	-9	-9	-9		208	295	299		138	111	27	24			
Mozambique	8	39	70	76								-8	-12	-12	-12		8	31	38	64		
Namibia	11	16	16	16								-2	-6	-7	-8		9	10	9	8		
Seychelles	10	11	11	11								-5	-6	-6	-6		10	5	5	5		
South Africa	2	1.353	3.158	4.361	4.546		-5	-54	-86	-87		-31	-903	-1.473	-1.473	2	1.317	2.201	2.802	2.986		
Zambia**	36	61	84	88			-3	-3	-3			-33	-57	-42		36	25	44	43			
Zimbabwe	8	25	31	31			-1	-3	-4	-4		-2	-2	-2	-2	7	20	25	25			
Total - Africa	78	5.795	22.307	30.299	31.867		-200	-1.124	-1.375	-1.423		-432	-5.498	-9.083	-9.580	78	5.284	15.602	19.843	20.872		
% of cumulative total								5,04%	4,54%	4,47%			24,60%	29,97%	30,03%			70,36%	65,49%	65,51%		
D/D-1								5,2%					3,5%					5,2%				
D/W-1								42,9%					26,6%					33,0%				
Total - Sub-Saharan Africa	10	3.349	12.749	17.827	18.876		-64	-330	-450	-480		-181	-3.328	-5.726	-6.058	10	3.104	9.004	11.651	12.338		
% of cumulative total								2,59%	2,52%	2,54%			26,10%	32,12%	32,95%			71,32%	65,36%	65,36%		
D/D-1								5,9%					6,7%					5,9%				
D/W-1								48,1%					45,5%					35,7%				

* two travellers from Comoros have been diagnosed COVID-19 in Mayotte. The Government of Comoros denies.

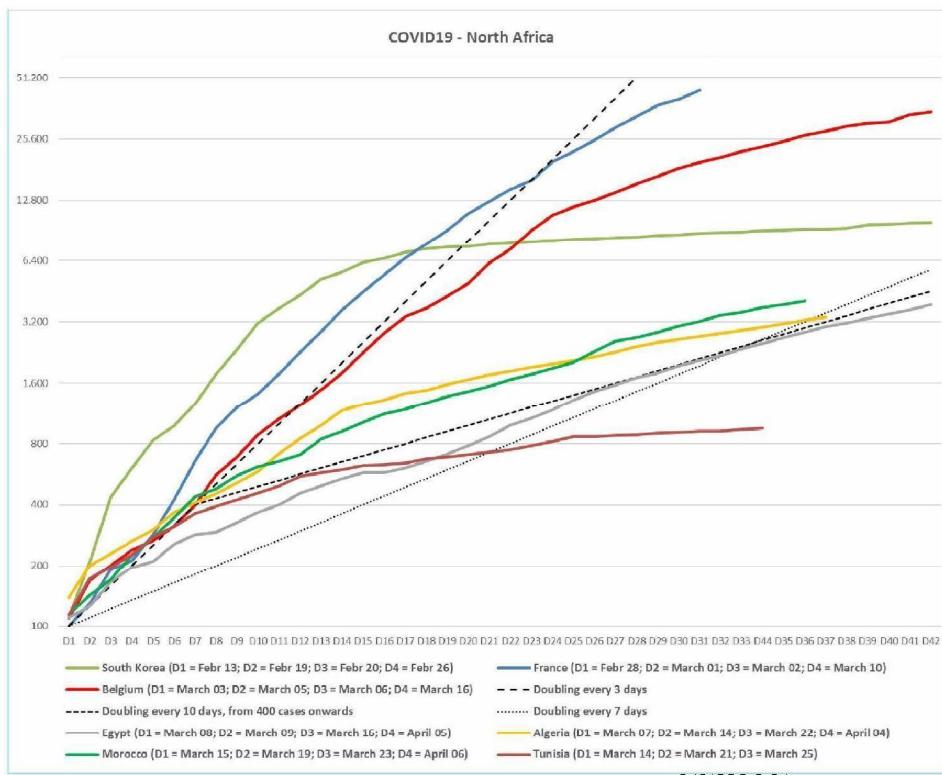
** staff member or dependent confirmed COVID-19 positive

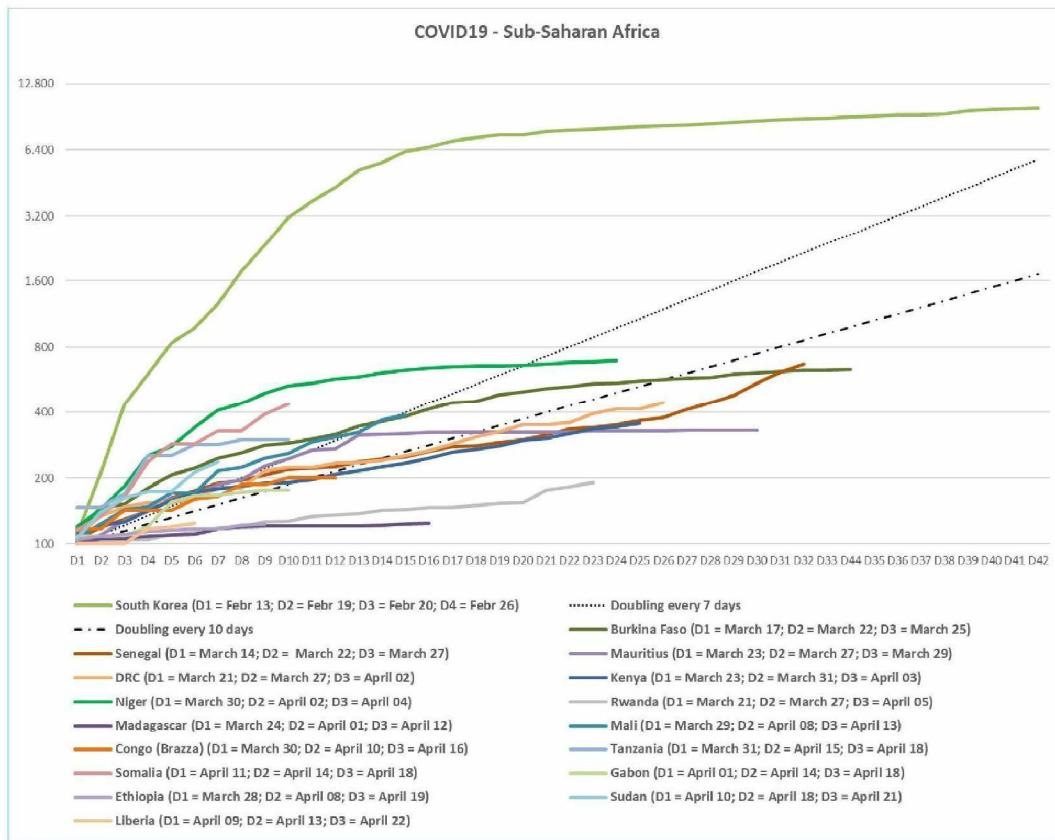
AFRICA - COVID-19 Viral curve – gross



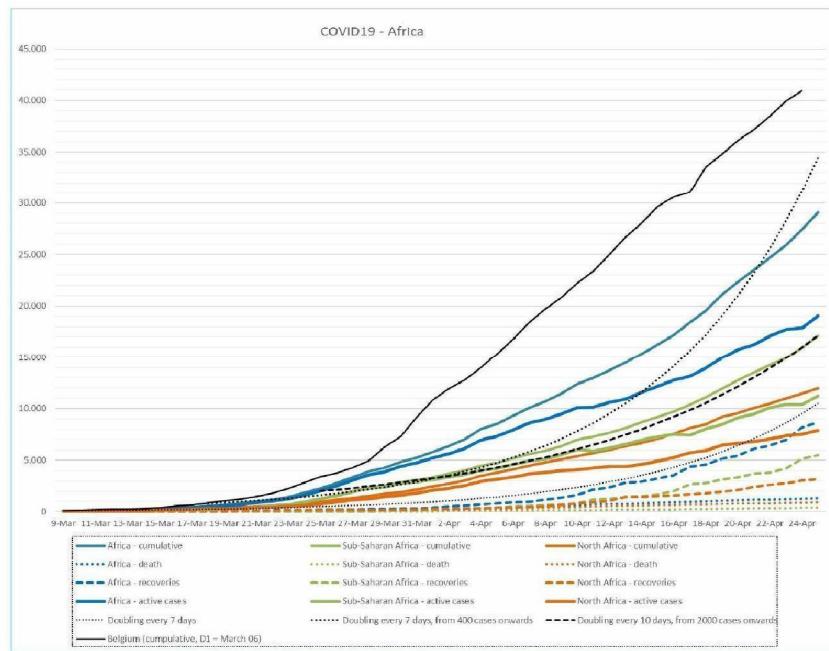
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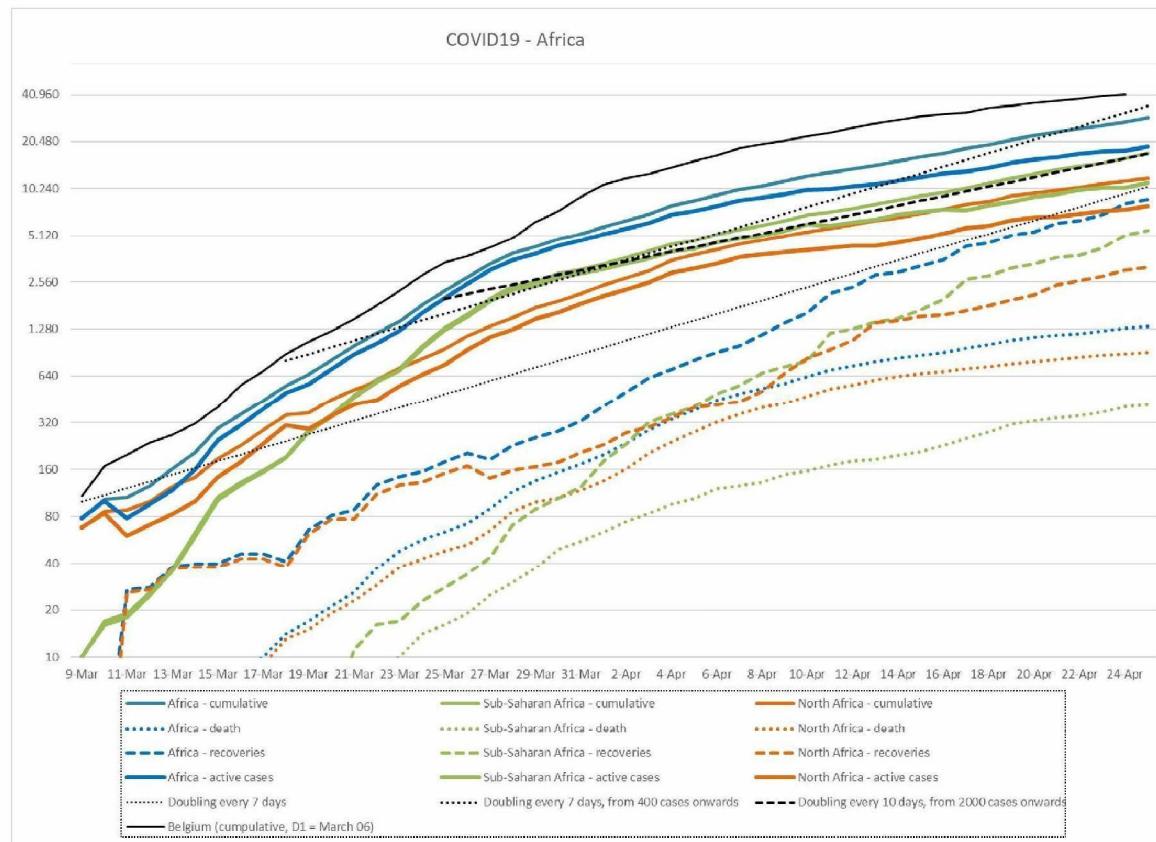


