

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

July 22, 2020

Global Situation Update: July 22, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Oxford's vaccine developers tempered expectations that a vaccine could be market-ready before 2021.

France will not ban Huawei from investing in the country.

The US accused China of sponsoring criminal hackers that have targeted vaccine development and closes Chinese Consulate in Houston.

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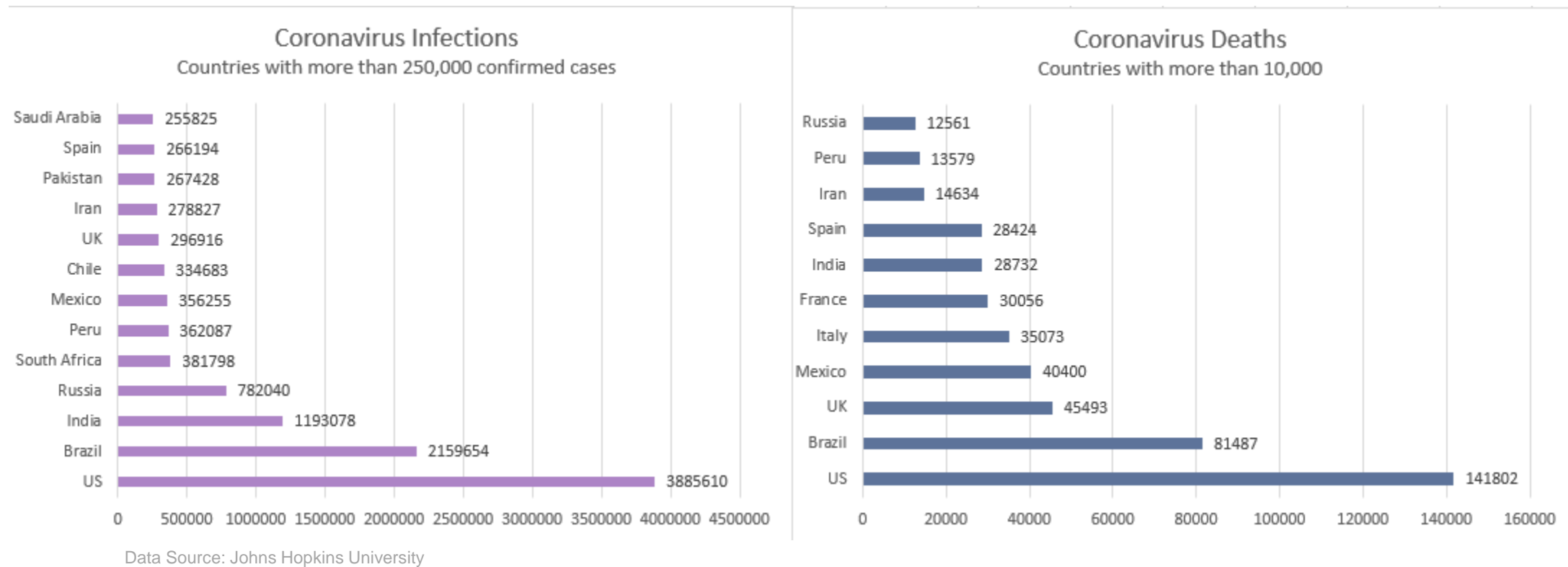
Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 15,177,078 in 213 nations and territories, with 620,033 deaths.

- Oxford's vaccine developers **tempered expectations** that a vaccine could be market-ready before 2021; US pharmaceutical executives predicted a potential **regulatory approval** in the fall.
- Kenya's candidate to head the **World Trade Organization**, one of two reform-minded female African candidates, has emerged as a frontrunner.
- The **Nobel Prize** banquet will be canceled for the first time in 56 years.
- South Korean epidemiologists found that people are **more likely contract the coronavirus** from members of their household than contacts outside the home.
- A group of major airline executives wrote a letter to US and EU leaders urging coordinated transatlantic testing to **restore flights**.
- German researchers plan on holding an indoor concert for 4,000 people next month so they can better understand how viruses **spread at large events**.

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Global



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Markets

The EU economic recovery deal sent the euro to its highest level against the dollar since January 2019.

- Wednesday, **global stocks** slid as tensions escalated between the US and China.
- **US stock futures** tied to the S&P 500 also ticked down 0.4 percent.
- On Tuesday, **US and European stocks** climbed after news of agreement on the EU recovery fund; German stocks turned positive for the year.
- The **S&P 500** is now up 0.7 percent on the year and is at its highest levels since February 21, but the positive turn has been mostly due to tech shares.
- The **Renminbi** retreated almost 0.6 percent on foreign trading hubs.

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Business

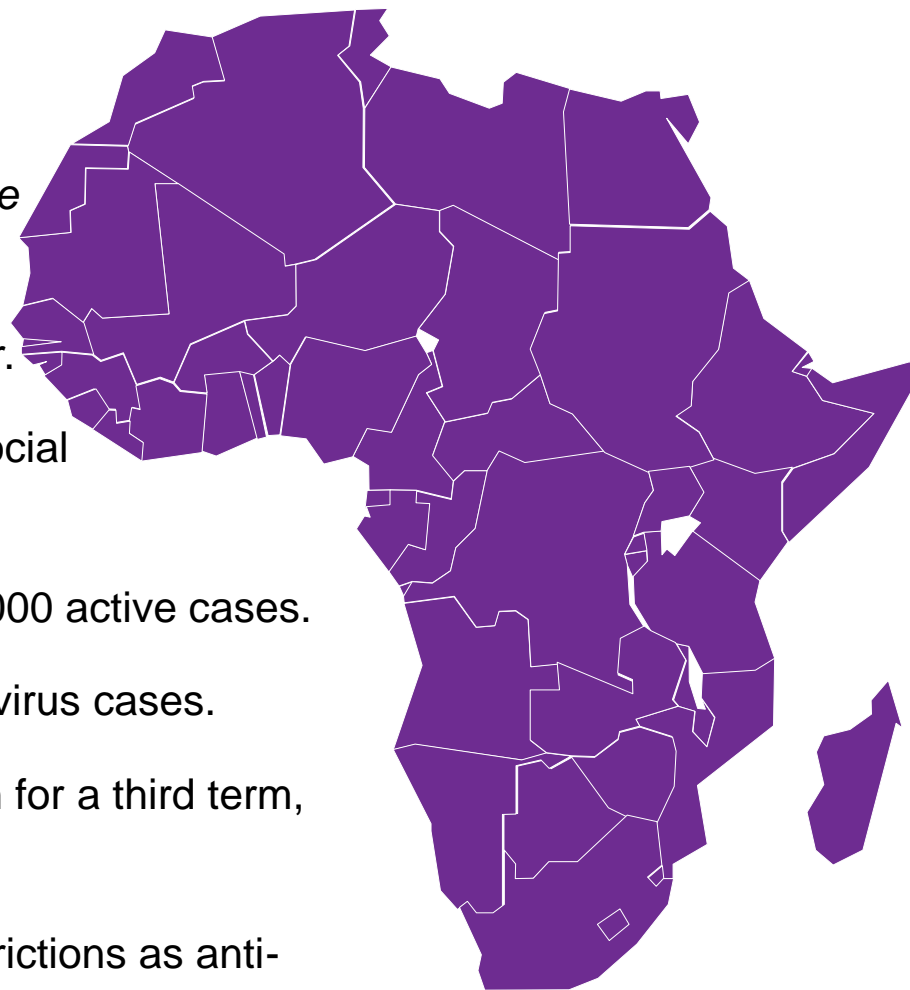
Twitter has announced a crackdown on QAnon, the far-right conspiracy group that believes there is a secret plot by the “*deep state*” against US president Donald Trump, citing disinformation.

