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Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

July 29, 2020

Global Situation Update: July 29, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The US Fed will extend emergency lending programs to end of 2020.

The EU imposed sanctions on China over its treatment of Hong Kong.

Europe gears to contain migrants from Africa amid fears of the spread of COVID-19 infections.

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Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 16,917,714 in 213 countries and territories, with 663,942 deaths.

- The International Air Transport Association downgraded its recovery forecast, warning that **air traffic** will not return to pre-pandemic levels until 2024.

- Sources say Moderna is pitching its virus **vaccine** at around $50 to $60 per course, higher than alternatives from Pfizer and BioNTech.

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Markets

The US Federal Reserve extended emergency lending programs until the end of the year.

- Wednesday, **European stocks** remained even, ahead of a US monetary policy decision.

- **Chinese stocks** closed higher while **Japan's Nikkei** closed down.

- On Tuesday, **US stocks** closed lower as another set of Q2 earnings reports shook investor confidence.

- **Energy shares** fell alongside crude prices.

- Payments over **Visa networks** fell 10 percent in Q2 but show signs of improving.

- Shares in **Barclays** were among the worst performers in Europe, dropping 4.7 percent after the U.K. bank reported a 91 percent slump in second-quarter profit.

- Earnings at major U.S. companies have so far beaten the **gloomy expectations** of analysts. Just over a third of firms on the S&P 500 had reported through Tuesday and posted a 38 percent decline in earnings per share on average from a year before.

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Business

Barclays added a further £1.6bn to its reserves for bad loans in the second quarter, adding clarity to the scale of the damage coronavirus could wreak on Britain's banks.

- **Amazon** began selling protective face shields. **Ebay** added 8m shoppers in Q2.

- **Harley-Davidson** reported its first quarterly loss in 10 years; Starbucks reported its first loss in 7 years. **McDonalds** reported its lowest quarterly profit in 13 years. **3M** Q2 sales underperformed analysts' expectations. Cigarette maker **Altria** raised its dividend and reinstated its full-year guidance after seeing net H1 revenues. Miner **Rio Tinto**, the world's largest producer of iron ore, announced plans to pay $2.5bn dividend, as the company reported $4.75 H1 earnings.

- **Pfizer** increased its full-year guidance as sales of cancer and cardiac drugs rose.

- **Victoria's Secret** owner L Brands plans to lay off 15 percent of its corporate staff.

- Peugeot owner PSA assessed that carmakers need to take radical steps to lower the price of **electric vehicles** by cutting costs across offices, dealerships and suppliers, in order to reduce development and sales costs to make them more affordable to consumers.

- Eurozone's largest retail bank **Santander** reported a €11.1bn loss in Q2. **Deutsche Bank** increased its forecast for revenue this year after it posted the strongest surge in fixed-income trading revenue in almost eight years, more than offsetting €761m of coronavirus-related loan loss provisions.

- **FedEx** pilots called on the cargo company to suspend operations to Hong Kong after claiming that they were subject to "*unacceptable risks*" under the city's tightened coronavirus restrictions on air crew.

- **AMC and Universal Pictures** announced a deal to shorten the window during which films will appear in theaters before going to online streaming.

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Africa

- US Africa Command said one civilian was killed and three injured in a February US airstrike on **Somalia**, the second such admission since it launched quarterly reports on civilian casualties.

- **Kenya** banned the sale of alcohol in restaurants and closed bars after cases doubled over the past three weeks.

- An independent inquiry cleared the president of the **African Development Bank** of alleged misconduct.

- ECOWAS leaders called for the quick formation of a unity government in **Mali** and threatened sanctions against those opposing an end to the crisis.

- **South Sudan** missed a deadline to form a new parliament.

- **Madagascar** registered over 10,000 confirmed virus cases, while **Angola** reached 1,000 cases.

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Africa

African Coronavirus Death Toll

Countries	Confirmed	Deaths	Deaths/1M	Mortality (%)	Countries	Confirmed	Deaths	Deaths/1M	Mortality (%)	Countries	Confirmed	Deaths	Deaths/1M	Mortality (%)
Eritrea	265	0			Cabo Verde	2354	22	40	0.90	Liberia	1177	72	14	6.10
Seychelles	114	0			Guinea-Bissau	1954	26	13	1.30	Chad	926	75	5	8.10
Burundi	378	1	0.08		Benin	1770	35	3	2.00	Madagascar	10104	93	3	0.90
Western Sahara	10	1	2		Mayotte	2900	38	139	1.30	Cote d'Ivoire	15713	98	4	0.60
Botswana	739	2	0.8		Eswatini	2404	39	34	1.60	Malawi	3709	103	5	2.80
Uganda	1135	2	0.04		Zimbabwe	2817	40	3	1.40	Mali	2520	124	6	4.90
Reunion	657	4	4	0.60	Guinea	7126	46	3	0.60	Zambia	5002	142	8	2.80
Rwanda	1926	5	0.4	0.30	South Sudan	2305	46	4	2.00	Mauritania	6249	156	33	2.50
Comoros	354	7	8	2.00	Angola	1000	47	1	4.70	Ghana	34406	168	5	0.50
Gambia	326	8	3	2.50	Gabon	7189	49	22	0.70	Senegal	9805	198	12	2.00
Namibia	1917	8	3	0.40	Equatorial Guinea	3071	51	36	1.70	Congo (Kinshasa)	8873	208	2	2.30
Mauritius	344	10	8	2.50	Burkina Faso	1105	53	3	4.80	Ethiopia	15200	239	2	1.60
Mozambique	1720	11	0.4	0.60	Congo (Brazzaville	3200	54	10	1.70	Kenya	18581	299	6	1.60
Lesotho	505	12	6	2.40	Djibouti	5068	58	59	1.10	Cameroon	17179	391	15	2.30
Sao Tome	867	14	64	1.60	CAR	4599	59	12	1.30	Nigeria	41804	868	4	2.10
Togo	896	18	2	2.00	Sierra Leone	1786	66	8	3.70	Algeria	28615	1174	27	4.10
Tanzania	509	21	0.4	4.10	Niger	1132	69	3	6.10	South Africa	459761	7257	122	1.60

