

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

August 21, 2020

# Global Situation Update: August 21, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

US efforts to trigger snapback sanctions on Iran were rejected by US allies.

The economic rebound in Germany and France slows, raising questions about the strength of the eurozone's rebound in Q3.

Johnson & Johnson plans phase 3 trials for coronavirus vaccine involving up to 60,000 volunteers in September.

# Global

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**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 22,882,693 in 213 countries and territories, with 797,428 deaths.**

- Russia announced plans to administer human trials of its **vaccine** candidate, Sputnik V, in Saudi Arabia, the UAE, the Philippines, and either India or Brazil.
- Johnson & Johnson plans to test its **vaccine** in a late-state September trial involving up to 60,000 volunteers in the US, Brazil, Chile, the Philippines and South Africa.
- Researchers in Singapore have discovered a new variant of the COVID-19 coronavirus that causes **milder infections**, according to a study published in The Lancet.

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# Markets

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## The number of initial public offerings of Chinese technology, media and telecommunications companies fell in the first half of 2020, according to consultancy PwC.

- Rising tech shares boosted the **Nasdaq** to record highs Thursday.
- On Friday, **Asia stocks** rebounded following the rally in technology stocks on Wall Street.
- **European shares** were flat on Friday, while a stronger pound dragged UK's exporter-heavy FTSE 100 lower.
- **Tesla** stocks surpassed \$2,000.
- High profile US companies, including JC Penney, Hertz, Neiman Marcus, and Whiting Petroleum, have been awarding **multi-million-dollar bonuses** shortly before declaring bankruptcy, angering creditors.
- Behavioral researchers warn that the game-like format of the **Robinhood investing app** is leading inexperienced investors to take too many risks.
- Slow oil purchases by China and case resurgence in Europe are raising concerns about the global recovery of **energy demand**.
- The **euro** fell about 0.4 percent after figures suggested that the French and German economic recovery was losing momentum; the fall puts only a small dent in a sharp rally for the currency in recent weeks.
- High polling for Joe Biden is driving share prices for **clean energy companies**.

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# Business

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## Major news publishers joined calls for more favorable terms on Apple's app store.

- **American Airlines** will cut service to 15 US cities after bailout funds expire in October. **Emirates Airlines** will return to full service of all destinations in its network by 2021.
- An appeals court allowed **Uber and Lyft** to continue treating their drivers as contractors pending an appeal, hours before the companies said they would shut down the services if forced to reclassify them as employees.
- After disappointing Q2 results, **Estee Lauder** will cut up to 2,000 jobs.
- **Airbnb** will ban groups of over 16 people on its properties.
- **CBS** is seeking \$5.5m for commercial spots in next year's Superbowl while ad buyers seek assurances they can avoid commitments if the game does not proceed.
- Facing criticism from Trump supporters, **Goodyear** clarified that employees can wear pro-law enforcement apparel.
- **Bayer** said it will pay \$1.6 billion to settle claims that its birth-control device Essure causes serious health complications, the latest in a string of settlements by the German company.

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# Africa

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- ECOWAS called for ousted **Malian** President Keita to be reinstated. The military coup leaders established army colonel Assimi Goita as interim leader and held meetings with opposition leaders.
- Students in **Nigeria** protested for the reopening of schools.
- The number of people in need of emergency food aid in **Burkina Faso** has tripled to 3.2m.
- **Cameroonian** women protested recent militant violence against citizens.
- Armed fighters from an offshoot of Boko Haram overtook the **Nigerian** town Kukawa.
- **South Sudan** is out of foreign exchange reserves.
- Doctors in most public hospitals in **Kenya's** capital went on strike on Friday to protest against delayed salaries and a lack of protective equipment.

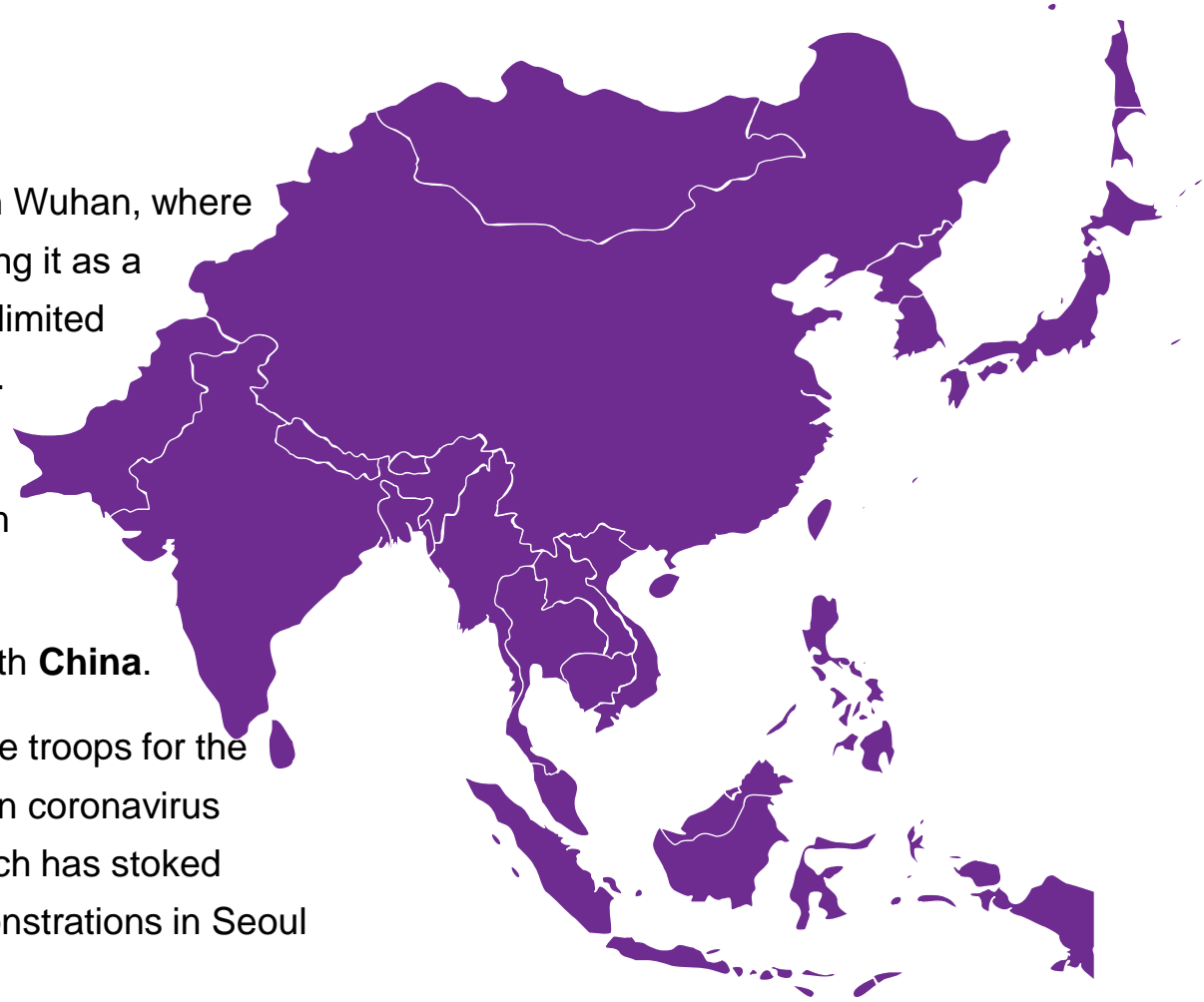


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# Asia

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- **Chinese** state media called negative reporting on a large concert in Wuhan, where attendees were not masked or socially distant, “*sour grapes*,” framing it as a sign of victory over the virus. The Chinese Super League will allow limited numbers of spectators at live soccer matches as soon as this week.
- Police in **Vietnam** arrested four men accused of fraudulent PPE sales that cost Americans nearly \$1m. Cumulative cases in Vietnam surpassed 1,000.
- **Indonesia** agreed to a travel corridor for essential business trips with **China**.
- **South Korea** has cancelled its annual training for millions of reserve troops for the first time in more than 50 years, reporting its largest daily increase in coronavirus cases since March. A coronavirus outbreak in a South Korean church has stoked concerns about religious groups defying health orders. Street demonstrations in Seoul will be limited to 10 people until the end of the month.
- **Taiwanese** officials announced tightening of rules on investments from mainland **China**.

