

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

August 11, 2020

Global Situation Update: August 11, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Lebanon's government resigns, blaming last week's explosion on "*endemic corruption*."

As global virus cases topped 20 million, Russia claims to register the first vaccine.

In the global 5G race, the US plans to retool a swath of military radio frequencies for 5G networks.

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Global

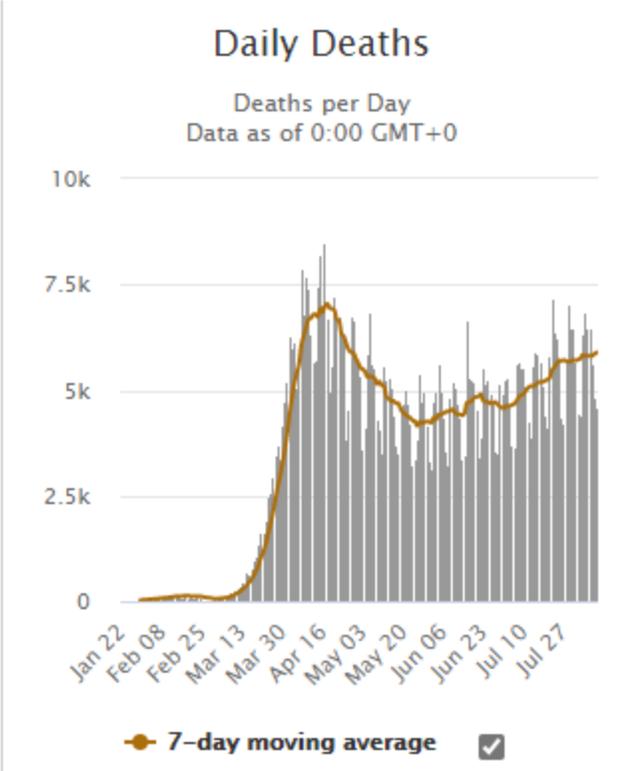
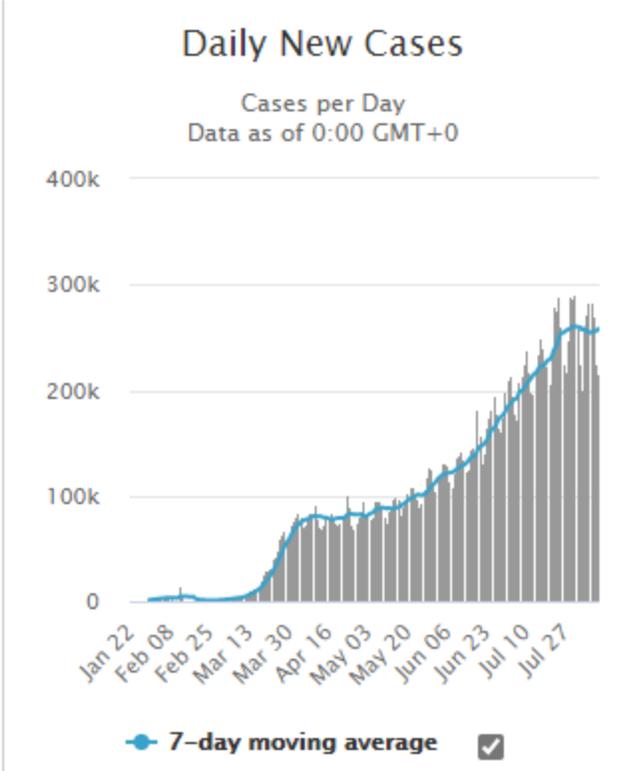
Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 20,273,574 in 213 countries and territories, with 739,490 deaths.

- WHO chief Ghebreyesus denounced a “*vast global gap*” between **funds** needed to combat the pandemic and funds committed.
- The World Bank predicts that the pandemic could push a further 100 million into **extreme poverty**, defined as living on under \$1.90 a day.

Global

Global coronavirus infections topped 20 million amid signs that the 7-day average rate of new infections and deaths is easing slightly:

- August 3: 8.75% (infections)
4.95% (deaths)
- August 10: 7.71% (infections)
4.83% (deaths)



Source: WorldoMeters

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Markets

Cocoa, coffee and other soft commodities trading on the Intercontinental Exchange have bounced back from their lows earlier this year and now number among the world's best-performing major assets.

- On Tuesday, **European stocks** opened up, investors hopeful that US lawmakers would overcome gridlock on a new economic support package. **Asian markets** also rallied.
- **US stocks** saw mixed fortunes Monday as strong gains in energy, industrial, and materials sectors were tempered by losses in technology.
- The New York Fed predicted that a “*sizeable share*” of publicly listed US groups face a potential **credit crunch**.
- **Kodak** shares lost over one fourth of their value Monday as a planned \$765 Defense Production Act loan was put on hold until insider trading allegations are resolved.
- The S&P 500's **home-building sub industry index** saw its first record in 15 years as low mortgage rates draw buyers.
- Analysis shows that **Japan's listed companies** are headed for their worst downturn since 2008

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Business

One TF Security analyst estimated that iPhone sales to China could drop by 30 percent this year if WeChat is banned internationally on its app stores.

- **Royal Caribbean** reported a larger than expected Q2 loss of \$1.6bn.
- **Marriot's** Q2 revenues underperformed expectations, falling 72 percent year-on-year; however, the company indicated that cash burn was slowing.
- **Disney** will cut back hours after seeing smaller-than-expected crowds after reopening.
- **Barrick Gold** beat Q2 expectations as surging gold prices boosted its adjusted profits to \$415m.
- Electric-vehicle company **Nikola** secured an order for 2,500 garbage trucks, sending shares over 20 percent higher.
- Q2 profits for **Simon Property**, the US' largest mall owner, fell 24 percent, worse than expectations.
- **Tencent Music** beat its quarterly projection as its music streaming service added users.
- **SoftBank** bounced back from a historic loss to post a \$12bn quarterly profit in Q2.
- **Petrofac**, the oilfield services company, has fallen to a 1H pre-tax loss of \$48m from a profit of \$193m at the same point in 2019, as it was "*materially impacted*" by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **Occidental Petroleum** reported a Q2 loss of \$8.4bn amid heavy writedowns.
- US private equity firm **Advent International** has agreed to pay €1bn for the UK operations of **Hermes** parcel delivery group, seeking to capitalize on the boom in online shopping amid the pandemic.

