

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

July 24, 2020

# Global Situation Update: July 24, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

Global new virus cases and deaths hit record high; US surpassed 4 million cases.

French and German business activity picked up strongly in July while Eurozone consumer confidence dropped.

China ordered the closure of the US Consulate in Chengdu.

# Global

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**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 15,672,809 in 213 nations and territories, with 636,848 deaths.**

- For a second day, global new cases hit a new high, 283,622; the death toll also was a **record high** at 10,011 as Peru reported a backlog of deaths.
- UN Secretary General Guterres called for industry bailouts to remain aligned with the **Paris climate agreement**.
- **Remittances** to emerging market countries are projected to fall 25 percent this year.
- Wealthy buyers are purchasing **private islands** as they flee the pandemic and hunker down in luxury.

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# Markets

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**Fund managers withdrew more than \$7 billion from Turkey's local currency bond market in the six months ended in June, making it the largest drawdown in the first half on record.**

- Friday, **Chinese CSI 300 index** closed lower following Beijing's announcement on the closure of the US consulate in Chengdu. **European stocks** fell on opening as well.
- On Thursday, **US stocks** closed lower as the US posted a rise in weekly unemployment claims.
- **Chinese oil and gas companies** surged earlier this week on news that state-owned China Oil & Gas Pipeline Network Corp made its maiden acquisition.

# Business

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## Disney delayed the release date for Mulan and postponed Star Wars and Avatar sequels.

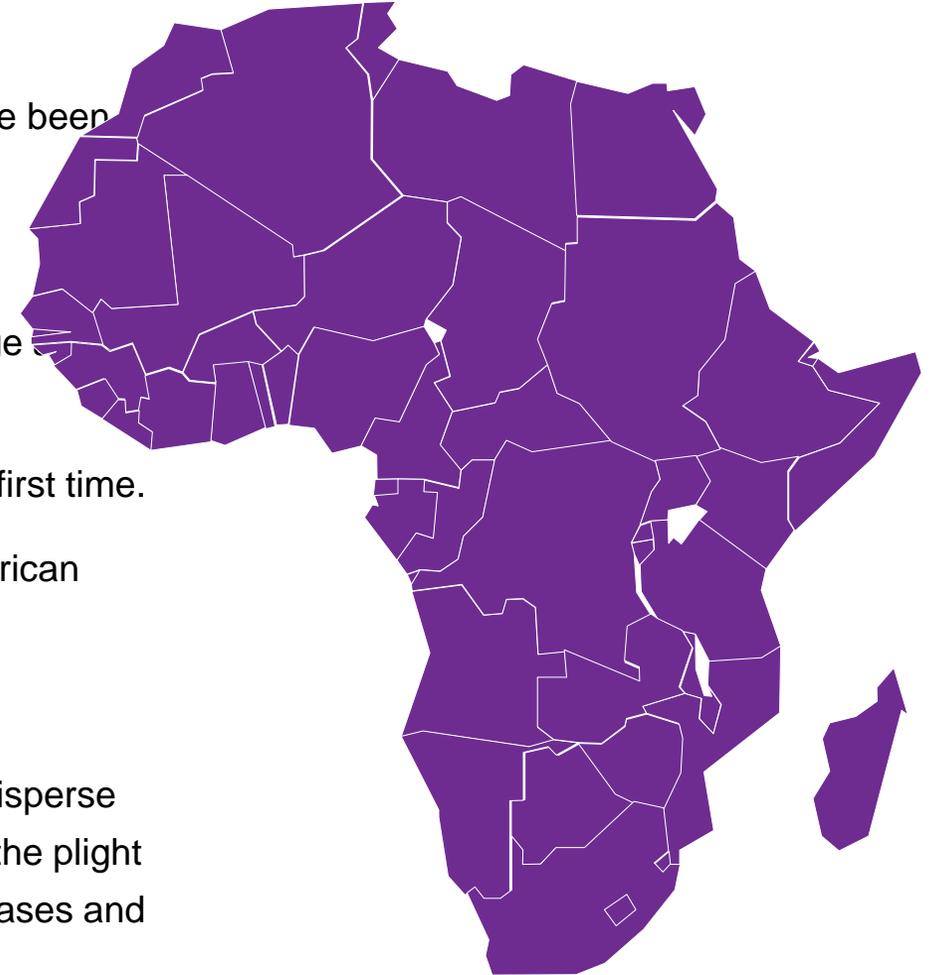
- **Intel** delayed the planned launch of its next generation of chips, sparking concerns that it may lose its edge to TSMC.
- **Dyson** will cut 900 jobs globally, primarily retail and customer service employees.
- **Cineworld** will delay the reopening of US cinemas to mid-August. **AMC** pushed back the reopening of its US theaters to the end of August, citing a lack of new movies.
- **Southwest Airlines** posted a Q2 loss of \$915m.
- **Ascena Retail Group**, the parent company of **Ann Taylor**, filed for bankruptcy.
- **Dow** will cut over 2,000 employees in an effort to lower costs.
- Three electric scooter companies, **Lime**, **Tier Mobility**, and **Dott**, won the licenses to operate in Paris.
- **Airbus** agrees to remove subsidies from France and Spain deemed illegal by the WTO in a bid to end a long-running dispute with the US.
- Swiss elevator maker **Schindler** will cut 2,000 jobs over the next two years as it expects demand for installation and modernization of elevators in buildings to have a slow recovery.
- Education publisher **Pearson** reported 1H operating losses due to school shutdowns.
- **American Express** reported over \$1 billion in provisions for credit losses.
- **Malaysia and Goldman Sachs** reach a \$3.9 billion settlement over **1MDB** dispute, with Goldman paying \$2.5 billion in cash and guarantee recovery of \$1.4 billion in assets.
- Many **US car insurers** are scrutinizing their rate guidelines for racial bias.

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# Africa

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- The WHO reported that over 10,000 **medical workers throughout Africa** have been infected with the coronavirus.
- Overnight, **Uganda** reported its first confirmed coronavirus death.
- **Ethiopia** said that it had fully restored internet access over a three-week outage of anti-government protests.
- The President of **Nigeria** made news for wearing a face mask in public for the first time.
- Regional mediators resumed negotiations to end **Mali's** political crisis. West African leaders will hold a virtual summit Monday to address the crisis in Mali.
- **Algeria** reported 25,000 confirmed virus cases.
- In **South Africa**, police reportedly used stun grenades and water cannons to disperse protesters marching outside the Parliament building to raise awareness about the plight of the hospitality industry. South Africa has reported more than 400,000 virus cases and 6,000 deaths.



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# Asia

- Investments in **Southeast Asian** startups jumped in Q2, led by e-commerce and fintech companies.
- **Japan** promised to ease its no-entry rules for citizens stuck abroad.
- **South Korea** saw a 3.3 percent Q2 GDP contraction, entering its first recession in 17 years.
- **Tonga** asked **China** to restructure its bilateral debt as payments approach and Tonga's tourism-dependent economy struggles.
- **China** revoked the license of the **US** consulate in Chengdu, saying it was a "*legitimate and necessary response to the unreasonable actions of the US,*" giving US diplomats 72 hours to depart. China threatened to stop recognizing **Hong Kong** residents' British National Overseas passports, after the **UK** offered them as a route to British citizenship.
- **India** will restrict **Chinese** companies from bidding for government contracts, citing national security concerns as New Delhi looks to loosen economic ties after the border clash with China.
- Flooding in **India and Nepal** has killed at least 200 and displaced 2.75mn in the past few weeks. **Nepal** ended its lockdown after 120 days.