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.
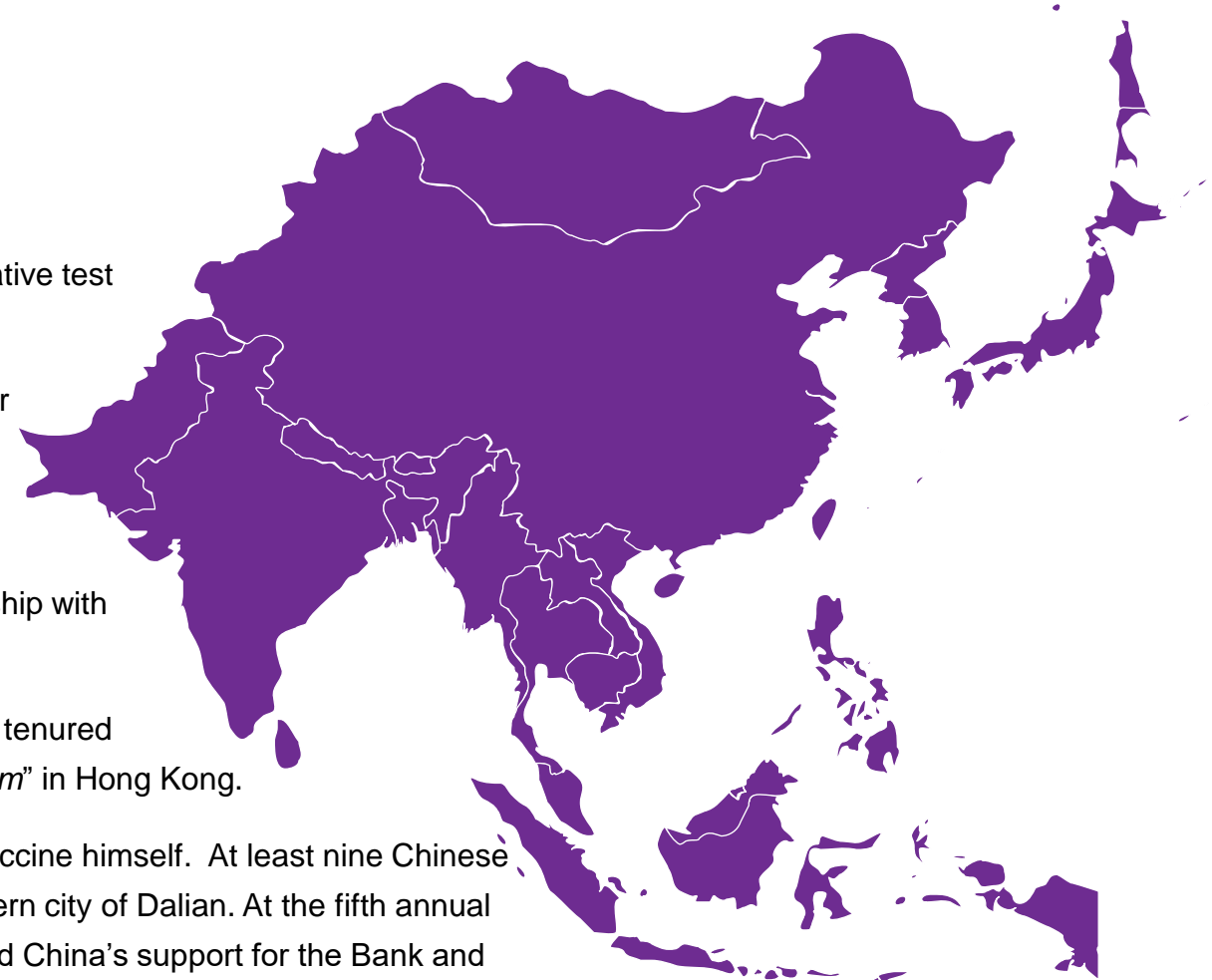
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Asia

- Fake coronavirus test scandals in **Bangladesh** have sparked mistrust of negative test certificates..

- After being convicted on corruption charges, **Malaysia's** former Prime Minister Najib Razak was sentenced to 12 years in prison.

- The **Vietnamese** outbreak spreads to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

- Following talks with **US** officials, **Australia** vowed to deepen defense partnership with the **US**, but says it has "*no intention of injuring*" its relationship with China.

- The University of **Hong Kong** fired pro-democracy activist Benny Tai from his tenured associate professor position; Tai called the move "*the end of academic freedom*" in Hong Kong.

- **China's** head of disease control said that he had received an experimental vaccine himself. At least nine Chinese cities have reported coronavirus cases linked to the outbreak in the northeastern city of Dalian. At the fifth annual conference of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, President Xi reiterated China's support for the Bank and commitment to multilateralism and global ambitions. China's first dedicated environmental fund has raised $12.59bn in its first phase, per the environment ministry

- Floods caused by heavy monsoon rains have displaced or affected 8 million in **India's** two poorest states since May. An Indian study has discovered that 57 per cent of residents in Mumbai's slums have antibodies indicating past exposure to Covid-19, a sign of how the virus has spread through the city's cramped informal settlements.
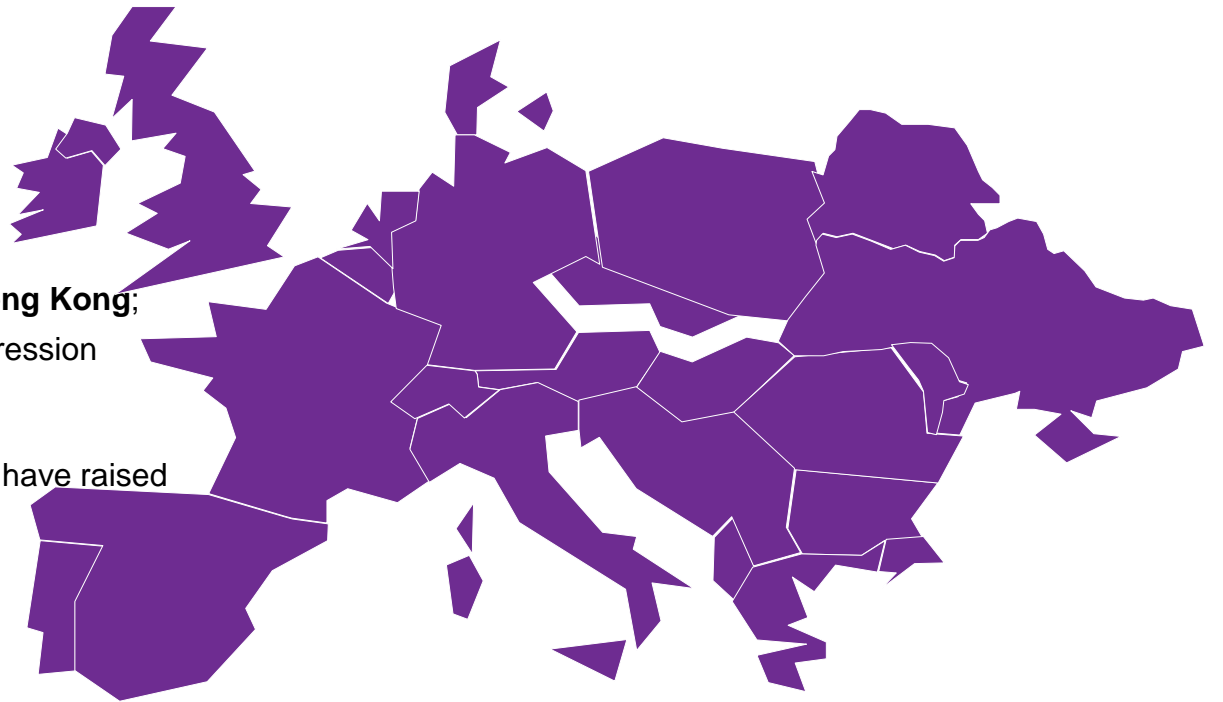
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Europe

- The **European Union** imposed sanctions on China over its treatment of **Hong Kong**; the sanctions include limiting exports of equipment **China** could use for repression and reassessing extradition arrangements.

- Reports of harassment against women, minority, and left-leaning **Germans** have raised fresh debate about the presence of far-right influence in security forces.

- **Italy** plans to hold the Venice Film Festival in September, despite ongoing travel bans for non-EU countries.

- **France** uncovered 1,400 cases of suspected fraud in its furlough scheme. The French government has launched an initiative to reshore the production of critical medicines back to Europe to protect fragmented supply chains.

- The president of **Belarus** reported that he has tested positive for the coronavirus but is asymptomatic.

- The **Turkish** lira dropped to its lowest level against the dollar since May on Tuesday, even as authorities spent about $2bn to prop it up. Turkey announced it would continue with plans to reopen schools on August 31 as long as daily case counts continue to decline.

