



INTELLIGENCE UPDATE

Coronavirus Pandemic – July 13, 2020



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CURRENT SITUATION

As of July 13, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to escalate globally, with the number of cases worldwide surpassing 12 million this week. While new infections and deaths have dropped off in much of Far East Asia and Europe over the past few months, fresh pockets of infection have emerged in several countries and territories including Hong Kong, Croatia, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece, among others. Global health authorities remain particularly concerned with the intensifying situation in the Americas, where new cases of infection and deaths across the region are rising faster than anywhere else in the world. Within the region and globally, the United States remains the epicenter of the coronavirus pandemic and this past week topped 3 million confirmed cases of infection. Following several months of declining new infections, new cases are now trending up. The United States has 3,304,942 confirmed cases compared to 2,094,069 on June 15, a 58% increase in confirmed cases over the past four weeks. Health experts have continued to warn that the true number, still obscured by a lack of testing, is likely to be multiples more.

The pandemic continues to spread unevenly throughout the United States owing to a range of factors. While in some areas, particularly the northeast, new infections have plateaued or are decreasing, new cases of infection are growing in other parts of the country, notably the south and west. Approximately 40 states have seen a rise in new daily reported coronavirus cases in the past two weeks. Last week, California, Florida and Texas reported their highest daily death tolls since the start of the pandemic.

Given this context, health experts have advised the hardest hit states to pause their reopening plans or in some cases return to phase one of their coronavirus response. Save for a small number of states, across most parts of the nation sufficient testing and contact tracing measures remain a significant issue and health experts have warned Americans not to become complacent about upholding social distancing practices. Companies and organizations are advised to be equipped with pandemic response and mitigation strategies for the foreseeable future. The risk of a resurgence in infections, deaths and other negative secondary socio-economic effects remain some of the most pressing short- to medium-term corporate security risks. G4S continues to monitor the situation closely.

Highlights:

- As of 8 a.m. ET on Monday, July 13, there were 12,934,317 confirmed global cases and 569,697 associated deaths. This is up from 7,936,874 cases and 433,959 deaths reported on June 15. Infections have been recorded in 188 countries and territories. The WHO has stated that the pandemic is “accelerating” globally.
- In the United States, New York (401,706) has had the highest number of cases, but the state continues to record decreases in new daily cases and appears to have its coronavirus crisis under control for now. New York is followed by California (324,543), Florida (269,811), Texas (262,762) and New Jersey (175,298), as the states with the highest number of confirmed cases.
- According to a CDC forecast published July 6, there will likely be between 140,000 and 160,000 total reported deaths in the United States by Aug. 1. An updated forecast by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) predicts more than 200,000 deaths by Nov. 1.
- According to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), more than 1,000 of the agency's employees have tested positive for coronavirus, with a majority being security officers responsible for screening passengers at airports.
- The WHO has issued new guidance acknowledging the potential airborne transmission of the virus through small aerosol particles which can remain in the air for several hours and may present a heightened risk in crowded, closed or poorly ventilated indoor settings. However, the WHO has cautioned that these findings are preliminary and evidence of such routes of transmission require further evaluation.



Travel and Health Advisory

Strict U.S. government travel advisories remain in place.

- On March 19, the U.S. Department of State announced a global Level 4, Do Not Travel, advisory for all international countries and territories. It advises that those currently overseas attempt to depart using commercial means, if possible. For those who stay, it advises following CDC guidelines and limiting movement outside the home.
- The CDC has issued a Level 3 alert, recommending the avoidance of non-essential travel to all global destinations. Carefully considering the risk of travel within the United States, especially to areas with high rates of infection, has also been advised.

On June 12, the CDC published guidance for Americans about how to reduce the everyday risk of coronavirus infection when venturing outside of the home (see guidance [here](#)). To prevent transmission of the virus, the CDC has advised all Americans to wear cloth masks when outside of the home in public settings where social distancing measures are hard to maintain. If cloth masks are not available, the CDC has recommended the use of improvised DIY face coverings using household items or made from common materials (see guidance [here](#)).