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Africa

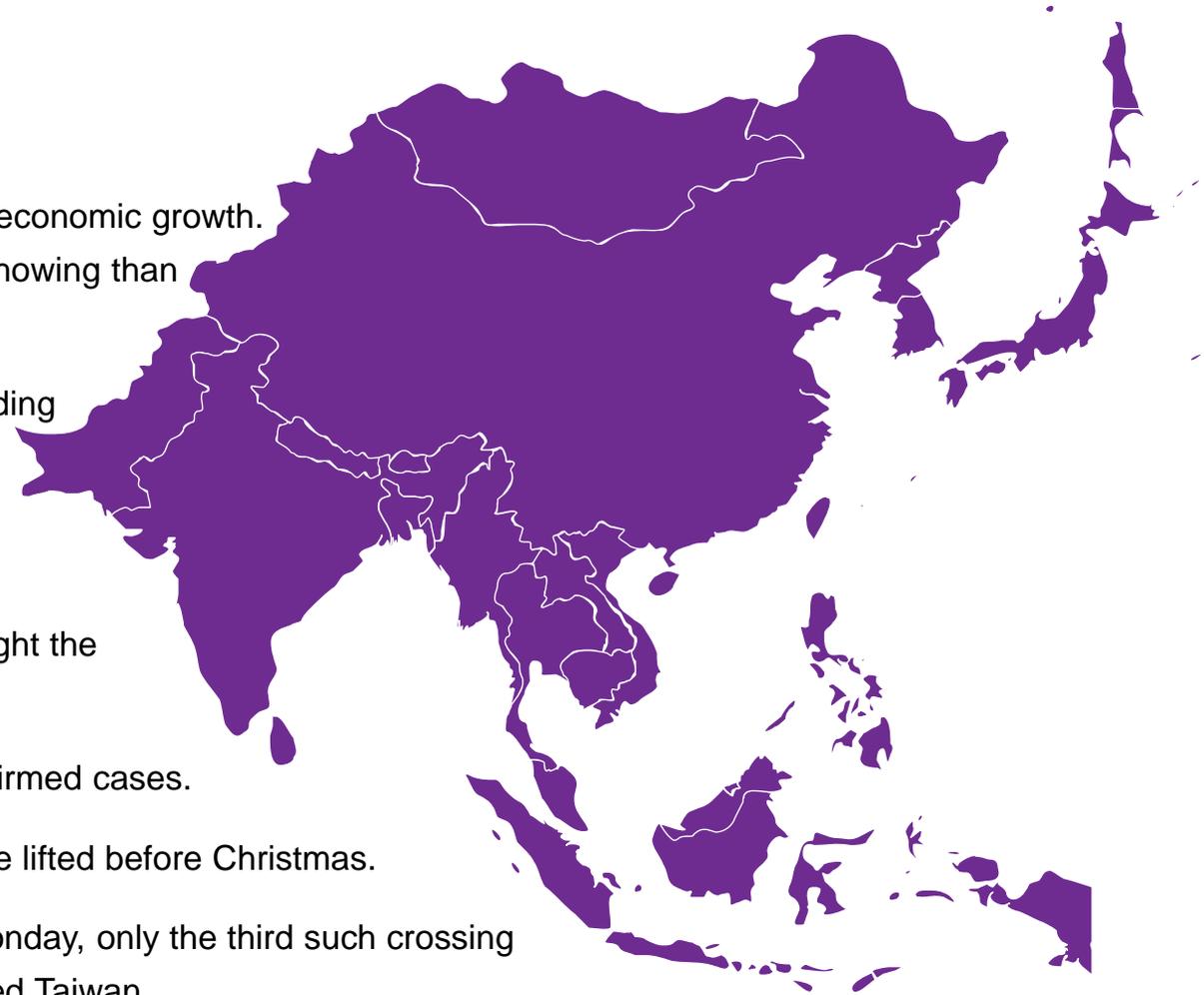
- In **Ethiopia**, at least ten protesters died in clashes with security forces amid ongoing anti-government protests.
- The nationwide state of emergency ended in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, and schools reopened for in-person classes.
- The head of the **Malian** protest movement accused France of meddling in domestic affairs over efforts to mediate an end to the standoff.
- **Malawi** imposed stricter coronavirus regulations, including mandating mask usage in public, closing places of worship and bars, and limiting gatherings to 10.
- An inquiry in **Chad** found that 44 prisoners died in one night after being kept in the same cell in 114F/46C heat.
- In **Somalia**, at least six prisoners were killed as guards suppressed a riot in a Mogadishu prison.
- **Botswana** reported 1,000 confirmed coronavirus cases.
- An **Algerian** journalist who covered the country's pro-democracy protests last year was sentenced to three years in prison for "*inciting unauthorized demonstrations and attacking national unity.*"



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Asia

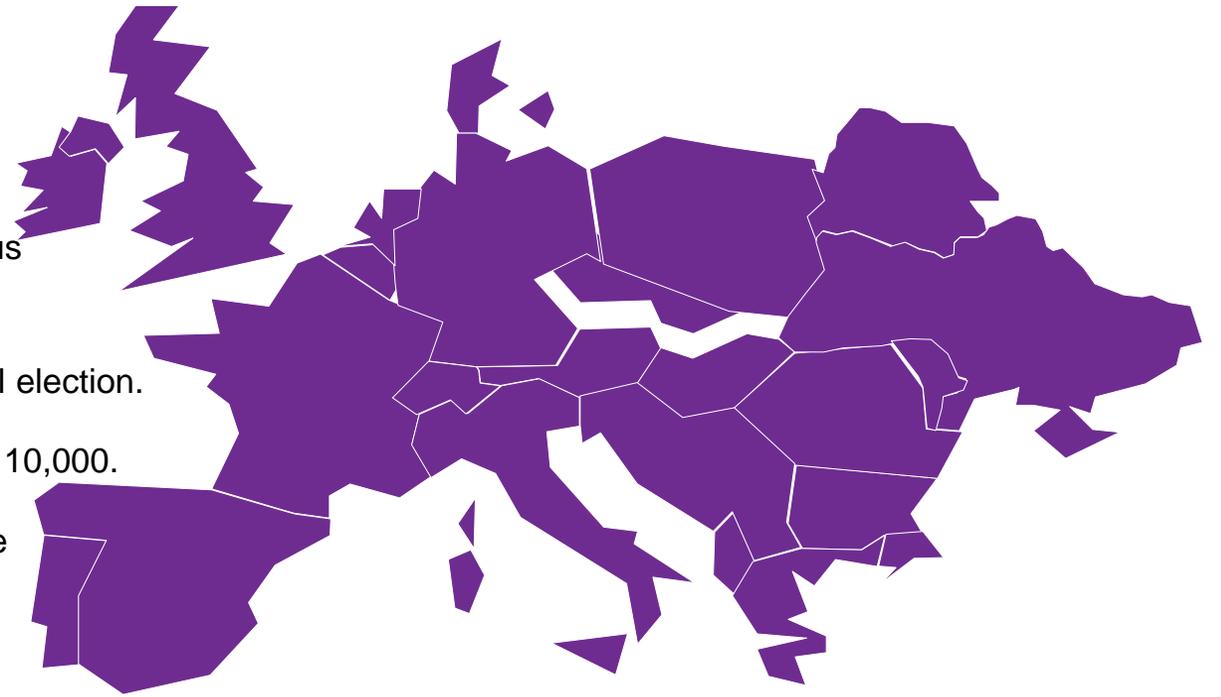
- **Singapore** and **Malaysia** reopened their land border in a bid to boost economic growth. **Singapore's** economy contracted 13.2 percent y/y in 2Q, in a worse showing than government expectations.
- **Philippines** President Duterte said he would accept an offer for a pending **Russian** vaccine once supplies become available. The Philippine navy chief called for diplomatic protest of two **Chinese** research ships in a disputed area of the South China Sea.
- The Red Cross has trained 43,000 **North Korean** volunteers to help fight the coronavirus and provide flood assistance.
- **New Zealand's** virus-free record for 100 days ends with four new confirmed cases.
- **Australian** PM Morrison said internal border closures are unlikely to be lifted before Christmas.
- **Chinese** fighter jets briefly crossed the midline of the **Taiwan** Strait Monday, only the third such crossing since 2016, as **US** Secretary of Health and Human Services Azar visited Taiwan.
- The OECD forecasted that the **South Korean** economy would shrink 0.8 percent, less than expected this year, helped by Seoul's quick and effective response to the coronavirus pandemic.



