

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

September 1, 2020

# Global Situation Update: September 1, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

India's economy contracted 23.9 percent in Q2, the largest decline in any major Asian economy.

A global poll reveals most respondents would be willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19.

A further confrontation raises tensions on the India-China border.

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

# Global

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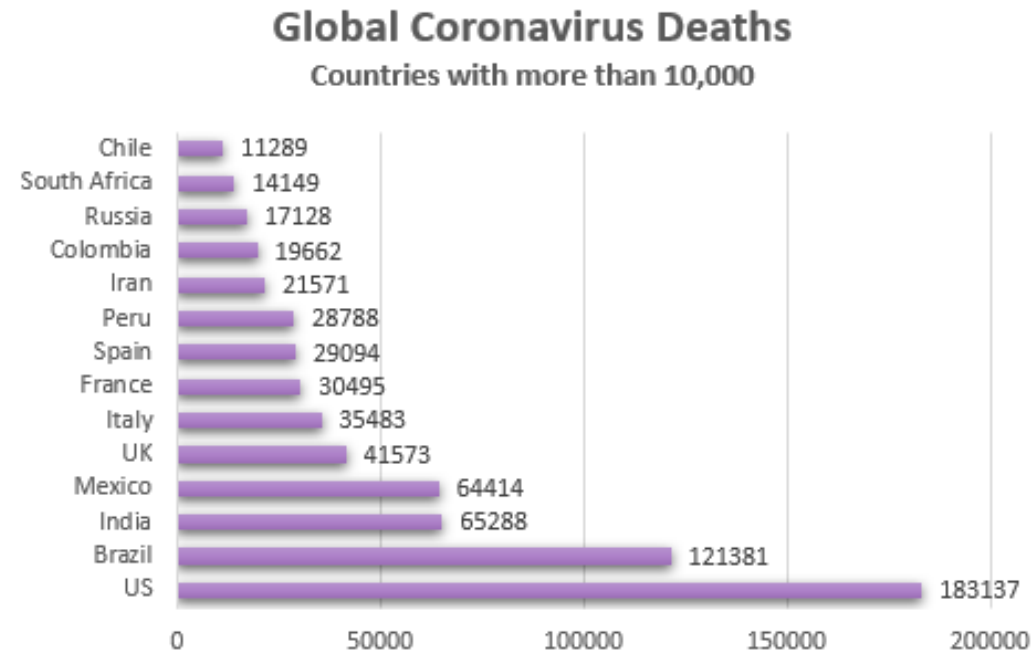
**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases rose to 25,656,354 in 213 countries and territories, with 855,134 deaths.**

- About three-quarters of respondents told a World Economic Forum/Ipsos global survey that they would be willing to be **vaccinated** against Covid-19. Of those unwilling, worries about side effects, followed by perception of effectiveness, were the main concerns. The countries where Covid-19 vaccination intent is highest are China (97 percent), Brazil (88 percent), Australia (88 percent) and India (87 percent). Those where it is lowest are Russia (54 percent), Poland (56 percent), Hungary (56 percent) and France (59 percent).
- Researchers say strong **ventilation indoors** should join handwashing, masking and social distancing as measures to reduce the risk of spreading the coronavirus.

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# Global

India surpassed Mexico to rank third in national COVID-19 deaths, trailing the US and Brazil.



Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Markets

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## China's yuan rallied to its highest levels in over a year as investors grow less concerned about new US tariffs.

- On Tuesday, **European stocks** started September on a strong note after global equities posted their strongest August in decades.
- **Asian markets** closed mixed. News that PM Abe's Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga emerged as a leading PM candidate reassured investors that no significant change would likely be made to Japan's economic policy, boosting markets. Australian S&P/ASX 200 fell amid escalating tensions with China.
- **US stocks** closed mixed Monday, but the S&P 500 posted its biggest August gain since 1986, advancing 7 percent.
- Fed Vice Chairman Clarida said low unemployment would not be enough to drive policy change and reiterated Fed aversion to **negative interest rates**.
- The **dollar** index, which measures the US currency against a basket of half a dozen peers, slipped 0.3 percent on Tuesday, extending its losses to more than 10 percent since its March.

# Business

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**The world's largest baggage-handling business Swissport warned that thousands more jobs will be lost, forecasting the pandemic-fueled slump in the global travel industry to last until 2024.**

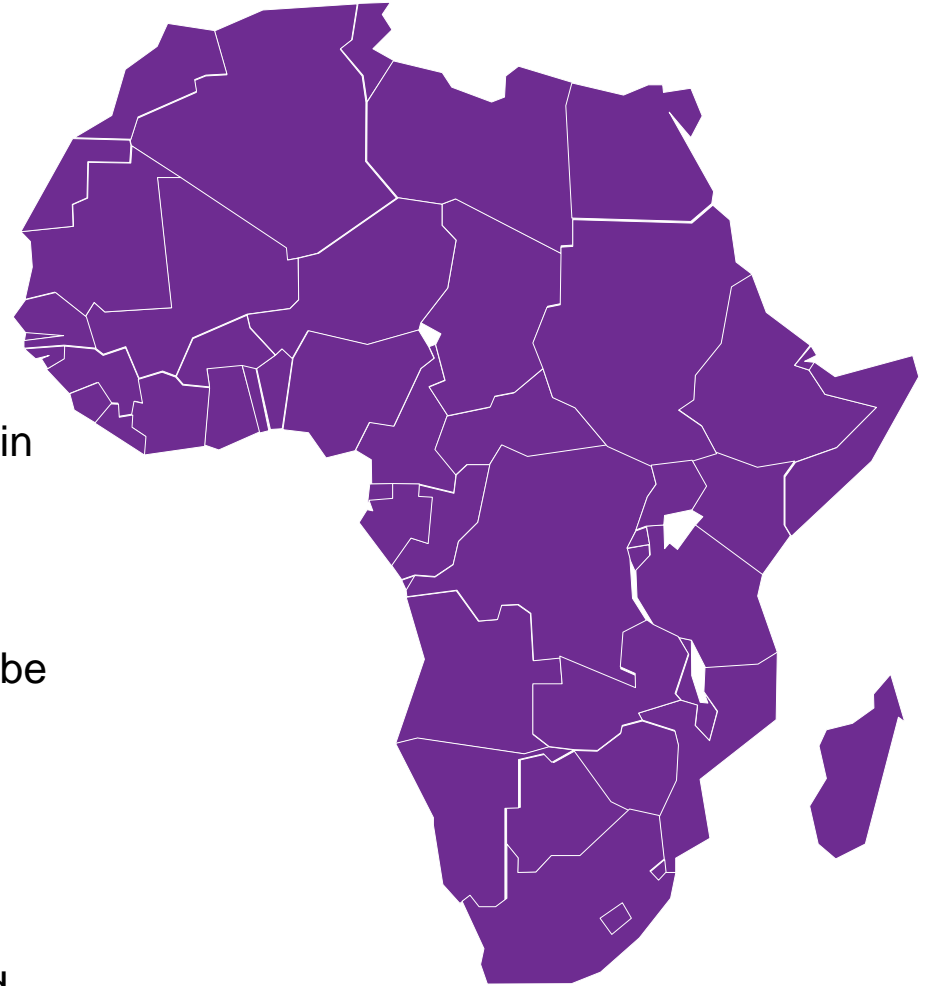
- Japanese technology company **Fujitsu** will cut its office space in Japan by 50 percent over the next three years.
- Japanese staffing group **Pasona** will move core functions of its Tokyo HQ to a small island and relocate over 1,000 workers.
- **Zoom** raised its annual revenue target by 30 percent as it converts more free users into paid subscribers.
- **Delta and American Airlines** followed **United's** lead to permanently drop domestic flight change fees.
- US Presidential candidate Biden said he would not ban **fracking** if elected.
- **AstraZeneca** has expanded its agreement with cell therapy firm **Oxford Biomedica** to mass-produce its COVID-19 potential vaccine, as it looks to scale-up supply ahead of a possible US fast-track approval.
- **Facebook** said it would stop Australians sharing news content on its platforms if a proposal to make it pay local media outlets for their content becomes law.