Infections and Deaths by Territory and Country

The table below shows the latest number of confirmed cases of infection and death tied to the coronavirus by country, area and territory.

Figure – Table of Infections and Deaths by Country, Area and Territory

Coronavirus Infection Numbers – 8 a.m. ET July 13 Total Confirmed Infections: 12,934,317 Deaths: 569,697 Recovered: 7,139,985 Total Countries, Areas and Territories with Confirmed Infections: 188			
Country/Area/Territory	Infected/Deaths	Country/Area/Territory	Infected/Deaths
United States	3,304,942; 135,205 deaths	Luxembourg	4,925; 111 deaths
Brazil	1,864,681; 72,100 deaths	Central African Republic	4,288; 53 deaths
India	878,254; 23,174 deaths	Hungary	4,247; 595 deaths
Russia	732,547; 11,422 deaths	Greece	3,803; 193 deaths
Peru	326,326; 11,870 deaths	Croatia	3,775; 119 deaths
Chile	315,041; 6,979 deaths	Albania	3,571; 95 deaths
Mexico	299,750; 35,006 deaths	Thailand	3,220; 58 deaths
United Kingdom	291,155; 44,904 deaths	Equatorial Guinea	3,071; 51 deaths
South Africa	276,242; 4,079 deaths	Somalia	3,059; 93 deaths
Iran	259,652; 13,032 deaths	Paraguay	2,948; 22 deaths
Spain	253,908; 28,403 deaths	Nicaragua	2,846; 91 deaths
Pakistan	251,625; 5,266 deaths	Maldives	2,731; 13 deaths
Italy	243,061; 34,954 deaths	Sri Lanka	2,631; 11 deaths
Saudi Arabia	232,259; 2,223 deaths	Cuba	2,426; 87 deaths



Turkey	212,993; 5,363 deaths	Mali	2,411; 121 deaths
France	208,015; 30,007 deaths	Malawi	2,364; 38 deaths
Germany	199,974; 9,072 deaths	Lebanon	2,334; 36 deaths
Bangladesh	186,894; 2,391 deaths	Congo (Brazzaville)	2,028; 47 deaths
Colombia	145,362; 5,426 deaths	South Sudan	2,021; 38 deaths
Canada	109,348; 8,829 deaths	Estonia	2,014; 69 deaths
Qatar	103,598; 147 deaths	Slovakia	1,902; 28 deaths
Argentina	100,166; 1,845 deaths	Iceland	1,900; 10 deaths
China	85,117; 4,641 deaths	Zambia	1,895; 42 deaths
Egypt	82,070; 3,858 deaths	Lithuania	1,874; 79 deaths
Iraq	77,506; 3,150 deaths	Slovenia	1,849; 111 deaths
Indonesia	76,981; 3,656 deaths	Guinea-Bissau	1,842; 26 deaths
Sweden	75,826; 5,536 deaths	Cabo Verde	1,698; 19 deaths
Ecuador	67,870; 5,047 deaths	Sierra Leone	1,635; 63 deaths
Belarus	65,114; 468 deaths	New Zealand	1,544; 22 deaths
Belgium	62,707; 9,782 deaths	Yemen	1,465; 417 deaths
Kazakhstan	59,899; 375 deaths	Libya	1,433; 39 deaths
Oman	58,179; 259 deaths	Benin	1,378; 26 deaths
Philippines	57,006; 1,599 deaths	Eswatini	1,351; 20 deaths
Kuwait	55,508; 393 deaths	Rwanda	1,337; 4 deaths
Ukraine	55,285; 1,415 deaths	Tunisia	1,263; 50 deaths
United Arab Emirates	54,854; 333 deaths	Montenegro	1,221; 23 deaths
Netherlands	51,237; 6,156 deaths	Jordan	1,179; 10 deaths
Bolivia	48,187; 1,807 deaths	Latvia	1,174; 31 deaths
Portugal	46,512; 1,660 deaths	Mozambique	1,157; 9 deaths
Singapore	46,283; 26 deaths	Niger	1,099; 68 deaths
Panama	45,633; 909 deaths	Burkina Faso	1,036; 53 deaths
Dominican Republic	44,532; 897 deaths	Uganda	1,029; 0 deaths
Israel	38,670; 362 deaths	Cyprus	1,021; 19 deaths
Poland	38,190; 1,576 deaths	Liberia	1,010; 51 deaths
Afghanistan	34,455; 1,012 deaths	Georgia	995; 15 deaths
Romania	32,948; 1,901 deaths	Uruguay	987; 31 deaths
Switzerland	32,946; 1,968 deaths	Zimbabwe	985; 18 deaths
Bahrain	32,941; 109 deaths	Chad	880; 75 deaths
Nigeria	32,558; 740 deaths	Namibia	861; 1 deaths
Armenia	32,151; 573 deaths	Andorra	855; 52 deaths
Guatemala	29,355; 1,219 deaths	Jamaica	758; 10 deaths
Honduras	28,090; 774 deaths	Suriname	741; 18 deaths
Ireland	25,628; 1,746 deaths	Sao Tome and Principe	729; 14 deaths
Ghana	24,518; 139 deaths	Togo	720; 15 deaths