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Europe

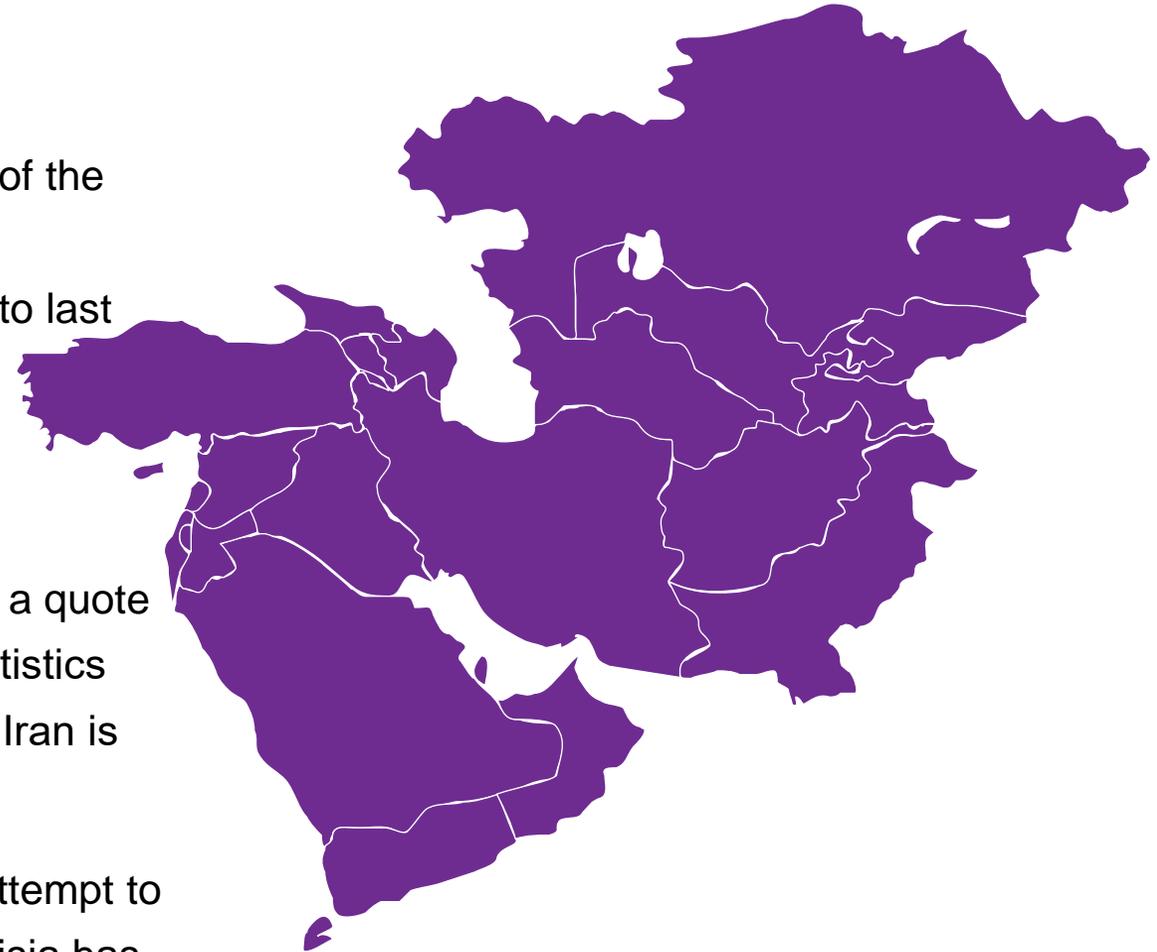
- **French** economic activity reached 7 percent below its pre-coronavirus levels in July, up from 9 percent in June.
- **Tajikistan's** parliament set October 10 as the date for its presidential election.
- **Kazakhstan** surpassed 100,000 confirmed virus cases and Kosovo, 10,000.
- **Belarus's** opposition leader Svetlana Tikhanovskaya, seeking refuge in Lithuania, rejected the Sunday election's results; protests have been marred with reports of police violence.
- **Germany's** Social Democrats named popular finance minister Olaf Scholz as their chancellor candidate in next year's elections.
- **UK** PM Johnson pledged to explore options to prevent asylum seekers from reaching the UK and make deportations easier. The UK has shed almost three-quarters of a million jobs since the start of the coronavirus crisis; despite this, UK retail sales remain robust, increasing 3.2 percent y/y in July.
- The **Turkish** lira's sharp drop has raised concerns about ripple effects for the euro. The French health ministry reported the first significant rise on COVID-19 hospitalizations since the end of the lockdown.
- **Russia** has registered the world's first vaccine against Covid-19; President Putin stated, "*I know that it works quite effectively, it forms a stable immunity...it has passed all the necessary tests.*" Some public health officials warn that the vaccine has not been adequately tested.



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Middle East

- **Lebanese** Prime Minister Diab announced the resignation of the Lebanese government amid a deepening domestic crisis, acknowledging frustration with government lapses that led to last week's deadly explosion and citing "*endemic corruption.*" The IMF indicated it would be willing to redouble efforts to aid Lebanon if reform conditions are met.
- **Iran** closed the Jahane Sanat newspaper after it published a quote from a scientist saying the country's official coronavirus statistics should be "*twenty times higher,*" experts largely agree that Iran is dramatically underreporting.
- **Tunisia's** PM designate Mechichi announced that he will attempt to form a technocrat government without political parties; Tunisia has been struggling to form a government since the resignation of the last PM over corruption charges.



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Americas

- **Brazil's** former health minister Luiz Mandetta warned that the country's pandemic response is being mismanaged by unqualified military men.
- **El Salvador's** president and Congress are locked in a stalemate over reopening amid the pandemic but must reach an agreement in the next two weeks.
- **Mexico** City will allow bars to reopen as restaurants.
- Lack of ballots in **Puerto Rico** polling stations caused the primary for a closely watched gubernatorial election to be delayed again.
- **Guam's** governor tested positive for the coronavirus.
- Virus cases in **Argentina** surpassed 250,000.



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Americas: US

- The US reported new coronavirus cases **below 50,000** for second day, with **Arizona and Florida** reported their smallest daily case increases since June. Almost 100,000 US **children** tested positive for the coronavirus in the last two weeks of July. **California's** top health official abruptly resigned amid a breakdown in the state's virus reporting software.
- President Trump urged **college football** to go on as officials weigh cancellation, joining players who have pushed for the season to proceed. **Major League Baseball** on Monday indefinitely postponed two games between the Detroit Tigers and St Louis Cardinals due to a spreading coronavirus outbreak among the latter team.
- The Labor Department said that the government spent almost \$250bn on extra \$600-per-week **unemployment benefits**. Democrats and Republicans remain deadlocked over **coronavirus aid talks**.
- Novavax said its capacity is sufficient to meet US demand for **COVID-19 vaccines** in 2021.
- White House officials have been circulating a proposal that would give **U.S. border authorities** the extraordinary ability to block U.S. citizens and permanent residents from entering the country from Mexico if they are suspected of being infected with the novel coronavirus.
- Leaders from major U.S. companies, including banks and tech giants, have formed a group aimed at increasing the hiring of individuals from **minority communities** in New York. In Illinois, Chicago closed down parts of its downtown **after looting**.
- The Trump Administration announced a plan to retool a swath of military radio frequencies for **5G networks**.
- Goods made in **Hong Kong** for export to the US will need to be labelled as made in China after September. 25.



