

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

August 14, 2020

Global Situation Update: August 14, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Israel and the UAE reach historic agreement to normalize relations.

The WHO downplays risk of virus spread on food packaging.

US Senate adjourned without concluding a deal on an economic stimulus package.

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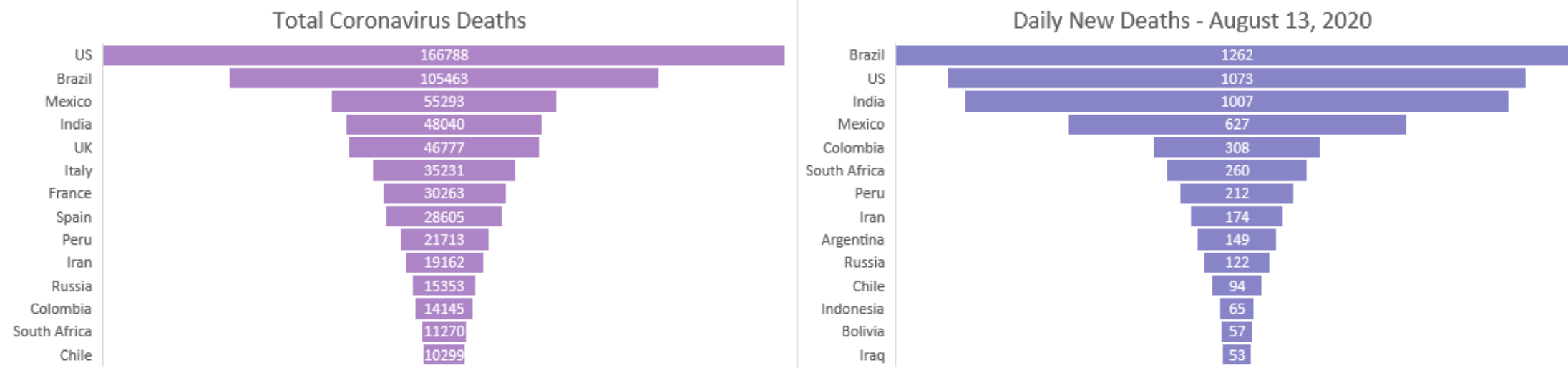
Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 21,095,525 in 213 countries and territories, with 757,779 deaths.

- The WHO called the **COVAX facility**, an international initiative to jointly develop and distribute a vaccine, the “*best economic stimulus the world can invest in.*”
- The WHO said it saw no evidence of the coronavirus being spread in **food packaging**; local authorities said two cities in China have found traces of the virus on imported frozen food.

Global

As global deaths top three-quarters of a million, Brazil, the US, India and Mexico continue to drive up the casualties.



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Markets

A survey of US companies found that 38 percent of CEOs expect to cut their workforce over the next year, and only 68 percent expect a recovery in economic conditions over the next six months.

- Friday, **European stocks** dropped as uncertainty weighed on the travel industry and the US fiscal stimulus. **Asian markets** were muted as investors waited on news on US economic recovery.
- **US stocks** saw a mixed Thursday despite better than expected unemployment numbers.
- The Treasury struggled to offload \$26bn in **30-year bonds**, selling at a yield of 1.4 percent, more than 0.02 percent above market expectations.
- Germany's **CureVac** raised \$213m on Thursday in an initial public offering on Nasdaq to accelerate the development of its Covid-19 vaccine.
- The Stock Exchange of Thailand suspended trading in **Thai Airways International's shares** after the bankrupt state carrier reported a record first-half loss and its auditor declined to sign off on its accounts.

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Business

Epic Games, the maker of the popular game Fortnite launched a legal challenge to Apple and its practice of taking a 30 percent cut of app revenues, after the game was removed from the App Store for trying to get round the policy.

- Plant-based alternative start-up **Impossible Foods** raised \$200m for retail expansion and R&D.
- **US sports gambling** revenues have grown year-on-year, despite the pandemic's shutdown of games.
- US luxury group **Tapestry**, parent of **Coach and Kate Spade**, saw better than expected Q2 revenues due to a sales boost in China.
- A survey of **Manhattan offices** found that only 8 percent of workers returned even after reopening.
- **AMC Theaters** will resume operations on August 20 and will sell tickets at 15 cents.
- Japanese construction company **Kubota** plans to build a new factory in the US in anticipation of a housing boom as American relocate to suburbs.
- Japanese trading company **Mitsubishi Corp.** reported a 77 percent drop in Q2 profits.
- **ByteDance** censored anti-China content in Indonesia until mid-2020, according to Reuters sources.
- US companies are pushing back on President Trump's **WeChat** ban, worrying it could undermine their business in China.

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Africa

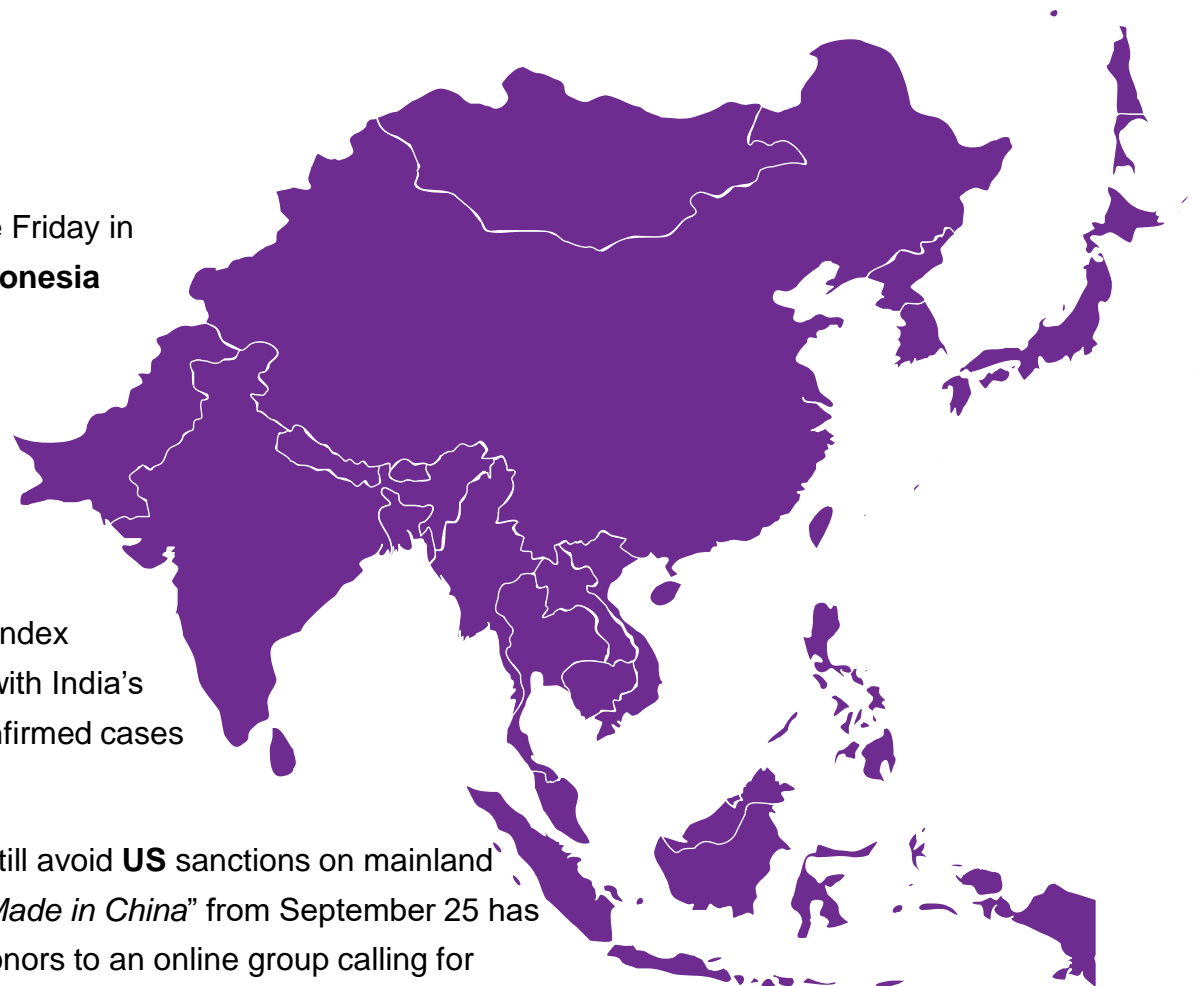
- **Rwanda** began implementing its “*pool testing*” method, in which multiple samples are combined and tested together to reduce testing load. The World Economic Forum called the method a good option for areas with a low viral load.
- A small group of protesters gathered in the capital city of the **Ivory Coast** to protest the proposed third-term run of incumbent President Ouattara.
- The President of **Mauritius** announced that virtually all of the fuel spilled by the MV Wakashio had been cleared; scientists say the spill could have a decades-long impact.
- At least ten were killed in **Somalia** amid fighting between Al Shabab and residents.
- **Malian** police used tear gas and water cannons to disperse antigovernment protesters in the capital.



