

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE CENTRE OF  
EXCELLENCE**

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# COVID-19

PART 14

(19 – 25 June 2020)

## **CMDR COE analyses of spread acceleration**

*This report represents a summary of open source information, gathered up to and including 25 June 2020, and was assembled on 26 June 2020. All views and opinions expressed are solely those of the author, unless otherwise stated and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CMDR COE or any government and non- government organization or other group. The author does not bear responsibility for incomplete or incorrect facts cited or referred to herein. The majority of reference materials include official documents published by the World Health Organization, governmental pages, and online statistical databases.*

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## WEEKLY SUMMARY

Governments and businesses are ramping up precautions after the number of coronavirus cases surged in various parts of the world.

Indonesia was expected to pass the 50,000 mark for confirmed. In Australia, health workers planned to go door to door to test more than 100,000 residents in a coronavirus hotspot that threatens to undo the nation's success in battling the virus. In the Indian capital of New Delhi, which has reported more than 70,000 cases, authorities said they would conduct house-to-house screening over the coming two weeks.

With the city's hospitals overwhelmed, military personnel were providing care at makeshift medical wards fashioned from train carriages. The actual numbers, like elsewhere in the world, are thought to be far higher due to a number of reasons including limited testing.

World financial markets were rattled by the setbacks in fighting the pandemic, which cloud prospects for recoveries of economies mired in their worst downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Asian shares fell on Thursday after the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost over 700 points overnight for a drop of 2.7% and the broader S&P 500 fell 2.6%.

In China, where the virus first appeared late last year, an outbreak in Beijing appeared to have been brought under control.

China reported 19 newly confirmed cases nationwide amid mass testing in the capital. Case numbers both nationally and in Beijing were up by only single digits from Wednesday.

South Korea was still struggling to quell an outbreak there, reporting 28 new cases on Thursday, mostly associated with nightlife, churches, a huge e-commerce warehouse and door-to-door sales.

But the numbers have not reached the hundreds of new cases every day in late February and early March.

While some governments are considering more aggressive action to stem fresh outbreaks, in other places such precautions are being unwound.

Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, ended a months-long nightly curfew, with the city-state's media office saying in a tweet that there would be "free move all day & night" as long as people wore masks and maintained social distancing.

European nations appeared on track to reopen their shared borders by July 1, and their EU representatives debated criteria for lifting restrictions on visitors from outside Europe.

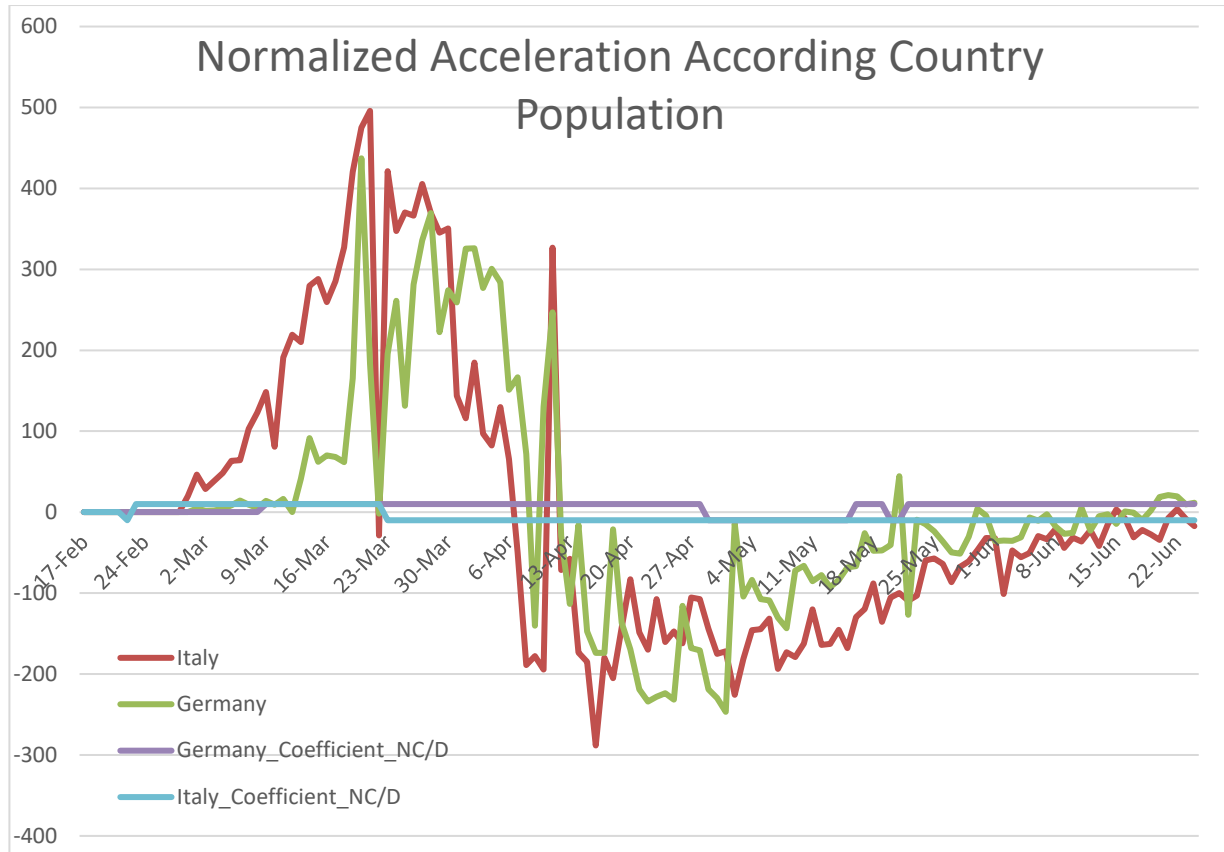
Americans are unlikely to be allowed in, given how the pandemic is flaring in the US and President Donald Trump's ban on Europeans entering the United States. American hospital administrators and health experts warned that

politicians and a public tired of being cooped up are letting a disaster unfold.

## **CMDR COE ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 SPREAD ACCELERATION**

By the preparation of the present 14<sup>th</sup> analysis in CMDR COE, a difference in the characteristics of COVID-19 was found. The natural evolution of the virus has changed it, making it more contagious and less deadly. This is very clear when analyzing the global data on registered new infections and deaths per day. The observed inverse proportionality may be due in part to the fact that the virus currently passes through countries with a much lower average age than in Europe. As well as the fact that there are already developed medical protocols with some effectiveness. However, their impact is not enough to fully justify the illogical dependence. The virus evolved in a short time due to the huge number of simultaneous replications. Analyzing the data, the virus continues to have an initiative in national crisis management systems. Currently, for example, data are reported that are particularly dynamic for certain countries. Bulgaria is such an example. The number of newly infected per day reaches values unreported at the beginning of the crisis. This feeds the media and creates tension. In the following days, however, there was a decline that went unnoticed. The average values for 2-3 days are very close to those a month ago, for example. Such behavior of the function of newly infected is due to the evolution of the virus. More and more people are becoming infected and at the same time are low symptomatic or asymptomatic. When registering a patient, the contacts are investigated and monitored by health authorities and during the subsequent testing, many are registered as positive ones, which in turn forms a peak in the acceleration of the spread. In following days there is a decline. Such is the cyclical nature in Bulgaria and in a number of other countries. It should be noted that this development is largely due to the experience and capabilities of public health systems. At the moment, there is not enough pressure on the virus to cause its disappearance. An already developed culture is reported in the majority of people for social distance and responsibility. On the other hand, economic indicators have necessitated the lifting of much of the world's restrictive measures. The growing tourist season for the northern hemisphere, the restart of sporting events, concerts and other mass events make it impossible to stop the distribution of the virus. It is performed over long distances. An additional problem is the weak, almost lack of coordination between countries. In the presence of such, crisis management would be significantly more efficient and effective.

Apart from the fact that in practice the threat is not critical for humanity, some governments take advantage of the situation to solve political or economic, even private and local issues.



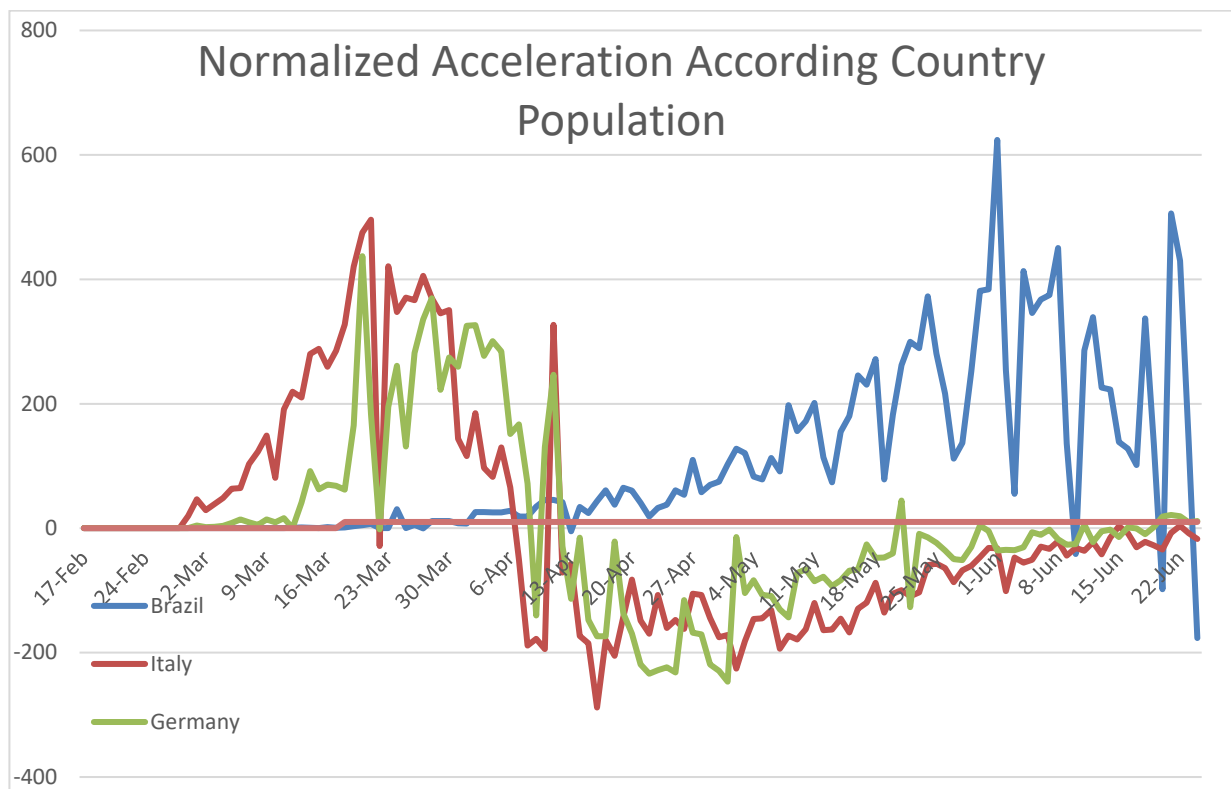
When presenting the data analysis of countries with current high dynamics, CMDR COE uses as reference countries in Europe that pass through the first stage of the pandemic. Such are Italy and Germany. Although they are close as models of development, there are some differences, which justifies their mutual consideration.

