

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

June 23, 2020

# Global Situation Update: June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

India is now seeing the third-highest daily infection rate in the world.

EU officials warn China to further open its economy and shelve national security law.

Saudi Arabia announces plans for a “*very limited*” Hajj.

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

# Global

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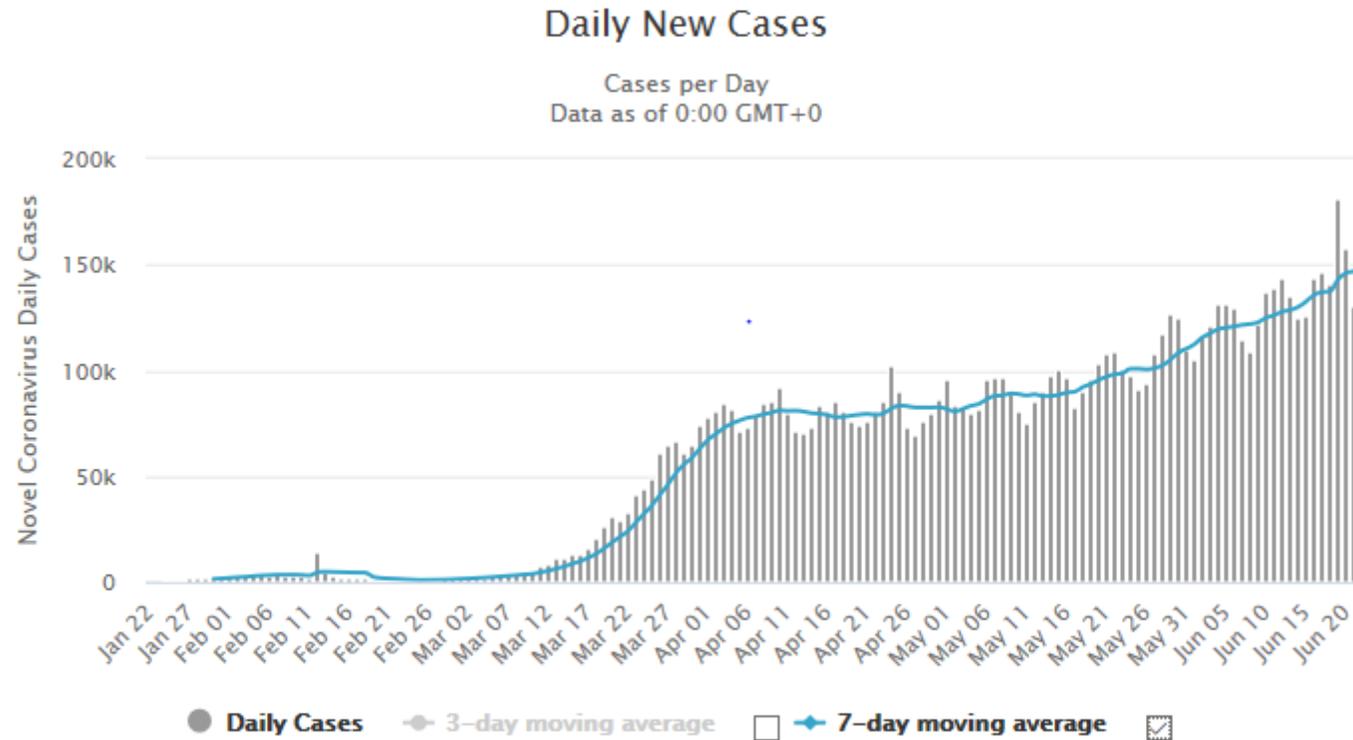
**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 9,210,430 in 213 countries and territories, with 474,818 deaths.**

- WHO officials said that the **pandemic is accelerating**, with new infection rates spiraling around the world, especially in the Americas. Secretary General Ghebreyesus said that **politicization** of the virus has made the pandemic more severe.
- The WHO is studying **animal to human virus transmission** but believes it is “*very limited*.”
- Gilead will soon begin human trials of an inhalable version of **remdesivir**, an antiviral that has shown preliminary clinical promise against the coronavirus.
- In a boon for producers in Asia, turmeric, ginger and other spices are enjoying a popularity bump during the coronavirus pandemic as consumers search for “*health halo*” ingredients that will boost their **immune systems**.
- As they stand up for social distancing and strict measures to contain the virus, many **public health officials** have left or been pushed out of their posts. These workers have contended with protests at their homes and offices, as well as pressure from politicians to reopen.

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# Global

Global Coronavirus Cases Surpass 9 Million; Rate of Daily New Cases Surging.



Source: Worldometer - [www.worldometers.info](http://www.worldometers.info) 

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# Markets

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## Gold prices hit a 7.5 year high as the demand for safe haven assets continued to surge.

- Tuesday morning, **European stocks** rose after a key survey pointed to early signs that a recovery was taking hold in the region's crisis-hit economy.
- **Stocks in Asia** and **US futures** recovered after President Trump tweeted that the trade agreement with China was "*fully intact.*"
- On Monday, the **Nasdaq** closed at a record high again as tech gains lifted overall US stocks. Investors largely brushed off the latest acceleration in coronavirus cases as stocks closed high.
- As many new investors and sports gamblers have turned to stock markets in recent months, gambling-themed **Roundhill Sports Betting & iGaming ETF** has amassed \$78m in assets in a matter of weeks.

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# Business

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## Patagonia, REI and North Face paused ads on Facebook, joining a boycott movement organized by civil rights groups calling for Facebook to take more action to stop hate speech.

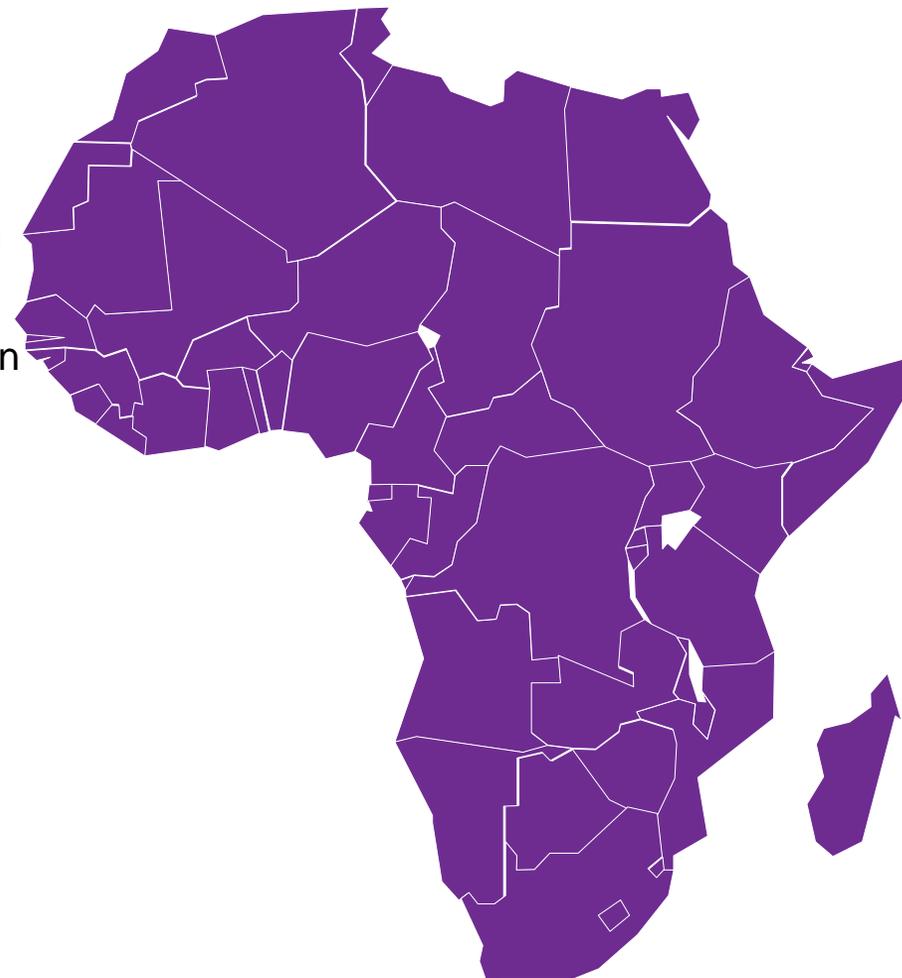
- **Apple** will add a feature to its watches to help users time washing their hands. Apple drops **Intel** for in-house chips in major shift for Macs, ending a partnership that rejuvenated the Mac computer over the past 15 years.
- **JPMorgan Chase** told most of its Manhattan staff not to return to the office until at least July 13 and expects its buildings to remain below 20 percent capacity until September.
- Energy trader **Gunvor** launched a review of its Antwerp refinery, warning of significant future losses. **Chevron** will resume oil exports from a long dormant Saudi-Kuwait joint venture in July.
- **TripAdvisor** announced seeing improving travel demand.
- **Delta** will restart flights to China this week after over four months of suspended service.
- **Toyota** plans to make 10 percent fewer vehicles in July than originally planned.
- **Google's** 2020 US ad revenue is expected to decline.
- UK Shopping center landlord **Intu** has warned that, with plans for possible administration, it may have to close some of its centers if a deal cannot be struck with creditors.
- UK property website **Rightmove** said that membership numbers have declined by 3 percent from the beginning of the year, as estate agents with low stocks of properties experienced cash flow issues.