- The **Italian** government will send soldiers to Sicily to stop recently arrived migrants from **Tunisia** from leaving holding centers after a raft of breakouts in recent days amid fears that migrants might be spreaders of COVID-19. **Malta** reports that two-thirds of rescued migrants from on boat from **Libya** tested positive for the virus.

- **UK** businesses have borrowed over £50bn to date to weather the pandemic. The UK strikes a deal for 60 million COVID-19 vaccine doses with Sanofi and GSK.
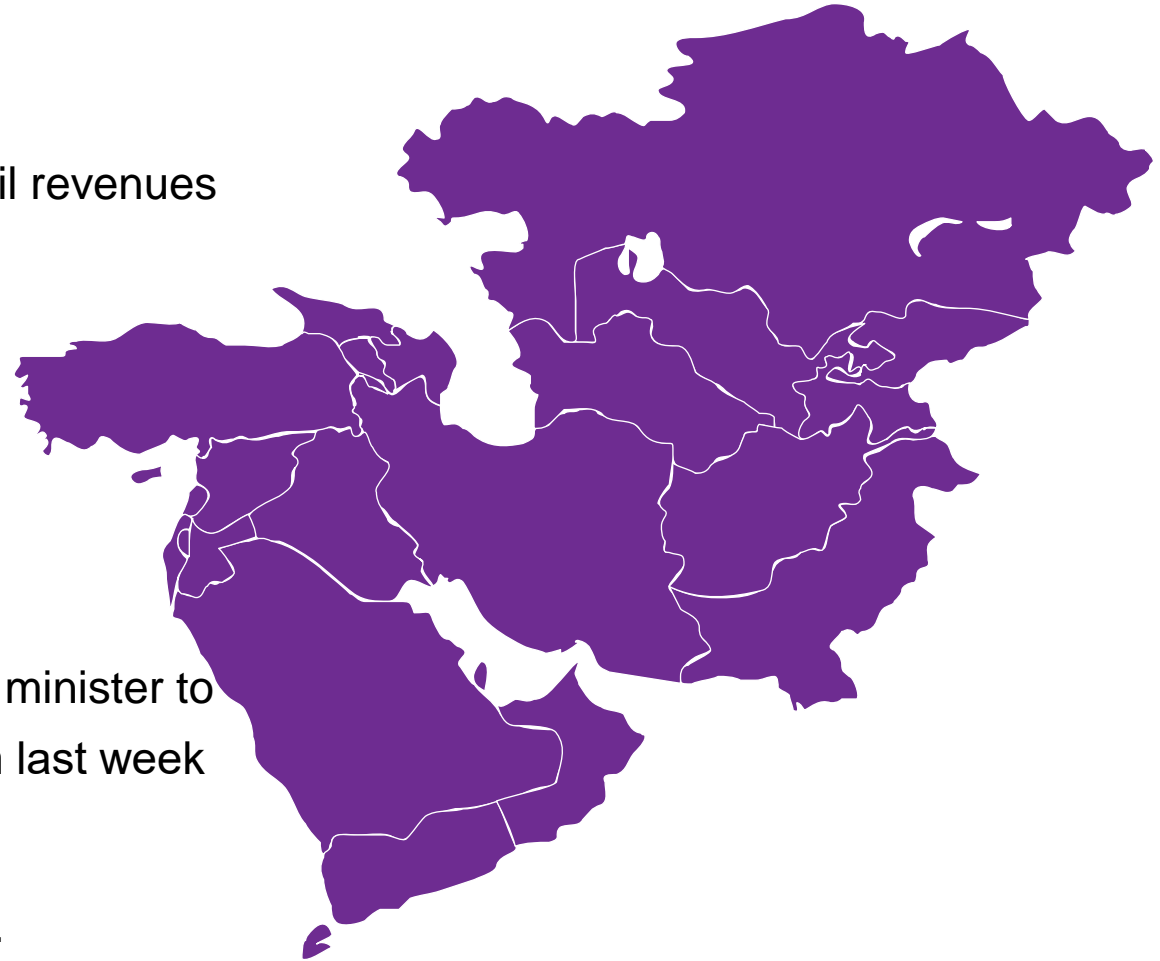
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Middle East

- **Saudi Arabia** posted a Q2 budget deficit of $29bn as oil revenues declined 45 percent year-on-year.

- **Iran** reported its single highest daily death toll since the onset of the pandemic with 235 deaths in 24 hours.

- The Taliban announced an Eid al Adha ceasefire in **Afghanistan**.

- **Tunisia'**s president Saied appointed the former interior minister to be prime minister, following the former PM's resignation last week amid accusations of corruption.

- **Morocco** closed eight northern cities amid virus spikes.

- **Pakistan** reported 275,000 confirmed coronavirus cases.
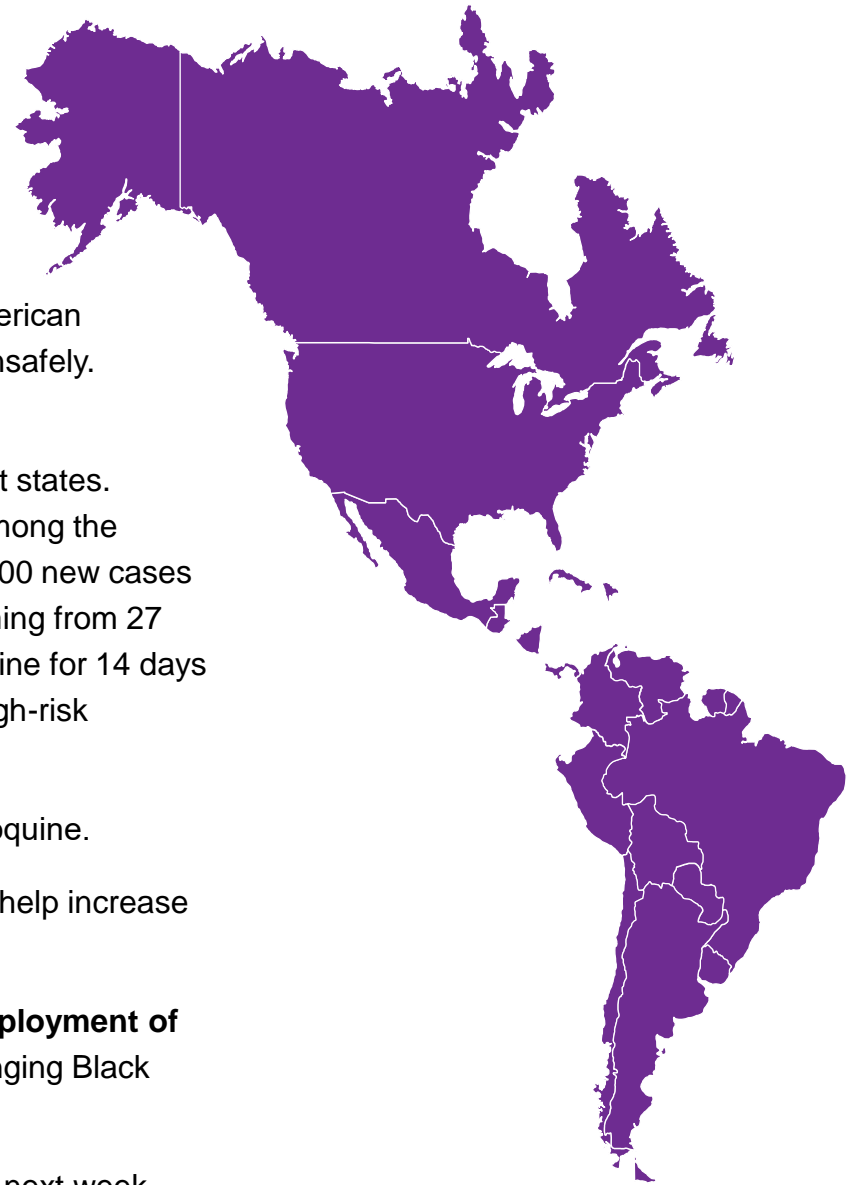
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Americas

- The **Brazilian** economy lost 1.2m formal jobs in H1, with June seeing the smallest increase in job losses. An umbrella group of Brazilian unions and social groups have filed suit with the International Criminal Court to accuse President Bolsonaro of a crime against humanity for neglect in combating the coronavirus.

