

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

July 17, 2020

Global Situation Update: July 17, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

India surpassed 1 million coronavirus cases after a record daily case rise and Brazil, 2 million.

British intelligence officials warn that Russian state-backed hackers are targeting vaccine research in the US, UK and Canada.

Netherlands' Rutte sees only 50 percent chance of agreement over EU economic recovery plan.

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Global

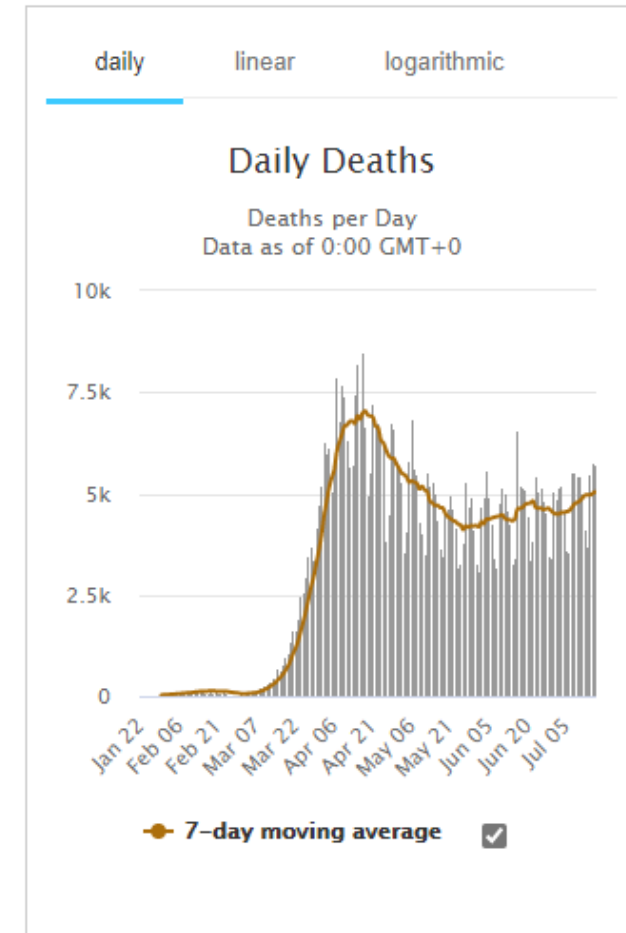
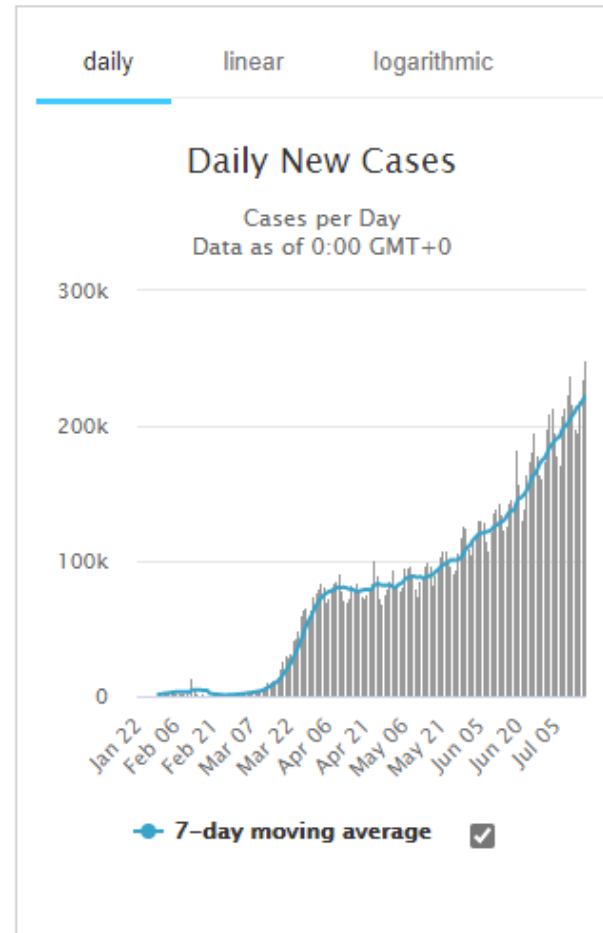
Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 13,971,138 in 213 countries and territories, with 593,195 deaths.

- The first randomized study of **hydroxychloroquine** in treating COVID-19 found it fared no better than a placebo.
- **G20 finance ministers** and central bank governors will meet on Saturday to discuss the global financial outlook.
- Security officials announced that **Russian-linked hackers** had attempted to steal information on vaccine development from the US, Canada, and the UK.
- Data from New York hospitals show that day-to-day **treatment modifications** can affect whether somebody becomes critically ill, such as putting patients in a prone position to allow more oxygen to enter the lungs and waiting as long as possible before putting a patient on a ventilator.

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Global

Global confirmed cases posted a record high yesterday, with over 250,000 new cases, the surge driven by the US, Brazil, India and South Africa.



Data and Image Source: WorldoMeters

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Markets

Oil prices fell 1 percent Thursday following OPEC+ plans to raise output and rising global cases.

- **US and European stocks** closed lower Thursday as investors turned their attention to the pandemic's economic impact.
- **China's CSI 300** index saw its worst day since February on Thursday.
- On Friday, **European stocks** were flat, awaiting developments in the vital EU summit that will discuss a €750bn pandemic recovery fund.
- Friday, **Chinese stocks** were volatile, as the state media sought to reassure investors that the outlook remain good.
- **US consumer** spending jumped 7.5 percent in June.
- The rate on a **US 30-year fixed mortgage** fell to its lowest level on record of 2.98 percent.
- Media warns that a **housing boom** in China has caused a \$52trn asset bubble.

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Business

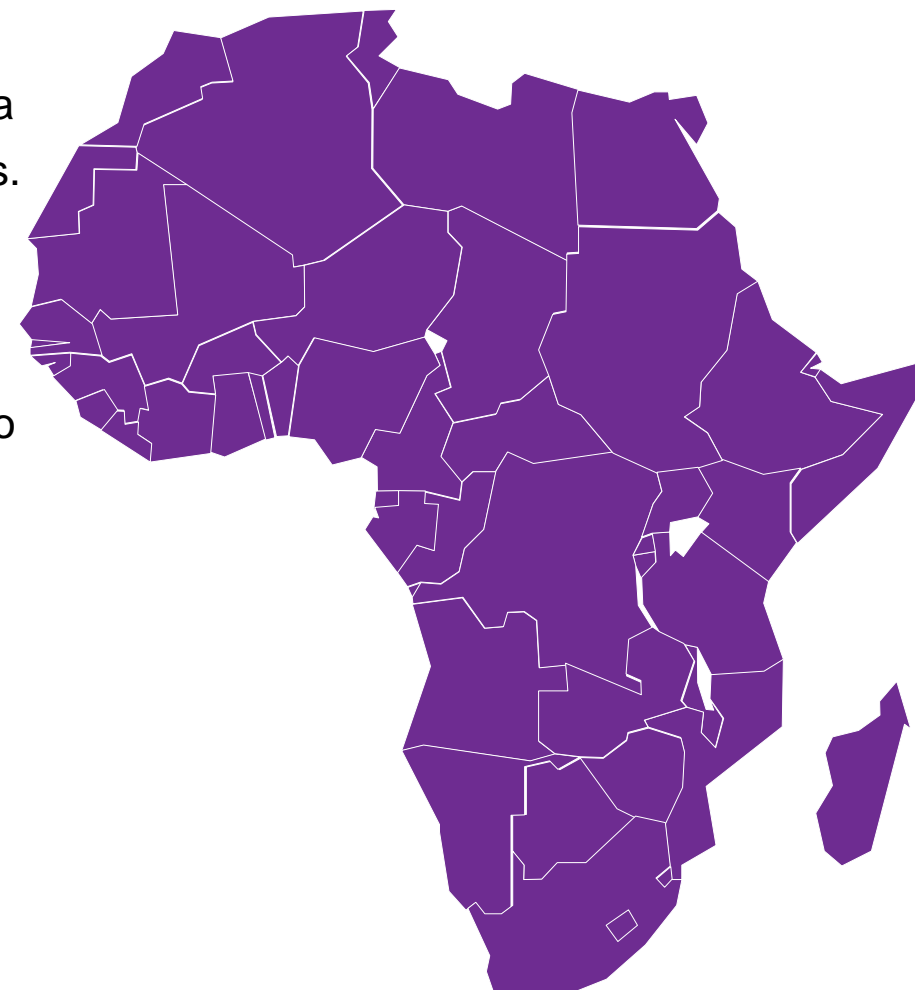
The Frankfurt Book Fair will be held in October on schedule, one of the first big trade shows to go ahead since the start of the pandemic.

