

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

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From: POLO SERVIZI HEMOV
To: Saipem People

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Situation Update
As of October 6th- 12th, 2020



CFR (case fatality rate) — is the proportion of deaths from COVID-19 disease compared to the total number of people diagnosed with COVID-19 disease since beginning of pandemic till the reporting date. CFR is conventionally expressed as a percentage

Since the last Epidemiological Bulletin, over 2.2 million new cases and 39,000 deaths of COVID-19 have been reported worldwide, representing the highest number of reported cases so far in a single week. Overall, during the reporting period, all the Regions showed an increase in cases except the South-East Asia Region.

The European Region reported the greatest increase (34%) in cases in the past week while the African Region reported a substantial rise in deaths, with a 27% increase compared to the previous week. The South-East Asia Region reported a decline in new cases and deaths, 6% and 8% respectively, compared to the previous week. The Regions of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Pacific reported increases in cases and deaths.

Countries reporting the highest number of cases in the past seven days include: India, the United States of America, Brazil, the United Kingdom and France.



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The total reported confirmed cases and the new cases per World Health Organization (WHO) regions, in the last seven days, are as below:

WHO Region	New cases in last 7 days	Change in new cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	New deaths in last 7 days	Change in new deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths
Americas	804 735	6%	17 794 771	20 509	-5%	588 867
South-East Asia	575 763	-6%	7 911 036	7 750	-8%	126 917
Europe	694 275	34%	6 918 265	6 172	16%	246 709
Eastern Mediterranean	138 751	10%	2 605 478	3 173	13%	66 329
Africa	29 169	11%	1 227 719	991	27%	27 255
Western Pacific	26 199	6%	651 841	633	26%	14 265
† Other	-	-	741	-	-	13
Global	2 268 892	10%	37 109 851	39 228	<1%	1 070 355

† Other: includes cases reported from international conveyances.

Note: The classification of countries per WHO regions is presented in the table below.

Situation by WHO region

African Region

In African region there were 11% more cases reported in the last 7 days compared to the prior week. The increase in the number of newly-confirmed cases is partially attributed to the higher number of countries reporting an increase in cases (21 countries), compared to the previous week (14 countries). South Africa and Ethiopia continue to report the highest numbers of new

cases in the last 7 days, followed by Kenya, Uganda, and Algeria. South Africa accounts for the majority of the new deaths in the Region (74%).

South Sudan has reported a decrease in the number of newly -reported cases which is attributed to a decrease in the proportion of cases that have been detected at a border crossing, where a history of travel can inform an epidemiological link. Mozambique has registered a gradual decline over the last three weeks suggesting the epidemic may be slowing down in the country. Schools have reopened with special measures to prevent further spread of the virus.

Region of the Americas

In the Region of the Americas there is a 6% increase in the number of new cases in the past week. The United States of America, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Colombia registered the highest number of newly reported cases and the highest number of new deaths.

The United States of America reported the largest increase in newly -reported cases with ten states from Midwest and the Southwest reporting the highest one-day increases in cases since their first reported case and three states reporting their largest- ever one-day increase in new deaths.

The number of newly- reported cases has been increasing in Canada with most of the cases and deaths in Québec and Ontario. Outbreaks in long-term care and retirement residences continue to account for most outbreaks in Canada to date. Since mid-September, an increasing trend in the daily number of cases 20 to 39 years of age hospitalized has been observed.

Eastern Mediterranean Region

In the Eastern Mediterranean region the weekly number of new cases and deaths have increased by 10% and 13% respectively in comparison to the previous week. The Islamic Republic of Iran is the worst affected country in the region, while the number of cases in Oman have more than doubled.

In Tunisia, there have been peak new cases and deaths and the country plans to impose increased public health and safety measures including bans on gatherings, cutting public sector work hours and imposing curfews in an effort to interrupt transmission.

European Region

The Region registered the highest weekly incidence of COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic with 34% increase in new cases and 16% increase of deaths in comparison to the previous week. The United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation and Spain account for over half of all new cases reported in the region.

Latvia, Faroe Islands and Iceland have reported the greatest percentage increase in new cases in the past week. The majority of the countries in the region self-characterize their current transmission pattern as community transmission with only Liechtenstein, Monaco and the Holy See reporting sporadic transmission.

