

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

August 17, 2020

Global Situation Update: August 17, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Russian President Putin offers security support to Belarus President against the protests sweeping his country.

The US and China delayed a review of their Phase 1 trade deal and no new date has been set.

Globally, the rate of new coronavirus cases continued to ease.

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Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 21,843,793 in 213 countries and territories, with 773,284 deaths.

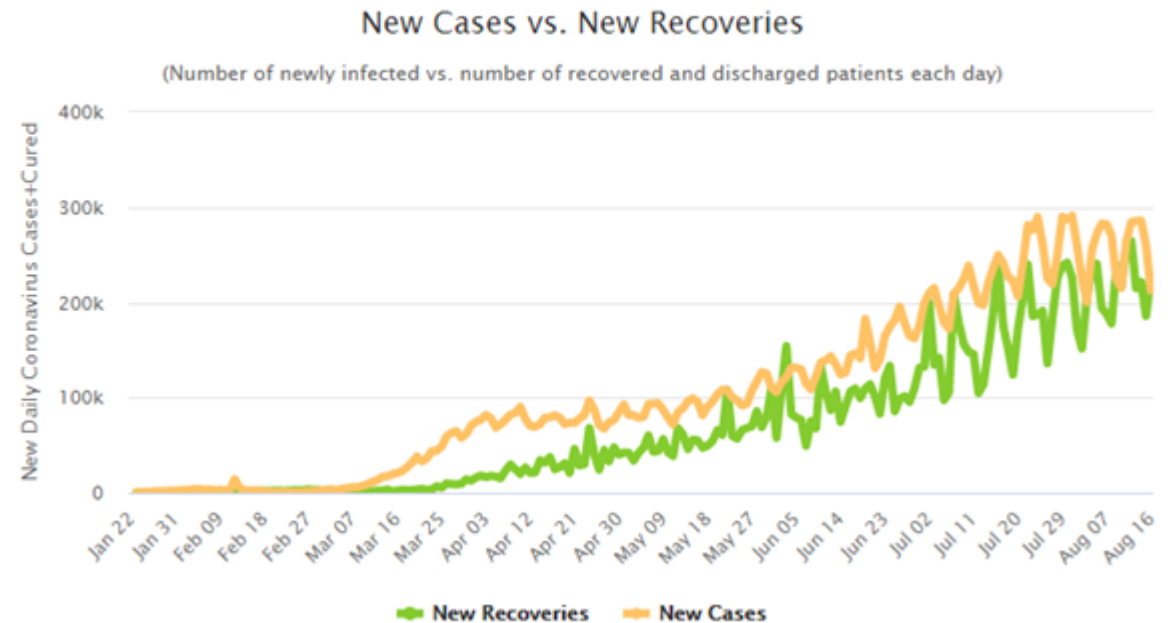
- In a UN Security Council vote, Russia and China opposed extending the **Iranian weapons embargo**, which is due to expire in October under a 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and world powers.
- The number and rate of **coronavirus cases in children** have risen since the pandemic took hold in the spring, the CDC reports, underscoring the risk for young people and their families as the school year begins. The CDC also found that people can continue to test positive for coronavirus for up to three months after diagnosis and not be infectious to others, but that does not imply a person is **immune** to reinfection.

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Global

While the total confirmed cases continue to grow, the rate of growth is easing, with the 7-day percent average down to 7.30% from 7.95% one week ago and 8.84% two weeks ago. The number of active cases in some regions are beginning to drop, with recoveries overtaking new cases.

Newly Infected vs. Newly Recovered



Source: WorldoMeters

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Markets

European insurers have been hurt by coronavirus claims and restrictions, with the Euro Stoxx Insurance index off more than 20 percent so far this year.

- On Monday, **stocks in mainland China and Hong Kong** closed up after new stimulus measures helped eased investors' concerns about the latest escalation in tensions between Washington and Beijing.
- **European markets** started the week flat after new quarantine measures sparked sharp losses for travel stocks at the end of last week.
- **Sustainable bond issuance** could reach \$375bn in 2020, as the coronavirus crisis drives demand for responsible investing, Moody's forecast on Monday.

Business

The dean of Harvard's school of public health has called on companies to put public health professionals on their boards and in their top executive ranks to manage a pandemic threat that could hang over businesses for years.

- A growing chorus of big investors, including **Calpers**, **Schroders** and **DWS**, are pressuring companies and auditors to include material climate risks in accounts, after a similar move by oil company **BP** this summer.
- **Sanofi** has agreed to buy **Principia Biopharma**, the San Francisco-based maker of a promising treatment for multiple sclerosis, for \$3.4bn and pushes the French drugmaker further into autoimmune diseases.
- The British government is trying to find a way to offer state-backed loans to debt-laden companies owned by **private equity groups**.
- Germany's **CureVac**, one of the pharmaceutical groups developing a potential vaccine for Covid-19, has ruled out selling its inoculation at cost, arguing instead for an "*ethical margin*" for shareholders.
- The chiefs of 31 US and European **asset management businesses** took home combined pay and bonuses that rose 12 per cent to \$233m last year, a bumper increase.

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Africa

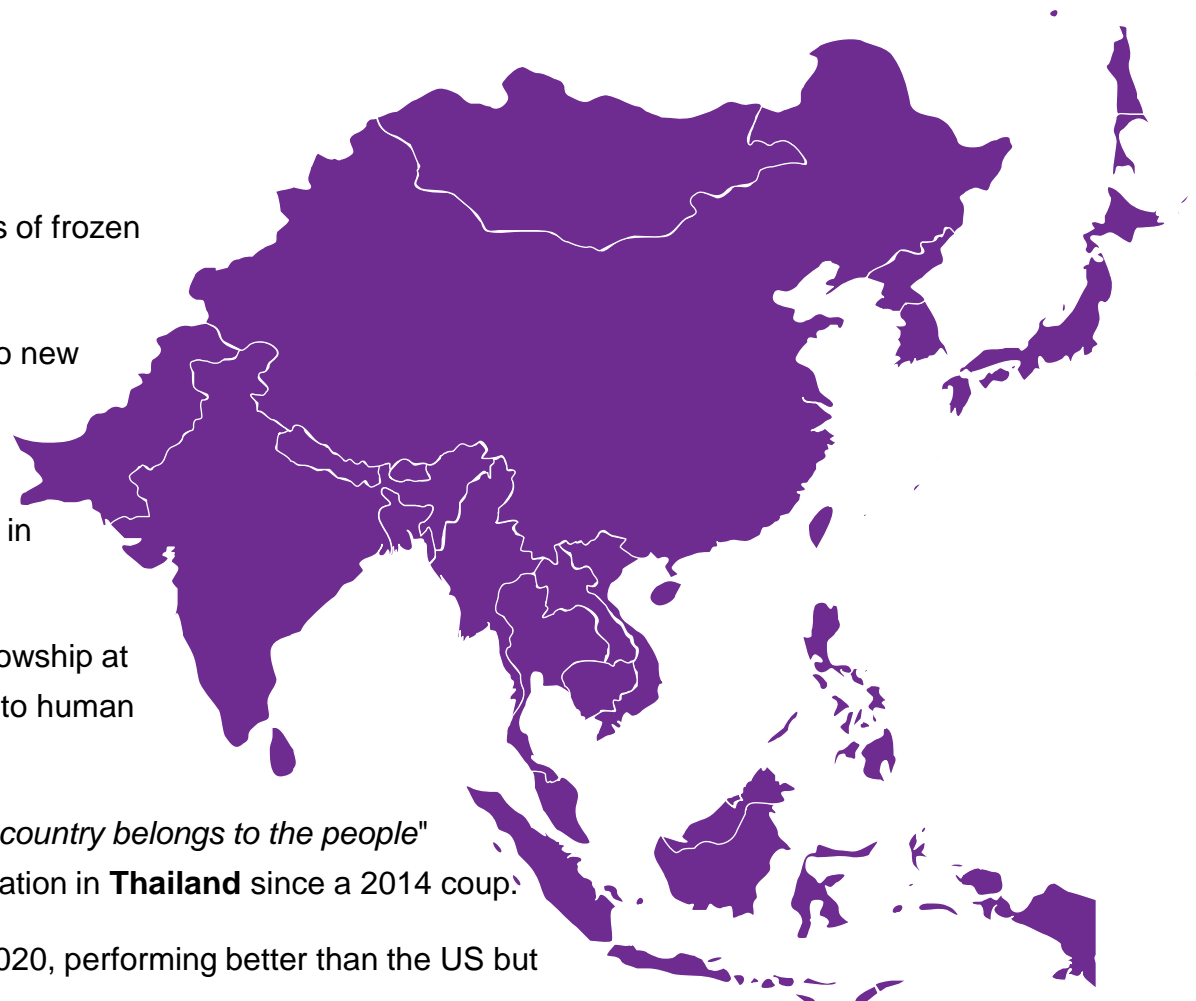
- **Algeria** started reopening its mosques, cafes, beaches and parks Saturday for the first time in five months, gradually relaxing one of the longer virus confinement periods.
- The UN is scaling up operations in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** where millions are facing the world's biggest hunger emergency after Yemen.
- At least 16 people were killed in a gun and bomb attack by suspected Al-Shabaab fighters on an upscale beachfront hotel in **Somalia's** capital.
- **South Africa** lifted the ban on liquor and permits visits by family and friends. Novavax Inc. said Monday its experimental Covid-19 vaccine is starting the second phase of testing in South Africa to see if it can safely protect against the new coronavirus, with third stage trials potentially starting in September.