- The US and UK agreed to jointly promote “*additional trusted 5G solutions*,” following the UK’s decision to exclude Huawei from its **5G infrastructure**.
- **Netflix**, which gained 10m subscribers from April to June, warned that its growth would slow as lockdown restrictions are eased.
- **Johnson and Johnson** Q2 sales slid 11 percent due to falling beauty product and medical device sales.
- **Cirque de Soliel** said it has reached a new purchase agreement with secured lenders.
- The US FBI is leading a federal inquiry into the hacking of prominent **Twitter** accounts.
- Grocery delivery app **Instacart** is suing **CornerShop**, a rival grocery app majority owned by Uber, for what it alleges was a “*brazen*” theft of its intellectual property.
- **British Airways** will retire its entire fleet of Boeing 747s.
- **Rio Tinto** overcomes COVID-19 disruptions and posts a strong Q2.
- An American-British member of an advisory body to **China’s sovereign-wealth fund** has stepped down from her post due to concerns over Chinese restrictions on free speech, including Beijing’s controversial new national-security law for Hong Kong.

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Africa

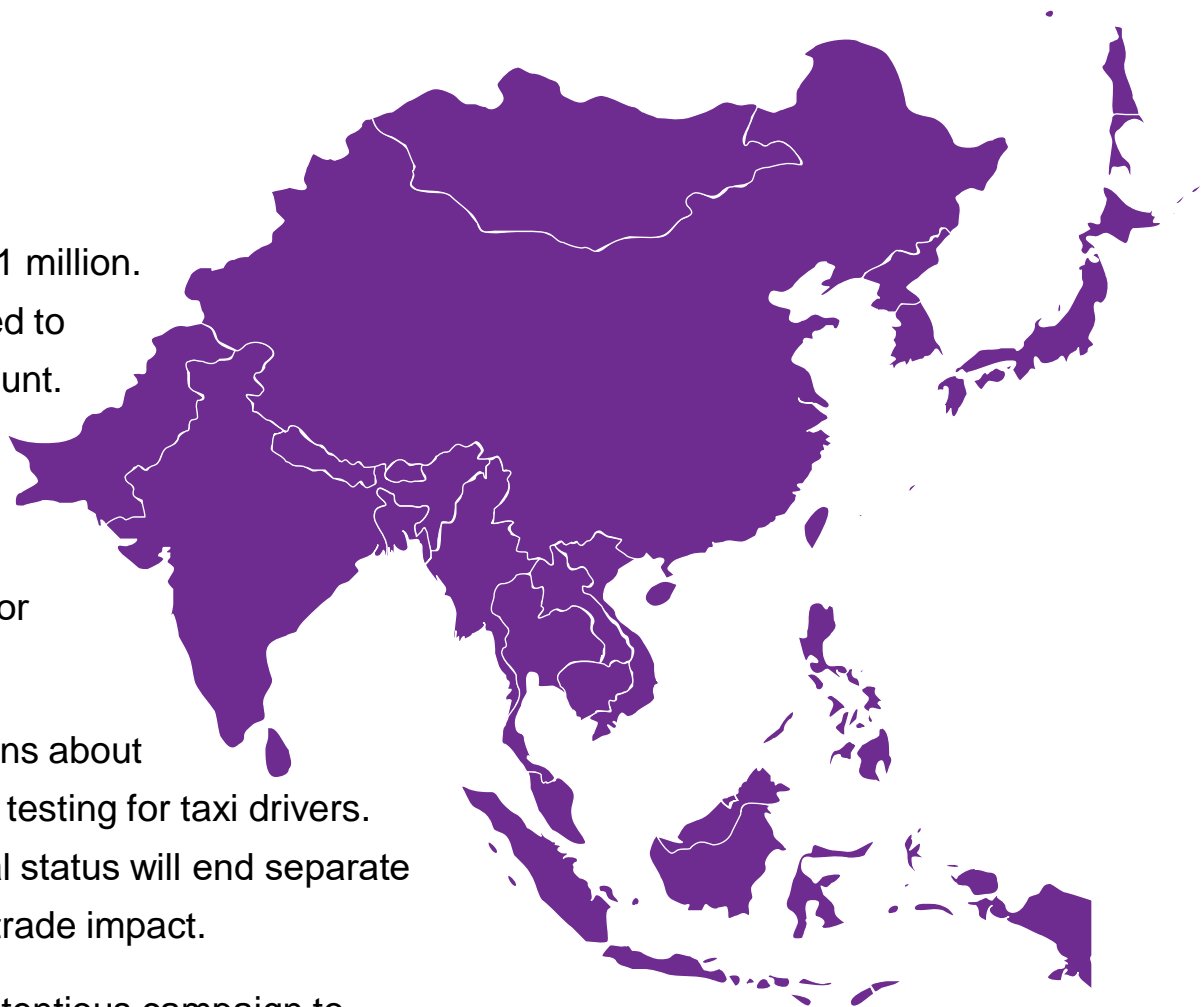
- **Nigeria** suspended dozens of staff at its top anti-corruption agency, a move civil society groups fear will undermine anti-fraud commitments.
- The WHO called for further funding support to combat the ongoing Ebola outbreak in the **Congo**.
- **South African** doctors report turning away COVID-19 patients due to lack of capacity in much of the country.
- **Senegal** resumed international flights.
- **Gabon's** president named the country's first female prime minister.
- **Zimbabwe's** economy will shrink by 4.5 percent in 2020.
- **Namibia** records 1,000 virus cases.