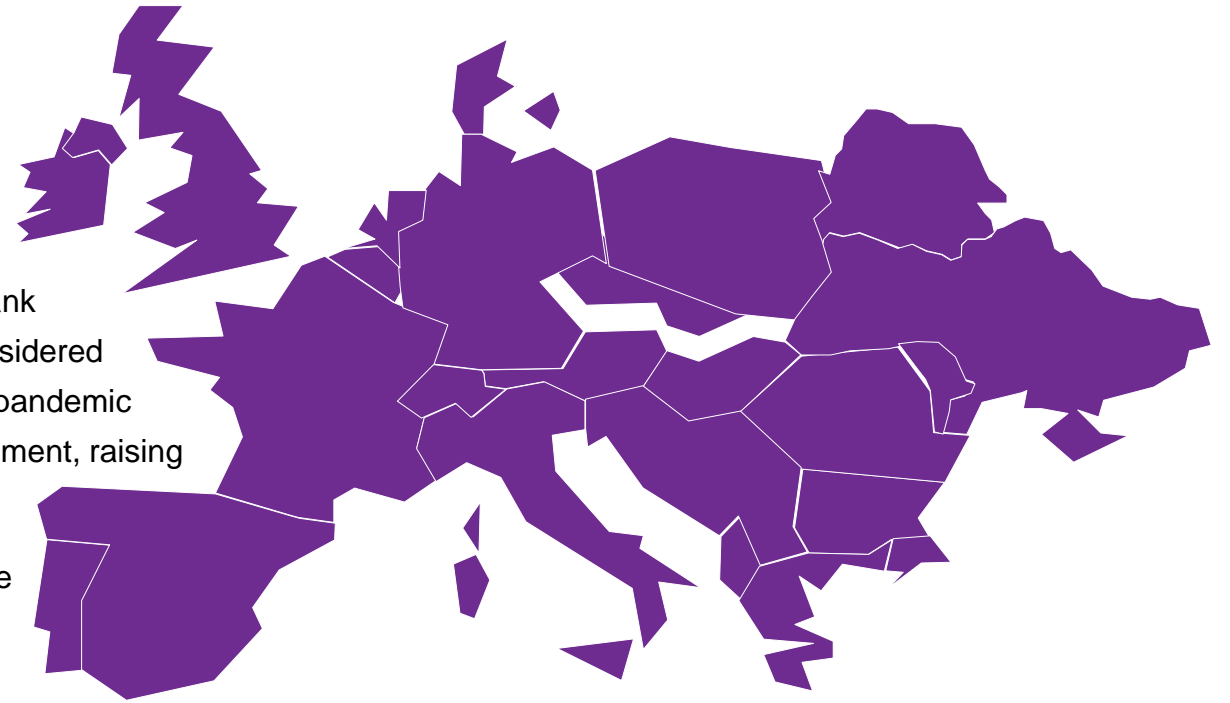


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# Europe

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- The European Central Bank warned that the eurozone is likely to suffer a sharp increase in unemployment in the fall. Some top European Central Bank policymakers argued that the €1.35trn bond-buying program should be considered a ceiling rather than a target. The economic rebound from the coronavirus pandemic has begun to slow in Germany and France after several months of improvement, raising questions about the strength of the **eurozone's** rebound in Q3.
- **Britain's** economy recovered extremely strongly in August, according to the latest purchasing managers' index, with business activity growth at its strongest level in almost seven years.
- The **UK** lifted its returning quarantine rule for travelers from **Portugal**; UK travel industry leaders have called for an end to the governments stop-and-start strategy of quarantining countries. **Northern Ireland** tightened restrictions on gathering numbers and halted the further relaxation of lockdown measures. **France** again broke its post-lockdown daily case record with over 4,700 new cases. **Scotland** will allow bingo halls, casino, and arcades to reopen next week, but cautioned that reopening was contingent on case numbers. **Ukraine** surpassed 100,000 confirmed virus cases.
- **Turkey's** central bank resisted calls for higher interest rates even after a series of record lows for the lira's valuation.
- **Belarusian** prosecutors launched a criminal probe into the opposition's coordination council in the latest move by President Lukashenko to reassert authority.
- **Poland's** foreign minister resigned amid the Belarus crisis.

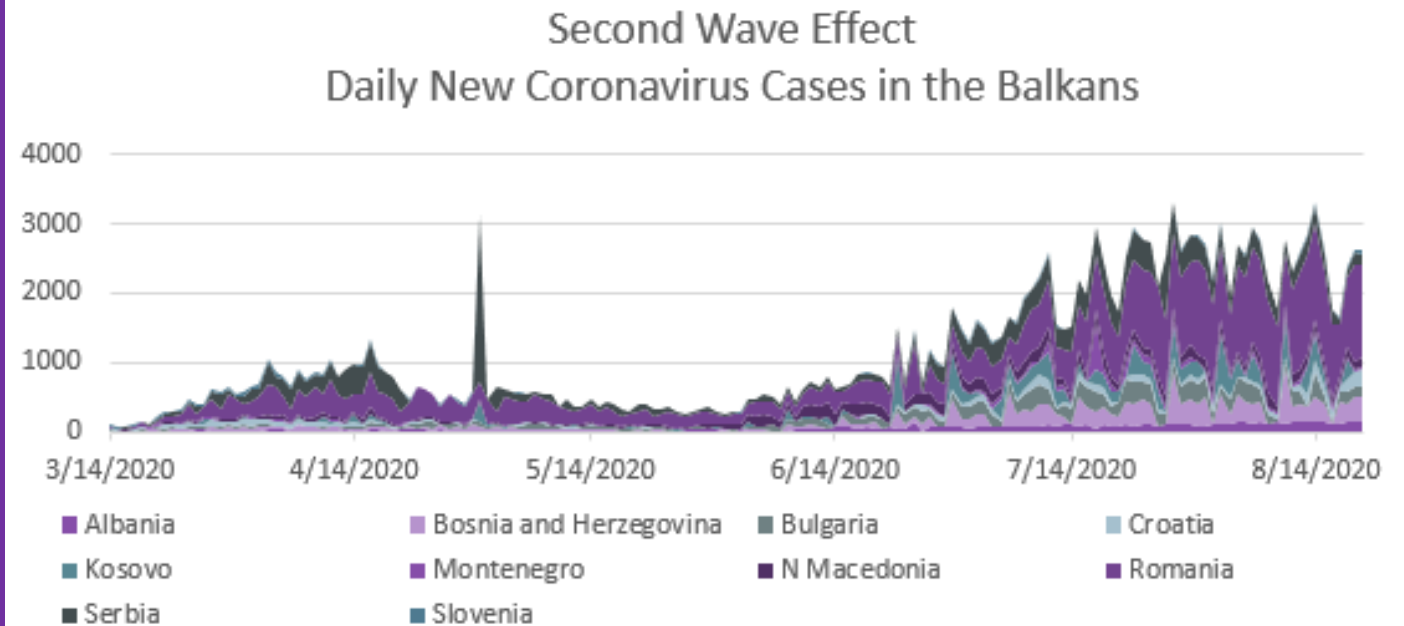


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# Europe

**As a second wave of infections gathers steam in Europe, Romania leads Balkan states in the surge of new cases. In July, Western European states re-imposed travel restrictions on Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and North Macedonia after initially easing restrictions for summer holidays.**