- Tobacco group **Philip Morris International** reinstated its full-year forecast despite a drop in Q1 revenue.
- **Lockheed Martin** boosted its 2020 outlook, recording stronger Q2 performance despite disrupted supply chains.
- Q2 **Coca Cola** sales dropped to the lowest point in at least 10 years.
- **L’Occitane** Q2 sales almost doubled, credited largely to its popularity in East Asia.
- **Walmart** will offer its employees another round of cash bonuses and close most stores for Thanksgiving.
- Clothing brands including **Hugo Boss, Ralph Lauren, Brooks Brothers, and Lacoste** are under scrutiny for receiving shipments from Hong Kong’s **Esquel Group**, whose Xinjiang subsidiary is facing US sanctions.
- **Marriott Hotels** will require mask usage in all of its 7,300 hotels worldwide.
- **Snap Inc** beat quarterly revenue projections as advertisers turned to the app to reach younger audiences.
- **Google Meet** will roll out new security features for video meetings.
- **McDonalds** will reopen 700 restaurants for dine-in services in the UK.
- **TikTok** plans to add 10,000 new jobs in the US in the next three years.
- German drug discovery company **Evotec Biologics** has been awarded an \$18.2m contract by the US government to supply lab-produced antibodies to treat Covid-19.
- **United Airlines** reported a loss of \$1.6bn in Q2.
- **LinkedIn** will lay off 960 workers as the pandemic affects hiring.

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Africa

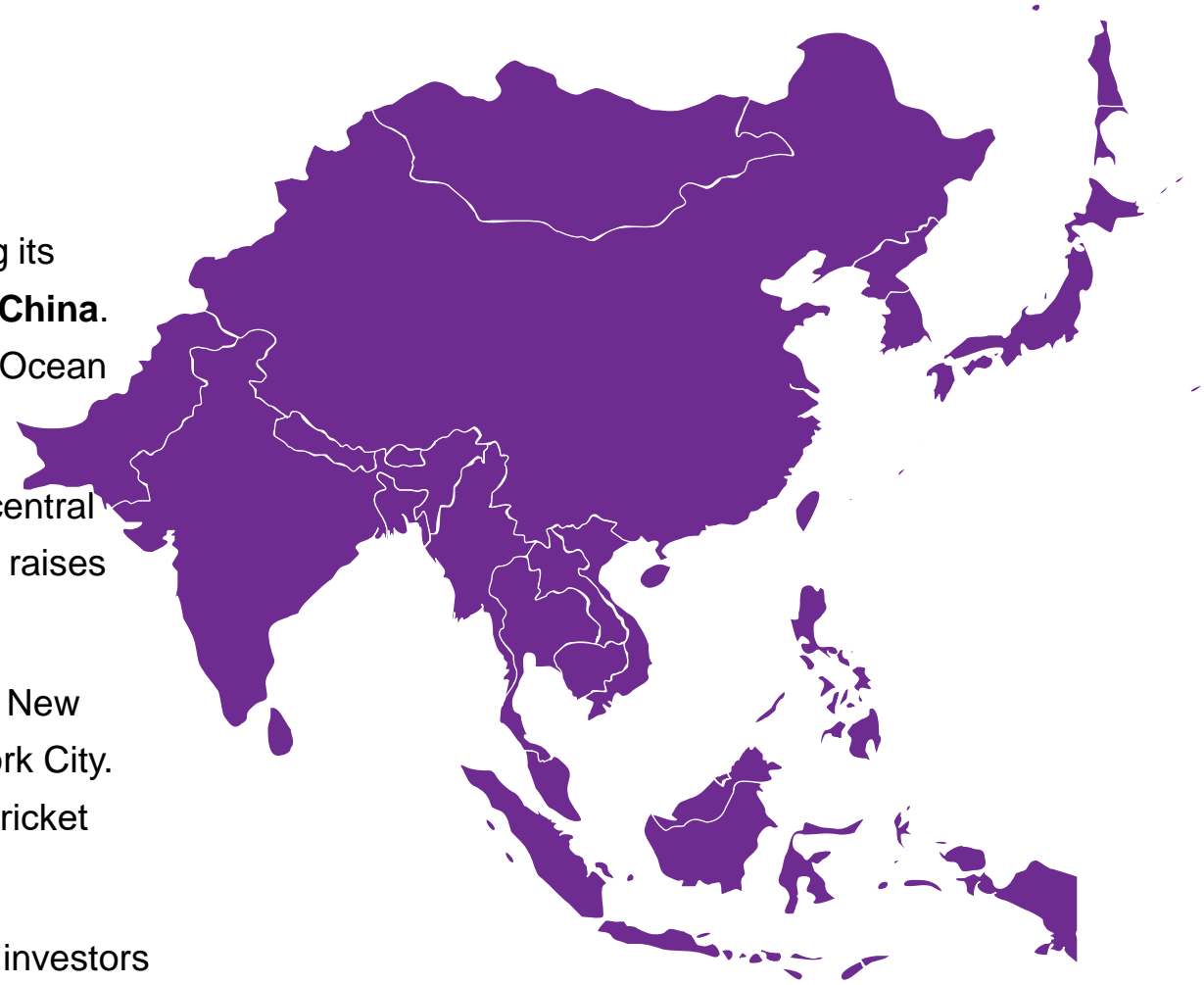
- **Ethiopia's** Prime Minister said that he, and the leaders of **Egypt** and **Sudan** had come to a *“major common understanding which paves the way for a breakthrough agreement”* with regards to the Nile dam.
- **Tanzania's** electoral commission set the date for elections in October.
- A **Kenyan** senator resigned after being fined by a court for flouting social distancing rules.
- **Madagascar's** hospitals are reportedly overflowing, with just over 3,000 active cases.
- The **Zambian** parliament adjourned indefinitely amid a rise in coronavirus cases.
- The **Ivory Coast's** ruling party has asked the current president to run for a third term, weeks after the death of his chosen successor.
- **Zimbabwe** will impose a nighttime curfew and other coronavirus restrictions as anti-government protests continue.



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Asia

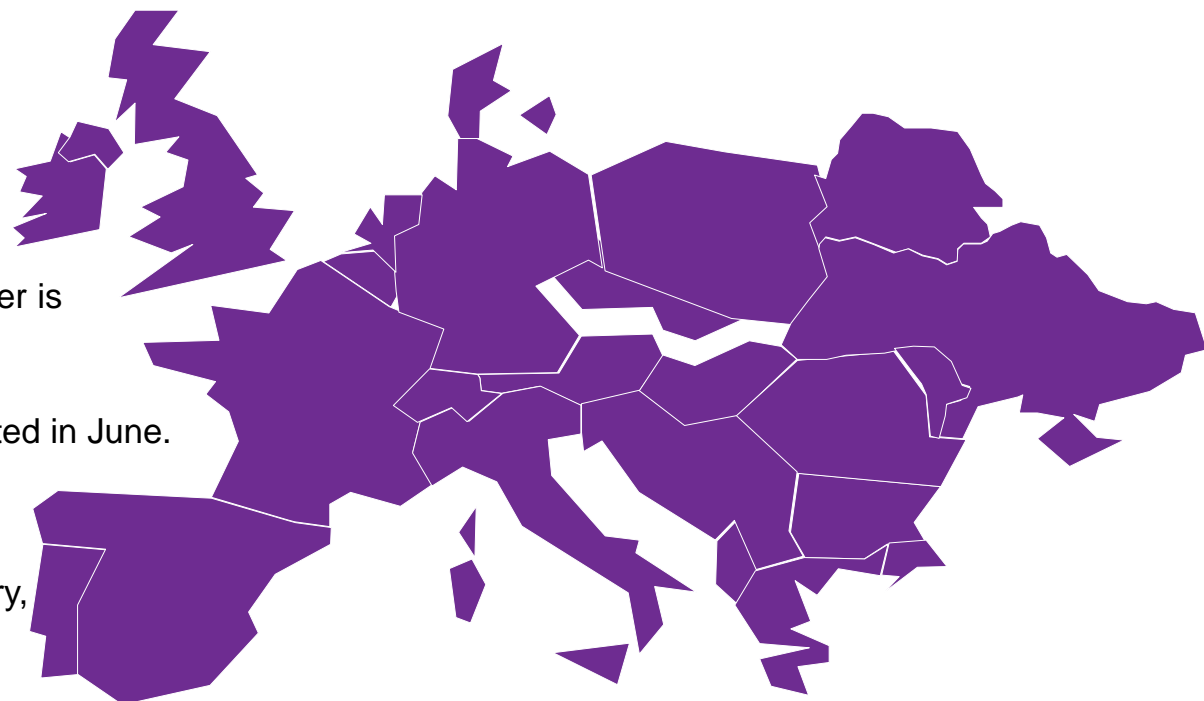
- US Defense Secretary Mark Esper said that the **US** is positioning its forces across **Asia** in preparation for possible confrontation with **China**. The **US** and **India** conducted joint naval operations in the Indian Ocean amid tensions with China.
- Two months of unusually heavy rains have triggered flooding in central and southern **China** affecting 40 million people; the flooding also raises concerns about China's Three Gorges Dam.
- Randomized testing in **India** found that 23.5 percent of people in New Delhi had antibodies, a higher rate of infection than even New York City. Due to the state of India's outbreak, the Indian Premier League cricket tournament will be held in the **UAE**.
- The **Australian** government is facing a class-action lawsuit from investors who allege it failed to disclose the material risks from climate change to its bonds, in a first case of its kind.