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Asia

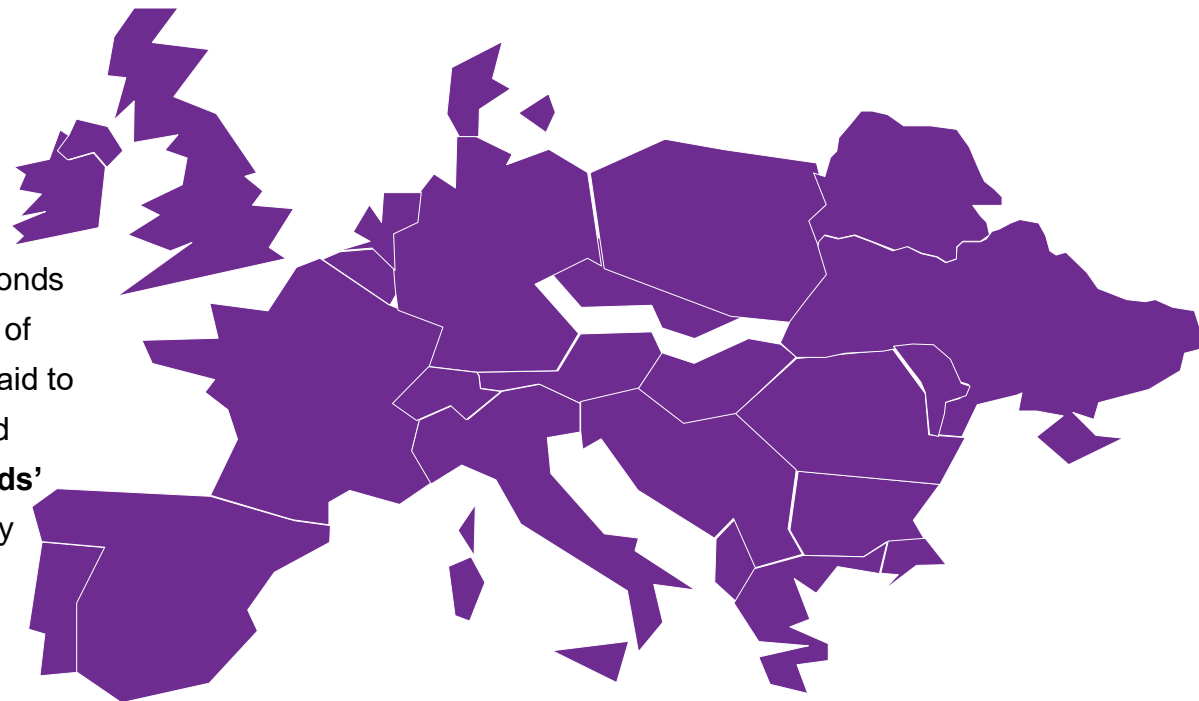
- **India** recorded a record daily case rise as total cases surpassed 1 million. India has carried out only 9,228 tests per million people, compared to 136,000 per million in the US, indicating a likely massive undercount.
- A senior **South Korean** official called for more public hospitals to train for fighting infectious disease outbreaks.
- **Australia** said that it would continue to advocate “*very strongly*” for freedom of navigation in the **South China Sea**.
- **Hong Kong** reported a further 67 cases Thursday, raising concerns about untraceable transmission. Hong Kong is offering free coronavirus testing for taxi drivers. Trade law experts said that the **US** ending of Hong Kong’s special status will end separate customs treatment from **China** but is unlikely to have immediate trade impact.
- The **Japanese** government has vowed to press ahead with a contentious campaign to promote domestic tourism, the “Go To” campaign, despite fears it could spread Covid-19 across the country.



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Europe

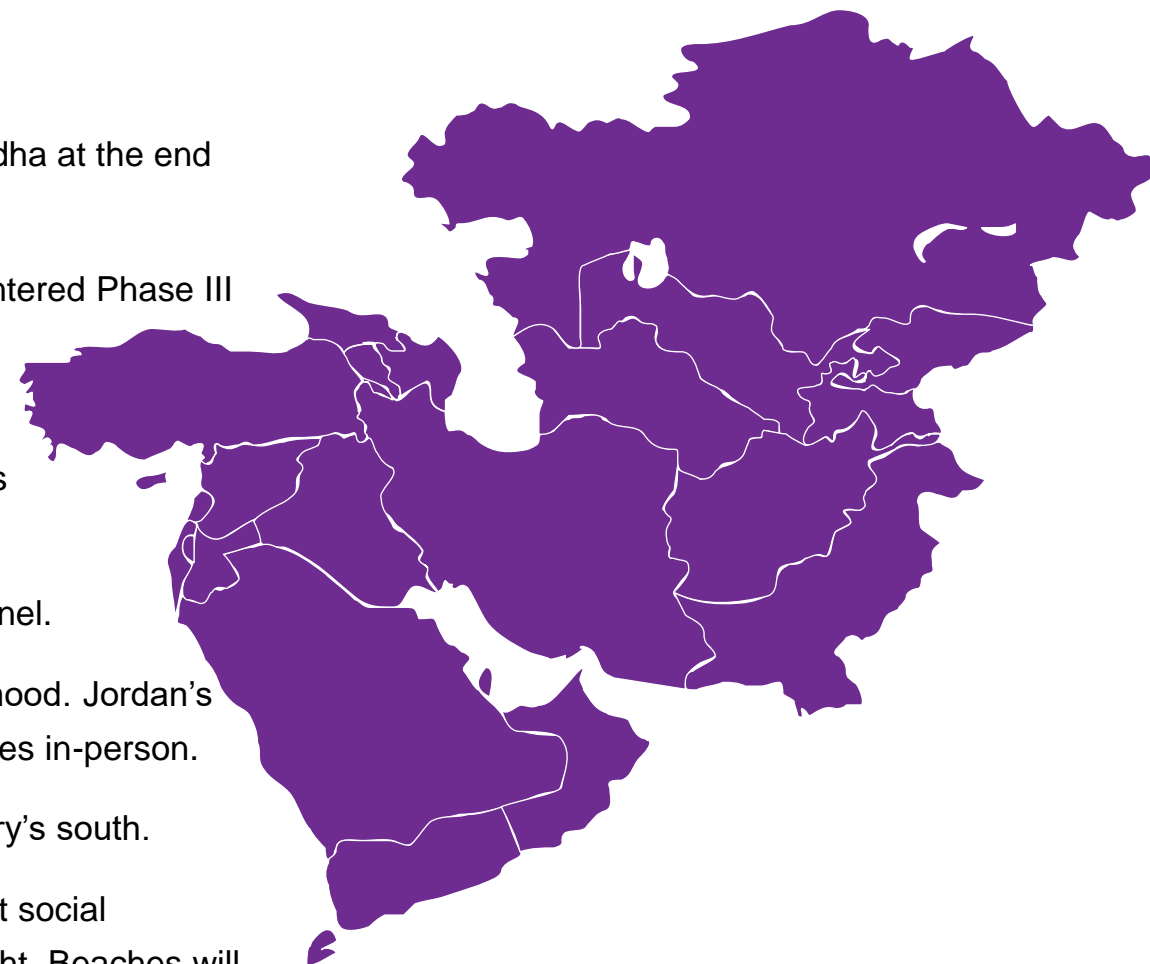
- The **European** Central Bank committed to keep buying trillions of euros in bonds until it determines that the economic crisis is over but paused its ramping up of monetary stimulus. Brussels is fast-tracking plans to borrow €100bn to fund aid to countries hit hard by the coronavirus pandemic, after officials were inundated with applications for cheap loans under a program set up in April. **Netherlands'** Rutte sees only 50 percent chance of agreement over **EU** economic recovery plan, demanding that the fund be tied to economic reforms.
- A leading **Greek** health expert advised that masks should be required in closed spaces, following a rise in Greek cases.
- Barcelona's city government is preparing to announce new restrictions on residents' movement and gatherings in an attempt to control a rapidly growing outbreak in **Spain**. **Italy** will ban entry of tourists from **Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo** as cases rise in those countries.
- **Poland's** main opposition party filed a formal complain that the recent presidential election did "*not meet democratic standards.*"
- **British** intelligence officials warned that **Russian** state-backed hackers are targeting vaccine research in the **US, UK and Canada**.
- **Bulgaria's** Prime Minister promised to consider an "*enormous overhaul*" of its government after the no confidence vote next week, which it is likely to survive.
- With the daily rate of new virus cases in **Russia** incrementally decreasing, Russia surpassed 750,000 confirmed cases and almost 12,000 deaths..



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Middle East

- **Iraq** will reopen its airports from July 23 and lifts its curfew after Eid al Adha at the end of the month.
- **Abu Dhabi**, in partnership with a **Chinese** pharmaceuticals company, entered Phase III trials for a vaccine.
- **Egyptian** President El-Sisi said that Egypt would not “*stand idle*” if **Libyan** national security were threatened, a day after a visit from leaders of Khalifa Haftar’s Libyan National Army.
- Hospitals in **Iran** are facing acute shortages of hospital beds and personnel.
- **Jordan’s** judiciary dissolved the country’s branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. Jordan’s 2020-2021 school year will begin early, in September, and conduct classes in-person.
- **Tunisian** protestors shut down the main oil pumping station in the country’s south.
- **Israel** will close most non-essential businesses on weekends and restrict social gatherings to no more than 20 people, as new cases pass 1,800 overnight. Beaches will also close.