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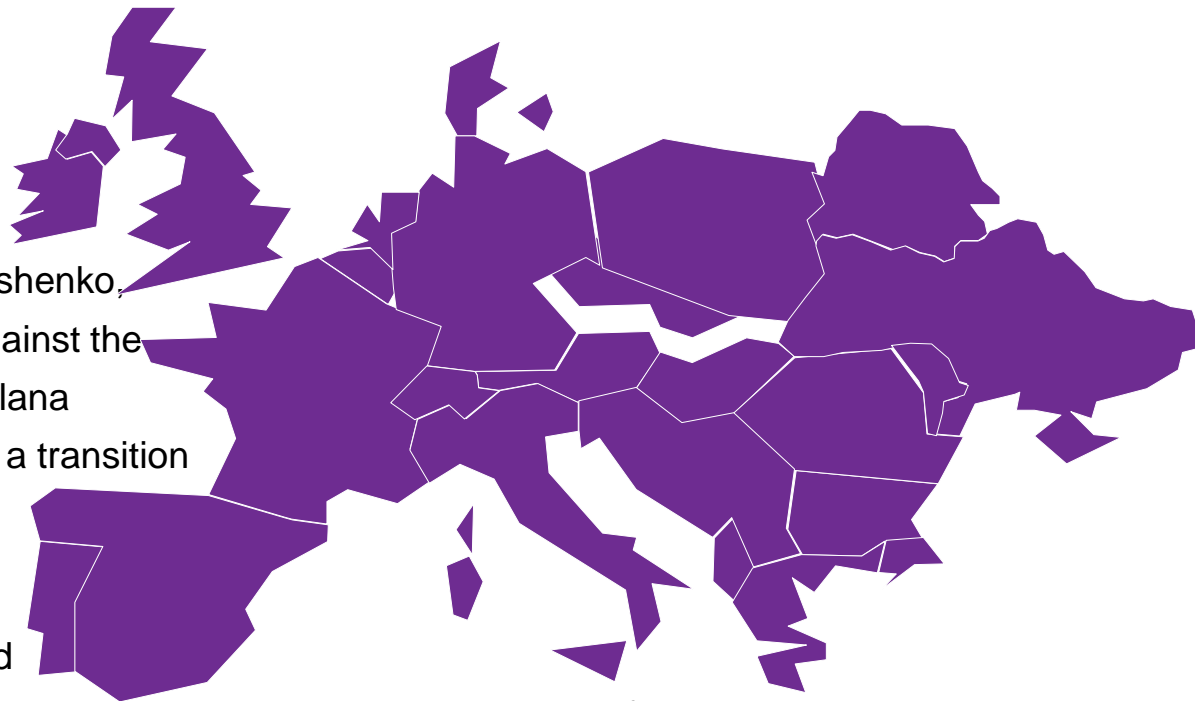
Asia

- The capital of **China's** southern Guangdong province has suspended imports of frozen meat, fish and seafood from coronavirus-hit countries.
- The **US and China** have delayed a review of their Phase 1 trade deal and no new date has been set.
- China carried out live-fire artillery drills in the Himalayas, intended as a message to **India**, as the two countries remain locked in their worst stand-off in the region for decade.
- **Hong Kong's** chief executive Carrie Lam has resigned from an honorary fellowship at a Cambridge university college after it raised concerns over her commitment to human rights and freedom of expression.
- More than 10,000 Thai protesters chanting "*down with dictatorship*" and "*the country belongs to the people*" rallied in Bangkok on Sunday in by far the biggest anti-government demonstration in **Thailand** since a 2014 coup.
- **Japan's** economy shrank by a record 7.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2020, performing better than the US but worse than other Asian countries.
- **India** surpassed 50,000 coronavirus deaths over the weekend, with more than 2.6 million confirmed infections.
- The **Philippines** passed 150,000 confirmed virus cases.



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Europe



- In response to a request by **Belarus's** president Alexander Lukashenko, **Russian** President Putin prepared to provide security support against the protests sweeping his country. Belarusian opposition leader Svetlana Tikhanovskaya has said she is ready to lead the country through a transition period. Lukashenko suggests he was ready to share power in Belarus, although not under pressure from the streets.
- **Germany** declared nearly all of **Spain**, including the tourist island of Mallorca, a coronavirus risk region following a spike in cases there, requiring travelers to quarantine for 14 days. **France** recorded more than 3,000 new COVID-19 cases on Saturday. **Italy** is to shut discos and clubs and make it compulsory to wear a mask outdoors in some areas during the night-time in the first re-imposition of restrictions as cases of coronavirus pick up, especially among young people. **Norway** records 10,000 confirmed cases.
- **Turkey** said it plans to extend its search for gas in a disputed area of the eastern Mediterranean, despite **EU** calls to halt its energy exploration off **Cyprus**.
- The **US** sealed a defense cooperation deal with **Polish** officials that will pave the way for the redeployment of American troops from **Germany** to Poland.

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Middle East

- The **UAE** opened direct phone communications with **Israel** and unblocked Israeli news websites as first steps in normalization of relations.
- **French** President Macron urges new Middle East peace talks after call with **Palestinian** President Abbas.
- **Oman** ended the ban on night movement.
- **Iran** hailed a UN Security Council vote rejecting a **US** bid to extend an arms embargo on the Islamic republic as a victory and sign of the isolation of the US.
- A **Saudi** committee met on Sunday in the southern **Yemeni** city of Aden with senior military officers from the Southern Transitional Council (STC) to discuss the STC's withdrawal of forces from Aden and Abyan.
- **Egypt** approved a new law to protect the identity of women who come forward to report sexual harassment or assault.
- **Turkey and Qatar's** defense ministers and **Germany's** foreign minister visited the **Libyan** capital Tripoli on Monday amid efforts to secure a ceasefire in the divided country.