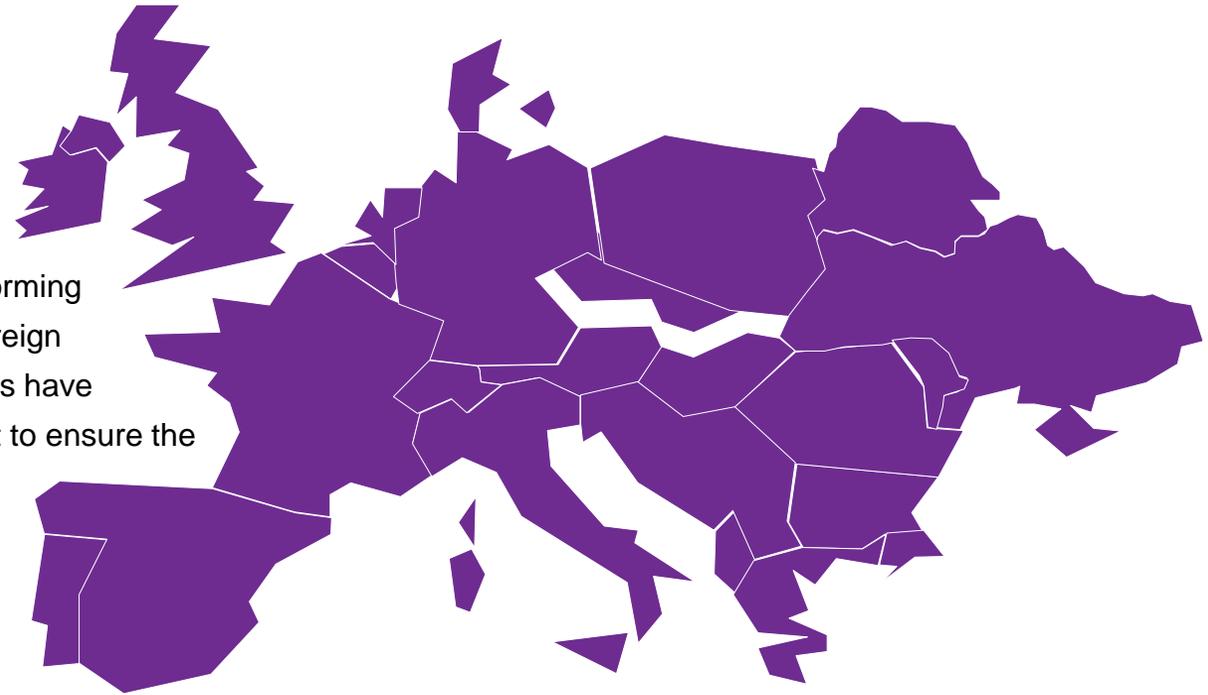


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# Europe

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- The **Eurozone's** headline consumer sentiment fell slightly in July, underperforming analysts' expectations. Commentators discuss how the issuance of **EU** sovereign bonds could help the euro displace the dollar. Sources say that EU regulators have demanded serious concessions from Google in its \$2.1bn acquisition of Fitbit to ensure the merger will not "*further advance its search advantage.*"
- **French and German** business activity picked up strongly in July.
- The **Croatian** Parliament approved a new centre-right government.
- England will mandate facemasks in shops and cafes starting today. **UK** services activity surged in July to a 5-year high as the government relaxed the lockdown. The UK spent £100m on a vaccine development facility in Essex in anticipation of scaling up vaccine production.
- A former **Vatican** envoy to France will stand trial in November on sexual assault charges.
- US Space Command accused **Russia** of testing a new space-based anti-missile weapon.
- **Bulgarian** Prime Minister Borissov replaced his finance minister and others in an attempt to quell ongoing anti-corruption protests.
- In **Turkey**, Istanbul's Hagia Sophia opened as a mosque for first Friday prayers.
- Catalonia, with 16 percent of **Spain's** population, has accounted for almost half of its 16,410 Covid-19 cases recorded in the past two weeks. **Belgium** will tighten some restrictions as coronavirus cases rise. **Turkmenistan**, the only country in Central Asia that has not confirmed a case of coronavirus despite media reports of suspicious fatalities, imposed restrictions including the closure of many businesses to "*prevent*" an outbreak.



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# Middle East

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- **Dubai's** Emirates airline became the first of its industry to promise it will cover the medical expenses and quarantine costs of passengers if they contract the virus while traveling.
- **Iraq** reopened the Baghdad airport to commercial travel. Iraq surpassed 100,000 reported virus cases.
- The French envoy to **Lebanon** urged the government to swiftly enact reforms to prevent irreparable damage to the economy.
- **Saudi Arabia** partially reopened its land borders with the **UAE, Bahrain and Kuwait** for Saudi citizens only. Saudi Arabia's finance minister reported that the economy was seeing indications of recovery.



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# Americas

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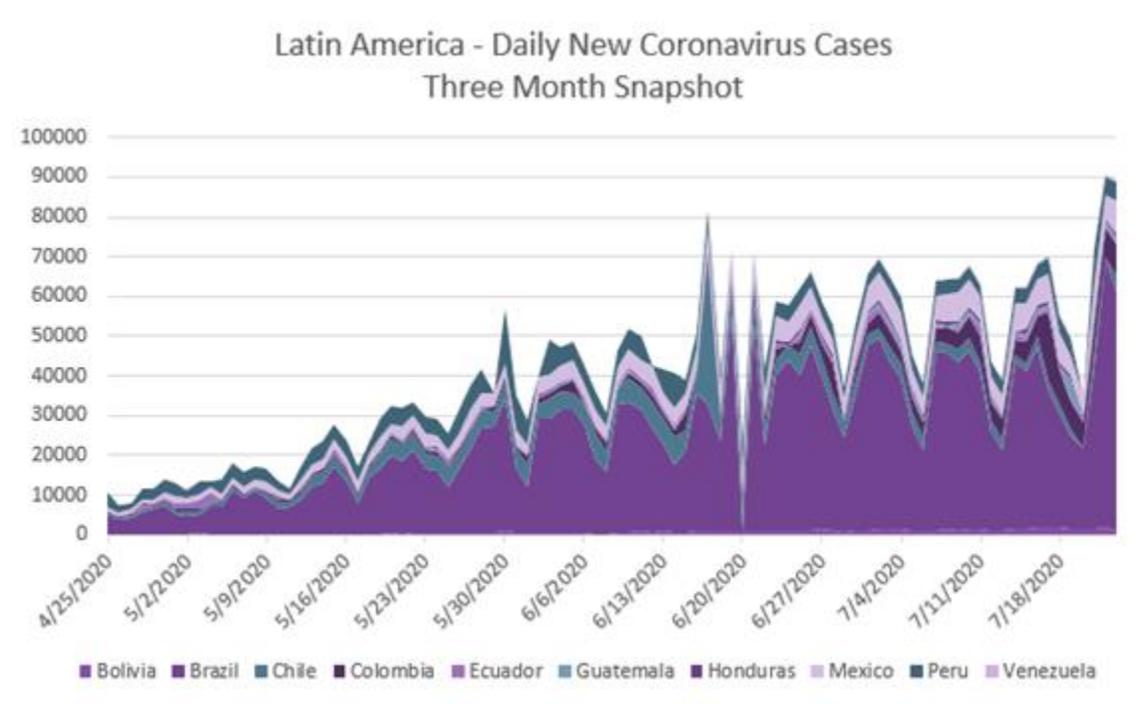
- **Colombian** authorities seized the luxury mansion of a businessman detained on US **corruption** charges related to **Venezuelan** President Maduro. With coronavirus corruption on the upswing across Latin America, in **Colombia**, the Inspector General's Office has opened 800 corruption investigations, which have so far resulted in the temporary removal of 10 mayors from their posts. In **Brazil's** state of Rio de Janeiro, the assembly has moved to impeach Gov. Wilson Witzel for coronavirus-related corruption.
- The President of **Peru** acknowledged that the death count in the country may be undercounted after apologizing to a woman who attempted to block his motorcade in an attempt to protest concealment of fatalities. Peru reported a backlog of deaths overnight, 3,887, bring total deaths by the virus to 17,654 and confirmed infections over 370,000.
- **Bolivia** delayed its presidential election by over a month, citing the pandemic.
- **Mexico's** transport minister resigned in a dispute with President Lopez Obrador. Mexico pledged to build a series of public works projects in an area of southern Chiapas as part of reparations for a 1997 massacre of Indigenous villagers.
- **Venezuela** opposition leader Juan Guaido pledged to investigate the possible resale of oil by **Cuba**.
- **Chilean** lawmakers passed a government-contested bill to allow citizens to draw on pension savings amid the coronavirus economic crisis.
- The slowing of the spread of coronavirus in **Brazil** has been reversed, with the country reporting a record of 59,961 new cases, bringing the total infected to 2.28 million, and deaths to 84,082. Eighty percent of all municipalities are now reported infections as the virus has moved from epicenter São Paulo.