AFRICA – COVID-19 confirmed cases (total, cumulated, gross – active)

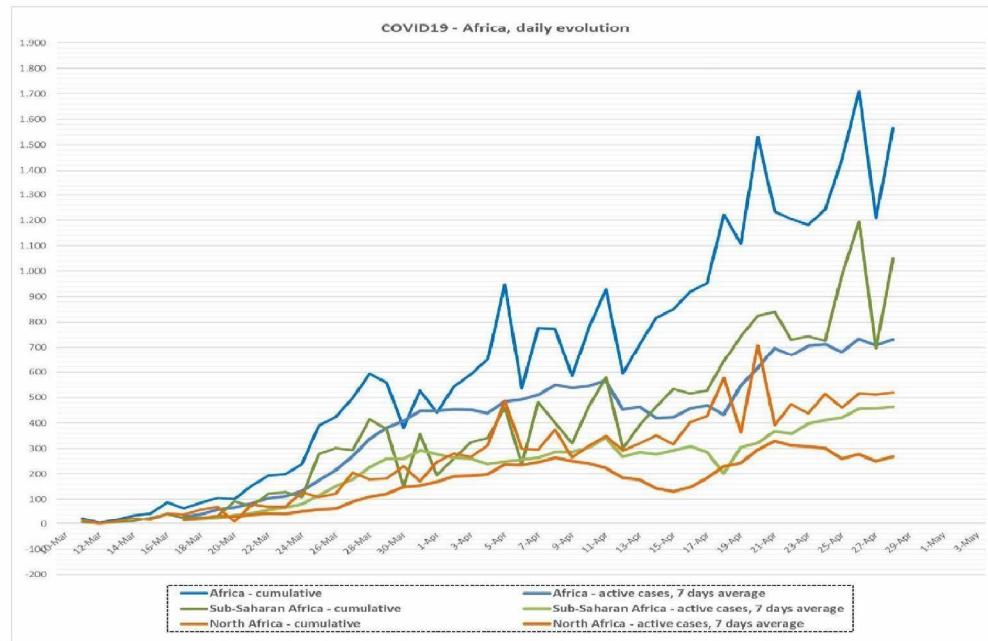


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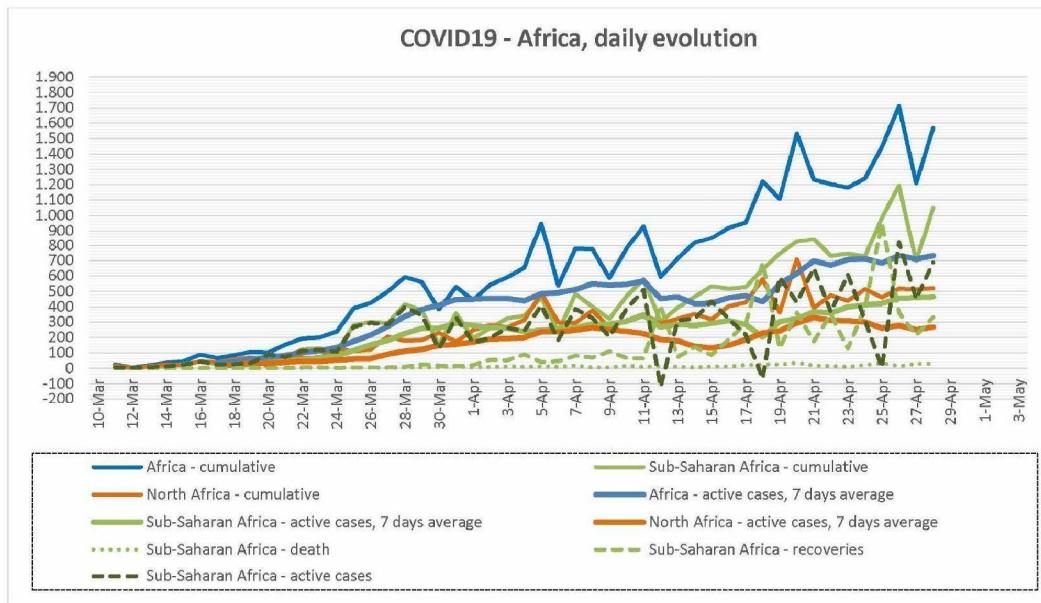


AFRICA – COVID-19 – Daily evolution



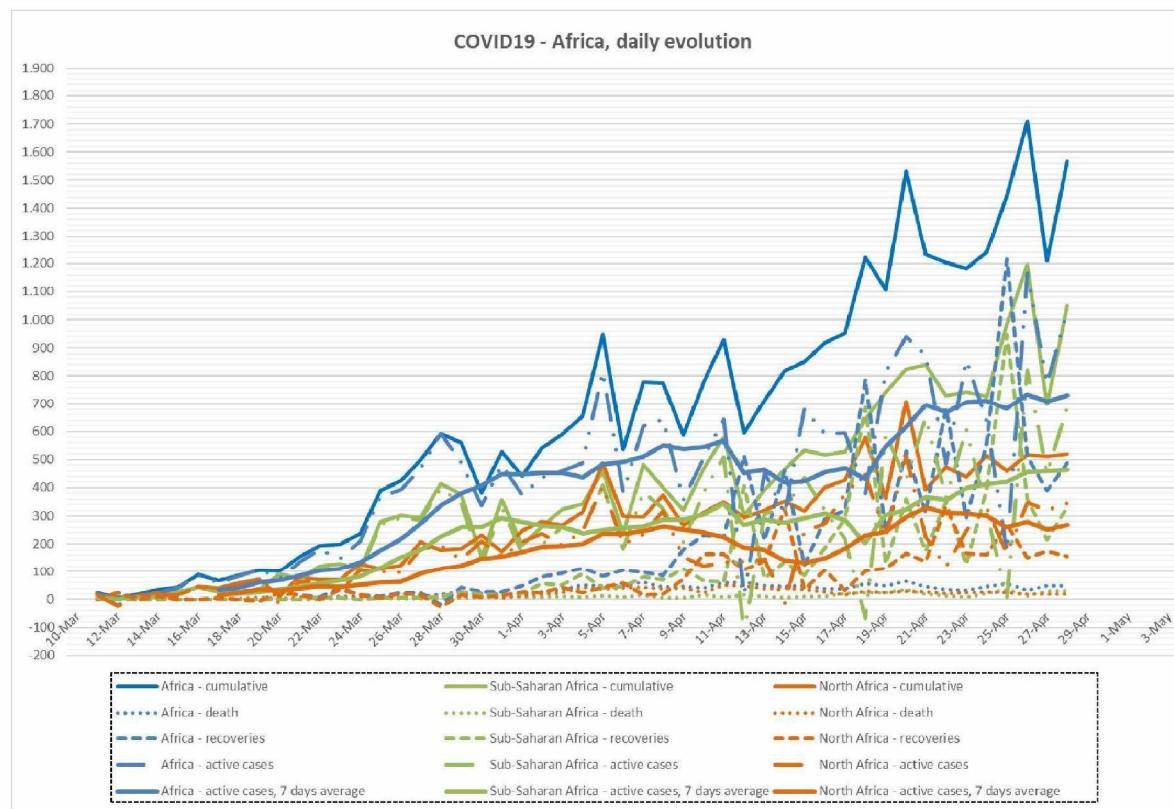
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Annex 17. Measures in AMERICAS region – provided by the EEAS

Overall Situation and response measures taken in the wider area		
COUNTRY	REPORTED CASES / DEATHS	MEASURES
Canada	45,791 cases, 2489 casualties	<p>The federal government's emergency support measures have now turned into the largest economic programme in Canadian history, with more than \$145.6 billion in direct support for individuals and businesses, and more measures are announced by PM Trudeau almost on a daily basis. On 23 April Prime Minister Trudeau announced a \$1.1 billion national plan focused on boosting medical and research resources to counter the virus.</p> <p>The Canadian economy has lost more than one million jobs in March and the government received almost one million applications to its Canada Emergency Response Benefit on the first day the portal went live. The early stages of the crisis saw a remarkable amount of political goodwill from all political parties as they worked together in what PM Trudeau called a "Team Canada" effort.</p>
US	970,352 cases, 54,912 casualties	<p>On 23 April the US Congress has passed a new COVID-19 relief package totalling \$484 billion USD, the fourth aid bill the Congress cleared in response to the pandemic. The legislation tops up the depleted loan program for distressed small businesses and provide funds for hospitals and coronavirus testing. In the past month, the Congress has approved in total \$ 2.7 trillion in response to coronavirus.</p> <p>On 22 April President Trump signed Executive Order suspending entry of immigrants. The Order has brought a 60-day ban in issuing most of the green cards/permanent residency visas to prevent people from immigrating to the United States. The intention is to protect work opportunities for the millions of Americans who have lost their jobs in the coronavirus pandemic. However, the order will still allow the government to continue processing visas for hundreds of thousands of temporary employees, including farm workers.</p> <p>Another 4.4 million people filed jobless claims in the US third week of April, bringing the staggering five-week total to more than 26 million. The relentless increase in the jobless has intensified the debate over when to lift restrictions that have helped halt the virus's rapid spread but placed the economy in a stranglehold.</p>
Mexico	14,677 cases, 1351 casualties	<p>On 30 March the government declared a state of "health emergency" and ordered a (non-mandatory) lockdown for one month, accompanied by social distancing guidelines and information campaigns. This has been extended until the end of May. On 21 April Mexico declared "Phase III" of the pandemic (sustained community transmission). Authorities expect the peak to be reached between 8 and 10 May. The Mexican healthcare system is very fragile and ill equipped and could be easily overwhelmed. As the economic situation worsens, with the IMF predicting a severe recession, the government has adopted an "economic reactivation plan", insisting on existing economic policies (including major infrastructure projects), and counting on the rebound of the oil sector, which is impacted by the collapse of international oil prices.</p>
Central	Below individual	A limited regional response has been provided within the SICA framework. Crisis management information is being centralised by the Meso-American Network of Risk Management.