CMDR COE monitors the situation in both countries and for now the model predicting development in the short and medium term is highly accurate. An example of this is the current values not only of the number of newly infected in both countries, but also the registered acceleration of the spread of the infection. CMDR COE predicts retention of negative values for Italy and the emergence of positive for Germany just last week. As noted above, the current situation is that almost 100 percent of the population is exposed to the virus after a certain period of time. Conditions would change from the creation of an effective vaccine and treatment. At the moment there are no such and less threatened are already countries such as Italy and Spain suffered a severe blow in the beginning, but have already achieved collective immunity in over 30% of the population, which according to CMDR COE is enough to exclude the possibility of re-exponential national development. Surely, the result is associated with a high social cost in the form of many victims.

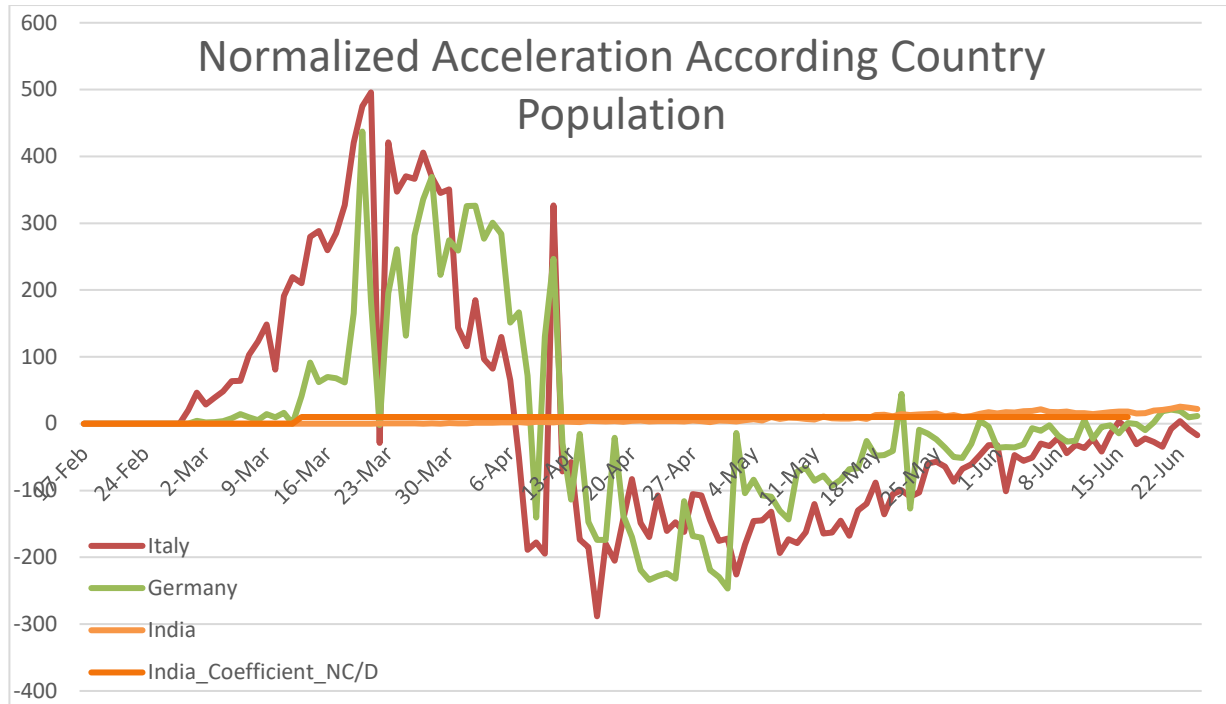
The CMDR COE forecast for the time needed to reduce the number of new

entrants in Italy to single cases remains relevant. There are about 16 days left to achieve them. In Germany, the CMDR COE predicts an increase in cases and a peak in acceleration and infection. According to the model, it will continue next week. The absolute value of this peak will be a function of the residual potential for infection, renewed social life and industrial production.

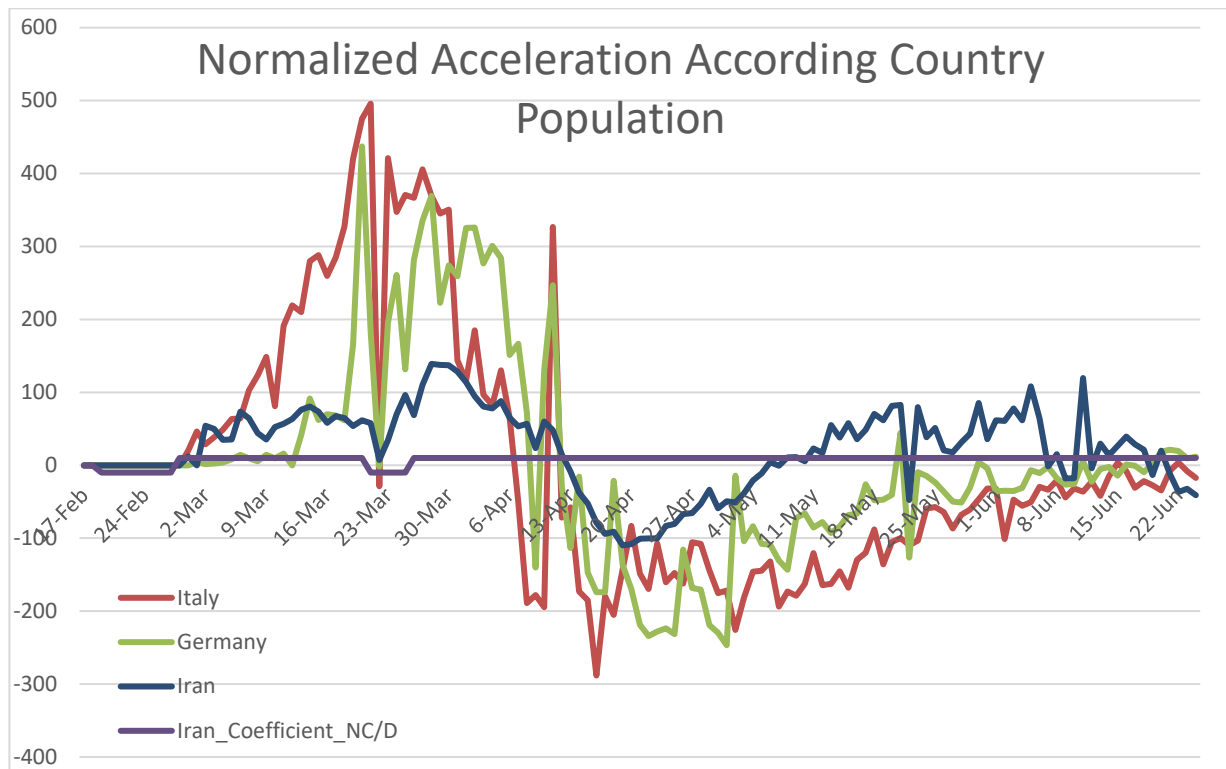
Choosing an adequate solution after the specific crisis will be easy. At first, however, there was a lack of information. China, for example, is making great efforts to curb proliferation. This would pay off in finding and administering a vaccine to a large percentage of the population. Otherwise, it only delays the spread of the virus nationwide. Another significant benefit of slowing the development of the epidemic for the country is the change of the virus to a less deadly form.