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# Africa

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- Paul Rusesabagin, the human rights icon portrayed in the film “Hotel Rwanda,” was arrested by **Rwandan** police on terrorism charges.
- Two candidates officially entered the **Ivory Coast’s** contentious presidential race, including Laurent Gagbo, a former president living in exile after losing a civil war following his refusal to democratically transition power in 2012.
- **South African** President Ramaphosa will be subject to an ethics probe by his own party over controversial campaign donations.
- France rejected **Mali’s** military junta’s proposal of a three-year democratic transition, calling for elections in months.
- **Somalia’s** intelligence agency reported that Al-Shabaab’s leader had been replaced due to illness.



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# Asia

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- **Indian and Chinese** troops engaged in another confrontation on their disputed Himalayan border over the weekend; each side accuses the other of provocation.
- An **Australian** journalist working for **China's** state-run CGTN has been detained for over two weeks as bilateral relations continue to sour.
- **South Korea** will force a church at the center of the country's current outbreak to pay for treatment in related cases.
- Health experts raised concerns about low turnout in **Hong Kong's** voluntary testing scheme, as some citizens are worried about the handling of DNA data by **Chinese** authorities. Hong Kong will resume in-person school on September 23. China's factories increased activity at their fastest pace in nearly a decade in August.
- **Thailand** is looking to construct a land passageway connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In **Vietnam**, Ho Chi Minh has pitched itself as a potential regional financial hub after the pandemic.
- **India's** economy contracted by a record 23.9 percent in Q2, the largest decline in any major Asian economy; critics of the Indian government's lockdown say that it both hurt the economy and failed to prevent surging cases, now almost 3.7 million. Delhi, one of the world's most polluted cities, reported the cleanest air since records began as industrial activity remains muted.



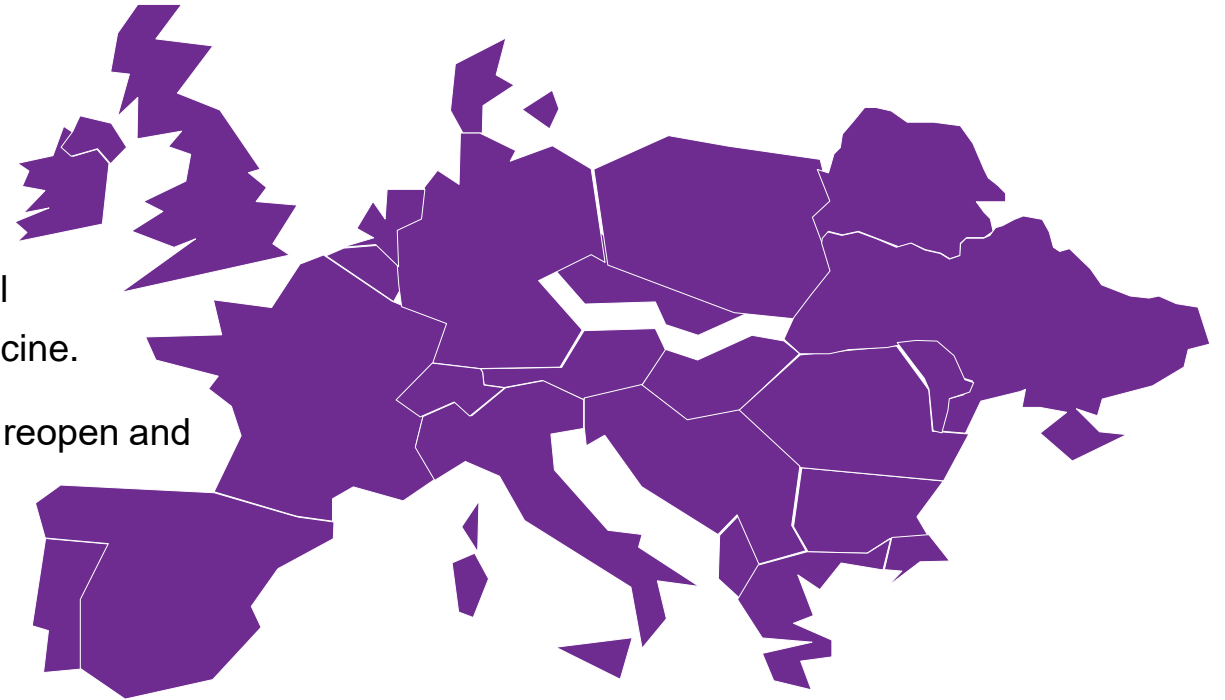
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# Europe

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- The **EU** pledged \$470mn to the WHO's Covax facility, which will attempt to ensure equitable global distribution of a potential vaccine.
- **UK** PM Johnson faces a key political test as England's schools reopen and MPs return to Westminster.
- Young workers in **France** have been disproportionately hurt by the pandemic.
- The number of unemployed people in **Germany** fell for the second consecutive month as its labor market continued to rebound.
- An independent teachers' union in **Russia** is pushing for members not to be forced to accept shots of Russia's first vaccine "Sputnik V."
- **China's** Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned that **Czech** Senate President Vystrcil would pay a "*heavy price*" for his visit to **Taiwan**.
- **Spain's** manufacturing activity contracted in August, reversing the post-lockdown expansion after a resurgence of virus cases. Spain averaged almost 8,000 new cases daily the past three days.
- Confirmed virus cases in **France** surpassed 300,000 and in **Kazakhstan**, 100,000.