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Asia

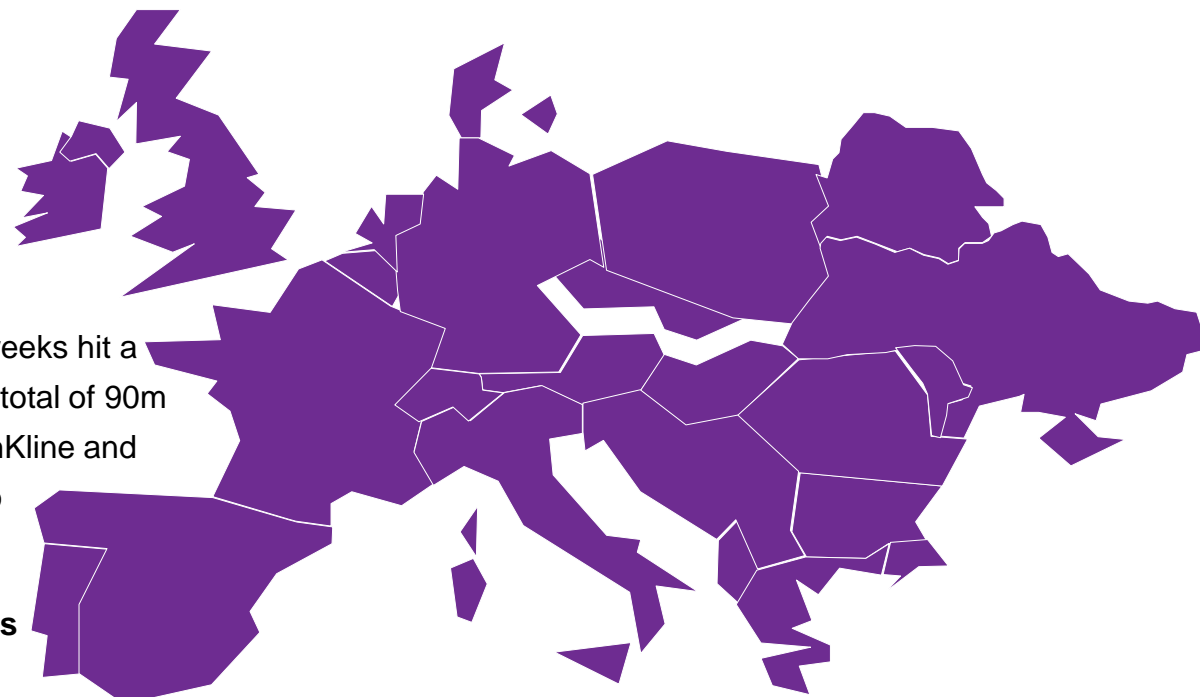
- About one quarter of **South Korea's** hospitals and clinics plan to go on strike Friday in protest of government plans to increase the country's number of doctors. **Indonesia** announced a travel corridor with **South Korea** for essential business trips.
- **Japan and Singapore** aim to reopen business travel in September.
- **Taiwan** proposed increasing its defense budget to record levels.
- **New Zealand** extended the Auckland lockdown by 12 days.
- **India** has suffered an unexpected spike in inflation, with the consumer price index rising by 6.9 per cent in July. A religious leader who recently shared a stage with India's PM Modi tested positive. India reported over 1,000 deaths yesterday and confirmed cases surpassed 2.4 million.
- Clarification from Washington officials shows that **Hong Kong** exports may still avoid **US** sanctions on mainland **China**. The US requirement that Hong Kong exports to the US be labeled "*Made in China*" from September 25 has sparked backlash in the city. The *South China Morning Post* reported that donors to an online group calling for sanctions, known as 'Fight for Freedom, Stand with Hong Kong' (SWHK) in English, may be the next target of Hong Kong police. Jimmy Lai's Apple Daily will seek a court order after Hong Kong police said they plan to unseal seized documents. China's top banking regulatory official warned of a surge of bad loans straining the financial system in 2020 and 2021.



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Europe

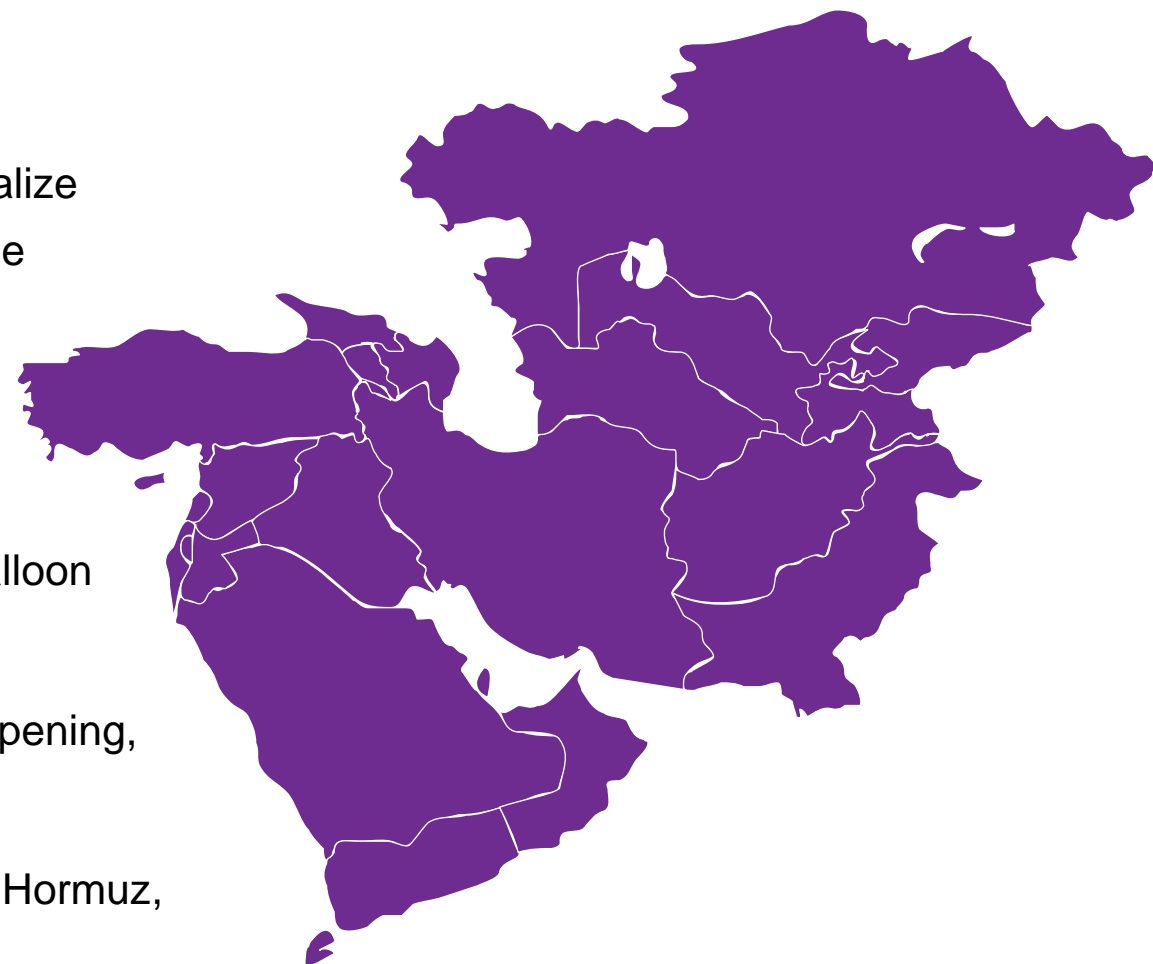
- **Europe's** labor market suffered a record loss of 5 million jobs in Q2.
- The backlog of **UK** patients waiting for NHS treatment for more than 18 weeks hit a record high 48 percent. The UK has secured early orders for a combined total of 90m coronavirus vaccine doses, from Johnson & Johnson, Sanofi, GlaxoSmithKline and AstraZeneca. The UK says it overcounted its death count by 5,377 due to a statistical anomaly.
- **UK** decided to make returning travelers from **France** and the **Netherlands** quarantine for 14 days, likely impacting 160,000 holiday travelers. Paris is expected to follow suit with reciprocal requirements. **France** has declared Paris and the Bouches-du-Rhône department around Marseille as “red zones” for the spread of coronavirus infections, enabling local governments to impose restrictions on movement. In **Germany**, coronavirus was detected in eight Berlin schools the week after they reopened.
- **Turkey's** economy minister warned of the danger of a 2020 economic contraction, acknowledging that his prior forecast of 5 percent growth was no longer possible.
- Tensions between **France and Turkey** have intensified after France sent deployed naval vessels to support **Greece** in the eastern Mediterranean.
- International pressure and widespread labor strikes forced the **Belarus** government to release from most of the 6,000 protesters arrested after the contested election.



