

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

November 6, 2020

Global Situation Update: November 6, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The European Commission cuts its eurozone growth forecast on coronavirus second wave impact.

China tightens border controls over virus concerns, increasing testing and banning travelers from Britain, France, Belgium, the Philippines and India.

Joe Biden is at the threshold of winning the White House; Nevada, Georgia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina not yet called.

Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 49,093,659 in 215 countries and territories, with 1,240,683 deaths.

- A study published in Nature Immunology found that children produce weaker **antibodies** than adults, which suggests that children battle the virus more quickly and perhaps explains why they are less likely to transmit the virus.
- AstraZeneca said its **vaccine trials** are on track to produce results later this year.
- **Planned World Bank-IMF** annual meetings in Marrakesh will be delayed from October 2021 to 2022.

Markets

Two men accused of trading on information hacked in 2016 from a government database will pay \$425,000 to settle regulatory claims, a fraction of the illegal profits they were alleged to have earned.

- On Friday, the Stoxx 600, **Europe's stocks** benchmark fell in early trade and London's FTSE 100 was down.
- **Asia markets** struggled for direction on Friday with Japan's Topix index closing higher, mainland China's CSI 300 virtually unchanged and Hong Kong's Hang Seng down.
- **US stocks** closed higher Thursday; tech companies led the rally as the likelihood of a split Congress reduces the changes of sweeping tech regulations and higher taxes.
- The US Federal Reserve said it is keeping **monetary policy** steady with low interest rates, and Chairman Powell described the current surge in coronavirus cases as "*particularly concerning.*"
- China's onshore-traded **renminbi** dropped 0.2 percent against the dollar.

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Business

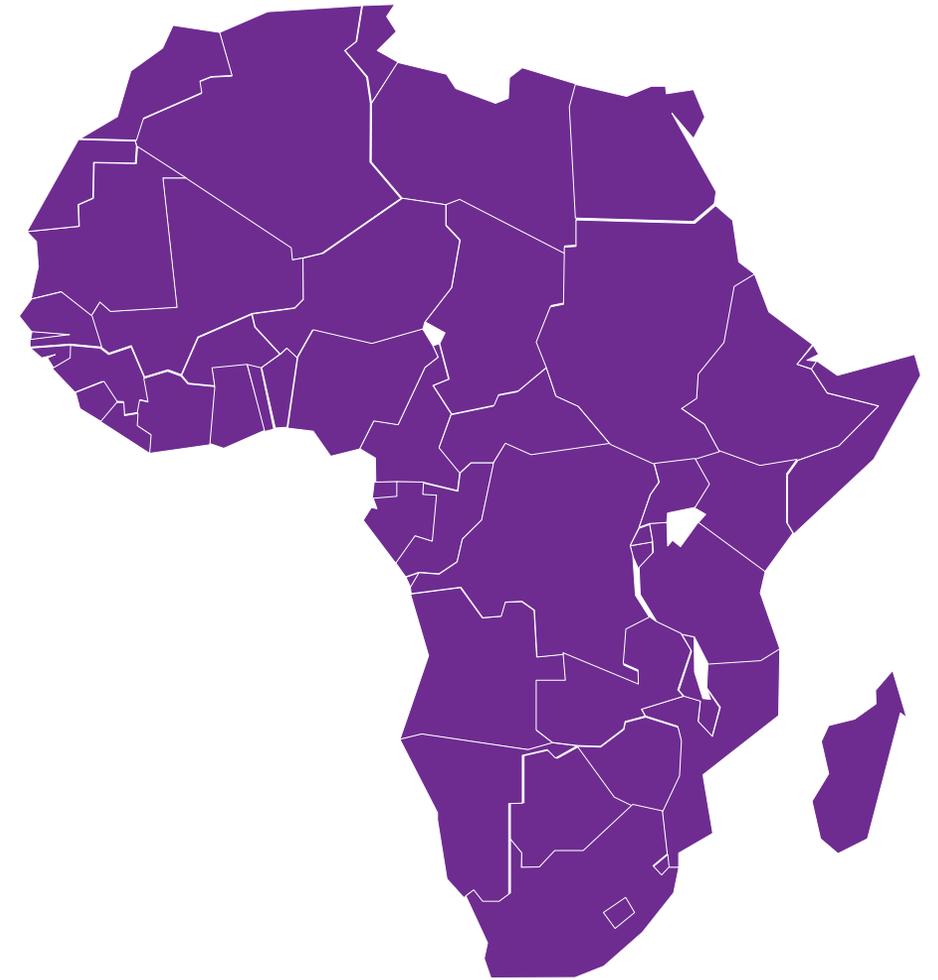
Tesla CEO Musk delivered on his promise to sell "Tesla Tequila" and the \$250 bottle quickly flew off the virtual shelf.

- **Uber's** Q3 losses narrowed to \$1.09bn, slightly worse than expected \$1.02bn.
- The US Justice Department filed an antitrust lawsuit challenging **Visa's** acquisition of **Plaid**.
- **GM** reported a Q3 profit of \$4bn in the latest sign that the automotive industry is rebounding from the pandemic.
- **T-Mobile** continued to add customers in Q3 and said that the recent merger with Sprint will save \$1.2bn next year.
- **AIG** posted net income declines in Q3, partly due to the divestment of a business.
- **Nintendo** reported a record profit of \$2.7bn in Q3 on strong demand for its Switch gaming console and related games.
- **ByteDance** is reportedly in discussions to raise \$2bn before listing some of its businesses in Hong Kong.
- **Alibaba Group Holding Ltd** and Swiss group **Richemont** will invest \$1.1 billion in online luxury fashion retailer **Farfetch Ltd** and its new marketplace in China, as online demand for luxury goods grow.
- US Department of Justice seized more than \$1 billion of bitcoins and other digital currencies this week that had been associated with the Silk Road online drug bazaar, the largest seizure of **cryptocurrency** in the agency's history