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# Africa

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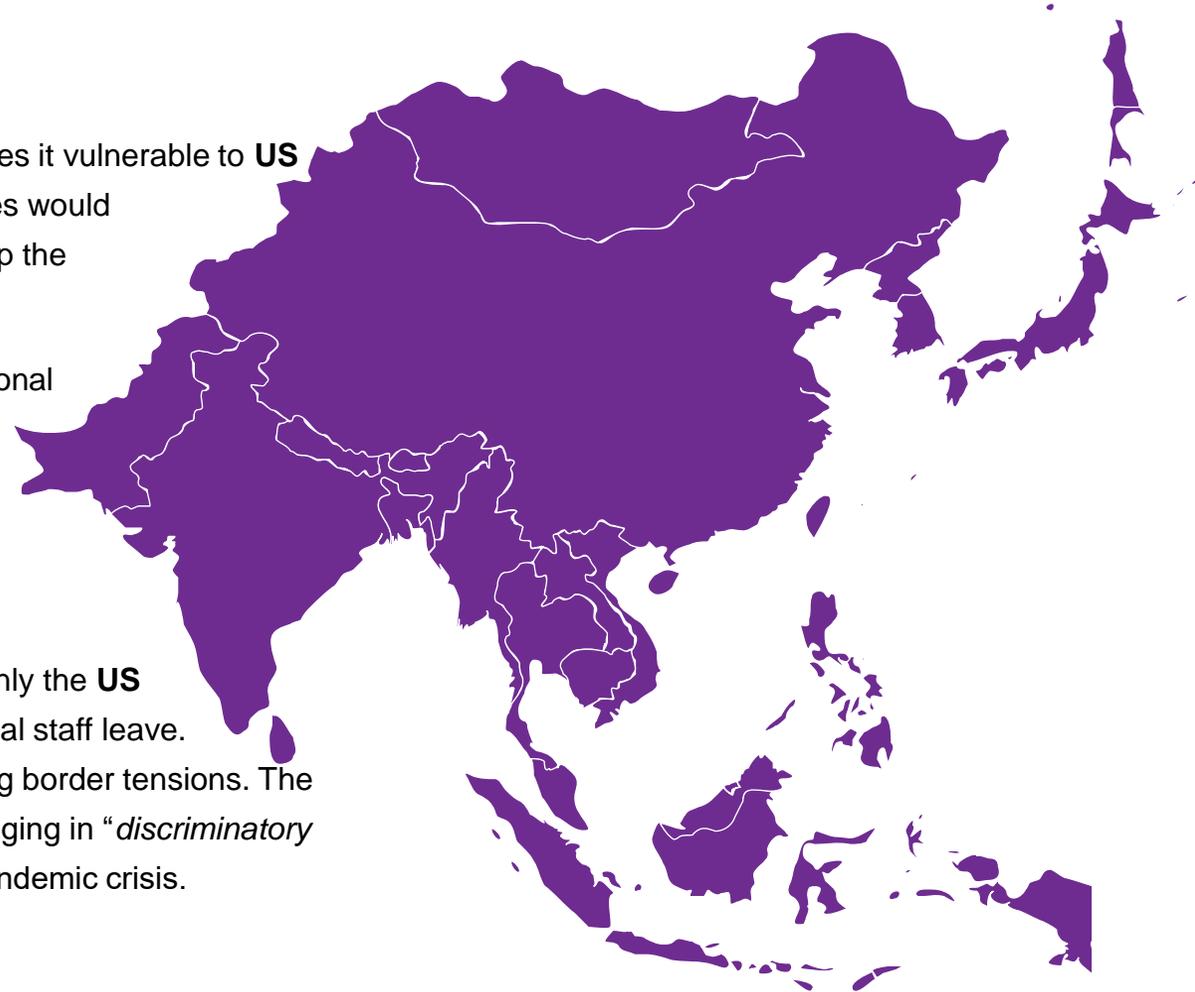
- Human trials for a Covid-19 vaccine developed by Oxford University are beginning in **South Africa**. Some 2,000 people will be involved in what is widely considered to be one of the earliest and most advanced trials for a vaccine to tackle the pandemic. Infections in South Africa surpassed 100,000 cases with almost 2,000 deaths. Drivers of minibus taxis went on strike in South Africa's Gauteng, demanding more financial support and leaving thousands of commuters stranded.
- High schools in **Ghana** will reopen.
- **Somali** soldiers ended their strike in Mogadishu, where they had been blocking roads, over low wages and delayed or missing payment.
- **Malawi** will hold a repeat presidential election today to correct the 2019 election that a court said featured “*grave and widespread rigging.*”
- **Republic of the Congo** registered 1,000 coronavirus cases.



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# Asia

- Economists warn that **China's** reliance on the USD in international deals makes it vulnerable to **US** sanctions. In a virtual summit with China, top **EU** officials warned that trade ties would be damaged if China did not further open its economy and urged China to drop the Hong Kong national security law.
- **Japan** is preparing a 30-minute saliva coronavirus case for incoming international travelers. Tokyo Disneyland will reopen on July 1 with a limited capacity and extensive measures for social distancing.
- Health officials in **South Korea** said for the first time that the country is in its “*second wave*” of cases.
- **India** is now seeing the third-highest daily infection rate in the world, trailing only the **US** and **Brazil**; hospitals in Delhi, the national epicenter, have cancelled all medical staff leave. An Indian state put three initial Chinese investment proposals on hold following border tensions. The **US** will restrict Air India flights to the country after accusing New Delhi of engaging in “*discriminatory and restrictive practices*” towards American carriers during the coronavirus pandemic crisis.
- **Australian** health officials brace for a continuing case spike in Melbourne.
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has approved \$1bn in loans to **Indonesia** for projects aimed at helping south-east Asia's largest economy counter fallout from the coronavirus.