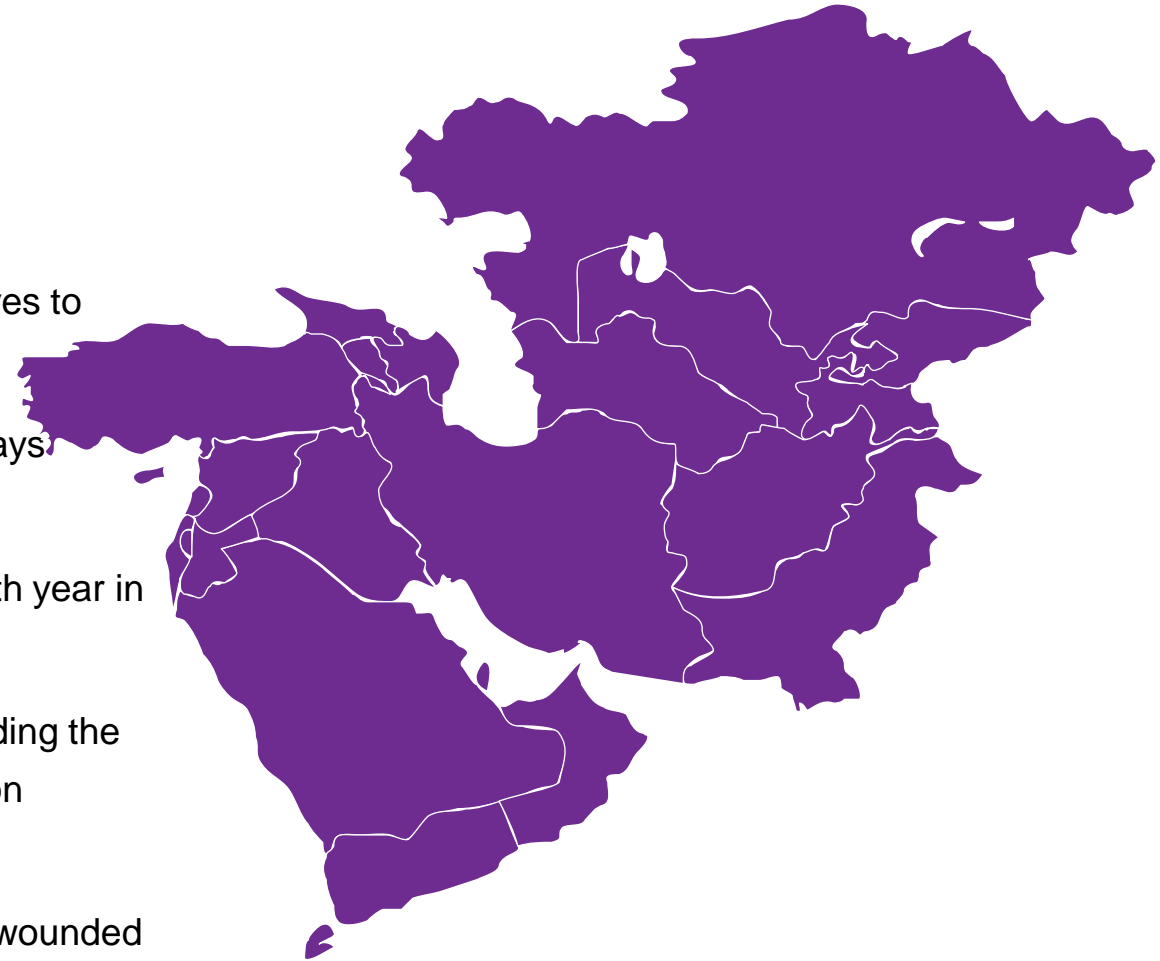


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# Middle East

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- **Egypt** opened mosques for Friday prayers.
- **Lebanon's** central bank only has sufficient foreign exchange reserves to subsidize fuel, wheat and medicine for three months.
- **Bahrain** ended a policy requiring all arrivals to self-isolate for ten days regardless of the outcome of a coronavirus test.
- **Syria** ranked as the deadliest place to be an aid worker for the fourth year in a row.
- **Saudi Arabia** sacked a number of officials at tourism projects including the historical northwestern site al-Ula and the Red Sea mega projects on suspicion of corruption.
- An **Iraqi** female activist was killed on Wednesday and three others wounded when unidentified gunmen opened fire on their car in Basra, security and health sources told Reuters. It was the third incident in the past week in which gunmen targeted an anti-government political activist.



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# Americas

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- The Trump Administration will draw on \$300m of frozen **Venezuelan** government funds to send pandemic supplies to the country.
- The **Brazilian** health ministry said the spread of coronavirus may be slowing. Brazil has 3.5 million confirmed virus cases and over 112,000 deaths.
- **Mexican** police arrested thirty tourists in Oaxaca for failing to wear masks. Hurricane Genevieve weakened to a tropical storm after hitting Mexico's Baja California. Mexico's government agreed to a plan to help states restructure debt.
- Transport **Canada** will conduct flight test activities for the Boeing 737 MAX next week.



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# Americas: US

- New **unemployment** claims came to 1.1m, up from last week, when they dipped below 1m for the first time since March.
- **Texas** country health officials said that they have “*no confidence*” in COVID-19 tracking data provided by the Department of State Health Services, saying that spikes are due to testing backlogs and do not reflect current case counts. Low test positivity rates continued to show a downward trend in **Florida** infections. A TikTok celebrity had his power cut off after he flouted Los Angeles, **California** regulations by continuing to throw parties. Sen. Cassidy (R-**Louisiana**) became the 16th member of Congress to test positive.
- The Trump administration blocked the FDA from regulating a broad swath of **laboratory tests**, including those used to detect the coronavirus. Hospitals will return to **reporting case data** to the CDC after the shift to reporting to the HHS led to delays and data problems.
- New York State will now allow any voter concerned about the coronavirus to request a **mail-in ballot**.
- A New York judge dismissed President Trump’s second attempt to avoid releasing his **tax returns**. The state of Michigan will pay Flint residents \$600m to resolve civil claims over **tainted water**. Former advisor to the president Steve Bannon was arrested on **fraud** charges for using funds raised for constructing President Trump’s border wall for personal enrichment.
- US efforts at the UNSC to trigger snapback sanctions on **Iran** were rejected by US allies, saying the US lacked standing having left the JCPOA.
- The US commerce department started investigations into alleged **Chinese** dumping of trailer chassis and sub-assemblies.



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# COVID-19 in Europe: The Second Wave?