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Africa

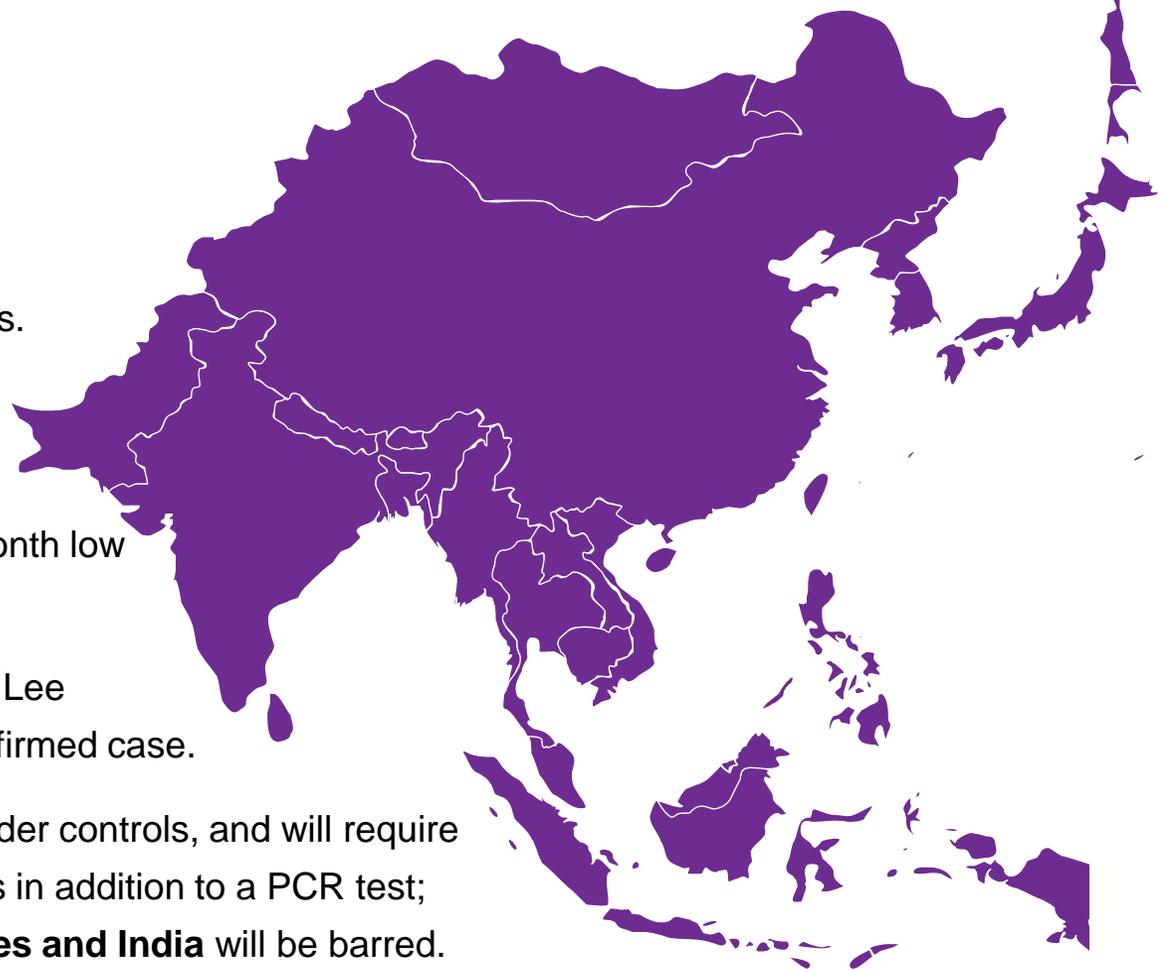
- **Tanzanian** President Magafuli was sworn in for a second 5-year term following a disputed election process featuring mass protests and arrests of opposition leaders.
- **Ethiopian** lawmakers authorized a six-month state of emergency in the Tigray state.
- **Ivorian** opposition leaders called on the military to disobey the president, after he won a controversial third term in a disputed election.



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Asia

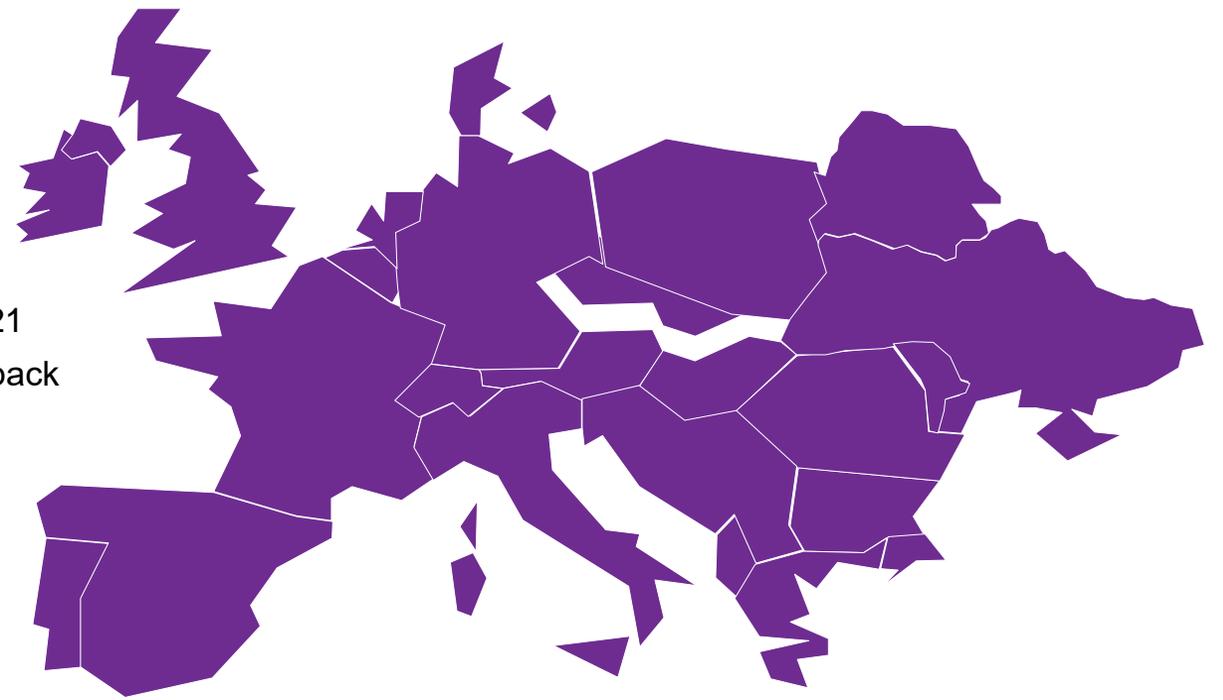
- **Indonesia** plans to offer sovereign guarantees on loans to businesses.
- **Bangladesh** signed a deal with the Serum Institute of **India** for 30m doses of a potential vaccine being developed by AstraZeneca.
- Investor confidence in **Thailand's** financial markets fell to a seven-month low on the combined effects of the pandemic and widespread protests.
- **South Korea** notified 1,000 people who attended Samsung patriarch Lee Kun-hee's funeral last week to get tested for COVID-19 after one confirmed case.
- As cases surge in the US and Europe, **China** is further tightening border controls, and will require all arrivals from **Europe** and the **US** to take a blood test for antibodies in addition to a PCR test; non-Chinese travelers from **Britain, France, Belgium, the Philippines and India** will be barred.
- **Chinese** state media has focused on portraying the chaos of the **US** election, including footage of Trump supporters attempting to break into polling stations. The US called on WHO chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus to invite **Taiwan** to a major meeting the body is hosting next week expected to focus on the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Observers are concerned about the spread of misinformation on Facebook ahead of **Myanmar's** elections Sunday.