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America	countries	
El Salvador	261 cases, 8 casualties	<p>Complete lockdown since 14 March with exceptions for people, services and businesses vital for the economy and the population. The airport closed on 17 March to all passenger flights, only cargo and humanitarian flights are still allowed. The MFA has started repatriating some of the 4,800 Salvadorans stranded abroad in 70 countries who have expressed their will to come back, starting with Mexico.</p> <p>On 14 March the Legislative Assembly adopted two decrees to declare a national State of Emergency and State of Exception, and to allow for temporary limitations (e.g. mobility) to constitutional rights and quick mobilisation of public funds. On 26 March the Legislative Assembly also approved \$2bn to be loaned by the Government to face the emergency, 30% of these funds will be allocated to municipalities.</p> <p>The Government will invest \$70m to transform the biggest conference hall (CIFCO) into a temporary hospital with 2000 beds and 300 ICU's for future corona patients. It is procuring testing kits through WHO and units of Interferon Alpha 2-B antiviral from Cuba (BioCubaFarma).</p> <p>Regarding economic measures, around 1.5M families directly affected by the pandemic (e.g. working the informal sector) will be granted \$300, though the start of these payments caused chaos as many did not find themselves on the eligibility list. President Bukele also announced suspension of payments of telephone, water, electricity, credit card and mortgages for 3 months for those affected by the crisis. Representatives of the Government and of the private sector presented a plan to help businesses and reactivate the economy: low interest loans and rescue measures for MSMEs, temporary tax measures, "solidarity bonds", creation of a trust administered by the Development Bank of El Salvador, etc.</p> <p>There are currently over 4000 people in 41 quarantine centers set up by the government. 2,220 people arrested for not complying with the lockdown rules whereas the Constitutional chamber of the Supreme Court reiterated that police forces cannot arbitrarily arrest and detain people and confiscate their vehicles on the basis of breaches of lockdown rules.</p>
Guatemala	214 cases, 7 casualties	Suspension of all essential activities continues. President Alejandro Giammattei announced 21 March that Guatemala would be shut off from the outside world at least till 31 March. These preventive measures were later extended. Curfew from 4pm to 4am.
Honduras	442 cases, 41 casualties	Reported cases are just the tip of the iceberg as in reality there are many more cases in Honduras, as well as deaths. National quarantine in place until 19 April. Measures to mitigate the pandemic are poorly communicated to the population, generating confusion and frustration. Alternative shopping days policy in place. Masks should be worn when going outside. Total curfew on Saturday and Sunday. International airports open for freight and humanitarian / repatriation flights. No commercial flights until the end of April.
Nicaragua	9 cases, 1 casualty	Nicaragua continues its oblivious policy response without restrictive measures or social distancing and presenting unrealistically low numbers of confirmed cases. Public gatherings are sponsored and publicised from the government. Private sector and civil society has taken some mitigation measures regardless of the government approach.
Costa Rica	695 cases, 6 casualties	Government extended the ban on the entry of foreigners until mid-May. Extension of confinement and social isolation measures until mid May as well. Limitation of export of some medical equipment as of 14/04. Vehicular restrictions introduced for the second half of April, alternating registration plates and evening vehicular curfew after 7pm. "Bono Proteger" launched to give temporary economic aid to temporary/permanent unemployed people during 3 months. New measures will be announced on 27/04.
Panama	5779 cases, 165 casualties	Curfew and full home quarantine with a possibility of going out of maximum 2h per day 3 times a week for essential medical and groceries shopping allocated alternatively on a gender base. More restrictions concerning the circulation of taxis on the basis of pair/unpair number plates imposed. Curfew extended to Saturdays (and Sundays). Residence permits and similar documents for which validity has come to an end have been extended for 2 months. Program "Panama Solidario" was launched to help unemployed people. Work suspension prolonged for another 30 days.

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Caribbean	Below individual countries (bigger islands)	The number of cases and deaths in the Caribbean continues to rise with almost all countries. Limited ability to detect, segregate and address cases will likely take a heavy toll. Small islands, that desperately need regional connections for their basic logistics, will be particularly exposed to shortages. Coordination at CARICOM level remains challenging, despite endeavours by the incumbent Barbados chairmanship. Confirmed cases (24/4) on the smaller island states and some Caribbean states: Antigua and Barbuda (24 cases, 3 casualties), Barbados (76 cases, 6 casualties), Commonwealth of Dominica (16 cases), Grenada (15 cases), Saint Kitts and Nevis (15 cases),  (15 cases), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (14 cases). St Lucia has announced full recovery of all 19 COVID-19 patients, but the PM asks population to stay alert. Confirmed cases Bahamas (72 cases, 11 casualties), Belize (18 cases, 2 casualties).
Cuba	1369 cases, 54 casualties (25/4)	Faced with the lack of risk perception by important parts of the population, still converging on the streets, the authorities announced new measures to enforce more social distancing. As of 11 April, there is a total shutdown of all public transport, with the exception of those related to priority services. Large shopping centres in Havana have been closed, the distribution of groceries increased at local level, so that people do not have to leave their neighbourhood to acquire the food and other essential items.
Dominican Republic	6135 cases, 278 casualties	The Dominican Republic is the most affected countries in the region. A curfew in the Dominican Republic has been applied since March 20, since then 35,505 people have been arrested for violating the provision. The streets are patrolled by units of the National Police and the Armed Forces. The government has taken measures to contain the spread of the disease under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, and has put in place a series of monetary and food transfers in order to alleviate the burden of the confinement for those who have lost their jobs, for those who usually make a living in the informal sector, and for the most vulnerable citizens. The Dominican Republic economy is expected to contract by 3% in 2020, as part of the effects of COVID-19 induced mainly by the slowdown of tourism. All commercial flights remain suspended. The presidential and parliamentary elections had to be postponed to July.
Guyana	60 cases, 7 casualties	On 3 April, a Presidential order announced a one-month countrywide lockdown effective from 3 April, with a 6pm to 6am curfew and a restriction on services except for those deemed essential. International airports are closed and travel on Guyana's borders has been suspended indefinitely. (To note: closure is not absolute for some outgoing flights, but nationals are no longer allowed to return e.g. by plane.)
Haiti	75 cases, 5 casualties	The global COVID-19 crisis prompted the Haitian government to impose restrictive measures aiming at curtailing the spread of the COVID-19. The land border with the Dominican Republic remains closed and all flights are suspended, however returns of Haitians from the DR back to Haiti continue. Most Haitians lack access to clean water, and many live in tightly packed slums where self-isolation is physically impossible. Protests over government corruption shut down the country last fall, barricading roads and crippling the already fragile economy, leaving even fewer people with enough resources to quarantine. The Multisectoral Commission for the Management of the COVID-19 Pandemic has been set up in Haiti, to plan and coordinate resources for the COVID-19 response.
Jamaica	257 cases, 7 casualties	On 8 April, the government adjusted the nationwide night curfew for the Easter period (with larger time restrictions) and extended it until 21 April. Schools would remain closed until 22nd of April. The government of Jamaica reinstated from 22 April on (from 6:00 pm to 6:00 pm daily) an all island curfew.
Suriname	10 cases, 1 casualty	Suriname airspace has been closed since 13 March, allowing for repatriation flights. President Dési Bouterse announced on 27 March a partial lock-down with a curfew between 20:00 and 06:00 by President Dési Bouterse. The lock-down is still in place. Preparations for 25 May elections are ongoing.
Trinidad and Tobago	115 cases, 8 casualties	Only essential activities allowed. Gatherings of no more than 5 persons permitted. Airspace closed for international commercial flights. Flights to collect EU citizens have to be negotiated, but are possible. The government announced a partial lockdown starting (30/3) after which even T&T nationals were barred entry. The initial school reopening on 20/4 is expected to be extended. Likely restart only in September.

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Chile	13,331 cases, 189 casualties	The government declared a 90-day state of emergency, which took effect March 19. Chile is under a daily nationwide curfew from 10:00 pm to 5:00 am. Chile has declared a preventative quarantine for parts of Santiago and nationwide curfew requirements. The government opted for "strategic and dynamic quarantine in which some communes enter and other leave depending on the epidemiological situation. There are internal travel and movement restrictions (quarantines and " sanitary customs") in the capital and various regions. On 24 April President Piñera presented a plan of gradual return to normality without specifying the initial possible date of relaxation of confinement
Bolivia	866 cases, 59 casualties	The Bolivian government has restrictions on the movement of the population and has announced a State of Sanitary Emergency until April 30 but will probably be prolonged. The measures include total closure of borders, greater restriction on the departure of people - only one person per family, between 18 and 65 years old, can go to markets or pharmacies once a week - and fines, even jail up to 10 years for those who resist. In order to prevent or palliate further suffering to the most vulnerable population, a broad spectrum of social bonuses and flexible loans to ensure employment has been approved. This monthly bonus of around 60 Euros could benefit up to 4 million citizens. On April 16th Spain informed it is organizing another UCPM repatriation flight, which will carry mostly Spaniards and which is scheduled for May 4th.
Colombia	5,379 cases, 244 registered deaths	State of emergency ended on 17 April. National quarantine extended until May 11, but gradual opening with restart of construction and manufacturing sectors though they must respect strict health/safety requirements. Further lifting of restrictions (or re-imposition) will be examined in the weeks to come. The sanitary emergency measures are extended until 30 May, until then: borders remain closed, no international flights with exception of humanitarian flights and cargo; no domestic flights (exception humanitarian flights, public health, security...); schools and universities, restaurants etc. remain closed; elderly request to remain at home; no mass events; no inter-municipal public transport, while intra-city public transport can only operate with 35% capacity (use of bicycles encouraged.). Social assistance programmes will continue and municipalities with no registered cases may resume productive activity. Dramatic humanitarian situation: 5.1m people in need of humanitarian assistance; approx. 50% of the workforce in informal sector; 1.8m Venezuelan refugees, faced with starving or violating quarantine. Fragile health system under severe pressure and expected to be overwhelmed as pandemic reaches peak in May/June.
Ecuador	22719 cases, 579 casualties	The suspension of non-essential activities (extension of lockdown) has been extended until 26 April. The provinces will gradually be classified in red, orange and yellow with each category having different restrictions but thus far the entire country has remained in red. As from Monday 20/04/2020, some parts of the construction sector have been allowed to return to 'normal', as well as office furniture shops. For the moment, the total curfew remains in place from 2pm to 5am; circulation (to shop) allowed only once a week (on the basis of the number of your car number plate) outside curfew hours. International and interprovincial transport remain suspended until the end of April (with the exception of humanitarian flights). On 25 April President Moreno announced that from 4 May Ecuador will enter into a phase of social distancing. Details of this new phase are still TBD.
Peru	20,914 cases, 572 casualties	The Government has extended the confinement and curfew until May 10th, with a progressive return to economic activity in June (restaurants/cinemas and other cultural and social venues will not open this year). Enforcement measures progressively strengthened with more military and police presence on the streets. More than 40,000 arrested in the last two weeks for not respecting confinement. On Sundays, nobody can go out and all grocery shops, supermarkets and pharmacies are closed. Strong travel restrictions within the country and between Lima and the rest of the country.
Brazil	63,100 cases 4,286 casualties (26 April)	Fast growing expansion of the epidemic in an unprecedented political crisis affecting President Bolsonaro and his Executive. Further to the criticized replacement of the Minister of Health on the ground of divergences over managing the COVID-19 pandemic, another major political turmoil happened over the weekend of 24-25 April due to the resignations by the Minister for Justice Sergio Moro, one of the most prominent members of the Cabinet and key figures of the Lava Jato (Car Wash) anti-corruption operation, which brought to the conviction of former President Lula da Silva. Sergio Moro and President Bolsonaro featured a harsh exchange of public accusations, including an alleged attempt by the head of the Executive to have a direct influence over investigations by the Federal Police affecting two of his sons. Reactions in the country were immediate and strong from all quarters, expressing concern for the stability and future of Brazilian democracy. All will depend now on the Supreme Court decision to authorize an investigation on these events, as requested by the General Prosecutor of the Republic Augusto Aras, to be probably taken early next week. This unprecedented political crisis compounds the ongoing soaring coronavirus emergency, will likely lead to a weakening of the COVID response by the