Azerbaijan	24,041; 306 deaths	San Marino	699; 42 deaths
Japan	22,097; 984 deaths	Malta	674; 9 deaths
Moldova	19,382; 642 deaths	Tanzania	509; 21 deaths
Algeria	19,195; 1,011 deaths	Angola	506; 26 deaths
Austria	18,948; 708 deaths	Taiwan	451; 7 deaths
Serbia	18,360; 393 deaths	Syria	417; 19 deaths
Nepal	16,945; 38 deaths	Botswana	399; 1 deaths
Morocco	15,821; 253 deaths	Vietnam	372; 0 deaths
Cameroon	15,173; 359 deaths	Mauritius	342; 10 deaths
South Korea	13,479; 289 deaths	Burma	331; 6 deaths
Uzbekistan	13,360; 62 deaths	Comoros	317; 7 deaths
Denmark	13,238; 610 deaths	Guyana	297; 17 deaths
Czech Republic	13,174; 352 deaths	Lesotho	245; 2 deaths
Cote d'Ivoire	12,766; 84 deaths	Eritrea	232; 0 deaths
Kyrgyzstan	11,117; 147 deaths	Mongolia	230; 0 deaths
Kenya	10,294; 197 deaths	Burundi	191; 1 deaths
Sudan	10,250; 650 deaths	Cambodia	156; 0 deaths
Australia	9,980; 108 deaths	Brunei	141; 3 deaths
El Salvador	9,978; 267 deaths	Trinidad and Tobago	133; 8 deaths
Venezuela	9,465; 89 deaths	Bahamas	111; 11 deaths
Norway	8,981; 253 deaths	Monaco	109; 4 deaths
Malaysia	8,725; 122 deaths	Barbados	103; 7 deaths
Senegal	8,198; 150 deaths	Seychelles	100; 0 deaths
North Macedonia	8,111; 382 deaths	Bhutan	84; 0 deaths
Congo (Kinshasa)	8,075; 190 deaths	Liechtenstein	84; 1 deaths
Costa Rica	7,596; 30 deaths	Antigua and Barbuda	74; 3 deaths
Ethiopia	7,560; 127 deaths	Gambia	64; 3 deaths
Finland	7,295; 329 deaths	Belize	37; 2 deaths
Bulgaria	7,252; 268 deaths	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	35; 0 deaths
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,877; 221 deaths	Fiji	26; 0 deaths
Haiti	6,727; 139 deaths	Timor-Leste	24; 0 deaths
Tajikistan	6,552; 55 deaths	Grenada	23; 0 deaths
West Bank and Gaza	6,473; 38 deaths	Saint Lucia	22; 0 deaths
Guinea	6,141; 37 deaths	Laos	19; 0 deaths
Gabon	5,942; 46 deaths	Dominica	18; 0 deaths
Mauritania	5,355; 147 deaths	Saint Kitts and Nevis	17; 0 deaths
Madagascar	5,080; 37 deaths	Holy See	12; 0 deaths
Djibouti	4,972; 56 deaths	Papua New Guinea	11; 0 deaths
Kosovo	4,931; 102 deaths	Western Sahara	10; 1 deaths