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Existing & Emerging Hot Spots: Civil Unrest Across Latin America During the Summer of COVID-19

By Scott Muir

Over the past two months, Latin America has emerged as an epicenter of the coronavirus and almost every country across the region has witnessed social unrest and protests during this time. More often than not, recent demonstrations in Latin America have been led by local community groups and labor and trade unions that are frustrated by the economic and public health fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic.

By some estimates, the coronavirus will cause an additional 45 million people to fall into poverty in Latin America as it is expected that more than 2.7 million companies across the region will fold and at least 8.5 million jobs will be lost. Demonstrations are likely to persist in Latin America for the near-term as they reflect the anger of the people at long-standing economic inequity and health risks exacerbated by inadequate protection from authorities. The following is a broad review of protest hotspots across Latin America over the past sixty days.

South America

Chile is the location of more reported protests this summer than any other Latin American country. Mass demonstrations against the government that began in October 2019 are gaining steam once

again as lockdowns loosen and citizens are freer to mobilize. Widespread protests erupted across the country last week following President Sebastián Piñera's annual public account before parliament. Angry Chileans in several provinces rallied against the conservative president's handling of the coronavirus pandemic and controversial economic reforms by blocking major roads and vandalizing businesses and police stations. The government in Santiago is also facing persistent protests in southern provinces from indigenous groups rallying against acts of racism toward the Mapuche people, whose spiritual leader and many activists are on hunger strike in jail. The political atmosphere remains highly charged in Chile and civil unrest is likely to continue in the run up to a much-anticipated referendum on a new constitution scheduled for late October 2020.

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Brazil is also a hotbed of social unrest with protests every week so far this summer. Public anger at the handling of the coronavirus pandemic by President Jair Bolsonaro's government is a major driver of the social turmoil. In Pernambuco state last week, nurses protested to demand better working conditions, including guaranteed PPE and a night shift bonus. Just days prior, public school teachers in São Paulo, the most populous city in Brazil, held a rally against returning to face-to-face classes amid the COVID-19 crisis. Rio de Janeiro, the second largest city, has seen hospital workers demonstrate against unpaid salaries amid the pandemic. Brazilian workers from other sectors of the economy such as app-based food delivery drivers and tour guides have also mobilized to decry the handling of the crisis by authorities. To be sure, the president also has his supporters who demand an end to quarantine measures and, among other things, are seeking the nationwide legalization of possession of weapons by citizens. Considering the present political divide in Brazil, it may be expected that demonstrations will remain commonplace.

Elsewhere in South America, Argentina faces significant unrest because of the economic downturn resulting from COVID-19. In Buenos Aires, protestors have recently gathered repeatedly to demand work for the unemployed and increased social benefits amid the pandemic. In Tucumán province, in the country's northern Andean region, indigenous communities blocked a major roadway to protest against reopening to tourists amid the COVID-19 crisis. Further to the north, in Peru, healthcare workers have rallied to demand better working conditions in the capital of Lima. In more remote areas of Peru, out of work laborers are raging against quarantine measures and poor local healthcare facilities. Neighboring Colombia has also seen some signs of growing social unrest due to the virus.

Mexico

The tenth most populous nation on the planet, Mexico is home to a seemingly never-ending parade of protests. This summer is no exception. Mexicans have recently rallied, both peacefully and

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violently, against the government, large corporations, security forces and even truck drivers transferring water to the U.S. under a long-time international agreement.

Pervasive corruption and economic inequity, and not management of the COVID-19 crisis, appear to be the main drivers of unrest in Mexico over the past two months. In Nuevo León state, unionized workers at an oil refinery threw stones at the vehicle of a senator last week as he was trying to hold an event to denounce the refinery's pollution. The week before in Sonora, locals blocked railway tracks to demand the settlement of a mining conflict unresolved for over a decade. Recent anger at authorities has included the torching of a National Guard station in Michoacán to protest security operations in the area, and in Morelos state, road blockades and rallies took place outside the office of the state-owned electric utility to protest water shortages. There is an occasional virus-related protest, such as in Oaxaca, where locals hijacked two buses and used them to block the road to reject the construction of a laboratory to test potential COVID-19 cases. Grievances over labor rights, government inefficiency, and poor security conditions will not be resolved by the

disappearance of the coronavirus, and thus demonstrations will likely persist in Mexico for the foreseeable future.

Central America

The 45 million inhabitants of Central America have protested for a variety of reasons this summer, with many related to official handling of COVID-19. In El Salvador, municipal government employees recently conducted a sit-in at a city hall to demand equipment to prevent the spread of coronavirus within the building. In Costa Rica, doctors and healthcare workers at a hospital in the capital of San José last week started a strike to demand equipment to treat coronavirus patients. In a nearby Costa Rican town, a group of locals started a fire to protest the setup of a shelter for indigenous people being treated for COVID-19 and several people suffered minor injuries. In Nicaragua and Panama, migrants from elsewhere in the region have committed acts of violence after they suffered pay cuts or job losses and burnt vehicles and smashed buildings. In Honduras, local community groups continue to rally against the police and military whom they believe are involved in the

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disappearance of members of the Garífuna community, a mixed African and indigenous people. Even if the coronavirus were to subside, the people of the seven nations of Central America will still face persistent threats such as drug trafficking, organized crime and illegal immigration that will spark protests for years to come.

Caribbean

The Caribbean region has seen the fewest amount of protests in Latin America over the past two months. In Puerto Rico, a group of people last week staged a demonstration outside the international airport to demand its closure amid an increase of COVID-19 cases in the island. Anglophone and Francophone Caribbean nations have seen more unrest than Spanish speaking countries. Trinidad and Tobago, where the official language is English, experienced violent protests in its capital Port of Spain in early July after three local men were killed by police. Grenada also saw violent outbursts from its citizenry in July after a local athlete was shot and killed during a police operation. It is possible that widespread protests following the murder of George Floyd in the U.S. in late May could be encouraging

civilians in Latin America, and around the world, to push back against killings by government forces. Recent demonstrations in Barbados, Haiti, and Jamaica have centered on excessive use of force by authorities and on poor pay and working conditions for laborers. As with other regions, the discovery of a vaccine for the coronavirus will not distract the citizenry from demanding progress on these important issues.