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Middle East

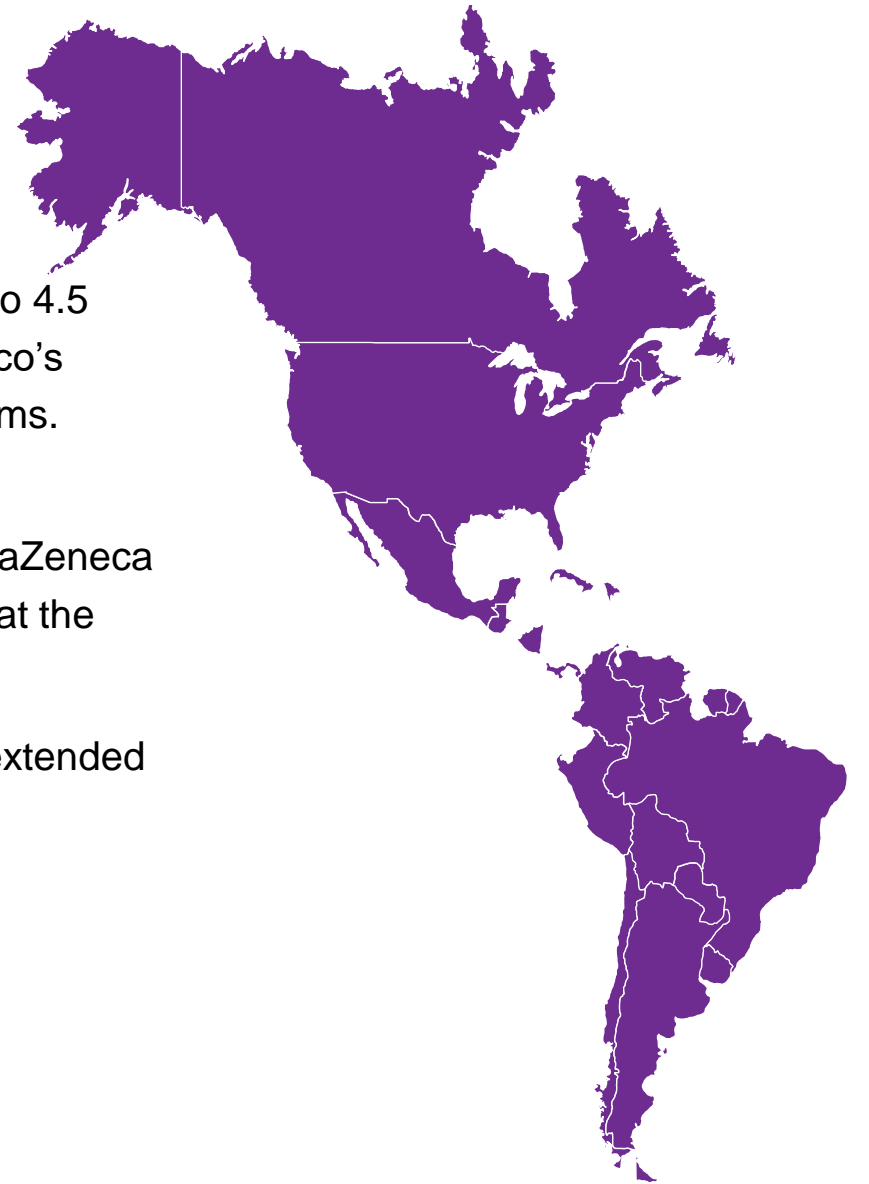
- **Israel and the UAE** reached a historic agreement to normalize diplomatic relations; **Bahrain, Oman and Egypt** praised the announcement.
- The **Lebanese** parliament approved a state of emergency in Beirut.
- **Israel** halted gas shipments to Gaza over continued fire balloon attacks.
- **Kuwait** will move to begin the fourth and fifth stages of reopening, with the sixth stage being an entire return to normality.
- **Iran** briefly seized a Liberian-flagged tanker in the Strait of Hormuz, per the US.
- A senior Muslim Brotherhood figure, Essam el-Erian, died in an **Egyptian** prison after a heart attack.



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Americas

- **Mexico's** central bank lowered its benchmark interest rate by 50 basis points to 4.5 percent, after the country recorded its fifth straight quarter of contraction. Mexico's Energy Minister went into isolation for COVID-19, but says she has no symptoms. Mexico surpassed 500,000 confirmed cases.
- **Argentina and Mexico** agreed to produce 150-250m doses of a potential AstraZeneca vaccine to be distributed in Latin America; the Mexican foreign minister said that the vaccine will be "*universal and free*."
- Mexico arrested two Floridian men for selling false COVID-19 cures. **Mexico** extended the closure of the **US** border for non-essential travel for a further month.
- **Brazil's** acting health minister said the country needs more information before committing to buying **Russia's** vaccine.
- A former **Ecuadorian** president was detained in an organized-crime probe.
- **Puerto Rico** is preparing for a second consecutive weekend of primary voting.