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*When COVID-19 was first declared a global pandemic in early March, all eyes were on Europe. As much of the world entered lockdown for the first time, watched stock markets crash, and searched store shelves for toilet paper, Europe was the epicenter of the global pandemic. Early control is now coming into question, as many European countries are seeing an increase in daily case numbers, in some cases the highest seen since lockdowns ended.*

This summer had looked promising for Europe; despite early surges in many countries, the virus appeared to be under some form of control while it accelerated across the Americas and other regions. Now, as leaders across the region are taking measures to prevent a severe resurgence, the roots of this possible second wave and the restrictions being pursued to mitigate it provide insight into the management of COVID-19's continued presence.

The uptick in coronavirus cases across Europe looks different across borders, but several key themes have emerged. Over the summer, disregard for social distancing measures in large

gatherings and parties, often packed with young people, have been linked to many outbreaks, reiterating a wider global trend of young people driving infection rates. Some shopping centers and high-risk workplaces, such as meatpacking factories, continue to be sources of virus spread. But perhaps the most-watched factor in Europe's coronavirus summer has been the effect of vacations. While serving as a key source of revenue for many countries, particularly in the South and East of Europe, navigating tourism has proven a challenge as many popular destinations have seen cases rise and other countries have flagged travelers as sources of infection. Germany and Italy

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both flagged returning vacationers from higher-risk areas such as Spain and the Balkans as primary sources of new cases; Germany has introduced mandatory tests for returnees from such areas. The UK now requires travelers returning from countries with high infection rates to quarantine for two weeks, creating a much-watched list of which countries are deemed high risk. Spain has been on the list for weeks, while France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Croatia were recently reintroduced. Portugal, meanwhile, has just been removed from the list. The moving target of quarantine and testing requirements for returning travelers has added to the headaches of the tourism industry, demonstrating the difficulty of managing safe travel and preventing new hotspots amid a constantly evolving pandemic.

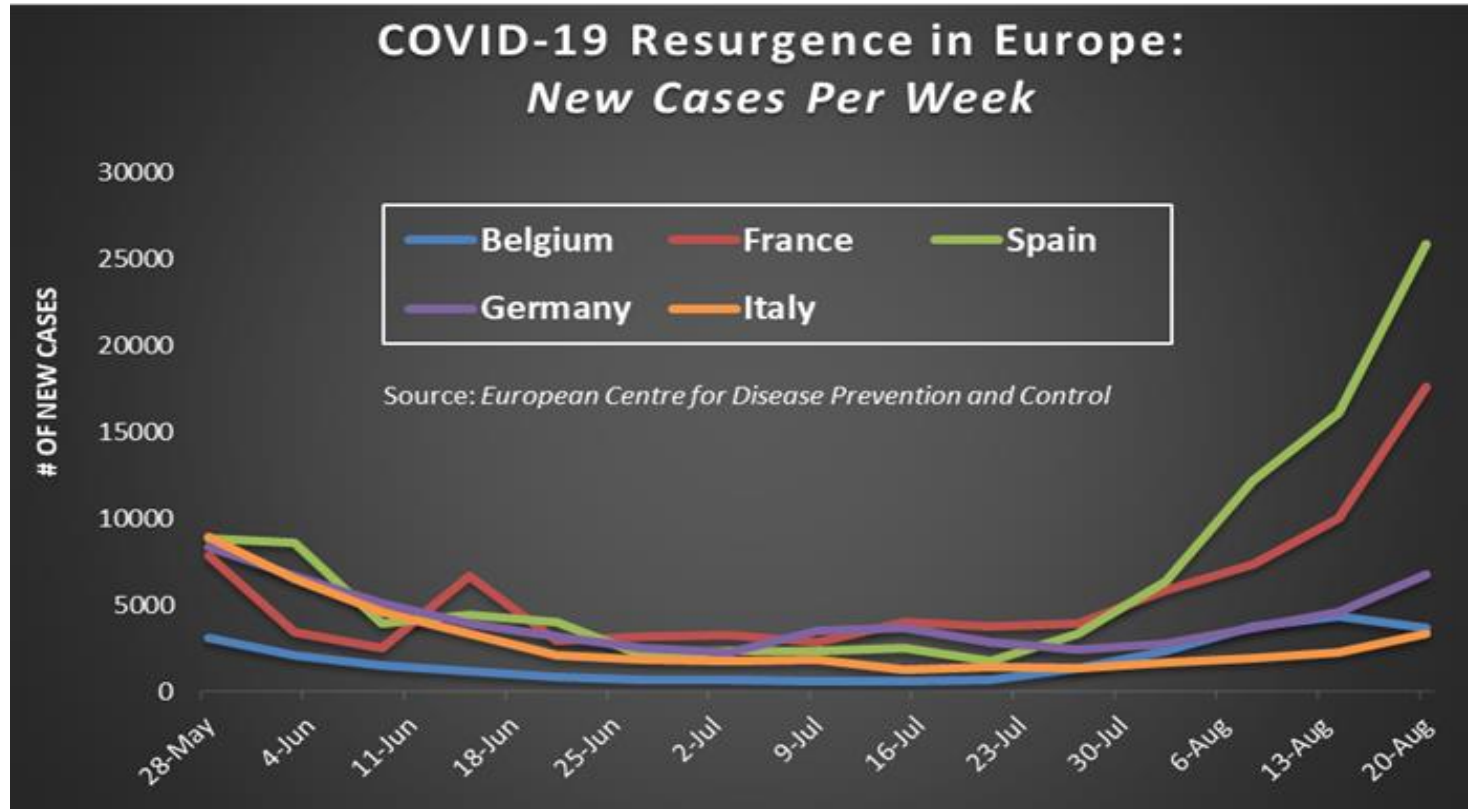
The reaction of European governments has been generally proactive, aiding hopes that much of Europe may be able to avoid both severe outbreaks and severe lockdowns. Several patterns have emerged in the reimposition of virus controls, along with attention to travelers: increased mask mandates,

increased restrictions on nightlife, and localized measures focused on highest-risk districts. Over the last week, both Italy and Spain have ordered the closure of nightclubs and restrictions on outdoor gatherings, such as bans on smoking and nighttime mask mandates. Greece ordered bars and restaurants to close at midnight in areas with rising infection rates. France, which has seen a resurgence linked to workplaces, has urged employees to work from home and introduced new mask requirements in shared workspaces. Authorities across Europe hope that these actions will be able to keep case numbers low enough to avoid more disruptive lockdown measures.

The possibility of a second wave is worrying: in both the US and parts of the Middle East, second wave outbreaks proved more severe than the first wave. However, there are some encouraging signs that Europe may not repeat this pattern. The region's relatively smooth reopening and sustained period of low virus spread is an encouraging sign that lower levels of restrictions were effective, and some analysts point to factors

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# COVID-19 in Europe: The Second Wave?



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# COVID-19 in Europe: The Second Wave?

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such as high compliance with mask-wearing as a key aspect of Europe's low virus rates. Although growing, cases remain far below levels seen in hotspots like the US, even accounting for population size. Moreover, early action from countries in reimposing restrictions and screening travelers is a good sign for mitigating a resurgence, especially as the summer holiday season comes to a close. The rate of hospitalization and mortality rate also remains below the high levels seen in the spring, raising questions about the risk calculus of coming second waves. An array of factors contribute to this lower mortality. Medical practices for treating the virus have improved, younger people are less likely to develop severe symptoms, and higher testing capacity helps capture more mild cases. Some health experts have also questioned if a new strain of coronavirus could be less lethal. While it remains too early to definitively measure the danger of second wave outbreaks, evolving understandings of mortality rates and how to protect vulnerable populations will prove key to determining how to balance living with the pandemic over the longer term.