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Europe

- **Germany's** Foreign Minister said that reaching a **Brexit** deal by October is ambitious but achievable.
- **Spain's** coronavirus infection rate has tripled since restrictions were lifted in June.
- **France** will not ban Huawei from investing in the country.
- **Greece** accused **Turkey** of illegal encroachment on its maritime territory, which includes oil resources in the continental shelf.
- A **UK** parliamentary report concluded that the UK has been “one of **Russia's** top western intelligence targets,” but that MPs have turned a blind eye. **US** Secretary of State Pompeo urged the UK to join a “*broad alliance*” of countries against **China** during his state visit. The UK has abandoned hopes of reaching a trade deal with Washington ahead of the US presidential election in November, with British officials blaming the Covid-19 pandemic for slow progress. Britain borrowed 128 billion pounds in April, May and June, the country's highest borrowing period in the country.
- **Turkmenistan** continues to deny that the country has any coronavirus cases, even as media reports showed a suspicious spike in deaths.
- **Hungary's** prime minister Viktor Orban claimed a “*huge victory*” by stopping an effort to make payments under the **EU** coronavirus recovery package dependent on good governance; however, the package does include a sanctions mechanism to safeguard the rule of law, requiring a majority vote of member states for implementation.

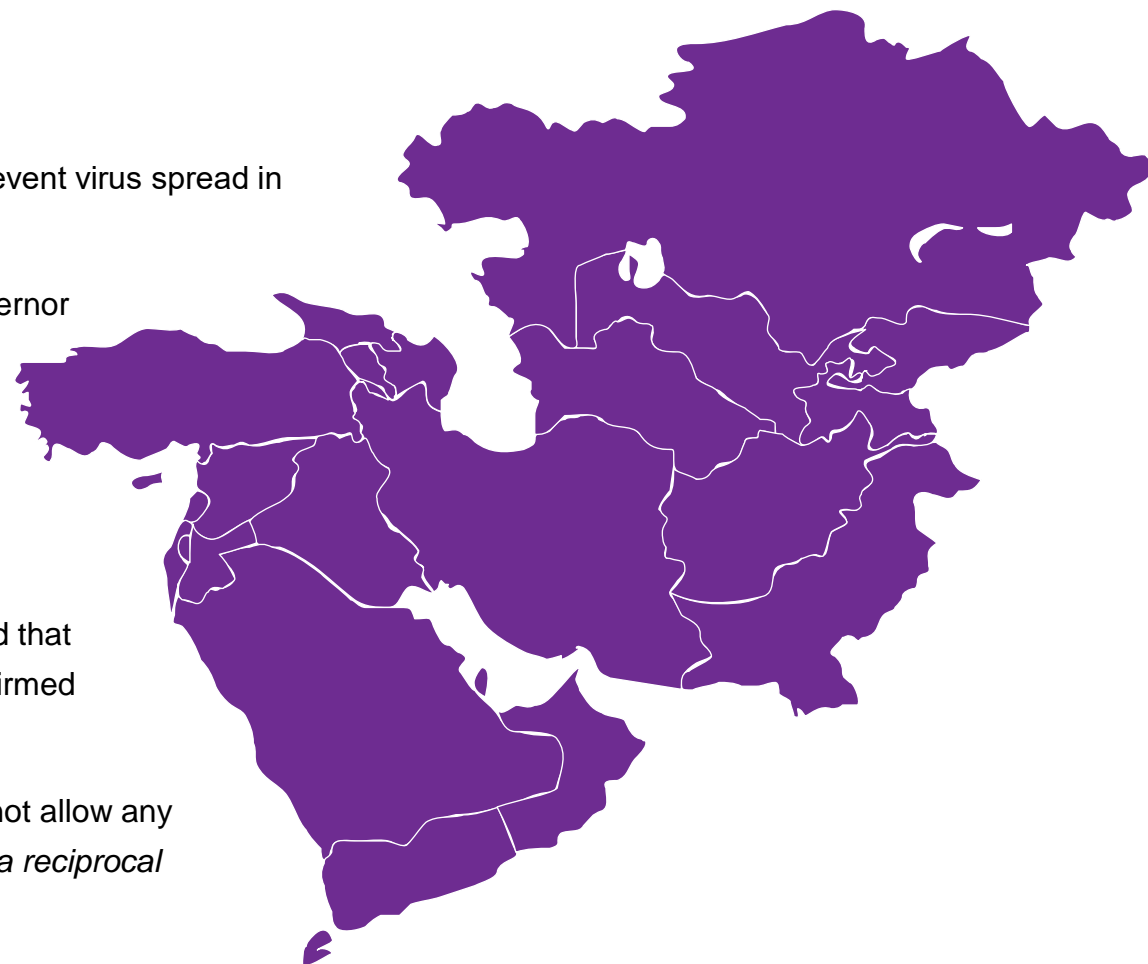


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Middle East

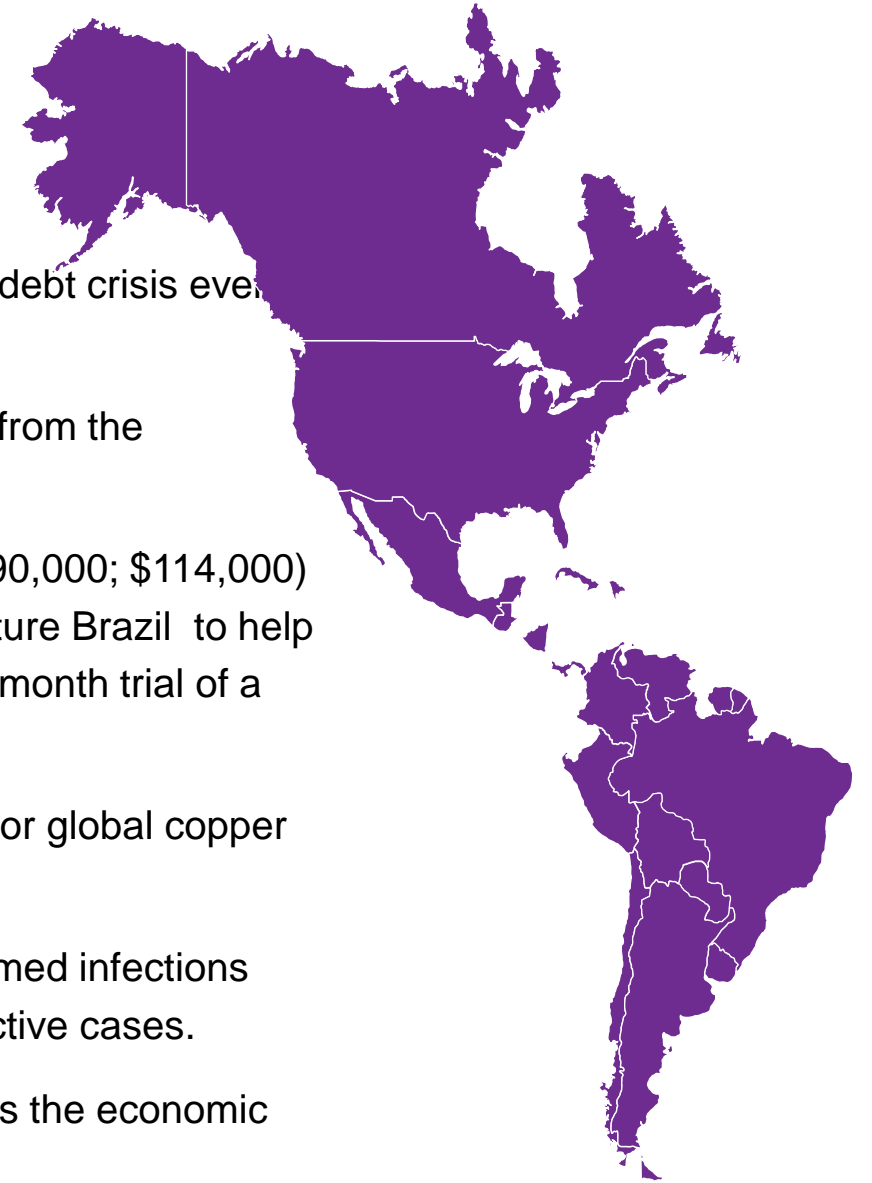
- **Oman** is imposing a two-week “*total lockdown*” beginning this weekend to prevent virus spread in the coming Islamic holiday Eid al-Adha.
- Leaked audit documents in **Lebanon** add to concerns that Central Bank Governor Salame used unorthodox accounting practices to inflate the bank’s assets.
- Protests against **Israeli** Prime Minister Netanyahu’s handling of the pandemic and corruption investigations continued.
- **Abu Dhabi** schools will resume in-person instruction from August 30.
- In **Iran**, 11 MPs tested positive for coronavirus and President Rouhani warned that the pandemic will worsen in the upcoming months. Iran has over 27,800 confirmed cases and 14600 reported deaths.
- **Iraqi** PM Khadimi visited Ayatollah Khomeini in **Iran**; Khadimi said he would not allow any threats to Iran coming from Iraqi territory and Khomeini said he would “*strike a reciprocal blow*” against the **US** for the killing of Qassem Soleimani in January.
- **Pakistan** issued a final warning to **China** to clamp down on “*immoral content*” on TikTok. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has approved a \$250m loan to Pakistan to “strengthen its response to the social and economic fallout” of COVID-19.
- Ousted **Sudanese** President Omar al-Bashir and some of his former allies went on trial on Tuesday on charges of leading a military coup that brought the autocrat to power in 1989.