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Europe

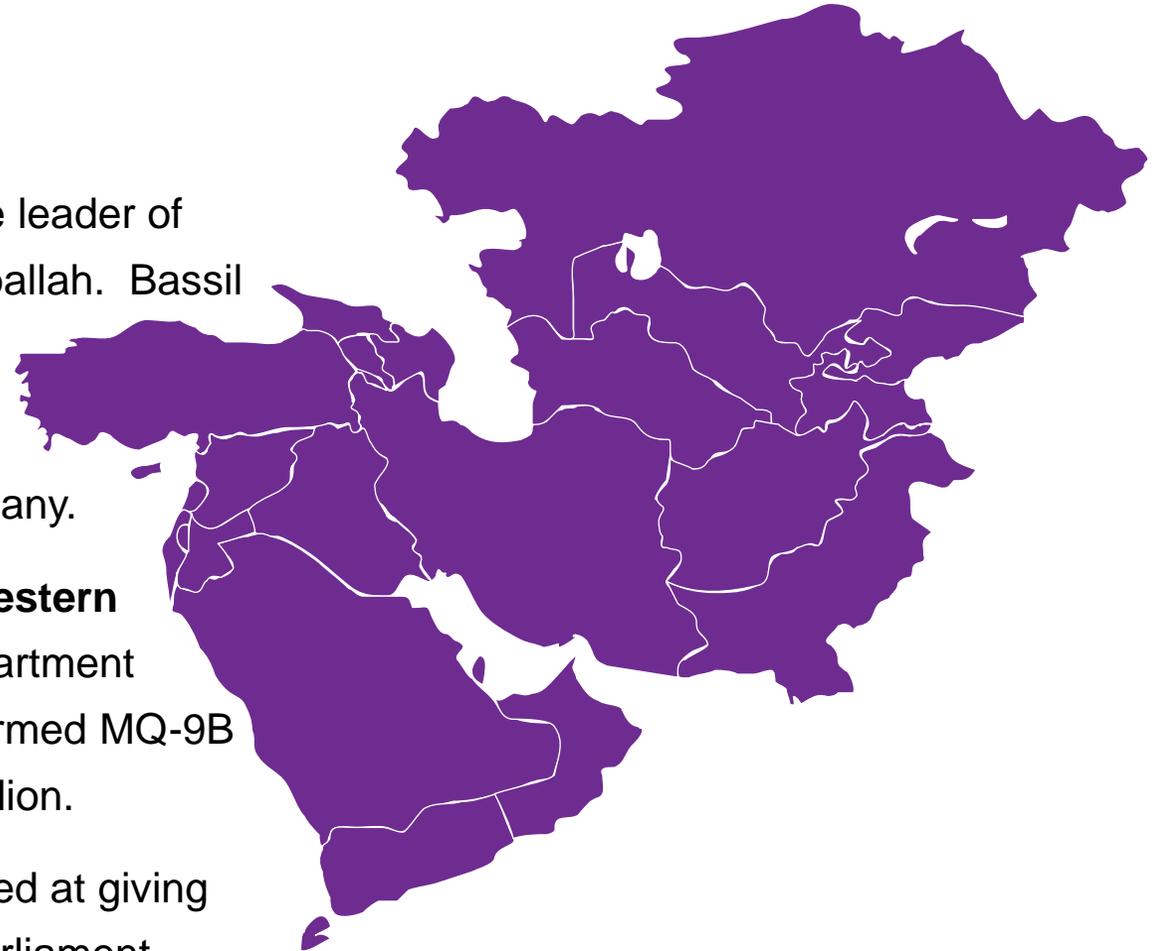
- The European Commission cut its **euro-zone** growth forecast for 2021 from 6.1 to 4.2 percent as the pandemic's second wave further sets back economic recovery.
- Huawei has appealed in **Sweden's** administrative court its exclusion from Sweden's 5G networks.
- **Greece's** parliament passed a bill that critics warn effectively pardons several thousand alleged tax offenders.
- Security officials believe the resurgence of the **terrorism threat** is real, made more potent by the large number of European jihadis who have returned from Iraq and Syria or who sought to travel there. The UK has raised its terror alert level to "severe" and Austria and France have deployed their military to sensitive locations. French President Macron announced that France will double border security to fight terrorism and illegal immigration.
- Coronavirus deaths across **Europe** topped 300,000. Paris will impose further restrictions, including closing some businesses, as **French** officials warn that cases could soon overrun hospitals; France reported 57,340 new infections yesterday. **Italy** has surpassed 800,000 infections and 40,000 deaths. In a U-turn, **UK** Chancellor Sunak extended the government's expensive furlough scheme into March. UK Foreign Minister Raab will self-isolate for two weeks after coming into contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case. **Hungary** will start importing small quantities of **Russia's** COVID-19 vaccine in December for final testing and licensing.



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Middle East

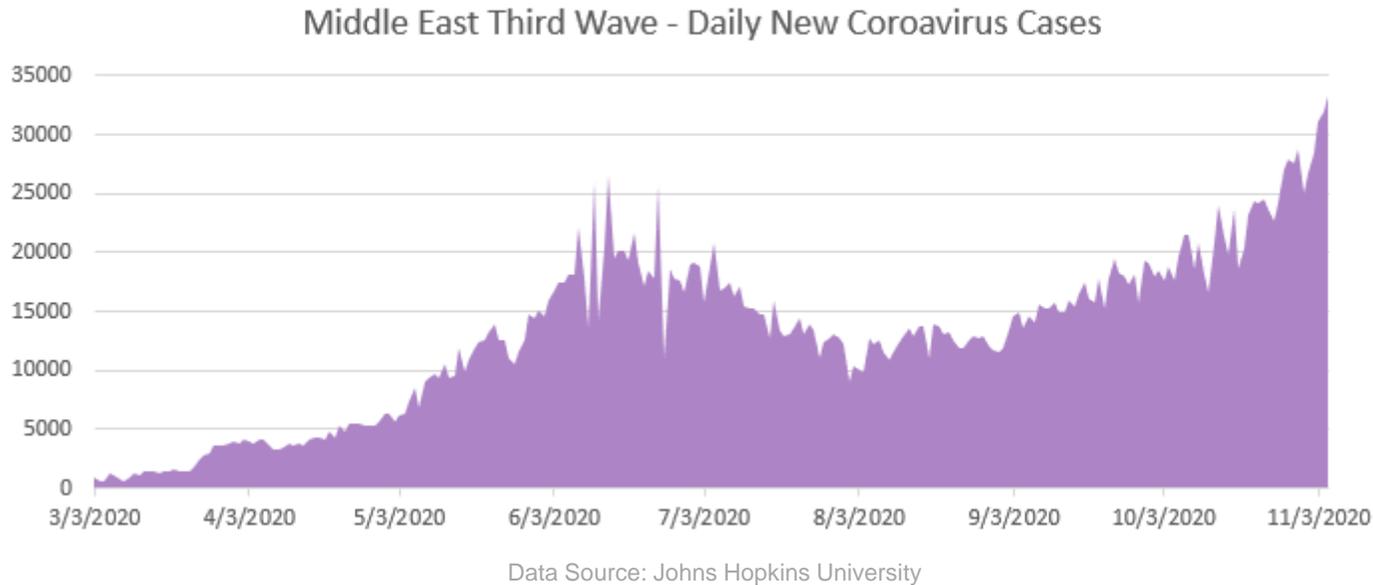
- The **US** is reportedly planning to sanction Gebran Bassil, the leader of **Lebanon's** Free Patriotic Movement party, for assisting Hizballah. Bassil is the son-in-law of Lebanese President Aoun. Beirut will demolish remaining port silos over safety concerns.
- Saudi Arabia launched a state-controlled sports media company.
- The **UAE** will open a consulate in the disputed territory of **Western Sahara** in a diplomatic nod to **Morocco**. The **US** State Department gave Congress notification it plans to sell 18 sophisticated armed MQ-9B aerial drones to the UAE in a deal worth as much as \$2.9 billion.
- **Iraq's** president ratified on Thursday a new election law aimed at giving political independents a better chance of winning seats in parliament, paving the way for early elections next year.
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Middle East