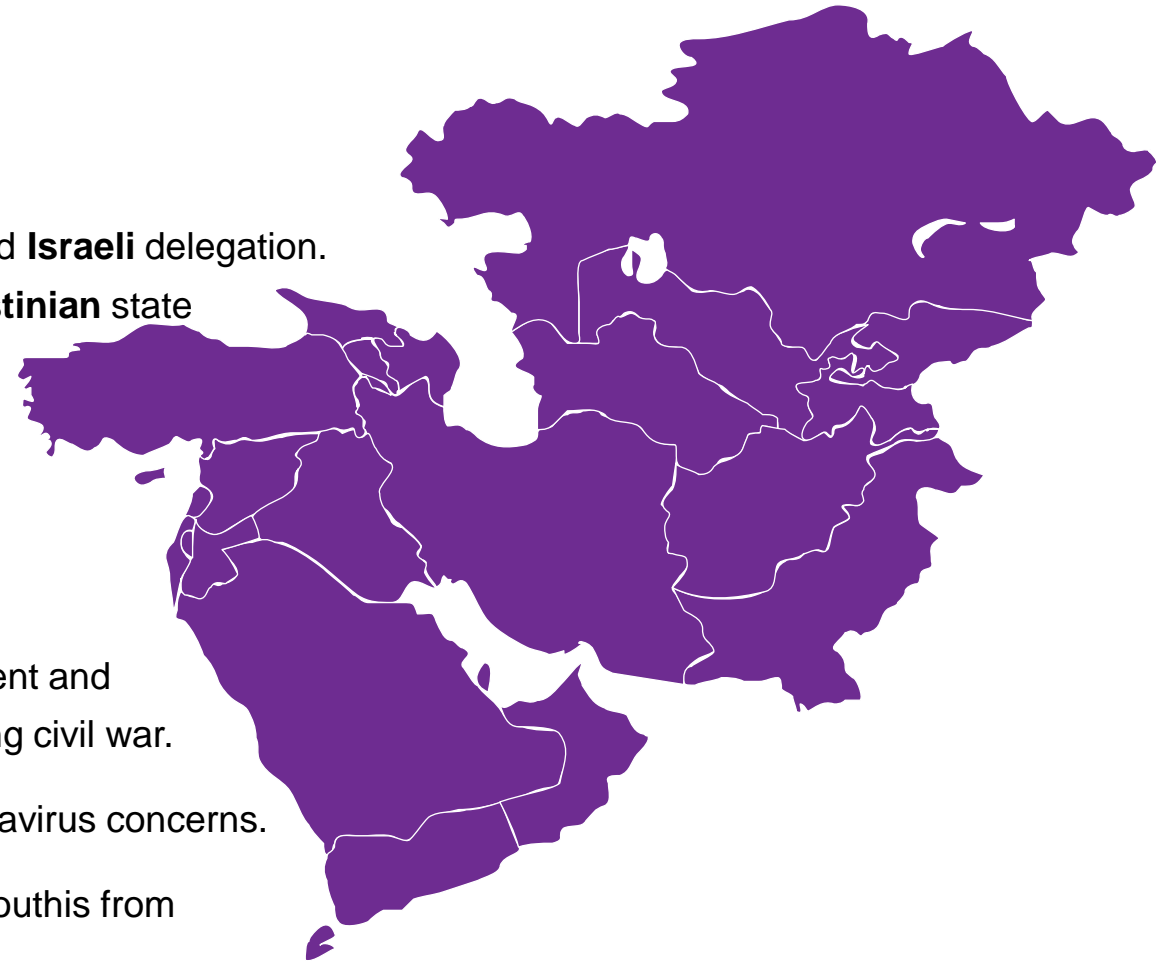


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# Middle East

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- El Al completed its historic first flight to Abu Dhabi carrying a US and **Israeli** delegation. The Abu Dhabi Crown Prince said the **UAE** is committed to a **Palestinian** state with East Jerusalem as its capital.
- Hamas in **Gaza** announced that it had reached a deal with Israel to end a recent escalation in violence.
- **Algeria** will further ease coronavirus restrictions starting today.
- A historic peace deal was signed between the **Sudanese** government and multiple rebel groups on Monday, symbolically ending a 17-year-long civil war.
- **Iraq** will suspend flights with **Turkey** until October, likely over coronavirus concerns.
- **Saudi Arabia** said that it had foiled two attempted attacks by the Houthis from Yemen, one by air and one by sea.
- The **Lebanese** government appointed Mustafa Adib, a longtime Lebanese ambassador to Germany, as the Prime Minister; he called for immediate reforms and resumption of negotiations with the IMF. **French** President Macron warned Lebanese politicians they risk sanctions if they fail to set the nation on a new course within three months.