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Americas

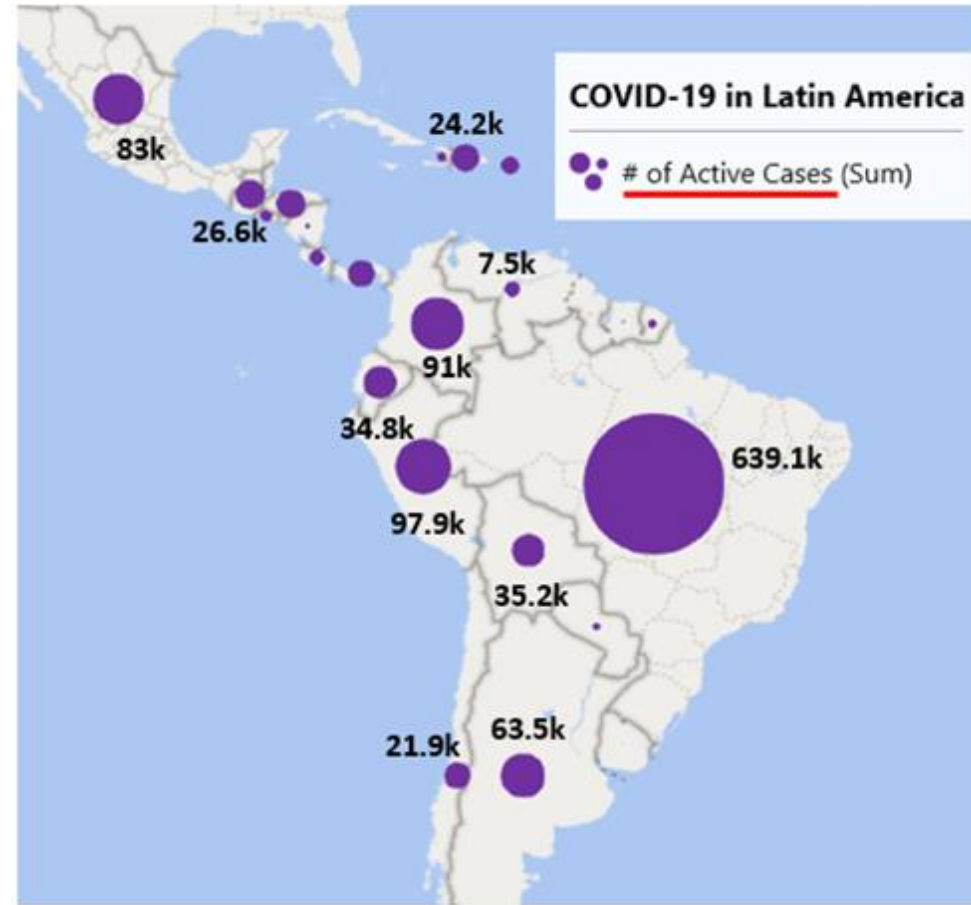
- **Ecuador** is facing pressure to sweeten its debt restructuring proposal after some creditors balked at its original terms.
- Satellite data from **Brazil's** space agency showed that deforestation in the Amazon rainforest is accelerating. Brazil's President Bolsonaro imposed a four-month ban on fires to protect the Amazon. Confirmed coronavirus cases surpass 2 million, with 76,000 dead.
- In the latest flareup in **Bolivia's** political discord, the government was criticized for promoting a group of military officers without the approval of the opposition-held legislature.
- **Barbados** announced a new one-year visa intended to entice remote workers to work from the country.
- **Mexican** state oil company Pemex reported that 232 workers have died of the coronavirus, a very severe outbreak. Bank of America warned that Mexico could lose its investment-grade rating in 2021.
- **Canada's** federal government pledged \$14bn to help pay for restarting the economy after lockdowns.
- Non-essential travel limits on the **US borders with Canada and Mexico** were extended to August 21.
- **Panama** surpasses 50,000 confirmed virus cases.



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Americas

Among countries with more than 25,000 active coronavirus cases, Latin America makes up 30 percent

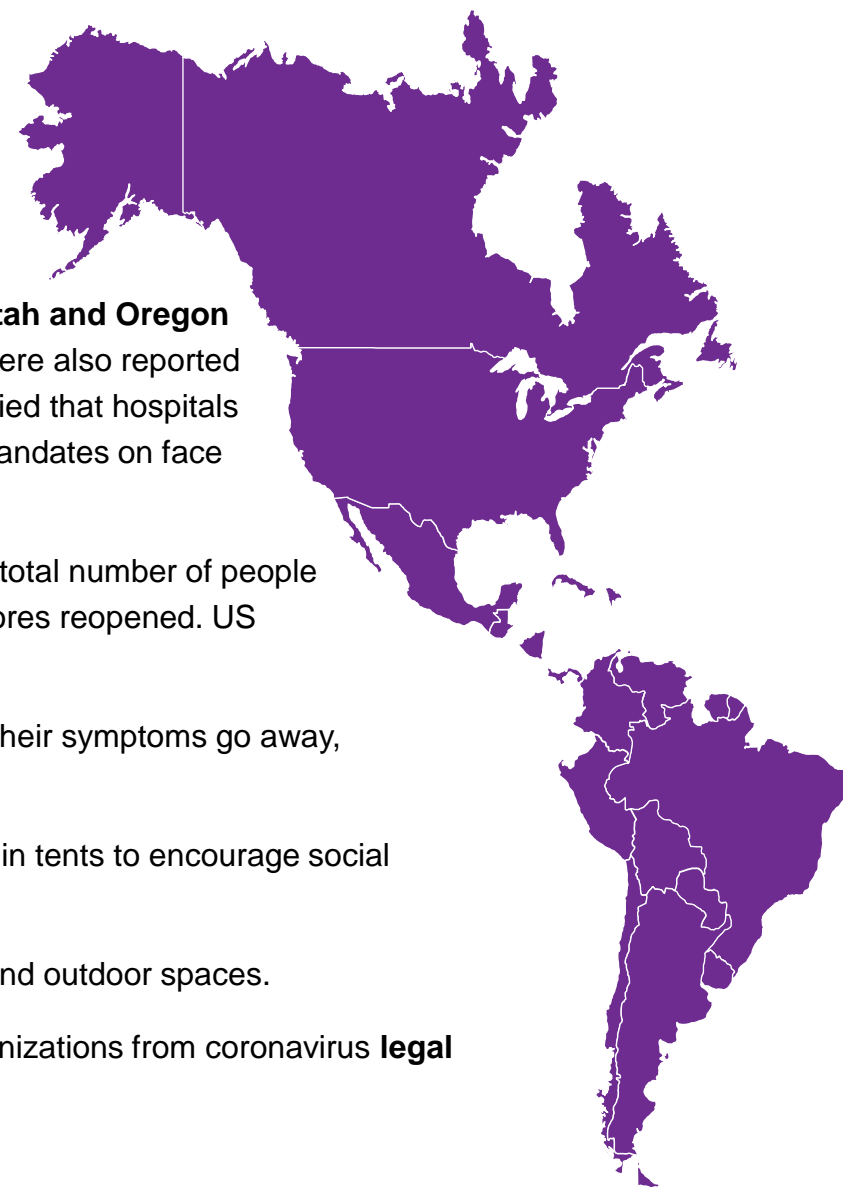


Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Americas: US

- The nation added another record high of more than **70,000 new cases** on Thursday. **Nebraska, Utah and Oregon** each shattered their previous single-day records. Record numbers of coronavirus-related deaths were also reported in **South Carolina, Florida and Texas** on Thursday, and officials throughout the Sun Belt are worried that hospitals could soon reach a breaking point. The governors of **Arkansas and Colorado** issued statewide mandates on face masks in public spaces, making **28 states and the District of Columbia**.
- 1.3m people applied for **unemployment**, nearly the same figure as the week before; however, the total number of people collecting unemployment checks continued to drop. **US retail sales** rose 7.5 percent in June as stores reopened. **US homebuilder confidence** has recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
- Federal health officials said that people who contract COVID-19 do not need to get **retested** after their symptoms go away, contradicting common medical advice.
- The White House renewed its push to **reopen schools**. Rice University will hold some fall classes in tents to encourage social distancing.
- The GOP announced that it will scale back its August **convention** in Jacksonville and use indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Senate Republicans are pushing forward with plans to protect businesses, schools, and other organizations from coronavirus **legal liability**.
- The CDC extends **cruise ship** sailing ban to end of September.
- US attorney-general William Barr warned corporate America against “*appeasement*” of **China**.