Spain is showing a noticeable decline in the weekly incidence of cases and deaths. The incidence of cases and deaths in Poland doubled this week. Poland is tightening public health and social measures in response to these marked increases in an effort to avoid another lockdown.

South-East Asia Region

The gradual decline in incidence of cases and deaths in the South East Asia Region continued during the past week. The Region, nevertheless, remains among the most active, accounting for 25% of cases and 20% of deaths newly reported globally in the past seven days.

The countries reporting the highest number of new cases in the South-East Asia Region continue to be India, Indonesia and Nepal, while Sri Lanka and Bhutan are showing the highest increase in the proportion of new cases in the past week compared to the previous week. Across the ten countries in the region, only Myanmar and Nepal reported an increase in the number of new deaths in the past week compared to the previous week.

Sri Lanka cases showed a substantial increase of cases compared to previous reporting week. The reported number of cases increased rapidly in Nepal in the past week

Western Pacific Region

The Western Pacific region accounts for the least number of reported cases globally this week, however the region has experienced an increase of 6% in newly-reported cases and a 26% increase in reported deaths in the past seven days.

New cases in the Philippines have stabilized over the past 3 weeks however it does continue to account for the greatest number of new cases in the region. Reports suggest clustering of cases has occurred in several workplaces in Davao Region following the easing of lockdown restrictions under the modified general community quarantine and reopening of the economy measures, with most of the clusters reported in 12 establishments.

In French Polynesia, there were peak new cases this week, with most cases in the main island of Tahiti, with cases spreading to adjacent islands of Moorea and even reaching several outer islands, including Raivavae, Arutua, and Nuku Hiva. Deaths in French Polynesia remain low.

There is no “zero risk” when considering the potential importation or exportation of cases in the context of international travel. Therefore, thorough, and continuous risk assessment and management will help identify, reduce and mitigate those risks, while balancing the socio-economic consequences of travel measures (or temporary restrictions) against potential adverse public health consequences.

In most of the countries the restrictions are being slowly and partially removed. Check and follow the instructions of local government. Regardless that, remember that social distancing of at least 1 meter (3 feet), frequent hands washing and wearing gloves combined with wearing the face mask are still strongly recommended if not compulsory.

NOTE: *The cases reported by Saipem Health Department are in line with the numbers reported by World Health Organization.*

Distribution of cases per countries is shown in below table, with the new confirmed cases and new deaths, in the last 7 days.