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Science under the Scope: Treatments for COVID-19

Contributed by the Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

The world is 8 months into the COVID-19 pandemic and there is still no cure. There are, however, several promising treatments which may be responsible for the decreasing number of deaths in US hot spots now compared to New York City in April. The first of these treatments to be approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under the Emergency Use Authorization Act was something known as convalescent plasma. Its approval on March 24, 2020 allowed it to be used for seriously ill patients or those with life-threatening infections.(1) Convalescent plasma is collected from individuals who have already recovered from COVID-19 infection and carry antibodies in their blood that can be administered to patients currently fighting infection. Receiving plasma from a recovered individual can help the currently infected individual to fight off the virus more successfully.(2)

Another interesting element of convalescent plasma is that it is not a new treatment option for deadly viruses. It has been used for more than 100 years to treat serious illnesses ranging from the 1918 flu to Ebola. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, hospital use of convalescent plasma has been promising, but there have not been

any randomized control studies done to rigorously evaluate its impact.(3)

A second promising treatment, which received Emergency Use Authorization from the FDA in May 2020, is Remdesivir.(4) Remdesivir is an antiviral drug that was originally developed to treat Ebola but was not very effective against that disease.(5) Later it was found to be promising in laboratory studies in fighting coronaviruses, such as SARS and MERS.(6) Due to the results fighting other coronaviruses, several randomized studies were conducted to determine its effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2. These studies have shown that the drug cannot cure an infected person of COVID-19, but it can shorten their recovery time.(7),(8)

The most recent development in promising COVID-19 treatments is the corticosteroid, dexamethasone. The greatest benefit from this treatment comes from its anti-inflammatory properties.(9) Unlike antiviral drugs like Remdesivir, which might target viral replication, dexamethasone targets the immune response with the purpose of preventing a detrimental immune response such as a cytokine storm.

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Science under the Scope: Treatments for COVID-19

One controlled trial of dexamethasone that was done in the United Kingdom found that the use of the drug reduced patient mortality compared to the placebo group.(10) Many experts are optimistic that dexamethasone can improve outcomes for severe COVID-19 patients.

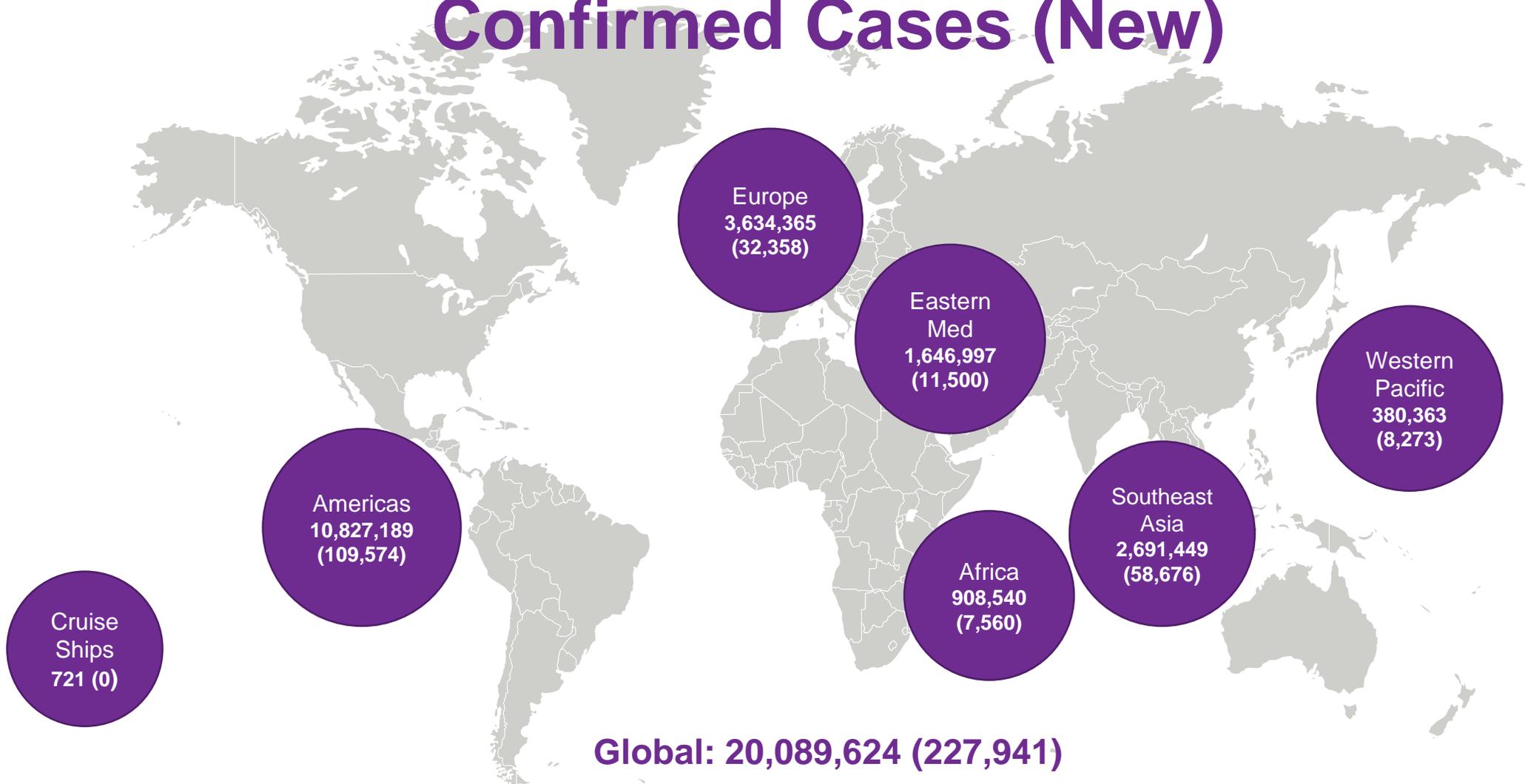
Lastly, though not a treatment, there is progress toward development of a COVID-19 vaccine. There are currently hundreds of vaccine candidates, a handful of which have been successful in Phase 1&2 trials. Phase 1 trials are designed to test the safety and dosage of the vaccine and Phase 2 trials are designed to test the efficacy and side effects of the vaccine.(11) There is one vaccine that has moved to Phase 3 trials as of July 27, 2020.(12) The vaccine is an RNA vaccine that targets the body's immune response to the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2. Phase 3 trials are designed to gain more data on efficiency and to monitor for adverse reactions when the vaccine is given to a larger population.(13) The standard timeline for Phase 3 trials is 1 to 4 years, but this will likely be compressed for the COVID-19 vaccine. Top US health official Dr. Anthony Fauci has expressed cautious optimism that a vaccine would be ready by the end of this year or early 2021.(14)