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# Americas

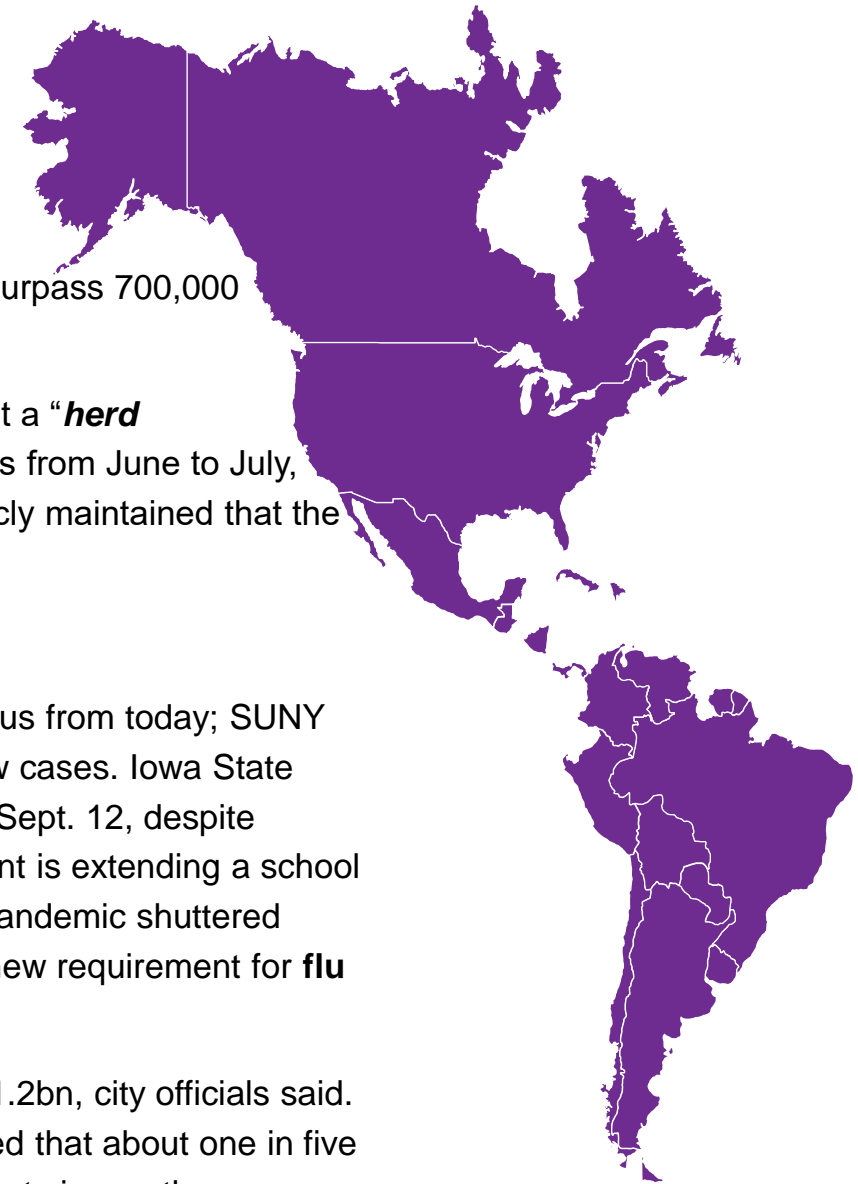
- Pew Research Center found that H1 remittances dropped year-on-year in **Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but increased in Mexico and the Dominican Republic.**
- Leaked documents suggest that the US DoD suspected **Colombia's** former president Uribe of having ties with violent paramilitaries. The US blocked the extradition of former Colombian paramilitary boss Mancuso to **Italy**, and now plans to send him to Colombia, where he faces war crimes charges. The Colombian central bank cut its key interest rate to a record low 2 percent.
- New polling found that 52 percent of **Mexicans** approve of President Lopez Obrador's handling of the pandemic, although 66 percent believe the government does not have the virus situation under control.
- **Brazilian** island Fernando de Noronha has reopened exclusively to tourists who have contracted and recovered from COVID-19. Indigenous chief Raoni Metuktire, who became a symbol for Amazon preservation, tested positive and was hospitalized in Brazil. The Brazilian police arrested more than 400 people in a nationwide drug crackdown.
- **Venezuelan** President Maduro said that he would seek volunteers to test the **Russian** vaccine. The Venezuelan government said it had pardoned more than 100 political opponents.
- The **US** took steps to further curb steel imports from **Brazil and Mexico.**
- **Argentina** reached agreement private creditors, restructured almost all of its \$65bn debt that will enable the country to put an end to its ninth sovereign debt default.



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# Americas: US

- Overnight, US coronavirus cases surpassed **6 million**. **California** became the first state to surpass 700,000 cases. **New Jersey** is set to allow indoor dining and reopen theaters in time for Labor Day.
- One of President Trump's top medical advisors is reportedly urging the White House to adopt a "**herd immunity**" strategy. Congress released 8 weeks of internal White House coronavirus reports from June to July, showing a strategy defining "**red zones**" amid the second wave while President Trump publicly maintained that the outbreak was under control.
- The House will again consider a bill resolution condemning **anti-Asian bias**.
- **Colleges** continued to struggle with case spikes: Stanford will limit public access to its campus from today; SUNY Oneonta suspended classes for two weeks; the University of Missouri reported over 100 new cases. Iowa State University will welcome as many as 25,000 fans to the first **football game** of the season on Sept. 12, despite warnings from health officials. After an outcry from educators, the U.S. Agriculture Department is extending a school meal program that has provided **free meals to millions of children** since the coronavirus pandemic shuttered schools in the spring. Protesters gathered at the Massachusetts state house to condemn a new requirement for **flu vaccines in schools**.
- The third-largest metropolis in the US is facing a "**devastating**" record **budget shortfall** of \$1.2bn, city officials said. A National Federation of Independent Businesses survey of the impact of coronavirus showed that about one in five **small business owners** will shut their doors if economic conditions do not improve in the next six months.



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# Emerging & Existing Hotspots: Belarus

By Alexander Lucaci

***The short and long term future of Belarus has significant political and security implications for both Russia and Europe - the country is at an inflection point unlike any in its history since the collapse of the Soviet Union.***

The unprecedented mass demonstrations across Belarus are showing no signs of slowing down. This past Sunday, over 100,000 people took to the streets of Minsk and across the country in a continuation of the protests that have gripped Belarus since the presidential election on August 9. At that time, President Aleksander Lukashenko, often referred to as “*Europe’s Last Dictator*,” declared victory with 80 percent of the vote in a contest that was marred by irregularities, flagrant corruption, and the politically-charged disqualification of several credible opposition candidates. In the subsequent weeks, the main opposition candidate, human rights advocate Svetlana Tikhanovskaya, was forced into exile in Lithuania and has called for the establishment of a “*transition council*” in order to force Lukashenko to relinquish power. As a result, Belarus remains in a political stalemate as Lukashenko is not willing to step down from power and there remains no framework for a peaceful transition.

The short- and long-term future of Belarus has significant political and security implications for both Russia and Europe - the country is at an inflection point unlike any in its history since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Where the protest movement in Belarus goes now depends on several regional and political factors. The first is how Moscow decides to respond to the unrest on their western border. Since August 9, President Putin has mostly refrained from any meaningful actions in Belarus, recognizing that the demonstrations are a reflection of dissatisfaction with Lukashenko and the related domestic political and economic environment. In this way, the situation in Belarus is not analogous to Ukraine’s “*Revolution of Dignity*” in 2014 - the protestors in Minsk and throughout Belarus are not demanding closer ties with the European Union, nor are they looking to distance themselves from Moscow.

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# Emerging & Existing Hotspots: Belarus

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Putin recognizes that there is significant risk in jeopardizing Russia's generally positive image in Belarus, where it has provided generous energy subsidies and other lines of economic support in return for political subservience, a mutual security alliance, and strategic territorial advantages. Although Belarusian support for close ties with Russia varies by age demographic, even younger generations are generally more favorable towards Moscow than other former Soviet states. As long as the ire of the protestors is directed towards Lukashenko, Putin will likely not provide military or security support to suppress the popular movement. Putin and Lukashenko are not particularly fond of one another - if Lukashenko is replaced by another pro-Russian leader, it might even make life easier for Moscow. In recent years, Lukashenko has attempted to display his independence from Russia in various ways, including hosting US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo this past February. Despite their personal indifference to each other, in recent days Putin and Lukashenko have kept in close contact amid the ongoing protests, including a "warm phone call" on the Belarusian leader's birthday on Saturday.