The map and chart below show the location of confirmed cases of infection and death tied to the coronavirus.

Figure – Map and Chart of Confirmed Global Cases of COVID-19



Source: Johns Hopkins Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE)

U.S. Government Measures

Confirmed cases of infection have been recorded across all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Washington, D.C. On March 6, the U.S. government announced the allocation of \$8.3 billion to combat the epidemic, and preventive measures are continuing to escalate. A \$2.2 trillion rescue package, intended to provide support to U.S. workers, businesses, the healthcare system and state and local



governments, was approved by the U.S. government on March 27. On April 24, the U.S. government approved a \$484 billion relief package primarily to provide emergency financial aid to small businesses and hospitals. Federal social distancing guidelines expired on April 30, leaving the door open for states to devise their own approach to managing the pandemic. Clients are advised to research their own areas of operation and residence to ascertain the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Work Cancellations, Lockdowns and Reopenings

- Adjustments and cancellations to normal school schedules are widespread throughout the United States. Many schools and colleges have announced that the remainder of the semester will be taught online. President Trump has indicated his desire for schools to reopen for the new semester.
- Following a nationwide move toward a phased reopening, at least 22 states have now put a pause on entering the next phase or have reintroduced mitigation measures in an attempt to halt the spread of coronavirus. This has included the reintroduction of restrictions on public spaces and certain businesses with indoor operations. In most cases, these restrictions vary on a county-by-county basis. As with other COVID-19 developments, these conditions may vary significantly from place to place and clients are advised to research their own locations.

Medical Services

- Hospitalization rates have surged in some of the hardest hit areas, putting a significant strain on medical services. Among other badly affected states, several counties in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas have reported that ICU beds are now near maximum capacity.
- In San Antonio and some other badly hit areas, the military is planning to send medical personnel to assist with the strain on medical services.
- Most states have been stockpiling ventilators, critical medical equipment, diagnostic testing kits and personal protective equipment (PPE). However, with the surge in new cases and hospitalizations health authorities in multiple states are reporting a shortage of PPE, particularly in the worst affected areas.
- Many hospitals have adjusted their epidemic preparedness and response plans to take into account a potential heightened need for specialized equipment and the possibility of outsourcing patient services to off-site facilities, among other measures. Some strained intensive care units are installing new air filtration systems to reduce the risk of internal spread within hospitals.
- Several states have set up drive-thru testing sites offering screening services.
- On July 7, the federal government announced a 12-day testing campaign in Louisiana, Texas and Florida, involving the standing up of eight temporary testing sites to combat testing shortages in some hot spots.

Travel Restrictions

- On March 19, the U.S. Department of State announced a global Level 4, Do Not Travel, advisory for all international countries and territories. It advises that those currently overseas attempt to depart using commercial means, if possible. For those who stay, it advises following CDC guidelines and limiting movement outside the home.
- The CDC has issued a Level 3 alert, recommending the avoidance of non-essential travel to all global destinations. Carefully considering the risk of travel within the United States, especially to areas with high rates of infection, has also been advised.