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Americas

- Economists warned that **Latin America** as a region risks falling into a new debt crisis even worse than that of the 1980s.
- A former **Guatemalan** health minister in prison for corruption charges died from the coronavirus.
- Climate activist Greta Thunberg has said she will donate 100,000 euros (£90,000; \$114,000) to SOS Amazonia, a campaign led by climate protest group Fridays For Future Brazil to help tackle the spread of the coronavirus in the Amazon. **Brazil** started a three-month trial of a vaccine produced by China's Sinovac.
- Protestors in **Peru** attacked a convoy from La Bambas mining group, a major global copper producer, demanding economic benefit.
- **Mexico** surpasses 40,000 deaths, but the numbers are likely higher; confirmed infections surpassed 350,000. **Colombia** surpassed **France** in both confirmed and active cases.
- Buenos Aires has begun lifting lockdown restrictions as **Argentina** balances the economic cost of the pandemic against the risk of continued spread.



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Americas: US

- President Trump gave his first **virus briefing** since April and presented an optimistic but more tempered outlook, urging people to **wear masks** “*even if you don’t like them*” and saying, “*it will get worse before it gets better.*” A new CDC **antibody study** suggests that the number of cases in the US may be 10 times higher than the confirmed 3.8m. The CDC found that most states are **failing to report key data** needed to develop containment strategies, such as the speed and efficacy of contact tracers.
- The US reports more than **1,000 new coronavirus deaths** for the first time since late May. **California** surpassed **New York** in largest number of confirmed cases, registering 409,305 yesterday. Travelers from 31 states must self-quarantine upon entering **New York State**. Miami will create new police unit to enforce mask ordinance; **Florida** recorded 9,440 new cases yesterday, second only to **California**. Nearly 75 percent of Americans say that their fellow citizens are making the pandemic worse in a new Axios-Ipsos poll. The **US National Football League** cancelled preseason games ahead of the 2020 season.
- The White House accused **China** of sponsoring criminal hackers that have targeted vaccine development. The US ordered China to close its consulate in Houston “*in order to protect American intellectual property*” and private information of US citizens.
- Senate Republicans said they would include another round of **direct payments** in their upcoming coronavirus aid package. A federal moratorium that has protected millions of renters from **eviction** since late March expires Friday. Pharmaceutical executives testified before Congress and refused to promise they would **not profit from a potential vaccine**.
- President Trump signed an executive order barring undocumented immigrants from the **census**; it remains unclear how the rule would be enforced.
- President Trump issued a formal **veto threat** if the NDAA requires the DOD to change Confederate names of military bases.



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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Developments in the South China Sea

By Briana Boland

While the new US position has proven a flashpoint for media coverage and Chinese criticism, it is not radically different from prior US policy. However, it is an important clarification of US policy and, in concert with robust military presence in the South China Sea throughout past months, acts as a key indicator of increased US attention to the region.

While global attention has remained largely focused on the accelerating coronavirus pandemic, 2020 has supplied no shortage of developments in global conflicts. Over the past several months, tensions have significantly worsened in the South China Sea, where the context of great power competition between the US and China acts as the backdrop to a set of complex regional territorial disputes. Since early in the spring, the US and Southeast Asian countries have warned of China's efforts to advance its territorial claims under the cover of the coronavirus pandemic, claims which include around 90 percent of the resource-rich and geopolitically strategic maritime region. At the latest June 26th ASEAN summit in Hanoi, both the Philippines and Vietnam, two of China's most vocal challengers over territorial claims, reiterated warnings about Chinese territorial

advances. July has since witnessed a further heating of tensions as the US conducted unusually large military exercises and ultimately shifted its foreign policy to declare Chinese maritime claims unlawful. While the new US position is not a major deviation from past approaches to the South China Sea, it sets the stage for an important shift in long-term efforts to counter Chinese advances and rally support for US regional allies.

On July 13th, Secretary of State Pompeo outlined the new US policy on the South China Sea, clarifying the US position on the illegality of China's maritime claims: *"We are making clear: Beijing's claims to offshore resources across most of the South China Sea are completely unlawful, as is its campaign of bullying to control them."*

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Developments in the South China Sea

The new position fully endorses the 2016 ruling by a tribunal convened under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that China's maritime claims have no basis in international law.

Pompeo's statement aligns US foreign policy with the specific aspects of the 2016 ruling, including: that China cannot lawfully assert maritime claims derived from Scarborough Reef and the Spratly Islands in the Philippine's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), that China's "*harassment*" of Philippine fisheries and offshore energy within those areas is unlawful, that China has no maritime claim to waters beyond the 12-nautical mile territorial sea derived from claimed territory in the Spratly islands, and that China has no maritime claim to James Shoal, Mischief Reef, or Second Thomas Shoal. Pompeo also explicitly spelled out that "*Beijing has offered no coherent legal basis for its 'Nine-Dashed Line' claim,*" marking the most forthright US rejection of China's nine-dash line. While the statement represents a shift in the US view of maritime rights, it was careful to remain neutral on territorial claims, in keeping with prior US approaches to the region.

While the new US position has proven a flashpoint for media coverage and Chinese criticism, it is not radically different from prior

US policy. However, it is an important clarification of US policy and, in concert with robust military presence in the South China Sea throughout past months, acts as a key indicator of increased US attention to the region. It is not unusual for US military vessels to pass through the South China Sea, as they often transit the waters to demonstrate and maintain "*freedom of navigation.*" Although some analysts predict increased US patrols to continue in the Sea, the likelihood of a direct confrontation between US and Chinese vessels remains slim. Confrontations between Chinese vessels and other regional ships, such as those from Vietnam and the Philippines, are more likely to become tripwires for further direct conflict in the region, although most analysts still see major confrontations as improbable.