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Americas: US

- Weekly **jobless claims** fell below 1m for the first time since March, to 963,000. The Senate adjourned through Labor Day, with no **coronavirus aid deal** in sight. New analysis shows that urban **house sales** are doing almost as well as suburban house sales.
- President Trump said that he would deprive the USPS of funding for **postal voting**; media reported that mail sorting machines will be removed from many post offices. About half of Americas expect to have trouble voting.
- The director of the National Institutes of Health said that US **vaccines** are unlikely to receive regulatory approval before November or December. CDC Director Redfield said that years of **underinvestment in public health** left the US “*unprepared*” for the pandemic. While most of the country has dropping rates of new infection, **Kentucky and Alaska** have trended up over the week.
- The **NCAA** officially canceled Division I fall championship events because of the novel coronavirus pandemic.
- The Justice Department ruled that Yale University **discriminated** against Asian-American and white applicants.
- Groups espousing conspiracy theories associated with the group QAnon have exploded in popularity on Facebook and Instagram since the start of the coronavirus pandemic, a new analysis finds, a sign that the **far-right network** is gaining traction on mainstream social media.
- The State Department designated Confucius Institutes as a foreign mission of **China**. The US has confiscated nearly 1.2m barrels of **Iranian** petrol that was allegedly destined for **Venezuela** in a series of ship-to-ship transfers at sea. The US Ambassador to the **UN** appealed to France, Germany, and the UK to support an extension to an arms embargo on **Iran**, saying her “*patience is running very thin.*”

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Vaccine Nationalism and the COVAX Facility

By Anni Coonan

As the COVID-19 pandemic stretches on, the hunt for an effective vaccine has become ever-more crucial. The effort thus far has been a patchwork of narrow single-nation approaches - what opponents call “vaccine nationalism” - and attempts at broader multinational coalitions, which experts say will bring down costs and make vaccines more accessible to low-income countries.

One such project is the COVAX Facility, a multinational coalition administered by the WHO, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI), that has established a facility to invest in a future vaccine, helping to fund its discovery, manufacturing and distribution while also making it more accessible to low- and middle-income countries. In a policy discussion at the Center for Strategic International Studies this week, former Obama Administration health officials, the CEO of PATH, a global health security firm, and a strategic advisor at CEPI spoke on the benefits of the COVAX facility, as well as the political obstacles to its formation.

Parallel Tracks: Operation Warp Speed and Made in China

In much of the world, the primary response to vaccine development has been a nationalistic race to procure vaccines first for one's own citizens. This has certainly been the case in the US, where President Trump's Operation Warp Speed, which seeks to have 300 million doses of a vaccine available to Americans by January 2021 has directed an unprecedented amount of money to deals for a potential vaccine: \$2.1 billion with Sanofi and GlaxoSmithKline, \$1.95 billion with Pfizer, \$1.6 billion with Novavax, \$1.2 billion with AstraZeneca, \$1 billion with Moderna, \$0.5 billion with Johnson & Johnson, and \$38

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Vaccine Nationalism and the COVAX Facility

million with Merck. Experts widely worry that President Trump, facing domestic pressures at home and having made ambitious promises in the past, will restrict access to a successful vaccine to US citizens only - similar to earlier moves to restrict the ability of American companies to sell personal protective equipment outside of the US.

China is similarly seeking a domestically-produced vaccine, in line with the pharmaceutical pillar of its 2025 Made in China vision. Beijing has said that it will spend \$1.4bn on vaccines, a number that experts assess is much higher, although the opacity of the Chinese pharmaceutical sector makes it difficult to track. The Chinese process has been somewhat more collaborative than the US process: early on, Beijing promised that any vaccine would be considered a “*global public good*,” although the country has since made exclusive deals with other countries. Because the virus is no longer circulating widely in China, the country has had to enter into partnerships with other countries to conduct Phase III clinical trials, including Brazil, Canada, and the UAE. Just this week, Indonesian pharmaceutical company BioFarma announced a partnership with China’s Sinovac to conduct large-scale human trials in the country; if

the vaccine is successful, BioFarma has said that it can produce 250 million doses for Indonesians by the end of the year.

International Investment Balances Risk and Increases Equity of Access

In an attempt to combat so-called “*vaccine nationalism*,” the WHO, in partnership with Gavi and CEPI, established the COVAX facility, an international investment facility that attempts to fund the international development of a vaccine. COVAX is one of three arms of the WHO’s ACT Accelerator - the other two deal with speedy and equitable access to COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics.

Proponents point to two primary benefits to international collaboration via COVAX in developing a potential COVID-19 vaccine: one, it is a less risky investment than one-to-one deals with pharmaceutical companies in that it spreads the risk across a larger portfolio of candidates (the US has currently invested in 6 vaccines; COVAX is invested in 10), lowering the chance of an investment resulting in a failed vaccine. Second, an international coalition ensures more equal access to a successful vaccine, as low- and

Vaccine Nationalism and the COVAX Facility

middle-income countries simply do not have the resources to establish individual contracts with pharmaceutical companies. The result of this global economic inequality could mirror the global struggle to buy personal protective equipment that took place earlier this year, driving up prices while failing to address potentially deficient manufacturing capacity. Experts at CSIS assessed that a more equal rollout of a vaccine is important to global economic recovery: Kendall Hoyt, a professor at the Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College, suggests in a recently-published study that vaccinating the most at-risk 20 percent of every country will do more to facilitate global economic recovery than vaccinating the entire population of a single country. As global supply chains and consumer bases remain globalized, failure to contain the virus in one country will have global economic ramifications - as Nicole Lurie, strategic advisor at CEPI, put it, *"nobody wins this race until everyone wins."*

International collaboration on vaccines additionally mobilizes international resources to build up capacity to manufacture and distribute a successful vaccine once it has been proven effective. Experts at CSIS assessed that the necessary manufacturing capability for a world supply of vaccines exists, but that it is

geographically clustered in Asia, where it could be subject to protectionist policies. A portion of COVAX's funding would be used to scale up production facilities throughout the globe to ensure faster and more reliable delivery in the case of politically-motivated changes or supply chain disruptions. Similarly, physical distribution of a vaccine is an oft-overlooked but crucial element of successful vaccination: in many areas, existing vaccination campaigns have been put on hold, and would need significant investment in terms of medical personnel, equipment, and physical locations to successfully distribute a vaccine.

In general, international observers stress that collective investment in vaccine development and international collaboration in development, manufacturing, and purchasing, is of great relevance to individual nations' self-interest in that it hedges risk and facilitates a global economic recovery. There has been some interest in the international model: the EU has made considerable efforts to promote COVAX and the ACT Accelerator more broadly, with Ursula van der Leyen, president of the European Commission, convening multiple donor conferences that have generated almost \$1bn for the ACT Accelerator. 95 countries have registered interest in joining the

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COVAX facility. Nonetheless, the political hurdles to forging a partnership between the US and China - much less within the increasingly controversial WHO - have never seemed higher. COVAX has thus far acquired only about half of its funding goals and will be rendered obsolete if there is insufficient buy-in, resulting in a worldwide free-for-all wherein low-income countries lose the biggest, and everyone's economy suffers. However, experts at CEPI point out that the establishment of COVAX and other structures for international vaccine collaboration will help, albeit perhaps only in time for the next pandemic.

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Eastern Mediterranean Maritime Disputes

The past week has seen further escalation of tensions in the eastern Mediterranean, as Turkey's actions to advance its gas exploration ambitions inspired Greek backlash & drew France further into the conflict.