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# Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Coup d'Etat in Mali

A little after midnight local time on Wednesday, and just hours after being detained by mutinous soldiers, Mali's embattled President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita said that he would resign as president in a televised address. The upset, which follows months of protest, is being referred to by some as the first coup d'état of the coronavirus era. The protesters are promising to swiftly hold free and fair elections; however, the country is facing multiple obstacles, such as uncertain timing for elections, an Islamist bent from certain protest factions, endangered regional counterterrorism efforts, and the risk of slipping into greater disorder.

Since June, Mali's President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita had been locked in a tense standoff with an opposition movement that refers to itself as the June 5 Movement. The largely youth-led movement was sparked by a June decision to overturn the provisional results of a March parliamentary election, which the protesters viewed as openly voiding long-awaited electoral representation. The controversy of the election is tied to the coronavirus, as Keita insisted in holding March elections despite

the fact that the country had already entered a strict lockdown at the time; many Malians felt that they were illegitimate from the start, and that voiding some results was simply the final straw. In addition to the electoral issue, protesters included allegations of corruption against Keita and his cabinet, a poorly-handled fight against rampant jihadist militant groups, and economic devastation as a result of the strict coronavirus lockdowns to their list of grievances.

Bowing early to popular pressure, the country's Prime Minister resigned in early June to try to form a new governing coalition, and although he was swiftly re-appointed by Keita, he has been unable to form a new cabinet, leaving the country without a functioning government for two and a half months.

## Fact Box

- Active Cases: 549
- Confirmed Cases: 2,667
- Deaths: 125
- Population: 19.8 million
- GDP: \$17.51 billion (2019)
- GDP per Capita: \$793.50 (2019)
- Global Health Security Index: 147 (out of 195)

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# Emerging and Existing Hotspots: Coup d'Etat in Mali

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The protests hit a tipping point in mid-June when Keita's government deployed counterterrorism police to peaceful protests in an attempt to quell them with a decisive show of force - instead, the police killed 11 protesters and ignited furious opposition to the government. Up until then, the June 5 movement had appeared open to negotiating with Keita, but in the aftermath, they refused to settle for any agreement that stopped short of Keita's departure. The escalating protests led to heightened regional mediation: leaders from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) met multiple times to attempt to negotiate a deal between the government and protest leaders, but to no avail. Their stance hardened by the mid-June killing of 11 protesters, the June 5 movement refused to consider any agreement that does not include ousting President Keita or downgrading his position to an honorary one. After an escalation of protests in recent weeks, the military blockaded streets in the capital of Bamako, detained Keita, and forced him to resign on Wednesday. The coup was met with swift international rebuke - leaders from ECOWAS, the African

Union, the US, France, and the UN Security Council have denounced the upset and called for Keita to be reinstated.

Now that Keita has departed, the June 5 movement is left with the messy prospect of actually implementing a transition to power. At the moment, the military is in de facto control of the country, but has promised a "return to normalcy" as soon as possible. Protest leaders have pledged to hold free and fair elections as soon as possible, but there are no definite plans and, as with any military coup, a nonzero possibility that military leaders will simply fill the void. It is not clear whether the protesters coordinated with the military to execute the coup, or if the military would cooperate in transitioning power. If elections do take place, international observers are worried that the government may take an Islamist turn due to the leadership of an influential imam, Mahmoud Dicko, in the protests. Although Dicko has said that he will step back in light of planned elections, analysts still believe he could play kingmaker. With elections uncertain, Mali's future is tenuous.

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The issue of counterterrorism is central both to the original protests and to calculations in the aftermath of the coup. Keita himself came to power after a coup in 2012, when large-scale jihadist insurgencies became a major problem in the country.

Over the last eight years, critics have claimed that Keita has bungled the fight against regional offshoots of al-Qaida and ISIL, while activists claim that ramped-up police capability has been used against them rather than against terrorists (counterterrorism police were responsible for the deaths of 11 protesters in June that served as an inflection point for the protesters). The violence has only intensified amid the pandemic: in the first six months of 2020, 1,800 people were killed in clashes with jihadis or ethnic militias, more than were killed in all of 2019. ECOWAS partners and Western observers are eager for Mali to stabilize as the country serves as the focal point of Europe's fight against jihadists in the region; some 5,000 French troops and 15,000 UN peacekeepers are stationed in the country. France, Mali's primary partner in fighting Islamist groups

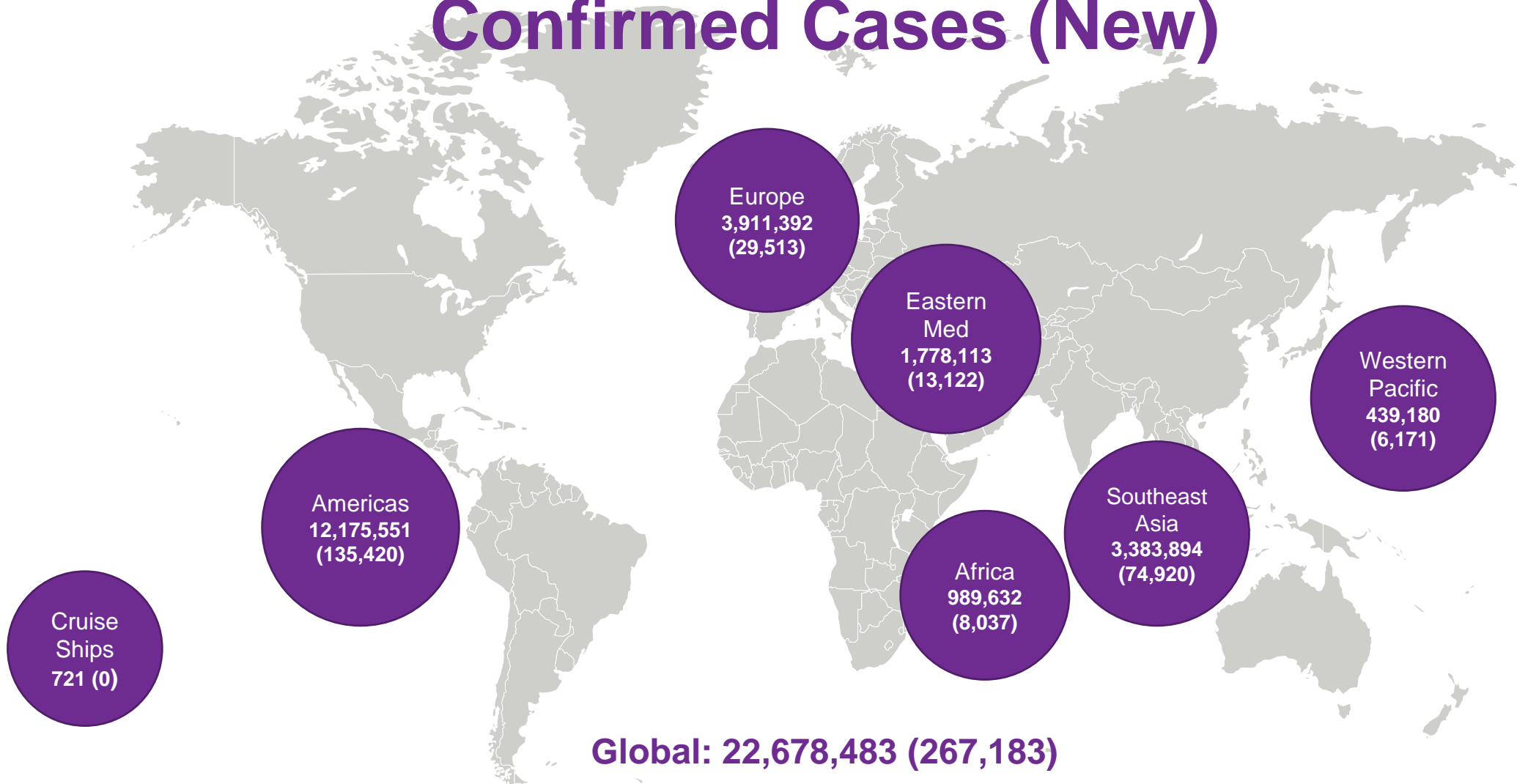
in the Sahel, has said that it will maintain continuous operations with the Malian military, but neighbors worry that there will be a natural decrease in capacity amid the chaos. Mali is the keystone of counterterrorism efforts in the region: any long-term gap in counterterrorism efforts, or a more all-consuming societal upheaval, would put the whole region at risk.