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Americas

- **Peru's** economy contracted 18.06 percent in June y/y because of the coronavirus lockdown. Peru is seeing a strong surge of new virus cases, with total infections passing 500,000 over the weekend.
- Mexico City began reopening museums, cinemas and bars. **Mexico's** economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic is more likely to be U-shaped than V-shaped, a Mexican central bank board member.
- Almost half of **Brazilians** think President Jair Bolsonaro bears "*no responsibility at all*" for the country's more than 100,000 dead from the coronavirus pandemic. On Saturday alone, the country reported nearly 10,000 new cases.
- Coronavirus cases in **Colombia** are also surging, with over 11,500 new infections reported on Saturday.
- **Ecuador and Bolivia** passed 100,000 confirmed cases and **Honduras** 50,000.
- **Aruba**, having avoided the first wave of virus infections, now reports 1,000 cases.
- Thousands of user accounts for online government services in **Canada**, were recently hacked during cyberattacks, authorities said Saturday.



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Americas: US

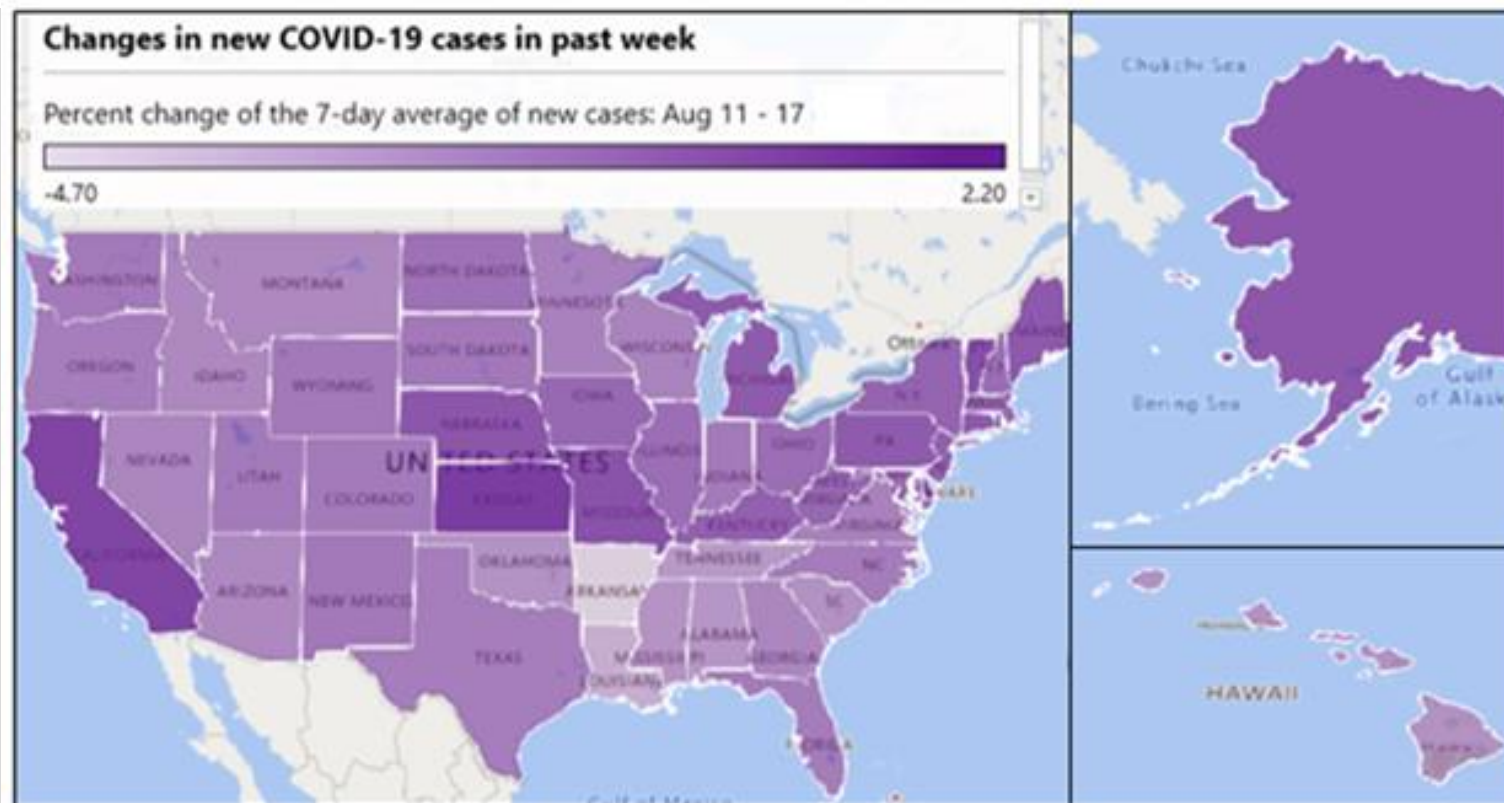
- The Food and Drug Administration on Saturday granted emergency use authorization to a **saliva-based coronavirus test**, developed by Yale University researchers, that aims to reduce turnaround times in commercial laboratories.
- **Latina mothers** make up nearly half of the covid-19 cases among pregnant women in the US, showing just how widespread the virus is in their communities.
- The **US Postal Service** has warned nearly every state in the US that it might not be able to process postal votes in time for the presidential election, in the latest sign that its financial struggles could end up affecting November's vote. Attorneys general from at least six states are discussing possible lawsuits against the Trump administration to block it from reducing mail service. Democratic leaders called lawmakers back from recess on Sunday to vote on blocking controversial changes to postal services.
- The mostly-virtual **Democratic National Convention** starts Monday night, with a Post-ABC poll finding 54 percent of Americans approve of candidate Biden's choice of Harris as running mate while 29 percent disapprove and 17 percent have no opinion.
- South Dakota Gov. Noem declined additional **federal unemployment benefits**, declaring the state did not need jobless aid because workers are being rehired. The number of Americans who say they **cannot afford enough food** for themselves or their children is growing and is likely to get larger as some government benefits have expired.
- Peaceful demonstrations in downtown Chicago ended in a violent clash between police and **protesters** Saturday, leaving 17 officers injured and two dozen people arrested, after multiple agitators hijacked this peaceful protest.
- President Donald Trump ordered **ByteDance** on Friday to divest the U.S. operations of its video-sharing app TikTok within 90 days.
- Death Valley soars to 130 degrees, potentially Earth's **highest temperature** since at least 1931.



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Country in Charts: US Second Wave

The US second wave continues to ease. Two weeks ago Sunday, 22 US states had 7-day average increase in confirmed coronavirus cases at 10 percent or higher. Yesterday, there were only six states (Hawaii, Kentucky, Montana, Missouri, Alaska and North Dakota). Most states continue to see a gradual drop in the rate of new cases. However, Kentucky and Kansas are trending the wrong direction, seeing increases over the past week. California reported spikes over the last week, partially but not entirely related to reporting of backlogged cases.



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Academic Assessment amid the Coronavirus Pandemic

By Briana Boland

Testing has been a consistent issue throughout the coronavirus pandemic – and not just testing for COVID-19. Academic testing, as a method for providing student grades or determining entrance into college or law school, has emerged as a problematic issue for school systems and governments trying to ensure fair and safe opportunities for testing.