- Several states and localities, including among others New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, have introduced a 14-day mandatory quarantine requirement for those who return from domestic travel to badly affected states. Clients are advised to research state and county quarantine requirements before embarking on interstate domestic travel.
- Foreign nationals who have during the past 14 days been in China, Iran, Europe, the United Kingdom, Ireland or Brazil, have been banned from entering the United States. Exceptions are made for returning U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, spouses of U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, diplomatic and official travelers, air and sea crew members, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their spouses and children, and certain other categories of travelers.
- All non-essential travel across the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada borders has been temporarily banned until at least July 21. Trade, commerce, medical and education related travel will be permitted to continue across the border. U.S. citizens, permanent residents and those with work permits will be exempt from the ban.

National/State of Emergency

- On March 13, the President of the United States declared a national emergency. All U.S. states, territories and the District of Columbia have declared a state of emergency.

Global Measures

Preventive measures taken by the international community also continue to escalate.

Argentina

Current situation: 100,166 cases and 1,845 deaths have been reported. A quarantine will be in effect in Buenos Aires until July 17, with restrictions being eased elsewhere in the country.

Infection locations: Most confirmed cases have been recorded in Buenos Aires, although all regions have been affected.

Travel restrictions: Borders will remain closed for foreign nationals and non-residents until at least July 17.

Barbados

Current situation: 103 cases and seven deaths have been reported. A public health emergency was declared on March 26. The nationwide daily curfew was lifted on July 1.

Infection locations: Cases have been confirmed in the capital of Bridgetown.

Travel restrictions: Commercial flights resumed July 12. Barbados' airspace is closed to international commercial passenger flights until June 30. All persons arriving in Barbados must submit a travel form 24 hours before traveling. All arrivals must be tested upon entry and quarantined until results arrive, with some exceptions for travelers who have spent the prior three weeks in low-risk Caribbean or CARICOM countries and travelers who provide a negative COVID-19 test (not older than 72 hours).

Brazil

Current situation: 1,864,681 cases and 72,100 deaths have been reported. No national quarantine is in effect in Brazil; however, several states have implemented their own restrictions. Rio de Janeiro, which recently had stay-at-home measures in place, has entered phase one of reopening its economy with some non-essential businesses allowed to resume operations. The statewide quarantine in Sao Paulo has been



extended to July 14. Officials may ease some COVID-19 related restrictions in the Sao Paulo metro area beginning July 6.

Infection locations: The southeastern and northeastern parts of the country have the most confirmed cases of infection, with Sao Paulo being the worst-affected state.

Travel restrictions: The government has announced that the entry ban for all foreign nationals will stay in place until at least July 30. Brazil's land borders are closed to non-essential traffic.

Canada

Current situation: 109,348 confirmed cases and 8,829 deaths have been reported. While many provinces have extended state of emergency orders, some provincial governments are gradually easing lockdown measures. The reopening of non-essential businesses, public spaces and schools varies on a province-by-province basis.

Infection locations: Cases have been confirmed in all of Canada's provinces and territories. Ontario and Quebec are the most-affected provinces.

Travel restrictions: Since April 20, Canada has required all air travelers to wear face masks. Most foreign nationals are prohibited from entering Canada until at least July 31, with certain exceptions. As of March 30, individuals showing symptoms of COVID-19 will be refused boarding on domestic flights and some inter-city train services. Canada announced an Emergency Order under the Quarantine Act on March 26, which requires any person entering the country by air, sea or land to self-isolate for 14 days whether or not they have symptoms of coronavirus. All non-essential travel across the U.S.-Canada border has been temporarily banned until at least July 21. The closure permits border crossings for cargo, trade and healthcare workers.

Chile

Current situation: 315,041 cases and 6,979 deaths have been reported. Stay-at-home measures have been extended in parts of the Santiago metropolitan area and other regions until July 17.

Infection locations: The overwhelming majority of cases have occurred in the Santiago metropolitan area, but all regions have been affected.

Travel restrictions: All borders are closed through at least July 15, with some exceptions for authorized travelers with no COVID-19 symptoms utilizing some of the country's border crossings with Argentina. Nationals and residents arriving into the country are subject to a 14-day quarantine.