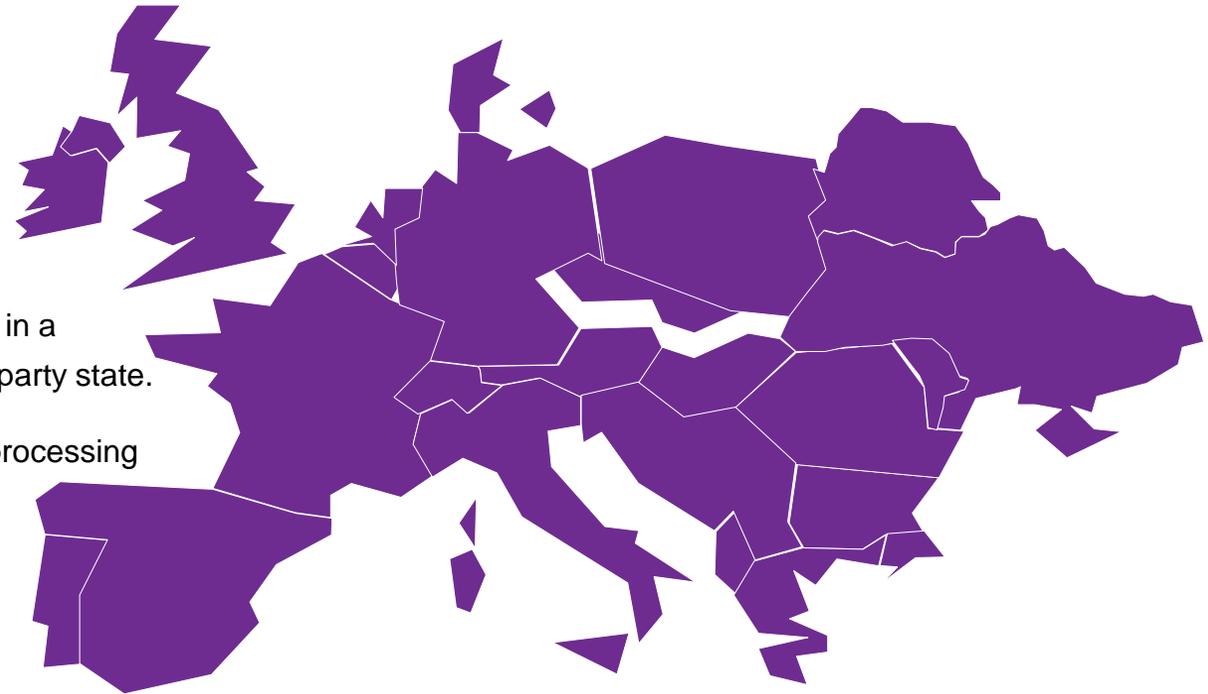


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# Europe

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- June's activity in the **eurozone** showed stronger signs of normalization than expected in the services and manufacturing sectors as restrictions linked to the coronavirus pandemic eased and consumption resumed, prompting new discussion of a possible V-shaped recovery.
- **Serbia's** nationalist President Aleksandar Vucic won parliamentary elections in a landslide, as his opponents warn the county is in danger of becoming a one-party state.
- **Germany** is facing a quickly growing outbreak at the country's largest pork-processing plant and has imposed a lockdown in the western city of Gütersloh.
- **Spain** reimposed lockdown measures in the northeast after finding a new cluster of infections. This week, Spain will decide which international visitors will be permitted in the country.
- Despite virus clusters, overall virus trends in **Spain, Italy, and Germany** are lifting hopes for curbing virus spread over the summer. Consumer confidence rebounded in June for the second month in a row.
- Southern England is piloting a new form of "no-swab" saliva coronavirus testing, which health professionals hope could become a simpler and quicker testing method. The **UK** announced planned easing of restrictions for at-risk populations in August. A new CBI survey showed that UK manufacturing remains in deep downturn. However, the downturn in the UK economic activity eased sharply in June and "moved closer to stabilizing" as restrictions eased. A British think tank found that the pandemic will widen existing wealth gaps in the UK. Hopes are rising for a Brexit compromise.

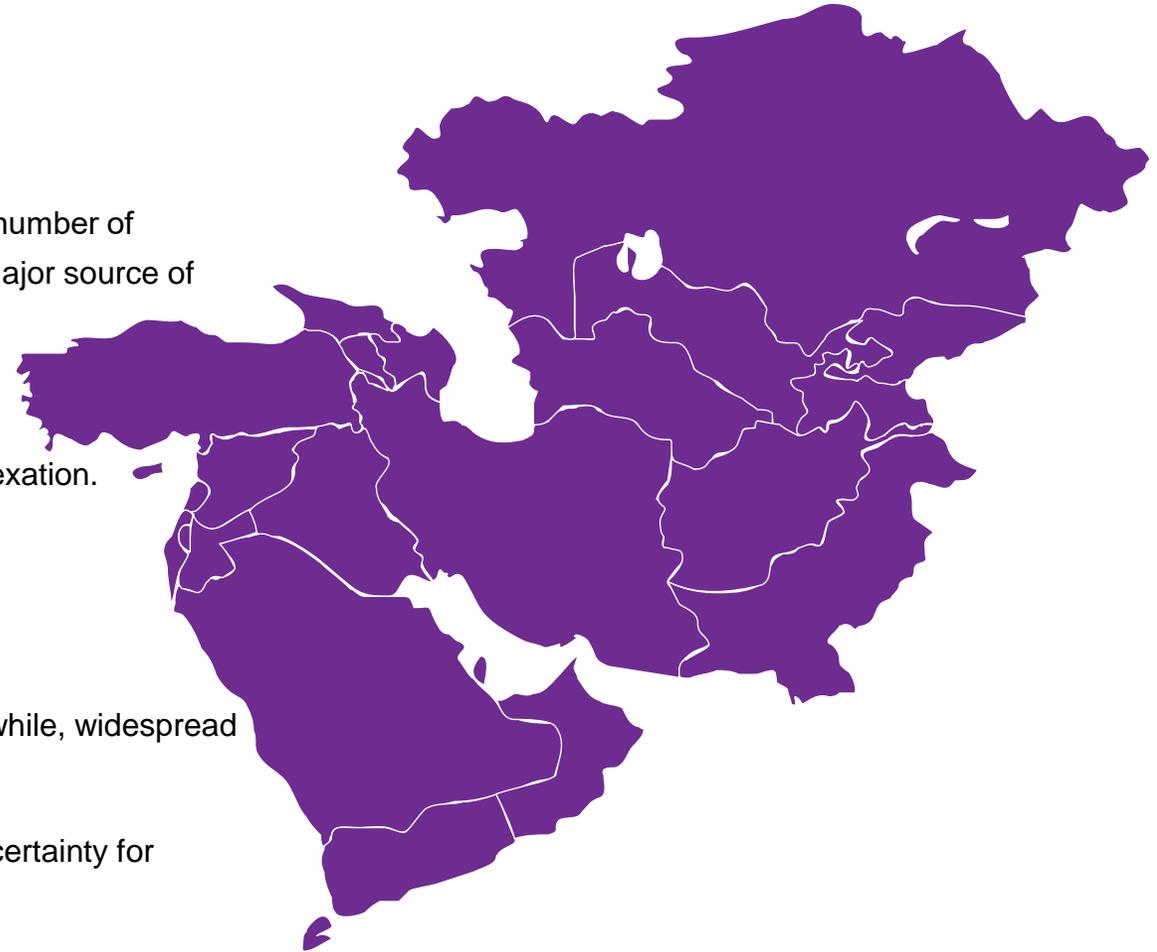


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# Middle East

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- **Saudi Arabia** will not cancel the 2020 Hajj but will permit only a “very limited” number of participants and no international visitors; even a scaled-down Hajj cuts out a major source of tourism revenue for the Kingdom.
- **Iran’s** currency reached its lowest value ever against the dollar.
- Thousands of Palestinians gathered in the Jordan Valley to protest Israeli annexation. Confirmed coronavirus cases in the **West Bank and Gaza** passed 1,000.
- **Libya’s** Government of National Accord called **Egypt’s** threat of intervention a “*declaration of war.*”
- Health workers in **Tunisia** protested for reforms including salary raises; meanwhile, widespread protests over rising unemployment continued.
- The **UAE** is planning to reopen schools for the next academic year, ending uncertainty for operators and parents.
- The UN released a report finding that healthcare personnel in **Afghanistan** were deliberately attacked amid the pandemic.
- Second wave infections in the Gulf continue to increase, with **Kuwait** registering 40,000 cases and **Oman** 30,000.