- (1) FDA. (2020, May). Investigational COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma. Retrieved from <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/investigational-covid-19-convalescent-plasma>.
- (2) Mayo Clinic Staff. (2020, May 20). Convalescent plasma therapy. *Mayo Clinic*. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/convalescent-plasma-therapy/about/pac-20486440>
- (3) Harvard Health Publishing. (2020, June 23). Treatments for COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/treatments-for-covid-19>.
- (4) FDA. (2020, May 1). Remdesivir EUA Letter of Authorization. Retrieved from <https://www.fda.gov/media/137564/download>.
- (5) Schmidt, M. (2020, May 6). What is Remdesivir, the First Drug That Treats Coronavius? *Discover Magazine*. Retrieved from <https://www.discovermagazine.com/health/what-is-remdesivir-the-first-drug-that-treats-coronavirius>.
- (6) Schmidt, M. (2020, May 6). What is Remdesivir, the First Drug That Treats Coronavius? *Discover Magazine*. Retrieved from <https://www.discovermagazine.com/health/what-is-remdesivir-the-first-drug-that-treats-coronavirius>.
- (7) Beigel, J.H., Tomashek, K.M., Dodd, L.E., Mehta, A.K., Zingman, B.S., Kalil, A.C., et al. (2020, May 22). Remdesivir for the Treatment of Covid-19 -- Preliminary Report. *The New England Journal of Medicine*. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2007764.
- (8) Wang, Y., Zhang, D., Du, G., Du, R., Zhao, J., Jin, Y., Fu, S., et al. (2020, May). Remdesivir in adults with severe COVID-19: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial. *The Lancet*, 395(10236): 1569-1578.
- (9) WHO. (2020, June 25). Q&A: Dexamethasone and COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-dexamethasone-and-covid-19>.
- (10) The RECOVERY Collaborative Group. (2020, July 17). Dexamethasone in Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19 -- Preliminary Report. *New England Journal of Medicine*. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2021436.
- (11) FDA. (n.d). Step 3: Clinical Research. Retrieved from <https://www.fda.gov/patients/drug-development-process/step-3-clinical-research>.
- (12) NIH. (2020, July 27). Phase 3 clinical trial of investigational vaccine for COVID-19 begins. Retrieved from <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/phase-3-clinical-trial-investigational-vaccine-covid-19-begins>.
- (13) FDA. (n.d). Step 3: Clinical Research. Retrieved from <https://www.fda.gov/patients/drug-development-process/step-3-clinical-research>.
- (14) Schwartz, M.S. (2020, July 31). Fauci Says He's 'Optimistic' Americans Will Get Coronavirus Vaccine Next Year. *National Public Radio*. Retrieved from <https://www.npr.org/sections/coronavirus-live-updates/2020/07/31/897728431/fauci-optimistic-americans-will-get-coronavirus-vaccine-next-year>

Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on August 10

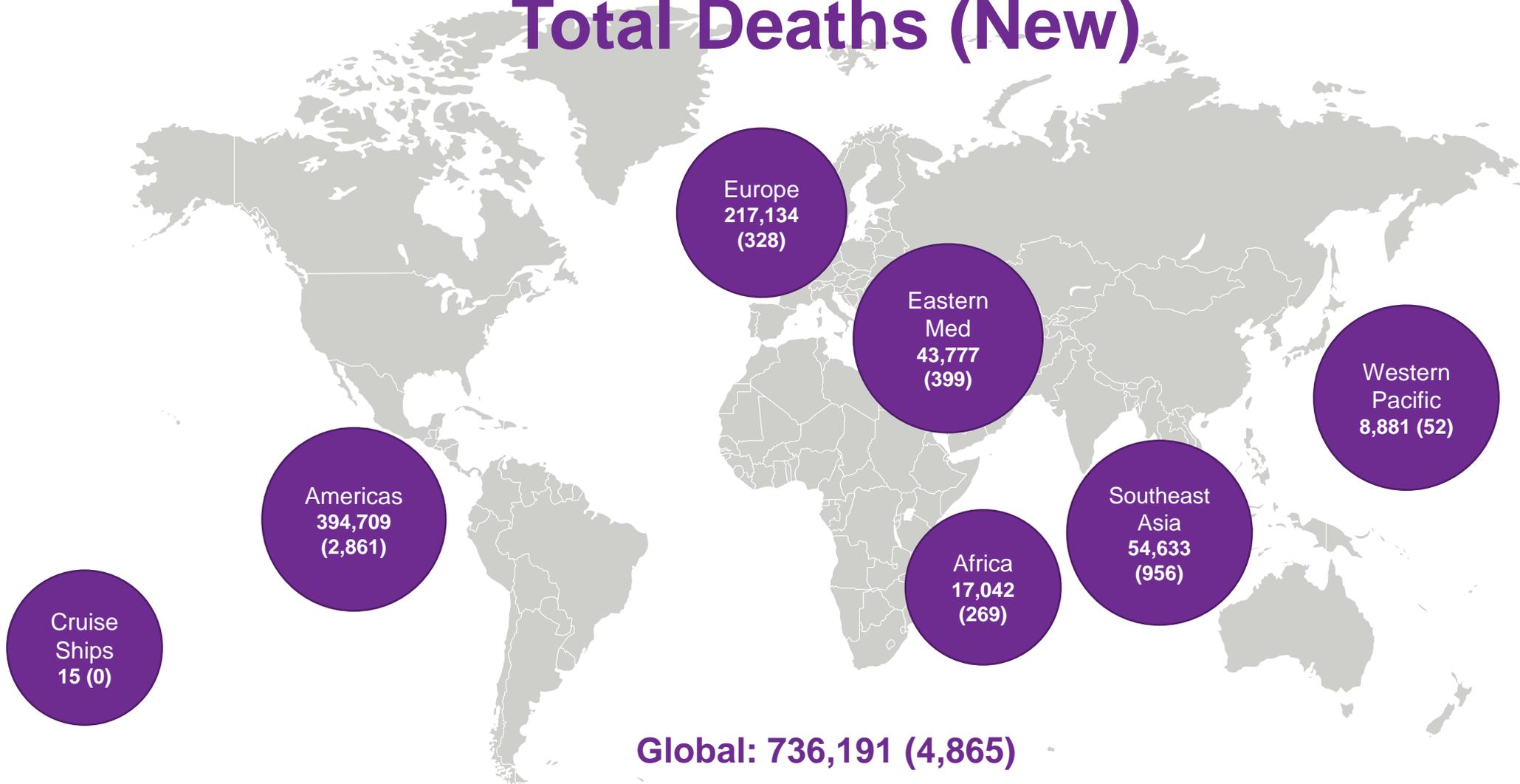
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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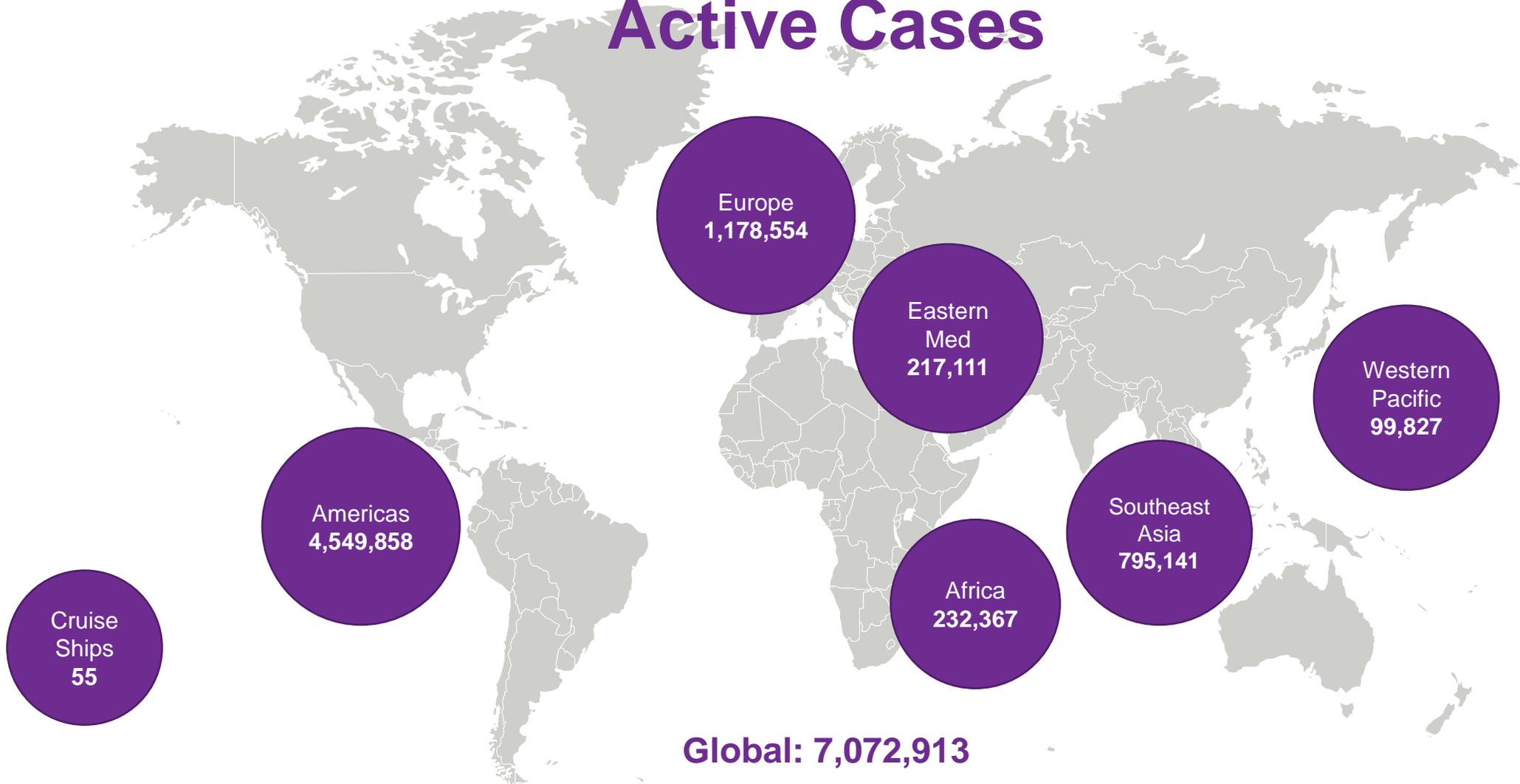
Total Deaths (New)