Testing has been a consistent issue throughout the coronavirus pandemic – and not just testing for COVID-19. Academic testing, as a method for providing student grades or determining entrance into college or law school, has emerged as a problematic issue for school systems and governments trying to ensure fair and safe opportunities for testing. The stakes of testing can be enormous and have been a cause for concern since early on in the pandemic, when questions surrounded the coronavirus' implications for Gaokao, the all-important Chinese college entrance exam. China had to postpone Gaokao by one month but was ultimately able to proceed with the testing, largely thanks to the country's control of its outbreak. However, the debates around Gaokao provided an early look at many of

the questions that now face the rest of the world: how to ensure that testing is fair and equitable for students forced to move to online education, how academic testing may reinforce inequality with lasting consequence, and how the existing issues with academic testing systems have been reinforced by the pandemic.

More recently, controversy around academic testing and grading has swelled in the United Kingdom, where the pandemic caused the cancellation of A-level exams. In the absence of the exam results, the UK's national exam regulators developed complex calculations to determine grades. Ofqual, the exam regulator of England, said grades were based primarily on a combination

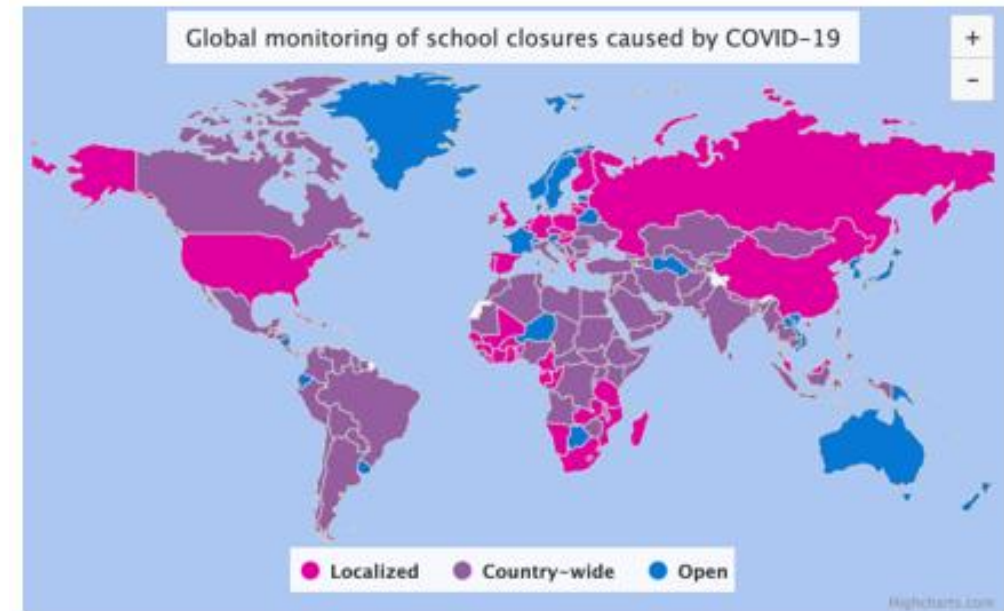
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Academic Assessment amid the Coronavirus Pandemic

of predictions calculated by teachers based on past work and mock exams, which were then standardized by factors such as past school performance and individual exam results. This ultimately meant that last week, almost 40 percent of A-level marks were downgraded from teachers' predictions. Figures in the UK government argue that relying solely on teacher predictions risks inflating and undermining overall 2020 A-level, as predicted grades were significantly higher than historical averages. However, backlash from teachers and pupils is now putting pressure on the UK government to undo any downgrades from teacher predictions, something Scotland already adopted after facing similar protests. Calls for a U-turn on testing policy have now been picked up by the opposition Labor party and are only likely to continue.

The predicament of graduating UK students is indicative of a wider issue being felt by students of 2020: the school groups facing important exam scores, exit grades, or industry-specific tests also face a disproportionate risk that the impacts of the coronavirus will have long-lasting consequences for their academic and professional futures. The unique situation of these test-takers has led some commentators to call them the 'Covid generation' or 'lost generation'

of young people for whom the pandemic may permanently tarnish prospects for future prosperity. Even students who have the option to safely take traditional tests may be impacted by the often poor quality of online education.



The UNESCO tracker of COVID-19 school closures shows that as of August, approximately 60 percent of worldwide learners are impacted

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Moreover, while testing is often envisioned as an equalizing tool to both assess student progress and provide equal opportunity for performance, the move to online learning exacerbates inequality in education systems, adding to existing questions about the fairness of how students are graded. As the pandemic's progress promises to continue mass school closures in the fall, the question of how to equitably assess student performance remains prescient. Beyond examining reliance on testing, many educators have been prompted to rethink overall grading policies, seeking to balance the twin imperatives of mitigating harm to student's transcripts while incentivizing engaged learners to continue putting effort into their education.

The questions around testing that have arisen during the coronavirus pandemic are particularly important for the highly test-reliant legal industry. The pandemic caused significant disorder around the bar exam and the LSAT, and the difficulty of safely holding in-person tests are likely to continue causing issues until the pandemic recedes. The digital LSAT has moved forward, although not without mishap – one technical glitch caused 140 of the July LSAT takers

scores to go missing. The pandemic's impact on the higher-stakes bar exam is likely to be more important. Mismanagement of bar exam cancellations has led to appeals for a more flexible emergency licensing system, and even some calls for a more fundamental reassessment of alternative licensing methods. While the legal industry is not likely to be at the frontlines of fundamental changes to test-reliant assessment systems, the coronavirus pandemic has shown the benefits of flexibility, providing momentum for calls to question the rigidity of current systems.

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Lebanon on the Brink

By Dan Arbell, Special Advisor to Dentons

Nearly two weeks after the August 4 explosion in the port of Beirut that left at least 172 dead, over 6,000 injured and 300,000 homeless, Lebanon's year-long political, economic and social crises are only worsening. Amid tremendous public pressure, the Lebanese government, led by Prime Minister Hassan Diab, officially resigned on August 10, blaming the tragedy on years of entrenched corruption and negligence. Nonetheless, street demonstrations in Beirut and cities throughout Lebanon continue, as many Lebanese are now expecting a foundational change in the rules that that governed the political system until now. The protesters are demanding the dismantling of Lebanon's entire political system and elite, calling for a new framework anchored in a new Taif-like agreement and a new electoral law to replace the 2018 law which gave Hizballah and President Aoun more power. In the meantime, a two-week state of emergency was declared on August 13 placing the Lebanese security forces, mainly the LAF, in charge, in what is seen as an effort to limit protests and go after protestors. The international community remains extremely concerned over the situation in

the country and after the visit to Beirut by French President Emmanuel Macron just days after the explosion, the US has dispatched Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, David Hale, for talks in Beirut. The Iranian regime on its part has sent Foreign Minister Jawad Zarif to Lebanon to show Iran's commitment to its Lebanese allies and to signal it will have a say in Lebanon's future.