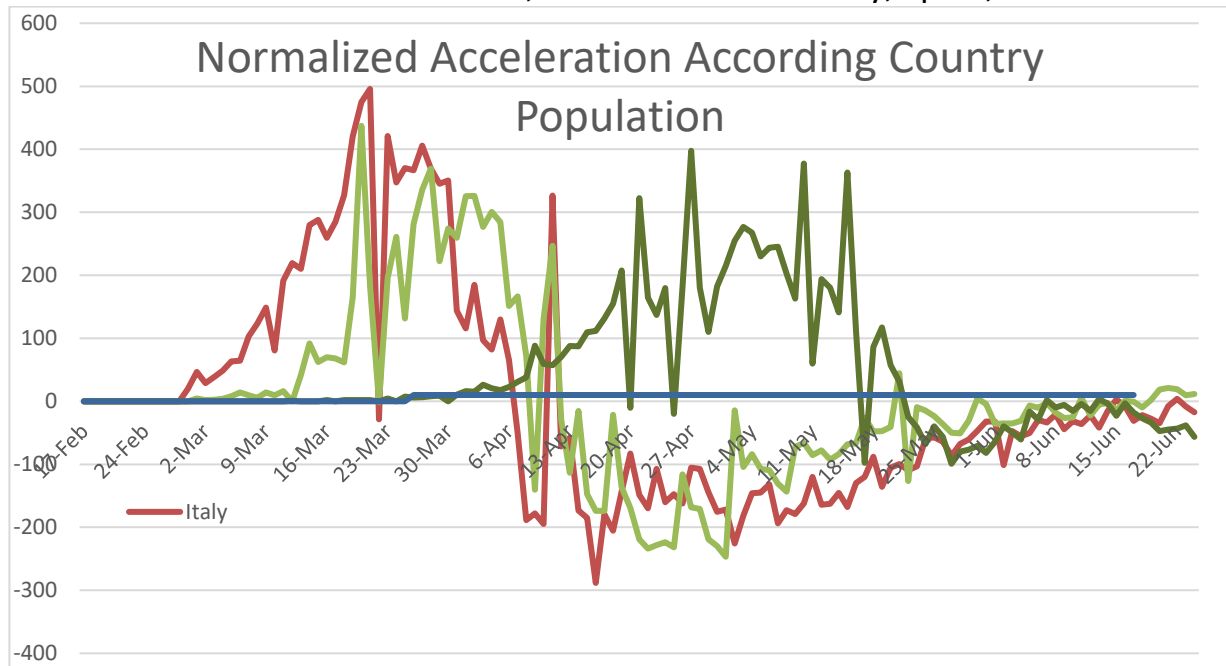
Currently there is a significant slowdown in the situation in Brazil. Despite the increasing number of infected in the country, there is already evidence of a second-rate negative acceleration. This would lead to a significantly faster refraction of the exponential development of the function. Unfortunately, this will only interrupt the geometric growth. It will take a long time for the virus to disappear there as well.



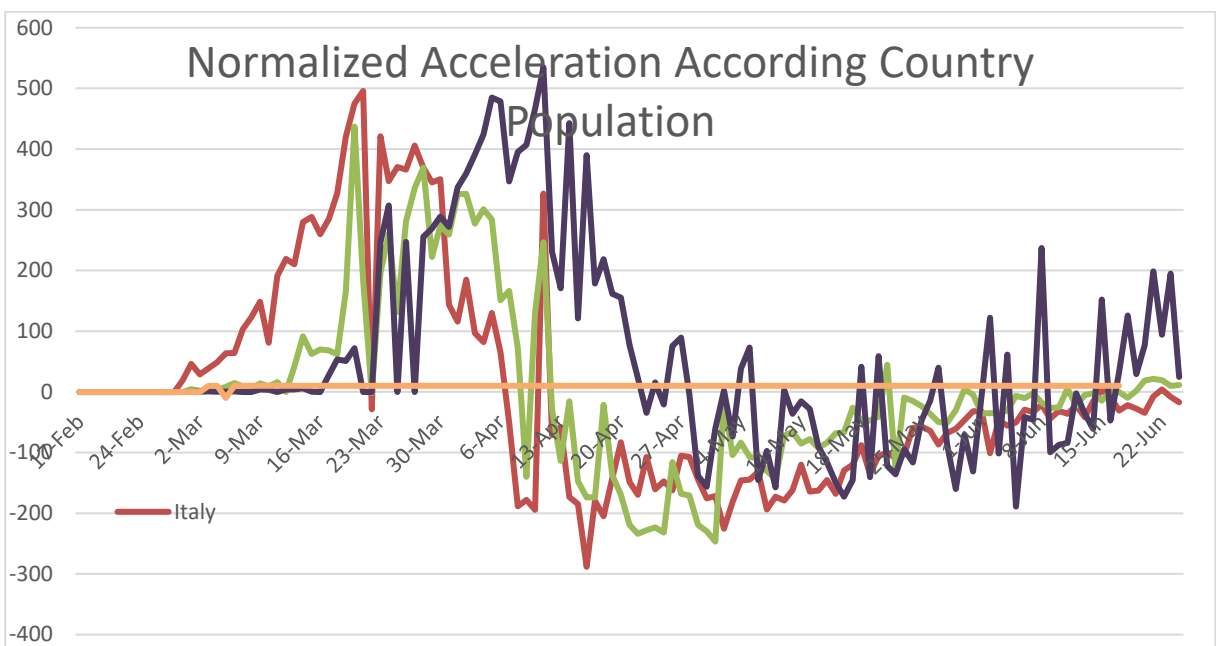
In contrast to Brazil, in India all indicators show only the development of the infection. This is happening slowly against the background of a large population. Strongly restrictive measures are not applied here as those in China and the infection develops almost naturally. At the moment, the development is exponential and can be expected to reach values of newly infected higher than those in the United States and Brazil in the future.



The resumption of a positive trend in increasing numbers of newly infected people logically worries people and any government. In the case of Iran, however, the acceleration values are low. Moreover, they again reach negative values. As already described in a previous report, several more peaks with similar type and values of acceleration are allowed, but not such as in Italy, Spain, USA.

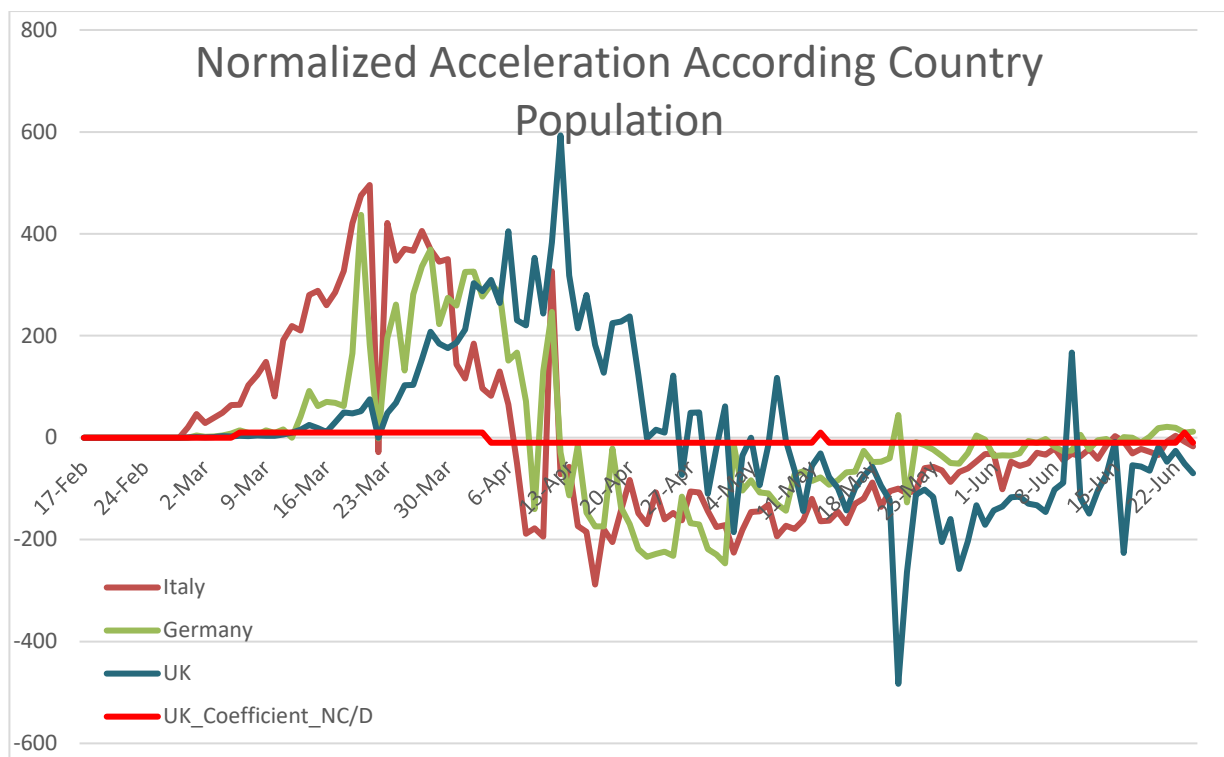


Unlike Germany, which has positive acceleration values, in Russia the situation seems to be adequately controlled. The positive trend did not continue during the past week.