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		government.
Uruguay	549 cases, 12 casualties	With 9 out of 19 departments struck by Covid and in view to organise the "new normal", President Lacalle Pou has designated a team in charge of planning the gradual resumption of certain economic and social activities in Uruguay. The main idea is that the activities that have less risk of spreading the disease and those where social distancing is easier to achieve, would resume first. The construction sector restarted on 13 April. The Ministry of Employment has also fully resumed. More than 500 rural schools have partly start teaching. The use of facemasks in public transport, supermarkets and hospitals is now mandatory. People aged 65+ or with previous sicknesses will continue observing mandatory self-quarantine and if possible on teleworking. IMF foresees a 3% shrink of the economy in 2020 (Cf: fall of exports and tourism, employment, and consumption). There still are 235 EU citizens stranded in UY. Three more flights are scheduled for 25 April, 30 April and 2 May, leaving from Sao Paolo, FR and ES are planning to organise flights (activating the UCPM) to repatriate European citizens from Uruguay and Paraguay on 28th April (FR) and later in May (ES). The flights would also bring Uruguayan from Europe. A crisis in the medical sector might be brewing with 38 managers from the State Health Services resigning last week. The Electoral Court fixed the date for local election: September 27th.
Venezuela	318 cases, 10 deaths (as of 25/04)	Social quarantine in the entire country. All flights in and out of Venezuela have been restricted until 12 May. There are restrictions of movement, closure of schools and commercial activities, except essential services (food, medical products, fuel), rationing of gasoline limited to official security and health services. Despite recent intensification of quarantine, the desperation for seeking foodstuff and the lack of daily income to survive are leading many Venezuelans to disrespect the confinement order. Important shortages of gasoline is raising tension (several protests took place across the country). The regime has recently announced new prices control and the partial take-over for 180 days of some key food private companies. Maduro received support of traditional allies (China, Russia and Cuba) and the UN to provide much needed medical supplies and Maduro now claims to be open to "receive humanitarian assistance from anyone willing to do so". On the opposition side, Juan Guaidó called for a coalition with representatives of all sectors to form a National Emergency Government to fight the spread of the virus
Paraguay	223 cases, 9 casualties	Since 21 March, Paraguay in lockdown. Prohibition of public and private mass gathering events. On 24 April the Government announced that as of 4 May a new phase will start, called "intelligent confinement". The plan is made of four well-specified steps of progressive reopening of the country, each step every three weeks. In the first step, around 58% of all economic activities will be able to restart. The reopening is conditional upon companies and individuals taking of all precautions ("COVID-19 way of living"). All measures are reversible any time. The main airport in Asuncion closed to commercial passenger flights since 24/03 until further notice. Cargo and approved rescue flights are permitted. Stranded European citizens non-resident in Paraguay are around 360, from 14 different countries, accordingly to our latest census. On 27 April, Spain has organised with Iberia a sweeper flight to Argentina and Paraguay, whereby it could be expected that 80-85 Spaniards and 15-20 non-Spaniards could board. 2) On 29 April, another sweeper flight organised by France will repatriate more than 300 Europeans stranded in Montevideo or Asuncion. After these operations, it is expected that around 100-120 Europeans will be left in Paraguay.
Argentina	3892 cases, 192 casualties	Since 19.03 Argentina is under lockdown, in principle, until 10.05 (last extension announced by the government on 25.04) and under the same conditions, although some exceptions are in place for areas with a low level of confirmed cases. Lockdown can be relatively eased in cities under 500,000 inhabitants, always under the authorisation of the provincial authorities and fulfilling certain requirements such as: the capacity of the health system to meet demand, evaluation of the evaluation of population density and the vulnerability of the area. National and International air transport is as a general rule suspended although some exceptions have been granted to authorise repatriation flights. The curve of contagion is still quite controlled – the expected peak of infections around mid-May

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Annex 18. MENA COVID-19 Updates, including reporting from EU MENA Delegations 18-24/04/2020 – provided by the EEAS

Overall

The IMF expects the economy to contract despite the government's efforts to prop up businesses and households affected by the pandemic-induced economic downturn, the magnitude of these measures means that unemployment will rise and living conditions will worsen.

The lockdown measures linked to COVID-19 will exacerbate poor socio-economic conditions and fuel popular grievances over the coming year, in particular social unrest movements that become partially frozen are expected to outbreak again. 706 million pupils "do not have internet at home", according to Unesco, which denounces a "worrying digital divide in distance learning education". Health professionals warn on the possible psychological consequences of confinement and call for consideration of the issue.

MENA trends

The start of the Ramadan marks a general trend to ease confinement measures, reopen some business and relax curfew hours; it will challenge the resilience of COVID-19-related measures and the impact on the number of (reported) cases in the next weeks across the region.

COUNTRY/REGION	17-April	21-April	24-April	
Iran	77995	83505	87026	The number of confirmed cases in Mashreq (41,066) is almost six times bigger than in Maghreb (7,325). Yet at the same time the number of deaths is almost the same (612 vs 597), which makes the mortality rate of Mashreq 1.49% and of Maghreb 8.15%. This is quite striking even if we consider that some of the countries' numbers clearly do not reflect the situation (such as in Libya, Syria or Yemen).
Israel	12758	13713	14803	Israel is also doing relatively well with the a mortality rate of 1.31%. The WHO initially estimated the Covid-19 mortality rate at 2%. It has now reported that it is about 3.4% globally.
Maghreb	5422	6699	7553	
Mashreq	26181	35672	44072	Qatar stands out in particular with 10 deaths and 7,764 confirmed cases. Access to quality health care may be one of the explanations. Drastic quarantine measure in case of Qatar may also be a part of the explanation, with reports of migrant workers placed in provisional camps.
Total MENA	122356	139589	153454	

Highlights (various sources)

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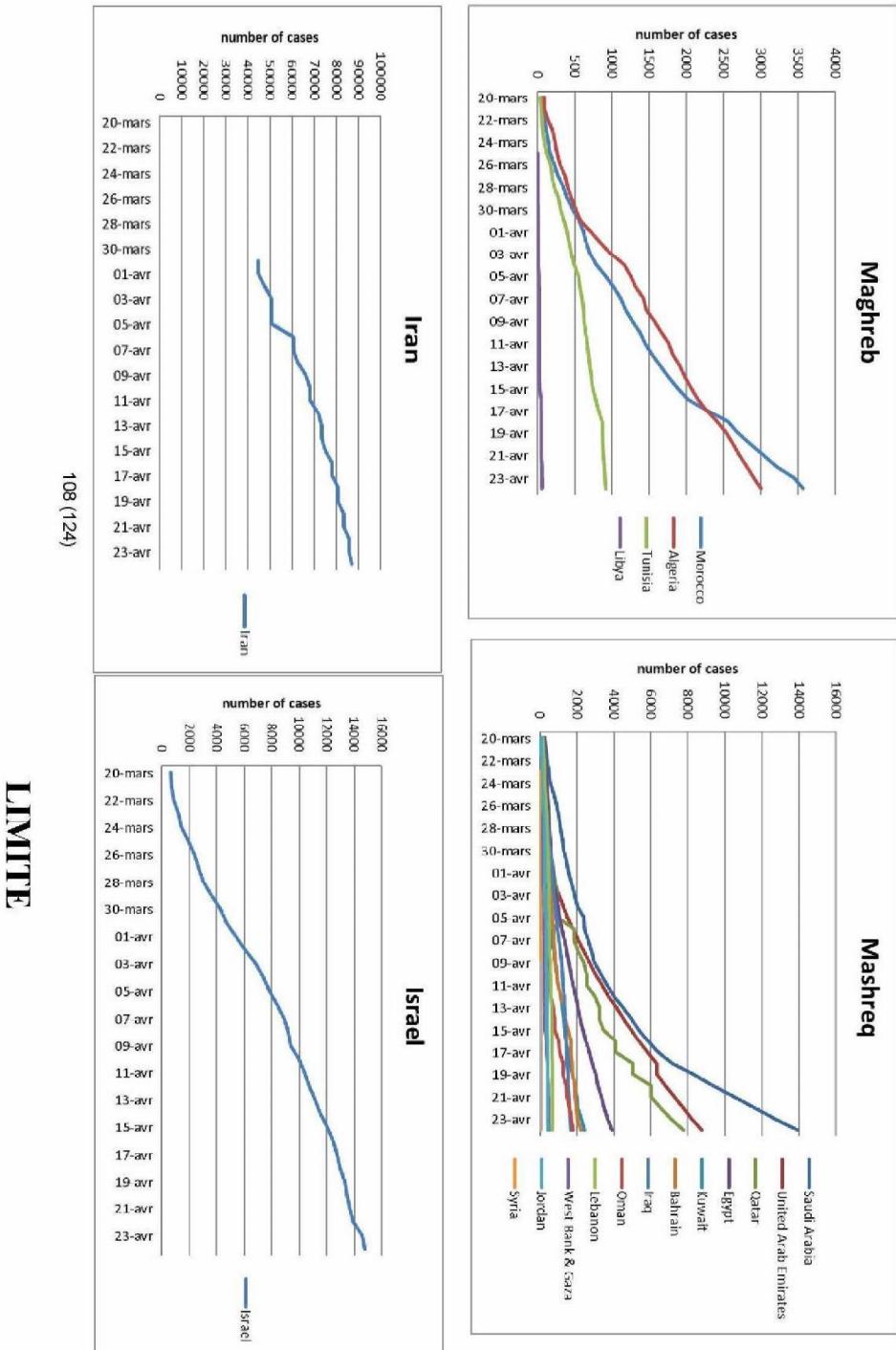
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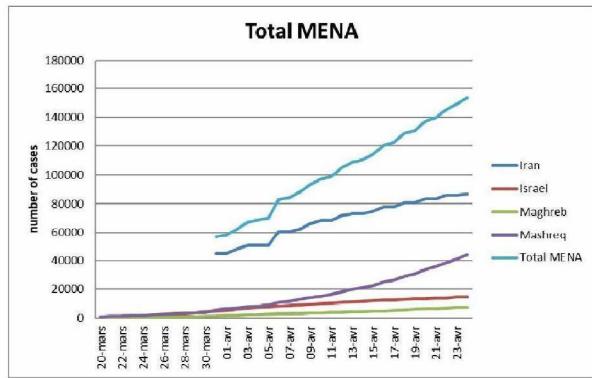
- Algeria will ease confinement measures from the first day of the holy month of Ramadan on Friday by shortening a night curfew and lifting a full lockdown for a province near the capital Algiers, the prime minister's office said on Thursday. (Reuters) [more](#)
- Egypt's parliament approved on Wednesday amendments to the country's emergency laws that give expanded powers to the presidency and the military prosecution as authorities try to counter the new coronavirus outbreak. (Reuters) [more](#)
- Egypt will keep a night-time curfew for the holy Muslim month of Ramadan to combat the coronavirus spread but allow one extra hour of movement, Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly said. (Reuters) [more](#)
- Iraq eased its coronavirus lockdown on Tuesday by letting some businesses reopen and relaxing a month-long curfew on movement imposed to curb the spread of the disease, the government said. (Reuters) [more](#)
- Saudi Arabia home to Islam's holiest shrines, has announced that the holy fasting month of Ramadan will start Friday, as Muslims worldwide face unprecedented restrictions to counter coronavirus. (AFP/Barron's) [more](#)
- UAE, Dubai on Thursday allowed cafes and restaurants to resume business, and shopping malls to be opened partially from 12 p.m until 10 p.m, but with a maximum capacity of 30%, Dubai's media office announced in a statement. (Reuters) [more](#)
- Iran, as of 26 April, authorities in Iran were reporting a total of 90,481 individuals having tested positive for coronavirus, with a total of 5,710 deaths. The same day, Iran's Ministry of Health said that the number of COVID-19 patients dying in the past 24 hours (60) was the lowest such number in 46 days, in a possible sign that the worst had passed (though there continue to be fears about a recurrence of the virus amid an ongoing test shortage. On 25 April Iranian authorities introduced 'white, yellow and red' classifications for reopening mosques, public transport and other major activities, with only zones that are marked as white being allowed to fully reopen. In anticipation of the likelihood that transportation in Tehran will be allowed to resume operations, municipal authorities have mandated that all passengers wear masks inside the Metro as well as mandating a number of other social distancing measures. Low and medium risk businesses were already allowed to resume operations as of 20 April, though as yet it is not clear what impact this will have on the public health situation.