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on August 20

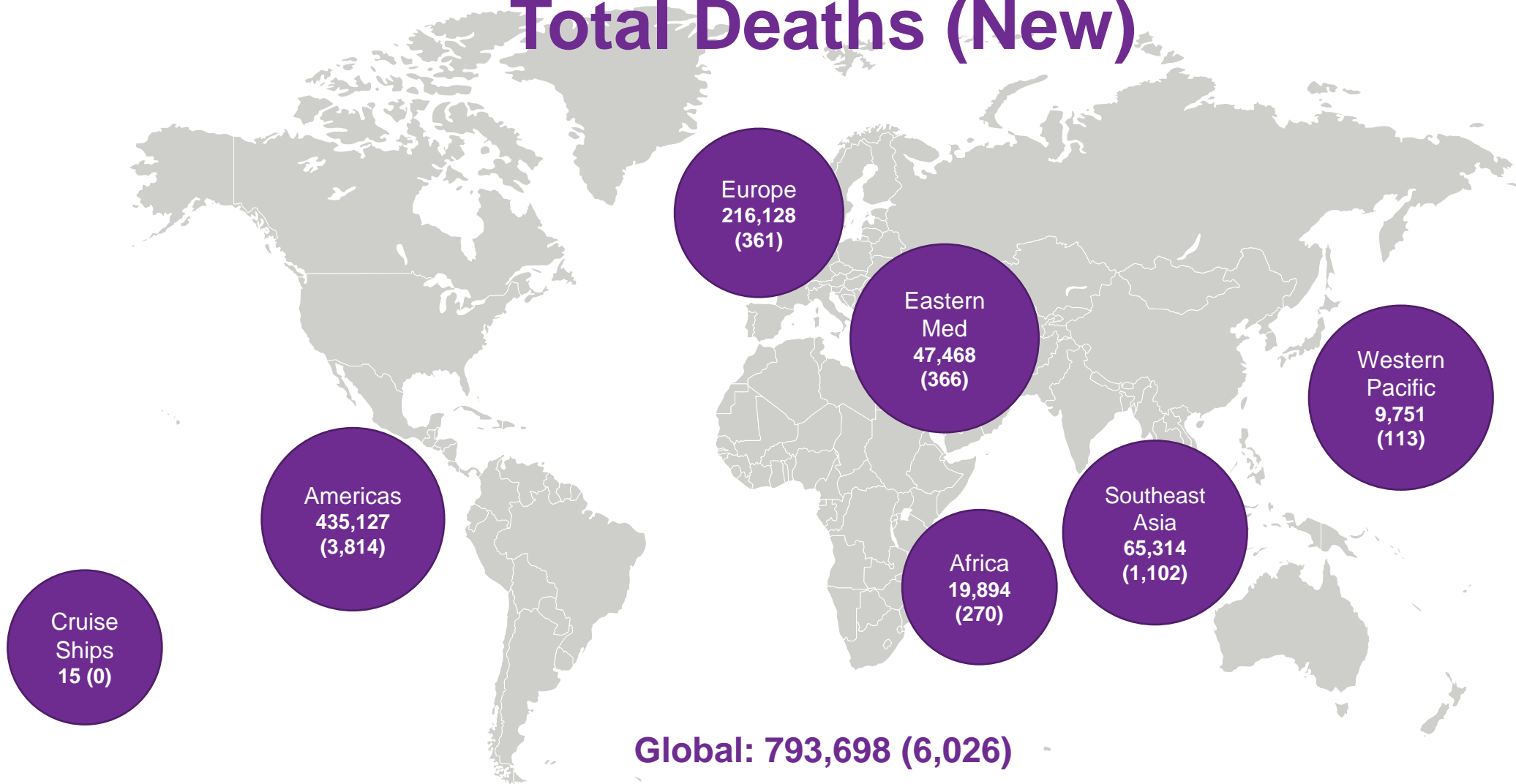
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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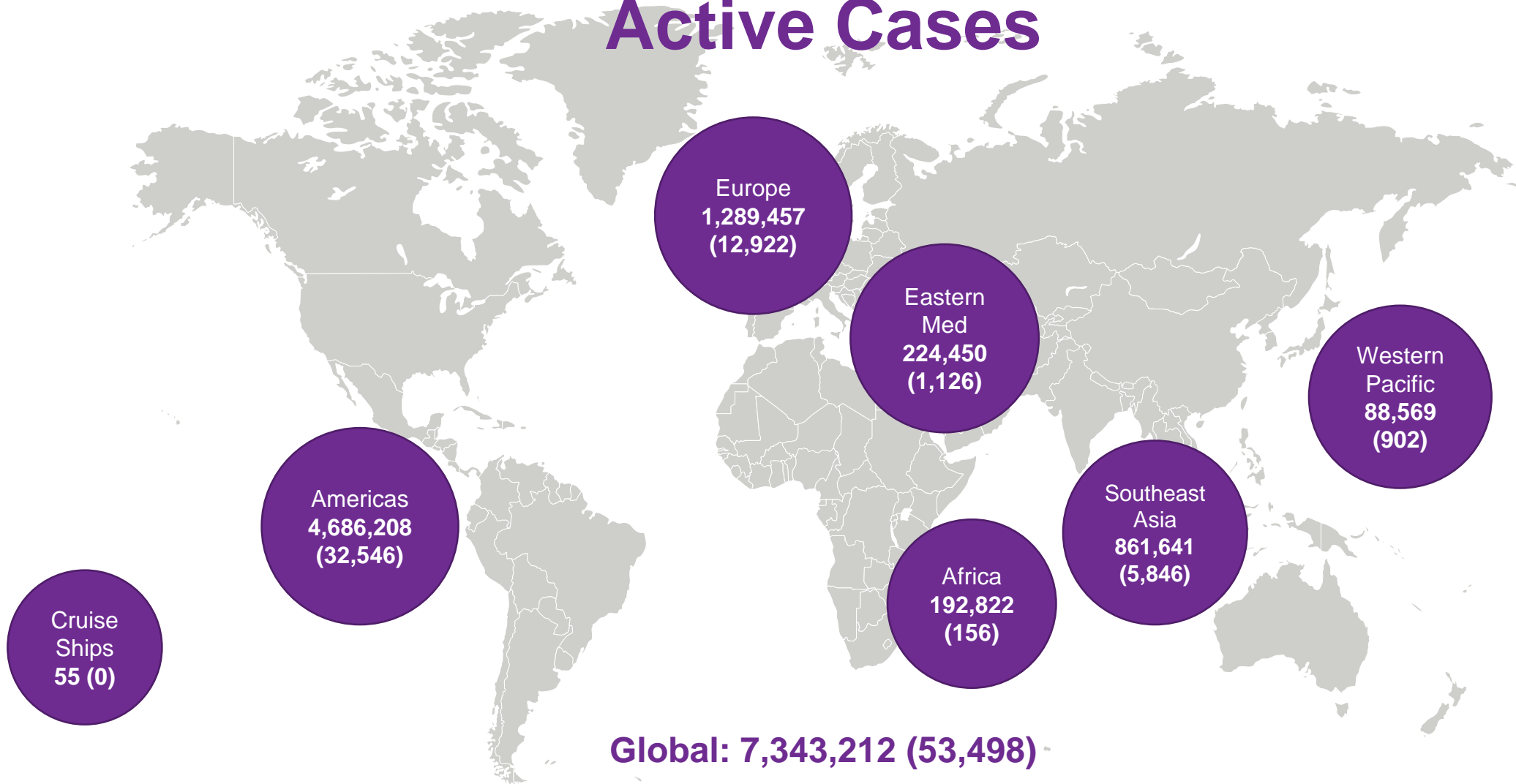
# Total Deaths (New)