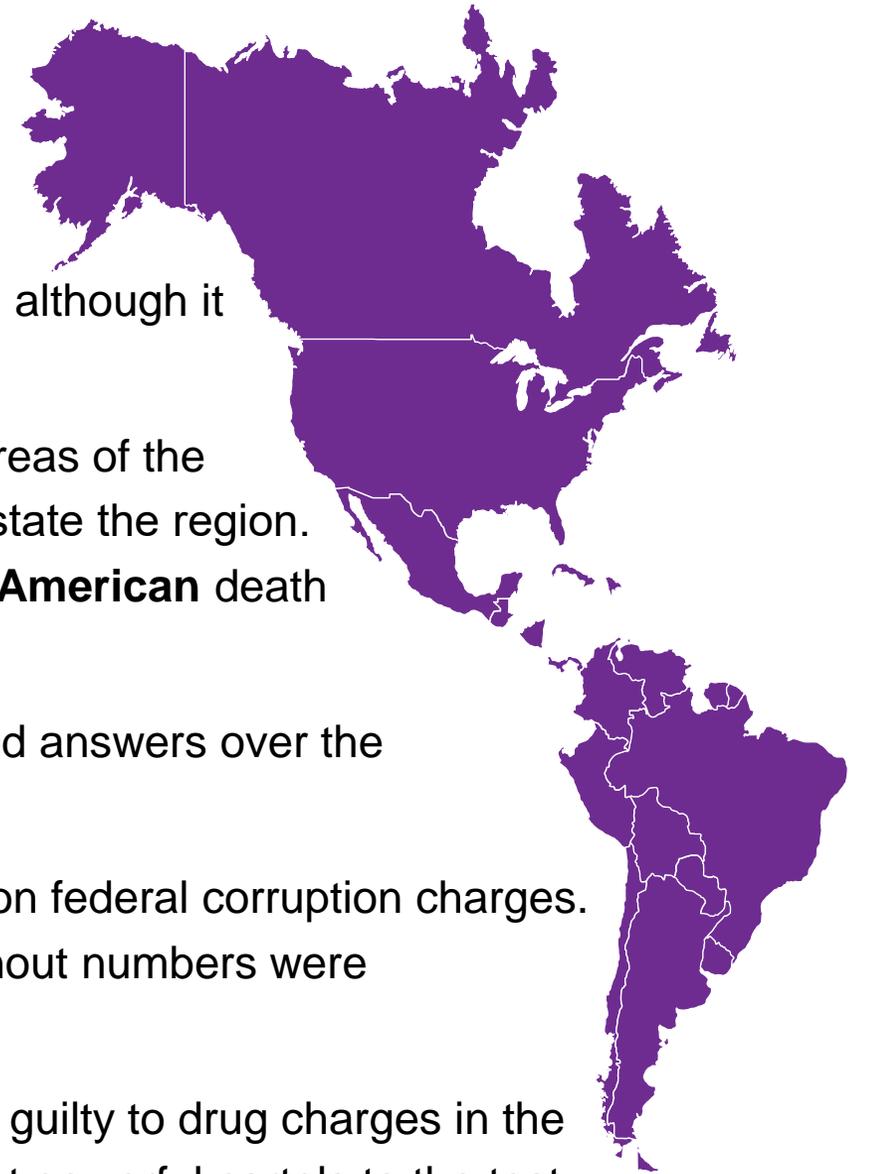
The Middle East is in the throes of a third wave of coronavirus infections. The first wave in March was concentrated in Iran and the Gulf states. The second wave spread through the Arab heartland after Ramadan. The third wave is being driven by surging cases in Iran, Iraq, Jordan and Morocco.



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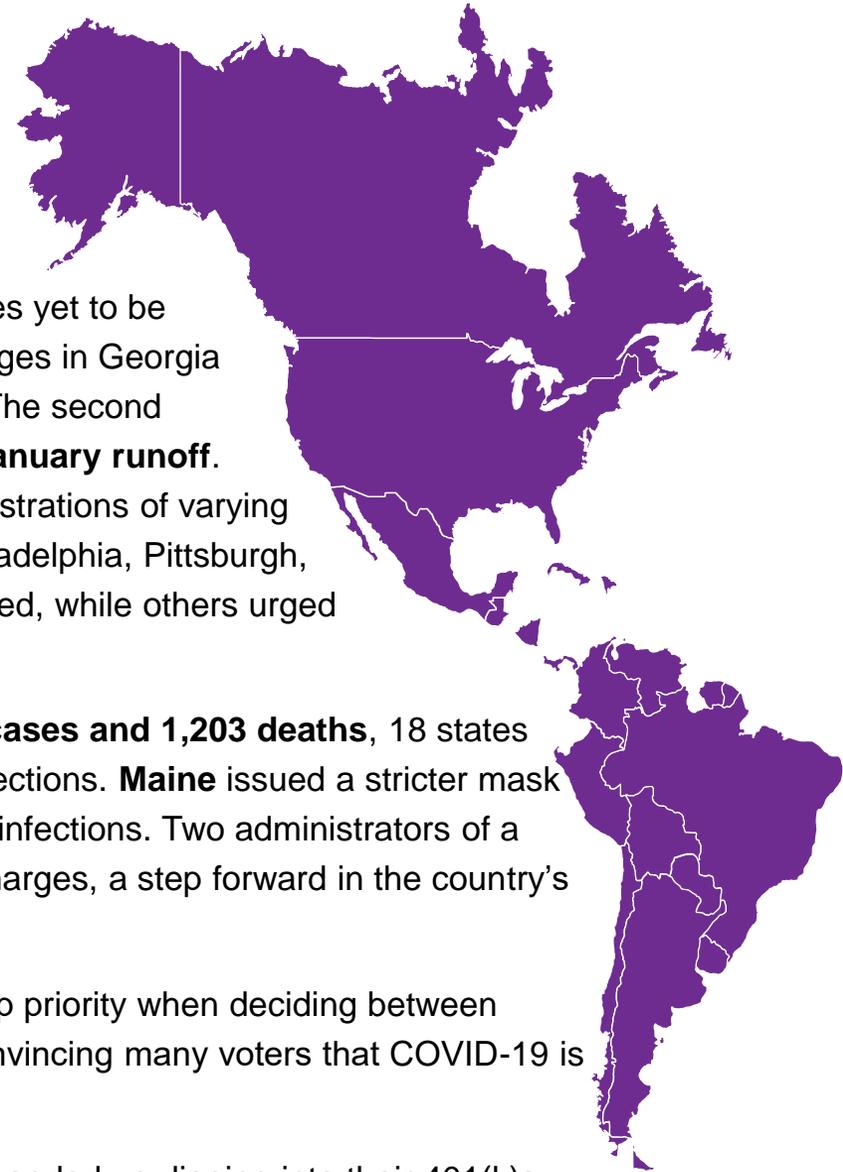
Americas

- In **Canada**, Ontario said it would boost COVID-19 economic support, although it sees a record budget deficit for 2020-21.
- President Hernandez of **Honduras** urged people living in low-lying areas of the Sula valley to evacuate as Hurricane Eta's impact continues to devastate the region. Rains flooded homes from **Panama to Guatemala**, and the **Central American** death toll rose to at least 21.
- Hundreds of protestors took to the streets of **Haiti's** capital to demand answers over the kidnapping and murder of a high school student.
- A **Puerto Rico** legislator, who was reelected Tuesday, was arrested on federal corruption charges. Puerto Ricans voted in approval of becoming a US state, though turnout numbers were complicated.
- Former **Mexican** Defense Minister Salvador Cienfuegos pleaded not guilty to drug charges in the **US** in a case that has put US-Mexican cooperation in the fight against powerful cartels to the test.