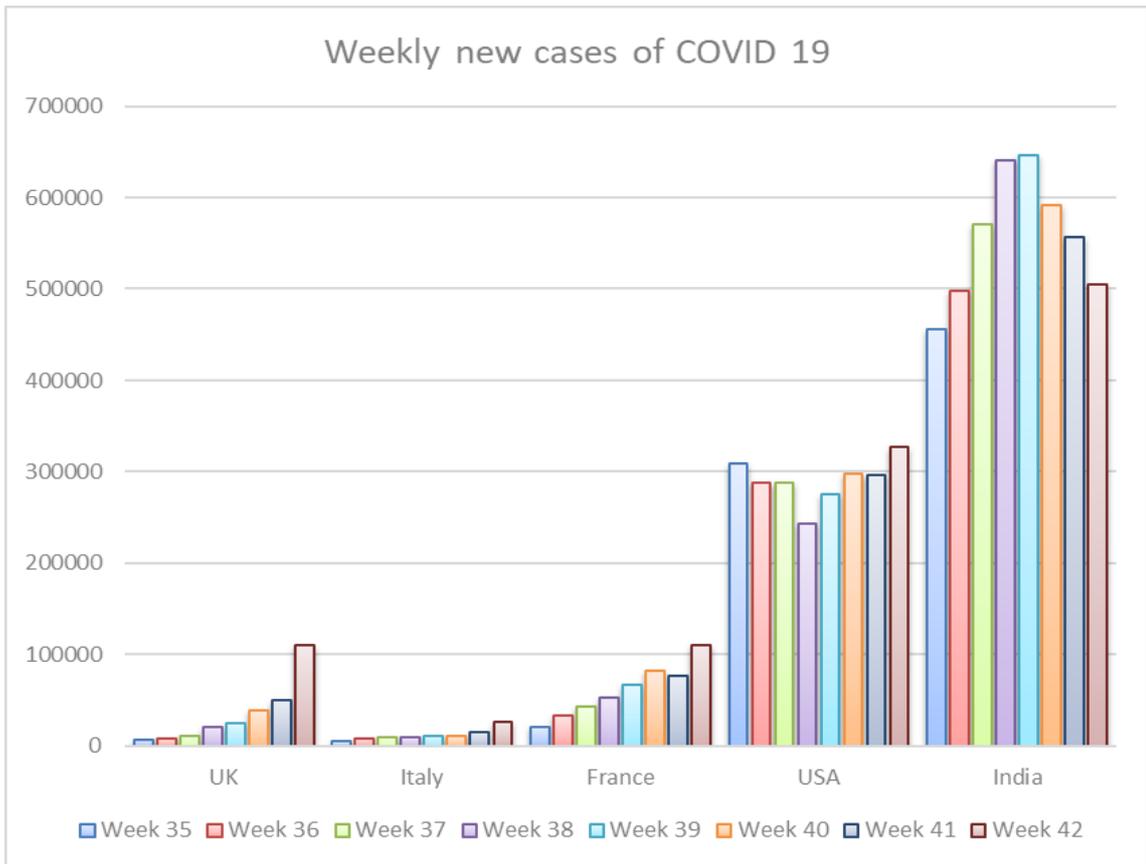
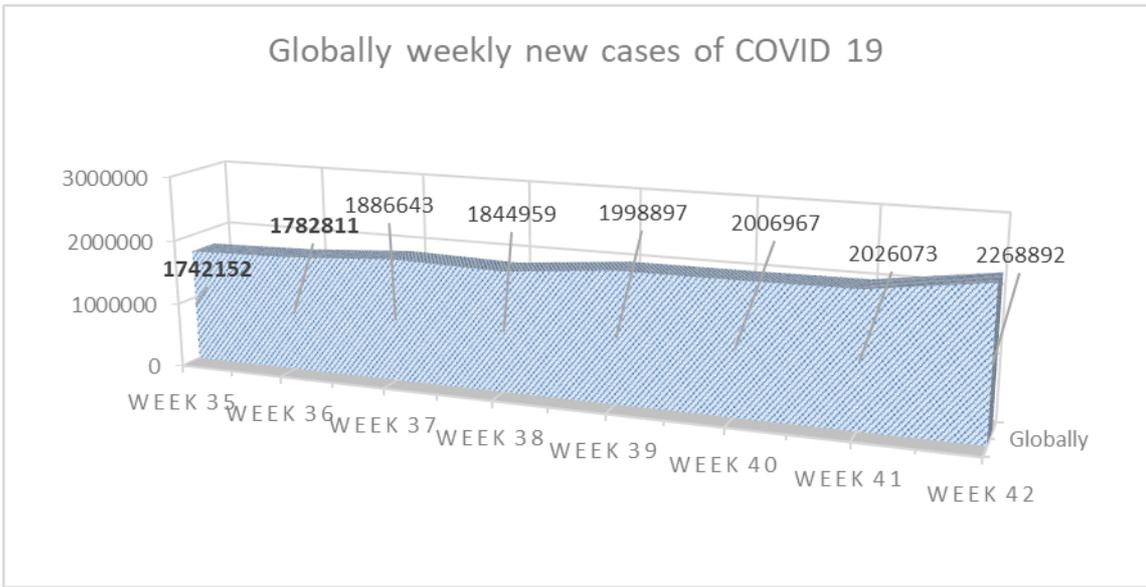
Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Africa							
South Africa	11 180	690 896	11 649	735	17 673	298	Community transmission
Algeria	945	52 940	1 207	39	1 795	41	Community transmission
Angola	876	6 246	190	29	218	7	Community transmission
Nigeria	816	60 103	292	2	1 115	5	Community transmission
Mozambique	795	9 844	315	6	70	2	Community transmission
Ghana	219	46 987	1 512	5	306	10	Community transmission
Senegal	162	15 213	909	1	313	19	Community transmission
Congo	29	5 118	927	1	90	16	Community transmission
Equatorial Guinea	18	5 063	3 609	0	83	59	Community transmission
Mauritania	12	7 523	1 618	0	161	35	Community transmission
Americas							
United States of America	327 514	7 583 748	22 911	4 863	212 229	641	Community transmission
Brazil	175 365	5 055 888	23 786	4 251	149 639	704	Community transmission
Argentina	91 779	871 468	19 282	2 626	23 225	514	Community transmission