Colombia

Current situation: 145,362 cases and 5,426 deaths have been reported. Health officials in Colombia have extended lockdown measures in parts of Barranquilla, Bogota and Medellin, among other badly affected areas. Non-essential travel, long distance transport, flights and public events and gatherings remain suspended.

Infection locations: Most confirmed cases have occurred in Bogota, Valle del Cauca and Antioquia departments.

Travel restrictions: All international travelers are prohibited from entering the country until August 31. Colombia implemented an entry ban on all foreign travelers from abroad on March 16. Travelers entering the country from abroad are subject to a 14-day quarantine.



Costa Rica

Current situation: 7,596 confirmed cases and 30 deaths have been reported. On June 27, officials announced that Pavas, Alajuelita, and Desamparados in San Jose province will remain in “Phase 2” of reopening. Non-essential businesses must close on weekends and on weekdays from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m. local time.

Infection locations: Positive cases have been confirmed in all seven of Costa Rica’s provinces, with San Jose being most affected.

Travel restrictions: The closure of all air, land and maritime borders to all non-resident foreigners has been extended to until at least July 31. Costa Rican citizens and residents are subject to a 14-day quarantine upon entry. Health Minister Daniel Salas has indicated that as of August 1 air borders may reopen to tourists from countries that have “controlled the spread of the coronavirus.”

Ecuador

Current situation: 67,870 confirmed cases and 5,047 associated deaths have been reported. A nationwide curfew remains in effect from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. daily until at least Aug. 13 in high-risk areas, with shorter curfews in effect elsewhere. Certain businesses have been allowed to resume operations at designated times and/or with limited capacity.

Infection locations: Positive cases have been confirmed in all regions, with Guayaquil being the most affected.

Travel restrictions: All international arrivals to Ecuador by air from “high risk” countries have been banned. About a third of commercial passenger flights to non-“high risk” countries have resumed, but passengers will be required to pass a screening test before boarding. Land borders will be closed until at least August 13. There are restrictions in place for travel within Ecuador, although they are being gradually eased. Reports indicate that those attempting inter-provincial domestic travel must obtain a safe-passage document from authorities.

El Salvador

Current situation: 9,978 cases and 267 deaths have been reported. Lockdown restrictions on travel and business have been gradually eased in stages since June 16. Stage 2 began on July 7, involving the resumption of public transportation and some previously restricted business activities.

Infection locations: Confirmed or suspected cases have been recorded in the San Salvador area.

Travel restrictions: Borders are closed to non-residents and non-diplomats. All citizens/residents arriving in El Salvador are subject to quarantine. All airports will remain closed until at least Aug. 17.

Guatemala

Current situation: 29,355 cases and 1,219 deaths have been reported. A nationwide curfew from 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. has been extended to at least July 12.

Infection locations: Confirmed cases have been reported mostly in Guatemala City, Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and San Marcos.

Travel restrictions: All domestic and international flights have been suspended.



Mexico

Current situation: 299,750 cases and 35,006 deaths have been reported. A suspension on all non-essential activities in the public and private sector is in effect in high risk states and municipalities. From May 18, a limited number of business sectors, including mining, construction and vehicle manufacturing, will be permitted to resume operations in certain municipalities.

Infection locations: Mexico City, the State of Mexico, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Tabasco and Baja California are among the most-affected areas.

Travel restrictions: All non-essential travel across the U.S.-Mexico border has been temporarily banned until at least July 21. The ban applies primarily to tourism and recreational travel. Cargo, trade and healthcare workers will still be able to cross the border. A majority of international flights remain suspended, except for a reduced service operated by Aeromexico.

Nicaragua

Current situation: 2,846 confirmed cases and 91 associated deaths have been reported. Preventive COVID-19 measures remain in place nationwide, including social distancing and the recommended use of protective face masks in public.

Infection locations: Confirmed or suspected cases have been reported in the country's capital of Managua.