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# Latin America

Easing of lockdowns in Latin America contribute to increased spread of the coronavirus

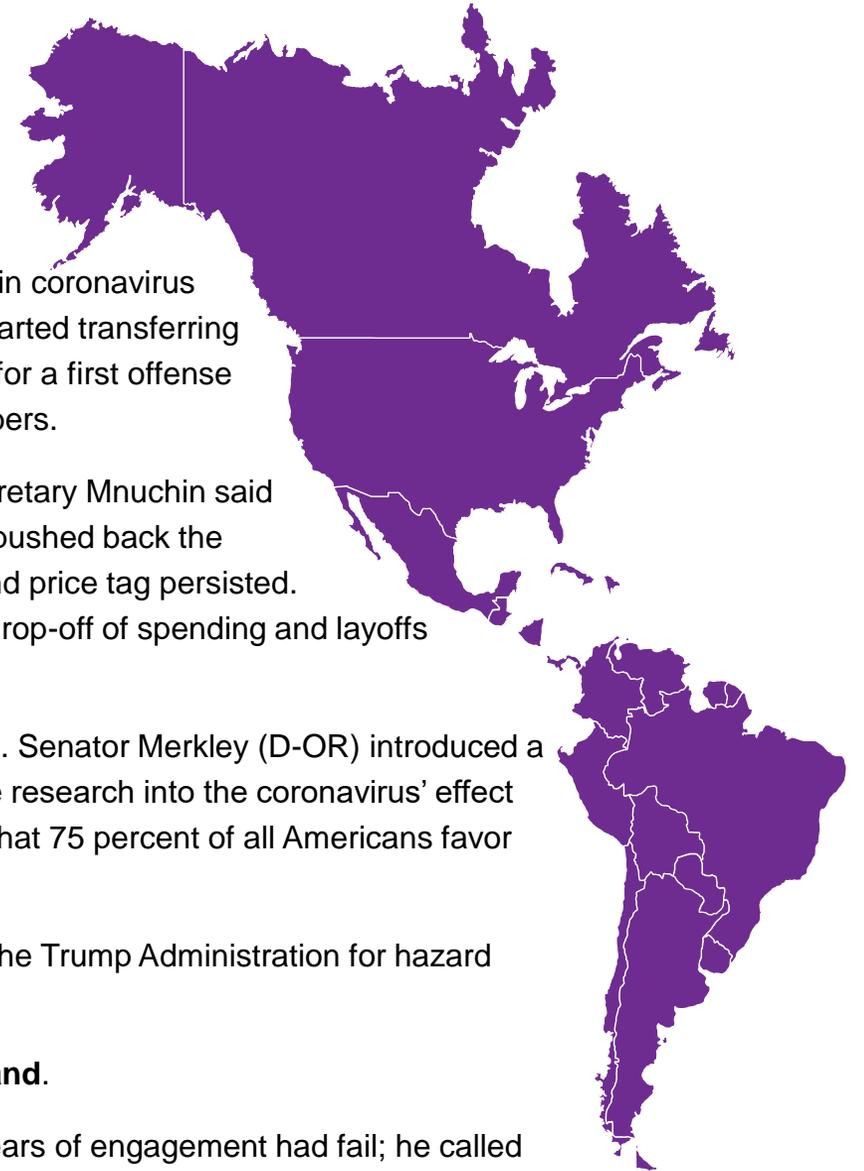


Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Americas: US

- The US surpassed **4 million virus cases**. **California and Florida** posted record daily increases in coronavirus deaths. **Louisiana** is running out of hospital space and medical staffers due to illness and has started transferring patients outside the state. **Miami** increased its fines for failure to wear a mask from \$50 to \$100 for a first offense and is now urging residents to wear masks in their own homes so they do not infect family members.
- Last week, 1.4m Americans applied for **unemployment**, the first rise since March. Treasury Secretary Mnuchin said Republicans may consider extending expanded **unemployment benefits**. Senate Republicans pushed back the introduction of their anticipated coronavirus **aid package** to Monday as divisions over policies and price tag persisted. Economists warn that **recovery is slowing**, citing an uptick in business closing permanently, a drop-off of spending and layoffs reaching into white-collar sectors.
- President Trump will cancel the in-person portion of the August **GOP convention** in Jacksonville. Senator Merkley (D-OR) introduced a bill to prohibit **airlines** from filling middle seats. Some Democratic Senators are pushing for more research into the coronavirus' effect on **pregnant women**. The Major League **Baseball season** started yesterday. A new poll found that 75 percent of all Americans favor requiring **face masks** in public.
- Employees of ICE and the Transport Security Administration joined a **class action suit** against the Trump Administration for hazard pay.
- Two federal watchdogs launched investigations into the use of force by **federal agents in Portland**.
- US Secretary of State Pompeo called for an end to “*blind engagement*” with **China**, saying 50 years of engagement had fail; he called on allies to prevent the prospects of “*a Chinese century*.”