MENA COVID-19 reporting, number of confirmed cases 28-04-2020 – source John Hopkins

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Data – MENA reporting

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COUNTRY	20-mars	21-mars	22-mars	23-mars	24-mars	25-mars	26-mars	27-mars	28-mars	29-mars	30-mars	31-mars	01-avr	02-avr	03-avr	04-avr	05-avr	06-avr	07-avr
Iran												44605	44605	47593	50468	50468	60500	60500	

COUNTRY	20-mars	21-mars	22-mars	23-mars	24-mars	25-mars	26-mars	27-mars	28-mars	29-mars	30-mars	31-mars	01-avr	02-avr	03-avr	04-avr	05-avr	06-avr	07-avr
Israel	677	705	883	1238	1442	1930	2369	2693	3035	3619	4247	4695	5358	6092	6857	7428	7851	8430	8904

COUNTRY	20-mars	21-mars	22-mars	23-mars	24-mars	25-mars	26-mars	27-mars	28-mars	29-mars	30-mars	31-mars	01-avr	02-avr	03-avr	04-avr	05-avr	06-avr	07-avr
Morocco	63	86	96	115	143	170	225	275	345	402	479	556	617	654	708	791	919	1021	1120
Algeria	90	90	139	201	230	264	302	367	409	454	511	584	716	847	986	1171	1251	1320	1423
Tunisia	39	54	60	75	89	114	173	197	227	278	312	362	394	423	455	495	553	574	596
Libya						1	1	1	1	3	8	8	10	10	11	17	18	18	19

COUNTRY	20-mars	21-mars	22-mars	23-mars	24-mars	25-mars	26-mars	27-mars	28-mars	29-mars	30-mars	31-mars	01-avr	02-avr	03-avr	04-avr	05-avr	06-avr	07-avr
Saudi Arabia	274	344	392	511	562	767	900	1012	1104	1203	1299	1453	1563	1720	1855	2039	2370	2402	2605
United Arab Emirates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	333	333	405	468	570	611	664	814	1024	1264	1505	1799	2076
Qatar											693	781	835	949	949	949	1832	1832	1832
Egypt	256	285	294	327	366	402	456	495	536	576	609	656	710	779	865	985	1070	1173	1322
Kuwait	148	159	176	188	189	191	195	208	225	235	255	266	289	317	342	417	479	556	665
Bahrain											567	567	569	643	643	643	756	756	756
Iraq	192	208	214	233	266	316	346	382	458	506	547	630	694	728	772	820	878	961	1031
Orman											192	210	231	231	231	231	331	331	371
Lebanon	157	177	230	248	267	318	333	368	391	412	438	446	470	479	494	508	520	527	541
West Bank & Gaza							71	86	91	104	109	117	119	134	161	194	217	237	254
Jordan	69	85	99	112	127	154	172	212	235	246	259	268	274	278	299	310	323	345	349
Syria				1	1	1	5	5	5	5	9	10	10	10	16	16	16	19	19
Yemen																			

Total	1965	2193	2583	3249	3682	4628	5881	6634	7467	8511	9652	56719	58051	62513	67136	68746	70261	82801	84383
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COUNTRY	20-mars	21-mars	22-mars	23-mars	24-mars	25-mars	26-mars	27-mars	28-mars	29-mars	30-mars	31-mars	01-avr	02-avr	03-avr	04-avr	05-avr	06-avr	07-avr
Iran											44605	44605	47593	50468	50468	60500	60500		
Israel	677	705	883	1238	1442	1930	2369	2693	3035	3619	4247	4695	5358	6092	6857	7428	7851	8430	8904
Maghreb	192	230	295	391	462	549	701	840	982	1137	1310	1510	1737	1934	2160	2474	2741	2933	3158
Mashreq	1096	1258	1405	1620	1778	2149	2811	3101	3450	3755	4085	5909	6351	6894	7651	8376	9201	10938	11821
Total MENA												56719	58051	62513	67136	68746	70261	82801	84383

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COUNTRY	08-avr	09-avr	10-avr	11-avr	12-avr	13-avr	14-avr	15-avr	16-avr	17-avr	18-avr	19-avr	20-avr	21-avr	22-avr	23-avr	24-avr
Iran	62589	66220	68192	68192	71686	73303	73303	74877	77995	77995	80868	80868	83505	83505	85996	85996	87026

COUNTRY	08-avr	09-avr	10-avr	11-avr	12-avr	13-avr	14-avr	15-avr	16-avr	17-avr	18-avr	19-avr	20-avr	21-avr	22-avr	23-avr	24-avr
Israel	9248	9404	9968	10408	10743	11145	11586	12046	12501	12758	12982	13362	13491	13713	13942	14592	14803

COUNTRY	08-avr	09-avr	10-avr	11-avr	12-avr	13-avr	14-avr	15-avr	16-avr	17-avr	18-avr	19-avr	20-avr	21-avr	22-avr	23-avr	24-avr
Morocco	1184	1275	1374	1448	1545	1661	1763	1888	2024	2283	2564	2685	2855	3046	3209	3446	3568
Algeria	1468	1572	1666	1761	1825	1914	1983	2070	2160	2268	2418	2534	2629	2718	2811	2910	3007
Tunisia	623	628	643	671	685	707	726	747	780	822	864	866	879	884	901	909	918
Libya	20	21	24	24	25	25	26	35	48	49	49	49	51	51	59	60	60

COUNTRY	08-avr	09-avr	10-avr	11-avr	12-avr	13-avr	14-avr	15-avr	16-avr	17-avr	18-avr	19-avr	20-avr	21-avr	22-avr	23-avr	24-avr
Saudi Arabia	2795	2932	3287	3651	4033	4462	4934	5369	5862	6380	7142	8274	9362	10484	11631	12772	13930
United Arab Emirates	2359	2659	2990	3360	3726	4123	4521	4933	5365	5825	6302	6302	6781	7265	7755	8238	8756
Qatar	2057	2376	2512	2512	2979	3231	3231	3428	4103	4103	5008	5008	6015	6015	6533	7141	7764
Egypt	1450	1560	1699	1794	1939	2065	2190	2350	2505	2673	2844	3032	3144	3333	3490	3659	3891
Kuwait	743	855	910	993	1154	1234	1300	1355	1405	1524	1658	1751	1915	1995	2080	2248	2399
Bahrain	811	855	913	998	1136	1348	1361	1528	1700	1700	1773	1773	1907	1907	1973	2027	2217
Iraq	1122	1202	1232	1279	1318	1352	1378	1400	1415	1434	1482	1513	1539	1574	1602	1631	1677
Oman	419	457	484	546	599	727	813	813	1019	1069	1266	1266	1410	1508	1614	1716	1790
Lebanon	548	576	582	609	619	630	632	641	658	663	668	672	673	677	677	682	688
West Bank & Gaza	261	263	263	267	268	290	308	308	374	374	402	418	439	449	466	474	480
Jordan	353	358	372	372	381	389	391	397	401	402	407	413	417	425	428	435	437
Syria	19	19	19	19	25	25	25	29	33	33	38	38	39	39	42	42	42
Yemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total	88069	93233	97131	98905	104687	108632	110472	114215	120349	122356	128736	130825	137052	139589	145210	148979	153454
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COUNTRY	08-avr	09-avr	10-avr	11-avr	12-avr	13-avr	14-avr	15-avr	16-avr	17-avr	18-avr	19-avr	20-avr	21-avr	22-avr	23-avr	24-avr
Iran	62589	66220	68192	68192	71686	73303	73303	74877	77995	77995	80868	80868	83505	83505	85996	85996	87026
Israel	9248	9404	9968	10408	10743	11145	11586	12046	12501	12758	12982	13362	13491	13713	13942	14592	14803
Maghreb	3295	3496	3707	3904	4080	4307	4498	4740	5012	5422	5695	6134	6414	6699	6980	7325	7553
Mashreq	12937	14113	15264	16401	18178	19877	21085	22552	24841	26181	28991	30461	33642	35672	38292	41066	44072
Total MENA	88069	93233	97131	98905	104687	108632	110472	114215	120349	122356	128736	130825	137052	139589	145210	148979	153454

Annex 19. Overall situation and measures in Asia/Pacific region – provided by the EEAS

Overall Situation and response measures taken in the ASIAPAC region		
COUNTRY	REPORTED CASES / DEATHS	MEASURES
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cases: 82830 Critical cases: 52 Recovered: 77474 Deaths: 4632 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 26 April, China announced that no COVID-19 patients were in hospitals in Wuhan. On 26 April, National Health Commission announced the establishment of the National Medical Centre for Major Public Health Emergencies at Tongji Hospital, affiliated with Huazhong University of Science and Technology, in Wuhan. From 23 March, all international departure passenger flights destined for Beijing must enter from 12 designated first entry points in Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan, Hohhot, Shanghai Pudong, Jinan, Qingdao, Nanjing, Shenyang, Dalian, Zhengzhou and Xian. Passengers are subject to entry procedures, luggage clearance and quarantine at the first point of entry. Passengers who meet the boarding requirements for quarantine can take the original flight into Beijing. Centralised 14-day quarantine at designated facilities must be completed by all arrivals at the first entry point (at own cost). If the nucleic acid test is negative at the end of the observation period, persons can return to their respective destinations. Persons arriving to Beijing shall hold the completed "Form of Entry into Beijing through First Entry Point" and a certificate proving the completion of the 14-day medical observation. An advance alert should be sent to the community of residence by the resident before returning to Beijing. After arriving at the community, persons have to undergo 7-day home quarantine. Diplomats can apply for the home quarantine in Beijing upon meeting the certain requirements: they have a diplomatic ID; they have a separate residence in Beijing; household committee of their residence agrees to home quarantine; they test negative at the first entry point and have all the relevant documents. Restrictions concerning people entering Beijing from other areas in China: Persons entering Beijing from Tianjin and Hebei province with green health code and having not been to other areas in China are exempted to 14-day home quarantine.
Hong-Kong & Macao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HK: 1,033 confirmed cases / 578 discharged / 4 deaths Macao: 45 confirmed cases / 28 discharged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HK social distancing measures have been extended for 14 days until 7th May. However, the 50% capacity cap on restaurants will be lifted from Friday.
Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cases: 429 confirmed cases / 290 recovered / 6 Deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All foreigners are now banned from entering Taiwan except for holders of Taiwanese residency, those on diplomatic, official visits, under contract or with special approval obtained in advance. People are required to wear a mask when taking public transportation (including airplanes, ferries, the metro, buses, taxis and Uber cars). Those who refuse to obey after receiving warnings from authorities will be fined up to NT\$15,000. People who are subject to home quarantine are now banned from traveling to outlying islands by domestic flights or ferries. Residents of outlying islands are urged to undergo home quarantine on the main island of Taiwan.