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	3237406	5070565 (48816)	163168 (525)	15855	502	6.31%
India	639929	2268675 (53601)	45257 (871)	1641	33	15.89%
Brazil	564888	3057470 (22048)	101752 (703)	14373	479	8.36%
UK	265137	312777 (818)	46597 (-48)	4588	685	1.93%
Russia	180509	890799 (5081)	14973 (70)	6117	103	3.48%
Colombia	162985	397623 (10142)	13154 (312)	7805	258	15.75%
Spain	144028	322980 (8618)	28576 (73)	7915	611	6.24%
Argentina	140862	253868 (7369)	4764 (158)	5611	105	15.89%
Peru	137837	483133 (5109)	21276 (204)	14631	644	8.95%
South Africa	135777	563598 (3739)	10621 (213)	9490	179	7.50%
France	124646	226384 (3982)	30201 (-1)	3106	465	4.50%
Bangladesh	106632	260507 (2907)	3438 (39)	1580	21	6.33%
Sweden	77206	82972 (649)	5766 (3)	8210	571	2.16%
Philippines	66185	136638 (6725)	2294 (24)	1244	21	17.60%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Bolivia	57100	91635 (1636)	3712 (72)	7699	311	9.03%
Netherlands	53037	59194 (630)	6157 (0)	3454	359	5.47%
Belgium	46949	74620 (468)	9879 (7)	6395	851	5.32%
Honduras	39717	47872 (418)	1506 (11)	4783	151	7.46%
Mexico	39673	485836 (5558)	53003 (705)	3721	405	7.38%
Indonesia	39082	127083 (1687)	5765 (42)	464	21	9.46%
Iraq	38345	153599 (3484)	5464 (72)	3810	136	12.29%
Egypt	36852	95666 (174)	5035 (26)	933	49	0.96%
Ukraine	36139	83812 (1045)	1950 (25)	1875	44	9.46%
Dominican Rep	34261	80499 (767)	1328 (19)	7413	122	7.71%
Saudi Arabia	33270	289947 (1257)	3199 (32)	8315	92	2.93%
Romania	29507	62547 (779)	2729 (29)	3254	142	11.68%
Serbia	27616	28262 (163)	646 (5)	3236	74	5.39%
Kazakhstan	25404	100164 (722)	1058 (0)	5289	66	5.27%

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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 Change 7-Day Av
Israel	25111	84722 (1720)	613 (13)	9211	67	10.06%
Panama	24220	75394 (902)	1664 (25)	17444	385	7.92%
Iran	23586	328844 (2132)	18616 (189)	3910	221	4.27%
Puerto Rico	22542	22821 (700)	279 (0)	6738	82	15.32%
Pakistan	17799	284660 (539)	6097 (15)	1286	28	1.48%
Chile	17563	375044 (1988)	10139 (62)	19601	530	3.22%
Costa Rica	15805	23872 (586)	244 (9)	4681	48	16.90%
Japan	15115	49617 (835)	1052 (5)	380	8	16.67%
Poland	13724	52410 (619)	1809 (2)	1385	48	8.13%
Italy	13368	250825 (259)	35209 (4)	4149	582	0.96%
Kenya	13010	26928 (492)	423 (3)	500	8	13.84%
Ethiopia	12760	23591 (773)	420 (13)	205	4	15.74%
Nigeria	12571	46867 (290)	950 (5)	227	5	5.19%
Portugal	12466	52825 (157)	1759 (3)	5182	173	2.17%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Germany	11923	218508 (1220)	9203 (1)	2607	111	2.60%
Turkey	11169	241997 (1193)	5858 (14)	2866	69	2.92%
El Salvador	10589	20872 (449)	563 (14)	3216	87	12.50%
Ecuador	10161	94701 (242)	5932 (10)	5359	336	7.12%
Venezuela	9641	26800 (995)	229 (6)	943	8	20.01%
Afghanistan	9606	37162 (108)	1328 (16)	952	34	1.02%
Algeria	9480	35712 (552)	1312 (10)	813	30	8.98%
Australia	9238	21713 (316)	331 (18)	838	12	10.45%
Guatemala	9176	56987 (382)	2222 (11)	3175	124	8.11%
Morocco	9023	34063 (826)	516 (18)	922	14	20.10%
Uzbekistan	8112	31304 (695)	200 (6)	934	6	13.60%
Kuwait	7890	72400 (687)	482 (4)	16926	113	5.01%
Moldova	7691	27841 (181)	850 (5)	6904	211	7.28%
Armenia	7021	40433 (23)	796 (5)	13642	269	2.81%