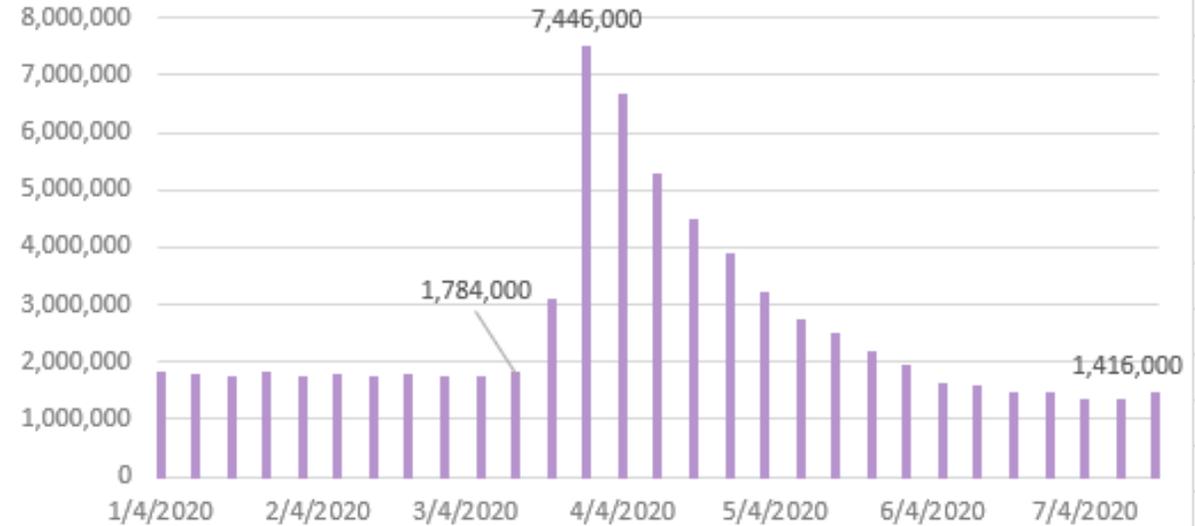


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# Americas: US

Filings for weekly unemployment benefits rose for the first time in nearly four months as some states rolled back reopenings; The data also show that unemployment rolls have shrunk in recent weeks. Taken together, claims and benefits totals suggest new layoffs are being offset by hiring and employers recalling workers, though at a slower pace than a few weeks ago.

Weekly Unemployment Claims  
January 4 to July 18, 2020  
Initial Claims - Seasonally Adjusted



Data Source: Department of Labor

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# Issue in Focus: Human Rights

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**A recent string of high-profile human rights developments are directing attention to the global human rights system and the tools states use to pressure the behavior of others. Whether questioning the foundations of human rights or forging new tools, actions to support human rights are on the rise. These disconnected policy developments may not represent a fundamental change in how states approach human rights policy, but they do point to a developing trend of frustration and increased unilateralism.**

US Secretary of State Michael Pompeo drew attention to the state of global human rights policy with the release of the Commission on Unalienable Rights draft report. He formed the committee to go back to the “*basics*” and identify the rights that should form the core of US human rights policy. Pompeo argued that the overuse of the term “*rights*” and failure to distinguish unalienable rights from others left US policy “*unmoored and, therefore, destined to fail.*” This critique drew outrage from international rights organizations and liberal politicians who saw the Commission as a way to deprioritize women’s and LGBTQ+ rights. The draft report drew similar criticism at its release, but the academic document avoids policy recommendations, so the next steps and the report’s application remain unclear. What is clear, however, is that the document reaffirms the values and beliefs already associated with the Trump Administration. It raises property and religious rights to the forefront and warns against surrendering sovereignty to international organizations. The conservative tilt would make this reimagining of US human rights priorities a nonstarter for a Democratic administration. It will, however, serve as a philosophical basis for a continuation and possible hardening of ongoing policy trends. The Trump Administration has prioritized religious rights abroad and at home. Property rights, meanwhile, are an accepted element of both Democratic and Republican foreign advocacy. The Administration’s pushback against international bodies ranging from the

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# Issue in Focus: Human Rights

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International Criminal Court to the UN Human Rights Council finds further justification in the report. On the policy level, the report's disillusionment with international rights bodies and reassertion of sovereignty feed into the trend towards unilateral action.

The US and UK have also taken more concrete steps to sharpen their human rights policy. To flex its independence following the breakup with the EU, the UK has deployed new sanctions meant to support human rights abroad. The sanctions targeted 49 people and organizations, primarily in Russia and Saudi Arabia, or offenses ranging from domestic mistreatment to extraterritorial killings. British politicians emphasized that Brexit provided them with the freedom to expand their sanction targets. Each target had already faced criticism from the UK government, suggesting that the move does not reflect a change in priorities but rather a change in tactics. The US also recently deployed the first tranche of sanctions under the Caesar Act, which to pressure Syria's Bashar al-Assad towards apolitical solution to the Syrian civil war and cut off resources that would be used in future military campaigns. The sanctions emerged from bipartisan efforts in the US Congress to

hold Assad accountable for the abuses documented by the UN and others in Syria. The sanctions follow repeated US failures to pressure Assad through UN and international channels due to Russian and Chinese opposition. Whether in the EU or UN, reaching consensus on divisive human rights issues presents a major obstacle to taking action.

Recent developments in Hong Kong are the latest flashpoint in a summer of human rights tensions. Western policymakers are concerned that recent steps by the Chinese central government to assert more control over Hong Kong could be detrimental to human rights. Many states have treated the implementation of a new national security law in Hong Kong as a red line. There have been a variety of responses, which China rejects as interference in internal affairs. The US has responded to the national security law with sanctions against Chinese officials and banks, as well as the revocation of Hong Kong's preferential trade status. The UK prepared plans to provide residency and possible citizenship to up to 3 million Hong Kong residents, with Australia making similar

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# Issue in Focus: Human Rights

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moves. Both the UK and Australia, along with Canada, have suspended extradition treaties with Hong Kong. Though these countries have been independently critical of the developments in Hong Kong, they are less likely to resolve their grievances through the UN. The UN Human Rights Council issued dueling statements both supporting and rebuking the law, which reflect the deep divisions between members. China's permanent seat on the Security Council also guarantees that no action will be taken by that body. So far, responses have been limited to unilateral actions by concerned countries, though it is too early to say how or if the tensions will be addressed. Hong Kong is a test case in whether states continue to rely on unilateral tools or whether they will be pushed to find new ways to coordinate to pursue their policy objectives.

The recent shifts in human rights policy and rhetoric can be traced to a growing impatience in Western policymakers over the perceived ineffectiveness of policy to date. Though different voices point to different origins of the dysfunction, many agree that global

human rights are trending in the wrong direction. These independent examples of increasing pressure branch from a common feeling that policy on global human rights demands action. Human rights issues often intersect with broader issues including great power competition and intractable conflicts, making clear cut victories rare. Rather than cause states to abandon advocacy efforts, these difficulties are pushing states towards more unilateral actions. While there may be less faith in resolving these issues, states are doubling down on their efforts to make progress on their own.

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# Country in Focus: Tunisia

By Anni Coonan

On July 15, the prime minister of Tunisia resigned amid accusations of corruption and a looming no-confidence vote, deepening a political crisis in the young democracy by dismissing the cabinet ministers from his main opposition party on the way out. Although Tunisia has largely managed to control its coronavirus outbreak, the dispute leaves the government in limbo during a difficult economic contraction, climbing unemployment, and rising protests against the government's inefficacy. Further, it poses questions for the long-term health of the only successful Arab democracy to emerge from the 2011 Arab Spring uprisings.

The current political upset represents a breakdown of power-sharing between the country's major parties. Tunisia was the only Arab country to transition successfully to an electoral democracy in the aftermath of the 2011 Arab Spring uprisings. Although the country is a multi-party system, leadership has mostly been traded since 2011 between the Ennahda ("renaissance") party, a conservative political Islamist party, and various secular parties. Ennahda has been viewed with some suspicion by outside

observers who are cautious of Islamist political parties after the rise of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt post-Arab Spring contributed to the country's backslide into illiberalism. However, Ennahda has been largely benign, although ineffective at enacting needed economic reform. The current president, Kais Saied, is an independent technocrat who beat out Nabil Karoui, a media tycoon who campaigned from a prison cell while battling charges of money laundering. Although the legitimacy of the charges against Karoui was widely disputed within the country, Saied's victory was widely seen as a win for reform.