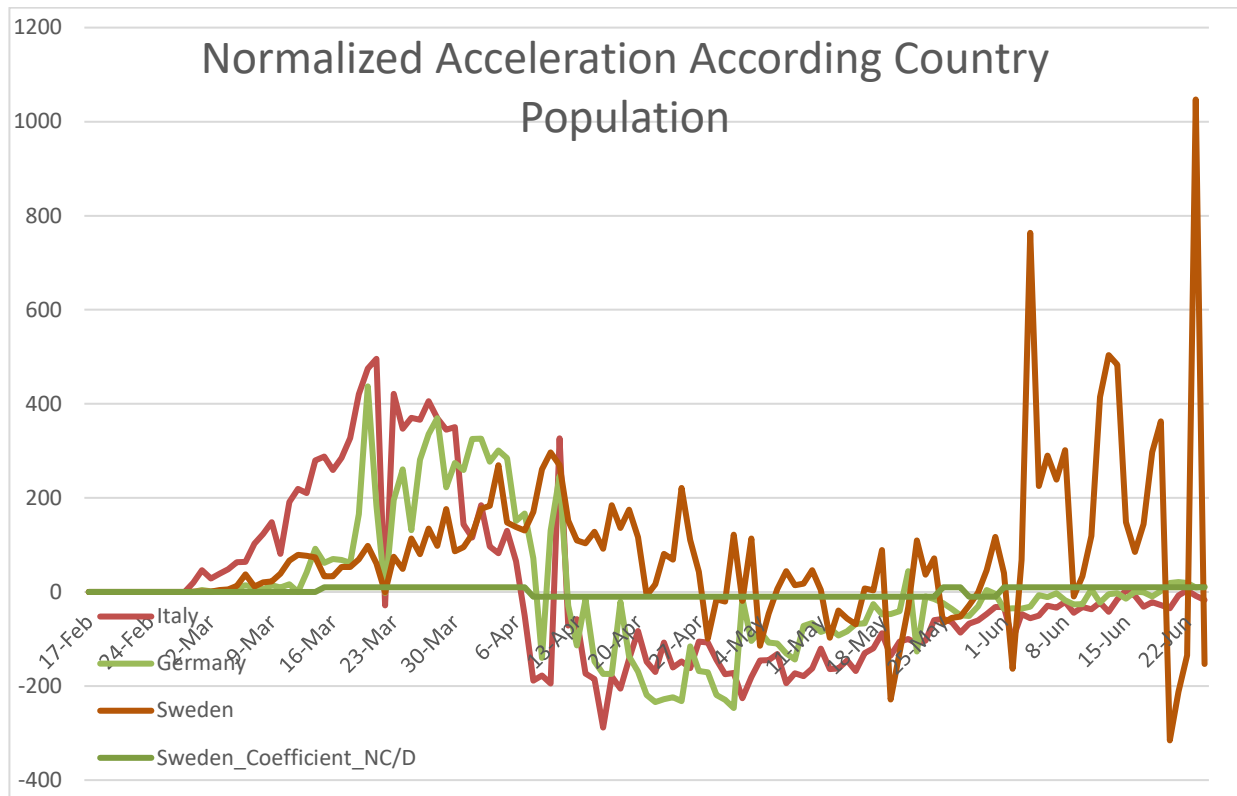




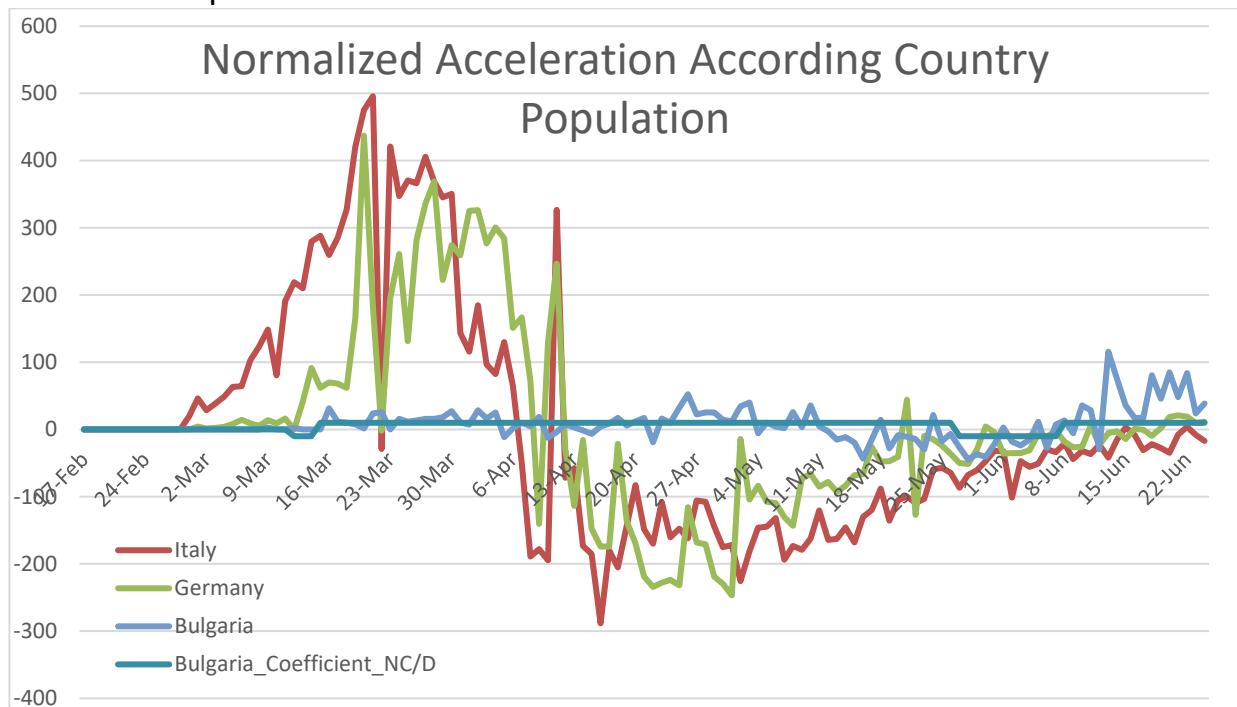
The previous CMDR COE report noted a positive trend of acceleration, and predicted that the number of 27,000 new infections per day would be exceeded. This not only happened, but the number of newly infected on certain days exceeded 30,000. However, the peak passes as three options are possible – (1) continuing the acceleration to high levels close to the first peak, (2) least likely, maintaining the reported acceleration, (3) weak probably and return to zero and close to zero negative values most likely. Despite insufficient information about the current crisis, the model currently predicts that this will be the last significant peak before the gradual decline in the number of new infections begins.



The crisis in Britain is now under control. A relatively small number of infected people have been registered. In terms of casualties, however, the country ranks first at the moment. This is due to the different standards of testing and reporting. Given the large discrepancies between the countries, it can be said that the unregistered who came into contact with the virus in the country are ten times more.



In Sweden, high values of the normalized acceleration are registered, but for short time intervals. As mentioned, this is observed in a number of countries and is mainly related to the prolonged unregistered spread of the infection followed by mass testing. Despite the high peaks, on average they do not differ from those in other European countries.



Relatively weak dynamics continues to be observed in Bulgaria. As mentioned above, the procedures developed for tracking and identifying contacts when registering an infected person, rapid testing and measures contribute to a more comprehensive and complete registration of new cases. More and more of them are low symptomatic or asymptomatic. Unfortunately, 30 percent of the population has not yet been exposed to the virus. The nation continues to show low susceptibility to the virus and the health system does not tolerate overloaded capabilities. The victims are mostly adults and have comorbidities, and the responsible bodies for crisis management can focus on them. The registered dynamics is not part of a second wave due to the lack of interruption for sufficient time of registration of newly infected and mainly victims of the virus. In the absence of information from tests performed, it is necessary to register a period of about 30 days without infected in order to be able to claim the end of another wave and to expect a new one. We expect in the coming weekend a decrease in the number of newly infected and a short slow down on the territory with a negative sign. There will be weak dynamics again next week.

## **COUNTRIES & REGIONS ADDITIONAL OVERVIEW**

### **1. AFRICA.**

The COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve in the WHO African Region, with the numbers of new cases and deaths rapidly increasing, albeit at a disproportionate rate in some countries. Many governments are gradually easing their lockdown restrictions, including the reopening of businesses and the gradual reopening of schools; however, restrictions on border crossings and flight operations largely remain in effect. Countries must continue with strong implementation of public health measures in order to slow down this rapid growth in cases. The cornerstone of the response in every country is to find, isolate, test and care for every case, and to trace and quarantine every contact. Additionally, communities need to adhere to physical distancing, with good personal hygiene practices and cough etiquette.

Levels of an antibody found in recovered Covid-19 patients fell sharply in 2-3 months after infection for both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients, according to a Chinese study, raising questions about the length of any immunity against the novel coronavirus.

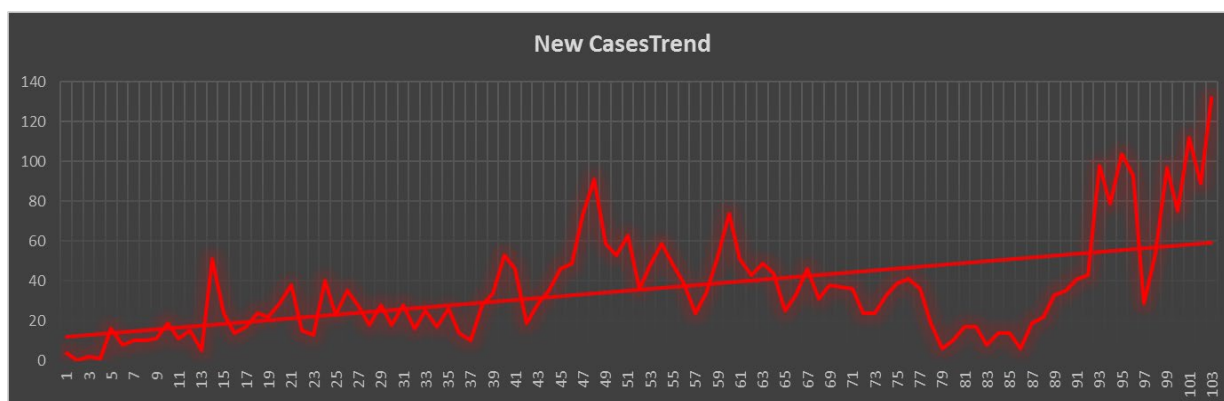
The research, published in the science magazine Nature Medicine, highlights the risks of using Covid-19 'immunity passports' and supports the prolonged use of public health interventions such as social distancing and

isolating high-risk groups, researchers said. Health authorities in some countries such as Germany are debating the ethics and practicalities of allowing people who test positive for antibodies to move more freely than others who don't.

The research, which studied 37 symptomatic patients and 37 asymptomatic patients, found that of those who tested positive for the presence of the IgG antibody, one of the main types of antibodies induced after infection, over 90% showed sharp declines in 2-3 months.

## 2. BULGARIA

The emergency epidemic situation has been extended until July 15, this country's cabinet decided. The government will not impose new or old stricter measures. The requirements for observance of social distance and personal hygiene remain in force. The control will be significantly increased. The proposal is based on an in-depth analysis by the Bulgaria's Ministry of Health. The number of Covid-19 cases increased 3.2 times since June 9.



Whereas in previous two weeks Covid-19 spread in clusters in Bulgaria, now coronavirus is spreading in a mixed kind of way - in clusters, as well as diffusely, i.e. there are individual new cases appearing in places.

The spike in the number of newly registered Covid-19 cases is not due to the relaxation of the measures but most probably because in some places they are not being well observed. An example of this is the holding of mass events without any compliance with the measures.