- The Mayor of Medellin, **Colombia's** second largest city, tested positive for the coronavirus.

- The death of an inmate from COVID-19 prompted rioting in four of **Bolivia's** most populous prisons.

- UN investigators warned **Venezuela** that a possible military and technology deal with **North Korea** may be in breach of UN sanctions. Venezuela's opposition, who are alleged shadow allies of President Maduro, are reportedly struggling to find candidates for December's congressional election.

- Forecasters issued a tropical storm warning for **Puerto Rico** and other parts of the **Caribbean**.

- **Mexico** reported over 400,000 confirmed virus cases, 7,208 just in the last 24 hours.
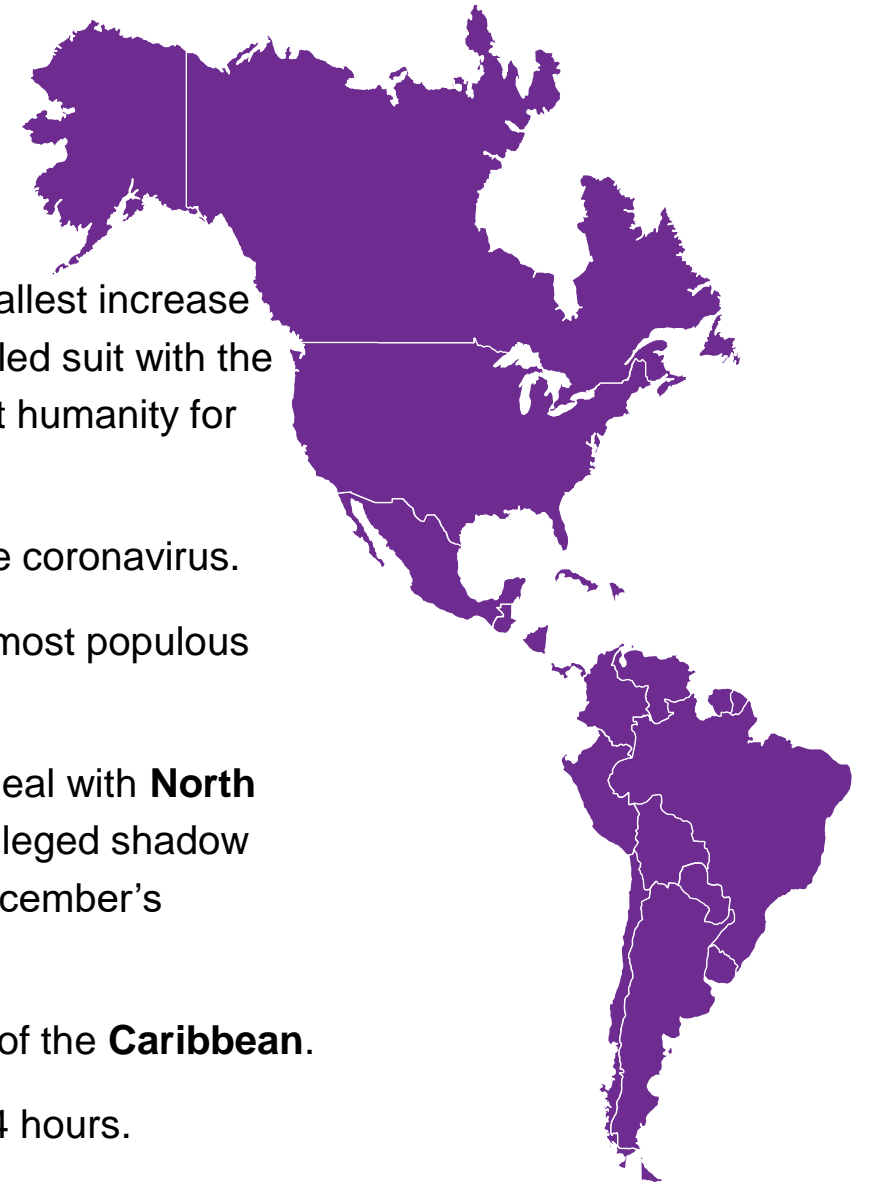
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Americas: US

- Ohio's largest school district delayed reopening and will remain online until late October. The American Federation of Teachers advocated a teachers' strike "*as a last resort*" if **schools** are reopened unsafely. Arizona teachers protested for better safety measures ahead of school reopenings.

- Top epidemiologist Dr. Fauci warned that the **Midwest** could soon see the same surge as sunbelt states. Yesterday, **Missouri, Oklahoma and Idaho** registered 7-day percent averages for new cases among the highest in the US. **Florida** reported a record one-day rise in deaths but recorded fewer than 10,000 new cases for the third day in a row. **District of C**olumbia Mayor Muriel E. Bowser announced travelers coming from 27 coronavirus hotspots, including **Florida, Ohio, Georgia and California**, will need to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arriving in the District; **Maryland and Virginia** have been exempted despite meeting the high-risk classification terms.

- **Twitter** ordered President Trump's son to delete a misleading video on the uses of hydroxychloroquine.

- Kodak won a $765m government loan under the **defense production act**, the first of its kind, to help increase US capacity to produce drugs domestically.

- In a House Judiciary Committee hearing, Attorney General William Barr defended the **federal deployment of troops** across the US. The organized political activity of **armed conservative groups** in challenging Black Lives Matter protests increases **fears of violence** on the streets of America.

- Democratic presidential candidate Biden announced he will select a **running mate** by the end of next week.

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US Protests Update: Federal Agents in US Cities

> **The potent combination of heightened political and racial tensions, a looming presidential election, tensions between local and federal governments, and outrage from protestors over the presence of federal officers has created a situation ripe for continued escalation.**

In the two months since George Floyd was killed by Minneapolis police officers, nationwide protests originally sparked by his death have entered a new cycle of escalation, which some have called the "*second wave*" of unrest. The deployment of federal officers to US cities, starting in Portland, has reignited tensions between protestors and authorities, in some cases prompting protests to grow larger than ever before while exacerbating tensions between local and federal governments. Although the Black Lives Matter movement remains at the heart of protests, many activists have also expressed frustration that conflict with federal agents has distracted from focus on racial injustice. The potent combination of heightened political and racial tensions, a looming presidential election, tensions between local and federal governments, and outrage from protestors over the presence of federal officers has created a situation ripe for continued escalation.