Even if the threat of physical conflict is avoided, worsening tensions in the South China Sea will continue to have economic and political implications. The shift towards labeling China's actions as unlawful could open the door for sanctions. In remarks to the Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs David Stilwell, when asked about the possibility that the new US position may lead to sanctions against Chinese entities, said that the option is "on the

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Developments in the South China Sea

table.” The declaration that Chinese claims are illegal would be difficult for a future Biden Administration to walk back, even if President Trump loses the November election. Moreover, it is unlikely that any future Administration would try to walk back South China Sea policy; the new US position enjoys broad Congressional support, evidenced in a bipartisan endorsement issued by the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Beyond expanding the potential for US actions in the South China Sea, recent developments have spilled over into regional diplomacy. Most prominently, the Chinese embassy in Myanmar released strongly worded statements, including that the US actions had shown its “*selfish, hypocritical, contemptible, and ugly face.*” US embassies throughout Southeast Asia have taken to social media and local news to describing Chinese actions in the South China Sea as part of a larger pattern of encroachment in other countries’ sovereignty. The South China Sea has thus acted as a launching point for the US to draw attention to other Chinese actions in the region, such as issues related to Chinese dams on the Mekong river and investments in Myanmar that could become debt traps. In response, Chinese

diplomats have accused the US of attempting to sow discord between China and regional countries.

US framing of Chinese advances in the South China Sea as part of a wider campaign of external aggression expands beyond Southeast Asia. Assistant Secretary Stilwell tellingly concluded his remarks to CSIS on the new US position with an extensive discussion of “*the global scourge of PRC (People’s Republic of China) bullying,*” which included references to the Hong Kong national security law, increased Chinese military presence in the Taiwan strait, and recent border conflict with India. The remarks indicate that US policy towards the South China Sea should be understood in the broader context of US foreign policy framing of China’s international conduct. By threading together many grievances with China’s international actions, from Huawei’s 5G networks to China’s actions in the WTO, Stillwell makes the case that “*wherever you are, Beijing increasingly wants to stake claims, coerce, and control.*” The South China Sea, along with being a complex and dangerous conflict in its own right, serves as a key component in a holistic US approach to China.

Country in Focus: South Africa

By Briana Boland

Early in the pandemic, health experts found many reasons to applaud South Africa's coronavirus response. A strict lockdown, robust testing, and mobile units intended to reach underserved communities showed initial promise in combating the virus. However, over the past few months, cases in South Africa have accelerated to 381,798, making the country home to the 5th largest outbreak in the world. Data on total excess deaths suggests that the high number of cases may be far from capturing the full extent of the outbreak; figures from the South African Medical Research Council showed a sharp increase of 10,994 total excess deaths between May 6 and July 6, significantly higher than the total number of registered COVID-19 deaths. Hospitals report being overwhelmed by COVID-19 cases, and must contend with not only the coronavirus, but the country's high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and diabetes. Major epidemiological models suggest that the country's outbreak is still unlikely to reach its peak until August or September.

Amid the spiraling health crisis, South Africa's economy continues to struggle. Before the pandemic, South Africa was already in economic recession; since the lockdown, hopes for economic growth have

sputtered – a June benchmark measure showed business confidence to be at its lowest level since records began in 1975. The South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry is concerned that employment, already at 30 percent in the first quarter of 2020, could reach as high as 50 percent. The country's forecast budget deficit is expected to reach 15.7 percent of GDP, with over one fifth of the national budget to be spent on servicing debt. The outlook for South Africa's long-term access to capital is grim – in late March, Moody's downgraded South Africa's sovereign debt rating into junk territory, and in late April S&P further downgraded its already non-investment grade rating.

Fact Box

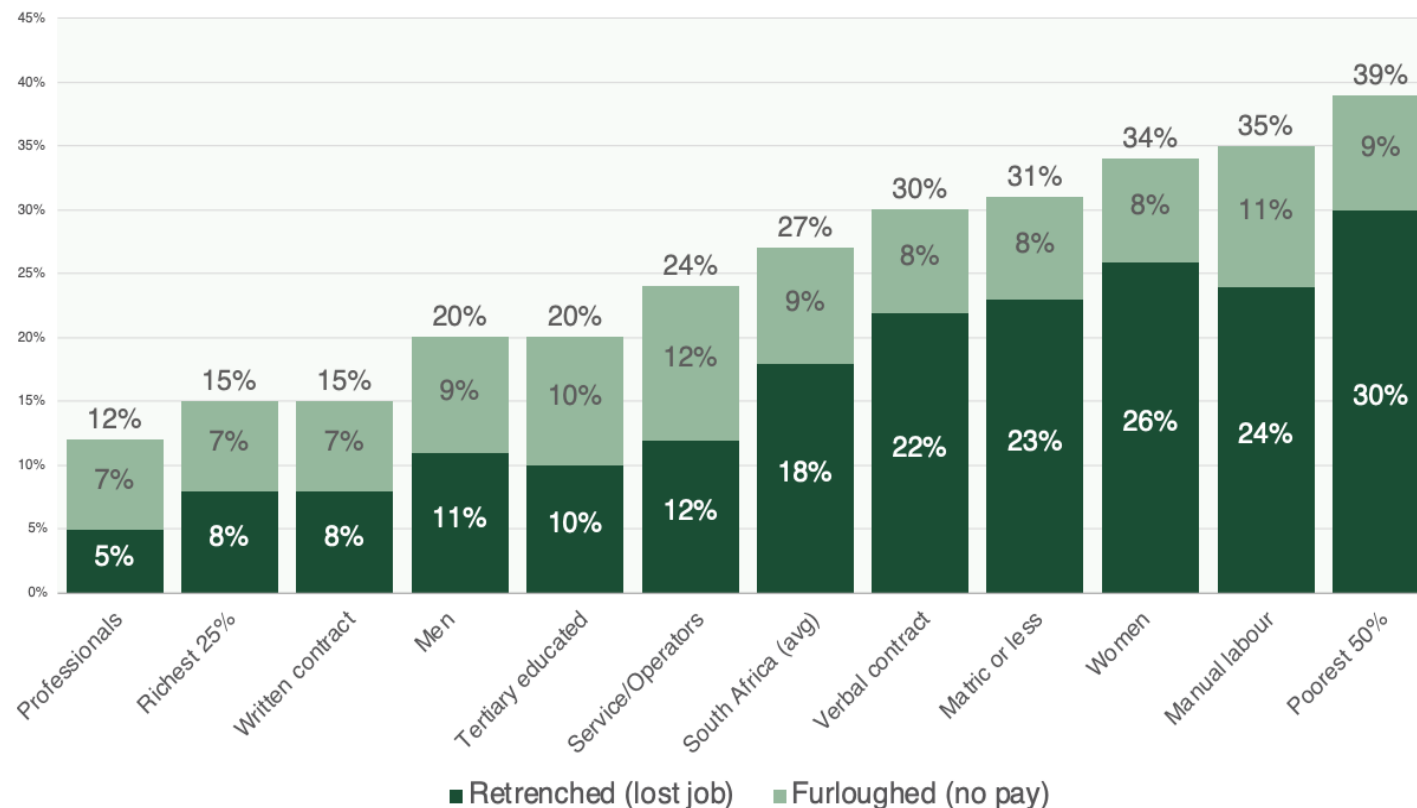
- Active Cases: 168,286
- Confirmed Cases: 381,798
- Deaths: 5,368
- Population: 578 million
- GDP: \$351.43 billion (2019)
- GDP per Capita: \$7,346 (2019)
- Global Health Security Index: 34 (out of 195)

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Country in Focus: South Africa

Perhaps the most concerning aspect of South Africa's experience of the coronavirus is its impact on worsening socioeconomic inequality within the country. South Africa has long been considered to have one of the highest levels of inequality anywhere in the world, and groundbreaking new research provides disturbing insight into how the pandemic will make the country even more unequal. In response to the pandemic's unprecedented social and economic impact, a consortium of 30 social science researchers created the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) using a series of mobile survey responses, the Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM), to be released over the course of May – December 2020. The first wave of this research was published on July 15th, tackling questions of how the pandemic has worsened poverty and affected different demographics.

Figure 1: The percentage of respondents experiencing net job loss or furlough (an employment relationship but no income) in the working age population: February to April 2020



Source: Jain, R., Budlender, J., Zizzamia, R., and Bassier, I. (2020) using NIDS-CRAM W1 data.

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Country in Focus: South Africa

All authors contributing to the NIDS found that job losses were concentrated among already disadvantaged groups. Women accounted for about 2 million of the approximately 3 million total job losses. Manual workers and less educated workers were more likely by far to experience job losses than tertiary educated professionals. While the South African government provides a series of grants to the unemployed, the elderly, and other categories of vulnerable persons and households, the public social safety net has fallen far short of reaching those in need. One NIDS working paper found that approximately 30 percent of those who lost jobs between February and April received no household-level grant protection at all. For those who did qualify for grants, government mismanagement prevented many from collecting any benefits. By early June, only 600,000 unemployment grants had been paid out, a tiny proportion in a system meant to help 15 million people. The government has since acknowledged that 60 percent of rejected applicants were in fact eligible for the grant. Even households that are successful in obtaining grants are not insulated from the impact of economic crisis – 2018 data showed that three quarters of grant recipient households had also received other income, and almost half of those households relied on the non-grant earnings as the main income for the household.

