





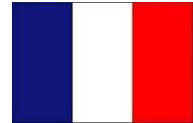








By-country overview: update (4 May 2020)

	<p>Europe</p> <p>After a four-hour teleconference on Thursday (23 April), EU leaders have tasked the European Commission with designing the recovery plan for the deep economic crisis that the coronavirus COVID-19 will cause in Europe. The rescue fund proposal will come as part of the updated draft of the multi-year budget for the next period (2021-2027), expected to be put forward within the next couple of weeks. It will come on top of the €540 billion in liquidity for countries, companies and workers already agreed by the Eurogroup and approved by leaders on Thursday.</p>
	<p>Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks, small shops, DIY and gardening supply stores reopened with strict distancing rules and masks. • Regular classes begin again for around 100,000 high school students. Visits to old people's homes and nursing homes are again possible to a limited extent. • Larger shops and hairdressers open from 1 May. • Restaurants in mid-May
	<p>Belgium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgium is to begin a gradual deconfinement with an exit strategy to be rolled out in three phases of 4, 11 and 18 May, as well as 8 June, the National Security Council (CNS) decided on Friday (24 April). From one phase to the next, there will be control based on the spread of the virus, the number of hospitalizations and the saturation of intensive care, while the transition between phases will be announced a week in advance. • People who use local public transport must wear a mask (from the age of 12). • Sport is again permitted with two people who do not live in their own household, subject to the distance rules. • Working from home should remain the rule, wherever applicable. • At present, a ban on gathering is in place, while only essential movements are allowed. Non-essential shops are closed and school classes have been suspended and will remain so until 3 May. • Big events are forbidden until 31 August.

	<p>Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-stage plan starts 20 April with open-air markets and workshops and ends on 8 June. • Czechs may now also travel abroad providing they undergo two-week quarantine on return • Nevertheless, Czechs will need to continue wearing face masks until further notice and summer festivals and other events for large groups of people will probably not take place.
	<p>Denmark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Wednesday (15 April) Denmark re-opened day care centres and schools for children in first to fifth grade. • Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen said that social-distancing measures would remain • The Danish restrictions that will remain for another four weeks include border controls and bans on public gatherings of more than 10 people.
	<p>Finland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finland lifted roadblocks in the region around its capital, Helsinki, on Wednesday (Apr 15), Prime Minister Sanna Marin said, in a first step towards easing coronavirus-related restrictions. • The other measures in place include closing schools and public places such as libraries until May 13. Restaurants will remain closed until the end of May, except for takeaway sales.
	<p>France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France will start partially ending its confinement on May 11, with the gradual reopening of schools. • Universities, bars, restaurants and cinemas will remain closed, as will France's borders with non- European countries. Elderly and vulnerable people have been urged to remain at home. • On Tuesday (28 April), Prime Minister Edouard Philippe will present the roadmap to ease the Corona requirements. From May 11, schools and companies will gradually reopen and the curfew will be eased.
	<p>Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced tentative steps to slowly start returning the country to normal, allowing smaller shops with up to 800 m² surface to reopen next week and schools to gradually restart in early May. • Most of the restrictive measures will remain in place through May 3 and many aspects of public life will be limited for weeks and months to come. Restaurants, gyms, and bars will stay closed indefinitely and no large events such as soccer matches, concerts and festivals will be allowed before the end of August at the earliest. • Further steps include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rules on social distancing to continue ○ Special protection for the most vulnerable population

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reopening of hairdressers from May 4 ○ Church services to remain forbidden ○ Bars, clubs, restaurants, movie theatres and hotels to remain closed ○ Health authorities to significantly increase staffing ○ Development of a contact-tracing app ○ Scaling up testing from 650,000 tests a week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● German border controls continue for traffic from/to A, CH, DK, F, LUX. Airport controls for flight passengers from Italy and Spain. ● All of Germany's 16 states have decided to begin enforcing mandatory mask-wearing on public transport and in shops. Most of these measures will go into effect on Monday (27 April), but exact plans vary from state to state. ● In some federal states, students under exams are back in schools. ● Germany's governing coalition of Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) and Social Democrats (SPD) reached an agreement for a new COVID-19 aid package worth €10 billion on Thursday (23 April), which increases the amount of money for workers in the country's short-term work scheme. It also provides an additional €500 million to schools to speed up the transition to online learning.
	<p>Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Italy's PM Giuseppe Conte announced on Sunday (26 April) that Italy will enter its second phase of lifting the lockdown on 4 May ● While the ban on gatherings will persist, people will be allowed to visit relatives in small numbers, yet burial ceremonies can be celebrated with a maximum of 15 people attending. ● Businesses in the building sector will resume activities from 4 May too, as well as restaurants but only for takeaway service as food must be consumed at home. ● Italy is set to overhaul its working and transport norms to ensure it is still as safe as possible from the coronavirus even after phase two begins with the easing of lockdown restrictions on May 4. ● Social distancing and face masks will be needed in 'phase two' until a vaccine is ready for use ● No student in Italy will flunk this year thanks to a decree the Education Ministry is drafting. Even students with an insufficient grade average (5 or below which corresponds to C or below) will successfully complete their class. ● Sports or walking is now allowed.