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Country in Focus: Singapore

By Briana Boland

The outcomes of elections in Singapore are rarely a surprise. As expected, the ruling People's Action Party (PAP), which has held power since Singapore's independence in 1965, won a landslide 89 percent of all contested parliamentary seats in the most recent July 10th election. However, a surprisingly strong opposition turnout drove the PAP's share of the popular vote down to 61 percent, just short of the lowest level of popular support that the party has ever received. For the first time, the opposition Workers' Party won two group representation constituencies, where previously they had only managed to capture one group. Mistakes made in the country's ongoing battle with the coronavirus pandemic, devastating economic downturn, and a poor showing from the expected next-generation PAP leader indicate that Singapore may be entering a long-term trajectory in which opposition parties have more political power.

Singapore's electoral system is not designed to make opposition challenges easy. In most constituencies, parties must field four or five candidates to compete, an expensive endeavor given the deposits required for candidates, and the constituency winner takes all of the seats. The agencies that determine electoral districts answer to the

prime minister, and analysts have accused bans on negative campaigning and tight regulations on freedom of speech for impeding opposition campaign efforts. The PAP has historically attracted Singapore's best political talent, while opposition parties have struggled to find enough well-known, talented candidates to fully contest an electoral district.

However, many long-term trends in Singaporean politics seem to be moving in a favorable direction for opposition parties. The opposition is beginning to build a broader base of political candidates to run in elections. A shift in political debate focusing on issues such as racial inequalities and political rights, particularly among young people, is buoying the popularity of opposition voices.

Fact Box

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| • Active Cases: 3,843 | • GDP: \$372.06 billion (2019) |
| • Confirmed Cases: 47,126 | • GDP per Capita: \$58,829 (2019) |
| • Deaths: 27 | • Global Health Security Index: 24 (out of 195) |
| • Population: 5.6 million | |

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Country in Focus: Singapore

Moreover, the PAP went into the July 10th elections facing some significant headwinds. Singapore is heading into what is expected to be its worst recession in history. While the city-state was initially hailed as an international model for its effective coronavirus response, later case surges in migrant worker dormitories led to one of the most severe outbreaks in Southeast Asia. The decision to call a snap election is thought to have angered many Singaporeans; analysts believe that the poor results may influence the ruling coalition in nearby Malaysia to decide against calling a similar snap election. Heng Swee Keat, the presumptive next prime minister, struggled to win his group's constituency, raising concerns that the next generation of PAP leaders do not command the same popularity as the current ones. Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong had previously indicated his intention to retire before the next election, but some believe he may postpone retirement in light of the recent election results. Prime Minister Loong himself admitted that the general election results were disappointing for PAP, saying *"this was not a feel-good election. The results show a clear desire for a diversity of voices in parliament."*

While PAP remains firmly in power, the July 10th election shows that it has lost the dominance it once commanded. The PAP has largely retained popularity through its competent governance, a favorable

media environment, and its role in ushering Singapore through decades of rapid economic growth. However, the background of rapid economic growth quickly evaporated in 2020. Singapore saw its Q2 economic growth rate shrink by 41.2 percent compared to the last quarter, and its GDP contract by 12.6 percent year-on-year. The economic figures show that the Singapore's export-reliant economy may be hit harder by the pandemic than many of its Asian neighbors, putting additional pressure on the PAP. Economic downturn will only exacerbate key political issues, including the city's high cost of living and challenges with its housing model. Economists have raised concerns that a long-term decline in PAP power could spook financial markets. However, Singapore also has reason to be optimistic about its post-pandemic future. Many Singaporeans welcome the prospect of a more diverse parliament and hope that new opposition representation will pressure the PAP to better address social issues. Moreover, Singapore remains a vibrant economy, and is well-positioned to gain if global supply chains are reshuffled due to geopolitical tensions surrounding China. In particular, many analysts and business leaders see Singapore as a likely site for relocation away from Hong Kong, where a new national security law has cast doubt on the city's autonomy and future as Asia's financial capital.

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Science under the Scope: Is the new strain of SARS-CoV-2 more transmissible?

Contributed by the Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

Researchers at New York University argued in May that a mutation on the spike protein created a virus with a higher fatality rate, i.e. more deadly. However, the research has several limitations, and, most importantly, has not been replicated.

Recent studies have identified a mutation at position 614 on the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. In the original strain that emerged from China there was a glycine (G), whereas the dominant global strain now has an aspartate (D) at this location (1). Some researchers have hypothesized that this mutation is the result of positive selective pressure (2) -- meaning that the mutation confers some sort of survival advantage to the virus and has therefore been selected for in reproduction over the previous strain -- but other experts are not sure that the mutation correlates to any significant difference between the strains (3).

Researchers at New York University argued in May that the mutation on the spike protein created a virus with a higher fatality

rate, i.e. more deadly. They came to this conclusion by analyzing the number of cases and deaths confirmed by the European CDC and comparing that data with genetic sequence data accessed from the GISAID database (4). Using this data they argue that those infected with the D mutation had a higher case fatality rate than those infected with the original G strain. The authors do note several limitations for the study, including the fact that the data did not take comorbidities into account and that it is possible that the uneven implementation of social distancing across countries could have biased the data. Most importantly, this finding has not been replicated.

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Science under the Scope: Is the new strain of SARS-CoV-2 more transmissible?

More recently, in July, another study was published that examined the transmissibility of the D mutation strain versus the original G strain. This study stated that individuals with the D mutation strain had higher viral loads in the upper respiratory tract and suggested that this could mean greater infectiousness (5). They also tested replication using a pseudotyped virus to simulate SARS-CoV-2 and found that there was greater replication of the D mutation than the original G mutation in cell culture. The authors of the study argued that this increased replication suggested that the mutation likely made the strain more transmissible. Further, they stated this could explain why the strain with the D mutation became the dominant strain in areas where both strains were circulating even if the original G strain was more prevalent.

Finally, several prominent virologists have criticized the July study for exaggerating its findings (6). They suggest that the research conducted was not extensive enough to suggest that the D mutation makes the virus more transmissible. In their criticism they point out that the evidence used for increased transmissibility comes from cell culture -- meaning it was done in the lab and not observed in real cases -- and that the cells used were kidney cells

from Vervet monkeys not human respiratory epithelial cells. Lastly, they point out that a pseudotyped virus was used rather than the SARS-CoV-2 virus. These combined factors lead the authors to argue that it is not possible to know whether the mutation makes the virus more transmissible. They emphasized this point by discussing a mutation to the 2014 Ebola virus, which made the virus more infectious in cell culture in the lab but not more infectious in real-world human transmission.

To date, what is clear is that there has been a single amino acid mutation on the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2. What is unclear is what impact this mutation has on the infectiousness and fatality rate of the virus. As the D mutation strain is now the dominant strain circulating in most parts of the United States, the coming months will provide more data from real COVID-19 cases to shed light on the differences between the original G614 strain and the mutated strain now circulating. If the new strain is, in fact, more transmissible it might require policymakers to re-evaluate reopening and social distancing guidelines as we move into the fall.

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Science under the Scope: Is the new strain of SARS-CoV-2 more transmissible?