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Japan	12,703 confirmed cases (712 from the Diamond Princess cruise ship) / 312 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM Shinzo Abe on 16 April expanded the state of emergency declared over the pandemic to the entire country, stressing the need to slow the spread of the disease ahead of the Golden Week holidays that begin at the end of the month. Thirteen of the nation's 47 prefectures were classified as needing extra vigilance, to differentiate them from the rest. He used the opportunity to also confirm the government was looking to rework the draft supplementary budget to now include outlays for the distribution of 100,000 JPY (855 EUR) per head.
Republic of Korea	10,738 confirmed cases / 243 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Moon on 22/04 said the government will put forward a 89.4 trillion won (EUR 67 billion) economic relief package. A fund of 40 trillion (EUR 30 billion) won will be set up to provide liquidity to key industries such as airlines, energy, shipbuilding, car manufacturing, telecommunications and semiconductors. A further 35 trillion won (EUR 26.3 billion) will be used to help SMEs and buy corporate bonds. 10.1 trillion won (EUR 7.6 billion) will help create jobs and subsidise companies that maintain employees. The government has extended the social distancing campaign until 5 May but lifted some restrictions on public venues such as churches, bars and sports facilities provided that they comply with virus prevention guidelines. Health authorities said Sunday they are considering introducing a coronavirus testing kit that could produce results in about one hour for emergency situations. Finance Minister Hong Nam-ki said Monday that the RoK will offer more than USD 400 million (EUR 369 million) to developing countries in support of health projects against COVID-19. The RoK will also postpone debt payments worth USD 110 million (EUR 101 million) for 26 countries.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	no cases reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since late January, the DPRK has closed practically all border crossings by land, sea and air. The Vice Minister of Public Health said that borders will remain closed until a means to cure COVID-19 is "completely" developed.
Singapore	10,141 confirmed cases / 12 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 21 April, the government announced an extension of the "circuit breaker" lockdown measures until 1 June (an additional 4 weeks), and further tightened restrictions that include a ban on all public and private social gatherings as well as a requirement to wear face masks at all times while outside. Other new measures include a reduction in businesses classified as essential services and stricter controls at wet markets and supermarkets. Preparations for general elections is still on-going, with elections which could potentially take place early June. From 24 March onwards, no short-term visitors are allowed to enter or transit through Singapore. Entry of long-term pass holders, including the dependents, will only be allowed for those providing essential services (healthcare, transport). All arriving residents face mandatory isolation for 14 days
Malaysia	5,603 confirmed cases / 95 Deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No form of physical Ramadan bazaar is allowed this year in Malaysia. The Ministry of Health (MOH) announced mass testing soon to detect Covid-19 cases among the population. MOH will use rapid test kits (RTK) from a South Korean company, SD Biosensor Inc. Today a video conference took place of the Special @ASEAN-US Foreign Ministers Meeting. Malaysia highlighted that above and beyond the healthcare systems battling Covid-19, focus is also on the economy, food security, education and social systems. It stressed the necessity for common effort - ASEAN and USA- to find a vaccine. The Immigration Department plans to present several new standard operating procedures (SOPs) for entry of foreigners after the movement control order (MCO) ends. People will not be allowed to return to their hometowns during Ramadan. The government will launch the tracing app Gerak Malaysia on 25 April.

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Cambodia	122 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing restrictions against FR, IT, ES, DE, US and Iranian travellers have been renewed until further notice. All foreign travellers need a visa, a covid-19 negative certificate and an insurance policy (50K\$ coverage). Incoming foreigners also have to quarantine for 14 days at facilities designated by the Government. Land border with Vietnam and Thailand is open for trade, but not for people. Currently the only viable option to leave the country is via Seoul. The workers who despite Khmer New Year's ban travelled to the provinces (figures vary between 15,000 and 30,000 people) are being checked and some (around 1,500) quarantined in schools and other facilities. In accordance to government instructions, the Council for Islamic Religious Affairs banned gatherings during Ramadan. The closure of schools has been confirmed until further notice. With reference to the use of COVID-19 tracing application 'OpenTraceKH', MOH said a limit on privacy is inevitable for the sake of national interests. After the National Assembly, the Senate approved the State of Emergency Law. The law is now with the Constitutional Council for final examination before promulgation. The draft law has been contested by several sides for its vague provisions. After the joint statement by 4 UN human rights rapporteurs highlighting concern, UN Special Rapporteur on Cambodia Rhona Smith also made a separate statement pointing out that the law threaten to violate international human rights obligations (the government rejected the statement as biased and unfair). The law establishes that the army will be in charge of enforcement of the government's measures during the emergency, instead of the police, which is a cause of concern.
The Philippines	6,981 Confirmed Cases / 462 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500-3,000 test are carried out daily and will increase to 8,000-10,000 by the end of the month. 17 labs are in full operation. 3,052 quarantine facilities (bed capacity of 214,474) for suspected and probable COVID-19 cases. As of April 23, more than 60,000 individual tests have been conducted, almost 13% came out positive while 87% tested negative. The Island of Luzon under Enhanced Community quarantine until 30 April. The Philippines is under state of calamity. President has emergency powers for three months (24 March-23 June).
Thailand	2,839 confirmed cases / 50 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A State of Emergency was declared on 26 March. On 3 April, a nationwide curfew came into effect from 10pm to 4am From 4 April to 30 April, all in-bound passenger planes are banned from entering EXCEPT for state or military aircraft, emergency landing aircraft, technical landing with no disembarking passengers, humanitarian, aid, medical and relief flights, repatriation flights and cargo aircraft. In addition, foreign nationals are not allowed to enter or transit in Thailand EXCEPT for diplomats with a letter from the MFA, those with a Thai work permit, crew, or otherwise permitted by the PM. Those permitted must have a 'fit to fly' certificate to board the plane and then enter quarantine upon entry for 14 days as well as installing a tracking app on their phones. On 8 April, an announcement signed by the PM and Minister of Interior established an automatic visa extension until 30 April for any visa expiring on or after 26 March. On 21 April, the Cabinet decided to prolong the automatic extension until 31 July. This had been a key request submitted by EU and MS via Note Verbale.
Australia	6,720 confirmed cases / 83 deaths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions to public and private activities remain in place. Some states and territories (usually the ones with least cases) are beginning to lift a few. The federal Government has released a tracing app (COVIDSafe app – based on an app developed by Singapore) to speed up contacting people exposed to COVID-19. The app is voluntary and personal information is supposed to be protected by legislation making it a criminal offence to use the app data in any way other than contact tracing. AUS has banned all international arrivals, with some exceptions. These must undergo a mandatory 14-day quarantine in designated facilities (managed by the states) at their point of entry. Non-essential domestic travel is strongly discouraged. Various inter and intra-state travel restrictions are in place.
Vietnam	268 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As no new cases were recorded for 5 consecutive days, PM Nguyen Xuan Phuc decided to loosen the rules of social distancing, stressing however that "loosening social quarantine is not a reason for celebration". Directive 15 on social distancing remains applicable, meaning that crowded gatherings and events are not allowed in risky provinces including Hanoi.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-essential services, such as karaoke; massage; beauty salon; flower shops; discotheque; etc., are closed until the end of April. Restaurants and trade centres are allowed to re-open. For restaurants, tables should be 2 meters away from each other and there should be partition between tables. All hospitals can re-open, but they have to ensure social distancing. Patients, except for cases of emergency, should have appointments before coming to the hospitals to avoid over-crowding. Beside monitoring strictly all cases with COVID-like symptoms, the hospitals should allow only one family member to stay to take care of hospitalized patients. Free immigration and foreign tourists are not allowed. Transportation are partially resumed. Buses, taxis, grab-bikes, chartered cars, etc. can re-operate at 30% of its capacity until the end of April. All cars should be equipped with sterilizers and passengers should be asked to practice social distancing in public transport vehicles. Facemasks are mandatory. In terms of school re-opening, Hanoi plan the re-opening of secondary schools; high schools; and vocational schools as from 04 May. Primary schools and kindergartens will re-open a week after that on 11 May.
India	21,700 active cases / 686 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As India continues to implement the second phase of a strict nation-wide lockdown, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Friday issued an additional list of exemptions, mostly covering forestry, financial, water and sanitation sectors. The Ministry of Home Affairs has asked States not to deport the foreigners that attended the Tablighi Jamaat event in Delhi in mid-March as it intends to place criminal charges against them. Several foreigners Tablighi Jamaat members have already been detained but are in quarantine. Most are believed to be Bangladeshi and from other neighbouring countries, but some are EU nationals. Chief Ministers belonging to the opposition Congress Party have urged the government to urgently release funds to protect vulnerable groups and to provide a greater number of testing kits.
Timor Leste	23 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Government measure is the ongoing State of Emergency: suspension of public transport, closure of schools, compulsory hygiene measures in shops, only essential staff in Ministries. Government information campaign has improved, thanks to creation of new Crisis Coordination Unit, led by former Prime Minister and Minister of Health. Since 13 April there has been a total ban on travellers, including Timorese, entering Timor-Leste. All flights are suspended except for three flights a week to and from Darwin chartered by the Timorese Government to bring in medical and other equipment. Australians may travel to Darwin on these flights, but cannot return. The land border with Indonesia is closed and informal border crossings are patrolled.
Sri Lanka	334 cases / 7 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Lanka is carrying out a strategy that aims to ensure a maximal social distancing. Therefore, access to groceries and pharmacies is not allowed in the current curfew, which started on Friday 20 March. In this context, the authorities empowered a task force to deliver essential goods to people's homes, but this system is still not fully effective. Test are only provided to patients with symptoms. No arriving passenger is allowed to enter the country as of the 19th of March. Departures continue to be allowed until further notice but this measure could have an indirect effect on the ability of tourists to leave. A country-wide total curfew, imposed on Friday 20 March, will be temporarily relaxed from today (Monday 20 April) onwards in 18 districts. However, the curfew in the 7 Districts considered to be 'high risk areas' (among which Colombo), will remain in force until 27 April. This decision excludes 11 Colombo neighbourhoods, where the curfew will continue until further notice. Tourists with a valid ticket are however allowed to reach the airport.
The Maldives	94 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective 27 March, Maldives has temporarily suspended issuing on-arrival visas (diplomats and officials from international organizations are exempt). Authorities had previously imposed travel restrictions for passengers with travel history to several countries within a 14 day period, including European countries. The Greater Male' Region was placed on 24 hour lockdown on 15 April after the first case of community transmission was confirmed. Authorities have extended this lockdown

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		for a period of 14 days effective 17 April and placed several islands under monitoring after the first cluster outside of the capital was confirmed on 19 April.
Bhutan	1 confirmed case (as of 13 March)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools and institutes have been closed in Thimphu, Paro and Punaka starting 6 March, until further notice. Two weeks ban on all incoming tourists and officials with immediate effect, starting 6 March. All international conferences and seminars to be held in Bhutan in the coming have been postponed until further notice.
Pakistan	13,328 confirmed cases/ 281 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Ramadan started on 24 April, there are serious concerns about contagion as the public is not observing the SOPs agreed between representatives of the Clergy and authorities under the auspices of the President earlier. The respected Dawn newspaper observed that 80% of Mosques in Punjab did not abide by these (https://www.dawn.com/news/1552273/80pc-mosques-in-punjab-violate-govt-ulema-agreement-on-taraweeh-report). Religious Affairs Minister Pir Noor-ul-Haq Qadri has expressed dismay over the attitude of clerics for not following social distancing in mosques and warned that religious elements would get all the blame in case of failure in this regard. The medical profession is grumbling in view of the Ramadan SOPs. The Pakistan Islamic Medical Association has warned against easing restrictions at Mosques. Speaking to the press on Saturday, the president of PIMA warned that the number of patients in public hospitals' ICUs is growing at "a shocking rate". There have also been reports of doctors going on "hunger strike" to protest against the lack of PPE (personal protective equipment) in Punjab. A Tableeghi Jamaat Preacher Maulana Tariq Jameel created a storm on social media after having accused women for being the cause of the pandemic (he apologized afterwards for such remarks done during a telethon driven by the Prime Minister last week to raise money for the poor in the COVID-19 context). Domestic politics are dominated by the controversy (and belated "forensic" report) on the Wheat and Sugar scandal that could have serious impact on the ruling PTI Government at central and Punjab provincial level. A package for small businesses affected by COVID-19 is expected to be announced by the Cabinet shortly. Pakistan has not yet finalised its request for debt relief to the G-20 (expected to be in the range of 1.8 billion USD). It had recently received an IMF RFI emergency loan of 1.4 billion USD.
Bangladesh	1,838 confirmed cases / 75 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All commercial flights have been suspended until 30 April, with the exception to 1 or 2 weekly flights to China. The national holiday, declared on 26/03 has been extended for the 3rd time until 30/04. An almost total lockdown has been imposed from 11/04, with curfew between 6 pm and 6 am, in addition to the existing measures: all shops except essentials (groceries, pharmacies) closed; implementation of "stay home status"; "no out, no in Dhaka", enforced by Army and Police. All RMG factories registered with the two major Employers organisations, BGMEA and BKMA are commit to the national holiday. The number of daily tests has strongly increased (from a few per day mid-march, to 500 last week and now above 2,000 per day). In addition to the health challenges in one of the most densely populated countries in the world (165 million people on a territory equivalent to Greece), the GoB will be probably be facing a serious economic and social crisis in the near future: the 2 major sources of revenue of the country (RMG exports; remittances from Europe and from Gulf countries) will be strongly reduced. Many factories have closed, especially in the RMG sector (3 to 4 million workers; 85% of exports; 13% of GDP). RMG order cancellation crossed 3.5 billion USD so far.
Mongolia	35 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All international passenger flights and trains remain suspended as Mongolia closed all its borders until 30 April. The next evacuation flight is planned to Seoul on 17 April. Flights to European destinations (likely Frankfurt) should take place; however no further details have been released. Diplomatic Staff and their family members are able to enter the Mongolian border with a requirement. Elections: despite the call from the President to postpone them, it seems so far that Mongolia will go ahead with the June general elections as planned. The General Election Commission is exploring options to conduct the elections while prioritising public safety and the overall integrity of the polling process. The example of the recent South Korean