That being said, Russia will not tolerate any transition to a fully democratic, Western-friendly Belarus, nor will they stand idly by if it

appears that a pro-European leader may succeed Lukashenko. At a recent meeting between Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and US Deputy Secretary of State Stephen Biegun, Lavrov warned the US delegation against imposing sanctions on Minsk or supporting external interference in Belarus's domestic affairs. Lavrov also hinted that Russia sees "forces in Poland and Lithuania" attempting to provoke violent clashes in Belarus so as to attract international sympathy to the opposition cause. Since the onset of the demonstrations, Lukashenko has insisted, without evidence, that the West is fomenting insurrection in Belarus. If true, this claim would compel Russia to intervene, according to the Collective Security Treaty organization signed by Moscow and Minsk in 1992. That Putin has not provided major military or security assistance thus far is an indication that he still views the situation as being within Lukashenko's control. Furthermore, Moscow may also be calculating that the presence of Russian security forces may be counterproductive and cause an unnecessary backlash from ordinary Belarusians who may have neutral to positive views on their bilateral relations. Nevertheless, Putin has declared on Russian state TV that Belarus-specific security forces have already been formed and will be deployed to the country if the situation "gets out of hand."

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# Emerging & Existing Hotspots: Belarus

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The tipping point for Russia's overt involvement may be approaching as the protests continue to grow and the US and EU focus their efforts on mediation between Lukashenko and the opposition movement- There have already been reports of defections among the Belarusian military, many of whom are suspected to be sympathetic to the demonstrations and are frustrated with the declining standards of living, a stagnant economy and political repression in the country. If the momentum of the demonstrations continues, the trickle of defections may grow and reinforce the opposition movement both at home and in Lithuania. This may also provide an opportunity for the European Union and US to more forcefully call for a democratic transition while also imposing sanctions on Belarusian forces who use violence against the protestors, the majority of whom are women. Also concerning for Russia is Tikhanovskaya's planned appearance in front of the UN Security Council, at the invitation of Estonia, on September 4. The three Baltic states (Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia) have recently imposed travel bans on thirty top Belarusian officials, including Lukashenko himself. Tikhanovskaya's address will likely be used to urge additional punitive measures against Belarusian leadership while also calling for increased Western support for the opposition

movement. Russia's status as a permanent member of the UNSC is problematic, as they may seek to prevent Tikhanovskaya from speaking and therefore bestowing a veneer of political legitimacy on the Belarusian human rights activist. In any case, Tikhanovskaya is signaling that the opposition to Lukashenko's regime is not petering out and is in fact calling for international attention to their cause.

How Lukashenko and Putin react in the coming days and weeks will be critical - both action (attempted violent suppression) and inaction (allowing the protests to occur) have thus far failed to halt the opposition's momentum or kill the enthusiasm of the pro-democracy campaigners. The mass demonstrations will eventually force Lukashenko's hand, especially if Moscow determines there is foreign influence. At that point, a determinative factor will be the continued loyalty (or lack thereof) of the Belarusian security forces. In any case, the situation in Minsk remains highly unstable, with massive security and political implications for Europe and the US.

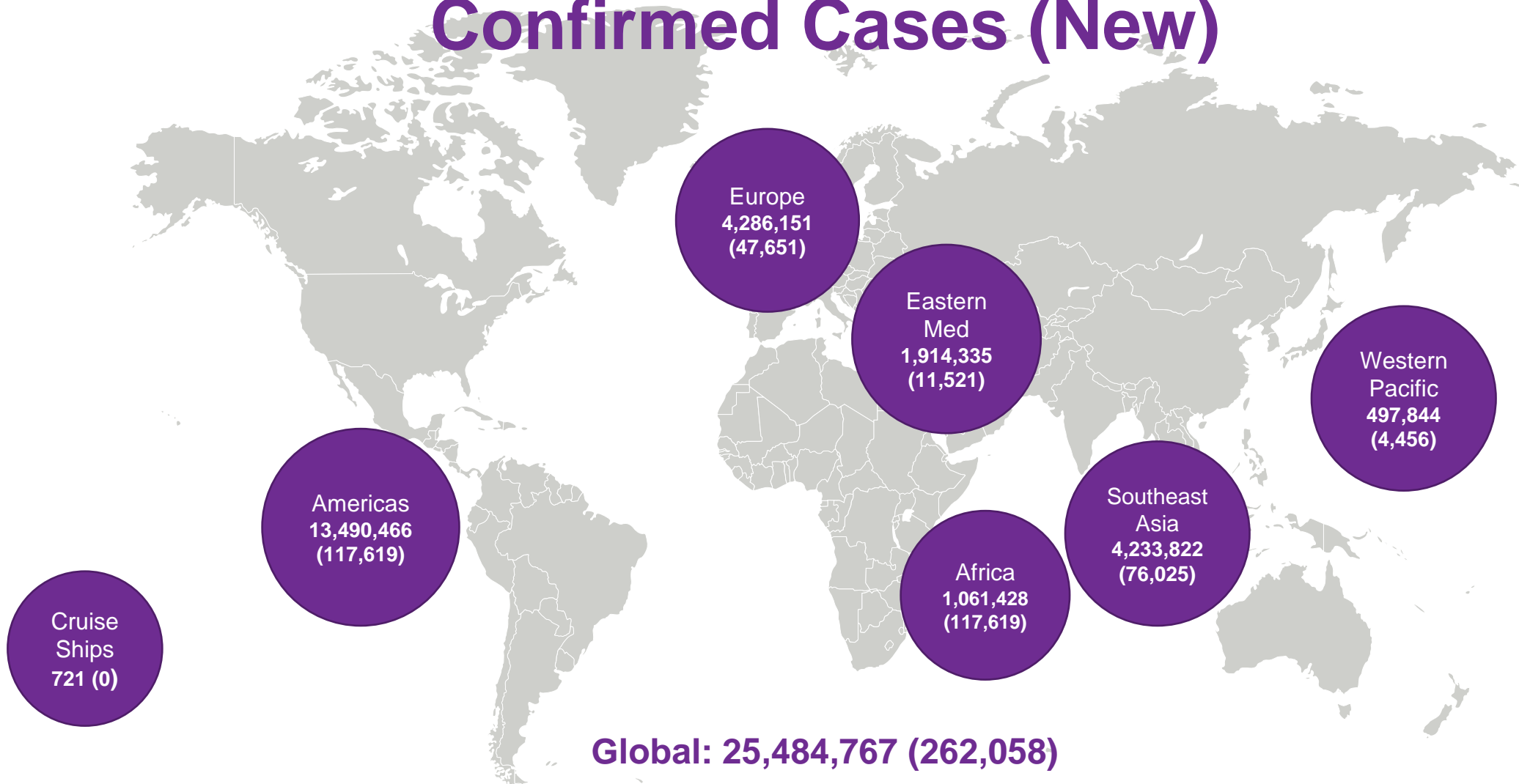
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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on August 31