Portland has emerged as the epicenter of the new wave of protests. Starting on July 4th, federal agents were sent to Portland to guard federal buildings targeted by protestors. While city leaders say that demonstrations were largely peaceful and winding down before July, the Justice Department maintains a different narrative, saying that "*Portland has seen over 50 straight nights of criminal violence perpetrated by anarchists targeting city and federal properties and those that inhabit them.*" The arrival of federal officers reignited protests and drew national attention. Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler, who had previously criticized the protest's destructive tactics, turned to objecting the presence of federal agents, and even joined protestors last week, only to be teargassed himself. The forceful tactics of federal agents have caused widespread alarm across the country. Reports and videos show agents firing on protestors with rubber bullets and exploding pepper balls, as well as using stun grenades and tear gas on crowds. Accounts of protestors being detained and removed in unmarked vehicles have raised alarm and outrage across the country. Oregon Governor Kate Brown has called the actions against demonstrators a "*blatant abuse of power;*" Mayor Wheeler called them "*an attack on our democracy.*"

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US Protests Update: Federal Agents in US Cities

The federal officers now in the streets of Portland and other US cities come mainly from US Customs and Border Patrol (CPB), the US Marshalls Service, and the Federal Protection Service. Agents have been criticized for failure to clearly identify themselves, contributing to fear from protestors and prompting DC legislators to propose new requirements for ID badges. Federal agencies have resisted calls for personal identification of officers, citing "doxing" (publicizing addresses and other personal information online) and other targeting incidents against federal law enforcement officers. Public figures across the political spectrum have raised concerns about the suitability of different units of federal officers to respond to protests across the country. For example, when members of CBP's Bortac (Border Patrol Tactical Unit) were sent to Portland, critics, including a former head of the CBP, objected that a squad specially trained for conducting border raids and tracking smugglers is an overly militarized response to handle unarmed civilians.

While Portland remains the epicenter of clashes between demonstrators and federal agents, both protests and deployment of federal agents, at the direction of the Trump Administration, are spreading across the country. Over the weekend, protests grew across other US cities including Los Angeles, Seattle, and Omaha. In an interview this Sunday, Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan explained that

"*there is no question that the actions in Portland have escalated things, not just in Seattle, but nationwide.*" President Trump has pledged an additional "*surge*" of federal security forces across US cities to crackdown on crime and violent protests. Along with sending more federal officers to Portland, the Trump Administration has sent or threatened to send federal officers to a number of cities under Democratic leadership, including Kansas City (Missouri), Chicago (Illinois), Albuquerque (New Mexico), Seattle (Washington), and Oakland (California). On Monday, the Democratic mayors of Portland, Chicago, Seattle, Albuquerque, Kansas City, and Washington DC sent a letter to Congress calling for legislation to "*make clear that these actions are unlawful and repugnant.*" This week, a group of protestors sued the Trump Administration for what they describe as the out-of-control response of federal agents in a federal DC court, following failed legal efforts by the state of Oregon. Many activists have raised alarms that an increasingly militarized response to protestors will be more dangerous in cities which, unlike Portland, have large minority communities that have been historically subject to disproportionate police violence.

Controversy over the federal response has played out in Washington as well. Related measures have popped up in multiple appropriations bills

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US Protests Update: Federal Agents in US Cities

in recent weeks - for example, the House version of the omnibus National Defense Authorization Act, passed last week, included a measure limiting the sale of excess military-grade equipment to local police departments.

The Senate defeated a similar amendment, as well as measures introduced by Oregon's lawmakers to end the "*paramilitary cooperation*" in Portland and require federal agents to identify themselves before making an arrest. Beyond impacting legislative agendas, the actions of federal agents have become a centerpiece debates around the 2020 elections, as President Trump faces widespread accusations of using the deployment of federal agents in the interest of his own re-election.

The issue of President Trump's re-election agenda featured prominently at Tuesday's House Judiciary Hearing, in which Attorney General William Barr defended the federal law enforcement response in his first ever testimony to the body. Barr expanded upon what he views as a "*breakdown of law and order",* explaining that the federal response is targeted at an upswing in violent crime that has been exacerbated by the alienation of police. The protests represent another breakdown of law and order, as Barr believes "*violent rioters and anarchists have hijacked legitimate protests"* about racial injustice.   In response, Democratic Chairman Nadler accused Barr of acting "*not to combat violence crime, but to help with the President's re-election efforts,"* and pressed him to stop the Justice Department from using federal agents as "*props"* in President Trump's campaign. Other Democratic members accused President Trump of attempting to divert attention from his mishandling of the coronavirus pandemic.   Images of protests and unrest have featured prominently in the Trump campaign's messaging, fueling accusations that the President is not interested in de-escalation.

Black Lives Matter is a movement that has captured the attention of Americans in a way unseen since the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. Racial injustice is a crosscutting issue, not neatly assigned to one side or the other of the political aisle. Freedom of speech and non-violent protest is protected under US law and is a basic tenet of American democracy. Violent protest and militarized policing are not scenes Americans expect to view on US streets. While there is a great deal of soul searching among Americans on the pressing socials issues of race and justice, assigning responsibility for the violence is being politicized.   If these confrontations were happening outside the US, Washington's response would be to call for an end to violence, the need to respect free speech and engage stakeholders to cooperate to de-escalate and resolution of the disputes. This is sound advice; the US should take it.

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Science under the Scope: Low Morbidity and Mortality Rates in Africa

Contributed by the Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

Several hypotheses seek to explain the unexpectedly low morbidity and mortality rates in African countries, such as a low seeding rate; effective mitigation measures; favorable weather; prior exposure to disease; or, most favored, the continent's young population.

Seven months into the COVID-19 pandemic scientists and policymakers have made extraordinary gains in understanding the virus. Despite such advances, several elements of the pandemic remain a mystery. One such element is low morbidity and mortality rate on the continent of Africa. Even the worst hit countries have lower case numbers and lower deaths than their European and American counterparts. What is intriguing about the outcomes in Africa thus far in the pandemic is that they are the opposite of what many predicted would happen once the virus reached the continent. Many pandemic experts were concerned that many African countries would suffer high case fatality rates because of weak healthcare systems, inadequate surveillance and laboratory capacity, and an overall lack of resources for public health (1). This has not proven to be the case so far.

Although the reasons for the low morbidity and mortality rates in African countries is not known with certainty, there are several hypotheses that seek to explain the outcome. The first of these is the suggestion that Africa has a low seeding rate (2). Supporters of this hypothesis argue that travel restrictions and other disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a smaller number of cases importing to African countries. With a low seed rate, it is argued, the virus has not taken hold in Africa the way it has on other continents.

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Science under the Scope: Low Morbidity and Mortality Rates in Africa

Another hypothesis is that many African countries have taken effective mitigation measures, which has kept the number of cases and deaths low (3). Supporters of this hypothesis argue that WHO-supported structures and lessons from Ebola outbreaks have helped countries respond more effectively to COVID-19 than other parts of the world. One group of experts has stated, "...local expertise gathered from previous outbreaks and centralized public-health infrastructure with a clear action plan, in addition to a favorable demographic structure and climate, have put many countries in the continent in good standing to face this epidemic head on." (4) In essence, Africa's extensive experience with epidemics could be an advantage, despite a weak healthcare infrastructure.

A third hypothesis for why Africa is experiencing low morbidity and mortality is favorable weather. Africa has an average climate that is warmer and drier than many areas of the world and this could decrease transmissibility of the virus (5). It should be noted, however, that weather has not appeared to play a significant role in other areas of the world. For example, the average in Arizona in July is 106 degrees Fahrenheit and they have averaged 3,000-4,000 cases per day for most of the month (6).