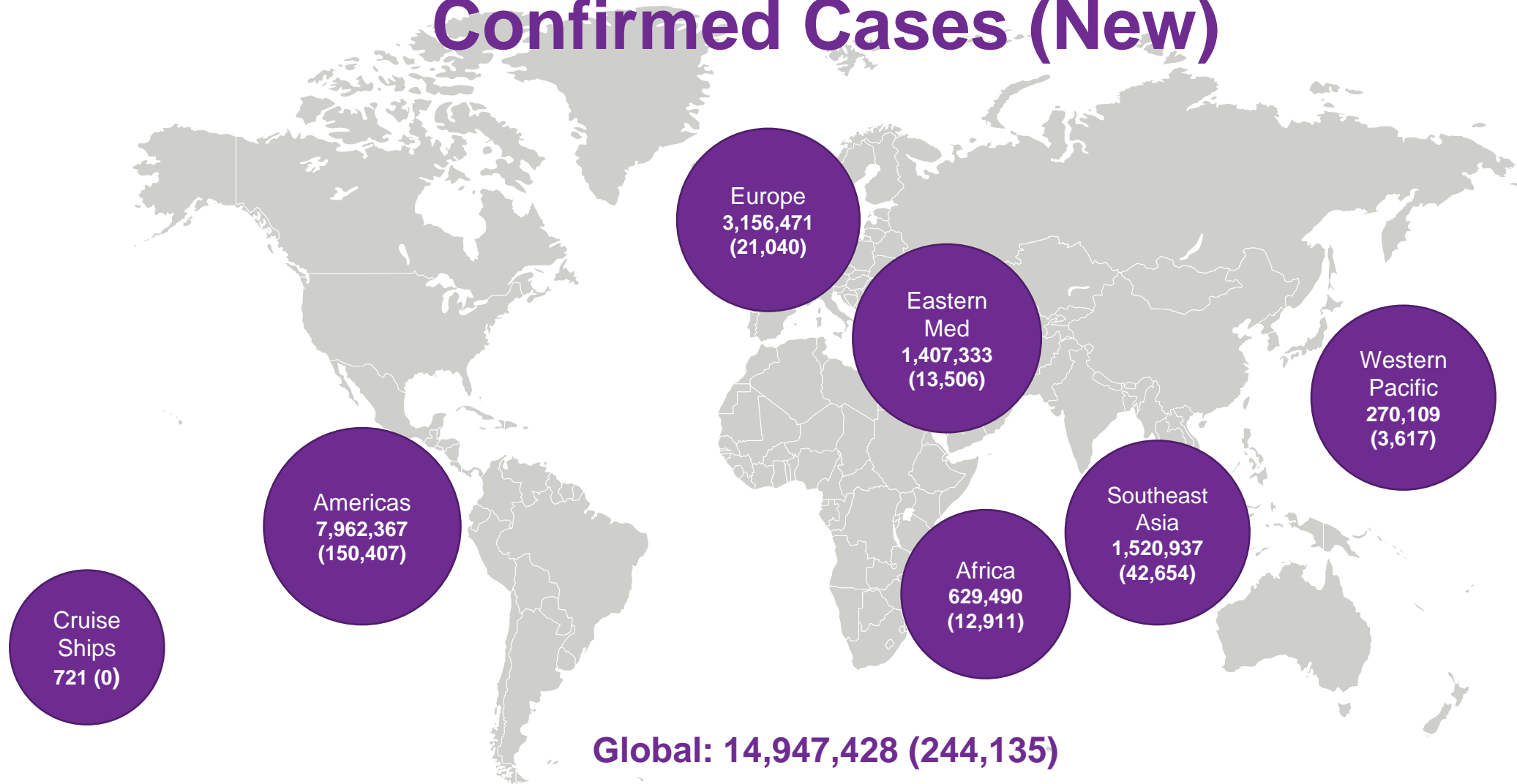
Neither inequality nor the mismanagement of social services is new to South Africa, but the scale and speed of crisis over the past six months is uniquely devastating. While the government may continue attempts to improve the social safety net, the economic pain of the pandemic is already tangible across the country. The NIDS found that in April, 47 percent of respondents reported that their household had run out of food in the last month, compared to a pre-lockdown measure in which 21 percent of households reported running out of food in the last year. While the NIDS notes that the 47 percent result was taken before the government began topping off grants in May, it still constitutes a much stricter definition of food security than pre-lockdown indicators. The key takeaways of the extensive NIDS data bear out predictions that analysts have been making since early in the pandemic: both poverty and overall inequality are rapidly worsening. In this, South Africa serves as an early window into the wider socio-economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Compared to many other countries in Africa and beyond, South Africa has a strong economy and provides a relatively robust social safety net. While studies such as the NIDS are not widespread, increased poverty and inequality will be.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on July 21