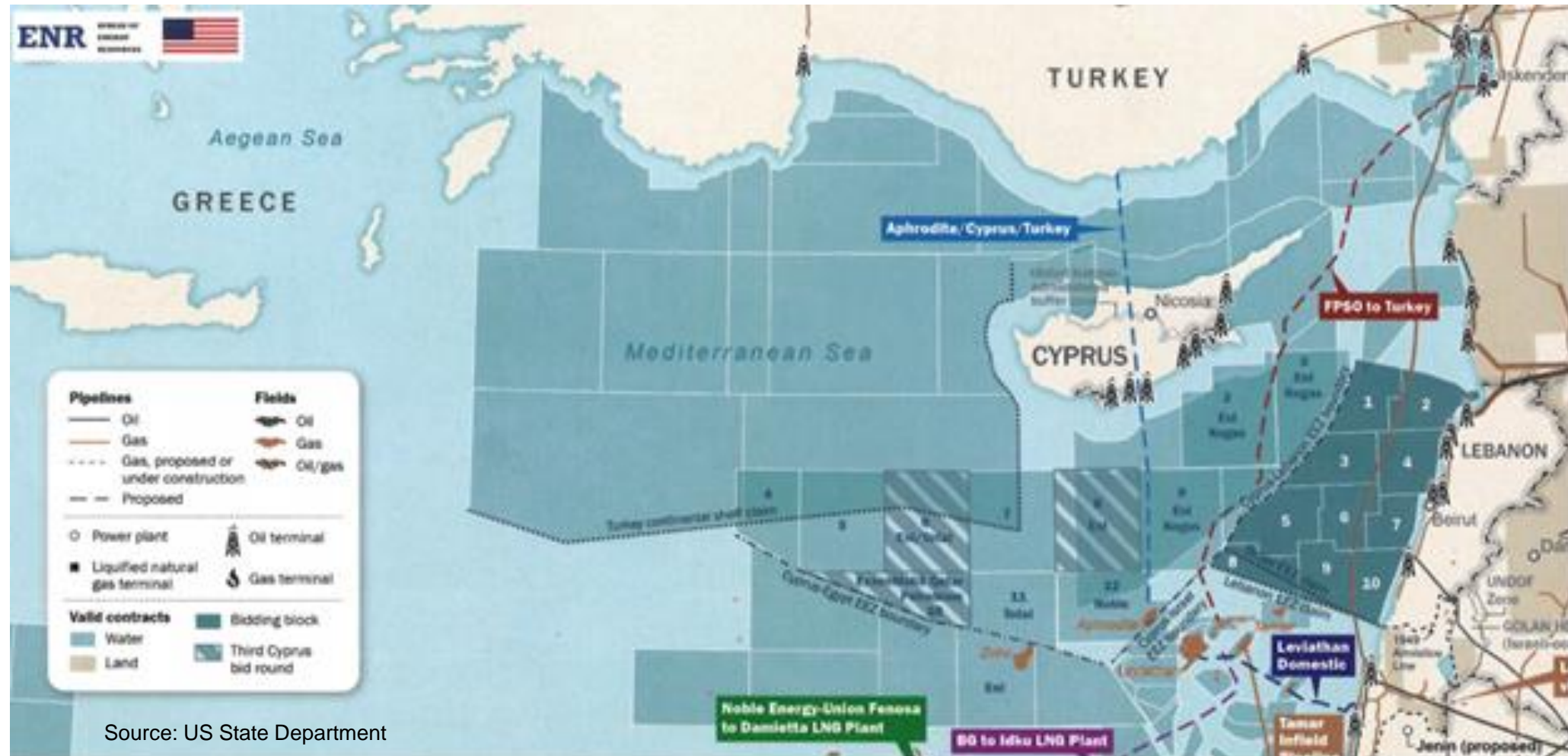
Newfound natural gas resources in the eastern Mediterranean have been a rising source of tension for many years, as countries surrounding the resource-rich waters battle over a complex set of competing maritime and territorial claims. Tensions growing for a decade have escalated over the past year, since Turkey reached a maritime delimitation agreement with the western Government of National Accord (GNA) in Libya last November, a delimitation that overruns large swaths of Greece's claimed waters and was condemned by other regional countries as illegal and destabilizing. In early August, Egypt and Greece reached a similar bilateral agreement demarcating maritime borders and drilling rights, which was quickly denounced by Turkey. Conflicting claims based on different understandings of maritime law are complicated by decades

of history and often adversarial relationships between different regional powers. In particular, the actions of Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean have emerged as a key driver of European concerns about the country's assertive foreign policy agenda.

The debate over territorial claims in the eastern Mediterranean centers on exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and is based in both disagreements over maritime law conflicting viewpoints on sovereign claims. Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, and Cyprus are all signatories to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS), which designates EEZs as extending 200 nautical miles from their shores. However, other regional powers, including Turkey, Israel, and Syria, are non-signatories and do not accept the UNCLOS definitions of EEZs. Even where countries agree on the rules of determining an EEZ, 200-nautical mile claims often overlap, requiring the negotiation of a midpoint and further complication of claims. While an array of conflicting demarcations and bilateral disagreements create ongoing hurdles to regional cooperation, such as disputes between Israel and Lebanon, the most prominent current tensions center on Turkey's maritime claims and its actions to defend them. Turkey takes issue with Greece including Greek islands in its EEZ calculus, as well as Cyprus's EEZ claims.

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In order to push its position, Turkey has been known to deploy exploration and drilling ships in Greek Cypriot waters and sent naval vessels to harass international companies' operations. Just this week, Turkey sent an exploration vessel, accompanied by warships, into waters disputed with Greece, and has pledged to issue gas exploration and drilling licenses in the area this month. These latest actions prompted Greece to pledge it would *"defend its sovereignty and its rights,"* and call for an emergency meeting of the European Union's Foreign Affairs Council *"on the subject of the growing Turkish provocation and delinquency."* The European Union has expressed its concern with Turkey's actions and pledged solidarity with Greece and Cyprus.

The past week has also prompted France to become more involved in the conflict, as President Macron promised to *"temporarily reinforce"* its military presence in the region; on Thursday, the French armed forces ministry said it will send two fighter jets and a naval frigate to the eastern Mediterranean. Many analysts draw a direct line between the retreat of US presence and rise of France's influence in the region. According

to Thomas Gomart, director of the French Institute for International Relations, US disinterest in providing security for the region *"pushes the French Navy to be the first line in an area that used to be stabilized, and that now sees a change in the balance of power, particularly to the benefit of an extremely ambitious Turkey."* France's latest decision to increase its posturing against Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean follows a trend of increasingly adversarial relations between the two countries, evident in past maritime standoffs in the Mediterranean and involvement in opposite sides of the Libyan civil war. While Greece and Cyprus face a more immediate potential threat from Turkey, the increased presence of France in the eastern Mediterranean has drawn focus as part of a wider narrative of French-Turkish rivalry within and beyond the region.

The past year has seen a marked increase in political tensions around access to eastern Mediterranean resources, but it has also cast doubt on the value and feasibility of extracting those resources. Historically low gas prices and a concurrent supply

Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Eastern Mediterranean Maritime Disputes

surplus in Europe caused by the coronavirus pandemic's devastation of international energy demand have made eastern Mediterranean gas investments less attractive in 2020.