Wearing a disposable or reusable protective mask or other means covering the nose and mouth, including, scarfs, face shields, etc., is once again mandatory in all indoor public places in Bulgaria. An exception is allowed for customers in restaurants and drinking establishments. The same document states that visits to hospitals and specialized institutions for the provision of social services are banned.

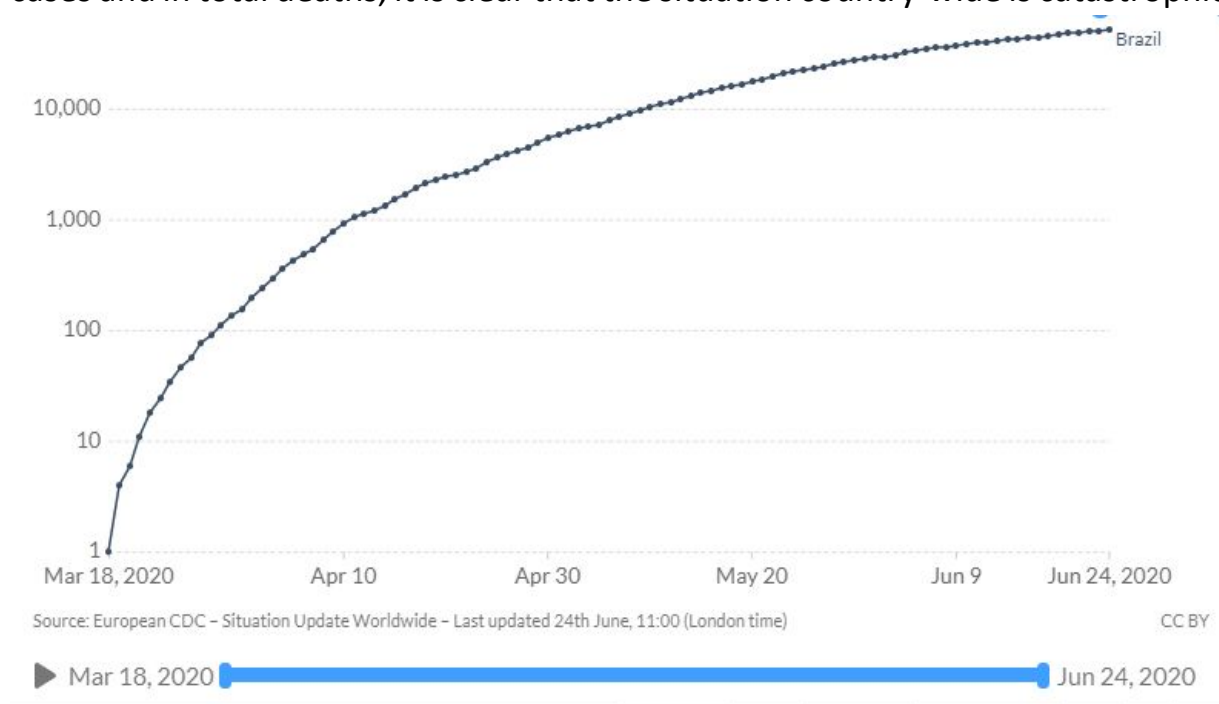
The simultaneous removal of many anti-epidemic measures in Bulgaria was a move that is not in line with the world practice. As a result, we do not know the loosening of which measure led to a second peak of the Covid-19 cases in this country, the representative of the World Health Organization in Bulgaria Dr. Mihail Okoliyski told the Bulgarian National Television.

### 3. BRAZIL

The pandemic's waves in the country have moved from rich to poor, and from the coastal cities to the interior, threatening the most vulnerable and neglected – residents of slums and favelas, homeless people, and indigenous and riverside communities.

The capacity to respond to the needs in the country is being decimated. Nurses in Brazil are dying of COVID-19 faster than in any other country in the world, with almost 100 nurses dying from the disease per month. The number of people with suspected and confirmed cases has exploded, rising from 230 in early April to 11,000 in early May.

Testing is being rolled out at an incredibly slow pace, with Brazil reporting 7,500 tests per million people, which is almost 10 times less than the US (74,927 per million), and 12 times less than Portugal (95,680 per million). With Brazil the second most-badly hit country in the world after the USA, both in terms of total cases and in total deaths, it is clear that the situation country-wide is catastrophic.



The number of new cases is growing exponentially and uncontrollably at the moment. To date, there are no indications of a peak or approaching a peak in the coronavirus spread in Brazil. No changes in already established measures.

The situation to date shows the ineffectiveness of the measures. The negative tendencies continue.

#### **4. CANADA**

Canada has officially surpassed 100,000 cases of the new coronavirus, and although the epidemic is slowing, health experts say major challenges remain. Authorities admit they were not prepared for how fast the pandemic ripped through nursing homes, where more than 80 percent of the deaths occurred. While the 10 provinces are slowly reopening their economies, major restrictions remain in place in Montreal and Toronto, Canada's two biggest cities. Canada's chief public health officer, Dr. Theresa Tam is officially recommending Canadians wear non-medical face masks when maintaining a two-meter distance isn't possible.

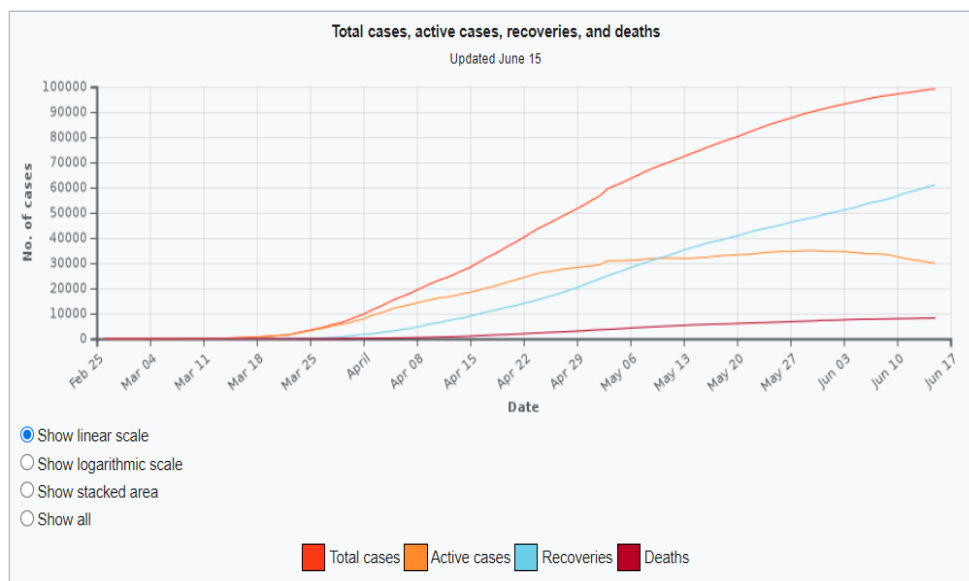
There were 300 new cases reported nationwide on June 22, with Ontario and Quebec accounting for a majority of the daily caseload. In total, there are 101,637 confirmed cases of COVID-19 across the country. Quebec and Ontario have been the two provinces reporting the most cases and deaths on a daily basis, with both figures trending downward in recent weeks.

Lessons must be learned out of Canada's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the extreme economic and social lockdown the country is emerging from now was the right move, says an infectious disease expert Zain Chagla, a physician at St. Joseph's Hospital and Hamilton Health Sciences in Hamilton, Ont. Canada's lockdown measures minimized community spread of the virus and kept hospitalization numbers manageable. But there have been serious costs to the shutdown. Canada's unemployment rate is 13.7 per cent and relief measures have cost the federal government more than \$100 billion so far. A University of Toronto study says the economic upheaval could add more than 2,100 suicides to the national average by the end of 2021.

The majority of cases (87%) and deaths (95%) have been reported by Ontario and Quebec. No new cases have been reported in 7 provinces or territories within the past 24 hours. No new deaths have been reported in 9 provinces or territories within the past 24 hours.

The United States, Canada and Mexico have agreed to extend their restrictions to keep their shared borders closed to non-essential travel until at least July 21 due to the coronavirus pandemic.

More than 2.5 million tests have been conducted for COVID-19 in Canada, while close to 64,000 people have recovered from the virus. This corresponds to a test rate of 65,022 per 1 million people. Of all people tested, 3.9% have been found to be positive. There are 28,867 active cases and 8,436 deaths in the country as of June 22.



## 5. CHILE.

The number of confirmed deaths from COVID-19 is 4,075 with unverified probable deaths at 3,069 as from Chile stated this week. The death toll is potentially 7,144, according to health officials.

As on June 24, 2020, Chile has 254 416 confirmed cases of COVID-19 within its borders. Chile remains in Phase 4 of the outbreak, i.e., uncontrolled and widespread community transmission.

Chile, whose population is more than 19 million, ranks third in Latin America in the number of coronavirus cases after Brazil and Peru. Chile has declared a preventative quarantine for parts of Santiago and nationwide curfew requirements. The country is under a daily nationwide curfew from 10:00 pm to 5:00 am.

As of June 23, Chile has amended its existing travel, movement, and other restrictions on the national and local levels as part of the country's effort to combat the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The Chilean government has declared a 90-day state of emergency, which took effect March 19. The



declaration was renewed on June 16 for an additional 90 days. The Chilean armed forces are present at ports of entry to ensure compliance with these restrictions.

The measures taken by the Chilean government are similar to actions taken by other regional governments in recent days in response to the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19). COVID-19 is a viral respiratory disease caused by infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus (previously known as 2019-nCoV). Symptoms occur 1-14 days following exposure (average of 3-7 days). These symptoms include fever, fatigue, cough, difficulty breathing, sometimes worsening to pneumonia and kidney failure - especially in those with underlying medical conditions. On March 11, the WHO declared the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

## **6. DENMARK**

The highest number of confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) cases in Denmark as of June 24, 2020 was among women from 50 to 59 years, where the number amounted to 1,354. This was also the age group with the highest number of confirmed cases among men, where the corresponding number was 914.