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Americas: US



- Democratic challenger Joe Biden **edged closer a victory** as the next president, with four states yet to be called. President Trump alleged election fraud, a claim not backed by fellow Republicans. Judges in Georgia and Michigan **rejected suits** by the Trump Campaign calling for recounts over alleged fraud. The second Georgia senate race between Republican Perdue and Democrat Ossoff could also go into a **January runoff**. Facebook banned multiple groups created to organize **protests** against vote counting. Demonstrations of varying sizes took place in cities including Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Washington, DC. Some protesters called to stop additional votes from being counted, while others urged authorities to keep tallying ballots.
- As coronavirus infections continue to mount, with the nation reporting a **record 121,389 new cases and 1,203 deaths**, 18 states reported a record number of COVID-19 hospitalizations, and 15 states set records for daily infections. **Maine** issued a stricter mask mandate. Illinois reported a record 9,935 new infections yesterday. **Missouri** topped 200,000 infections. Two administrators of a Missouri nursing home where 76 died of the coronavirus were arraigned on criminal neglect charges, a step forward in the country's first criminal prosecution related to COVID-19.
- Analysts are beginning to point to evidence that **US voters** did not consider the pandemic a top priority when deciding between presidential candidates; public health experts also worry that President Trump's success in convincing many voters that COVID-19 is not a threat will greatly hamper virus control efforts.
- In March, Congress passed a law allowing Americans to use **retirement money**, but few have ended up dipping into their 401(k)s. Last week's **unemployment claims** totaled 751,000.

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Election 2020: State of the Race

By Alexander Lucaci

Three days after November 3, the US Presidential Election remains uncalled.

Fox News and the *Associated Press* have former Vice President Joe Biden leading the electoral vote count by 264 to 214, whereas *NBC*, *CNN*, and *ABC* have the count at 253 to 214 - the difference is Arizona, and its 11 electoral votes, which *Fox* and *AP* have called for Biden. In other words, the situation remains essentially the same over the past 24 hours in terms of projections and electoral vote counts.

Several other states remain uncalled, or too close to count. Although President Trump is expected to maintain his lead in North Carolina, overnight Biden surged to a 1,096 vote-lead in Georgia with less than 1 percent of the outstanding ballots left to count. Because of the tight margins, news organizations are holding off on calling the state for Biden - in the case of *Fox* and the *AP*, calling Georgia would require them to call the presidency for Biden, as they have not backed off their call of Arizona for the former Vice President.

Elsewhere, Biden is also expected to take the lead in Pennsylvania today due to the number of outstanding ballots in Philadelphia and other Democratic-leaning areas. The count there continued overnight, during which President Trump's lead was reduced to 18,229. Nevada will release

additional batches of absentee vote counts through the day, where Biden looks favored to win as well. President Trump continues to make gains in Arizona as the outstanding vote in Maricopa County is counted - it is unclear whether it will be enough to overtake Biden's lead, although *Fox* and *AP* continue to stand by their call.

At 6:30 EST yesterday evening, President Trump gave a statement in which he attacked results in various states, made unsubstantiated claims about the vote counting processes in major cities, and claimed to have achieved victory on Tuesday night before all the ballots were counted. The president's team continues to prepare for legal action in states across the board, although federal judges have already swatted down motions from the campaign to stop counting in Michigan, Georgia and Nevada due to lack of evidence of voter fraud or improper vote counting. The greatest amount of uncertainty in the election remains in how President Trump will react if the race is called for Biden - sources and reporting close to the White House indicate that the president is not likely to concede the election and will likely fight the results with all the means at his disposal, possible for weeks or months.

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International Reactions to the US Election

As vote counting in the US election stretched into a third day, international as well as domestic observers were watching the race closely. The outcome of the presidential election will have broad global implications, determining the leader of the largest economy and military in the world, as well as have specific policy consequences for allies and rivals deeply vested in US policy. The four years of the Trump doctrine have been characterized by an increasingly isolationist “America First” outlook, winning domestic support but alienating some traditional allies. Former Vice President Biden has campaigned on a more conciliatory approach, promising to reenter international agreements and end President Trump’s flagship “maximum pressure” campaign on Iran. What follows is an overview of the perspectives and interests of some, but not all, key allies and rivals.

China

While the next Administration will certainly have enormous impact on shaping US-China bilateral relations, many China analysts believe that Beijing does not have a strong preference for either candidate. A tougher stance on China enjoys broad bipartisan support that would be reflected in a Biden or Trump Administration. The unique features of either candidate as president do matter to China, but it is unclear which is preferred. While President Trump’s chaotic and hardline approach to China has been damaging, many

in Beijing also see Trump accelerating America’s fall from global leadership with his isolationist approach to foreign policy. A President Biden may be friendlier on cooperation with China in a few areas but is seen as more likely to rally allies and coordinate against China given his higher focus on global American leadership and engagement with the international system.

Regardless of the election’s ultimate victor, the chaos of the past week has played well for Chinese interests that seek to undermine American leadership and democratic ideas. From the President’s

International Reactions to the US Election

premature election claim to unrest and polarization, the 2020 elections have added to narratives popular with Chinese state media that portray the US government system as an incompetent and undesirable, building on US failures in handling COVID-19. Moreover, some analysts have speculated that if post-election uncertainty and turmoil continues, the Chinese government might take advantage of US distraction to make foreign policy moves that would be condemned by the US. The most extreme of such moves would be an invasion of Taiwan, but most analysts dismiss the possibility. Less drastic actions, such as further pushing claims in the South China Sea or seizing outlying Taiwanese islands, are more conceivable.

India

President Trump's relationship with Prime Minister Narendra Modi has led many journalists and analysts to speculate that the Modi Administration would prefer a second Trump term. However, many of the core expectations India has of its US relationship will remain the same regardless of the election outcome. Either US Administration is expected to continue supporting India in countering Chinese influence in the region, a particularly important consideration given the current India-China border dispute. The Indian government is also expected to continue pushing for a new trade deal and

reinstatement of H1-B visas - and may meet with better success on immigration issues with a Biden Administration. India has also been wary of the weakening of international institutions under President Trump and would welcome US re-entry into the Paris Climate Agreement. On an individual note, vice presidential candidate Kamala Harris, the first Indian-American candidate to be on a major ticket, has gained attention and popularity in India - her ancestral village has famously offered prayers for her victory.