Mexico	56 661	809 751	6 280	5 015	83 507	648	Community transmission
Colombia	52 769	894 300	17 576	1 098	27 495	540	Community transmission
Peru	21 791	843 355	25 578	549	33 158	1 006	Community transmission
Canada	15 458	178 117	4 719	176	9 585	254	Community transmission
Chile	11 124	479 595	25 088	353	13 272	694	Community transmission
Ecuador	6 477	146 828	8 322	591	12 188	691	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 876	81 696	2 873	41	684	24	Community transmission
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2 007	138 226	11 841	217	8 262	708	Community transmission
Guyana	390	3 358	4 269	15	100	127	Clusters of cases
Eastern Mediterranean							
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 134	496 253	5 908	1 547	28 293	337	Community transmission
Iraq	24 193	400 124	9 948	443	9 790	243	Community transmission
Morocco	18 613	149 841	4 060	279	2 572	70	Clusters of cases
United Arab Emirates	7 373	105 133	10 630	17	443	45	Community transmission
Libya	5 599	41 686	6 067	45	623	91	Community transmission
Oman	5 544	104 129	20 391	74	1 009	198	Community transmission
Kuwait	4 110	110 568	25 891	35	655	153	Community transmission
Bahrain	2 977	75 287	44 245	15	273	160	Clusters of cases

Saudi Arabia	2 947	338 944	9 736	168	5 018	144	Sporadic cases
Qatar	1 439	127 778	44 351	3	219	76	Community transmission
Egypt	812	104 387	1 020	70	6 040	59	Clusters of cases
Europe							
The United Kingdom	110 827	590 848	8 704	443	42 760	630	Community transmission
France	110 665	691 368	10 592	480	32 449	497	Community transmission
Russian Federation	83 717	1 298 718	8 899	1 239	22 597	155	Clusters of cases
Spain	50 246	861 112	18 418	550	32 929	704	Community transmission
Netherlands	36 333	168 082	9 809	118	6 558	383	Community transmission
Italy	26 743	349 494	5 780	172	36 140	598	Clusters of cases
Germany	23 627	322 864	3 854	86	9 615	115	Clusters of cases
Belgium	22 667	156 838	13 533	112	10 175	878	Community transmission
Romania	18 338	152 403	7 922	411	5 358	279	Community transmission
Turkey	11 017	334 031	3 961	394	8 778	104	Community transmission
Portugal	7 327	85 574	8 392	72	2 067	203	Clusters of cases
Switzerland	5 967	60 230	6 959	10	1 793	207	Community transmission
Croatia	2 531	19 932	4 855	24	317	77	Community transmission
Greece	2 465	22 078	2 118	31	436	42	Clusters of cases
Kazakhstan	1 788	143 632	7 649	0	2 106	112	Clusters of cases
Azerbaijan	1 191	41 752	4 118	13	608	60	Clusters of cases

Albania	1 114	15 231	5 293	24	416	145	Clusters of cases
Norway	1 072	15 221	2 808	0	275	51	Clusters of cases
Serbia	843	34 685	4 981	9	762	109	Community transmission
Luxembourg	651	9 360	14 953	5	130	208	Community transmission
South-East Asia							
India	504 433	7 053 806	5 111	6 552	108 334	79	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	29 446	328 952	1 203	710	11 765	43	Community transmission
Bangladesh	9 508	377 073	2 290	175	5 500	33	Community transmission
Thailand	51	3 636	52	0	59	1	Clusters of cases
Western Pacific							
Philippines	17 596	336 926	3 075	560	6 238	57	Community transmission
Malaysia	3 008	15 096	466	18	155	5	Clusters of cases
China	184	91 305	62	0	4 746	3	Clusters of cases
Australia	123	27 244	1 068	4	897	35	Clusters of cases
Singapore	66	57 866	9 891	0	27	5	Clusters of cases
Viet Nam	11	1 107	11	0	35	<1	Clusters of cases
Papua New Guinea	10	550	61	0	7	1	Community transmission

Source: World Health Organization (WHO)



Country, territory, or area-specific notes, updates and errata

Due to public health authorities conducting data reconciliation exercises which remove large numbers of cases or deaths from their total counts, negative numbers may be displayed in the new cases/deaths columns as appropriate.