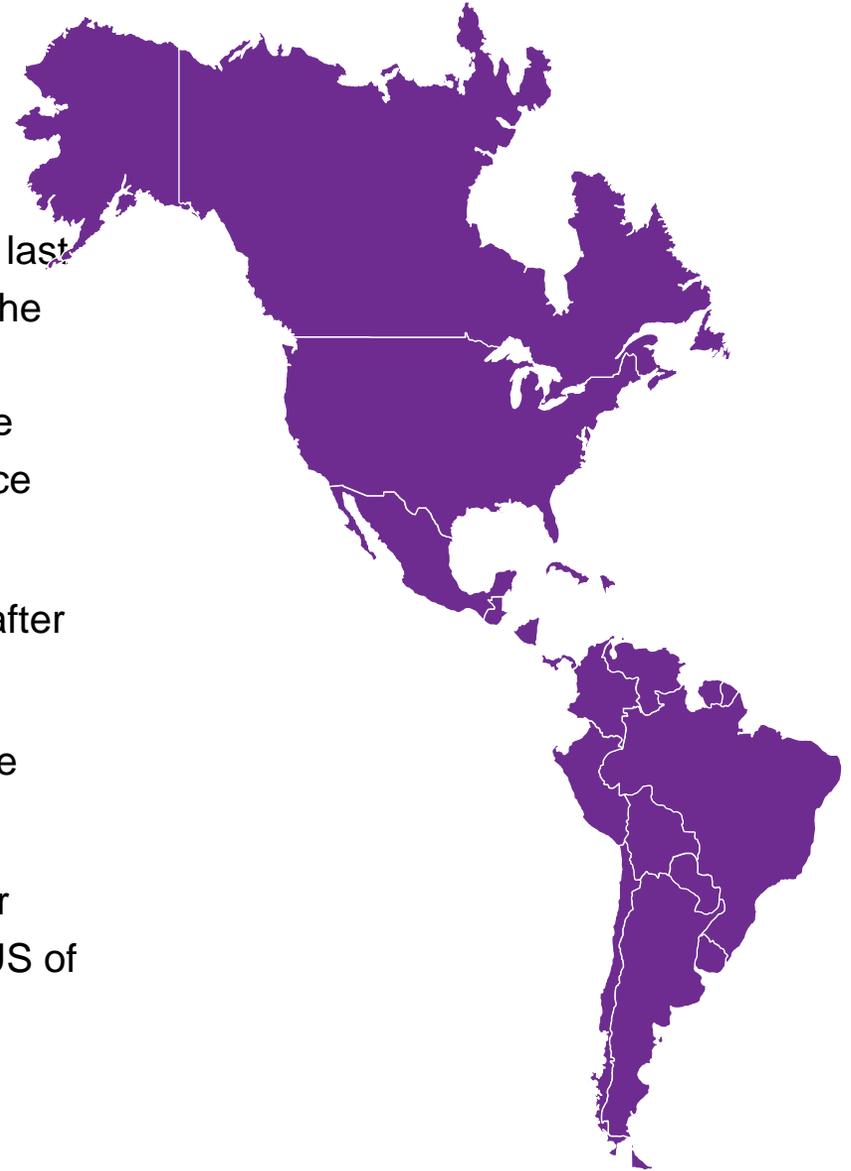


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# Americas

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- **Mexico** will resume sending farm workers to Canada after announcing last week that it would pause plans to send workers until Canada rectified the conditions leading to the death of two Mexican workers of COVID-19. Mexico's construction sector saw a record monthly decline in April. The Mexican central bank and finance ministry announced plans to refinance debt and boost dollar liquidity through swaplines with the Fed.
- Over the weekend, Rio de Janeiro's beaches saw huge crowds, even after **Brazil** surpassed 1 million recorded cases.
- In **Guatemala**, 151 people tested positive at the official residence of the president.
- President Trump walked back comments suggesting he would consider meeting with **Venezuelan** President Maduro. Venezuela accused the US of blocking its ability to pay UN dues and retain General Assembly voting rights.

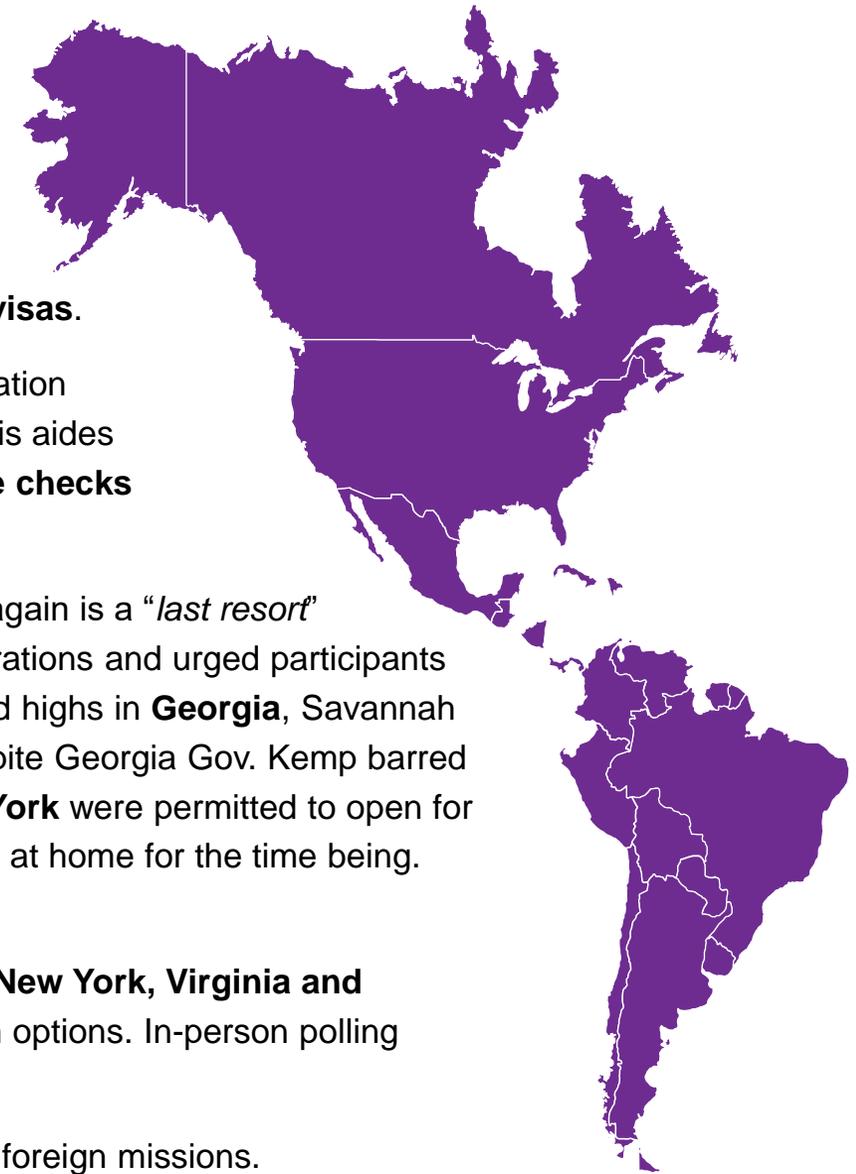


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# Americas: US

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- President Trump will sign an executive order temporarily suspending many **foreign work visas**.
- In an interview, President Trump declined to directly say whether he had told his Administration to **slow down testing** after making a comment to that effect at his Saturday rally; one of his aides had called the comment “*tongue-in-cheek*.” The White House will **scale back temperature checks** for visitors to the complex.
- Cases in **Florida** have surpassed 100,000. **Texas**’ governor said shutting down the state again is a “*last resort*” despite the state seeing new daily highs. Protesters in **South Carolina** canceled demonstrations and urged participants to get tested after multiple organizers tested positive. With daily new cases reaching record highs in **Georgia**, Savannah Mayor Van Johnson said his city would be drafting an order to require face coverings, despite Georgia Gov. Kemp barred cities and counties from imposing their own measures. Yesterday, office buildings in **New York** were permitted to open for the first time, however, many media and financial services companies will keep employees at home for the time being. US existing home sales fell in May for the third month in a row.
- President Trump tweeted that foreign governments would rig **mail-in voting**. Primaries in **New York, Virginia and Kentucky** are scheduled today, with turnout in question given all states’ reliance on mail-in options. In-person polling sites have been limited, prompting concerns about voter suppression.
- The US State Department designated four further **Chinese media outlets** as government foreign missions.



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# Can Colleges Open in the Fall?

*Contributed by the Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs*

As the month of June comes to a close and cases begin to spike around the United States, many American colleges push ahead with plans to reopen for on-campus instruction in the Fall. There are exceptions, such as the California State University system which plans to hold almost exclusively online courses this fall(1), but such decisions have been rare. Most have sought to find a way to bring the majority of students back to campus while offering options for those who are in the high-risk categories or who do not feel comfortable returning to campus in person.

While many universities have expressed confidence in their fall plans, most public health experts are more skeptical. Universities are feeling the pressure to hold on-campus classes in the fall as the result of declining enrollment rates and the lost revenue that such declines entail.(2) Hundreds of universities across the country have extended admissions deadlines and the deadline for students to make decisions. Students have been openly vocal that they do not enjoy learning online and that the cost of college is far too high if they are not able to have the full experience. Many are considering a gap year if schools do not reopen for in-person classes.(3) One

survey found that the number is as high as 16 percent of all incoming college students.(4) Since mid-March schools have already announced hundreds of millions of dollars in losses, financial struggles that would only be amplified by lowered enrollment.

The real economic pressures faced by universities are leading the determination to reopen for in-person classes, but the public health community is becoming more direct in the unrealistic nature of such plans. A psychology professor from Temple University said that expecting college-aged students to follow the strict public health requirements that would prevent spread on campus borders on “delusional.”(5) She went on to emphasize that most risky behavior peaks during late teens and early 20s. Generally, that age group has more trouble exercising self-control and is unlikely to follow the guidelines laid out by universities.

In addition to concerns about student behavior, many faculty are concerned about returning to campus. Faculty across the country have complained that their concerns have been ignored and that

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# Can Colleges Open in the Fall?

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they have been given little choice but to come back and teach in-person. (6) More than 140 faculty at Notre Dame have signed a petition arguing that faculty should be able to make their own judgements about whether they want to teach in-person or not(7) and they are not alone. Petitions have been put forward at other universities as faculty demand more say in whether they return to campus.

A recent analysis done by sociologists at Cornell University showed that campus wide spread is inevitable even without shared housing or extracurricular activities.(8) In essence, the study finds that “because of the manner in which most residential colleges operated, these institutions cannot use traditional face-to-face instructional methods and expect anything other than an unacceptable rate of disease transmission.”(9)

For some universities the financial crisis caused by spring closures may lead to bankruptcy or the closure of the university all together if they continue into the fall. What is most concerning about closures is that the institutions most likely to close for good as a result of COVID-19 are those that serve vulnerable populations or are located in more rural places.(10) Some small, liberal arts universities, such as

MacMurray College in Illinois, have already announced they are closing for good.(11) For others surviving the lost revenues may require systematic financial restructuring.