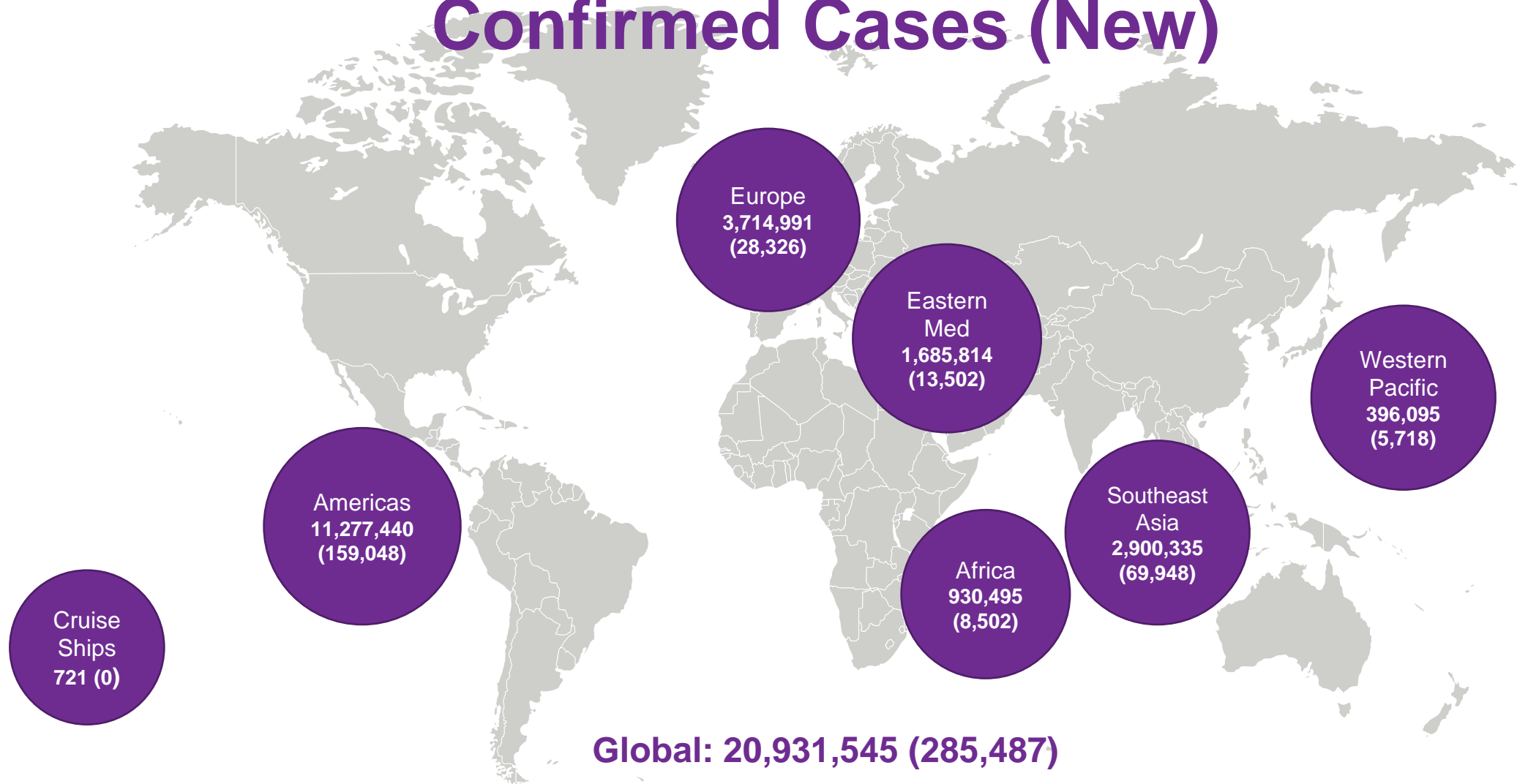
Past discussions of pipelines to Turkey or to Europe, already questionable due to inhibitive costs and political challenges, look less likely than ever to gain traction. The incentives of massive resources will remain potent – the US Geological Survey has estimated that the Levant basin alone contains 122.4 trillion cubic feet of technically recoverable gas. However, Europe's desire for access to eastern Mediterranean gas is less urgent than it once was, even as conflicting claims grow more heated.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on August 13

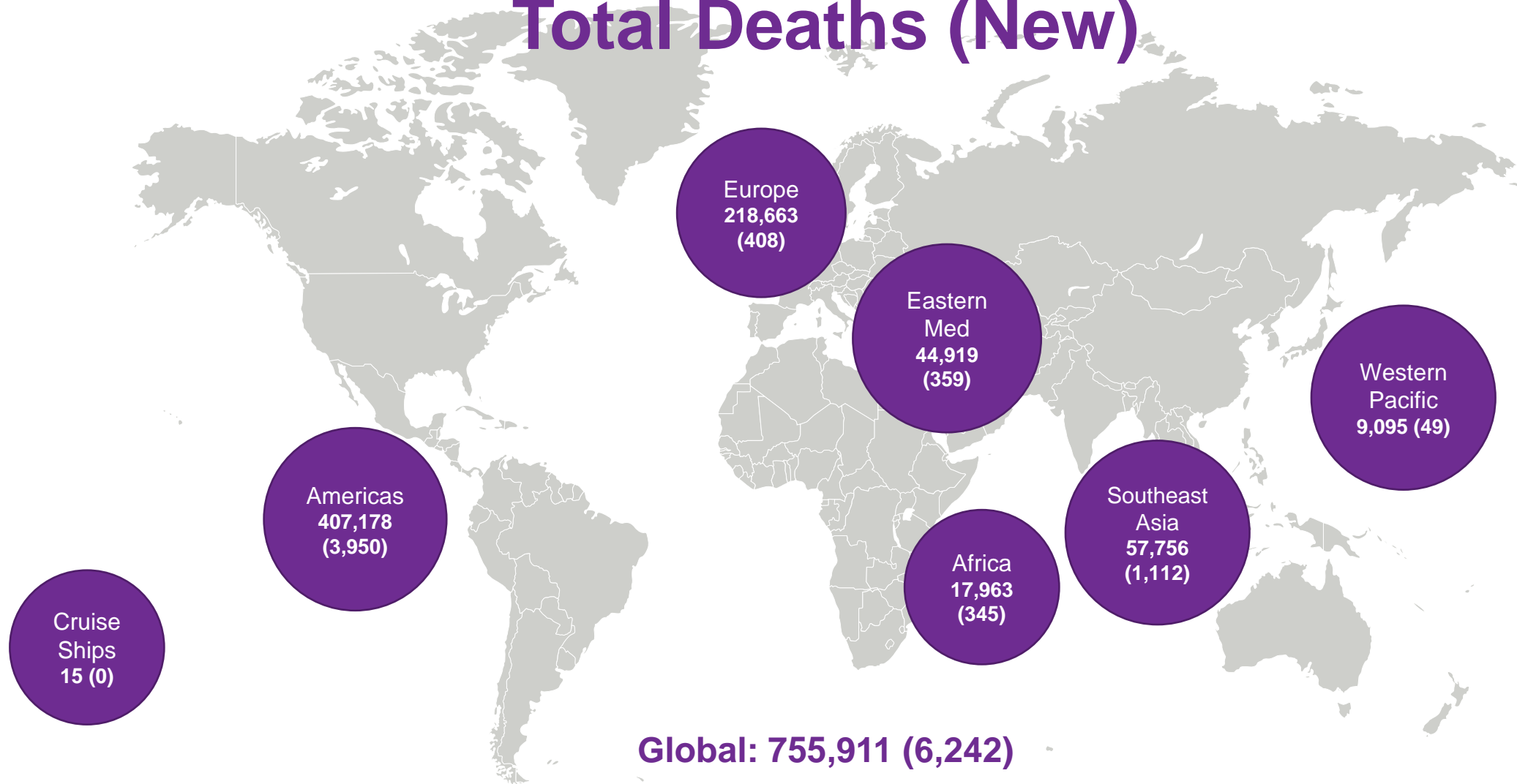
Confirmed Cases (New)



Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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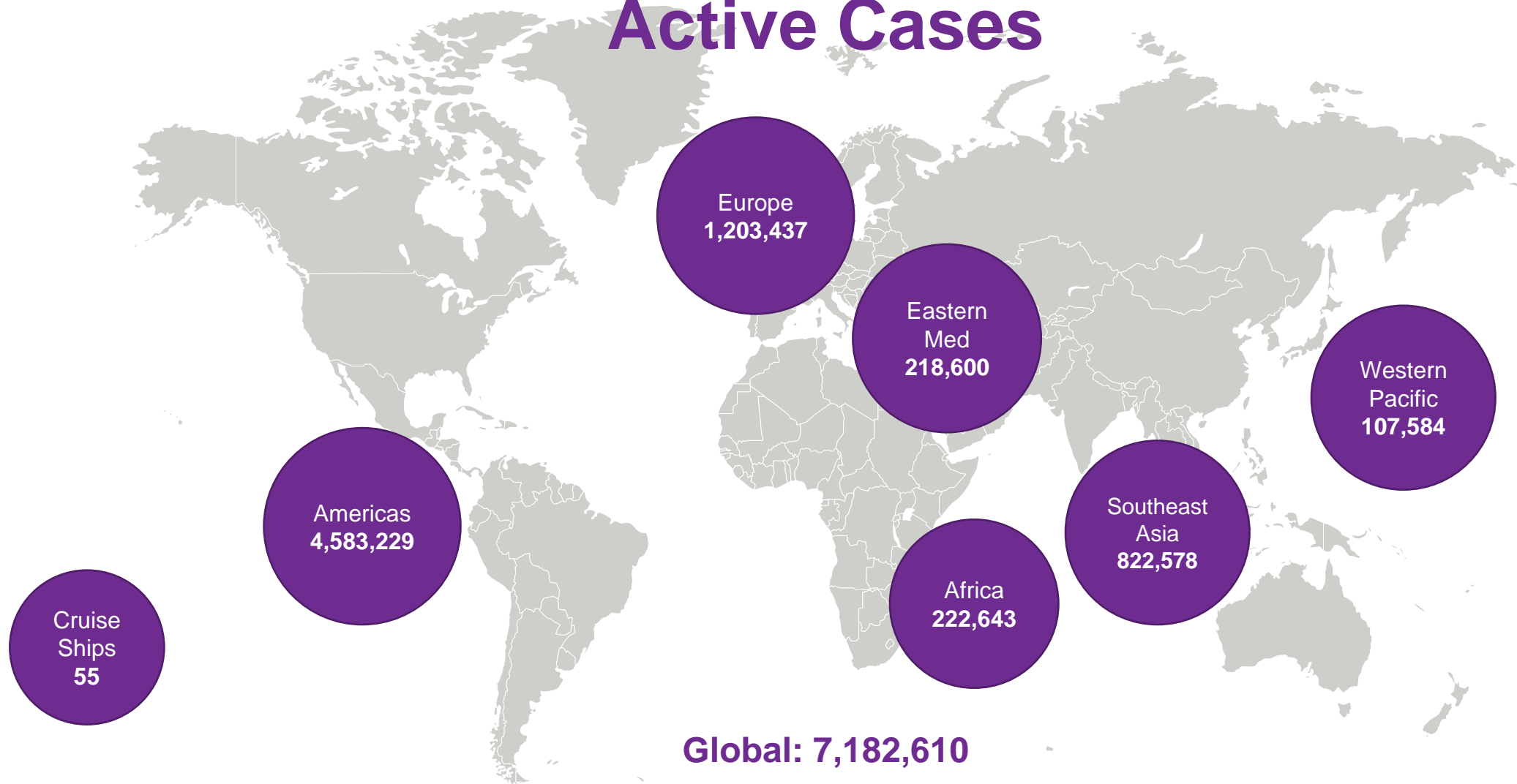
Total Deaths (New)



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Active Cases



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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
US	3282612	5223200 (51293)	166788 (1073)	16350	514	5.80%
India	661595	2461190 (64553)	48040 (1007)	1780	35	15.14%
Brazil	598313	3224876 (60091)	105463 (1262)	15181	496	8.14%
UK	267120	314942 (2)	46777 (0)	4620	609	1.53%
Russia	175475	905762 (5017)	15353 (122)	6220	105	3.35%
Colombia	169166	433805 (11286)	14145 (308)	8515	278	15.35%
Spain	158353	337334 (7550)	28605 (26)	7611	612	6.81%
Peru	134904	498555 (8875)	21713 (212)	15382	777	6.96%
France	128785	230778 (-96)	30263 (16)	3207	465	3.60%
South Africa	123978	572865 (3946)	11270 (260)	9645	190	4.78%
Bangladesh	110687	269115 (2617)	3557 (44)	1632	22	6.17%
Argentina	78276	276072 (7498)	5362 (149)	6102	119	14.63%
Sweden	78076	83852 (397)	5776 (2)	8297	571	1.82%
Philippines	74713	147526 (3777)	2426 (22)	1343	22	16.79%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Bolivia	58855	96459 (1388)	3884 (57)	8132	327	8.88%
Netherlands	55039	61204 (577)	6165 (4)	3571	360	6.05%
Belgium	48362	76191 (544)	9916 (16)	6524	854	4.47%
Mexico	43875	505751 (7371)	55293 (627)	3861	423	7.19%
Iraq	41428	164277 (3841)	5641 (53)	4074	140	12.30%
Honduras	40468	49042 (385)	1542 (9)	4904	154	5.46%
Indonesia	39290	132816 (2098)	5968 (65)	485	22	8.73%
Ukraine	38435	88136 (1632)	2023 (24)	1971	46	9.21%
Egypt	34111	96108 (145)	5107 (22)	937	50	1.00%
Dominican Rep	33795	83134 (910)	1393 (22)	7655	128	6.53%
Romania	32224	66631 (1454)	2860 (53)	3466	149	11.04%
Saudi Arabia	30823	294519 (1482)	3303 (34)	8445	95	2.96%
Serbia	28337	28998 (247)	661 (3)	3321	76	4.79%
Iran	25104	336324 (2625)	19162 (174)	3998	228	4.09%

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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Panama	24514	78446 (1069)	1722 (19)	18148	398	7.50%
Israel	24425	89822 (1671)	651 (12)	9766	71	9.83%
Puerto Rico	24140	24446 (372)	306 (11)	7218	90	15.38%
Kazakhstan	23823	101848 (476)	1269 (0)	5391	67	3.95%
Costa Rica	17445	26129 (1072)	272 (9)	5124	53	15.49%
Chile	16604	380034 (1866)	10299 (94)	19860	538	2.95%
Pakistan	16475	286674 (753)	6139 (10)	1295	28	1.41%
Japan	15207	52471 (1183)	1073 (7)	405	8	12.78%
Poland	14682	54487 (811)	1844 (14)	1440	49	7.64%
Ethiopia	14297	26204 (1086)	479 (16)	227	4	18.13%
Italy	14081	252235 (522)	35231 (6)	4173	583	0.98%
Germany	13410	222281 (1422)	9217 (4)	2652	111	2.74%
Ecuador	13376	98343 (1233)	6010 (26)	5564	340	6.48%
Kenya	13194	28754 (650)	460 (4)	533	9	12.58%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Nigeria	12841	48116 (373)	966 (10)	233	5	5.05%
Portugal	12601	53548 (325)	1770 (6)	5253	174	2.24%
Turkey	11666	245635 (1243)	5912 (21)	2909	70	2.93%
El Salvador	11155	21993 (349)	584 (7)	3389	90	11.14%
Morocco	10664	37935 (1241)	584 (28)	1026	16	19.17%
Algeria	9842	37187 (488)	1341 (8)	846	31	8.15%
Guatemala	9683	60284 (1195)	2296 (29)	3358	128	8.32%
Australia	9366	22742 (384)	375 (14)	876	14	8.99%
Afghanistan	9347	37424 (79)	1363 (9)	959	35	1.09%
Venezuela	8725	30369 (1281)	259 (12)	1068	9	20.43%
Nepal	8025	24957 (525)	95 (4)	855	3	10.99%
Moldova	7933	29087 (390)	878 (15)	7213	218	7.21%
Kuwait	7898	74486 (701)	489 (0)	17412	114	5.05%
Armenia	6317	41023 (229)	809 (3)	13841	273	2.53%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Kyrgyzstan	6294	41069 (310)	1487 (3)	6283	227	4.64%
West Bank & Gaza	6199	15491 (307)	106 (1)	3029	21	11.42%
Libya	6099	7050 (439)	135 (3)	1024	20	27.96%
Uzbekistan	5894	33323 (669)	216 (5)	994	6	12.80%
UAE	5759	63489 (277)	358 (0)	6410	36	2.25%
Bosnia	5570	15184 (223)	458 (5)	4632	140	9.86%
Czechia	5436	19401 (326)	391 (0)	1811	37	6.91%
Lebanon**	5123	7711 (298)	92 (3)	1130	13	22.82%
Sudan**	5018	12115 (82)	792 (6)	276	18	1.82%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Bulgaria	4932	13893 (0)	482 (0)	2027	70	4.92%
Canada	4857	123180 (477)	9063 (11)	3209	239	1.85%
Greece	4813	6381 (204)	221 (5)	613	21	17.41%
Singapore	4734	55497 (102)	27 (0)	9477	5	1.26%
Oman	4702	82531 (232)	551 (12)	16116	108	1.77%
Kosovo	4019	10795 (376)	365 (24)			8.58%
Senegal	3924	11740 (153)	244 (2)	699	15	7.27%
Bahrain	3379	45726 (462)	167 (1)	26775	98	5.29%
Cote d'Ivoire	3260	16889 (42)	107 (2)	639	4	2.16%
N Macedonia	3163	12357 (140)	532 (2)	5931	255	6.50%
Albania	3142	6971 (154)	213 (5)	2423	74	11.76%
Qatar	3134	114281 (343)	190 (0)	40701	68	1.66%
Zimbabwe	2935	4990 (97)	128 (6)	335	9	10.80%
CAR	2863	4652 (0)	61 (0)	961	13	0.24%
Paraguay	2776	8389 (371)	97 (4)	1174	14	22.42%