Terms:

- **No cases:** Countries/territories/areas with no confirmed cases (not shown in table)
- **Sporadic cases:** Countries/territories/areas with one or more cases, imported or locally detected
- **Clusters of cases:** Countries/territories/areas experiencing cases, clustered in time, geographic location and/or by common exposures
- **Community transmission:** Countries/area/territories experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission defined through an assessment of factors including, but not limited to:
 - Large numbers of cases not linkable to transmission chains
 - Large numbers of cases from sentinel lab surveillance
 - Multiple unrelated clusters in several areas of the country/territory/area

According to WHO classification of epidemics, the phase of COVID-19 epidemic is Phase 6: Pandemic phase: increased and sustained transmission in general population. WHO' s assessment of the risk of spread and risk of impact of COVID-19 is “very high” at the global level.

Follow local Health authorities' requirements and instructions; access Saipem Health materials to receive verified & up to date information, guidance and advice.

All Coronavirus COVID-19 related materials are available now on a dedicated page on Health Portal, at following link:

[http://hsesite.saipemnet.saipem.intranet/Health/Public%20Users/Coronavirus%20disease%20\(COVID-19\)/Pages/default.aspx](http://hsesite.saipemnet.saipem.intranet/Health/Public%20Users/Coronavirus%20disease%20(COVID-19)/Pages/default.aspx)

Questions/Answers in regards to Influenza vaccination campaign during COVID-19 pandemic:

1. Is it recommended the season flu vaccination after recovering from COVID-19? **YES, vaccination is recommended**
2. Should the flu-vaccination be postponed, till the control PCR test become negative during the recovering period after being COVID positive? **Yes it is advisable to wait for the negativity of the PCR and, if recent, to wait for a further 15/20 days from negativity**
3. Should the flu-vaccination postponed, till the control IgG test become negative during the recovering period after the COVID PCR positivity, even if the person is asymptomatic and the control PCR test negative? **No, swab and PCR only is used as a reference.**
4. Should the flu-vaccination postponed, till the control IgM test become negative during the recovering period after the COVID PCR positive, even if the person is asymptomatic and the control PCR test negative? **No, swab and PCR only is used as a reference**

5. Is it recommended (or preferable) the PCR or IgG, IgM COVID testing before season flu vaccination? **No, there is no strict indication, although a baseline serological screening could be done (therefore IgG and IgM). Swab – PCR only if serology should be positive**
6. Should seasonal influenza be given to persons positive IgG and/or IgM? **Yes!**
7. Should the PCR testing be performed for all those who wish to be vaccinated, since it seems there is no warranty that the "asymptomatic /positive & virus present" individual if vaccinated will not get into the acute stage of COVID? **No obligation. As point 5 it could be better to perform screening, but it is not necessarily, especially if the subject is in full well-being. Vaccination does not lead to clinical worsening, on the contrary, it should stimulate a greater immune reaction for recovery**
8. Can the flu vaccination provoke & make worse the clinical stage of the asymptomatic COVID patient converting it to the symptomatic (even critical)? **No, on the contrary, it should stimulate a greater immune reaction for recovery**

The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of COVID-19 infection include the following:

- regularly and thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub
- maintain at least 1 meter (3 feet) distance between yourself and other persons
- avoid mass gatherings
- avoid close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth – to avoid transfer of the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth, from where the virus can enter your body
- travelers with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands) and visit medical doctor immediately.
- any person with symptoms of acute respiratory infection, similar to COVID, has to stay at home, cancel eventual travels (also to avoid possible problems at the airports) and seek medical advice from his/her family doctor, if in reasonable vicinity, Saipem medical team or through Pronto Dottore

The measures put in place are:

- Business trips are suspended until further notice
- All travel and transfers must be limited to the bare minimum and in any case subject to an assessment of the impossibility to manage the related task through audio or video conferences.
- Many countries are considered to be at high virus transmission risk and with an ongoing COVID-19 epidemic and local governments' health authorities are imposing a number of measures for incoming or outgoing travelers. This should be reflected in the specific Risk evaluation matrix
- Smart working, when possible, will be proposed for 14 days to all those who, or whose family members/dependents, come back from the above-mentioned countries.
- Those coming back from countries/areas with high virus transmission risk to their home country, upon any complain of fever, cough or breathing difficulties shall stay at home, and seek immediate medical advice
- Local Health Functions shall be in touch with the local national health authorities of each country where Saipem operates in order to be updated with their recommendations regarding COVID-19 and to implement these recommendations.
- The measures undertaken in Italy are placed on Intranet.