To be certain, another semester of online learning would be a sacrifice for students, especially those from low-income households and those who have trouble learning in a remote format. Some schools and faculty are taking the opportunity to innovate and improve in the remote learning environment. They are experimenting with technologies beyond Zoom and they argue that – in some ways – the online learning environment creates a less hierarchical structure.(12) Innovations in teaching and financial structure could save some universities, but experts still estimate that more than 100 universities may close for good over the next several years as a result of the finance strain imposed by COVID-19.

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1 Waldrop, T., Passantino, J., Moon, S. (2020, May 13). Some of California’s main universities not likely to return to campus this fall. CNN. Retrieved from <https://www.cnn.com/2020/05/12/us/california-universities-fall-online/index.html>

# Can Colleges Open in the Fall?

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3 West, C. (2020, May 5). Coronavirus fears may lead to big gap year for college students. PBS. Retrieved from <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/education/coronavirus-fears-may-lead-to-big-gap-year-for-college-students>

4 West, C. (2020, May 5). Coronavirus fears may lead to big gap year for college students. PBS. Retrieved from <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/education/coronavirus-fears-may-lead-to-big-gap-year-for-college-students>

5 Steinberg, L. (2020, June 15). Expecting Students to Play it Safe if Colleges Reopen is a Fantasy. The New York Times. Retrieved from [https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/15/opinion/coronavirus-college-safe.html?campaign\\_id=9&emc=edit\\_nn\\_20200618&instance\\_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi\\_id=69994515&segment\\_id=31211&te=1&user\\_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/15/opinion/coronavirus-college-safe.html?campaign_id=9&emc=edit_nn_20200618&instance_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi_id=69994515&segment_id=31211&te=1&user_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db)

6 Fernandes, D.(2020, June 11). Faculty grow uneasy as universities scramble to bring students back to campus. The Boston Globe. Retrieved from [https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/06/11/metro/faculty-grow-uneasy-universities-scramble-bring-students-back-campus/?campaign\\_id=9&emc=edit\\_nn\\_20200618&instance\\_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi\\_id=69994515&segment\\_id=31211&te=1&user\\_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db](https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/06/11/metro/faculty-grow-uneasy-universities-scramble-bring-students-back-campus/?campaign_id=9&emc=edit_nn_20200618&instance_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi_id=69994515&segment_id=31211&te=1&user_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db)

7 Fernandes, D.(2020, June 11). Faculty grow uneasy as universities scramble to bring students back to campus. The Boston Globe. Retrieved from [https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/06/11/metro/faculty-grow-uneasy-universities-scramble-bring-students-back-campus/?campaign\\_id=9&emc=edit\\_nn\\_20200618&instance\\_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi\\_id=69994515&segment\\_id=31211&te=1&user\\_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db](https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/06/11/metro/faculty-grow-uneasy-universities-scramble-bring-students-back-campus/?campaign_id=9&emc=edit_nn_20200618&instance_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi_id=69994515&segment_id=31211&te=1&user_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db)

8 Weeden, K.A. and Cornwell, B. (2020, April 11). The Small World Network of College Classes: Implications for Epidemic Spread on a University Campus. Retrieved from <https://osf.io/6kuet/>

9 Sorrell, M.J. (2020, May 15). Colleges are Deluding Themselves. The Atlantic. Retrieved from [https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2020/05/colleges-that-reopen-are-making-a-big-mistake/611485/?campaign\\_id=9&emc=edit\\_nn\\_20200618&instance\\_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi\\_id=69994515&segment\\_id=31211&te=1&user\\_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db](https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2020/05/colleges-that-reopen-are-making-a-big-mistake/611485/?campaign_id=9&emc=edit_nn_20200618&instance_id=19492&nl=the-morning&regi_id=69994515&segment_id=31211&te=1&user_id=64109258e059d2687be14dff6c504db)

10 Nadworny, E. (2020, April 20). Can Colleges Survive Coronavirus? 'The Math is Not Pretty.' NPR. Retrieved from <https://www.npr.org/2020/04/20/833254570/college-brace-for-financial-trouble-and-a-big-question-will-they-reopen-in-fall>

11 Dickler, J. (2020, June 10). Will pandemic force your college to go bankrupt? CNBC. Retrieved from <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/05/27/a-growing-number-of-colleges-could-close-for-good-post-pandemic.html>

12 McCauley, A. (2020, April 10). How COVID-19 Could Shift The College Business Model: 'It's Hard to Go Back.' Forbes. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/alisonmccauley/2020/04/09/how-covid-19-could-shift-the-college-business-model/#144243a5564f>

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# Country in Focus: Brazil

By Briana Boland

Over the weekend, Brazil surpassed 1 million confirmed coronavirus cases and 50,000 deaths, with no peak in sight as daily case numbers continue to grow. Health experts warn that these numbers, the second highest in the world, remain a massive undercount; according to the estimate of one medical professor at São Paulo State University, true case numbers are at least 3 million and may be as high as 10 million. Moreover, experts believe that the recent easing of what limited lockdown measures were in place across many Brazilian jurisdictions provides a context for the epidemic to continue accelerating. Political leadership continues to flail in its pandemic response. Brazil has seen the departure of two health ministers since April, and the position remains vacant. President Bolsonaro is embroiled in political crises on multiple fronts, as the target of both investigations into his supporters and widespread anger against his handling of the coronavirus. Meanwhile, Brazil's economy is heading for contraction, as the severe outbreak prompts economists to consider revising down already grim forecasts.

At the core of the President's troubles are rage against a lax pandemic response, a Supreme Court investigation into his online support base,

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and the probes of allies close to him and his family. Along with a probe into Bolsonaro's interference in police investigations and the recent arrest of his son's ex-aide, the Brazilian Supreme Court is targeting an alleged clandestine network of pro-Bolsonaro bots, businessmen, and bloggers that many accuse of attacking the president's adversaries. The Supreme Court frames the investigation as an effort to institutionalize the fight against fake news and cites many threatening Tweets and messages in its case. The network, popularly known as the "office of hate," has not only been the target of many conspiracy theorists and the judiciary, but other bodies as well - the Supreme Court investigation joins two other probes from Congress and Brazil's electoral watchdog.

## Fact Box

- Confirmed Cases: 1,106,470
- Deaths: 51,271
- Population: 209.5 million
- GDP: \$1.869 trillion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: \$8,920 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 22 (out of 195)

# Country in Focus: Brazil

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Last week, Brazil's education minister Abraham Weintraub, a Bolsonaro loyalist who has acted as a combative figure in amplifying tensions between the president and the judiciary, left office under unclear circumstances, flying to the US to begin a role at the World Bank. Weintraub's hasty departure has been the subject of much analytical speculation, with some positing that he was concerned over being a target of the Supreme Court, and others framing his resignation as a rebuke against Bolsonaro.

While the multiple investigations involving Bolsonaro are at times difficult to follow, they clearly represent a challenge for a president who ran on a message of anti-corruption. Moreover, they underline divisions between the president and Brazil's democratic institutions, which Bolsonaro has frequently attacked. Some media has also framed the issue of the Supreme Court investigations as part of a wider global debate around free speech and believe the outcome of Brazil's case could set precedent beyond its borders.

Analysts, pointing out that Bolsonaro's method of energizing his base is highly reliant on the type of direct communication targeted by ongoing