Some have also hypothesized that the prior exposure to coronaviruses among people living in Africa could be contributing to the lower case and death numbers (7). Recent studies of T cell immunity have shown that there may be cross-reactive immunity between SARS-CoV-2 and other human coronaviruses (8). There is also growing evidence that other strains of coronavirus that are closely related to human coronaviruses exist in bat populations in Africa and Asia (9). Individuals living in Africa could have been exposed to these similar strains, providing them immunity from SARS-CoV-2.

The final and most widely supported hypothesis is that morbidity and mortality is lower in Africa because the continent has a young population. The median age in Africa is less than 20 years, whereas the median ages in Europe and the United states are over 38 years (10).

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Science under the Scope: Low Morbidity and Mortality Rates in Africa

Sixty-five percent of Africans are under the age of 25 (11) and only 3 percent of Africans are over the age of 65 (12). Additionally, 44 percent of the population of Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, are under the age of 15 (13). Given that younger people experience less severe infection from COVID-19, and some experience no symptoms at all, this could be a primary reason for the low number of cases.

It is yet to be seen how high rates of comorbidities will affect case fatality rates in Africa going forward. So far they have had little impact, but the continent has high rates of HIV and noncommunicable diseases that are known to increase the severity of COVID-19 infection (14). There are also high rates of smoking on the continent, another factor suspected to increase severity. Due to these underlying conditions, some experts believe that the low morbidity and mortality rates in Africa will not continue much longer.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on July 28

Confirmed Cases (New)

Europe
3,315,232
(28,150)

Eastern Med
1,498,496
(12,811)

Western Pacific
296,467
(3,566)

Americas
8,983,472
(135,751)

Southeast Asia
1,843,542
(8,245)

Africa
744,066
(12,243)

Cruise Ships
721 (0)

Global: 16,681,996 (200,766)

Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
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.

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Total Deaths (New)

Europe
211,701
(706)

Eastern
Med
38,726
(445)

Western
Pacific
8,271 (15)

Americas
346,609
(3,776)

Southeast
Asia
41,465
(116)

Africa
12,587
(264)

Cruise
Ships
15 (0)

Global: 659,374 (5,322)

Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
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.

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Active Cases

Europe
1,096,229

Eastern Med
248,065

Western Pacific
77,957

Americas
3,983,987

Southeast Asia
639,149

Africa
265,993

Cruise Ships
55

Global: 6,311,435

Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
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.

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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

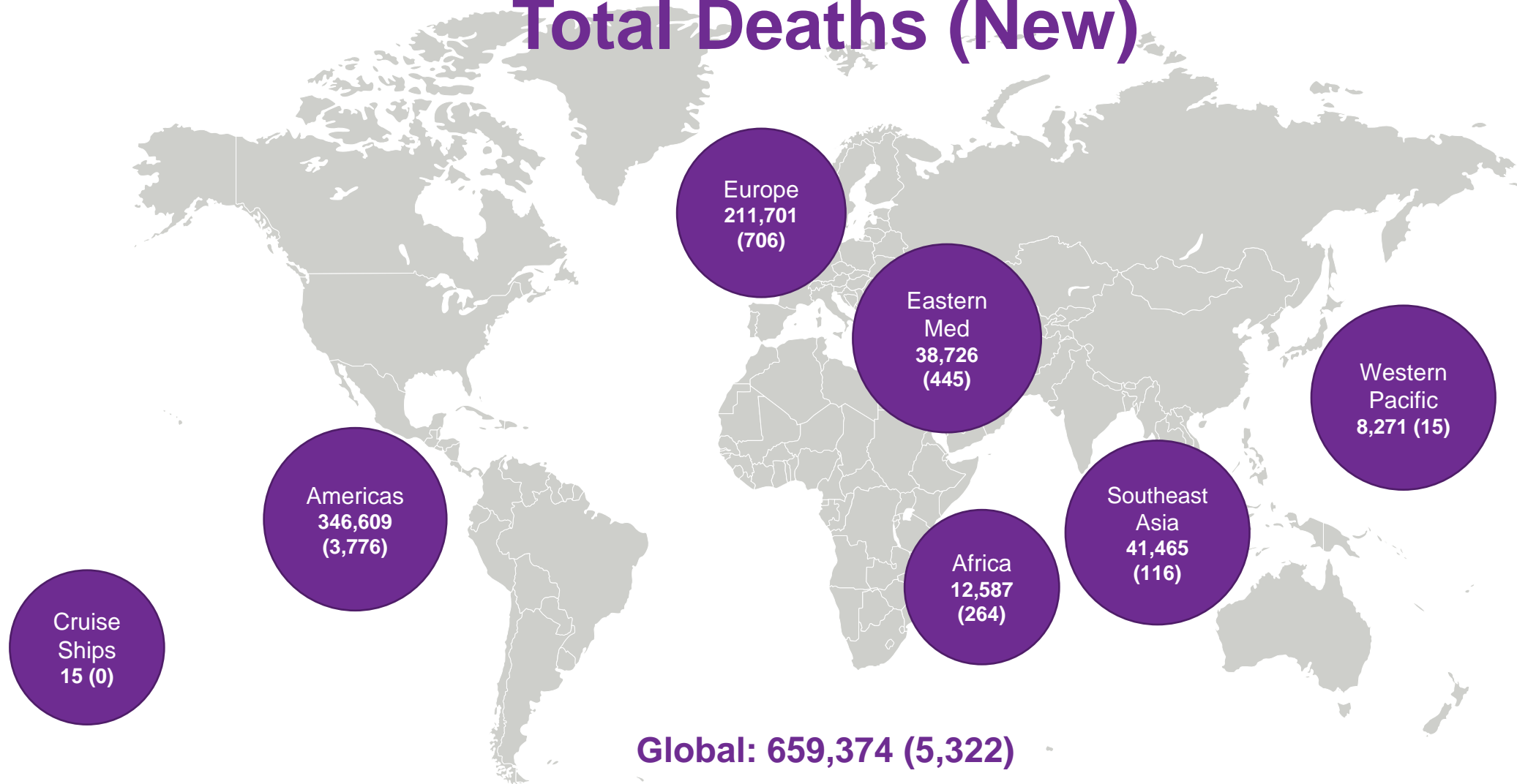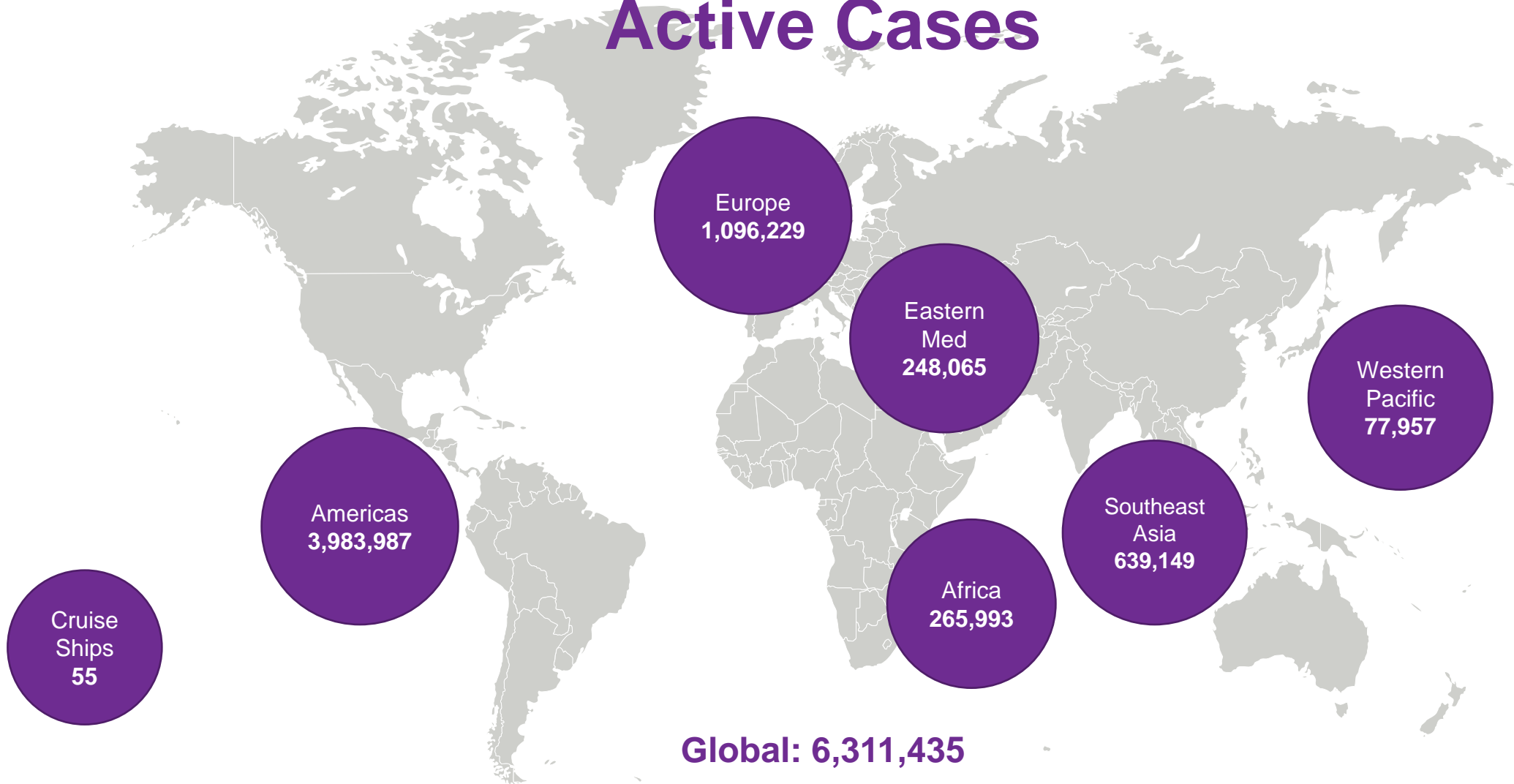| Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
US	2831607	4335391 (61316)	149033 (1237)	13584	460	8.72%
Brazil	525903	2483191 (40816)	88539 (921)	11683	417	10.30%
India	496988	1483156 (3083)	33425 (17)	1109	25	16.48%
UK	254793	301767 (551)	45949 (119)	4428	676	1.42%
Russia	197468	822060 (5380)	13483 (149)	5643	93	4.16%
South Africa	165191	459761 (7232)	7257 (190)	7745	122	14.10%
Colombia	121621	267385 (10284)	9074 (297)	5251	178	18.31%
France	107566	209342 (677)	30109 (13)	2815	463	2.25%
Spain	101798	280610 (8189)	28436 (4)	7008	608	4.65%
Bangladesh	98771	229185 (2960)	3000 (35)	1391	18	6.95%
Argentina	95093	173355 (5939)	3179 (120)	3833	70	18.14%
Peru	94847	389717 (0)	18418 (0)	11968	564	5.94%
Sweden	73792	79494 (99)	5702 (2)	7868	564	1.25%
Philippines	55109	83673 (1633)	1947 (2)	762	18	13.63%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Egypt	52297	92947 (465)	4691 (39)	907	46	3.44%
Mexico	49679	402697 (7208)	44876 (854)	3065	341	10.04%
Bolivia	47636	72327 (1146)	2720 (73)	6092	227	11.33%
Netherlands	47229	53374 (223)	6145 (4)	3114	359	2.12%
Saudi Arabia	42418	270831 (1897)	2789 (29)	7771	80	4.68%
Ecuador	41412	82279 (1118)	5584 (52)	4658	316	6.10%
Belgium	39353	66662 (234)	9833 (11)	5730	847	3.05%
Indonesia	36611	102051 (1748)	4901 (63)	373	18	10.09%
Honduras	34143	40460 (719)	1214 (48)	4008	118	10.77%
Israel	33625	66293 (2308)	486 (12)	7208	53	15.40%
Dominican Rep	31575	64690 (534)	1101 (18)	5959	101	13.37%
Iraq	29735	115332 (2747)	4535 (77)	2863	113	13.41%
Kazakhstan	28761	86192 (1544)	793 (208)	4504	42	12.81%
Ukraine	28528	68030 (934)	1650 (14)	1523	37	8.43%