The first case of the coronavirus in Denmark was confirmed on February 27, 2020. The number of cases in Denmark increased significantly at the beginning of March. By June 24, 2020, the number of confirmed cases in the country had reached a total of 12,615

Nevertheless no significant changes can be observed since last week report as visitors from Germany, Norway and Iceland are allowed to travel to Denmark. It is highly likely the Danes can rest assured that the authorities are monitoring the situation closely and are ready to do what is necessary due to the fact that citizens of many nations are still not permitted to enter Denmark, which imposed one of the earliest and strictest lockdowns in Europe.

## **7. FINLAND**

The government revealed it will ease the restrictions by lifting internal border controls for certain modes of transport, including flights and regular ferry services, for six nearby countries: Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway. The decision took effect last week.

The government will remove internal border controls and quarantine requirements for countries that have reported no more than eight new coronavirus cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the past two weeks on 13 July. Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Slovakia and Slovenia would currently meet the criteria. The restrictions would contrastively remain in place for the likes of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Malta,



Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands. The government has already lifted the restrictions for Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway.

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) on June 23, reported that no more than 37 new infections were detected over the most recent seven-day monitoring period between 14 and 20 June, signaling a drop of 64 from the previous period between 7 and 13 June. The numbers translate to an incidence of three cases per 100,000 inhabitants for the two-week period. The Association of Finnish Travel Industry (SMAL) said the announcement left many companies in the industry disappointed, as the expectation was that the borders would be opened more broadly and rapidly.

## **8. GREECE.**

As of 24 June, in total, 3,310 COVID-19 cases and 190 deaths (fatality rate of 5,7 %) due to COVID-19 have been reported. 1,374 persons are estimated to have recovered and 8 patients are critical/serious Condition. In comparison Belgium with a population size similar to Greece has reported 60.898 confirmed cases and 9,722 deaths (fatality rate of 16 %).

Over the past 7 days (from 18 to 24 June) in total 107 new cases of covid-19 and 3 new deaths have been recorded. Most of the new cases are coming from a specific region. A week ago (from 11 to 17 June) the numbers were 135 new cases and 4 new deaths respectively.

As of 24 June, each disease carrier infects significantly less than 1 other person. Intensive care unit (ICU) cases, considered a good indicator of where a country stands on the curve, appear to have peaked on 5 April at 93 patients and have been gradually declining ever since. Till then, the numbers of hospitalized in ICUs declined to 8.

On 18 June Greek civil protection authorities imposed a 7 day-long complete lockdown on the town of Echinus in northeastern Greece after a spike in coronavirus cases and deaths over the past week.

On 21 June, Greece's Migration and Asylum Ministry extended lockdown in the country's migrant holding centers would till 05 July, the second such extension decreed by authorities since they were first imposed in March.

On 22 June, elementary schools in one village (Paramythia), Epirus and some of them in the city of Xanthi closed after health authorities recorded an increase in the number of confirmed coronavirus infections there.

Greece base almost 20% of its total GDP on tourism. There are a lot of concerns and debates about what is going to happen taking into consideration the decade-long economic crisis, which struck the country. Starting mid-June,

Greece has opened its borders to mass tourism in stages, hoping its success in containing the COVID-19 pandemic will attract visitors from abroad. Similarly, on 15 June, hotels operating during the season reopened. Other Greek airports are due to open on July 1. It is expected to bring as many as 10 million travelers from several countries. On 22 June, TUI, the largest travel operator in the UK announced the resumption of flights between three British airports and 8 tourist destinations in Greece and Spain beginning on July 11.

Greece took strict but necessary measures timely. The first measures were taken just one day after the first confirmed case and quite before the first death. Actions such as the lockdown and fully-quarantine vulnerable towns and villages have protected the national health system and eliminated the number of deaths. The lockdown was imposed much earlier than in most countries in the western world while Greeks reacted to the lockdown with full compliance. According to Greek special covid-19 Committee the toll rate in the country will be approximately 13,685 if the measures had not taken timely.

Currently, the main goal of the country is a gradually onset of the mass touristic season. The likelihood of serious local disease spread still exists in close structures such as refugee and Roma camps but also there a lot of concerns on that regarding travelers coming from abroad. The mass tourist season is a bet.

Greece is one of the few countries that managed to have such a low incidence of cases. The overall situation is assessed as quite positive and optimistic. However, can quickly get out of hand continued vigilance is vital.

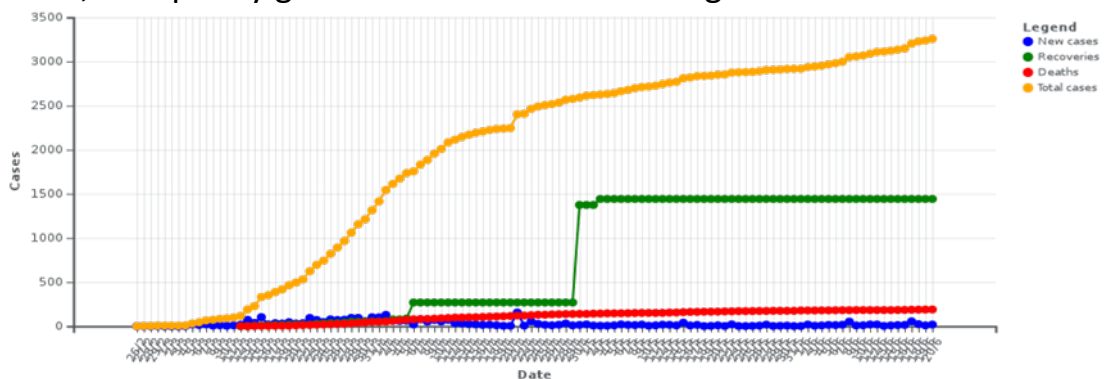


Figure: COVID-19 total confirmed cases, deaths, recoveries in Greece (24/06/2020 18:00 AM)

## 9. MEXICO

At least seven hospitals reported loss of ability treating COVID-19 patients after an earthquake and the quake made things worse as Mexico has recorded its highest number of weekly infections so far.

A powerful 7.5 magnitude earthquake jolted Mexico on Tuesday with its epicenter near Crucecita, in the southeastern state of Oaxaca. The quake left 5 people dead. The Mexican Seismological Service said the earthquake measured

7.5, although the US Geological Survey said it was 7.4 on Richter scale.

Mexico is in the midst of a battle against coronavirus and has recorded 22,500 deaths. The death toll in Mexico due to the virus is the second largest in Latin America after Brazil.

The number of confirmed and suspected cases is still increasing daily in several regions of Mexico. Mexico confirmed 191,410 positive cases of COVID-19 within its borders as of June 23. Authorities continue to investigate additional suspected cases.

Mexico City, Tabasco, Sinaloa, Aguascalientes, and Yucatan currently report the highest incidence rates of active cases (incidence rate is the number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days). Hospital occupancy rates are also increasing, with the highest levels in Mexico City, Mexico State, Guerrero, Morelos, and Chiapas. Mexican health authorities have reiterated calls for people to stay home during this time.

## **10. PAKISTAN.**

New coronavirus cases in Pakistan continued to decline for a fifth consecutive day on June 24, official data showed. According to the Health Ministry, 3,892 cases were confirmed across the country over the past 24 hours, raising the overall count to 188,926. The figure marked a fall of almost 3,000 from the record high of 6,895 reached slightly over a week ago on June 13.

It was also the fifth day of declining cases -- 6,604 on June 19, 4,951 on June 20, 4,471 on June 21, and 3,946 on June 22. Fatalities have also decreased significantly over recent days, falling to 60 on June 24 from the record high of 153 on June 19.

The death toll in the country now stands at 3,755, while recoveries increased by 4,283 to 77,75, raising the overall recovery ratio from 37% to 41.2%, according to the ministry's data.

Earlier this month, the World Health Organization advised Pakistan to impose a two-week strict lockdown, declaring the country the second-most vulnerable to the pandemic after neighboring Afghanistan. The country of over 220 million has conducted over 1.15 million tests so far.

## **11. PERU.**

Peru has entered phase two of its gradual reopening plan in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. More businesses and services are allowed to operate, provided they comply with preventative measures to reduce the spread of COVID-

19.

As of June 23, Peru's Ministry of Health (MINSA) reports 260,810 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 8,404 fatalities. Lima and Callao still have the highest concentration of COVID-19 cases countrywide. According to the Johns Hopkins University Coronavirus Resource Center, Peru is currently sixth in the world for the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases<sup>1</sup>. Confirmed cases and fatalities are expected to rise with increased movement and economic activities in metropolitan areas. Everyone is encouraged to continue practicing social distancing, and facemasks are required at all times in public to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