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
Nepal	6738	23310 (338)	79 (4)	799	3	9.87%
Kyrgyzstan	6485	40085 (166)	1474 (6)	6147	226	6.35%
West Bank & Gaza	6365	14510 (302)	100 (3)	2838	20	11.99%
Bosnia	5914	14498 (811)	425 (31)	4422	130	11.33%
Singapore	5656	55292 (188)	27 (0)	9443	5	3.52%
UAE	5581	62704 (179)	357 (0)	6332	36	2.16%
Oman	5142	81787 (207)	521 (8)	15974	102	3.21%
Czechia	5121	18494 (141)	390 (0)	1727	36	6.53%
Libya**	5080	5929 (478)	125 (6)	862	18	28.76%
Bulgaria	5073	13512 (116)	459 (12)	1946	66	8.13%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Canada*	4969	122053 (686)	9034 (6)	3180	238	1.96%
Sudan	4909	11956 (0)	781 (0)	272	18	1.47%
Lebanon	4442	6812 (295)	80 (2)	999	12	25.69%
Greece	4189	5749 (126)	213 (1)	552	20	15.55%
Kosovo	4020	10419 (550)	341 (38)			10.99%
Senegal	3686	11312 (137)	236 (4)	674	14	7.78%
Cote d'Ivoire	3641	16798 (83)	105 (0)	635	4	3.01%
Belarus	3367	68947 (97)	589 (2)	7297	62	1.01%
N Macedonia	3327	11942 (103)	528 (1)	5732	253	6.20%
Zimbabwe	3120	4748 (99)	104 (0)	319	7	11.10%
Qatar	3081	113262 (315)	188 (4)	40338	67	1.52%
Bahrain	3025	44397 (386)	163 (1)	26004	95	5.10%
Albania	2957	6536 (125)	200 (1)	2271	70	12.03%
CAR	2860	4641 (0)	60 (0)	959	12	0.50%

* Indicates moved down 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.

Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Equatorial Guinea	2556	4821 (0)	83 (0)	3425	59	0.00%
Azerbaijan	2513	33647 (79)	492 (2)	3315	48	2.19%
Haiti	2469	7634 (0)	183 (0)	669	16	1.61%
Namibia	2367	3101 (152)	19 (0)	1218	7	20.35%
Cameroon	2327	18042 (0)	395 (0)	678	15	1.80%
Switzerland	2321	36708 (105)	1987 (1)	4238	229	2.62%
Maldives	2303	5157 (116)	19 (0)	9523	35	13.79%
Ghana	2270	41212 (209)	215 (0)	1323	7	8.25%
Gabon	2132	8006 (83)	51 (0)	3588	23	4.50%
Malawi	2098	4674 (16)	146 (0)	244	8	6.70%
Madagascar	2040	13202 (116)	151 (3)	476	5	9.90%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2017	3664 (0)	58 (0)	662	10	3.22%
China	1999	89383 (113)	4696 (3)	59	3	0.78%
Paraguay	1876	7234 (327)	82 (7)	1013	11	19.10%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Ireland	1632	26768 (56)	1772 (0)	5414	358	1.92%
Eswatini	1614	3309 (73)	61 (3)	2849	53	13.69%
Mozambique	1535	2411 (142)	16 (0)	77	0.5	15.84%
Somalia	1406	3227 (0)	93 (0)	202	6	0.22%
Austria	1373	22106 (73)	723 (2)	2453	80	2.83%
Denmark**	1270	14815 (373)	620 (3)	2557	107	5.01%
South Sudan	1248	2470 (0)	47 (0)	220	4	1.34%
Zambia	1167	8210 (125)	241 (6)	445	13	17.26%
Tajikistan	1151	7827 (82)	62 (0)	819	6	3.12%
Montenegro	1107	3696 (78)	68 (4)	5885	108	9.06%
Guinea-Bissau	1079	2052 (0)	29 (0)	1040	15	3.46%
Angola	1032	1679 (7)	78 (3)	51	2	19.95%

** 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 Change 7-Day Av
California	563755	574231 (19843)	10476 (169)	14521	265	8.28%
Florida	528684	536961 (10384)	8277 (168)	25001	386	7.38%
New York	314819	421336 (991)	32781 (13)	23185	1688	0.89%
Georgia	214796	219025 (5598)	4229 (43)	20629	398	9.62%
Illinois	188853	196699 (2701)	7846 (6)	15523	619	5.44%
Arizona	157521	187523 (1416)	4154 (17)	25763	571	3.74%
Texas	150518	509581 (11949)	9230 (172)	17889	301	8.55%
New Jersey	136140	185031 (602)	15878 (9)	21478	1796	1.11%
Maryland	86757	96258 (1677)	3591 (14)	15922	594	4.58%
Virginia	85461	100749 (1560)	2327 (5)	11804	273	6.45%
Alabama	63300	103020 (2847)	1797 (42)	21011	366	9.04%
Washington	61950	63647 (1124)	1697 (9)	8595	223	6.71%
South Carolina	61313	101159 (1699)	2048 (41)	19647	398	6.89%
Missouri	59018	60359 (2338)	1341 (14)	9883	229	9.84%

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	54683	56972 (1553)	963 (14)	18496	313	8.41%
Colorado	43604	51020 (714)	1862 (5)	8863	324	5.18%
Tennessee	39511	123914 (3329)	1233 (18)	18145	181	9.26%
Louisiana	38591	131961 (3097)	4287 (80)	28386	922	5.68%
Connecticut	37402	50567 (247)	4444 (3)	14183	1246	0.90%
North Carolina	30270	137562 (2614)	2199 (15)	13099	209	6.43%
Kansas	29478	31183 (720)	386 (6)	10976	133	7.70%
Michigan	27144	97306 (1115)	6526 (6)	9743	653	4.25%
Kentucky	25741	35254 (676)	775 (3)	7891	173	8.67%
Pennsylvania	24929	124221 (1556)	7314 (4)	9707	578	3.62%
Mississippi	23346	67649 (1003)	1912 (38)	22730	642	8.06%
Ohio	18737	101731 (1762)	3673 (5)	8705	314	6.51%
Indiana	17880	74992 (1705)	3044 (8)	11139	452	7.65%
Rhode Island	17019	19934 (196)	1015 (1)	18817	958	2.73%

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
Oregon	16905	21488 (478)	357 (2)	5095	85	8.33%
Idaho	15708	25104 (607)	239 (4)	14045	134	11.42%
Massachusetts	13553	121315 (604)	8741 (20)	17601	1268	1.74%
New Mexico	12435	22444 (329)	690 (9)	10704	329	4.92%
Iowa	10914	49165 (630)	934 (7)	15556	296	5.97%
Utah	9726	44390 (639)	345 (10)	13846	108	5.59%
Wisconsin	9401	61061 (1128)	998 (2)	10487	171	8.20%
Nebraska	7452	28696 (451)	348 (3)	14835	180	5.29%
Arkansas	7343	50028 (1217)	555 (20)	16578	184	9.29%
Oklahoma	6980	43963 (883)	605 (2)	11110	153	10.24%
Delaware	6543	15634 (132)	591 (1)	16055	607	3.18%
Minnesota	5451	61516 (1415)	1701 (12)	10908	302	7.08%

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
Alaska	2416	3774 (161)	26 (0)	5160	36	10.07%
Hawaii	2056	3638 (292)	34 (3)	2569	24	28.78%
District of Columbia	2028	12807 (154)	591 (1)	18147	837	3.19%
West Virginia	1917	7757 (194)	141 (10)	4327	79	9.00%
Montana	1529	5017 (128)	75 (0)	4694	70	14.01%
North Dakota	1166	7713 (205)	113 (1)	10121	148	10.11%
South Dakota	1146	9663 (186)	146 (0)	10923	165	6.04%

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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