Russia

The Russian government appears to be relishing the ongoing uncertainty in the US presidential election, with the Foreign Ministry spokeswoman declaring that *"the obvious shortcomings of the American electoral system are evident."* A wide range of Russian elected officials and Kremlin operatives have already commented on the slow nature of the vote count and have been eager to describe the process as *"chaotic," "unfortunate,"* and *"anarchic."* Sources close to the Kremlin indicate that although President Putin initially viewed President Trump's election as a positive development for relations between the two countries, he has yet to see any meaningful improvement between institutions in Moscow and Washington, despite President Trump's warm embrace of the Russian president. Early on Thursday, Russian daily newspaper

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International Reactions to the US Election

Vedomosti reported that President Putin and President Aleksander Lukashenko of Belarus spoke on the vote to discuss “*the situation with the elections*” in the US, indicating that leadership in both Minsk and Moscow continue to monitor the results closely.

Europe

With deep multilateral and cultural ties to the US, Europeans are closely following the 2020 elections. The stakes of the race have many Europeans on edge and, as the last votes are counted, the continent is still left questioning US commitment to global alliances and institutions. The Trump Administration’s skepticism of international agreements unnerves NATO partners and has caused friction on issues ranging from Iran to climate change. The EU’s inability to replicate US leadership on international crises has further reinforced the continent’s reliance on transatlantic unity. Hopes that US voters would decisively reject “America First” isolationism were dashed by the election’s razor thin margins. Even if Biden comes out ahead, many European analysts now fear that “Trumpism” has become a permanent feature of US politics.

The EU and many European governments are awaiting final results before commenting, but there have been several noteworthy

reactions beyond this broad trend. The UK’s official reaction, like many close partners in the region, has been muted as the country avoids alienating a future partner. Prime Minister Johnson and foreign secretary Raab avoided condemning Trump’s claims of election fraud, insisting that the UK does not comment on allies’ elections. Belgian and French politicians have meanwhile pointed to Trump’s continued appeal as proof that the Europe can no longer depend on US support. These reactions are likely to drive further calls for European “strategic autonomy.” Other countries who had cultivated close relationships with the President have been more willing to take sides. Slovenia’s Prime Minister drew headlines by prematurely congratulating President Trump on his victory, highlighting the much friendlier relations between the incumbent and more conservative governments in central Europe. Hungary’s PM Orbán endorsed Trump in September and predicted a Trump win going into the election. As a frequent beneficiary of Trump’s personal relationship with President Erdogan, Turkey has also made its preference apparent. Turkey’s state broadcaster promoted accusations of election fraud in the US and encouraged further investigation.

International Reactions to the US Election

Iran

Despite the stark differences on Iran policy between the two campaigns, Iranian leadership, including Ayatollah Khamenei himself, has signaled over the past several weeks that they do not view the outcome of the US presidential election as affecting Iran's regional or international strategic outlook. In a tweet, the Supreme Leader described the ongoing vote counting as “a *spectacle*” while also mocking the process as “*one of the most fraudulent*” in US history, attributing those words to President Trump himself. On October 21, FBI Director Christopher Wray and Director of National Intelligence John Ratcliffe described attempts by Iran to influence and intimidate US voter behavior through social media and emails, but there has been little evidence thus far of further Iranian activities on Election Day or beyond. Iranian President Hassan Rouhani on Thursday that the next US presidential will have to “*give in to Iran,*” referring most likely to the current maximum pressure sanctions regime and negotiations on Tehran's nuclear program.

Israel

Israelis are stressed over the outcome of the US election. Prime Minister Netanyahu has had a special relationship with President Trump, one that developed based in agreement that past

approaches on Iran and Palestinian national aspirations had failed. The Trump Administration granted Netanyahu multiple domestic wins: Trump cut off aid to the Palestinians, recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and backed annexation of the Golan Heights. On the strategic level, he engineered regional realignment through the Abraham Accord, creating a new front against Iran while advancing Israeli-Arab normalization. These policies fit well with Likud's right-leaning priorities and Israel's center and right electorate but were criticized by the Israeli left as a death blow to the two-state solution.

A Biden Administration would bring policy changes on both Iran and the peace process. A lack of specifics on how the US would strengthen the JCPOA has caused anxiety among Iran hawks in Israel. On the Palestinians, Biden opposes Israeli settlements in the West Bank; one of the most memorable clashes between Netanyahu and then-Vice President Biden was over the announcement of settlement construction in East Jerusalem while Biden was visiting. Biden supports the Abraham Accords, but will see these agreements as another policy tool to advance the two-state solution. Netanyahu likely worries that Biden will attempt to reinstate Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, oppose Israeli annexation of Palestinian territory, and even reverse recognition of Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. However, on the issue of Israel's security, Biden will remain constant

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International Reactions to the US Election

in supporting Israel's sovereign right to protect its security and maintain a Qualitative Military Edge with the US assistance. Prime Minister Netanyahu knows this and, accordingly, is being very quiet in public, reportedly instructing ministers from his Likud party to refrain from any public statements on the vote. Although Netanyahu knows that he can work with Biden, he would much prefer another four years of Trump.

Arab Gulf States

Having enjoyed a closer relationship with President Trump than with his predecessor, the Arabian Gulf states of Saudi Arabia and the UAE are likely apprehensive about what a Biden Administration could mean for US policy in the Gulf. Saudi Arabia has the most to lose from a change in leadership. The Trump Administration enjoys close relationships in Riyadh and has offered significant support and leeway where other Administrations would have balked. Early in the campaign, Biden promised to make the Kingdom a “*pariah state*,” while he has not repeated the claim, Democrats across the board are pressing for a different tack on Saudi Arabia, including reduced arms sales, an end to support for the war in Yemen, and increased scrutiny of reported human rights abuses. Some analysts have posited that Saudi Arabia may move to normalize relations with Israel in 2021 to boost relations with a new President Biden, but there remain

obstacles Saudi Arabia-Israel normalization, such as King Salman's likely opposition and a large Saudi population thought to be against the move. The UAE, on the other hand, is better positioned: its leading role in the Abraham Accords has won it support across the aisle, it has distanced itself from the war in Yemen (although it remains controversially involved in Libya), and it has no high-profile human rights concerns on its record. Both the UAE and Saudi Arabia, however, are concerned about what a Biden White House could mean for Iran policy: they were offended by their exclusion from the Obama-era JCPOA and are supporters of Trump's maximum pressure campaign; both states would feel threatened by any negotiations they see as empowering Iran.

The rest of the Gulf states have fewer pressing concerns: Bahrain is largely thought to share the same strategy as Saudi Arabia, despite having normalized with Israel in September, and Kuwait and Oman are largely neutral. Qatar, which has been on the outs with Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Bahrain for three years, has few objectives in Washington other than seeking help in mending the Gulf-Qatar rift, or, in the absence of that, maintaining US relationships to offset the loss of its Gulf alliances. The Trump Administration has made limited, unsuccessful efforts to end the dispute, while the Biden campaign has not commented on it and is unlikely to make the dispute a priority.