The Political System

The crisis exposed the huge gap between the state and ordinary citizens, who are angry and frustrated. Since the protests began in October 2019, Lebanese civil society has been emboldened, but the protests are still a nascent movement, and it will take time for it to reach the ideals that many Lebanese are seeking. In the meantime, new political parties are being formed, as well as new initiatives to build coalitions, all aiming to formulate a vision for a new Lebanon. The political elite, on the other hand, is trying to reconstruct the government within the same framework and with the same set of political actors. The

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Lebanon on the Brink

resignation of the Diab government was designed to calm the protests in the streets, but the widespread animosity toward any return to the status quo and the deep distrust of the current system has fueled continued protests. There is tremendous international pressure, as well as domestic sentiment, in support of a wholly different government, with a clearly defined set of tasks and goals. According to the Lebanese constitution, upon the government's resignation, the president is mandated to hold consultations with parliament, which in turn nominates a prime minister. President Aoun is expected to delay the consultation process until Lebanon's political parties, in coordination with the international community, reach a consensus on the organization of the next government and the identity of the person that will head it. In this context, there are two options currently being discussed: the first, a government of transition, headed by a veteran and independent prime minister, leading a cabinet of technocrat ministers who are empowered with a mandate to carry out reforms, until an agreed date for new elections; the second, the presidential appointment of former Lebanese PM

Saad Hariri as the new PM, with the task of forming a government that will be acceptable to Lebanese parties, as well as the international community. The latter option has since been rejected by President Aoun and some of the Christian parties.

Hizballah's Predicament

In this context, Hizballah's position is critical. Despite its categorical denials, Hizballah is considered by many Lebanese and international observers to have been responsible for the blast of 2750 metric tons of ammonium nitrate in Beirut's port. Although the group is commonly believed to be in control of the port, so far there has been no conclusive proof linking Hizballah directly to the explosion. Hizballah is in an uncomfortable spot. Nasrallah, Hizballah's leader, were hanged in effigy in Martyrs Square during the protests, and for the first time, Hizballah did not send out operatives to confront the protesters, rather watching the events from the sidelines. Over the years, Hizballah has been challenged on its militancy and decisions relating to confrontations and war, but in the aftermath of the

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explosion, it is being challenged for the first time over its political stance. Historically, Hizballah has been uniquely positioned as halfway in the political system and halfway above it, taking advantage. New developments present a challenge to the foundation of the organization's existence and modus operandi. Additionally, it is also a sensitive political moment for Hizballah as its fourteen-year alliance with the mostly-Christian Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) is being put to the test. In the aftermath of the explosion, Iran has kept a low profile, yet on August 14, Foreign Minister Javad Zarif visited Beirut Iran has kept a low profile, yet on August 14, Foreign Minister Javad Zarif visited Beirut for meetings in an attempt to bolster its Lebanese allies, mainly Hizballah, currently facing external pressure and domestic criticism.

Israeli Considerations

Since the killing of a Hizballah operative in an attack near the Damascus airport on July 21, the IDF has instituted an increased state of alert along Israel's northern border, concerned

about a possible Hizballah response. Leading up to the explosion at Beirut's port, the IDF managed to thwart two attacks, one by Hizballah and another by a group believed to be affiliated with the IRGC, near the Syrian-Israeli border. In the aftermath of the explosion at the port, Israel lowered its state of alert along its border, thinned some of its forces, allowed soldiers to go on leave and reopened roads near the border. It seems that in the aftermath of the explosion, Hizballah will have a more difficult time justifying operations against Israel. The IDF has taken a calculated risk but is still not returning to its pre-July 21 posture. On August 11, PM Netanyahu spoke to French President Macron demanding the removal of Hizballah's explosives and missiles from civilian population centers in Lebanon and has warned the organization against any attempt to prompt a military escalation on the border. Israel's Foreign Minister Ashkenazi, while touring the north, raised concerns over the ineffectiveness of UNIFIL, due to its limited mandate in dealing with Hizballah. At this point, tensions have somewhat subsided along the border, and the chances of a flare up

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Lebanon on the Brink

between Israel and Hizballah are low, as neither side is interested in an escalation and war.

France and the US Role

The Trump Administration is supporting international efforts, together with French President Macron, to assist Lebanon. A donors' conference is being planned for September, most likely in Paris, and discussions are taking place regarding the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund. To date, countries have made pledges totaling 250 million euros (300 million dollars). France and the US are attempting to leverage the current situation, including the need to rebuild the port (cost estimated at 30 billion dollars) to pressure Lebanese political actors to agree to advance a process of reforms, based on the IMF requirements. Still, this effort faces challenges, mainly regarding the possible role of Lebanon's government, as many Lebanese and members of the international community believe the money should not be channeled through the government,

fearing some of the money may end up in the hands of corrupt members of the government or Hizballah. The Trump Administration dispatched Under Secretary of State for Politics Affairs David Hale to Lebanon last week to stress the urgent need to embrace fundamental economic, financial and governance reform, end corruption and increase accountability and transparency to the Lebanese political leadership, civil society and youth. The US' position is that it is willing to support any government that reflects the will of the people and is committed to advance reforms. In the meantime, the US is also considering the imposition of new anti-corruption sanctions against prominent Lebanese politicians and businessmen in an effort to weaken Hizballah's influence in the aftermath of the explosion. Finally, partly in response to Israeli requests, the US has reportedly threatened to veto a resolution in the UN Security Council regarding the extension of the UN peacekeeping operations in Southern Lebanon (UNIFIL), if its mandate is not strengthened.

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Steps Forward

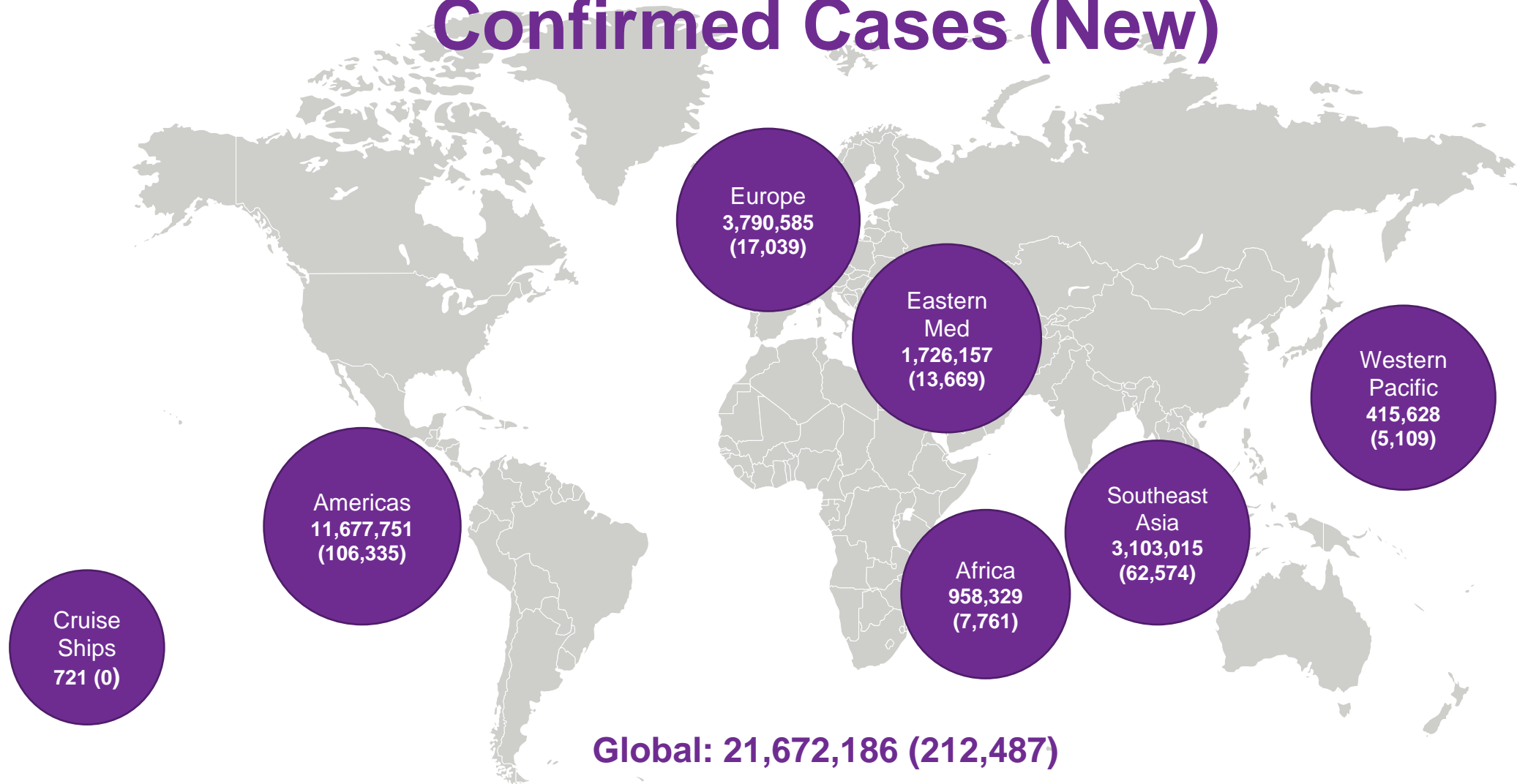
It remains to be seen how the current state of emergency imposed on August 13 will impact the protests in the streets. The visit to Lebanon by US Under Secretary Hale will be important in passing firm US messages to the Lebanese leadership and other actors in the Lebanese arena on the urgent need for change and reforms. Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif's visit to Beirut on August 14 also demonstrated that Iran is monitoring the situation closely and will stand by its Lebanese allies. On August 17, a military judge will start examining what led to the port explosion and determine who might face charges. The next day, August 18, the Special Tribunal on Lebanon is expected to announce in The Hague its final verdict on the murder of the late Lebanese PM Rafik Hariri in 2005. The convergence this week of the verdict on the 2005 explosion which killed PM Hariri and