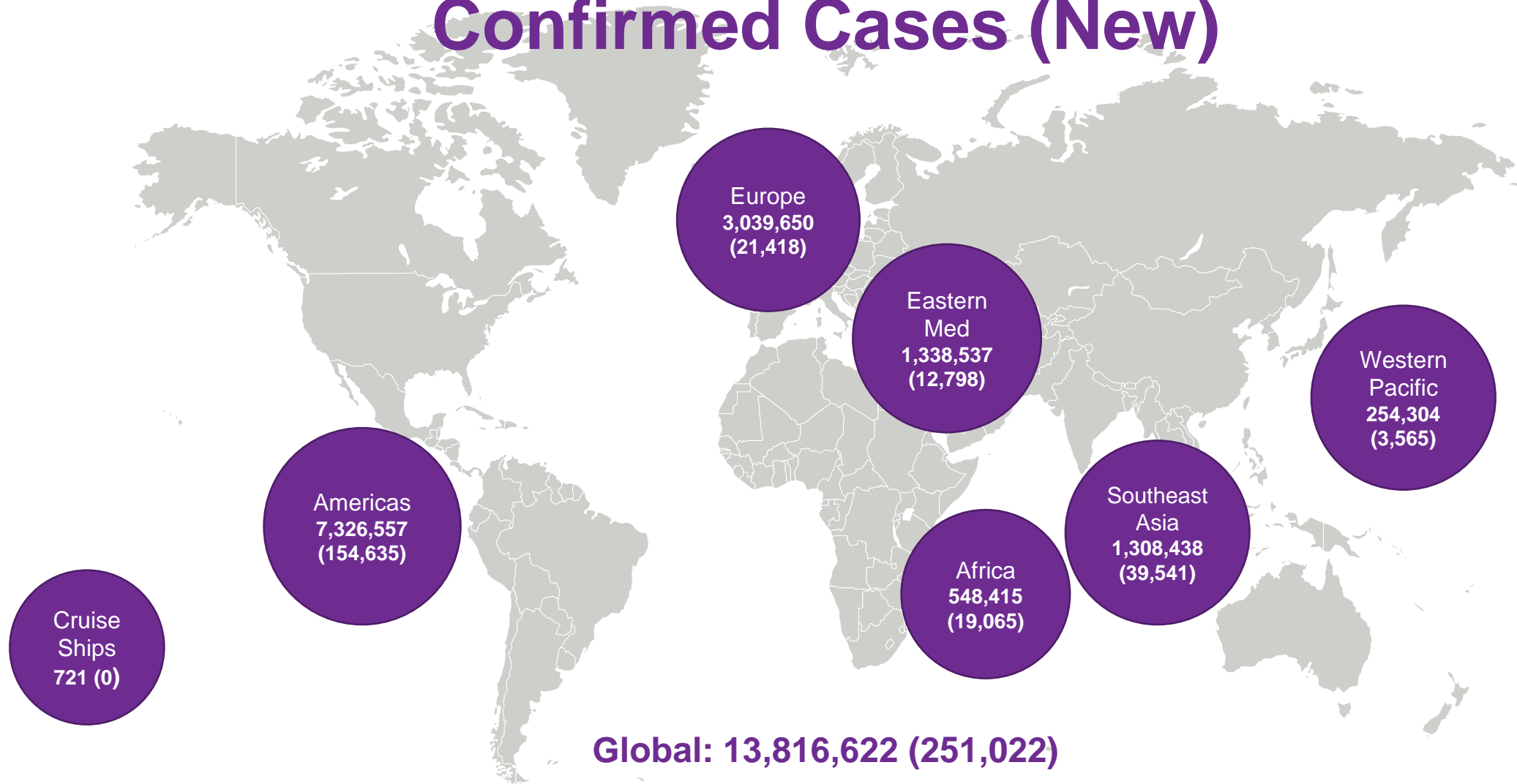
1. Becerra-Flores, M. and Cardozo, T. (2020, May 2). SARS-CoV-2 viral spike G614 mutation exhibits higher case fatality rate. *The International Journal of Clinical Practice*. DOI: 10.1111/ijcp.13525
2. Korber, B., Fischer, W.M., Gnanakaran, S., et al. (2020, July 2). Tracking changes in SARS-CoV-2 Spike: evidence that D614G increases infectivity of the COVID-19 virus. *Cell*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2020.06.043>
3. Racaniello, V. (2020, July 9). No evidence of increased human transmission of SARS-CoV-2. *Virology Blog*. Retrieved from <https://www.virology.ws/2020/07/09/no-evidence-for-increased-human-transmission-of-sars-cov-2/>.
4. Becerra-Flores, M. and Cardozo, T. (2020, May 2). SARS-CoV-2 viral spike G614 mutation exhibits higher case fatality rate. *The International Journal of Clinical Practice*. DOI: 10.1111/ijcp.13525
5. Korber, B., Fischer, W.M., Gnanakaran, S., et al. (2020, July 2). Tracking changes in SARS-CoV-2 Spike: evidence that D614G increases infectivity of the COVID-19 virus. *Cell*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2020.06.043>
6. Racaniello, V. (2020, July 9). No evidence of increased human transmission of SARS-CoV-2. *Virology Blog*. Retrieved from <https://www.virology.ws/2020/07/09/no-evidence-for-increased-human-transmission-of-sars-cov-2/>.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on July 16