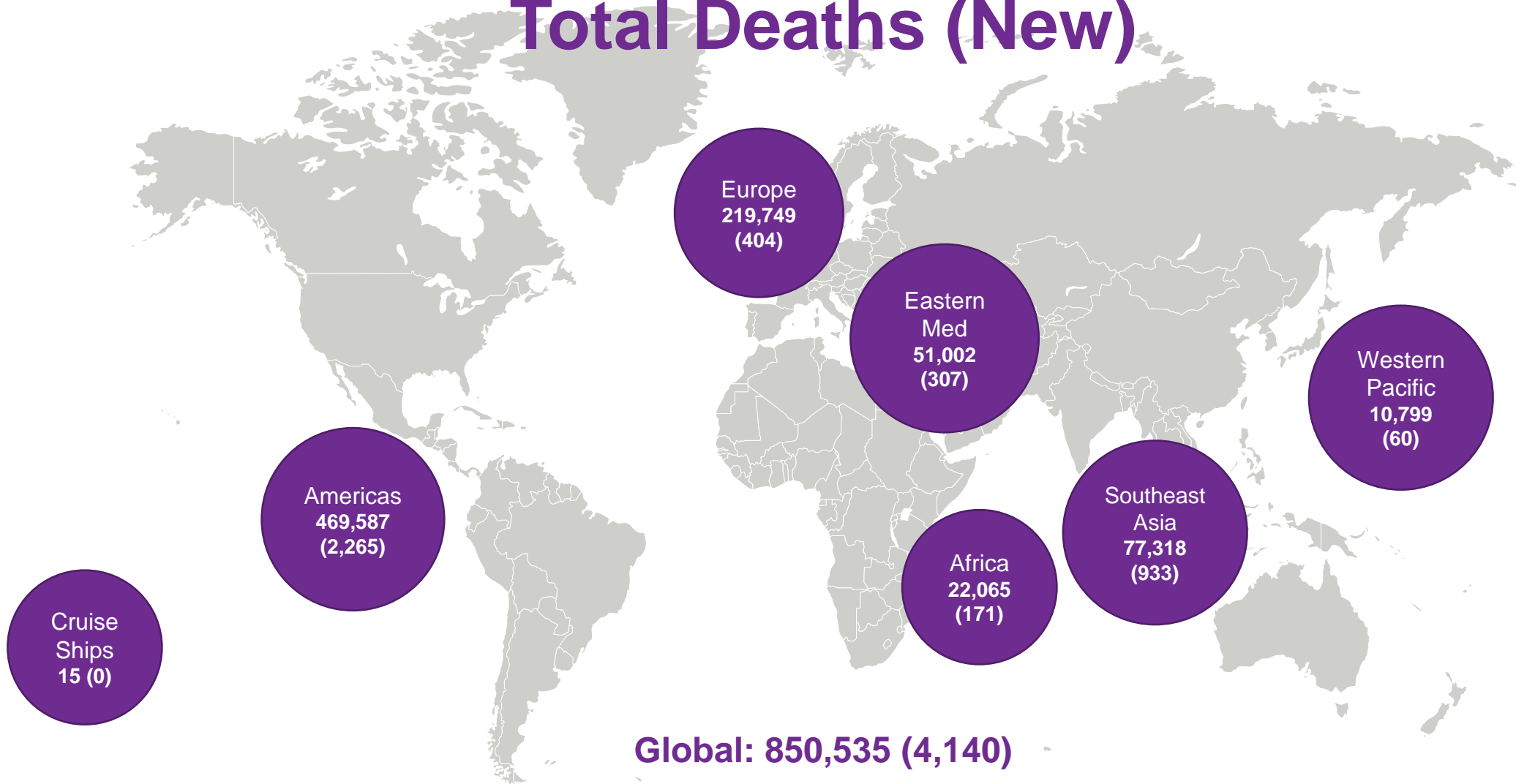
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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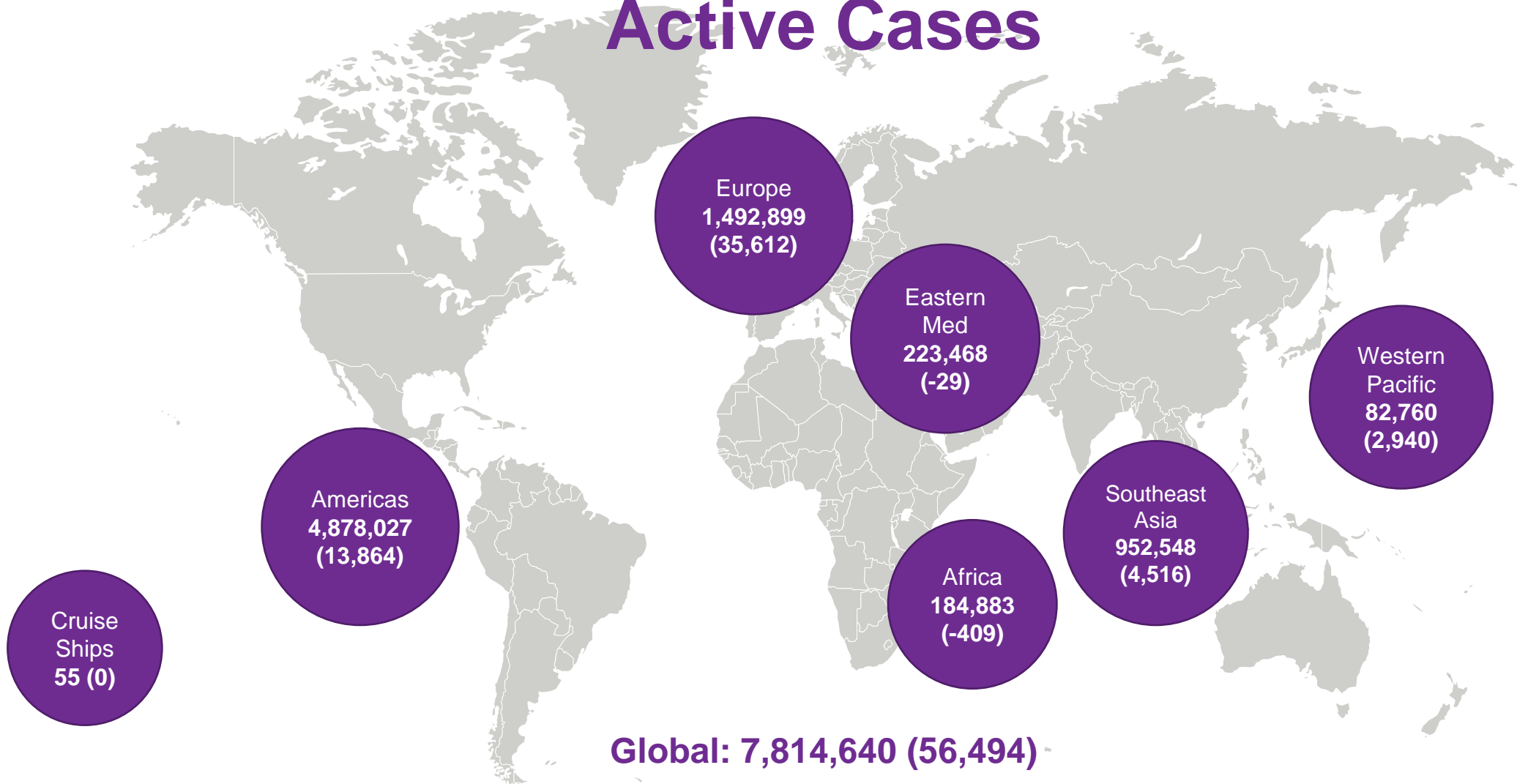
# Total Deaths (New)