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# Active Cases



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# Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
US	3424205	5544077 (43668)	173870 (1065)	17346	536	4.64%
India	692030	2905825 (68900)	54849 (983)	2102	40	13.07%
Brazil	545353	3501975 (45323)	112304 (1204)	16474	528	7.87%
UK	280926	323458 (1188)	41475 (6)	4744	609	2.63%
Spain	198717	377906 (7039)	28813 (16)	8645	616	9.29%
Russia	169907	939833 (4767)	16058 (107)	6455	110	3.09%
Colombia	158412	513719 (11541)	16183 (204)	10081	318	13.36%
Peru	150856	558420 (9099)	26834 (176)	17166	818	7.54%
France	140245	242413 (-125)	30300 (0)	3520	467	2.60%
Bangladesh	115146	287959 (2868)	3822 (41)	1746	23	5.58%
South Africa	90153	599940 (3880)	12618 (195)	10098	212	3.47%
Argentina	80716	320884 (8225)	6517 (187)	7091	144	11.98%
Sweden	80005	85810 (399)	5805 (3)	8489	574	1.77%
Philippines	61025	178022 (4248)	2883 (88)	1618	26	13.68%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Bolivia	60649	106065 (1015)	4305 (72)	8983	362	7.65%
Netherlands	58863	65054 (529)	6191 (10)	3795	361	4.94%
Belgium	52071	80178 (699)	9976 (7)	6854	860	3.82%
Iraq	49389	192797 (3995)	6208 (87)	4779	154	12.71%
Ukraine	46499	100810 (2152)	2225 (43)	2255	50	10.81%
Honduras	43118	52819 (521)	1619 (11)	5269	162	6.35%
Mexico	41918	543806 (6775)	59106 (625)	4159	453	5.96%
Indonesia	40119	147211 (2266)	6418 (72)	537	23	8.21%
Romania	37613	74963 (1346)	3154 (48)	3900	164	9.23%
Dominican Rep	29771	89010 (883)	1505 (4)	8194	139	5.08%
Serbia	29520	30209 (161)	689 (5)	3459	79	3.23%
Egypt	28351	97025 (111)	5212 (15)	946	51	0.83%
Iran	28058	352558 (2279)	20264 (139)	4190	241	3.90%
Puerto Rico	27776	28143 (209)	367 (11)	8309	108	10.71%

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# Country Risk Assessment

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Saudi Arabia	24949	303973 (1287)	3548 (42)	8713	102	2.66%
Israel	24225	99599 (1630)	795 (14)	10829	86	8.55%
Panama	22837	83855 (101)	1844 (17)	19393	426	5.31%
Ethiopia	21680	35836 (1778)	620 (20)	311	5	23.98%
Costa Rica	20803	31075 (666)	333 (12)	6093	65	13.34%
Poland	16972	59378 (767)	1925 (12)	1569	51	6.84%
Germany	16670	231292 (1586)	9263 (14)	2759	111	3.24%
Italy	16014	256118 (840)	35418 (6)	4237	586	1.29%
Chile	15115	391849 (1812)	10671 (93)	20474	558	2.49%
Kazakhstan	14736	104071 (256)	1415 (0)	5520	75	1.71%
Morocco	14057	47638 (1325)	775 (32)	1289	21	17.63%
Turkey	13665	254520 (1412)	6058 (19)	3013	72	3.01%
Japan	13633	59900 (1172)	1157 (9)	463	9	10.15%
Kenya	13056	31441 (426)	516 (10)	583	10	6.70%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Portugal	12940	54992 (291)	1788 (2)	5395	175	2.20%
Nigeria	12403	50964 (476)	992 (7)	246	5	4.94%
Pakistan	11945	290958 (513)	6209 (8)	1314	28	1.26%
El Salvador	11766	23964 (247)	640 (7)	3692	99	6.89%
Ecuador	11648	105508 (1033)	6200 (54)	5968	351	5.78%
Nepal	11555	29645 (707)	126 (6)	1015	4	13.81%
Venezuela	10926	37567 (699)	311 (8)	1322	11	16.47%
Algeria	10566	40258 (411)	1411 (9)	916	32	6.44%
Moldova	9131	31937 (522)	921 (7)	7920	228	7.68%
Guatemala	9126	65983 (1102)	2506 (39)	3674	140	6.90%
Afghanistan	8790	37856 (257)	1385 (10)	970	35	1.12%
Libya	8487	9707 (244)	173 (4)	1410	25	24.52%
Lebanon	7799	10952 (605)	113 (4)	1606	17	26.54%
Kuwait	7616	78767 (622)	509 (2)	18407	119	4.55%

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Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
UAE	7280	65802 (461)	369 (2)	6642	37	3.01%
West Bank & Gaza	7187	17989 (383)	120 (1)	3516	23	11.98%
Greece	6352	7934 (250)	235 (0)	762	23	16.41%
Australia	6083	24407 (171)	472 (9)	949	18	5.62%
Armenia	6007	42319 (263)	836 (3)	14278	282	2.41%
Bosnia	5633	17029 (338)	515 (8)	5195	157	8.77%
Kyrgyzstan	5523	42507 (182)	1498 (0)	6501	229	2.67%
Sudan	5314	12582 (36)	812 (4)	286	18	3.34%

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
Paraguay	4864	11817 (684)	170 (5)	1654	24	23.65%
Oman	4774	83769 (163)	609 (6)	16350	119	1.22%
Czechia	4753	21045 (247)	406 (2)	1965	38	6.42%
Canada	4717	125625 (217)	9097 (2)	3278	240	1.61%
Bulgaria	4343	14962 (142)	532 (5)	2156	77	4.81%
Senegal	4248	12559 (113)	261 (3)	748	16	5.47%
Uzbekistan	4034	37547 (435)	252 (4)	1120	8	9.92%
Kosovo	3812	11545 (0)	390 (0)			3.59%
Albania	3743	7967 (155)	238 (4)	2769	83	10.67%
Bahrain	3496	48303 (353)	179 (1)	28265	105	4.66%
Switzerland	3128	39026 (266)	1998 (2)	4505	231	3.47%
Qatar	3107	116224 (268)	193 (0)	41393	69	1.46%
Singapore	2953	56099 (68)	27 (0)	9579	5	0.93%
N Macedonia	2888	13194 (118)	554 (3)	6333	266	5.15%