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
Pakistan	26924	275225 (936)	5865 (23)	1244	27	2.19%
Panama	24693	62223 (781)	1349 (27)	14405	312	10.15%
Serbia	23969	24520 (379)	551 (8)	2807	63	10.15%
Iran	23107	296273 (2667)	16147 (235)	3524	192	5.02%
Nigeria	22172	41804 (624)	868 (8)	202	4	8.28%
Oman	18915	77904 (846)	402 (9)	15230	79	8.16%
Romania	18686	47053 (1151)	2239 (33)	2447	116	14.64%
Chile	18228	349800 (1877)	9240 (53)	18287	483	4.32%
Puerto Rico	15631	15840 (409)	209 (8)	4677	62	17.69%
Portugal	13062	50410 (111)	1722 (3)	4945	169	2.50%
Italy	12609	246488 (202)	35123 (11)	4077	581	0.59%
Costa Rica	12299	16344 (503)	125 (10)	3206	25	24.37%
Guatemala	11175	46451 (1142)	1782 (21)	2589	99	11.44%
Turkey	10776	227982 (963)	5645 (15)	2701	67	2.45%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7 -Day Av
Kenya	10374	18581 (606)	299 (14)	345	6	20.32%
Kyrgyzstan	10219	33844 (548)	1329 (28)	5181	203	14.37%
Afghanistan	9740	36368 (105)	1270 (1)	933	33	1.76%
Armenia	9553	37629 (239)	719 (8)	12697	243	5.14%
Uzbekistan	9549	21699 (490)	124 (3)	653	4	15.30%
Poland	9179	43904 (502)	1682 (6)	1160	44	6.25%
Kuwait	9026	65149 (770)	442 (4)	15239	103	6.08%
Japan	8479	32116 (974)	1001 (3)	245	8	15.51%
Ethiopia	8435	15200 (653)	239 (11)	132	2	24.18%
Algeria	8208	28615 (642)	1174 (11)	652	27	13.08%
Germany	7865	207707 (595)	9131 (6)	2481	110	1.65%
El Salvador	7126	15446 (411)	417 (9)	2380	64	16.00%
West Bank & Gaza	7107	10938 (317)	79 (1)	2141	15	14.08%
Azerbaijan	6555	30858 (412)	430 (7)	3041	42	7.21%