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

Country Risk Assessment

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Switzerland	2712	37403 (234)	1991 (0)	4318	230	3.03%
Namibia	2669	3544 (138)	27 (5)	1392	11	20.94%
Cameroon	2587	18308 (45)	401 (0)	688	15	3.22%
Equatorial Guinea	2556	4821 (0)	83 (0)	3424	59	0.00%
Maldives	2553	5494 (128)	21 (0)	10143	39	13.20%
Haiti	2466	7781 (38)	192 (5)	681	17	2.34%
Belarus	2426	69203 (101)	599 (4)	7324	63	0.85%
Malawi	2209	4912 (160)	153 (1)	256	8	6.86%
Azerbaijan	2146	33915 (91)	500 (3)	3341	49	1.59%
Gabon	2106	8077 (0)	51 (0)	3619	23	1.91%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2060	3745 (0)	60 (0)	677	11	2.88%
Ghana	2007	41725 (153)	223 (0)	1340	7	3.90%
Ireland	1791	26929 (91)	1774 (0)	5447	359	1.70%
China	1664	89625 (99)	4707 (3)	59	3	0.63%
Mozambique	1604	2638 (79)	19 (0)	84	0.6	16.11%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Madagascar	1580	13522 (125)	162 (6)	487	6	6.02%
Eswatini	1543	3599 (74)	65 (2)	3098	56	15.64%
Austria	1523	22594 (155)	725 (1)	2507	80	3.35%
Denmark	1462	15214 (144)	621 (0)	2626	107	5.07%
Somalia	1406	3227 (0)	93 (0)	202	6	0.00%
South Sudan	1256	2478 (1)	47 (0)	221	4	1.13%
Gambia	1246	1556 (79)	43 (10)	642	18	29.95%
Angola	1158	1815 (53)	80 (0)	55	2	15.26%
Tajikistan	1146	7950 (38)	63 (0)	831	7	3.07%
Montenegro	1104	3857 (44)	73 (0)	6141	116	7.99%
Botswana**	1091	1214 (148)	3 (1)	515	1	33.77%
Nicaragua	1074	4115 (0)	128 (0)	620	19	5.18%
Guinea-Bissau	1044	2088 (0)	29 (0)	1058	15	2.68%
Guinea	1028	8198 (82)	50 (0)	622	4	5.14%
Zambia	1016	8663 (162)	246 (0)	470	13	13.59%

** Indicates moved up a risk category

US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
California	587114	597984 (6608)	10870 (117)	15253	278	8.56%
Florida	548224	557137 (6236)	8913 (148)	25940	415	7.01%
New York	316728	423440 (737)	32805 (8)	23303	1691	0.90%
Georgia	224130	228668 (2515)	4538 (82)	21537	427	8.60%
Illinois	193822	201727 (1834)	7905 (24)	15919	624	4.92%
Arizona	159675	190794 (1351)	4383 (36)	26213	602	3.01%
Texas	145326	530857 (6880)	9771 (244)	18631	328	7.45%
New Jersey	137478	186594 (656)	15893 (3)	21601	1798	1.36%
Maryland	88578	98160 (776)	3620 (8)	16236	599	4.44%
Virginia	87870	103622 (1101)	2363 (11)	12140	277	5.54%
Washington	63603	65339 (637)	1736 (12)	8836	228	5.74%
Missouri	63073	64429 (1473)	1356 (2)	10534	233	10.23%
Alabama	62144	105557 (771)	1890 (8)	21528	385	6.87%
South Carolina	60888	103909 (935)	2184 (40)	20182	425	5.48%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Nevada	56227	58650 (602)	1030 (34)	19041	334	7.02%
Colorado	44688	52200 (463)	1882 (7)	9068	327	4.45%
Tennessee	38047	128511 (2118)	1313 (24)	18818	192	7.57%
Connecticut	37523	50782 (76)	4450 (0)	14243	1248	0.91%
Kansas	30714	32484 (387)	403 (6)	11322	138	7.23%
Michigan	29665	99856 (1167)	6555 (16)	9999	656	4.39%
Kentucky	27925	37686 (741)	796 (6)	8435	178	10.32%
Louisiana	27525	135439 (1135)	4402 (46)	29134	947	4.94%
Pennsylvania	24256	126905 (987)	7395 (15)	9916	586	3.84%
North Carolina	21724	141006 (1267)	2313 (23)	13512	221	5.44%
Mississippi	18139	69986 (612)	2011 (22)	23516	676	6.50%
Ohio	18029	105426 (1178)	3755 (21)	9022	322	6.40%
Oregon	17635	22300 (278)	383 (8)	5287	91	7.47%
Rhode Island	17278	20240 (111)	1019 (1)	19106	962	2.48%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Indiana	17251	77565 (1043)	3105 (19)	11521	461	6.85%
Idaho	16528	26629 (495)	251 (5)	14902	140	10.15%
Massachusetts	13147	122423 (423)	8790 (21)	17762	1275	1.74%
New Mexico	12546	22987 (171)	697 (2)	10963	332	4.45%
Iowa	10093	50373 (400)	960 (7)	15965	304	4.63%
Utah	9254	45424 (334)	353 (2)	14169	110	4.51%
Wisconsin	8949	63206 (943)	1018 (7)	10856	175	7.02%
Nebraska	7837	29660 (416)	360 (4)	15333	186	5.25%
Oklahoma	6810	46103 (705)	638 (11)	11651	161	8.35%
Delaware	6787	15967 (202)	593 (1)	16397	609	3.27%
Arkansas	6582	51766 (670)	582 (10)	17154	193	7.20%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Minnesota	4916	62993 (690)	1731 (7)	11170	307	6.05%
Alaska	2576	3963 (84)	27 (0)	5417	37	10.77%
Hawaii	2556	4312 (354)	40 (2)	3045	28	27.76%
District of Columbia	2069	13024 (65)	594 (1)	18454	842	3.34%
West Virginia	1965	8163 (145)	153 (0)	4548	85	8.71%
Montana	1389	5407 (139)	81 (1)	5059	76	12.02%
North Dakota	1098	8171 (201)	120 (0)	10722	157	10.33%
South Dakota	1058	9897 (82)	148 (1)	11187	167	5.31%

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

Contacts

This summary is based on reports sourced from among the 75 countries in which Dentons currently serves clients as well as from firms in other locations, some of which will formally join Dentons later in 2020. We are pleased to share this complimentary summary and contemporaneous assessment, with the caveat that developments are changing rapidly. This is not legal advice, and you should not act or refrain from acting based solely on its contents. We urge you to consult with counsel regarding your particular circumstances.

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