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
CAR	2863	4679 (0)	61 (0)	967	13	0.58%
Austria	2609	24431 (347)	729 (0)	2710	81	6.36%
Ireland	2536	27676 (129)	1776 (1)	5596	359	2.46%
Cote d'Ivoire	2526	17249 (17)	112 (1)	652	4	1.82%
Maldives	2431	6370 (145)	24 (0)	11757	44	12.53%
Namibia	2429	4912 (247)	41 (2)	1929	16	24.14%
Haiti	2354	7997 (48)	196 (0)	700	17	2.34%
South Korea	2241	16670 (324)	309 (2)	319	6	9.78%
Malawi	2234	5282 (42)	165 (1)	275	9	5.57%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2148	3850 (0)	77 (0)	695	14	2.73%
Equatorial Guinea	2096	4892 (0)	83 (0)	3473	59	1.45%
Gambia	1885	2401 (113)	81 (4)	990	33	32.40%
Cameroon	1814	18762 (138)	408 (2)	705	15	1.56%
Azerbaijan	1738	34759 (139)	510 (0)	3424	50	2.13%

## 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
Ghana	1723	43260 (166)	261 (5)	1388	8	3.27%
Mozambique	1715	3115 (70)	20 (1)	99	0.6	13.07%
Croatia	1689	7329 (255)	168 (0)	1787	41	14.61%
Denmark	1666	16056 (116)	621 (0)	2771	107	4.22%
Gabon	1652	8319 (0)	53 (0)	3726	24	1.13%
Syria	1466	2008 (81)	82 (4)	114	5	24.55%
Belarus	1394	69950 (149)	627 (5)	7403	66	0.92%
Eswatini	1386	4110 (52)	81 (2)	3538	70	10.71%
Bahamas	1376	1610 (79)	23 (1)	4089	58	30.50%
Nicaragua	1265	4311 (0)	133 (0)	650	20	4.55%
China	1217	90053 (40)	4716 (3)	59	3	0.40%
Angola	1209	2044 (29)	93 (1)	62	3	9.39%
Guinea	1195	8876 (84)	53 (0)	674	4	6.94%
Botswana	1169	1308 (0)	3 (0)	555	1	7.19%

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
South Sudan	1157	2494 (0)	47 (0)	222	4	0.48%
Tajikistan	1131	8203 (37)	66 (1)	858	7	2.61%
Aruba	1104	1387 (91)	6 (1)	12983	56	29.85%
Guinea-Bissau	1101	2149 (32)	33 (0)	1089	17	2.84%
Tunisia	1083	2543 (116)	63 (3)	215	5	25.17%
Zimbabwe	1069	5745 (102)	151 (1)	386	10	11.71%
Slovakia**	1055	3102 (80)	33 (0)	568	6	9.70%
Rwanda**	1001	2717 (73)	11 (1)	209	0.8	15.61%

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	640457	652267 (4993)	11810 (120)	16533	299	6.00%
Florida	578553	588602 (4555)	10049 (117)	27405	468	4.30%
New York	320536	427803 (601)	32861 (-4)	23558	1693	0.85%
Georgia	241837	246741 (2759)	4904 (55)	23239	462	6.02%
Illinois	207008	215052 (1832)	8044 (27)	16971	635	5.13%
Arizona	163125	196280 (723)	4684 (50)	26966	644	2.32%
New Jersey	139105	188527 (100)	15932 (6)	21893	1806	0.72%
Texas	136758	579892 (5259)	11174 (240)	20370	370	6.94%
Virginia	93361	109879 (860)	2427 (17)	12873	284	4.59%
Maryland	92520	102229 (580)	3669 (8)	16909	607	3.28%
Missouri	70911	72353 (1068)	1442 (8)	11837	247	9.07%
Washington	67552	69389 (700)	1837 (15)	9370	241	4.68%
Alabama	65791	112449 (971)	1974 (30)	22934	403	5.46%
South Carolina	61714	109320 (909)	2401 (41)	21232	466	4.10%

## 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	60845	63584 (556)	1172 (38)	20643	381	6.03%
Kentucky	52207	43700 (742)	881 (14)	9317	192	12.36%
Colorado	46549	54211 (329)	1903 (3)	9417	330	3.12%
Connecticut	38081	51432 (118)	4458 (1)	14426	1250	1.04%
Tennessee	36720	139175 (1375)	1488 (36)	20379	218	6.26%
Kansas	34016	35907 (488)	419 (4)	12475	145	8.01%
Michigan	30206	104618 (527)	6634 (16)	10476	664	3.72%
Pennsylvania	22620	131692 (787)	7520 (12)	10290	596	3.01%
North Carolina	19690	149904 (1979)	2465 (34)	14383	237	5.16%
Oregon	19187	24165 (295)	412 (4)	5729	98	6.42%
Louisiana	18064	140821 (918)	4637 (28)	30292	997	2.90%
Rhode Island	17822	20871 (76)	1028 (1)	19701	970	2.57%
Idaho	17081	29110 (430)	296 (7)	16295	167	6.66%
Indiana	16824	83277 (941)	3191 (11)	12370	474	5.58%

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 Change7-Day Av
Mississippi	16682	75449 (894)	2190 (27)	25351	736	5.99%
Ohio	16418	112003 (1122)	3929 (22)	9584	336	4.86%
Massachusetts	13635	124728 (313)	8888 (12)	18096	1290	1.76%
New Mexico	12072	23951 (202)	734 (5)	11422	350	3.30%
Iowa	11145	54533 (1010)	1016 (6)	17201	321	6.03%
Utah	8237	47982 (461)	381 (4)	14967	119	4.18%
Wisconsin	8090	68233 (740)	1067 (7)	11719	183	5.87%
Nebraska	8034	31348 (308)	373 (2)	16205	193	4.34%
Delaware	7314	16718 (75)	595 (0)	17168	611	2.26%
Oklahoma	7265	50669 (746)	709 (10)	12805	179	7.44%
Arkansas	5666	54765 (549)	641 (10)	18147	212	4.33%

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Minnesota	4912	67308 (690)	1791 (7)	11935	318	5.33%
Hawaii	3768	5844 (235)	45 (3)	4127	32	22.26%
Alaska	2978	4520 (82)	29 (0)	6179	40	9.89%
District of Columbia	2088	13409 (55)	601 (1)	19000	852	2.17%
West Virginia	1810	8987 (180)	167 (1)	5012	93	7.90%
Montana	1549	6072 (116)	89 (5)	5681	83	8.75%
North Dakota	1394	9242 (274)	130 (0)	12128	171	9.95%
South Dakota	1269	10691 (125)	157 (2)	12085	177	6.24%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

# Contacts

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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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## **Karl Hopkins**

Partner and Global Chief Security Officer  
Dentons  
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 9225  
[karl.hopkins@dentons.com](mailto:karl.hopkins@dentons.com)

## **Melissa Mahle**

Senior Analyst  
Dentons  
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 6383  
[melissa.mahle@dentons.com](mailto:melissa.mahle@dentons.com)