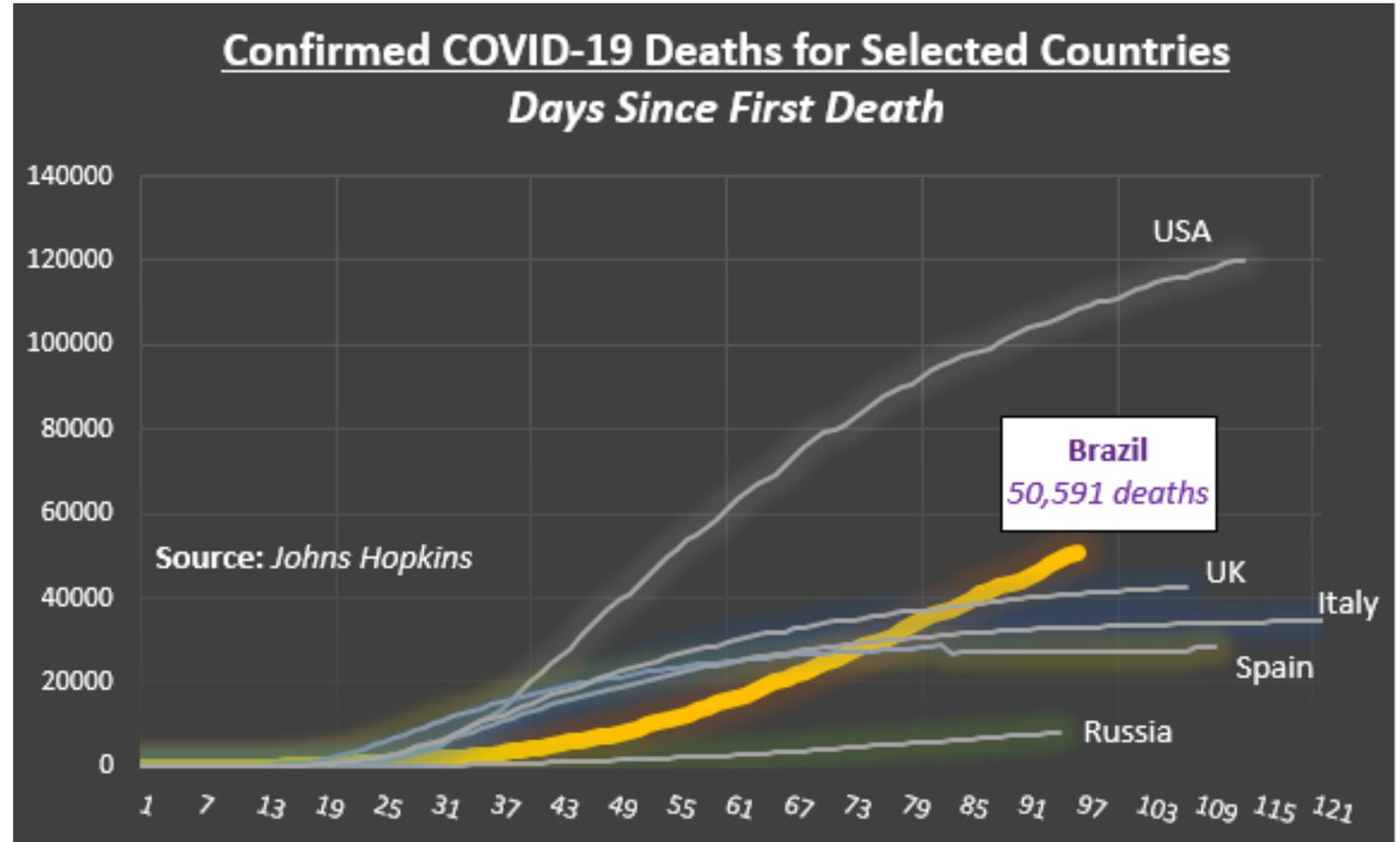
inquiries, believe that the findings of "office of hate" investigations could curb the social media machine that helped propel Bolsonaro to power. Depending on the findings, it could even be grounds for impeachment or invalidation of the 2018 election results. However, observers also note that the Supreme Court's decision to continue the investigation has also fueled the belief among Bolsonaro's base that the judiciary is overstepping its role in an attempt to undermine the president. While Bolsonaro has lost significant support over the past few months, his support base seems to have only strengthened – political analysts believe he retains the support of approximately 30 percent of the country. Bolsonaro's message of reopening the economy and returning to normalcy has appealed to these supporters. Across the wider population, however, the president has proven an ever more divisive figure.

The anti-racism protests that have resonated around the world gained significant traction in Brazil, as police violence and racial disparity in the country are prominent issues. In the state of Rio de Janeiro alone, over 600 people have been killed by police in the first months of 2020, a

# Country in Focus: Brazil

majority of whom were Black or biracial and lived in the city's poorest neighborhoods, numbers of police killings higher than in the entire US during the same period. The past few weeks have seen the largest anti-police brutality demonstrations in years in many Brazilian cities, and many protestors have railed against President Bolsonaro and his role in exacerbating racial discrimination in the country.

Protests in Brazil have been a flashpoint of contention since early in the pandemic, when pro-Bolsonaro supporters rallied in defiance of health guidance on public gatherings,



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Country in Focus: Brazil

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sometimes joined by the president himself. With anti-Bolsonaro protests and anti-racism protestors now taking to the streets, this weekend saw a stark illustration of political polarization in Brazil, as both pro- and anti- Bolsonaro demonstrators gathered in cities across the country. Bolsonaro himself and his base have further stoked controversy through rhetoric around the country's military, as some protestors have called on the Brazilian military to close Congress and the Supreme Court, and the president previously stated that the military would never remove him from office. Multiple retired generals have since responded that such talk of a military coup is unfounded and does not reflect a real risk of military intervention. However, the pro-military rhetoric has only added fuel to the concerns of Bolsonaro's detractors.

Much of Bolsonaro's dismissive rhetoric around the coronavirus has stemmed from an effort to maintain the country's economic growth. Since March, analysts have predicted that Bolsonaro's attempts to resist lockdowns and minimize the risk of COVID-19 were an attempt to distance himself from the pandemic's economic fallout. The method may be working with his base supporters, but the worsening epidemic

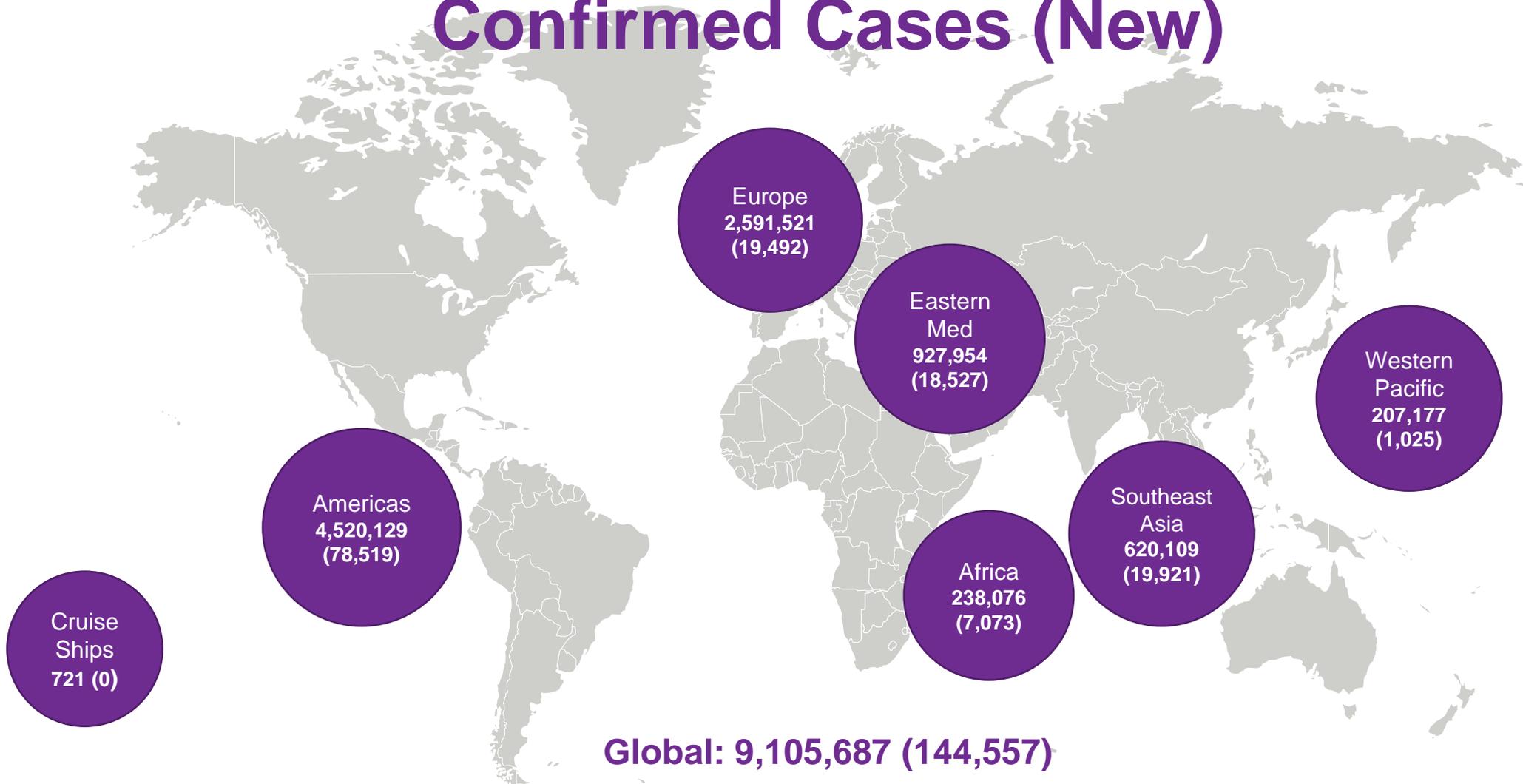
is weighing on economic forecasts. The government has predicted that the economy will contract by 4.7 percent in 2020, while a survey of central bank economists found they predict a contraction closer to 6 percent. The dangerous trajectory of Brazil's coronavirus outbreak adds uncertainty to economic forecasts, as none of the country's crises look set to improve. Moreover, the government's failure in pandemic response may impact perceptions of Brazil as a player in global supply chains and a destination for industry. In late May, a global price spike in iron ore was caused by COVID-19 disruptions in Brazil's iron-ore mining industry, and the outbreak has similarly threatened business continuity in other labor-intensive sectors such as meatpacking. As countries and companies around the world look to diversify supply chains and build resilience after the pandemic, Brazil is certainly not showing itself to be a desirable target for relocation.