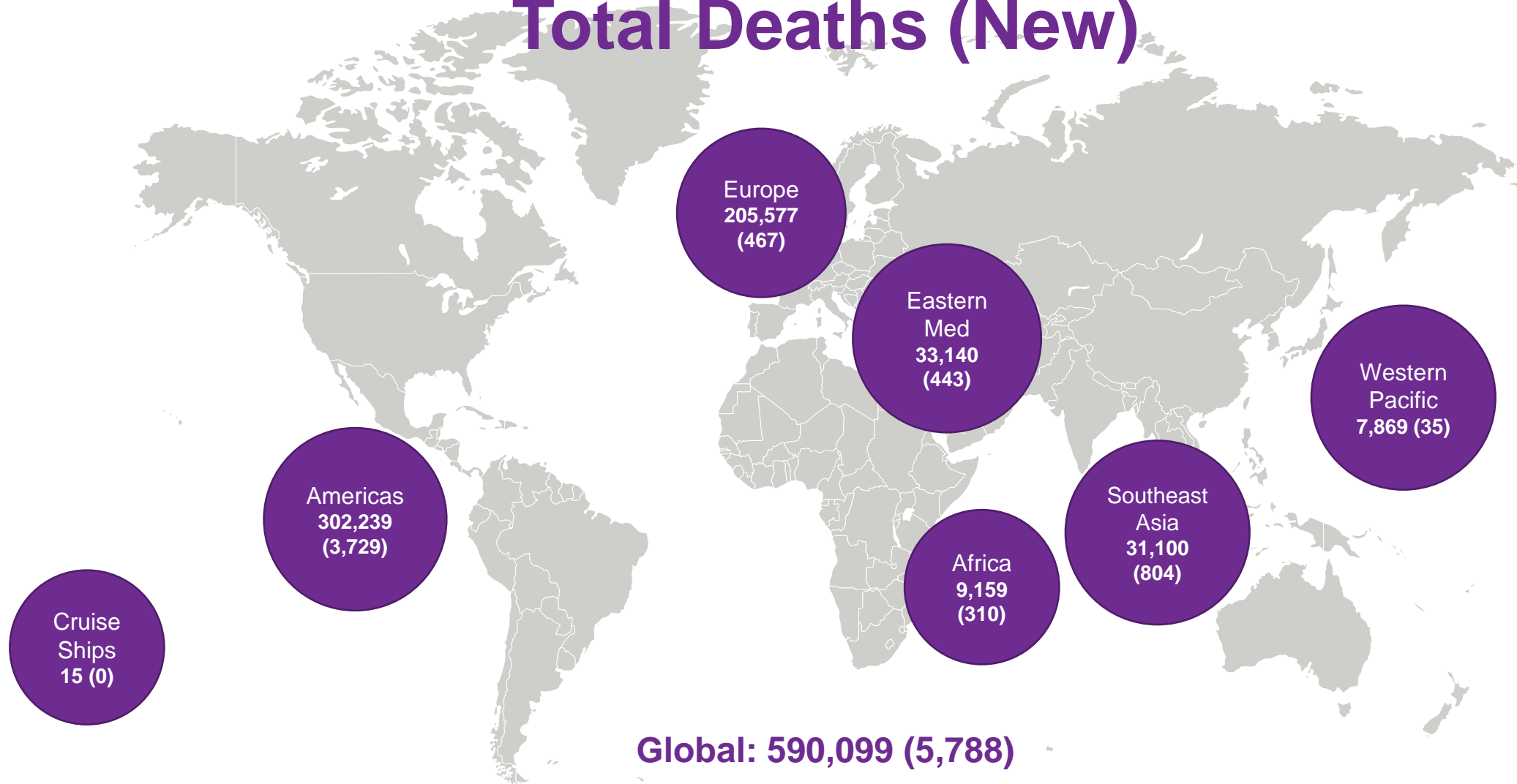
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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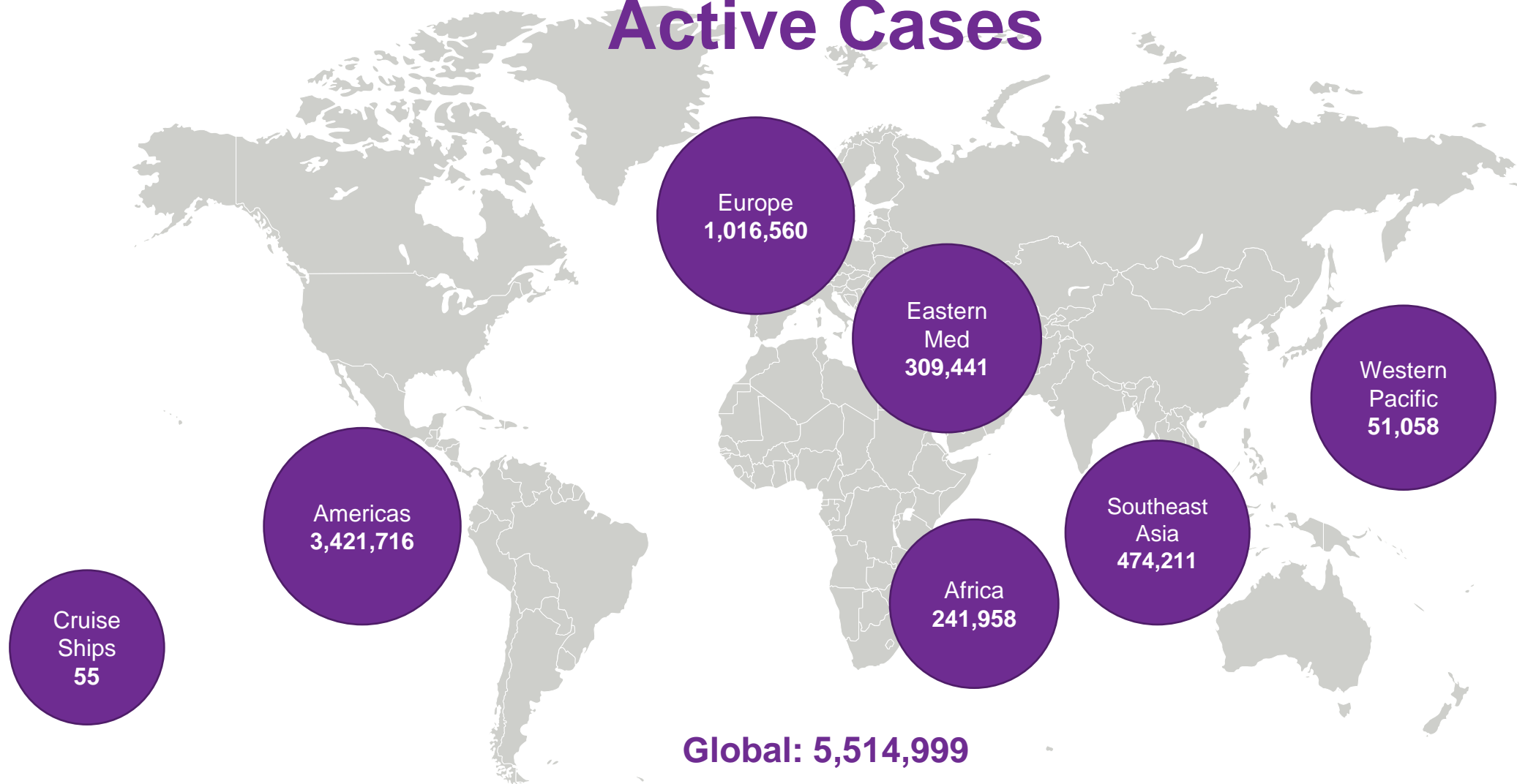
Total Deaths (New)



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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	2347303	3576309 (78310)	138361 (951)	11160	426	10.95%
Brazil	537932	2012151 (45403)	76688 (1322)	9476	361	10.50%
India	342473	1003832 (34975)	25602 (688)	728	19	18.22%
UK	247440	293651 (643)	45190 (66)	4308	664	1.51%
Russia	208891	751612 (6415)	11920 (167)	5158	82	5.16%
South Africa	153961	324221 (13172)	4669 (216)	5464	79	22.68%
France	98794	200739 (401)	30035 (17)	2663	462	1.14%
Peru	97977	341586 (3835)	12615 (198)	10354	382	6.42%
Colombia	87269	165169 (5271)	6164 (195)	3403	118	18.89%
Bangladesh	86864	196323 (2733)	2496 (39)	1192	15	9.11%
Spain	80063	258855 (1361)	28416 (3)	6543	608	1.91%
Pakistan	73751	257914 (0)	5426 (0)	1167	25	4.48%
Sweden	71284	76877 (385)	5593 (21)	7610	554	2.57%
Argentina	63551	114783 (3637)	2112 (62)	2539	47	18.05%
Egypt	54960	85771 (928)	4120 (53)	838	40	6.45%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Saudi Arabia	53246	243238 (2764)	2370 (45)	6983	68	6.89%
Netherlands	45214	51351 (99)	6137 (1)	2997	358	1.00%
Philippines	38183	61266 (2416)	1643 (29)	558	15	13.63%
Indonesia	37450	81668 (1574)	3873 (76)	298	14	11.41%
Belgium	36190	63238 (366)	9795 (7)	5438	845	1.39%
Bolivia	35193	54156 (1938)	1984 (42)	4471	166	15.86%
Ecuador	34898	71365 (1036)	5207 (49)	4043	295	8.89%
Mexico	28786	324041 (6406)	37574 (668)	2463	286	10.76%
Iraq	28310	86148 (2281)	3522 (90)	2140	87	15.89%
Canada	27837	111144 (451)	8875 (18)	2894	234	1.94%
Guatemala	26728	32939 (865)	1404 (54)	1837	78	16.15%
Honduras	26612	30867 (831)	835 (10)	3031	83	12.36%
Ukraine	26356	57640 (861)	1462 (18)	1291	33	7.85%
Kazakhstan	26264	66895 (1707)	375 (0)	3470	20	15.61%
Israel	25305	46059 (1871)	384 (8)	5008	42	21.26%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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
Dominican Rep	24166	48743 (1072)	941 (12)	4491	87	14.01%
Panama	23531	50373 (1130)	1000 (18)	11667	232	14.13%
Iran	22845	267061 (2500)	13608 (198)	3178	162	5.37%
Oman	22194	62574 (1327)	290 (9)	12243	57	14.32%
Chile	21107	323698 (2493)	7290 (104)	16927	381	4.46%
Nigeria	19793	34854 (595)	769 (9)	169	4	10.13%
Portugal	13610	47765 (339)	1679 (3)	4685	165	4.37%
Turkey	12613	216873 (933)	5440 (21)	2570	64	2.72%
Italy	12473	243736 (230)	35017 (20)	4032	579	0.45%
Afghanistan	11133	35070 (76)	1113 (19)	900	29	2.50%
Armenia	11021	33559 (554)	607 (15)	11324	205	7.91%
Romania	10843	35003 (777)	1971 (19)	1820	102	10.35%
Puerto Rico	10402	10574 (195)	172 (1)	3122	51	13.59%
Kuwait	9721	57668 (791)	402 (3)	13496	94	7.09%
Kyrgyzstan	8596	12498 (216)	167 (2)	1914	26	20.71%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Azerbaijan	8575	26165 (493)	334 (8)	2580	33	12.13%
Poland	8521	39054 (333)	1605 (11)	1032	42	4.71%
UAE	8382	56129 (281)	335 (0)	5672	34	3.70%
Belarus	8223	65623 (180)	485 (5)	6945	51	1.55%
Kenya	7818	11673 (421)	217 (8)	217	4	19.06%
Venezuela	7495	10854 (426)	104 (4)	382	4	18.90%
Costa Rica	6831	9546 (560)	42 (2)	1873	8	28.29%
Uzbekistan	6208	15066 (485)	75 (4)	450	2	20.17%
Cote d'Ivoire	6104	13554 (151)	87 (0)	513	3	11.08%
Nepal	6056	17344 (167)	39 (0)	595	1	4.01%
West Bank & Gaza	6048	7412 (348)	51 (7)	1452	10	25.11%
Germany	5963	201450 (560)	9087 (7)	2409	109	1.05%
Moldova	5958	20264 (224)	666 (7)	5024	165	6.61%
Ethiopia	5897	8475 (294)	148 (2)	74	1	15.99%
Algeria**	5196	21355 (585)	1052 (12)	487	24	14.58%