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		election is considered as a model to open polls while ensuring voter safety. The GEC has requested an exchange of experience and recommendations with RoK authorities.
Indonesia	7,775 confirmed cases / 647 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jakarta Governor Anies has extended the social restriction measures by 4 weeks, until 22/05, with strengthened enforcement. President Jokowi finally decided on 21/04 to officially ban the end of Ramadan's mudik (return to home villages) to prevent further C-19 spread. The President cited a survey commissioned by the Ministry of Transport that showed that 24% of the population still planned to mudik despite the government's appeal not to, whilst 7% had anticipated the ban and already done so. Ban on all foreign arrivals and transits applied since 02/04. MFA provided further clarification on 20/04, offering no structural solutions to remaining EU queries, but expressing readiness to help on a case-by-case basis eg on entry of foreigners, transit in Bali airport, renewal of residence permits, hospitalisation of diplomats and emergency medevac.
Laos	15 active cases, 4 recoveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-wide lockdown measures have been extended until 3 May. The situation remains very peaceful and the level of compliance with the new rules is quite high although their application is sometimes irregular. All land borders remain closed, except for delivery of goods. Arrivals in Laos by foreigners only possible with non-tourist visas are issued in the Embassies abroad. Visa exemptions for ordinary passport holders are suspended. Foreigners already in Laos can extend their stay permits to avoid fines in a facilitated procedure.
Afghanistan	784 confirmed cases / 25 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Afghanistan is trying to impose a general lock-down of Kabul and other parts of the country. The lockdown measures have impacted on mobility for some humanitarian partners who continue to urge the Government to employ a national approach to these issues so that individual negotiations are not required on a case-by-case basis. Until further notice, there are no more international commercial flight connections.
New Zealand	1,451 confirmed cases / 16 deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ is in a State of Emergency and the whole country is in lockdown (level 4) until 28 April. NZ will then move to level 3, relaxing rules particularly for economic activities while still expecting those who can to work and study from home, remaining within their 'bubbles'. The level 3 decision will be re-evaluated on 11 May. By 20 April, nearly 400 breaches of the level 4 restrictions had resulted in prosecutions. NZ borders are closed for non-citizens and residents (with a few exceptions). Border officers can make humanitarian exceptions in extremely limited cases (e.g. essential health workers). As of 10 April, all incoming travellers are quarantined or put in managed self-isolation (1,600 as per 19 April). Foreigners are allowed to leave NZ, considered to engage in 'essential travel'. Foreign governments are also allowed to organise repatriation flights, UK has five scheduled. International departures that connect with Europe have almost completely dried up. NZ has entered reciprocal transit arrangements to facilitate the return of NZers and the transfer of Europeans from the Pacific Islands. Transiting passengers must not have any symptoms, leave within a 24 hrs window and remain airside at the airport.
Myanmar	127 confirmed cases / 5 death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete halt on international commercial flights since 31 March 2020; On 16 April 2020, the Ministry of Health and Sports banned the gathering of five or more people with many exemptions allowed; Following a lockdown of Yangon during last week's holiday period, the Ministry of Health and Sports issued a "Stay at Home" order for seven townships in Yangon that count for the highest number of confirmed COVID19 cases. The order is implemented in a flexible manner; The regional governments of Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Sagaing, Ayeyawaddy and the State State Government introduced curfews from 10.00 pm until 4.00 am. Mandalay's curfew starts at 9.00 pm. The townships of northern Rakhine State and Paletwa in Chin State have curfews related to the security situation; The Myanmar military has allegedly threatened to imprison civilians if they took personal protective equipment (PPE) from the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS), a signatory ethnic armed group to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement. The Kachin Independence Army (KIA) banned gatherings of more than 20 people, closed restaurants and food stalls, and suggested that local churches postpone services. It is

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		also building three quarantine centres for people travelling from government-controlled areas.
Papua New Guinea	7 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to latest COVID-19 developments, Emergency Controller Police Commissioner David Manning promptly issued a string of emergency orders for immediate implementation. This includes an 8pm to 6am curfew, the prohibition of public gatherings of more than four people, except where necessary for the functioning of supermarkets, fuel stations, sea ports, airports, hotels, banks, pharmacies, healthcare providers and shops licenced to trade. Restaurant may only offer takeaway food services but no alcohol, the sale of which is also generally prohibited as are gambling activities, night clubs, sports and sports clubs, musical and cultural activities but also religious services including church. All public transportation (including taxis) must cease operations but private transport is still allowed. Domestic flights, which had just resumed, are grounded again.
Brunei Darussalam	138 confirmed cases / death 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the increasing number of re-infections (18), tightening of the social distancing measures since 18/04. All schools, universities, kindergartens, public institutions and mosques remain closed until 14 May. The Minister of Health announced on 03/04 that all restrictions related to Covid-19 will be lifted 28 days after no new infection has been recorded in Brunei. Entry and transit for foreign nationals to / through Brunei is not allowed since 24/03. A special permit is required to leave Brunei since 16/03; this regulation affects all residents of Brunei, including foreigners and diplomats.
Nepal	47 confirmed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister KP Oli has said that the ongoing nationwide lockdown enforced to contain the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) will not be lifted until the situation is effectively brought under control which means that most likely there will be further extensions after 27th April. At the same time there are indications that certain measures might be relaxed, including reopening some of the industries. Local administrations have been allowed to facilitate people wishing to leave Kathmandu valley for their home villages. A total of 22616 Armed Police Force personnel have been deployed at 1213 temporary posts, 119 permanent border posts along 1880km long India-Nepal border to stop illegal border crossings. According to PM KP Oli, the measures adopted by the government to check cross-border movement between Nepal and India would also continue until the situation of coronavirus is effectively contained in India.

Annex 20. Complementary information on cyber-attacks – based on countries' input and provided by DG CNECT

Cyber-attacks [MS INPUT]

10 countries (BE, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, LU, MT, AT and SI) and CH have reported no cyber-attacks related to COVID-19 whereas 5 countries (BG, HR, LT RO, and FI) and NO noted cyber-attacks, e.g. phishing attempts, fake online shops advertising vaccines, medicine or other medical equipment.

3 countries (BE, HR and MT) noted other substantial cyber-incidents related to COVID-19, e.g. an attack on Croatian Ministry of Science and Education servers, fake messages from official (health) organizations trying to spread malware, sharing or uploading information on social media which was inaccurate or fake. 11 countries (BG, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, LT, LU, AT, SI and FI) and also NO and CH reported no other substantial cyber-attacks.

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Attacks continue target the general public, who are still working from home in many cases. Several governments have issued warnings about impending attacks on healthcare institutions, corresponding attempts have been observed and in most cases contained.

A long term outlook is difficult due to the highly dynamic nature of cybercrime, but it is safe to assume that cybercriminals will continue to capitalize the pandemic and its effects for the foreseeable future. No increase of Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) actions has been observed, but they stay a threat and may well use the ongoing crisis to further veil their activities.

The continuous elevated level of home office work and lockdowns still provides a significant attack surface for malicious actors against the general public and against insufficiently secured organisations. Web application attacks against diverse targets and phishing campaigns continue to be reported.

Regarding the EU Institutions, the situation is stable. The efforts to develop and rollout opt-in contact tracing apps are ongoing in Member States supported by the EU level coordination notably related to ensuring interoperability. As they will create a considerable new attack surface cybersecurity measures would be essential.

The telecom sector in the EU is reporting a continuously stable situation, Member States have reported no availability issues, although three MS have suffered arson attacks on mobile telephony infrastructure as an effect of ongoing misinformation about links between SARS-CoV-2 and 5G technology.

Annex 21. Reported cybersecurity incidents for the period 08/04 - 15/04 – provided by DG CNECT

Number of affected EU Member States (including EUIs)	Category of cybersecurity incident	Description
12	Phishing attacks	<p>Finance: 3 teams reported the following: COVID-19 themed phishing done masquerading as a bank, wishing to update customer information. Some phishing emails are reported where a known business entity is supposedly contacting companies with forms to fill out in order to receive 'COVID-19 financial aid'. [TLP:WHITE] One state restarted the payment of financial support to companies. Another state (temporarily) stopped the payment of one financial support programme to companies because of phishing sites. Multiple Federal Criminal Police Authorities are currently conducting further investigations and are taking phishing sites down as soon as possible.</p> <p>Phishing campaigns in the context of COVID-19 with financial entities and others as principal targets.</p> <p>Health: 1 team reported the following: One team have been made aware on April 14th of the compromise of credentials belonging to Health Ministry personnel, tasked with COVID-19 crisis management, following a phishing campaign. Eight phishing incidents using various methods and related to the COVID-19 crisis were reported since April 15th. Two incidents where malicious actors leveraged typo squatting methods were reported. In both cases, the domains displayed websites masquerading as the MS government. Furthermore, three incidents regarding the compromise of email accounts used to send phishing emails to healthcare entities. Among them, the compromise of an email account of a hospital led to the sending of more than 11,000 phishing emails. Finally, another reported phishing campaign exploited the current social situation by offering "lockdown kits" in order to lure users to give out their credentials, whereas a last campaign targeting universities and the public healthcare sector using COVID-19 related themes was reported.</p> <p>Telco & Post: 2 teams reported the following:</p>