Travel restrictions: Reports indicate that the Nicaraguan government has closed its borders until further notice. All international flights are suspended until at least July 31. Some international carriers will resume flights from Aug. 1.

Paraguay

Current situation: 2,948 cases and 22 deaths have been reported. Most of the country has eased lockdown restrictions and reopened non-essential businesses with some time and capacity restrictions. A curfew remains in effect from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Restrictions in Concepcion and Paraguari, some of the worst affected areas, remain tighter than in the rest of the country.

Infection locations: Confirmed cases have been reported in all departments, with Asuncion being the hardest hit.

Travel restrictions: Borders are closed for non-residents. All international commercial and air travel is banned until further notice. All travelers must undergo a 14-day quarantine.

Peru

Current situation: 326,326 cases and 11,870 deaths have been reported. Since June 5, certain non-essential businesses have been allowed to resume operations. A nationwide quarantine, including restrictions on certain inter-city travel and overnight curfews, has been extended until at least July 31. Lockdown measures in Lima were lifted on July 1; however, a nightly curfew from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. remains in effect.

Infection locations: Confirmed or suspected cases have been recorded all of Peru's departments. More than half of all cases have been confirmed in Lima.

Travel restrictions: All borders are closed to foreign travelers until at least July 31.



Puerto Rico

Current situation: 10,010 confirmed cases and 167 deaths have been reported. An island-wide curfew is in effect from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. until July 22. Most businesses and public spaces have reopened with capacity restrictions and mask wearing and social distancing requirements.

Infection locations: Confirmed cases have been recorded in all regions, with metro San Juan being most affected.

Travel restrictions: All ports, ferries and cruise services have been suspended. There is an entry ban for nearly all foreign nationals who have been in China, Brazil, Iran and certain European countries, including the UK and Ireland, at any point within 14 days of their scheduled travel to the United States. Most international flights remain suspended and all arriving visitors and residents are required to self-isolate for 14 days.

Saint Lucia

Current situation: 22 confirmed cases and 0 deaths have been reported. A 10-hour curfew from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. was lifted on July 10, but other restrictions are in effect through September.

Infection locations: Confirmed or suspected cases have been reported in several quarters.

Travel restrictions: Saint Lucia has reopened its borders and has no flight ban. However, all visitors must complete a Pre-Arrival Registration Form and obtain a negative PCR test within a week of arrival.

Trinidad and Tobago

Current situation: 133 confirmed cases and eight deaths have been reported. Stay-at-home orders are gradually being eased, with certain non-essential businesses permitted to reopen.

Infection locations: Confirmed or suspected cases have been reported in multiple regions and municipalities.

Travel restrictions: The country's borders remain closed until further notice.

Uruguay

Current situation: 987 cases and 31 deaths have been reported. Officials have urged people to stay at home and maintain social distancing.

Infection locations: Confirmed cases have been reported in Salto, Colonia, Soriano, Flores, Rio Negro, Paysandu, Artigas, Montevideo, Canelones, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Rocha, San Jose and Durazno departments. Montevideo is the most affected.

Travel restrictions: An entry ban for foreign travelers is currently in effect, with few exceptions. In addition, passengers arriving from WHO declared risk or symptomatic countries, and those who have had contact with a coronavirus infected person, are subject to a mandatory 14-day quarantine. Direct flights to and from Europe and the United States have been suspended, with the exception of some flights between Uruguay and Spain. The borders with Argentina and Brazil have been closed.



BUSINESS RISKS

Business Continuity

The coronavirus outbreak presents a heightened business risk environment for multinational corporations operating across the globe. While in some countries they are gradually being eased, the continuation of lockdown measures and travel restrictions present a significant business continuity challenge for businesses dependent on person-to-person services and transactions, such as those operating in the tourism, hospitality, retail, retail-based financial services and banking sectors, among others. In addition, a decline in North American and European demand is creating severe supply-chain and logistical system challenges. Clients are advised to remain up to date with national and local regulations related to the crisis, and to note that measures adopted by national and local governments may not be uniform.