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International Reactions to the US Election

Sudan

Sudan has been the subject of a recent flurry of diplomatic engagement from the Trump Administration, culminating in the removal of Sudan's State Sponsor of Terrorism designation and Sudan's normalization of relations with Israel. Sudan's decision to normalize relations in the direct run up to the presidential election was a boon to Trump's campaign, giving him a timely foreign policy win (if one that is low on voter radar). While this move helped build goodwill with the Trump Administration, it remains less certain which candidate Sudan would have preferred to win. In the midst of a fragile democratic transition, and as neighboring Ethiopia may be on the path to civil war, Sudan has many concerns more immediate than US election results - not to mention that Sudan's transitional government is comprised of many different interest groups, making it complex to analyze the country's preferences. As destabilizing forces put the Horn of Africa on a worrying trajectory, the lack of diplomatic attention to the region amid US domestic turmoil could prove one of the most consequential side effects of the election.

Nigeria

One of the odder strongholds of Trump supporters is in Nigeria: earlier this week, the President retweeted a video of a parade put on

in his honor by Nigerian supporters in the city of Onitsha. In Nigeria, support for the President is perhaps surprisingly widespread: a recent Pew Research poll found that 58% of Nigerians are confident in President Trump, the fourth-highest proportion in the world after Israel, the Philippines and Kenya. This affinity largely stems from the large population of evangelical Christians in Nigeria - with 80 million adherents, Nigeria houses the largest Christian population on the African continent, and the rally shared by President Trump was organized by a church. Nigeria's President himself has made no comment on the US election, dealing as he is with the fallout from ongoing #EndSARS protests and international scrutiny of state violence against protesters. In other parts of West Africa, many look upon the chaotic US election and President Trump's behavior as a worrying example for democracy. In the words of one respondent from Guinea, which is currently experiencing violent unrest following a disputed election: *"Trump is setting a bad example for Africa and a country like ours. You cannot proclaim yourself in an election where you are a candidate when justice exists."*

Latin America

Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro took to social media on Election Night to denounce *"interference from other powers"* on the US

International Reactions to the US Election

elections results and suggested that the same may occur in the next Brazilian elections. He told Brazilian media outlets that he had confidence in Donald Trump's re-election. Bolsonaro's alliance with Trump is the foundation of his foreign policy so a loss by the sitting American president would force the Brazilian leader to reformulate his strategy for approaching international affairs.

In Venezuela, embattled President Nicolas Maduro criticized the delay in the US election vote count in a televised speech, saying that in his country “*the electoral results are given on the very night of the elections in an exact manner.*” Maduro went on to state that unlike Trump, he will accept the results of December 6 parliamentary elections regardless of the outcome. The Venezuelan opposition has denounced the coming parliamentary election as a “*fraud,*” while the EU and the US have voiced concerns over possible corruption in the election results.

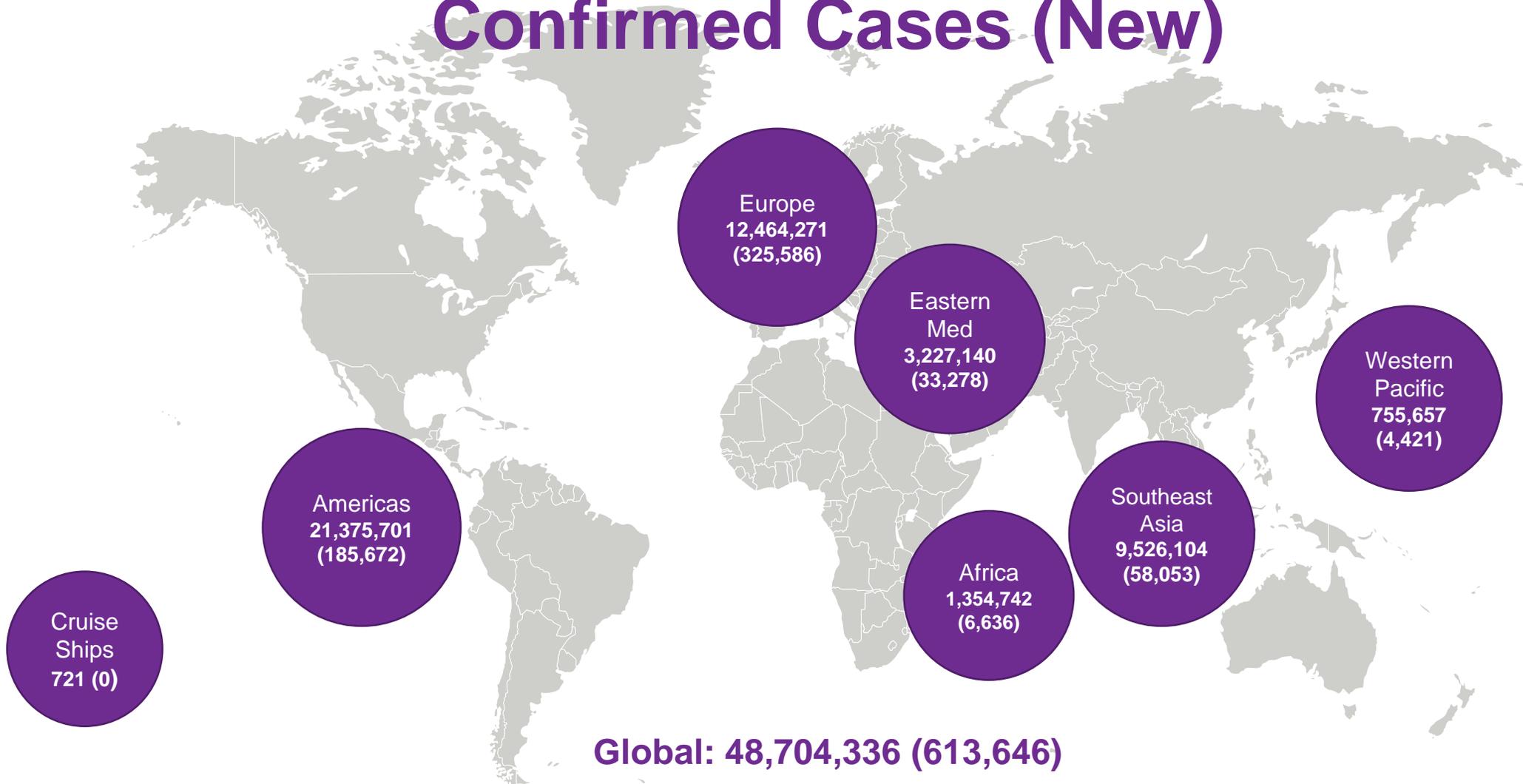
The Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador has been more reserved: he said he would refrain from commenting on the still-undecided US presidential election until the outcome is clear. He has noted that he is encouraged the peso currency did not appear to weaken in the immediate aftermath of the US vote.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on November 5