## Fact Box

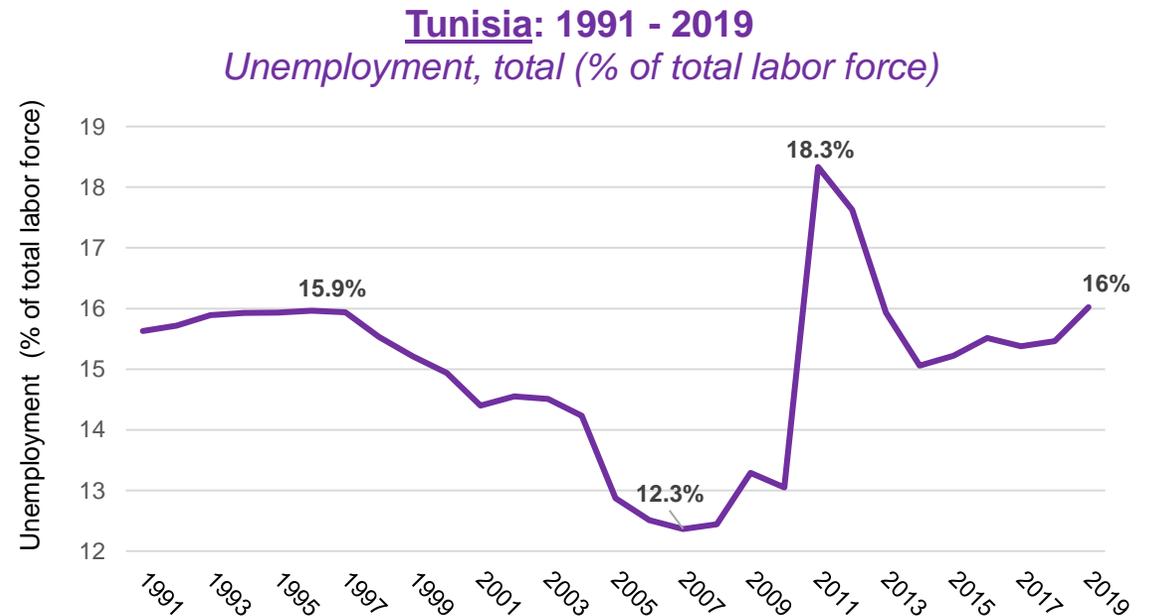
- Active Cases: 238
- Confirmed Cases: 1,406
- Deaths: 50
- Population: 11.57 million
- GDP: \$38.8 billion (2019)
- GDP per Capita: \$4,405 (2019)
- Global Health Security Index: 122 (out of 195)

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# Country in Focus: Tunisia

In September, the country elected a fractured parliament in which Ennahda held a plurality of seats, but no party held a sufficient majority to elect a prime minister. After four months of negotiation, Ennahda agreed to back Elyes Fakhfakh, a former tourism and finance minister from a small secular party backed by President Saied, to head a unity cabinet made up of six Ennahda ministers, nine secular ministers of various parties, and seventeen independent ministers. However, in late June, an independent member of parliament produced alleged proof that Fakhfakh held shares in multiple firms recently given government contracts, and Fakhfakh eventually resigned after members of parliament gathered sufficient support for a vote of no confidence - although not without ousting his six Ennahda ministers in the process. Parliament now has four months to elect a new prime minister, during which Fakhfakh will serve as acting prime minister of a caretaker government, with snap elections to follow if no agreement is reached. A swift agreement is unlikely - Ennahda will likely dig in its heels after Fakhfakh's snub, but is facing the reality of the decline from its post-2011 dominance, the secular parties,

taken together, represent a majority of seats, but are unlikely to accept an Islamist prime minister, and are too politically divergent to agree among themselves, and technocratic President Saied has proven not up to the task of uniting his fractious parliament.



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# Country in Focus: Tunisia

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At the same time, the government is facing a painful economic contraction and a flare-up of one of Tunisia's most persistent domestic ills: unemployment. Officials say the economy could shrink 7 percent in 2020 and unemployment could rise to one-fifth of the population. The country is facing its first economic contraction since the 2011 uprisings, and prospects for recovery are exceptionally fragile with tourism cratered and key trade partners facing similar economic straits. As a result, the number of protests in the country shot up by 80 percent from May to June. The country's south, a long-simmering source of unrest, has been especially hard-hit. Tunisia received a \$1.4bn aid package from the IMF, the World Bank, and the EU at the onset of the outbreak, but will need more to counter unemployment and keep the economy afloat through the pandemic. The country was in talks for another aid package from the IMF prior to Fakhfakh's departure but will likely press for the passage of significant reforms on which the cabinet was already completely divided - the chance of a caretaker government enacting the necessary changes to secure the aid is slim to none. Meanwhile, continued economic hardship will drive anti-government protests and sentiment.

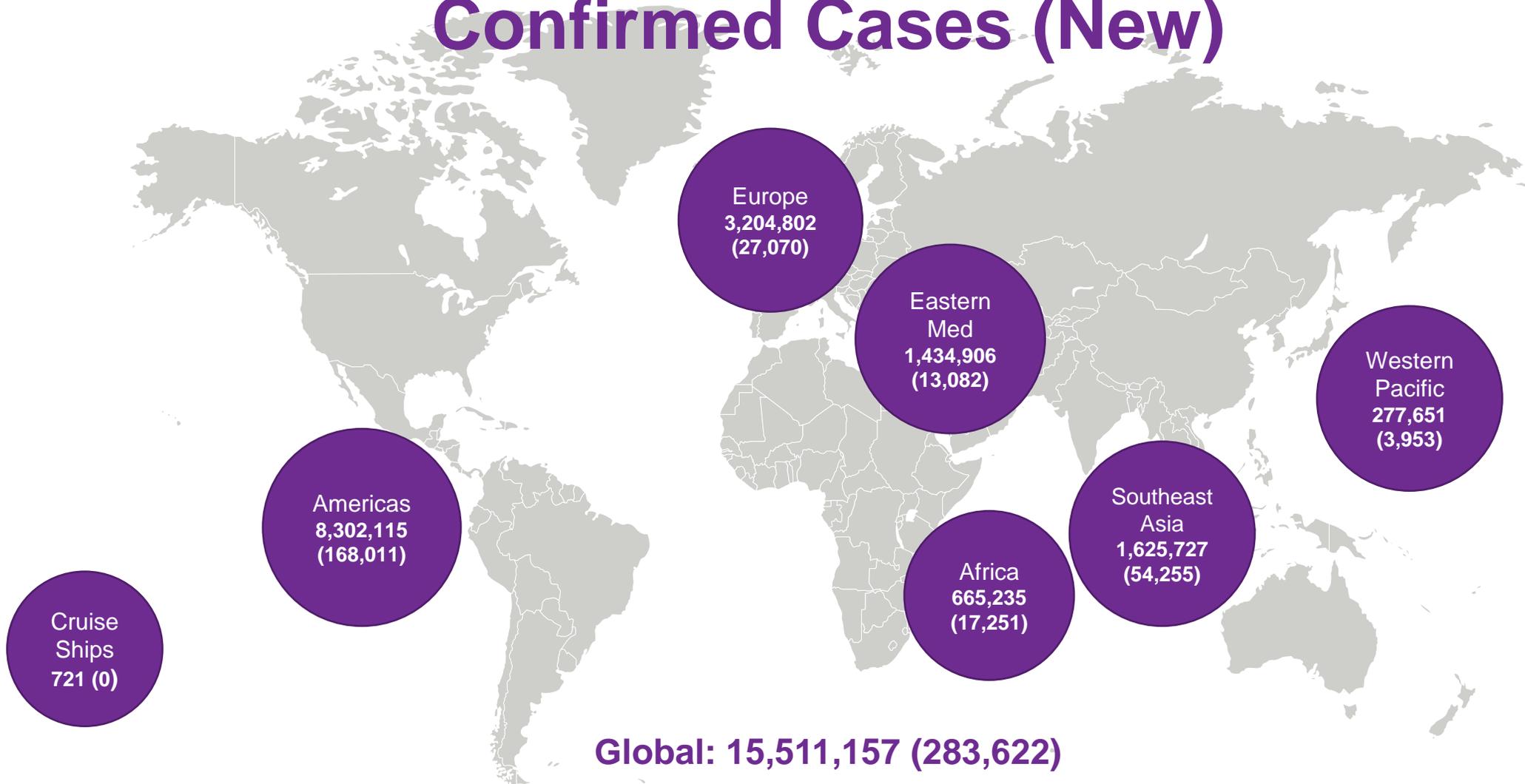
The situation in Tunisia is not dire, but it is tenuous. Tunisia-watchers frequently complain that the country is paid little attention by the West (particularly the United States) despite the unique success of its democratic transition. The current moment would be an opportune time for Western allies, , to exert influence to resolve the conflict. Such assistance could take the form of simple attention, such as public statements of support for President Saied or private discussions on the importance of government continuity or urging international organizations to continue financial support. Although not a central policy point for most Western nations, Tunisia is significant on multiple fronts - Tunisia is a voice for stability in the region, where it has refused to become involved in the Libya conflict but has continually attempted to facilitate talks, and it is crucial in stemming the flow of migrants from North Africa to Europe. Symbolically, Tunisia's democracy is a beacon of progress in the region. The most dangerous outcome at this point for Tunisia would be unsuccessful, drawn-out negotiations followed by a second parliamentary election, leading to a deepening of the economic crisis as necessary reforms take a backseat, and challenges to the system's legitimacy.