the beginning of a judge's examination of the 2020 port explosion will lead to more protests, as many Lebanese understand their country is at a potential turning point. The international community will have a vital role to play in ensuring change is taking place.

Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on August 16

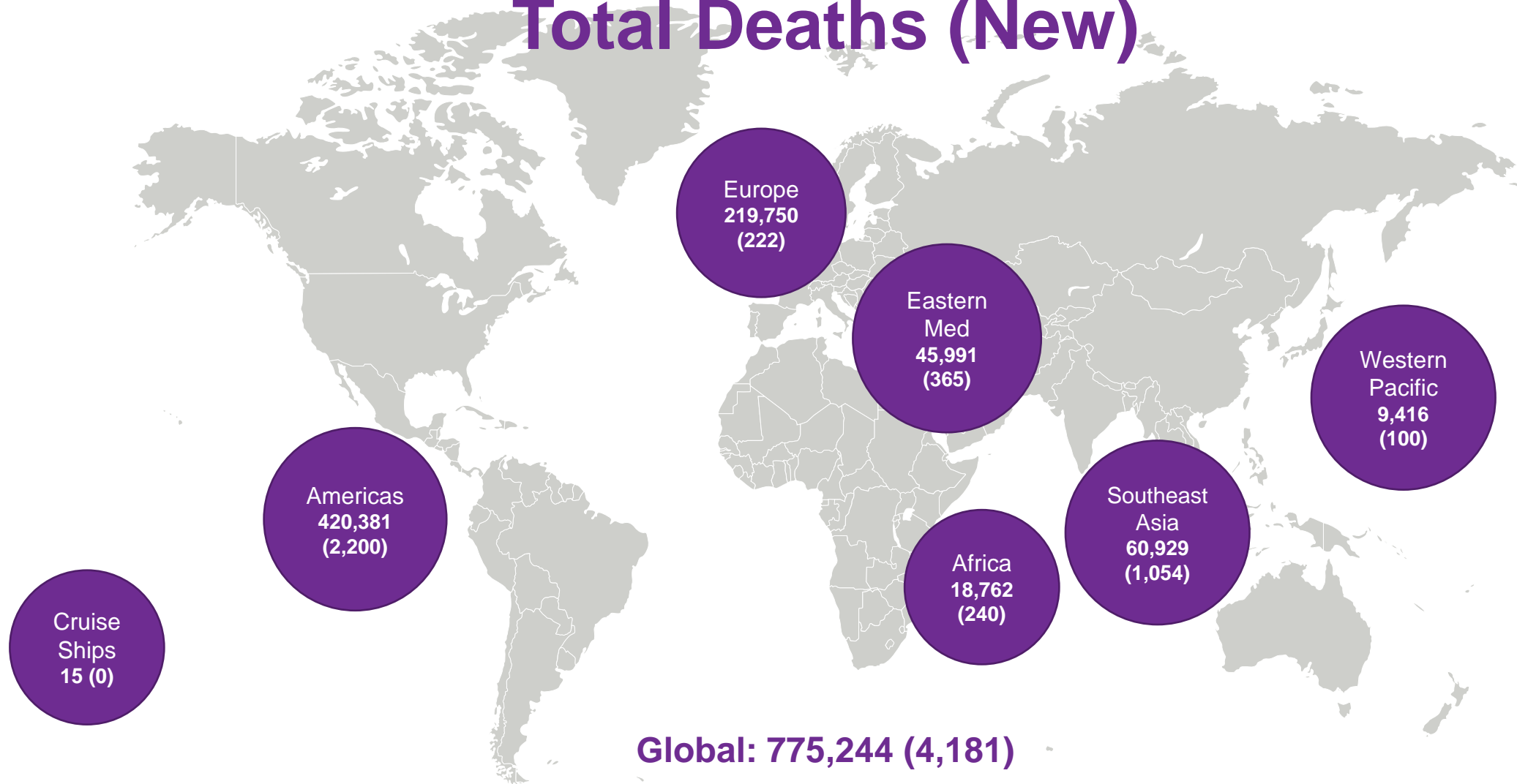
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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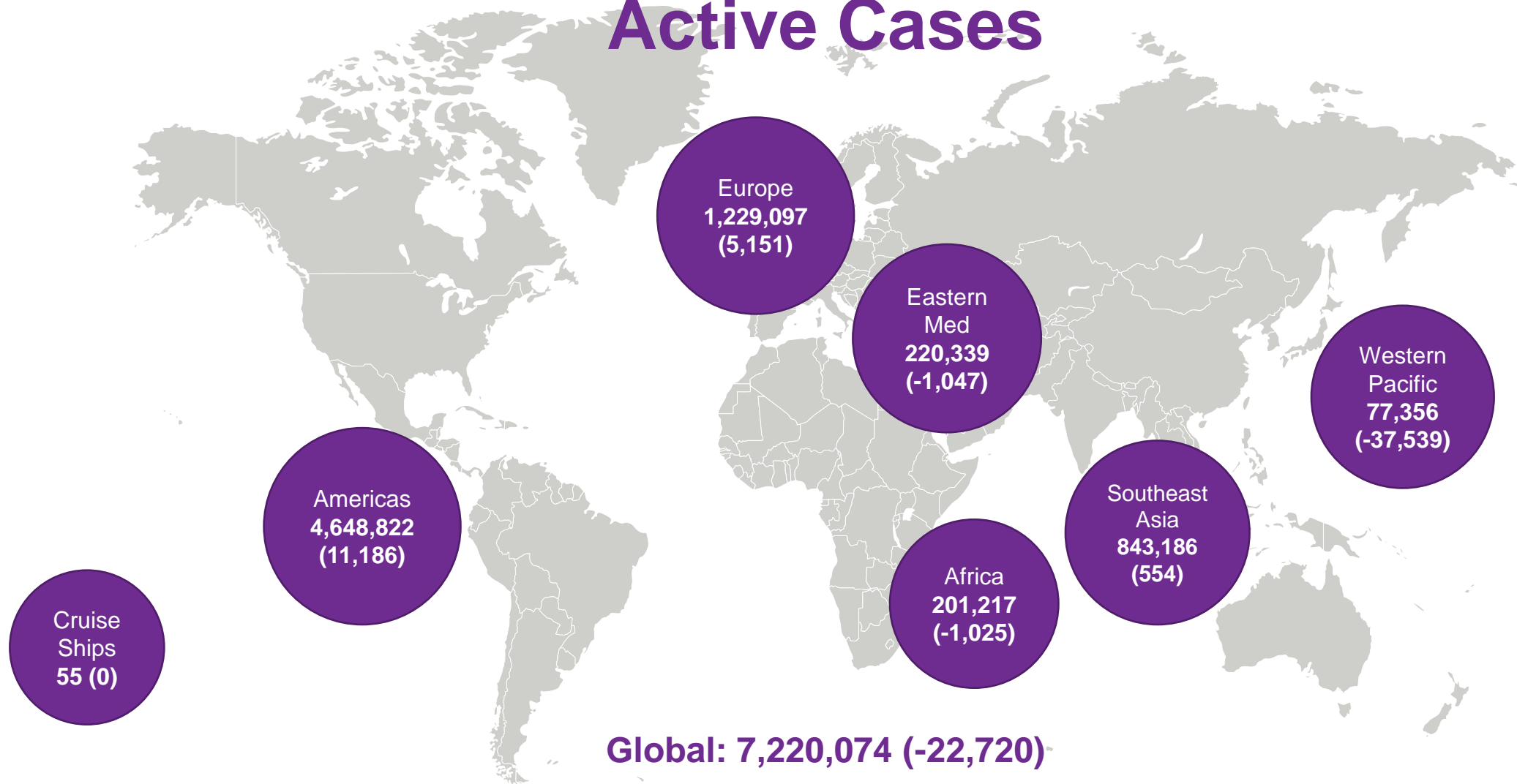
Total Deaths (New)