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 22

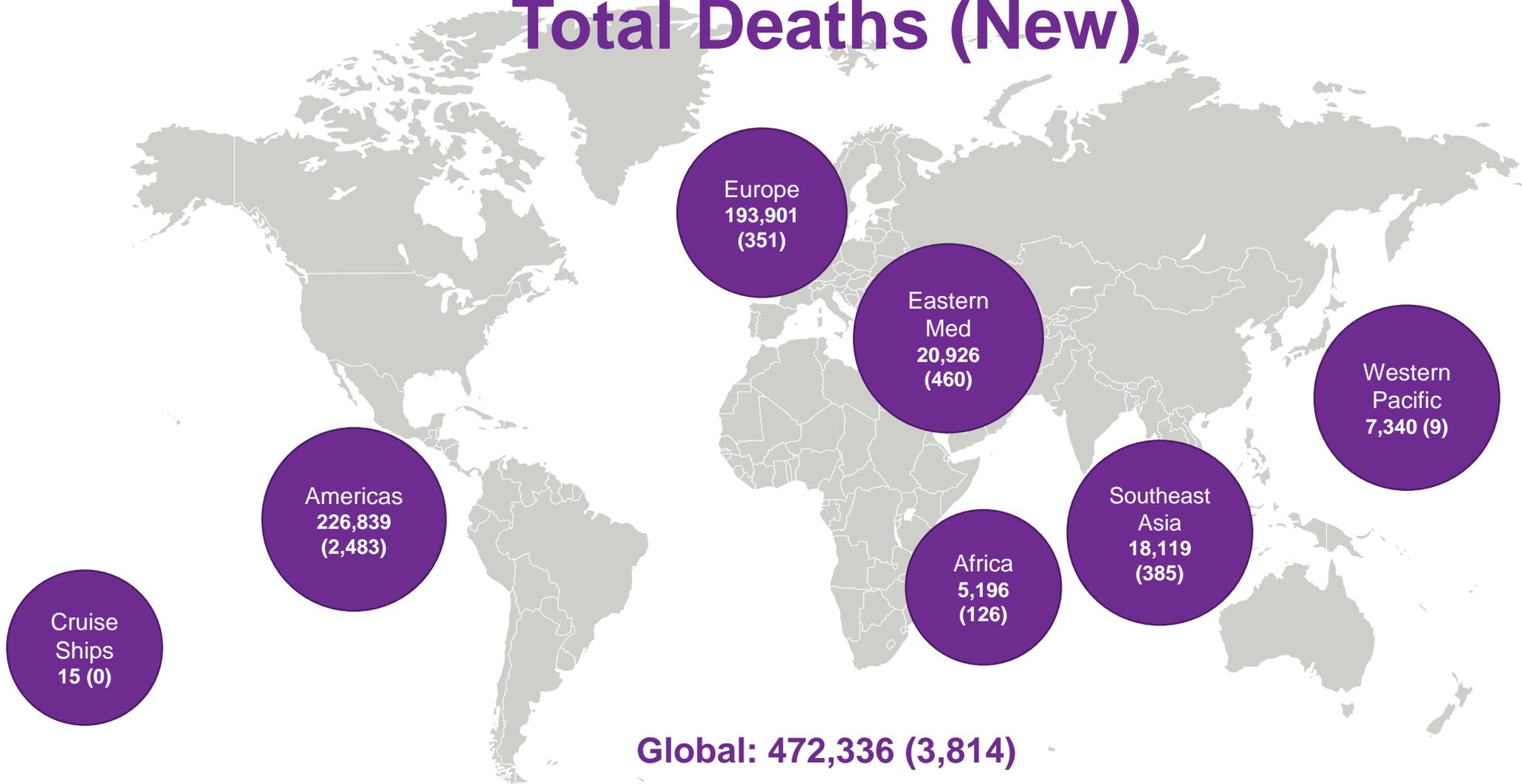
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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.*

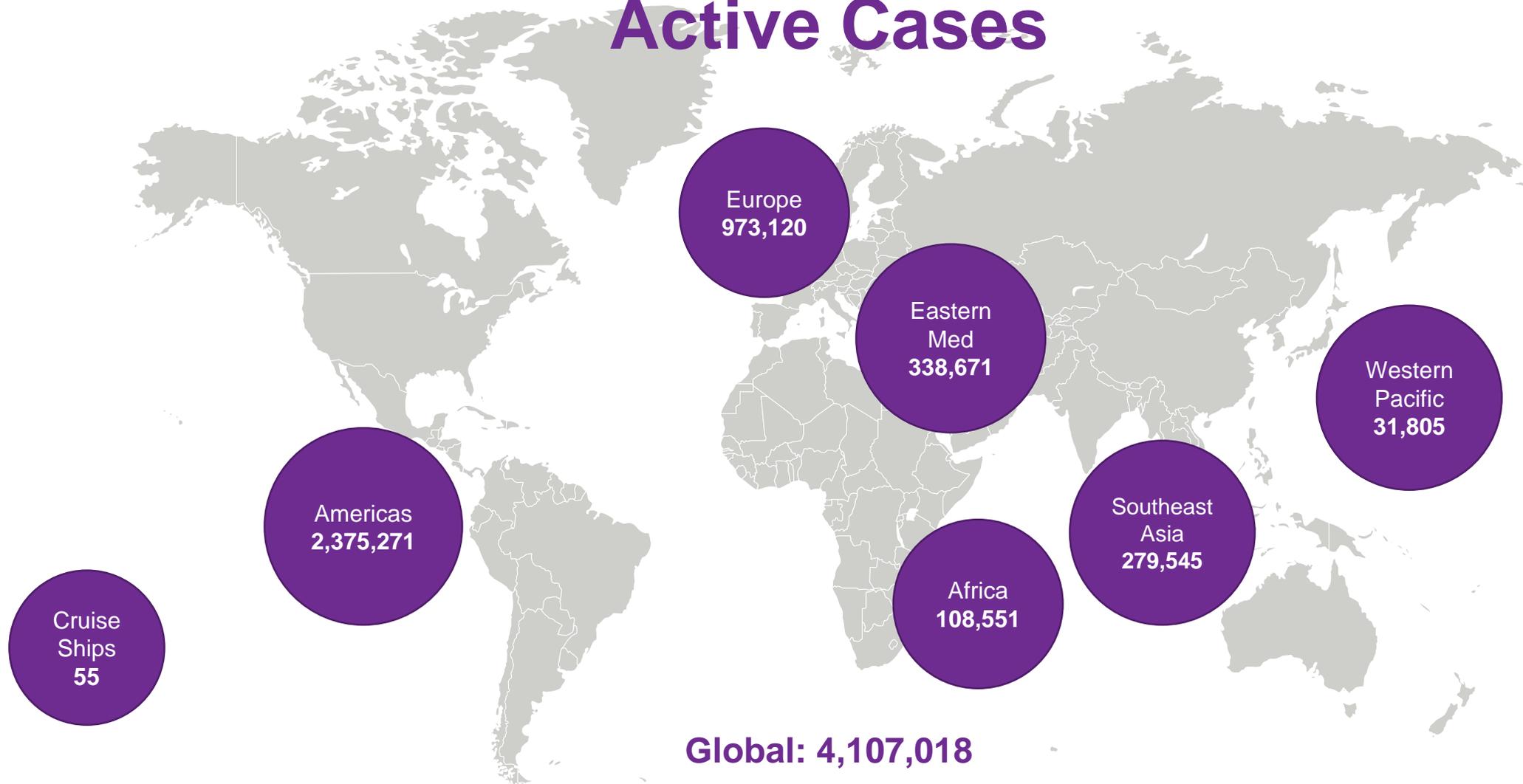
# Total Deaths (New)