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on July 23

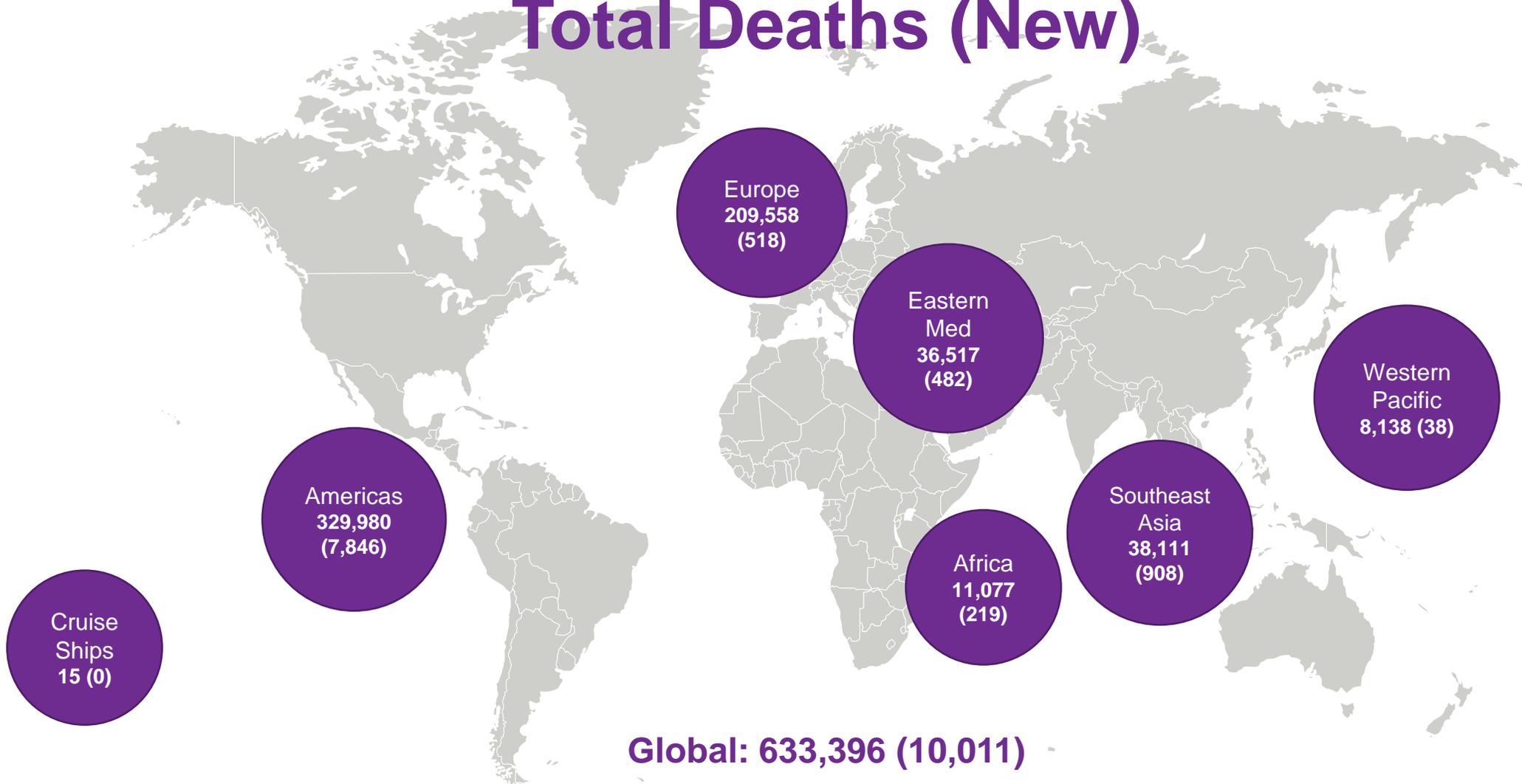
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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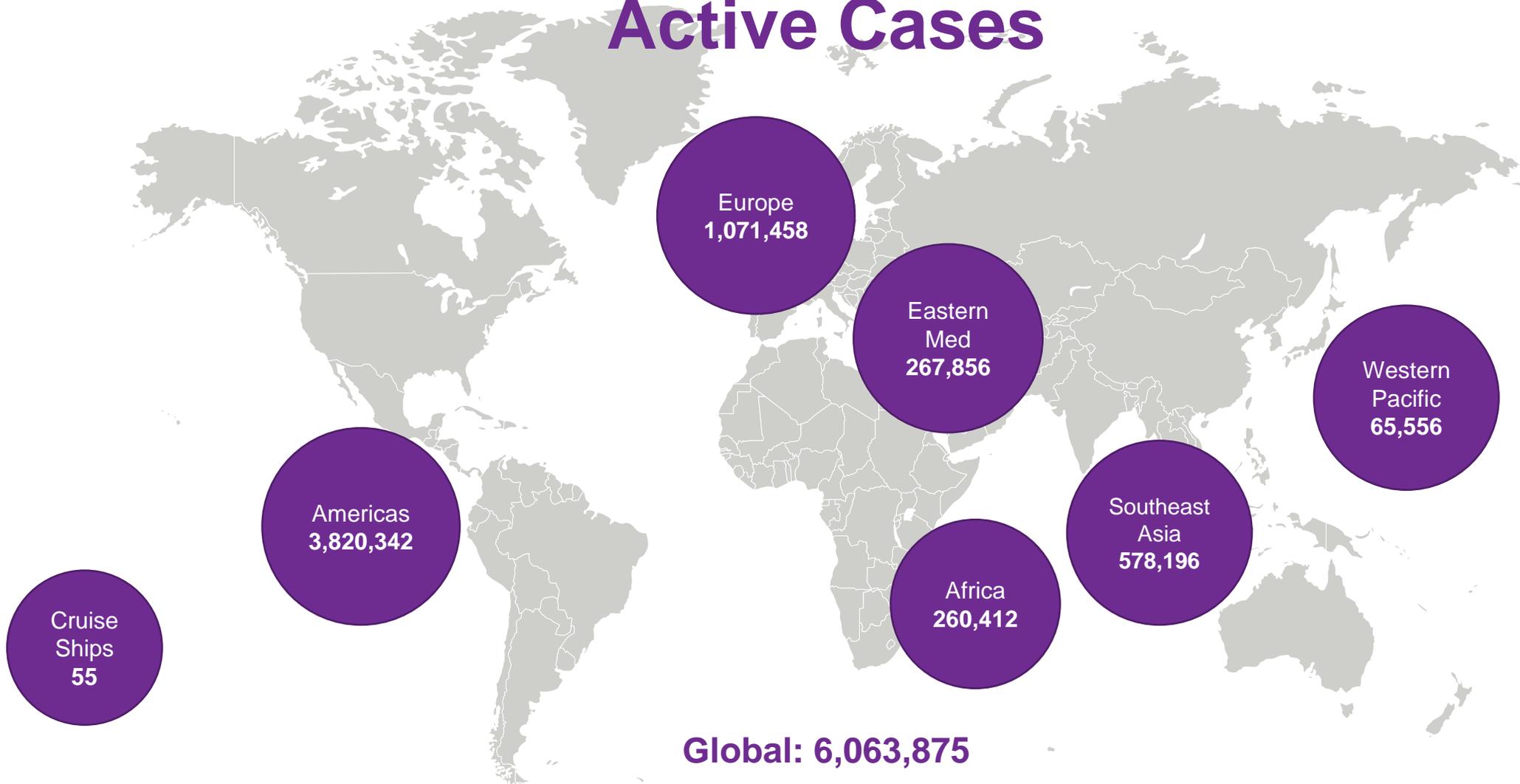
# Total Deaths (New)