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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	3374043	5375914 (41730)	169701 (565)	16805	523	5.68%
India	676900	2647663 (57711)	50921 (941)	1916	37	14.31%
Brazil	577328	3340197 (23101)	107852 (620)	15700	507	8.46%
UK	271818	319642 (1111)	46777 (0)	4688	609	2.15%
Russia	173622	920719 (4911)	15653 (68)	6323	107	3.25%
Colombia	165799	468332 (11643)	15097 (287)	9192	296	15.10%
Spain	163820	342813 (0)	28617 (0)	7675	612	5.79%
France	137056	239306 (-39)	30279 (0)	3347	466	5.40%
Peru	134361	525803 (9507)	26075 (219)	16227	796	8.12%
Bangladesh	113942	276549 (2024)	3657 (32)	1677	22	5.80%
South Africa	103129	587345 (3692)	11839 (162)	9888	199	4.04%
Sweden	78511	84294 (0)	5783 (0)	8340	572	1.57%
Argentina	77164	294569 (5469)	5703 (66)	6510	126	13.82%
Bolivia	59795	100344 (1198)	4058 (55)	8479	342	8.68%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Netherlands	56830	63002 (507)	6172 (3)	3676	360	6.04%
Belgium	50390	78323 (454)	9939 (4)	6715	857	4.73%
Philippines	46002	161253 (3335)	2665 (65)	1468	24	15.26%
Iraq	45697	176931 (4348)	5860 (75)	4387	145	13.19%
Ukraine	42044	93490 (1695)	2100 (24)	2091	47	10.35%
Honduras	41588	50502 (523)	1575 (8)	5036	158	5.21%
Mexico	41107	522162 (4448)	56757 (214)	4010	438	6.96%
Indonesia	40296	139549 (2081)	6150 (79)	510	22	8.93%
Romania	34883	70461 (1087)	2991 (37)	3666	156	11.23%
Dominican Rep	31951	86309 (764)	1453 (15)	7946	134	6.73%
Egypt	31572	96475 (139)	5160 (19)	941	50	0.84%
Serbia	29008	29682 (211)	674 (4)	3399	77	4.78%
Saudi Arabia	28181	298542 (1227)	3408 (39)	8559	98	2.88%
Iran	26078	343203 (2133)	19639 (147)	4080	233	4.18%

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VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

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Puerto Rico	25671	26006 (311)	335 (6)	7678	99	12.25%
Panama	25172	81940 (1275)	1767 (21)	18954	409	7.99%
Israel	23485	92680 (447)	685 (11)	10077	74	8.59%
Costa Rica	19109	28465 (728)	294 (3)	5581	58	16.14%
Kazakhstan	18987	103033 (337)	1269 (0)	5461	67	2.78%
Ethiopia	16989	29876 (982)	528 (19)	259	5	21.04%
Chile	16666	385946 (2044)	10452 (57)	20168	546	2.82%
Poland	15677	56684 (594)	1877 (8)	1498	50	7.54%
Italy	14733	253915 (477)	35396 (4)	4200	586	1.22%
Germany	14585	225007 (519)	9235 (0)	2684	111	2.89%
Japan	14411	56074 (1023)	1103 (10)	433	9	11.52%
Pakistan	13953	289215 (1168)	6175 (13)	1304	28	1.57%
Kenya	12990	30120 (271)	474 (2)	559	9	10.60%
Portugal	12627	54102 (121)	1778 (3)	5308	174	2.36%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Morocco	12487	42489 (1472)	658 (26)	1149	18	19.83%
Turkey	12366	249309 (1192)	5974 (19)	2952	71	2.93%
Nigeria	11596	49068 (298)	975 (1)	237	5	4.49%
El Salvador	11493	22912 (293)	612 (9)	3530	94	8.90%
Venezuela	10774	33755 (1148)	281 (5)	1187	10	20.60%
Algeria	10196	38583 (450)	1370 (10)	878	31	7.44%
Guatemala	9491	62562 (249)	2379 (24)	3484	132	8.91%
Nepal	9221	26660 (641)	104 (2)	913	4	12.57%
Afghanistan	9055	37596 (45)	1375 (5)	963	35	1.15%
Australia	9054	23558 (271)	421 (25)	912	16	7.83%
Ecuador	8450	101542 (854)	6070 (5)	5745	343	6.74%
Moldova	8067	30183 (278)	896 (1)	7485	222	7.76%
Kuwait	7569	76205 (508)	501 (3)	17812	117	4.99%
Libya	7086	8172 (434)	153 (8)	1187	22	27.45%

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
West Bank & Gaza	6586	16534 (381)	110 (2)	3232	22	12.24%
Armenia	6261	41663 (168)	818 (1)	14057	276	2.95%
UAE	6254	64312 (210)	364 (3)	6493	37	2.50%
Kyrgyzstan	6085	41856 (211)	1495 (2)	6403	229	4.23%
Lebanon	6054	8881 (439)	103 (6)	1302	15	23.30%
Czechia	5816	20012 (121)	397 (2)	1868	37	7.59%
Bosnia	5711	15801 (0)	471 (0)	4820	144	8.25%
Greece**	5500	7075 (217)	228 (2)	679	22	18.74%
Sudan	5166	12314 (103)	798 (2)	280	18	2.91%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