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	3628301	5994803 (33692)	183137 (531)	18748	567	4.17%
India	785996	3691166 (69921)	65288 (819)	2668	47	12.64%
Brazil	518300	3908272 (45961)	121381 (553)	18377	571	6.10%
UK	294460	337122 (1409)	41573 (2)	4943	611	2.41%
Spain	283388	462858 (23572)	29094 (83)	9899	622	10.87%
France	198143	302175 (2855)	30495 (25)	4304	469	10.50%
Russia	167935	992402 (4932)	17128 (83)	6820	118	2.90%
Peru	162921	647166 (7731)	28788 (181)	19730	876	7.22%
Colombia	135972	615094 (7190)	19662 (299)	12068	386	8.61%
Argentina	107880	417735 (9309)	8660 (203)	9229	191	13.91%
Bangladesh	103828	312996 (2174)	4281 (33)	1897	26	4.27%
Sweden	78571	84379 (421)	5808 (-13)	8346	574	-2.98%
South Africa	71969	627041 (1985)	14149 (121)	10550	238	2.24%
Netherlands	64443	70667 (527)	6224 (0)	4123	363	4.42%

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
Ukraine	62365	124132 (2202)	2605 (30)	2775	59	10.62%
Philippines	59699	220819 (3423)	3558 (38)	2010	32	10.71%
Belgium	56919	85236 (194)	9895 (1)	7332	853	3.27%
Iraq	51290	234934 (3757)	7042 (83)	5820	174	9.78%
Bolivia	51163	116598 (630)	5027 (61)	9912	424	4.80%
Honduras	48745	61014 (840)	1873 (15)	6060	187	8.42%
Romania	46050	87540 (755)	3621 (43)	4556	188	8.17%
Indonesia	41420	174796 (2743)	7417 (74)	638	27	9.69%
Mexico	38924	599560 (3719)	64414 (256)	4613	497	5.16%
Puerto Rico	32765	33199 (351)	434 (0)	9802	128	7.47%
Ethiopia	32328	52131 (1009)	809 (16)	452	7	16.20%
Serbia	30693	31406 (41)	713 (2)	3597	82	1.87%
Iran	30408	375212 (1642)	21571 (109)	4458	256	3.16%
Italy	26078	269214 (996)	35483 (6)	4454	587	2.99%

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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
Dominican Rep	24923	94715 (474)	1710 (29)	8717	157	2.64%
Panama	24807	92982 (917)	2002 (7)	21494	463	4.95%
Costa Rica	24795	41287 (1588)	436 (18)	8092	85	14.49%
Saudi Arabia	21079	315772 (951)	3897 (27)	9047	112	1.90%
Israel	20648	116596 (2576)	939 (20)	12677	102	8.69%
Egypt	20589	98939 (212)	5421 (22)	964	53	1.33%
Turkey	18837	270133 (1587)	6370 (44)	3197	75	3.31%
Germany	18704	244802 (1497)	9303 (3)	2920	112	2.95%
Poland	18695	67372 (502)	2039 (6)	1780	54	6.38%
Nepal	17822	39460 (899)	228 (7)	1350	8	15.02%
Chile	16558	411726 (1752)	11289 (45)	21507	590	2.61%
Portugal	14229	58012 (244)	1822 (3)	5692	179	3.62%
Morocco	13854	62590 (1191)	1141 (30)	1692	31	12.88%
Kenya	13731	34201 (144)	577 (3)	634	11	4.09%

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Lebanon	12330	17308 (438)	167 (7)	2538	24	20.92%
Libya	12270	13966 (543)	237 (5)	2028	34	19.23%
Algeria	11740	44494 (348)	1510 (9)	1012	34	5.09%
Nigeria	11357	54008 (143)	1013 (0)	261	5	2.24%
Japan	10760	68396 (438)	1298 (13)	537	10	6.59%
El Salvador	10720	25729 (94)	717 (4)	3963	110	2.89%
Moldova	10053	36920 (220)	995 (3)	9156	247	6.94%
Guatemala	9246	74074 (162)	2760 (20)	4122	154	5.97%
UAE	8916	70231 (541)	384 (2)	7087	39	3.72%
Pakistan	8873	295849 (213)	6294 (6)	1335	28	0.72%
Greece	8704	10317 (183)	266 (4)	991	26	12.89%
Venezuela	8230	46728 (860)	386 (5)	1644	14	11.92%
Kazakhstan	8052	105872 (77)	1523 (0)	5623	81	0.75%
Paraguay	7915	17662 (557)	326 (18)	2471	46	19.44%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Country Risk Assessment

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Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Afghanistan	7674	38165 (3)	1402 (0)	977	36	0.25%
West Bank & Gaza	7521	22729 (525)	152 (0)	4439	30	13.42%
Kuwait	7354	85109 (473)	531 (1)	19881	124	4.15%
Czechia	6387	24618 (251)	424 (1)	2298	40	8.41%
Bosnia	6260	19964 (171)	609 (11)	6092	186	8.20%
Sudan	5754	13189 (0)	823 (0)	300	19	1.63%
Canada	5725	130918 (1030)	9173 (9)	3412	241	2.30%
Ecuador	5542	113767 (119)	6556 (1)	6432	371	4.16%
Armenia	5180	43781 (31)	879 (2)	14770	297	1.93%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
South Korea	4660	20182 (235)	324 (0)	389	6	9.50%
Kyrgyzstan	4381	43898 (78)	1058 (0)	6710	162	1.49%
Oman	4227	85722 (178)	685 (8)	16719	134	1.25%
Bulgaria	4154	16266 (76)	629 (16)	2344	91	4.16%
Namibia	4148	7550 (185)	75 (3)	2963	29	18.41%
Switzerland	4071	42177 (163)	2006 (1)	4867	231	4.54%
Albania	4015	9513 (133)	284 (4)	3306	99	7.93%
Senegal	3888	13611 (55)	284 (0)	809	17	4.08%
Australia	3814	25819 (73)	657 (5)	1008	26	2.38%
Ireland	3670	28811 (51)	1777 (0)	5824	359	2.12%
Austria	3479	27438 (272)	733 (0)	3044	81	6.31%
Kosovo	3407	12683 (0)	488 (0)			0.00%
Qatar	2914	118778 (203)	197 (0)	42303	70	1.08%
CAR	2859	4711 (11)	62 (1)	973	13	0.42%