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	2647648	4024564 (67384)	144102 (1111)	12593	445	9.36%
Brazil	583080	2287475 (59961)	84082 (1311)	10768	396	10.54%
India	440298	1288108 (49310)	30601 (740)	933	22	19.33%
UK	251599	298249 (771)	45625 (53)	4376	671	1.31%
Russia	201552	793720 (5830)	12873 (147)	5448	88	4.50%
South Africa	165699	408052 (13104)	6093 (153)	6875	103	17.27%
Colombia	110734	226373 (7945)	7688 (315)	4446	151	19.54%
France	103786	205476 (835)	30072 (9)	2748	462	1.96%
Peru	97497	371096 (4546)	17654 (3887)	11246	535	6.89%
Bangladesh	94101	216110 (2856)	2801 (50)	1311	17	7.75%
Spain	91361	270166 (2615)	28429 (3)	6785	608	3.67%
Argentina	82510	148027 (6127)	2702 (114)	3273	60	19.41%
Sweden	73087	78763 (259)	5676 (9)	7796	562	1.88%
Egypt	54867	90413 (668)	4480 (40)	883	44	4.36%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Mexico	53350	370712 (8438)	41908 (718)	2808	319	10.63%
Philippines	48136	74390 (2121)	1871 (28)	678	17	15.31%
Netherlands	46265	52404 (163)	6139 (0)	3058	358	1.81%
Pakistan	44854	270400 (1209)	5763 (54)	1217	26	3.14%
Saudi Arabia	44269	260394 (2238)	2635 (34)	7473	76	5.58%
Bolivia	42815	65252 (1117)	2407 (79)	5490	199	14.02%
Ecuador	39254	78148 (891)	5439 (21)	4425	308	7.30%
Belgium	37666	64847 (220)	9812 (4)	5575	846	2.08%
Indonesia	36917	93657 (1906)	4576 (117)	342	17	11.24%
Israel	33496	57982 (1897)	442 (12)	6304	48	18.15%
Honduras	31443	36902 (800)	1011 (5)	3642	101	13.97%
Dominican Rep	29704	57615 (1572)	1006 (1)	5308	93	13.02%
Iraq	28699	102226 (2361)	4122 (80)	2538	102	13.75%
Kazakhstan	28413	78486 (3333)	585 (0)	4087	31	12.46%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Ukraine	26564	63169 (874)	1570 (17)	1415	35	7.45%
Panama	23780	56817 (911)	1209 (29)	13156	280	9.52%
Nigeria	22054	38948 (604)	833 (20)	189	4	8.97%
Serbia	21935	22443 (412)	508 (9)	2569	58	10.40%
Iran	21730	284034 (2621)	15074 (221)	3379	179	5.14%
Oman	20942	72646 (1099)	355 (6)	14207	69	11.64%
Chile	18490	338759 (4076)	8838 (161)	17712	462	3.64%
Romania	14287	41275 (1112)	2126 (25)	2147	111	13.26%
Portugal	13305	49379 (229)	1705 (3)	4844	167	2.64%
Puerto Rico	13285	13473 (435)	188 (3)	3978	56	17.46%
Italy	12404	245338 (306)	35092 (10)	4058	580	0.56%
Kyrgyzstan	11998	31247 (2267)	1211 (100)	4647	179	58.07%
Guatemala	11704	42192 (1057)	1632 (59)	2353	91	19.87%
Turkey	11387	223315 (913)	5563 (18)	2646	66	2.47%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Armenia	10230	36162 (469)	688 (10)	12202	232	5.98%
Afghanistan	10167	35928 (201)	1211 (21)	922	31	1.95%
Costa Rica	9601	13129 (768)	80 (9)	2576	16	24.07%
Kuwait	9204	61872 (687)	421 (4)	14476	98	5.90%
Uzbekistan	8734	18986 (607)	103 (5)	563	3	17.80%
Poland	8388	41580 (418)	1651 (9)	1099	44	5.23%
Kenya	8203	15601 (796)	263 (3)	290	5	22.68%
Azerbaijan	7615	28980 (347)	391 (6)	2857	39	8.09%
Algeria	6991	25484 (612)	1124 (13)	581	26	13.88%
West Bank & Gaza	6957	9744 (346)	67 (1)	1908	13	20.32%
UAE	6798	57988 (254)	342 (0)	5859	35	2.70%
Belarus	6730	66688 (167)	519 (6)	7058	55	1.36%
Germany	6631	204881 (605)	9110 (8)	2448	110	1.38%
Japan	6244	28114 (978)	992 (2)	214	8	14.26%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

# Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Moldova	6212	22105 (307)	719 (7)	5481	178	7.29%
Ethiopia	6091	11933 (409)	197 (9)	104	2	26.23%
Venezuela	5732	13613 (449)	129 (5)	479	5	17.79%
El Salvador	5729	13377 (402)	372 (9)	2062	57	16.22%
Cote d'Ivoire	5626	15001 (268)	93 (0)	568	4	8.70%
Canada	5542	114398 (608)	8919 (6)	2984	235	2.48%
Nepal	5358	18241 (147)	43 (1)	625	1	4.36%
Czechia	5107	14800 (230)	365 (1)	1382	34	7.15%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Bosnia	4821	9462 (347)	274 (6)	2885	84	16.42%
Sudan	4694	11237 (0)	708 (0)	256	16	6.32%
Australia	4681	13595 (293)	139 (6)	521	5	15.84%
Bulgaria	4493	9853 (269)	329 (8)	1419	47	14.32%
N Macedonia	4153	9669 (122)	445 (3)	4641	214	9.13%
Singapore	4056	49098 (354)	27 (0)	8388	5	3.35%
Bahrain	3450	37996 (359)	134 (4)	22293	79	6.64%
Ghana	3429	29672 (0)	153 (0)	954	5	10.45%
Congo (Kinshasa)	3414	8720 (94)	201 (4)	97	2	5.40%
Madagascar	3151	8381 (219)	70 (1)	302	3	22.84%
CAR	3080	4590 (16)	58 (1)	949	12	4.38%
Qatar	3062	108244 (373)	164 (1)	38551	58	2.17%
Senegal	2918	9266 (145)	178 (1)	553	11	7.79%
Haiti	2807	7197 (30)	154 (0)	628	13	3.08%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

# Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Kosovo	2804	6467 (181)	158 (8)			15.39%
Greece	2535	4110 (33)	201 (1)	394	19	3.55%
Cameroon	2412	16522 (0)	382 (0)	622	14	2.21%
Gabon	2306	6588 (0)	47 (0)	2956	21	4.14%
Equatorial Guinea	2178	3071 (0)	51 (0)	2185	36	0.00%
Congo (Brazzaville)	2135	2851 (0)	50 (0)	516	9	7.65%
Morocco	2100	18264 (302)	292 (7)	494	8	8.42%
Montenegro	1991	2569 (97)	40 (1)	4090	64	23.51%
Zambia	1978	3789 (206)	134 (6)	206	7	25.84%
Malawi	1944	3302 (0)	76 (0)	172	4	15.05%
Mauritania	1825	6067 (40)	156 (1)	1303	34	5.88%
Albania	1820	4466 (108)	123 (3)	1552	43	12.54%
Libya	1757	2314 (138)	56 (3)	336	8	26.36%
French Guiana	1670	7086 (203)	40 (1)	23692	134	8.14%
Lebanon	1598	3260 (156)	43 (0)	478	6	17.18%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Paraguay	1590	4113 (113)	36 (0)	576	5	15.95%
Zimbabwe	1586	2124 (90)	28 (2)	143	2	33.15%
Somalia	1579	3171 (10)	93 (0)	199	6	2.05%
Switzerland	1525	34000 (117)	1975 (3)	3927	228	1.82%
Namibia	1446	1522 (120)	7 (0)	598	3	29.17%
Austria	1445	20099 (170)	711 (0)	2231	79	3.28%
Luxembourg	1249	5952 (98)	112 (1)	9499	179	9.12%
Tajikistan	1209	7060 (45)	58 (0)	739	6	3.88%
Guinea-Bissau	1125	1954 (0)	26 (0)	992	13	1.38%
Croatia	1112	4634 (104)	128 (3)	1129	31	10.73%
Eswatini	1111	2021 (83)	28 (3)	1741	24	19.89%
China	1107	86500 (139)	4656 (1)	58	3	0.85%
Mozambique	1043	1582 (25)	11 (0)	51	0.4	11.38%
Cabo Verde	1019	2190 (36)	21 (0)	3936	38	11.46%
South Sudan**	1019	2239 (28)	45 (0)	200	4	2.14%

\*\* Indicated moved up a risk category

# 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	422572	430773 (9487)	8201 (154)	10942	208	13.35%
Florida	384350	389868 (10249)	5518 (173)	18152	257	16.06%
New York	304637	409697 (811)	32594 (36)	22491	1679	1.01%
Texas	164589	373037 (9422)	4622 (183)	13016	164	14.82%
Illinois	160536	168096 (1621)	7560 (20)	13266	597	4.51%
Georgia	153246	156607 (4305)	3361 (26)	14748	316	13.67%
New Jersey	130225	177887 (242)	15737 (0)	20719	1780	0.75%
Arizona	130144	152944 (2335)	3063 (89)	21012	421	9.43%
Maryland	71993	80836 (664)	3409 (4)	13371	564	5.52%
Virginia	68704	81237 (844)	2054 (3)	9518	241	7.14%
Washington	48527	50009 (762)	1482 (14)	6767	195	9.88%
South Carolina	48210	76606 (1564)	1334 (49)	14879	259	13.77%
Alabama	40305	74212 (2399)	1397 (33)	15135	285	14.99%
Nevada	38235	39919 (1262)	709 (5)	12960	230	16.59%

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Missouri	36871	38060 (1563)	1189 (30)	6464	198	16.61%
Louisiana	36620	101650 (2296)	3574 (16)	21866	794	12.85%
Colorado	35414	42295 (615)	1786 (15)	7348	310	7.02%
Connecticut	35306	48232 (9)	4410 (4)	13528	1237	0.70%
Tennessee	34401	86987 (2570)	925 (37)	12738	135	15.14%
North Carolina	26662	107125 (1849)	1756 (24)	10194	167	10.79%
Pennsylvania	23676	109037 (850)	7093 (16)	8526	560	4.55%
Michigan	22874	84431 (701)	6395 (7)	8454	640	4.55%
Kansas	22584	23956 (475)	322 (1)	8378	111	10.72%
Ohio	21228	80186 (1444)	3256 (21)	6864	280	9.86%
Kentucky	17417	25147 (607)	684 (7)	5629	153	14.09%
Mississippi	16302	48053 (982)	1436 (13)	16146	483	15.03%
Rhode Island	15388	18148 (86)	1001 (4)	17131	945	1.96%
Indiana	14119	59602 (929)	2880 (17)	8853	428	8.03%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

# US Risk Assessment

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Utah	12739	36099 (521)	267 (7)	11260	83	9.77%
Oregon	11931	15713 (320)	273 (2)	3725	65	12.16%
Idaho	11853	16737 (415)	138 (3)	9365	77	17.83%
Iowa	11052	40796 (588)	820 (6)	12885	260	7.09%
New Mexico	10593	18163 (335)	596 (5)	8662	284	9.40%
Massachusetts	9711	114647 (327)	8484 (16)	16586	1229	1.54%
Wisconsin	9519	45899 (1052)	878 (13)	7883	151	11.75%
District of Columbia	8970	11571 (42)	581 (1)	16395	823	3.94%
Arkansas	7009	36259 (1013)	386 (6)	12015	128	12.40%
Nebraska	6003	23818 (332)	316 (3)	12313	163	6.12%
Oklahoma	5884	28802 (683)	477 (3)	7279	121	16.19%
Delaware	5502	13924 (132)	529 (2)	14299	543	4.22%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Minnesota	4596	48721 (760)	1601 (9)	8639	284	7.61%
West Virginia	1437	5452 (240)	102 (1)	3097	57	12.27%
Alaska	1387	2193 (62)	19 (0)	2996	26	20.93%
Montana	1279	2909 (97)	43 (1)	2723	40	18.67%

*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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