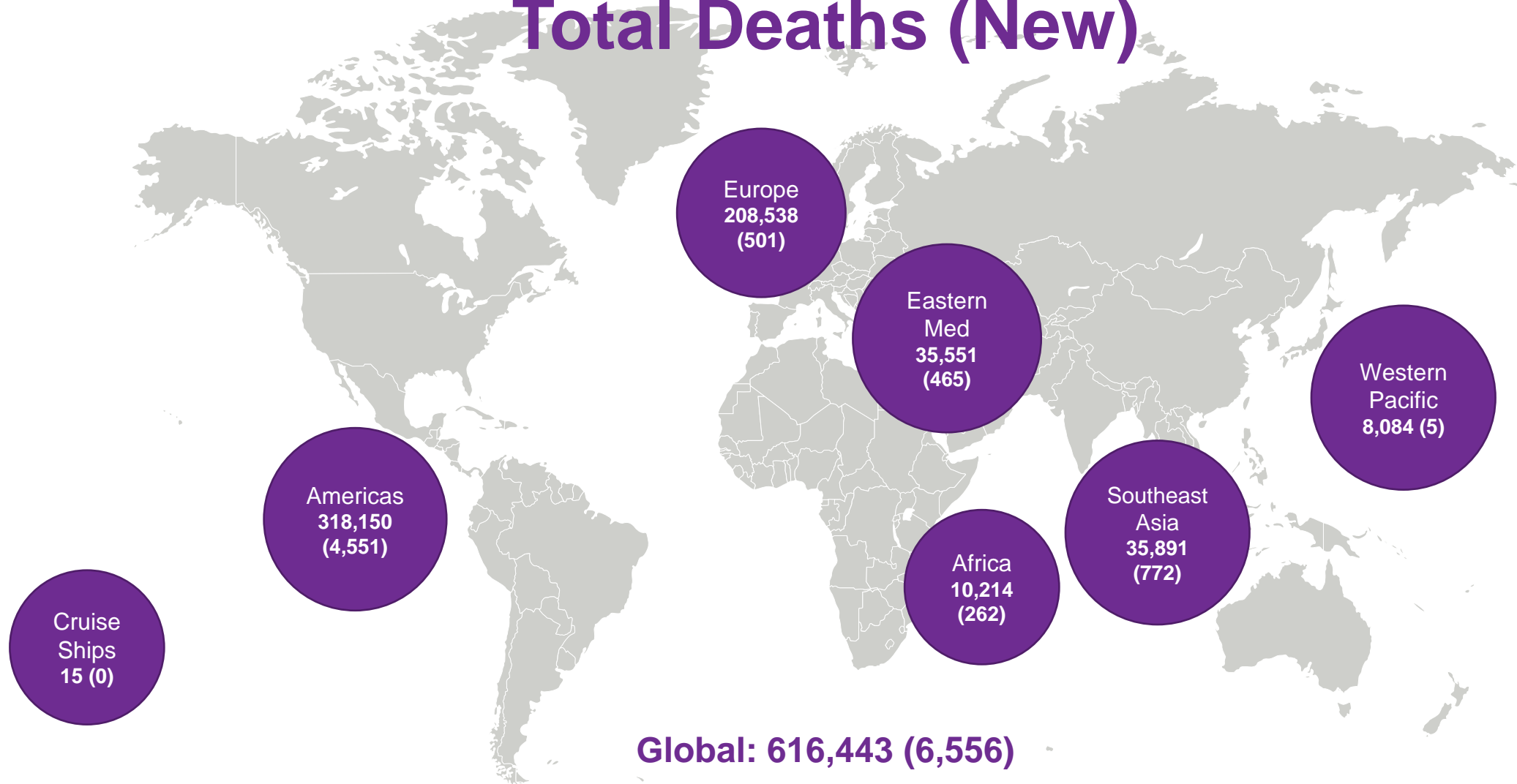
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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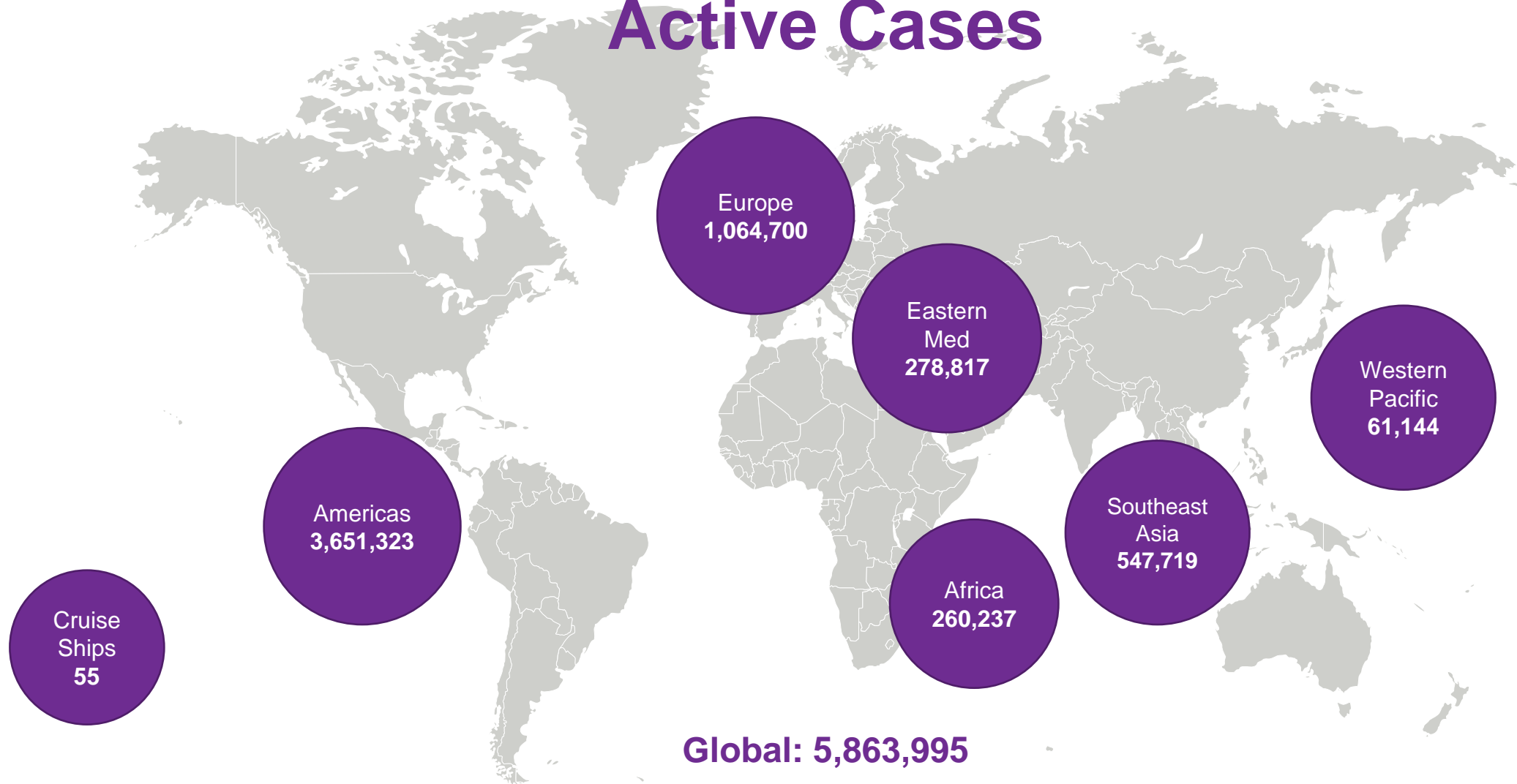
Total Deaths (New)



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

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Active Cases



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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
US	2562212	3885610 (68722)	141802 (1089)	12167	438	9.98%
Brazil	522828	2159654 (41008)	81487 (1367)	10189	384	8.93%
India	411296	1193078 (37740)	28732 (650)	865	21	18.79%
UK	250402	296916 (445)	45493 (110)	4356	669	1.32%
Russia	208082	782040 (5828)	12561 (153)	5368	86	4.71%
South Africa	168286	381798 (8170)	5368 (195)	6433	90	18.53%
Colombia	105032	211038 (7033)	7166 (237)	4145	141	24.23%
France	102258	203696 (454)	30056 (-13)	2716	462	1.65%
Peru	99762	362087 (8497)	13579 (392)	10974	412	6.72%
Bangladesh	92404	210510 (3057)	2709 (41)	1278	16	8.04%
Spain	87394	266194 (1358)	28424 (2)	6700	608	3.27%
Argentina	75030	136118 (5344)	2490 (117)	3010	55	18.35%
Sweden	72520	78166 (118)	5646 (7)	7737	559	2.14%
Egypt	55206	89078 (676)	4399 (47)	870	43	4.75%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Pakistan	51283	267428 (1332)	5677 (38)	1203	26	3.56%
Mexico	48448	356255 (6859)	40400 (915)	2708	306	10.84%
Saudi Arabia	46009	255825 (2476)	2557 (34)	7342	73	6.00%
Netherlands	45937	52073 (163)	6136 (0)	3039	358	1.58%
Philippines	45646	70764 (1866)	1837 (2)	644	17	16.84%
Bolivia	40794	62357 (1366)	2273 (55)	5221	190	16.26%
Ecuador	38126	76217 (1597)	5366 (48)	4317	304	7.73%
Belgium	37123	64258 (164)	9805 (0)	5529	846	2.16%
Indonesia	37083	89869 (1655)	4320 (81)	328	16	10.88%
Israel	30874	54042 (2039)	425 (10)	5876	46	18.23%
Honduras	30213	35345 (734)	988 (53)	3492	94	15.02%
Iraq	28259	97159 (2466)	3950 (81)	2413	98	13.68%
Dominican Rep	27822	54797 (841)	999 (6)	5049	92	13.00%
Kazakhstan	27778	75153 (1685)	585 (0)	3910	31	13.26%

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
Ukraine	26731	61454 (687)	1537 (20)	1376	35	7.61%
Panama	23919	55153 (727)	1159 (32)	12772	268	10.72%
Oman	22942	69887 (1487)	337 (11)	13669	66	12.36%
Iran	21842	278827 (2625)	14634 (229)	3317	174	5.12%
Nigeria	21319	37801 (576)	805 (4)	183	4	9.37%
Serbia	21114	21605 (352)	491 (9)	2473	56	10.51%
Chile	19190	334683 (3753)	8677 (174)	17499	454	4.03%
Portugal	13432	48898 (127)	1697 (6)	4796	166	3.01%
Puerto Rico	12760	12940 (479)	180 (0)	3821	53	19.79%
Romania	12605	39133 (994)	2074 (36)	2035	108	12.54%
Kyrgyzstan	12396	28251 (1108)	1079 (42)	4326	165	56.53%
Italy	12248	244752 (128)	35073 (15)	4048	580	0.51%
Guatemala	12013	40229 (1190)	1531 (29)	2243	85	20.27%
Turkey	11963	221500 (928)	5526 (18)	2625	65	2.51%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Afghanistan	10688	35615 (89)	1186 (1)	914	30	1.74%
Armenia	10386	35254 (273)	662 (12)	11896	223	6.38%
Kuwait	9103	60434 (671)	412 (4)	14140	96	5.89%
Costa Rica	8549	11811 (277)	68 (2)	2317	13	23.92%
Poland	8375	40782 (399)	1636 (9)	1078	43	5.05%
Uzbekistan	8265	17881 (732)	95 (5)	534	3	18.46%
Azerbaijan	7927	28242 (352)	376 (13)	2784	37	9.10%
Kenya	7660	14168 (397)	250 (12)	263	5	20.58%
Belarus	7249	66348 (135)	507 (4)	7022	54	1.36%
West Bank & Gaza	7232	9228 (312)	64 (1)	1807	13	23.45%
UAE	7193	57498 (305)	341 (1)	5810	34	2.87%
Algeria	6532	24278 (587)	1100 (13)	553	25	14.45%
Germany	6397	203717 (392)	9099 (5)	2433	110	1.39%
Moldova	6136	21442 (327)	707 (12)	5316	175	6.54%