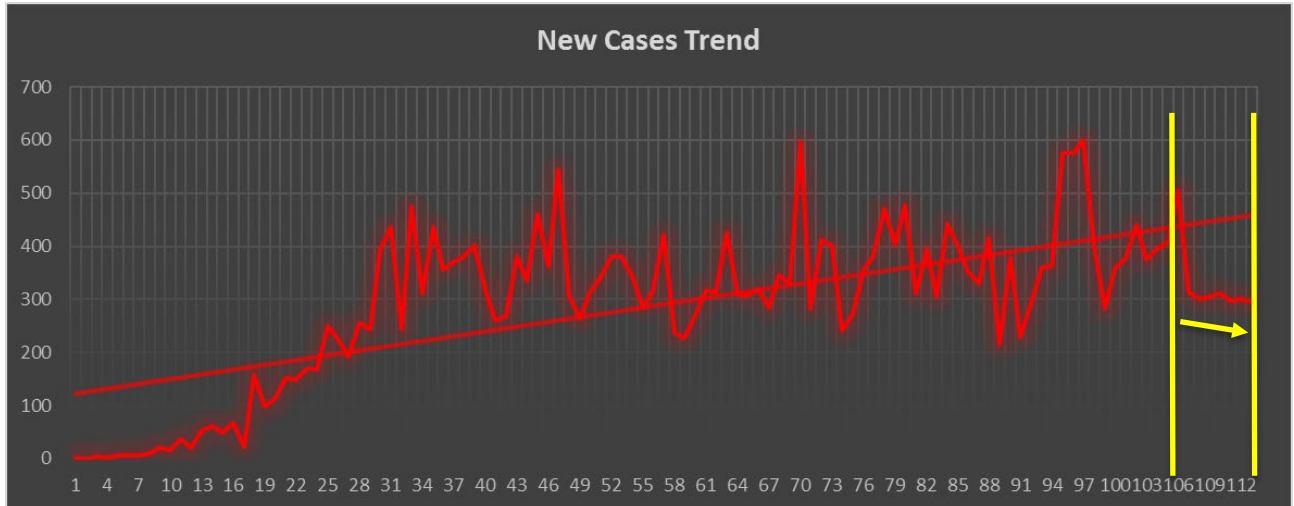
On June 18, the Peruvian president signed a supreme decree authorizing the expansion of economic activities under phase two of Peru's gradual reopening plan. Shopping centers and department stores are permitted to resume operations throughout most of the country. However, due to public health concerns, large commercial centers will remain closed in some regions. Barbershops, hair salons, and businesses that provide beauty treatments are now permitted to operate by appointment only. Restaurants are still closed to in-person service but may offer delivery and take away. Grocery stores, banks, pharmacies, notaries, along with a growing list of manufacturing and commercial businesses, are continuing operations but must do so at only 50% capacity, and customers are required to wear facemasks and maintain social distancing.

## **12. POLAND.**

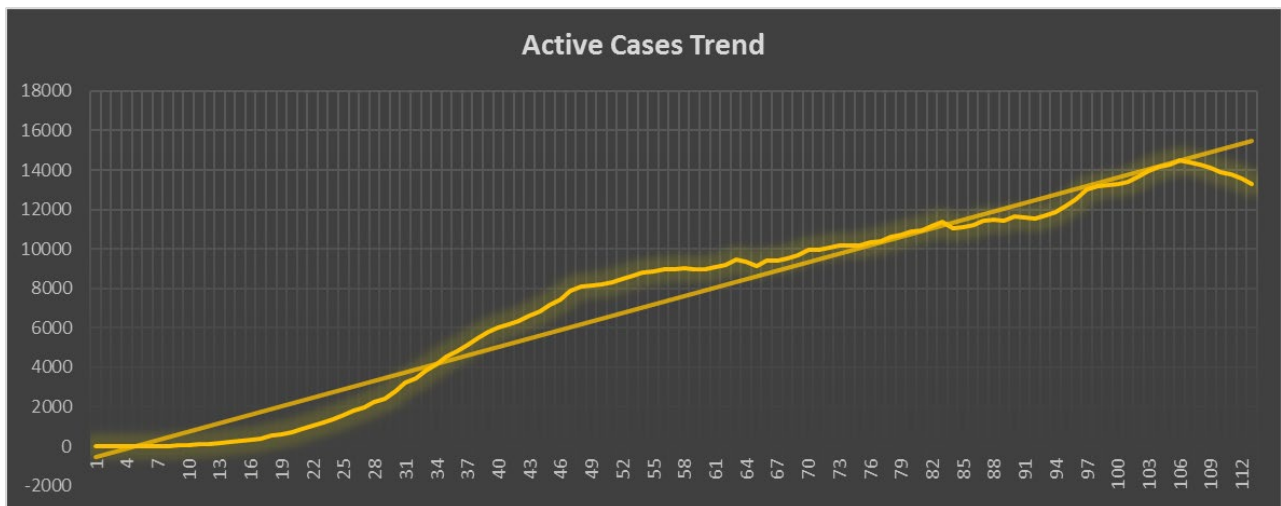
From the beginning of pandemic number of infected people is grown and reached 32 821 (+ 2 120), disease trend rate dropped significantly comparing to previous week and is below linear trend line. Currently average number of infected is 303 (recently 408) people a day during last week, which placed Poland on 11<sup>th</sup> place in Europe and 48<sup>th</sup> on the world.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>



Number of active cases trend line went down from last report. This is due less number of new cases comparing to previous period and 3 213 cured patients during last week.

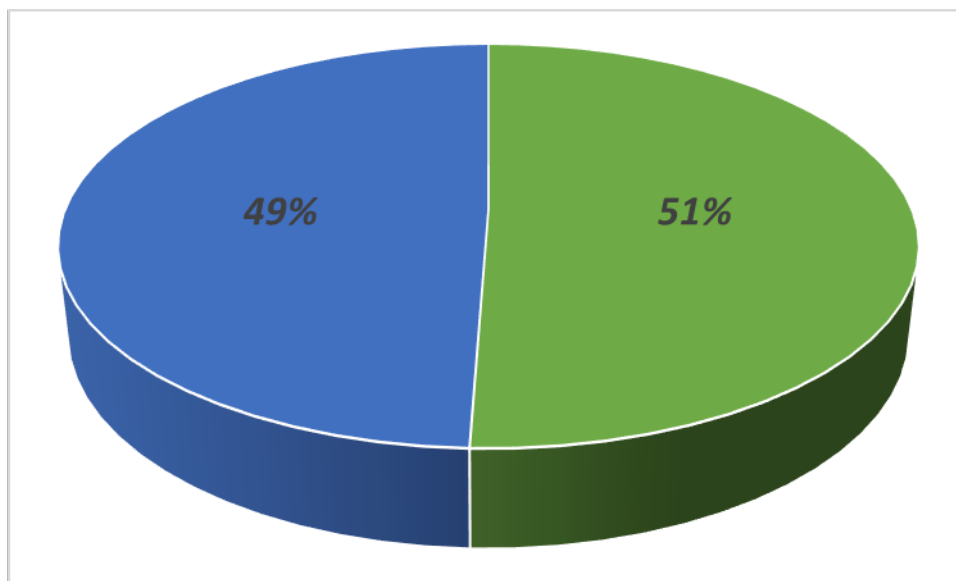


Number of tests done so far is 1 399 647 / +178 514 from last report;  
 Reported number of people cured from coronavirus so far – 18 134 / +3 213 from last report. 1 396 (+110) people died so far (712 men and 684 women), average age of died person is 76 years, the youngest persons who died was 18th years young man who died on 24th APR in Kędzierzyn Koźle Hospital. The patient had cerebral palsy and epilepsy. On 14th MAY also 18th year old women passed away in Regional Hospital in Radom. Local epidemic institution informed that she had coronavirus and comorbidities, but not informed which specific once.

**Age structure of died people in Poland**

0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
0	2	0	15	32	80	264	385	618
0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	6%	19%	28%	44%

**Gender structure of died people in Poland**



Overall pandemic situation is better during previous week, however still daily numbers of new cases are around 300, but more people died than previously. Last week number of tests done is much bigger and close to 200 000 per week. There are less people under home quarantine and epidemiological supervision, however more people were hospitalized.

Silesia District continue to be the most affected region in Poland with more than 12 00 confirmed cases that is 37% of all cases in Poland now, however growing trend in that region dropped down and stabilized.

New small virus outbreaks places were observed, while people started to travel across Poland in the beginning of summer time.

Main focus now is put on preparation and execution of Presidential Election with first round to be done on 28 JUN. Majority of citizens would have opportunity to vote in routine way in pooling stations keeping sanitary regime, however in some places voting can be done only in correspondence way according to decision taken by Ministry of Health. Also Poles living abroad can vote but not in all countries due to pandemic situation in the region and decisions taken by local authorities (Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador in South America, also

Kuwait and United Arab Emirates restricted or completely banned organization of voting).

### **13. RUSSIA.**

The number of people infected with the new coronavirus (COVID-19) since the beginning of the epidemic in Russia is already 606,881 people, according to data from the Russian operational headquarters for combating the spread of the infection, quoted by Russian media.

As of June 24, 7,176 people were newly infected, of which 2,272 people were asymptomatic (31.6%).

The growth of new infections in relative numbers amounts to 1.2 percent, which is a record low percentage since the beginning of the epidemic. In the last few days, this figure was 1.3 percent.

As of June 24, the total number of victims since the beginning of the epidemic in Russia reached 8,513 people, and 12,393 people have recovered, which is a record number since the beginning of the epidemic. A total of 368,822 people have recovered in the country since the beginning of the epidemic.

According to the Russian Ministry of Defense, 5,585 servicemen recovered from the coronavirus during the epidemic in the Russian armed forces. Russian Health Minister Mikhail Murashko has assured that the first phase of testing of the COVID-19 vaccine on volunteers is scheduled to be completed within the next month. Deputy Prime Minister Tatiana Golikova said that low coronavirus mortality in Russia was due to the early closure of the border with China and intensified tests.

### **14. SAUDI ARABIA**

Saudi Arabia detected 3,139 new coronavirus cases and 39 COVID-19 deaths in the period of June 21-23, raising the total number of confirmed cases in the Kingdom to 164,144 and the virus-related deaths to 1346, the Ministry of Health announced on June 24. The capital Riyadh recorded 299 new infections, while the city of Jeddah reported 393 new cases. The other new infections were detected in cities and provinces around the Kingdom, according to the ministry. The total number of recoveries in Saudi Arabia rose to 109,885 after 4,710 people recovered from the coronavirus.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia will enforce several health measures and protocols for Muslims who will be performing the upcoming Hajj pilgrimage in an effort to prevent the deadly coronavirus from spreading, the Kingdom's Minister of Health said on June 23, 2020. To prevent COVID-19 from spreading among pilgrims, the



health ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Hajj and Umraj, developed a plan to ensure the safety of all visitors.

## 15. USA

The coronavirus death toll in the United States surpassed 123,000 as the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases climbed above 2.4 million across the country including more than 903,000 recoveries.