** Indicated moved up a risk category

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
Serbia	4858	19717 (383)	442 (13)	2257	51	10.09%
Czechia	4617	13612 (137)	355 (0)	1271	33	4.49%
El Salvador	4402	10957 (312)	298 (12)	1689	46	16.56%
Sudan	4258	10527 (0)	668 (0)	240	15	3.07%
Bahrain	4154	35084 (524)	121 (4)	20598	71	8.68%
Bulgaria	3924	8144 (267)	293 (4)	1173	42	14.49%
Bosnia	3907	7681 (270)	240 (5)	2342	73	16.65%
Japan	3884	23510 (338)	985 (1)	181	8	10.49%
Singapore	3843	47126 (248)	27 (0)	8053	5	3.21%
Congo (Kinshasa)	3758	8199 (36)	193 (1)	91	2	3.59%
Ghana	3716	26125 (695)	139 (0)	840	4	8.77%
N Macedonia	3657	8623 (93)	401 (8)	4139	192	9.81%
Haiti	3197	6948 (117)	145 (2)	605	13	4.76%
Qatar	3157	105477 (494)	152 (1)	37566	54	2.70%

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	3085	6089 (484)	53 (10)	220	2	31.96%
CAR	3055	4373 (11)	53 (0)	905	11	2.61%
Australia	3003	11233 (423)	116 (3)	424	4	14.96%
Kosovo	2663	5237 (0)	112 (0)			17.76%
Senegal	2590	8481 (112)	156 (3)	506	9	7.06%
French Guiana	2541	6393 (94)	34 (1)	21386	114	10.78%
Mauritania	2516	5659 (95)	150 (1)	1216	32	8.06%
Gabon	2411	6121 (0)	46 (0)	2748	21	2.92%
Greece	2372	3939 (29)	193 (0)	378	19	5.26%
Morocco	2317	16545 (283)	263 (4)	448	7	7.36%
Equatorial Guinea	2178	3071 (0)	51 (0)	2187	36	0.00%
Cameroon	2056	16157 (984)	373 (14)	608	14	7.68%
Paraguay	1936	3342 (144)	27 (2)	468	4	18.13%
Congo (Brazzaville)	1721	2358 (136)	48 (1)	427	9	13.99%

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

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Albania	1610	3851 (99)	104 (3)	1338	36	14.88%
Malawi	1588	2712 (98)	51 (8)	142	3	23.71%
Somalia	1569	3106 (23)	93 (0)	195	6	2.19%
Switzerland	1421	33290 (142)	1969 (1)	3845	227	1.80%
Austria	1315	19270 (116)	711 (1)	2139	79	2.91%
Guinea	1308	6359 (83)	39 (1)	484	3	6.13%
Tajikistan	1254	6741 (46)	56 (0)	706	6	4.21%
Libya	1227	1652 (63)	46 (3)	240	7	18.77%
Croatia	1190	4039 (86)	120 (0)	984	29	12.55%
Guinea-Bissau	1103	1902 (60)	26 (0)	966	13	3.15%
Lebanon	1074	2599 (57)	40 (2)	381	6	19.89%

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
California	357217	364706 (9821)	7489 (114)	9226	190	14.76%
Florida	311098	315775 (13965)	4677 (156)	14702	218	22.68%
New York	300462	404775 (769)	32446 (19)	22175	1672	1.11%
Illinois	151630	159082 (1257)	7452 (25)	12554	588	3.89%
Texas	146260	305854 (16017)	3657 (159)	10797	130	19.98%
New Jersey	129436	176501 (223)	15665 (31)	20550	1772	1.06%
Georgia	128182	131287 (3449)	3105 (14)	12364	292	15.29%
Arizona	115437	134613 (3259)	2492 (58)	18494	342	13.16%
Maryland	67031	75664 (648)	3347 (6)	12515	554	4.96%
Virginia	62780	74431 (904)	2007 (15)	8720	235	7.39%
Washington	42875	44313 (1267)	1438 (0)	5983	188	11.50%
South Carolina	39164	64083 (1838)	1070 (72)	12446	208	18.20%
Connecticut	34895	47750 (114)	4389 (9)	13393	1231	0.97%
Colorado	32083	38708 (571)	1745 (1)	6725	303	6.55%

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	30455	31915 (1447)	626 (8)	10361	203	18.82%
Alabama	30122	61088 (2021)	1230 (19)	12459	251	17.32%
Missouri	29752	30873 (816)	1121 (2)	5239	187	12.32%
Louisiana	29638	86411 (2280)	3485 (24)	18588	750	13.63%
Tennessee	29494	71540 (2479)	796 (13)	10476	117	16.77%
North Carolina	24977	93708 (1871)	1607 (18)	8921	155	12.46%
Pennsylvania	21273	103075 (806)	6984 (27)	8059	551	4.46%
Michigan	19624	79839 (926)	6348 (18)	7994	636	5.20%
Kansas	19564	20817 (468)	305 (1)	7260	104	12.08%
Ohio	19168	70601 (1290)	3103 (28)	6040	265	10.97%
Rhode Island	15012	17711 (71)	988 (1)	16719	933	2.25%
Kentucky	14933	21083 (406)	650 (5)	4719	145	11.44%
Mississippi	12557	39797 (1230)	1308 (18)	13372	439	13.00%
Utah	12397	31845 (954)	234 (1)	9933	73	11.37%

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
Indiana	11281	54080 (710)	2795 (10)	8033	415	6.99%
Oregon	10061	13509 (428)	249 (2)	3203	59	15.21%
Idaho	9507	13134 (685)	114 (4)	7349	64	24.40%
Iowa	9165	37350 (814)	781 (4)	11796	248	8.51%
New Mexico	9080	16138 (297)	562 (5)	7696	268	9.85%
Massachusetts	8811	112581 (234)	8380 (12)	16334	1216	1.31%
District of Columbia	8659	11076 (50)	574 (3)	15694	813	3.01%
Wisconsin	8241	39627 (900)	831 (4)	6806	143	12.30%
Arkansas	6578	31114 (817)	341 (6)	10310	113	13.86%
Nebraska	5511	22134 (155)	299 (8)	11442	155	6.13%
Delaware	5324	13114 (64)	521 (0)	13467	535	3.52%

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
Oklahoma*	4907	23440 (626)	438 (6)	5924	111	18.55%
Minnesota	4491	44347 (605)	1566 (8)	7863	278	8.07%
West Virginia	1430	4657 (100)	99 (1)	2599	55	14.47%
Montana	1226	2231 (135)	35 (1)	2087	33	28.60%

* Indicated moved down a risk category

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.

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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Karl Hopkins

Partner and Global Chief Security Officer
Dentons
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 9225
karl.hopkins@dentons.com

Melissa Mahle

Senior Analyst
Dentons
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 6383
melissa.mahle@dentons.com