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
Venezuela	5671	12774 (440)	120 (4)	449	4	18.37%
Cote d'Ivoire	5581	14531 (219)	93 (1)	550	4	7.76%
Nepal	5477	17994 (150)	40 (0)	617	1	4.54%
Japan	5474	26463 (757)	988 (0)	204	8	12.44%
Ethiopia	5444	11072 (865)	180 (10)	96	2	26.11%
Canada	5317	113473 (535)	8908 (6)	2958	235	2.45%
El Salvador	5265	12582 (375)	352 (8)	1939	54	15.40%
Czechia**	5046	14324 (226)	360 (1)	1337	34	5.93%

** Indicated 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
Sudan	4592	10992 (0)	693 (0)	250	16	4.23%
Bosnia	4520	8787 (308)	264 (9)	2679	80	15.66%
Bulgaria	4420	9254 (325)	313 (5)	1332	45	14.88%
Australia	4221	12894 (466)	128 (2)	487	5	16.16%
N Macedonia	4040	9412 (163)	432 (0)	4518	207	9.37%
Singapore	3823	48434 (399)	27 (0)	8275	5	3.21%
Congo (Kinshasa)	3810	8534 (91)	196 (2)	95	2	4.35%
Bahrain	3732	37316 (380)	129 (1)	21898	76	7.39%
Ghana	3505	28989 (559)	153 (0)	932	5	12.28%
Madagascar	3197	7548 (395)	65 (3)	272	2	25.74%
CAR	3095	4561 (13)	55 (0)	944	11	4.36%
Qatar	3079	107430 (393)	160 (1)	38261	57	2.28%
Haiti	2854	7100 (47)	151 (5)	622	13	3.79%
Senegal	2767	8985 (37)	174 (4)	536	10	6.86%

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
Kosovo	2669	5877 (0)	139 (0)			10.89%
Greece	2477	4048 (36)	197 (2)	388	19	3.41%
Cameroon	2412	16522 (365)	382 (9)	622	14	8.16%
Gabon	2353	6433 (0)	46 (0)	2887	21	4.85%
Equatorial Guinea	2178	3071 (0)	51 (0)	2186	36	0.00%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2135	2851 (0)	50 (0)	516	9	22.06%
Morocco	2073	17742 (180)	280 (4)	480	8	8.34%
Mauritania	2004	5985 (62)	155 (0)	1286	33	7.03%
Montenegro	1920	2381 (193)	35 (3)	3791	56	45.95%
French Guiana	1816	6851 (106)	39 (1)	22910	130	8.06%
Malawi	1801	3045 (53)	64 (2)	159	3	14.15%
Albania	1776	4290 (119)	117 (4)	1491	41	12.54%
Zambia	1638	3386 (60)	128 (0)	184	7	44.03%
Somalia	1578	3135 (5)	93 (0)	197	6	1.66%

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
Libya	1559	2088 (108)	50 (1)	304	7	23.90%
Paraguay	1475	3817 (69)	35 (2)	535	5	16.22%
Switzerland	1470	33742 (108)	1972 (1)	3897	228	1.76%
Austria	1401	19827 (84)	710 (-1)	2201	79	3.39%
Lebanon	1362	2980 (75)	41 (0)	437	6	14.70%
Zimbabwe	1306	1820 (107)	26 (0)	122	2	40.16%
Namibia	1302	1366 (22)	7 (3)	537	3	29.72%
Tajikistan	1227	6967 (46)	57 (0)	730	6	3.90%
Luxembourg	1135	5725 (86)	111 (0)	9138	177	10.53%
Guinea-Bissau	1125	1954 (5)	26 (0)	992	13	5.73%
Croatia	1116	4422 (52)	123 (1)	1078	30	10.61%
Mozambique	1019	1536 (29)	11 (0)	49	0.4	13.41%
Eswatini	1015	1894 (68)	24 (1)	1632	21	21.38%

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	401417	409305 (11435)	7888 (118)	10381	200	13.30%
Florida	364628	369834 (9440)	5206 (134)	17219	242	18.39%
New York	303359	408181 (855)	32520 (14)	22400	1676	1.02%
Texas	160343	351071 (7288)	4199 (93)	12316	148	17.44%
Illinois	157347	164864 (942)	7517 (23)	13011	593	4.27%
Georgia	145734	148988 (3406)	3254 (77)	14032	306	14.20%
New Jersey	129738	177256 (293)	15737 (22)	20645	1780	0.55%
Arizona	126902	148683 (3500)	2918 (134)	20427	401	11.65%
Maryland	70763	79545 (860)	3402 (20)	13157	563	5.69%
Virginia	67088	79371 (996)	2048 (17)	9299	240	7.36%
Washington	47110	48575 (832)	1465 (12)	6566	194	11.38%
South Carolina	45054	73337 (1892)	1221 (57)	14244	237	15.12%
Louisiana	39752	96583 (1691)	3543 (0)	20777	777	12.89%
Alabama	39319	70358 (1467)	1303 (12)	14349	266	16.05%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Nevada	35978	37528 (815)	676 (28)	12184	219	18.81%
Connecticut	35224	48096 (41)	4406 (0)	13490	1236	0.96%
Colorado	34259	41041 (493)	1763 (5)	7130	306	7.08%
Missouri	34046	35194 (1092)	1148 (10)	6053	192	14.60%
Tennessee	33221	81944 (2190)	871 (24)	11999	128	15.72%
Pennsylvania	23311	107460 (962)	7076 (0)	8394	555	4.83%
North Carolina	22804	103216 (1985)	1705 (28)	9813	162	11.02%
Kansas	21597	22929 (273)	316 (4)	8090	108	11.25%
Michigan	21515	83059 (664)	6382 (9)	8317	639	4.99%
Ohio	20919	77215 (1047)	3219 (30)	6610	276	10.24%
Kentucky	16459	24060 (646)	674 (3)	5385	151	14.06%
Rhode Island	15249	17986 (82)	996 (1)	16978	940	1.92%
Mississippi	13820	45524 (1635)	1389 (31)	15296	467	15.28%
Indiana	13748	57916 (710)	2846 (21)	8603	423	7.85%

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
Utah	12729	35012 (486)	251 (4)	10921	78	11.77%
Oregon	11489	15139 (292)	269 (7)	3589	64	13.59%
Idaho	11362	15823 (555)	126 (4)	8854	71	21.32%
Iowa	10527	39721 (378)	806 (8)	12539	255	8.02%
Massachusetts	10193	114033 (244)	8450 (17)	16544	1226	1.48%
New Mexico	10115	17517 (302)	588 (10)	8354	280	9.57%
Wisconsin	9374	44135 (1117)	859 (13)	7580	148	12.25%
District of Columbia	8915	11427 (88)	580 (1)	16191	822	3.51%
Arkansas	6998	34655 (728)	374 (11)	11484	124	12.58%
Oklahoma	6115	26326 (890)	461 (9)	6861	117	13.34%
Delaware	5859	13746 (122)	525 (2)	14116	539	5.06%
Nebraska	5640	23190 (343)	313 (0)	11988	160	5.22%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Minnesota	4358	47457 (350)	1588 (3)	8415	282	7.83%
West Virginia	1525	5172 (88)	101 (1)	2901	56	11.89%
Alaska	1287	2042 (92)	18 (0)	2790	25	20.13%
Montana	1178	2711 (91)	40 (1)	2537	37	22.69%

** Indicated 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.

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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