Officials are urging residents to stay home, wear face masks and keep their distance after alarming coronavirus trends have emerged across several US states. California recorded a striking 5,019 new cases on June 22 -- topping the state's daily case record for the fourth time over the past week. In Florida, officials announced 3,289 confirmations in a day. And Arizona saw 3,591 new cases in a day.

As infections spiral, more US states and cities are requiring people to cover their faces in most indoor settings. California, North Carolina and a string of cities in the United States have mandated or urged mandatory mask use to get a grip on spiraling coronavirus cases as at least six states set daily records.

At least 26 states are seeing a rise in cases compared to the previous week, including 10 states that saw weekly new infections rise more than 50 percent, cases in 10 states are holding at a steady pace and cases are on the decline in 14 states.

New York City and Washington, DC, two of the most important cities on the United States' East Coast, are moving into the second phase of reopening after months of limitations due to the coronavirus pandemic. The US capital is allowing indoor dining and gyms, workout studio, public pools and other businesses to reopen in accordance with guidance from authorities. Phase two begins the day after the city hit 10,000 confirmed cases.

Officials in states across the U.S. South are warning that more young people are testing positive for coronavirus. The shifts in demographics have been recorded in parts of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and other states -- many of which were some of the first to reopen.

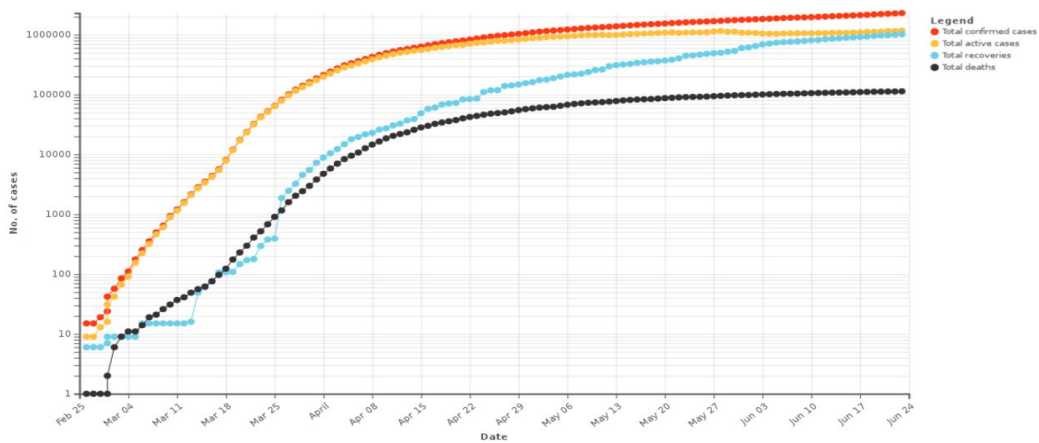
US layoffs reach 45.7 million amid pandemic. Another 1.5 million US workers filed for unemployment benefits last week, the Labor Department said, bringing the number of people laid off, at least temporarily, by COVID-19 to 45.7 million. However President Donald Trump has said the United States would not close businesses again as several states reported rising numbers of new coronavirus infections.

United States President Donald Trump signed an executive order on June 22 temporarily barring certain foreign worker visas until the end of the year. While



the Trump administration has justified the freeze on the grounds that it will open up more than half a million jobs for US workers, business leaders expressed disagreement. Businesses including major tech companies and the US Chamber of Commerce have said the visa suspension would stifle the economic recovery after the damage done by the novel coronavirus pandemic.

The United States, Canada and Mexico have agreed to extend their restrictions to keep their shared borders closed to non-essential travel until at least July 21 due to the coronavirus pandemic.



More than 2,424,493 people in the United States have been infected with the coronavirus and at least 123,476 have died. As of June 19, 2020, its death rate was 361 per million people, the seventh-highest rate globally. Though the number of new deaths has been curving downward, the virus continues to circulate widely within the United States. As states move to partly reopen their economies, thousands of new cases are still being identified each day and true normalcy remains a distant vision.

## 16. EUROPEAN UNION

European nations appeared on track to reopen their shared borders by July 1, and their EU representatives debated criteria for lifting restrictions on visitors from outside Europe.

After months of lockdown many Europeans are dreaming of a summer holiday, but vacations will look a bit different this year - breakfast buffets, guided tours and club nights may well be out; masks and temperature checks are definitely in. Businesses are reopening and many of Europe's internal borders opened again in mid-June and there are hopes that external borders will be lifted from 1 July - although different nations are lifting border controls at different rates.

Tourist attractions have introduced a slew of measures to minimize the risk of a new outbreak of coronavirus which has killed more than 170,000 people in EU.

Countries like Italy and Spain, where tourism accounts for about an eighth of GDP, are desperate to lure back visitors as they scramble to salvage the summer season. But there are fears that a return to mass tourism could see a second spike in the pandemic.

## 17. NATO

NATO with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC), stands ready to assist in the coordination of any offers being considered in support of the stricken nations. At this moment, seven (7) allied and nine (9) partner nations have requested international assistance through the EADRCC. In chronological order of requesting, these are: Ukraine, Spain, Montenegro, Albania, The Republic of North Macedonia, The Republic of Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Colombia, Slovenia, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Tunisia and Iraq. Recently the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), requested international assistance through EADRCC. To date twelve (12) requests for International assistance are active right now, since Spain, Italy, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Slovenia have retrieved their respected requests. It is proven that the majority of Member States are difficult to react, since each of them needs the same materials and equipment. In addition, the Republic of Moldova issued a second request for international assistance.

Since last week, Poland and Sweden, contributed to the fight against COVID 19, by donating to Partner Nations either money or medical equipment.

In brief until now, NATO contributes to the fight against pandemic as follows:

- More than 350 flights transporting medical personnel,
- 100 field hospitals built,
- 45.000 treatment beds provided,
- 14.000 military medical professionals deployed to assist in civilian Hospitals,
- 500.000 troops around the alliance helped respond,
- 6.000 defense scientists work to improve virus detection and decontamination,
- 13 allies received assistance from NSPA,
- 24/7 support from NATO EADRCC, to facilitate medical and financial assistance to 16 NATO and Partner Nations (more than 300 ventilators, more than 10.000lts of disinfectant and more than 2 million masks, were donated).

On June 18 2020, the NATO defense ministers meeting was conducted

through teleconference. The agenda included the support contributed by NATO to its allies and partners during the COVID-19 crisis and how the pandemic affected NATO's missions and operations, and the geopolitical challenges presented by the crisis. Other matters discussed were the efforts to counter disinformation and "fake news" in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and how to maintain the resilience and civil preparedness in society.

## CONCLUSIONS:

1. The spread of the virus around the world continues to gain momentum. This is happening against the background of a reduction in the number of deaths, which shows that the health systems of the countries and the population itself are relatively better prepared to deal with the negative effects of the disease.
2. Governments around the world are trying to balance smoothly economic pressure while the hazardous spread is scrambling. Still no unique ways to relieve the historic downturn of businesses with millions pushed into debts and unemployment.
3. Europe, which was the center of the pandemic in March and early April, has largely brought the outbreak under control, although the level of control is fragile and likely to suffer some recurrences over the coming weeks.
4. The trend in Central and Western Europe countries is to continue to constrain the growing number of the sick and subsequently to cope with the crisis. The positive sign is that the gradual easing of the measures adopted at this stage in the countries does not lead to a change in the current trend.
5. There is still a visible consequence of the different approach undertaken by the Scandinavian countries to overcome the crisis - Sweden and the other countries in the region.
6. The trend is also maintained in North Eastern European countries where a low level of the contagion curve is being sustained.
7. However in South Eastern part of Europe, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia, the situation has started to deteriorate. The new peak in morbidity in these countries is not due to the emergence of a second wave of infection, but is the result of easing measures in recent weeks.
8. As it has been highlighting for several weeks, North and South America and particularly the USA and Brazil, have become the epicenter of the COVID-19 outbreak. The USA is experiencing again a sharp rise in cases. It is unsmoothed hence the rapid oscillations day to day, but the

trajectory is clear. The unemployment rate in the US is running at over 13%. While some employers have started hiring again, others are continuing to make layoffs at roughly the same rate. Now, we expect the waves of redundancies seen in the US to start occurring in other countries.

9. Now, we expect the waves of redundancies seen in the US to start occurring in other countries. Qantas, the Australian airline has announced 6000 lay-offs – adding to 10s of thousands of other travel-related job cuts.

10. The African continent is expected to be the next outbreaks of infection. Currently the most affected country is the South Africa and the negative trend continues in other countries on the continent.

11. The situation in India and some Central Asian countries is still very worrying, where there has also been a rise in the number of cases in the last week.

12. Bulgarian and Polish governments claimed that situation in their countries is under control and introducing new easing measures like re-opening international flights which is in contrary to statistic data showing growing of new cases and deaths.

13. Greece has been keeping the low level of infection looking forward to re-establish fully the present tourist season.

14. Many of the financial support packages implemented to help companies furlough workers are likely to come to an end over the coming weeks and months. These schemes served to forestall widespread redundancies in many countries. As these financial props come to an end, it will inevitably lead to a sharp rise in redundancies as companies seek to align their cost bases to much lower revenue run rates.

15. Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator in recessionary times. Given the severity of the economic downturn caused by coronavirus, the response of the unemployment rate may be much sharper than we've seen in previous recessions. Unemployment always impacts consumer confidence and will likely therefore dampen any recovery in sales as lockdowns continue to ease.

16. NATO's response to the COVID 19 pandemic thus far has shown that the Alliance can continue play a positive supporting role in helping not only the member states, to respond to health emergencies.

17. The negative effect of the pandemic in the Nations GDP, might also force the majority of the Allies to be extremely reluctant to assign their limited financial budget to upgrade national defense capabilities and maintain costly procurement programs, according to NATO obligations.

18. The Alliance will have to find "smart" ways to adjust defense capability requirements towards traditional security threats (nuclear, conventional, cyber and hybrid) and new challenges that arise from climate change, pandemics and mass migration.