	<p>Norway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norway plans to progressively ease its restrictions from Apr 20, starting by reopening kindergartens and lifting a ban on living in holiday homes. • From 27 April, high schools and universities will be partially reopened • Other confinement measures however will continue.
	<p>Poland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening parks and forests. Easing limits on number of people in shops • Companies will need to stay closed until 19 April, the containment measures for schools and public transport (trains, planes) will be extended for another 2 weeks. • Wearing a face mask outside houses will become mandatory as of 16 April. • Citizens who work or study in Germany, Slovakia, the Czech Republic or Lithuania no longer have to quarantine for 14 days when they return to Poland. This does not apply to people who work in a medical profession or a nursing home. • Hotels, shopping centers and outdoor sports fields should open again.
	<p>Portugal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the six-week state of emergency ended, numerous shops are allowed to open again for the first time. This initially applies to smaller shops with an area of up to 200 square meters, including bookshops, hairdressing and shoe stores as well as car dealerships. • Outdoor sports are now allowed.
	<p>Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lockdown lifted on 4 May • Some factory and construction workers back at work but most shops and services remain closed and office staff still working from home. • Authorities announced on Tuesday (21 April) that children under 14 could accompany an adult for essential errands from 26 April as a partial “relief” from the strict measures after the country’s health ministry and Spain’s association of paediatrics had “coordinated” a plan for children going back outside once de-escalation becomes possible. • Spanish health authorities said on 10 April they would provide protective face masks at metro and train stations at the beginning of next week as some non-essential workers head back to the office. • While the government is recommending anyone commuting on public transport to wear masks, those commuting by bike, foot or car do not need to wear masks but are advised to wash their hands and maintain distance.

India:

Source: Update kindly provided by APAC Sourcing Solutions LTD. Based in India | [Website](#)



COVID-19 UPDATE

4th May, 2020 | Issue 3

LOCKDOWN EXTENDED

In view of the Lockdown measures having led to significant gains in the COVID-19 situation in the country, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India issued an Order under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, to further extend the Lockdown for a further period of two weeks beyond May 4, 2020. MHA also issued new guidelines to regulate different activities in this period, based on the risk profiling of the districts of the country into Red (hotspot), Green and Orange Zones. The guidelines have permitted considerable relaxations in the districts falling in the Green and Orange Zones.

[Full list of Green, Orange and Red Zones](#)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 733 districts of India have been broadly divided into Red Zones, Orange Zones and Green Zones
- This zone classification is dynamic and will be revised every week
- Containment areas within Red and Orange Zones will have additional restrictions

Activities allowed in various zones with restrictions:

Industrial establishments in urban areas, viz., Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Export Oriented Units (EOUs), industrial estates and industrial townships with access control have been permitted. The other industrial

activities permitted are manufacturing units of essential goods, including drugs, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, their raw

#	Activity	Green	Orange	Red	Containmen
1	Travel- Air, Train, Metro	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Inter-state Road Movement	NO	NO	NO	NO
3	Education Institutions	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Hospitality- hotels, cinemas, malls	NO	NO	NO	NO
5	Worship & Large gatherings	NO	NO	NO	NO
6	Barbershop, spa	YES	YES	NO	NO
7	Coming out between 7 pm and 7 a	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	Age >65, <10, Pregnant - Outing	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	Medical Clinic, OPD	YES	YES	YES	NO
10	Auto, Taxi ,	1+1	1+1	NO	NO
11	4 Wheeler	1+2	1+2	1+2*	NO
12	2 Wheeler	1+1	1+1	1+0*	NO
13	Inter-district Bus	50%	50%	NO	NO
14	Intra-district Bus	50%	50%	NO	NO
15	Industrials with access control	YES	YES	YES	NO
16	Urban Industries	YES	YES	YES	NO
17	Urban in-situ construction	YES	YES	YES	NO
18	Urban single non/essential shops	YES	YES	YES	NO
19	E-com Essential goods	YES	YES	Yes	NO
20	Private and Govt (non-core)	YES	YES	33%	NO
21	Agri activiteis	YES	YES	Yes	NO
22	Bank & Finances	YES	YES	Yes	NO
23	Courier and Postal	YES	YES	YES	NO
24	Goods Traffic	YES	YES	YES	NO

Precautions to be taken by Chemical Purchasers during this lockdown:

- For new shipments, please take into account a total lead time of 60-65 days from the date of Purchase Order to arrival of material at the arrival port.

material and intermediates; production units, which require continuous process, and their supply chain; manufacturing of IT hardware; jute industry with staggered shifts and social distancing; and, manufacturing units of packaging material. All industrial activities in rural areas, including, food-processing units are permitted.

All goods traffic is to be permitted

- No State/ UT shall stop the movement of cargo for cross land-border trade under Treaties with neighbouring countries.
- No separate pass of any sort is needed for such movement, which is essential for maintaining the supply chain of goods and services across the country during the lockdown period.

- Ensure that your supplier has raw material inventory for the next three months, to ensure stability of supply.
- Ensure that your supplier books your shipment before you release any payments.
- If your supplier is located in green or orange zone, make sure that you ask their current production capacity to satisfy your longterm target volume.
- If your supplier is located in the red zone make sure that your supplier is able to dispatch material from factory.