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		Previously observed trends – COVID-19 phishing and fraud campaigns (e.g. in the name of postal delivery companies). One MS telecommunications provider published a warning on their site about a new pop-up phishing campaign. They have recently seen an increased number of customers reporting pop-up alert windows appearing, telling them they have won or can win a prize, or receive a promotion due to the anniversary of the ISP.
2	DDoS	A few DDoS attacks with minimal impact. HTTPS Floods, NTP/DNS reflection attacks. The team has also knowledge of a university being under a DDoS attack too. On April 10th, a medium DDoS attack (370Mbps) targeted a big hospital. No operational impact was caused.
3	SPAM	There was about the same number of spam e-mail as previous reporting weeks, selling face masks, hand gloves and hand sanitizers. Couple of spam e-mail were translated to local language. A lot of spam emails about the sale of medical respirators After a decrease beginning of April, the number of spam and phishing emails has stabilised in the past two weeks.
2	Scanning	RDP and SSH port scanning continues; activities are in waves. EU-I, playing a role in the EU COVID-19 crisis response mechanisms, were subject to active scanning by the same IP address but this might be coincidental. This type of activity has not been observed since then.
6	Fraudulent websites/web shops	Europol List of COVID-19 website resulted in relevant investigation and blockage of COVID-19 malicious websites. Few new fraud trends have been observed – e.g. SMS with health related content and link to a phishing site. No significant new campaigns have been observed in the last week. One team have been aware of fraudulent websites that sell masks and protection elements. One team was informed of suspicious communications between, on the one hand, a pharmaceutical company and a public health agency and, on the other hand, malicious domain names posing as information sites on the COVID-19.
-	Email compromise	Nothing to report
-	Data leaks	Nothing to report
6	Malware distribution campaign	Again as the last reporting week, another Malware URL was detected on which was placed encrypted AZORult malware payload, which was initially spreading via COVID-19 themed phishing mails. All of our constituents (Critical Information Infrastructures) have been notified about the existence of the relevant malware. Available IoCs from external sources (mostly from trusted sources) are being forwarded daily. One team shared IoCs related to 3 incident previously reported. CTI analysts of one team noticed an increase in Android malware infections in the MS. Further investigation ongoing. Two biggest infections are AndroidBauts and Prism.
1	Whatsapp/SMS scam	Reports of COVID19 related SMS scams – telcos were notified.
-	Fake news	Nothing to report
11	Other	All of our constituents (Critical Information Infrastructures) have been provided with Remote Work Best Practices and updated TLP documentation. One team is also seeing a steady increase in the country's domain registrations related to COVID-19. Usually the topic of these sites is the selling of medical equipment i.e., masks and hand disinfectant. There is no indication that the sites would spread malware, but there is a high chance that some of these sites sell medical equipment fraudulently. The critical infrastructures were informed about the latest developments. The team tried to raise public awareness through email notifications. The information varies from information to simple instructions. CoronaVirus MISP (https://covid-19.iglocska.eu/users/login) has 838 users by today. One team will continue the awareness campaign about possible risk and threats that we might encounter.

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		<p>Since the last report, one team issued a pre-emptive warning on healthcare sector and critical infrastructure. The warning was issued based on statement and threat intel provided by the MS GovCERT and intensive scanning detected by of one subject in our healthcare sector. They are still evaluating whether scanning was part of a large-scale or targeted activity.</p> <p>Citizenship seem now more aware of these kind of risks and is reporting more emails, web pages, asking about the news regarding the zoom app, etc.</p> <p>One team was informed that an association involved in home care for elderly people was compromised by a ransomware. Half the content of a fileserver was encrypted, as well as all the data backups of the victim, thus preventing any restoration. The team is currently assisting the association's recovery efforts by transmitting relevant information to its IT provider tasked with incident response. Furthermore, a pharmaceutical company reported to the team that one of its major IT providers was hit by a ransomware attack. Other companies, among which some are involved in the public health sector, contracted with the affected IT provider as well. The team delivered them recommendations regarding the incident.</p> <p>One team has published COVID-19 Advisory and modified a dedicated website for our health sector constituents and are supplementing with additional information. The team has produced a "Work From Home Security Advice" document. Some citizen arrested as part of Interpol investigation into coronavirus personal protective equipment (PPE) scam.</p> <p>One team released a Threat memo on Children of Mirai.</p>
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Annex 22. Joint EU measures in regards to cybersecurity – provided by DG CNECT

Member States/EU	Body	Measures
Member States, CERT-EU, ENISA	CSIRTs network of NIS Directive https://csirtnetwork.eu/	CSIRTs network in alert cooperation mode. Weekly development of an Integrated Technical Situation Report covering the COVID-19 related cybersecurity incidents. Current report covering the period 15/04/2020 – 22/04/2020. Report shared with ARGUS.
Commission (DG CNECT, DG HOME), ENISA, EC3, EEAS and CERT-EU	EUI COVID-19 Cyber Task Force (TF-COVID)	An EU Institutions COVID-19 Cyber Task Force (TF-COVID) has been created. Regular teleconferences and weekly development of a Sectorial Situational Awareness and Analysis report on COVID-19 related to cybersecurity. Current report covering the period 17/04/2020 – 24/04/2020.
Member States, Commission (DG CNECT), ENISA	NIS Cooperation Group https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/nis-cooperation-group	Member States continue to respond to the call of the Commission (DG CNECT) to identify a national Cyber Crises Liaison Organisation (CyCLOs) per Member State for the development of the EU Cyber Crises Liaison Organisation Network (CyCLONe) under the Commission Recommendation on coordinated response to large-scale cybersecurity incidents and crises (Blueprint). So far 21 Member States have responded to the call.

Annex 23. Information from the Eastern Partnership region – provided by DG NEAR

Eastern Partnership region

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The impact of COVID-19 appears lower in the Eastern Partnership countries, although taking into account the state of the health systems, there is fear that the situation could evolve fast. Conditions could be aggravated also in view of the state of the economies. According to the latest data (last check 24 April 2020) cases registered include: Armenia- 1523 reported cases and 24 fatalities; Azerbaijan- 1548 reported cases and 20 fatalities; Belarus- 8022 reported cases and 60 fatalities; Georgia- 431 reported cases and 5 fatalities; Moldova 2926 reported cases and 80 fatalities; and Ukraine- 7647 reported cases and 193 fatalities;

On 18 March, the Commission published the adopted Joint Communication on the Eastern Partnership future post 2020 "Reinforcing Resilience – an Eastern Partnership that delivers for all" which includes proposals on EU support to public health in the partner countries, in particular regarding support to better addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases as in the case of the coronavirus. The Foreign Affairs Council on 22 April adopted conclusions on the Eastern Partnership including welcoming the new long-term policy objectives and reaffirming support to the partner countries, including in relation to the COVID-19 health and economic crisis.

On 8 April, as part of the Team Europe effort, a Joint Communication on the Global EU response to COVID-19 was issued. The package announced represents a first response of the EU and is based on reallocation, reorientation and acceleration of disbursement notably of existing and not yet programmed funds. The total EU support package for the Eastern Partnership countries include EUR 80 million for immediate needs and EUR 883 million for short term needs (from both regional and bilateral allocations). In addition to specific bilateral allocations for each of the six Eastern Partner countries, this covers regional funds with EUR 41.3 million for immediate support (EUR 30 million through World Health Organisation + EUR 11.3 million for Civil Society Organisations) and EUR 100 million for short term needs (Small and Medium Enterprises).

Support to Health: The package includes support of basic health needs to cope with the pandemic through a 30M EUR programme with the World Health Organisation to ensure that the necessary medical supplies are jointly purchased and effectively distributed in the coming weeks/months, to support training of medical and laboratory staff and carry out awareness raising measures to the wider population.

Support to Vulnerable Groups: Small grants are available to civil society organisations to respond to immediate needs through the ongoing regional "Rapid Response Mechanism", such as supporting local schools with distance learning. By the summer, and as part this package, the Commission will launch the "Eastern Partnership Solidarity Programme" which will target the most vulnerable parts of the populations.

Support to the Economy: The regional package aims to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the outbreak by working closely with International Financial Institutions and relevant financing institutions from EU Member States as Team Europe to provide a coordinated European response for the economy. In particular through a new support programme of EUR 120 million to help Small and Medium Enterprises, including self-employed and others to easily access credit and boost their businesses after the crisis; EUR 200 million worth of existing credit lines and grants to Small and Medium Enterprises in local currency including through its EU4Business Initiative; and mobilising the major de-risking instrument the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), worth a total of EUR 1.55 billion, with EUR 500 million available to rapidly provide liquidity in the EU's Neighbourhood, including through working capital, trade finance, or moratoria on debt service.

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Beside the regional actions mentioned above the package's breakdown per country to support immediate and short-term needs this includes Armenia over EUR 92 million, Azerbaijan over EUR 14 million, Belarus over EUR 60 million, Georgia over EUR 183 million, Moldova over EUR 87 million, and Ukraine over EUR 190 million. The Commission is now discussing the figures with each partner country, which may require further adjustments.

Examples of support to tackle COVID-19 per EaP country (alphabetical order):

ARMENIA: Over 3000 vulnerable households, with elderly people and people with disabilities and large families in Shirak, Tavush and Lori regions will receive humanitarian aid packages thanks to EU support.

AZERBAIJAN: With EU funds the Ganja Vocational Education and Training school will purchase equipment machinery to produce masks for the Ganja area.

BELARUS: Thanks to EU cross border cooperation projects linking communities in Belarus, Ukraine and Poland, emergency medical services such as ambulances and respirators are available in the hospitals to help doctors fight against the coronavirus pandemic.

GEORGIA: A Georgian producer of medical textiles has produced 40,000 medical gowns within a week after he was able to purchase 12 additional sewing machines thanks to a micro-grant provided by the EU.

MOLDOVA: EU projects in Moldova are already working to provide protection sets such as gloves and masks for vulnerable people and medical staff, as well as sterilizers for equipment across the country.

UKRAINE: Among others, EU supports – under the civil society programme - the building of community resilience through assistance to vulnerable people, transition to online education, fighting disinformation and strengthening cultural diversity and creativity online. Approx. 100 vulnerable families received help in deliveries of food and medicines in Rivne and Kharkiv. Approx 60 elderly are receiving regular food deliveries in Kyiv, Lviv and Dnipro. Support to StopFake on combatting disinformation around COVID-19 awarded yesterday (via EU partners; 3 Webinars for transition to online work delivered; Coaching for teachers on transition to online teaching delivered; A first grant under Humanitarian and Mutual Assistance scheme to community based initiatives was awarded. Moreover, EU (ECHO) co-funded the delivery of mainly covid related materials to the non-government controlled areas in two convoys.

Annex 24. Current challenges to improving understanding of epidemiology

Age-stratified serological studies are a critical priority in order to understand the extent of infection at population level and assess potential pre-existing immunity in the population. Serological studies should assess the true attack rate and the duration of COVID-19 immunity, and explore the levels of population immunity at different stages of the epidemic. Such studies require sensitive and reliable serological tests, which are currently under development but necessitate validation. Study protocols are currently being developed and should be conducted in a harmonised manner across the EU/EEA.

Studies on the most affected populations or risk groups are yielding important information to inform public health measures and improve case management for the prevention of severe and fatal outcomes. In particular, the following issues require urgent attention:

- risk factors for development of severe COVID-19 (e.g. smoking, medications, co-morbidities) should be identified, to allow targeted interventions to protect the most vulnerable;
- the role of children in transmitting the virus;
- the proportion of asymptomatic cases and their role in transmission;
- information on how long a COVID-19 patient remains infective, how long antibodies protect from re-infection, and what evidence is required before an infected, and subsequently recovered, person can go back to his/her normal life and work;
- the relative efficiency and relevance of the different modes of transmissions (e.g. droplets, airborne, surfaces, or faecal-oral);
- public health relevance and mode of potential indoor transmission through ventilation systems in hospitals, offices and buildings, ships and airplanes;
- molecular studies to shed more light on disease dynamics and viral evolution and spread;
- indirect impact of COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare systems performance (e.g. delays, disruptions), other diseases (excess morbidity and mortality from e.g. cardiovascular disease, cancer), uptake of routine immunisations, vulnerable groups (health inequities), empirical usage of antibiotics and other medications (e.g. chloroquine), shortages of medical treatments and substances and potential consequences;
- identification of long-term sequelae of COVID-19 in particular among patients who have undergone mechanical ventilation.