* Indicates moved down 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
Oman	4834	83086 (162)	572 (10)	16221	112	1.56%
Canada	4728	124004 (179)	9074 (2)	3231	239	1.57%
Bulgaria	4681	14365 (32)	498 (3)	2069	72	5.94%
Senegal	4232	12162 (130)	253 (2)	724	15	6.99%
Uzbekistan*	4124	35329 (801)	232 (7)	1054	7	11.39%
Kosovo	3924	11275 (0)	390 (0)			7.59%
Singapore	3767	55747 (86)	27 (0)	9519	5	0.82%
Paraguay	3619	9791 (410)	138 (11)	1371	19	26.12%
Bahrain	3537	46835 (405)	170 (0)	27416	100	5.21%
Albania	3358	7380 (120)	228 (3)	2565	79	11.44%
Qatar	3093	115080 (271)	193 (1)	40986	69	1.58%
Zimbabwe	3037	5261 (85)	132 (2)	353	9	9.75%
N Macedonia	3021	12739 (86)	544 (5)	6115	261	6.26%
Cote d'Ivoire	2969	17026 (33)	110 (2)	644	4	1.34%
CAR	2863	4652 (0)	61 (0)	961	13	0.24%

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	2833	38124 (200)	1991 (0)	4401	230	3.71%
Equatorial Guinea	2556	4821 (0)	83 (0)	3423	59	0.00%
Haiti	2448	7879 (48)	196 (0)	690	17	3.11%
Maldives	2414	5785 (106)	22 (0)	10679	41	10.86%
Malawi	2285	5072 (46)	161 (4)	264	8	7.85%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2130	3831 (86)	76 (16)	692	14	4.36%
Ireland	2119	27257 (66)	1774 (0)	5512	359	1.79%
Austria	1961	23370 (191)	728 (0)	2593	81	5.41%
Ghana	1939	42532 (322)	231 (0)	1365	7	3.10%
Gabon	1897	8225 (0)	51 (0)	3685	23	2.66%
Azerbaijan	1838	34219 (112)	506 (0)	3371	50	1.67%
Belarus	1834	69516 (208)	610 (7)	7357	65	0.82%
Namibia	1749	4154 (247)	35 (0)	1631	14	25.35%
Mozambique	1673	2855 (64)	19 (0)	91	0.6	15.55%
Denmark	1656	15617 (134)	621 (0)	2695	107	5.14%
Cameroon	1528	18469 (0)	401 (0)	694	15	2.31%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Eswatini	1501	3839 (94)	70 (1)	3305	60	13.81%
China	1499	89859 (98)	4710 (0)	59	3	0.53%
Gambia	1408	1872 (183)	63 (9)	772	26	34.03%
South Korea	1293	15515 (197)	305 (0)	299	6	5.51%
South Sudan	1267	2489 (1)	47 (0)	222	4	0.76%
Madagascar	1233	13827 (103)	170 (4)	498	6	4.52%
Syria	1196	1677 (84)	64 (4)	96	4	25.16%
Angola	1190	1906 (27)	88 (2)	58	3	11.91%
Croatia	1185	6571 (151)	166 (1)	1602	40	14.03%
Tajikistan	1146	8065 (36)	64 (0)	843	7	2.95%
Bahamas**	1108	1315 (63)	18 (1)	3340	46	28.14%
Botswana	1091	1214 (0)	3 (0)	515	1	12.19%
Nicaragua	1074	4115 (0)	128 (0)	620	19	5.18%
Guinea-Bissau	1069	2117 (0)	33 (0)	1073	17	3.07%
Guinea	1067	8482 (139)	51 (1)	644	4	6.51%
Montenegro	1048	4035 (75)	77 (2)	6424	123	8.40%

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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
California	612630	623873 (5879)	11243 (25)	15897	285	7.96%
Florida	563964	573416 (3779)	9452 (107)	26698	440	6.36%
New York	318514	425508 (607)	32840 (7)	23420	1692	0.98%
Georgia	232328	237030 (1862)	4702 (33)	22325	443	7.60%
Illinois	199457	207412 (1561)	7955 (18)	16368	628	5.17%
Arizona	161449	193537 (883)	4506 (14)	26589	619	3.11%
Texas	145426	555394 (8842)	10396 (128)	19307	345	8.25%
New Jersey	138223	187455 (13)	15912 (2)	21754	1800	1.29%
Maryland	90569	100212 (519)	3639 (3)	16576	602	3.95%
Virginia	90523	106687 (937)	2381 (0)	12499	279	5.57%
Missouri	66813	68196 (1192)	1383 (5)	10994	237	11.49%
Washington	65680	67461 (576)	1781 (15)	9061	234	5.65%
Alabama	65012	108433 (853)	1898 (2)	22115	387	4.99%
South Carolina	61498	106497 (615)	2269 (9)	20684	441	5.01%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Nevada	58810	61305 (697)	1072 (3)	19903	348	7.07%
Colorado	45601	53157 (338)	1896 (0)	9234	329	4.02%
Tennessee	39687	133708 (1961)	1366 (21)	19579	200	7.32%
Connecticut	37635	50897 (0)	4453 (0)	14276	1249	0.65%
Kansas	32690	34495 (610)	406 (0)	11770	140	9.60%
Kentucky	30959	40883 (1953)	833 (23)	8800	182	13.77%
Louisiana	29899	137918 (1058)	4507 (77)	29667	969	4.32%
Michigan	27889	102259 (477)	6592 (6)	10239	660	4.84%
North Carolina	25636	144952 (1248)	2347 (4)	13879	227	5.10%
Pennsylvania	23294	129070 (539)	7453 (2)	10082	590	3.76%
Mississippi	20216	72136 (381)	2084 (4)	24238	700	6.22%
Oregon	18519	23262 (244)	388 (2)	5515	92	7.63%
Ohio	17535	108287 (613)	3826 (2)	9267	328	6.05%
Indiana	17481	80415 (739)	3133 (5)	11945	465	6.74%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Rhode Island	17361	20335 (0)	1021 (0)	19196	964	1.97%
Idaho	16771	27656 (181)	269 (0)	15478	151	9.23%
Massachusetts	14269	123593 (394)	8838 (12)	17932	1282	1.84%
New Mexico	12303	23408 (106)	714 (3)	11164	341	4.12%
Iowa	10947	52447 (382)	975 (0)	16623	309	6.26%
Wisconsin	8720	65741 (685)	1039 (1)	11291	178	7.12%
Utah	8588	46652 (331)	363 (0)	14552	113	4.85%
Nebraska	7760	30372 (131)	361 (0)	15701	187	5.52%
Oklahoma	7457	48342 (544)	661 (4)	12217	167	9.06%
Delaware	7187	16451 (55)	593 (0)	16894	609	4.97%
Arkansas	6494	52665 (673)	599 (-1)	17643	199	5.01%
Minnesota**	5204	65152 (693)	1752 (7)	11553	311	5.58%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Hawaii	3194	5042 (217)	40 (0)	3561	28	27.85%
Alaska	2813	4259 (103)	28 (0)	5822	38	11.39%
District of Columbia	2130	13220 (61)	597 (0)	18732	846	3.12%
West Virginia	1978	8567 (105)	160 (0)	4779	89	9.45%
Montana	1523	5750 (91)	82 (0)	5380	77	12.75%
North Dakota	1213	8587 (143)	125 (4)	11268	164	10.18%
South Dakota	1182	10274 (156)	153 (1)	11614	173	5.95%

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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