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.*

# Active Cases



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.*

# Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
US	1551851	2312454 (32423)	120405 (433)	7216	370
Brazil	453463	1106470 (21432)	51271 (654)	5229	242
UK	262653	306371 (958)	42718 (14)	4498	628
Russia	239422	591465 (7586)	8196 (95)	4059	56
India	178014	440215 (14933)	14011 (312)	319	10
Pakistan	107868	185034 (3946)	3695 (105)	820	16
Peru	103904	257447 (6109)	8223 (362)	7811	249
France	91110	191442 (325)	29595 (21)	2463	454
Spain	67804	246504 (232)	28324 (1)	6279	606
Bangladesh	67529	115786 (3480)	1502 (38)	703	9
Saudi Arabia	54523	161005 (3393)	1307 (40)	4627	38
Sweden	53810	58932 (2889)	5122 (69)	5836	507
South Africa	46155	101590 (4288)	1991 (61)	1713	34
Netherlands	43568	49658 (65)	6090 (0)	2898	355

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Colombia	39917	71367 (2531)	2426 (73)	1399	45
Egypt	39398	56809 (1576)	2278 (85)	555	22
Chile	37064	246963 (4608)	4502 (23)	12922	236
Belgium	34083	60550 (0)	9696 (0)	5225	837
Iran	31356	207525 (2573)	9742 (119)	2472	116
Argentina	30735	44931 (2146)	1043 (32)	994	23
Canada	29203	103418 (340)	8494 (12)	2693	224
Indonesia	25610	46845 (954)	2500 (35)	171	9
Mexico	23155	185122 (4577)	22584 (759)	1401	169
Turkey	22390	188897 (1212)	4974 (24)	2240	59
Ecuador	21426	50640 (0)	4223 (0)	2871	239
Philippines	21362	30682 (630)	1177 (8)	280	11
Belarus	20749	59023 (518)	351 (5)	6246	37
Italy	20637	238720 (221)	34657 (23)	3948	573

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
Ukraine	19823	38056 (695)	1022 (10)	851	23
Afghanistan	19718	29157 (324)	598 (17)	750	15
Bolivia	18816	25493 (1105)	820 (47)	2090	66
Qatar	18348	88403 (1034)	99 (1)	31485	35
Iraq	16724	32676 (1808)	1167 (67)	813	29
Oman	14531	31076 (1605)	137 (6)	6090	27
Poland	13792	32227 (296)	1359 (3)	851	36
Nigeria	13285	20919 (675)	525 (7)	102	3
Portugal	12310	39392 (259)	1534 (4)	3863	150
UAE	11954	45303 (378)	303 (1)	4582	31
Honduras	11599	13356 (587)	395 (32)	1290	37
Panama	11567	26752 (722)	521 (20)	6203	121
Dominican Rep	11363	27370 (693)	669 (7)	2524	62
Armenia	11097	20588 (320)	360 (10)	6948	121

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Guatemala	10404	13769 (624)	547 (16)	734	30
Kuwait	8191	40291 (641)	330 (4)	9438	77
Germany	7726	191768 (496)	8899 (4)	2293	107
Nepal	7390	9561 (535)	23 (0)	328	0.8
Kazakhstan	6946	18231 (499)	127 (7)	945	7
Singapore	6697	42313 (218)	26 (0)	7234	4
Puerto Rico	6415	6564 (39)	149 (0)	1938	44
Azerbaijan	5878	13207 (478)	161 (7)	1303	16
Moldova	5864	14363 (163)	480 (7)	3560	119
Romania	5737	24291 (246)	1523 (11)	1263	79
Bahrain	5480	22407 (643)	65 (2)	13186	38
Haiti**	5099	5211 (134)	88 (0)	457	8
Israel**	5014	21082 (304)	307 (1)	2292	33

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Congo (Kinshasa)	4933	5924 (98)	135 (5)	66	2
Sudan	4705	8698 (118)	533 (12)	199	12
Cote d'Ivoire	4128	7677 (185)	56 (2)	291	2
Cameroon	3993	12041 (149)	308 (5)	454	12
Ghana	3596	14154 (0)	85 (0)	456	3
Ethiopia	3291	4663 (131)	75 (1)	41	0.7
Kenya	2992	4797 (59)	125 (2)	89	2
N Macedonia	2975	5196 (90)	247 (9)	2494	119
Gabon	2698	4739 (311)	39 (5)	2131	18
Venezuela	2686	4048 (131)	35 (2)	142	1
Czechia	2650	10523 (25)	336 (0)	983	31
Algeria	2509	11920 (149)	852 (7)	272	19
CAR	2438	2963 (155)	30 (7)	614	6
Mauritania	2104	3121 (137)	112 (1)	672	24
El Salvador	2046	4808 (182)	107 (9)	741	16
Uzbekistan	1992	6461 (146)	19 (0)	193	0.6

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Senegal	1931	5970 (82)	86 (2)	357	5
Somalia	1904	2812 (33)	90 (0)	177	6
Greece	1723	3287 (21)	190 (0)	315	18
South Sudan	1691	1916 (24)	35 (1)	171	3
Bulgaria	1606	3984 (79)	207 (8)	573	30
Morocco	1592	10172 (195)	214 (0)	276	6
French Guiana	1478	2458 (17)	8 (2)	8236	27
Tajikistan	1422	5513 (56)	52 (0)	578	5
Guinea-Bissau	1346	1556 (15)	19 (2)	791	10
Kyrgyzstan	1295	3356 (0)	40 (0)	515	6
South Korea	1295	12484 (46)	281 (1)	243	5
Guinea	1292	4988 (0)	27 (0)	380	2
Costa Rica	1222	2277 (64)	12 (0)	447	2
Equatorial Guinea	1117	1664 (0)	32 (0)	1187	23
Kosovo**	1085	2169 (683)	37 (4)		
Bosnia**	1084	3525 (252)	171 (2)	1074	52

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)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New York	287602	388488 (552)	31176 (51)	21177	1607
California	179199	184765 (6219)	5566 (51)	4659	141
Illinois	130553	137224 (462)	6671 (24)	10829	526
New Jersey	126919	169415 (273)	12974 (35)	19409	1467
Massachusetts	99337	107210 (149)	7873 (16)	15555	1142
Florida	97044	100217 (2926)	3173 (12)	4666	148
Georgia	63280	65928 (1227)	2648 (5)	6209	249
Maryland	56753	64603 (297)	3074 (8)	10686	508
Virginia	49182	58465 (471)	1620 (9)	6850	190
Texas	46393	117790 (4846)	2207 (16)	4126	76
Arizona	45667	54599 (2008)	1351 (2)	7499	184
Ohio	42833	45537 (729)	2704 (4)	3902	232
Connecticut	33677	45782 (27)	4263 (3)	12841	1196
Washington	27594	28870 (190)	1276 (6)	3903	168
Colorado	24710	30689 (165)	1651 (4)	5332	287
Missouri	17622	18592 (133)	970 (5)	3069	160
Pennsylvania	16045	86576 (641)	6426 (3)	6770	507

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
North Carolina	15765	53964 (2574)	1278 (63)	5124	122
South Carolina	14217	25666 (1005)	659 (6)	4992	128
Rhode Island	14002	16459 (122)	903 (9)	15537	852
Alabama	13639	30454 (433)	841 (2)	6211	172
Michigan	12570	67957 (246)	6097 (7)	6805	611
Nevada	12386	13528 (288)	489 (2)	4394	159
Tennessee	11455	35553 (451)	531 (5)	5206	78
Kansas	11448	12428 (292)	258 (1)	4297	89
Kentucky	9779	13839 (89)	526 (0)	3098	118
Iowa	9220	26146 (183)	686 (0)	8287	217
DC	8341	10058 (38)	535 (2)	14252	758
Indiana	8341	42633 (210)	2553 (13)	6333	379
Utah	7885	17906 (444)	158 (0)	5585	49
Louisiana	7330	50239 (461)	3117 (12)	10807	670
Nebraska	5938	17963 (151)	249 (5)	9283	129
New Mexico	5541	10694 (129)	469 (0)	5100	224
Arkansas	5063	16083 (522)	227 (2)	5329	75

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category      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

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Wisconsin	4780	25068 (249)	745 (1)	4305	128
Oregon	4303	7083 (511)	192 (4)	1679	46
Mississippi	4109	22329 (1688)	978 (40)	7489	329
Delaware	3926	10820 (45)	435 (0)	11112	447
Minnesota	2746	33227 (307)	1416 (4)	5892	251
Oklahoma	2717	10734 (218)	369 (0)	2712	93

\* Indicates moved down a risk category \*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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.*

*To read additional analysis, visit the [Dentons Flashpoint portal](#) for insights into geopolitics and governance; industry and markets; cyber and security; science, health and culture; and economic and regulatory issues.*

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