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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
Moldova	6306	23521 (367)	753 (5)	5832	187	7.33%
UAE	6294	59546 (369)	347 (2)	6015	35	3.04%
Canada	6228	116871 (400)	8957 (12)	3045	236	2.64%
Venezuela	6225	16571 (583)	151 (5)	583	5	20.56%
Belarus	6154	67366 (115)	543 (5)	7129	57	1.25%
Australia	5789	15582 (279)	176 (9)	600	7	14.63%
Singapore	5277	51197 (359)	27 (0)	8746	5	4.79%
Bosnia	5249	10766 (268)	297 (3)	3283	91	15.34%
Nepal**	5139	19063 (311)	49 (1)	653	2	5.08%
Cote d'Ivoire	5078	15713 (58)	98 (2)	595	4	6.24%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7 -Day Av
Sudan	4770	11496 (72)	725 (5)	262	17	2.25%
Bulgaria	4750	10871 (250)	355 (8)	1565	51	11.84%
N Macedonia	4181	10315 (102)	471 (5)	4951	226	7.45%
Czechia	3997	15799 (283)	374 (1)	1475	35	7.78%
Morocco	3994	21387 (500)	327 (11)	579	9	16.01%
Ghana	3617	34406 (782)	168 (0)	1106	5	13.76%
Madagascar	3398	10104 (414)	93 (2)	364	3	19.22%
Kosovo	3331	7652 (239)	192 (7)			17.85%
Bahrain	3249	39921 (439)	141 (0)	23411	83	5.72%
Qatar	3110	109880 (283)	167 (2)	39134	59	1.83%
Senegal	3016	9805 (41)	198 (4)	585	12	6.98%
CAR	2994	4599 (0)	59 (0)	951	12	0.54%
Haiti	2817	7340 (0)	158 (0)	643	14	2.36%
Congo (Kinshasa)	2735	8873 (29)	208 (0)	99	2	2.78%

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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 Change7-Day Av
Greece	2702	4279 (52)	203 (1)	411	19	4.72%
Gabon	2458	7189 (0)	49 (0)	3225	22	8.36%
Libya	2371	3017 (190)	67 (3)	439	10	27.88%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2317	3200 (0)	54 (0)	579	10	10.91%
Lebanon	2259	4023 (141)	54 (3)	590	8	22.84%
Cameroon	2249	17179 (69)	391 (0)	646	15	3.82%
Equatorial Guinea	2178	3071 (0)	51 (0)	2184	36	0.00%
Zimbabwe	2173	2817 (113)	40 (4)	189	3	27.80%
Montenegro	2065	2949 (56)	45 (0)	4695	72	16.17%
Albania	2060	4997 (117)	148 (4)	1737	51	12.79%
Malawi	1939	3709 (45)	103 (4)	194	5	10.97%
China	1836	87457 (212)	4664 (1)	58	3	1.25%
Namibia	1805	1917 (74)	8 (0)	753	3	26.86%
Zambia	1665	5002 (450)	142 (2)	272	8	28.37%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Switzerland	1631	34609 (132)	1978 (0)	3997	228	2.10%
Paraguay	1590	4674 (126)	45 (2)	655	6	14.42%
Austria	1585	20677 (119)	713 (0)	2295	79	3.62%
Somalia	1557	3212 (16)	93 (0)	202	6	1.59%
French Guiana	1413	7562 (48)	43 (1)	25275	144	8.98%
Mauritania	1410	6249 (41)	156 (0)	1342	33	3.55%
Luxembourg	1407	6375 (54)	113 (1)	10172	180	8.17%
Eswatini	1340	2404 (88)	39 (5)	2071	34	19.38%
Tajikistan	1151	7276 (41)	60 (0)	762	6	3.59%
Guinea-Bissau	1125	1954 (0)	26 (0)	991	13	0.00%
Mozambique	1107	1720 (19)	11 (0)	55	0.4	9.48%
South Sudan	1084	2305 (0)	46 (0)	206	4	4.08%
Nicaragua**	1064	3672 (233)	116 (8)	554	17	6.35%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
California	462083	470762 (12641)	8679 (185)	12017	221	10.51%
Florida	435860	441977 (9230)	6117 (186)	20578	285	14.11%
New York	307412	412878 (534)	32653 (8)	22683	1682	0.97%
Georgia	167334	170843 (0)	3509 (0)	16487	336	10.85%
Illinois	167330	174968 (1074)	7638 (30)	13808	603	4.85%
Texas	158131	408493 (8157)	5913 (200)	14308	207	10.99%
Arizona	140900	165934 (2107)	3408 (103)	22797	468	9.24%
New Jersey	132157	180295 (483)	15825 (21)	20976	1791	1.47%
Maryland	76474	85524 (648)	3458 (11)	14146	572	6.26%
Virginia	73349	86994 (922)	2095 (13)	10192	245	7.59%
Washington	52657	54205 (884)	1548 (30)	7331	204	9.15%
South Carolina	49685	84109 (1692)	1565 (59)	16336	304	10.78%
Alabama	48365	82366 (1251)	1491 (0)	16798	304	12.81%
Louisiana	45770	111038 (1121)	3812 (26)	23885	821	10.52%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Missouri	43949	45181 (1692)	1232 (11)	7512	205	19.22%
Nevada	43123	44936 (1105)	759 (20)	14589	246	13.97%
Tennessee	40806	99044 (2555)	999 (21)	14503	143	14.77%
Colorado	38277	45296 (749)	1807 (8)	7869	314	7.98%
Connecticut	36138	49077 (94)	4423 (5)	13765	1241	1.74%
Pennsylvania	24891	114083 (1088)	7154 (23)	8915	564	5.17%
Kansas	24610	26058 (254)	340 (7)	9078	116	9.89%
Michigan	24035	87958 (785)	6421 (16)	8807	643	4.81%
North Carolina	22538	116700 (1784)	1860 (22)	11089	176	9.79%
Ohio	22059	86497 (1320)	3382 (38)	7403	290	8.97%
Kentucky	19922	28111 (525)	719 (10)	6295	161	12.70%
Mississippi	17474	54085 (1304)	1540 (42)	18245	518	12.97%
Indiana	16206	63678 (771)	2924 (18)	9459	434	7.86%
Rhode Island	15917	18725 (210)	1005 (1)	17676	949	3.54%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

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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
Oregon	13369	17408 (320)	303 (14)	4129	72	11.58%
Idaho	13096	19220 (528)	160 (8)	10756	90	15.08%
Utah	12664	38855 (446)	286 (5)	12120	89	8.43%
New Mexico	11706	19791 (289)	626 (7)	9439	299	9.92%
Iowa	11466	42928 (232)	839 (3)	13564	266	6.34%
Massachusetts	11179	116182 (256)	8551 (15)	16856	1241	1.60%
Wisconsin	9760	50179 (762)	906 (13)	8618	156	10.63%
Oklahoma	6903	33775 (1090)	509 (13)	8536	129	16.75%
Arkansas	6565	40181 (734)	428 (20)	13315	142	12.28%
Nebraska	6316	25157 (258)	321 (4)	13005	166	6.64%
Delaware	5820	14476 (70)	580 (1)	14866	596	4.73%

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	4674	52281 (478)	1620 (4)	9270	287	8.26%
Alaska	1872	2730 (107)	22 (1)	3730	30	21.94%
District of Columbia	1698	11945 (87)	583 (1)	16925	826	3.48%
West Virginia	1531	6120 (121)	108 (4)	3444	62	14.84%
Montana	1319	3474 (94)	51 (4)	3251	48	19.06%
North Dakota	1084	6141 (155)	100 (1)	8058	131	12.60%

* Indicates moved down a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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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