On a broader level, the coronavirus pandemic has triggered a deep economic downturn of uncertain duration. The global recession shows little sign of improvement despite recent efforts taken by various central banks to prop up the market and reassure investor confidence. In the United States, a \$2.2 trillion rescue package was approved by the government on March 27. Other stimulus packages have been introduced or are currently under consideration in several other countries in an effort to assist hard-hit workers, businesses and healthcare systems. However, the economic impact of the virus is continuing to make its negative mark around the world. The IMF has predicted that the COVID-19 pandemic will result in the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression and a recession “far worse” than the 2008 financial crisis. Among other downside risks, it has warned that the economic fallout could result in renewed social unrest in some countries, especially those where government policies to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 are considered to be insufficient, unfair or when such policies are withdrawn. Whether planning to mitigate the heightened medical or business risk environment, companies — especially those with a footprint in the worst-hit countries — should prepare for the crisis and its potential negative effects to be felt for months rather than weeks.

The U.S. economy is now in a recession and the Federal Reserve estimates that the economy will shrink by 6.5% this year. Unemployment statistics look similarly bad, with an estimated 32.5 million people out of work. Even though lockdown restrictions are being relaxed, an immediate economic bounce back looks highly unlikely. Lack of demand from fearful customers and low consumer confidence combined with the business challenges of navigating social distancing measures — which are likely to remain in place in some form until the end of 2020 — are just some of the reasons why a more prolonged and incremental economic recovery is more likely. Such a trajectory, however, would be precluded by a potential second wave of infections and lockdowns, which could initiate another phase of economic decline.

Security Response Benchmarking

Multinational firms are adopting various policies in response to the outbreak, including the following:

- Restricting all non-essential international travel.
- Allowing flexible working arrangements, including working from home.
- For employees returning from China, Europe, Brazil and other badly affected countries, mandatory work from home for a set period, for example 14 days, to mitigate the risk of passing infection to other employees.



- A large number of major multinational corporations are continuing to keep their offices closed, or temporarily suspend operations.
- Some companies and organizations are in the process of designing risk-based approaches to reopening in consultation with trade associations and government authorities.
- Most major companies are taking a long, phased approach to returning to work.
- As part of their reopening plans, most U.S. and multinational companies are not conducting diagnostic or antibody testing of their staff, usually because of the expense and challenge of acquiring the necessary equipment and supplies, especially in the U.S. context. This may change in the coming months as more testing equipment becomes available and at a cheaper cost.
- More companies are screening staff rather than testing. At some companies, screening has been mandated as a requirement for returning to work. Screening methods include thermal imaging, temperature checks and health surveys, among others. It is understood that screening does not eliminate risk, however, as infected staff entering company sites could be asymptomatic carriers.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAVELERS

According to the CDC, travelers should avoid non-essential travel to all global destinations. Carefully considering the risk of travel within the United States, especially to areas with high rates of infection, has also been advised. If traveling, you are recommended to:

- Avoid contact with sick people.
- Discuss travel to with your health care provider. Older adults and travelers with underlying health issues may be at risk for more severe disease.
- Avoid animals (alive or dead), animal markets and products that come from animals (such as uncooked meat).
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

Those who have become ill during a 14-day period following travel should:

- Seek medical care right away. Before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, call ahead and tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms.
- Avoid contact with others.
- Do not travel while sick.
- Cover your mouth and nose while sneezing with a sleeve or tissue, not with the hands.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BUSINESSES

The CDC has provided extensive recommendations for business which are regularly updated and can be found [here](#).



On May 14 the CDC published “decision tools” to provide guidance for how [workplaces](#), [child care centers](#), [schools](#), [restaurants and bars](#) can begin the process of reopening.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

G4S Risk Operations Center

For questions regarding this report or for immediate assistance, please call:

- **G4S Risk Operations Center:** (866) 604-1226
- **Alternate Phone:** (866) 943-8892