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# 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
Bahrain	2735	51972 (398)	190 (1)	30380	111	3.65%
Croatia	2649	10269 (146)	186 (2)	2504	45	16.93%
Maldives	2621	7804 (137)	28 (0)	14396	52	9.70%
N Macedonia	2581	14341 (11)	603 (3)	6884	289	3.78%
Uzbekistan	2298	41893 (469)	320 (7)	1249	10	5.38%
Malawi	2231	5566 (30)	175 (1)	290	9	2.57%
Haiti	2195	8224 (15)	201 (0)	720	18	1.36%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2159	3979 (0)	78 (0)	718	14	0.00%
Tunisia	2153	3803 (118)	77 (1)	321	7	19.30%
Azerbaijan	2054	36435 (126)	534 (3)	3588	53	2.40%
Rwanda	2034	4063 (43)	16 (0)	312	1	12.95%
Syria	2024	2765 (62)	112 (3)	157	6	14.47%
Gambia	1835	2963 (0)	96 (0)	1221	40	9.35%
Hungary	1763	6139 (178)	615 (1)	636	64	15.05%

## 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
Mozambique	1723	3916 (95)	23 (0)	125	0.7	10.42%
Uganda	1652	2972 (44)	32 (2)	65	0.7	18.37%
Jamaica	1548	2459 (102)	21 (0)	795	7	29.56%
Slovakia	1507	3917 (41)	33 (0)	717	6	11.87%
Angola	1475	2654 (30)	108 (1)	80	3	13.98%
Nicaragua	1444	4494 (0)	137 (0)	677	21	0.00%
Botswana	1403	1633 (0)	6 (0)	731	3	4.35%
Bahamas	1366	2217 (50)	50 (0)	5629	127	20.39%
Cote d'Ivoire	1251	18067 (119)	117 (2)	682	4	2.80%
Aruba	1228	2006 (9)	10 (0)	18775	94	16.75%
Gabon	1216	8533 (28)	53 (0)	3819	24	1.45%
South Sudan	1190	2527 (8)	47 (0)	225	4	0.79%
Norway	1170	10782 (139)	264 (0)	1986	49	3.04%
Denmark	1156	16985 (94)	624 (0)	2931	108	2.97%

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
Tajikistan	1139	8583 (67)	68 (0)	897	7	2.38%
Singapore	1127	56812 (41)	27 (0)	9698	5	0.66%
Cameroon	1080	19142 (0)	411 (0)	718	15	0.88%
Zimbabwe	1074	6497 (85)	202 (6)	436	14	4.63%
Trinidad & Tobago**	1061	1759 (76)	22 (1)	1256	16	28.82%
Ghana	1059	44298 (93)	276 (0)	1421	9	1.31%
Guinea-Bissau	1044	2205 (0)	34 (0)	1116	17	2.54%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

\*\* 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	699453	712475 (6524)	13022 (85)	18029	330	4.41%
Florida	612284	623471 (1885)	11187 (68)	29029	521	2.88%
New York	326699	434756 (656)	32957 (6)	23961	1698	0.92%
Georgia	264838	270471 (1498)	5633 (29)	25474	530	4.48%
Illinois	228489	236724 (1666)	8235 (7)	18681	650	5.00%
Arizona	166153	201866 (205)	5031 (1)	27729	691	1.28%
New Jersey	142103	191960 (349)	15945 (8)	22242	1807	1.01%
Texas	112461	632739 (3169)	12779 (96)	22166	445	4.49%
Virginia	102910	120575 (846)	2580 (11)	14128	302	4.93%
Maryland	98370	108249 (458)	3755 (3)	17905	621	2.96%
Missouri	84088	85635 (1161)	1547 (14)	13994	268	9.63%
Alabama	75848	126058 (823)	2182 (20)	25709	445	6.99%
Washington	72720	74635 (315)	1915 (10)	10067	251	3.93%
Nevada	66150	69228 (320)	1305 (3)	22475	424	4.07%

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
South Carolina	64841	118992 (668)	2720 (11)	23111	528	4.63%
Colorado	49513	57404 (201)	1945 (3)	9972	338	2.83%
Kansas	40475	42599 (838)	451 (2)	14820	155	8.77%
Connecticut	39447	52879 (384)	4465 (0)	14832	1252	1.59%
Kentucky	37088	48396 (365)	933 (4)	10832	209	3.30%
Tennessee	36315	154933 (1818)	1754 (7)	22687	257	6.14%
Michigan	30121	113025 (499)	6753 (5)	11317	676	3.88%
Oregon	21370	26713 (159)	459 (1)	6333	109	4.95%
Pennsylvania	21236	138795 (661)	7659 (1)	10845	607	2.91%
Indiana	19309	94196 (883)	3296 (5)	13992	490	6.13%
Rhode Island	18793	21949 (266)	1048 (2)	20719	989	2.63%
North Carolina	18723	167309 (1182)	2702 (10)	16020	261	5.72%
Iowa	17279	65139 (540)	1120 (7)	20571	354	11.56%
Idaho	17008	32081 (223)	361 (2)	17956	202	5.04%

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
Ohio	16385	123155 (895)	4139 (10)	10545	355	5.41%
Massachusetts	15553	128533 (304)	9060 (11)	18648	1314	1.64%
Louisiana	15325	148193 (326)	4950 (19)	31878	1065	2.75%
Mississippi	12559	82950 (274)	2473 (32)	27872	831	4.51%
New Mexico	11660	25352 (69)	779 (9)	12091	372	2.94%
Oklahoma	8749	58733 (614)	800 (1)	14843	202	7.77%
Nebraska	7921	34287 (241)	397 (5)	17725	205	5.66%
Utah	7710	52107 (253)	407 (0)	16253	127	4.49%
Delaware	7443	17429 (86)	605 (1)	17899	621	2.68%
Wisconsin	7247	75603 (266)	1122 (0)	12985	193	5.44%
Minnesota	6342	75864 (675)	1866 (1)	13452	331	6.80%
Hawaii	5882	8472 (133)	70 (7)	5984	49	17.56%
Arkansas	5466	61224 (368)	797 (13)	20288	264	6.29%

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	2988	5263 (37)	37 (0)	7194	51	7.98%
South Dakota	2730	13509 (187)	167 (0)	15270	189	14.83%
North Dakota	2378	11816 (114)	143 (1)	15505	188	13.43%
District of Columbia	2280	13992 (33)	607 (1)	19826	860	2.20%
West Virginia	2017	10249 (140)	215 (1)	5719	119	8.29%
Montana	1987	7421 (81)	104 (0)	6943	97	10.74%

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

# Contacts

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*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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