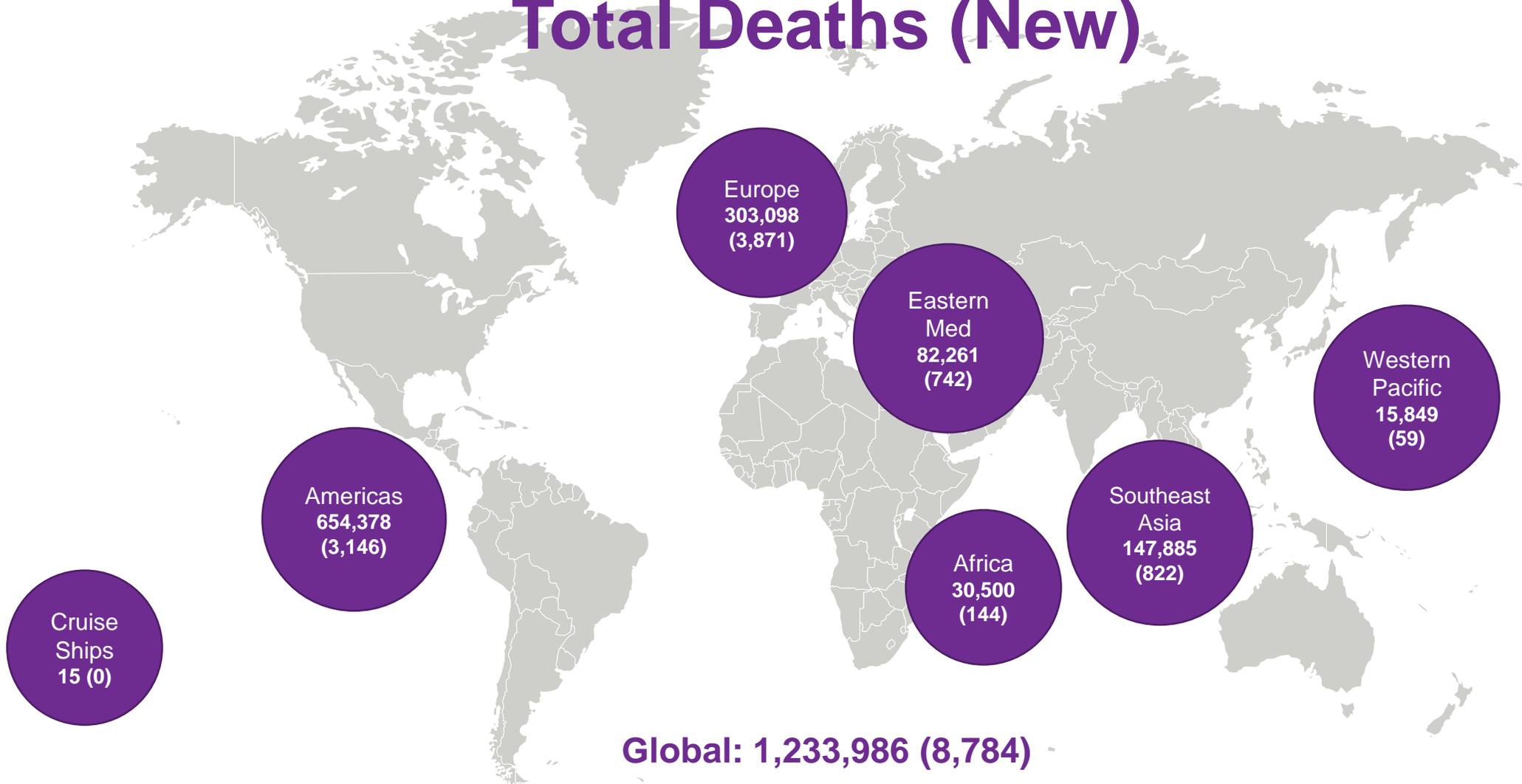
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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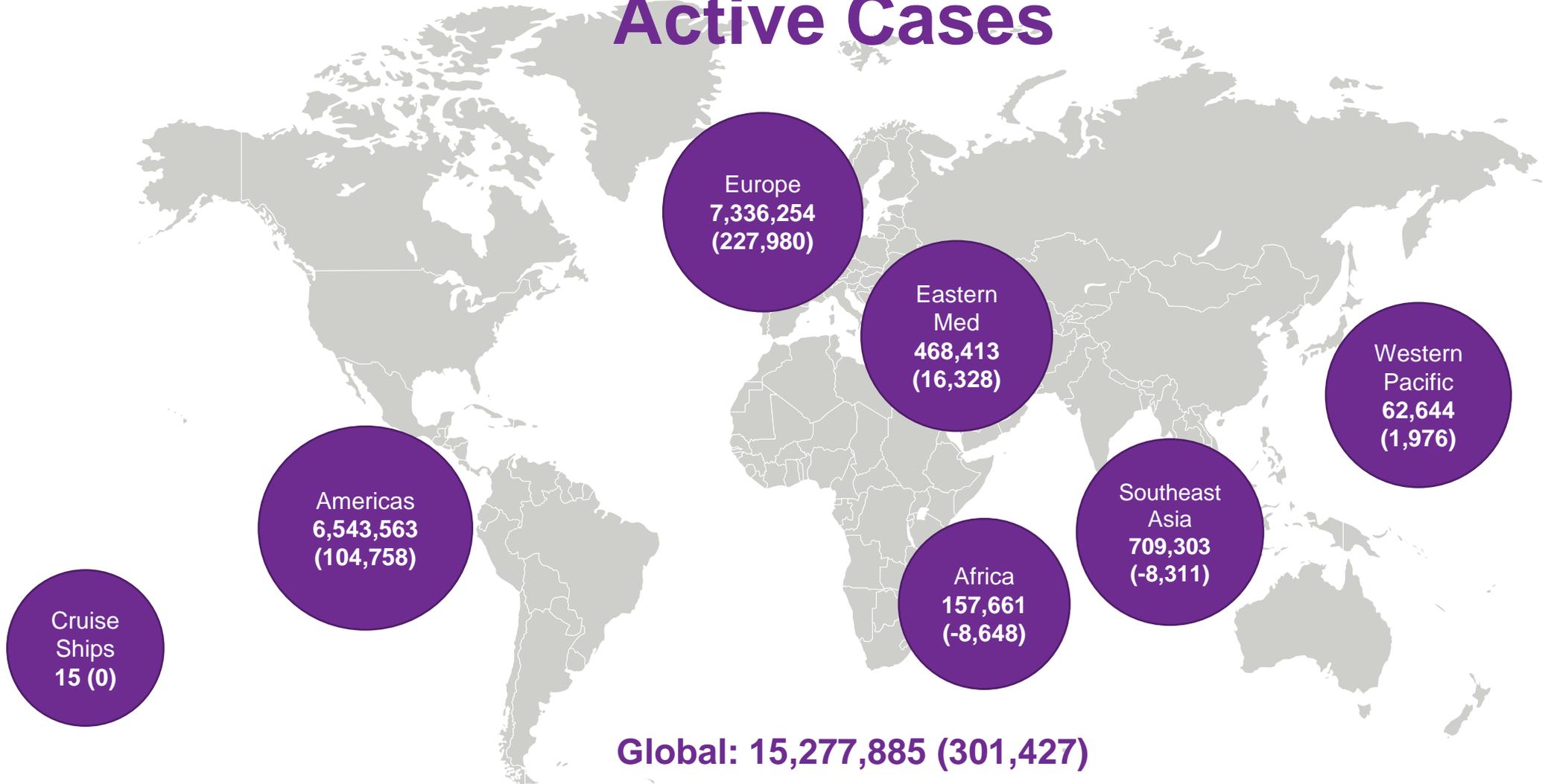
Total Deaths (New)



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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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	5551612	9531430 (121389)	233962 (1203)	29907	726	6.90%
France	1462346	1605171 (57340)	38730 (360)	24514	598	19.73%
Spain	1117454	1306316 (21908)	38486 (368)	29210	823	11.19%
UK	1075291	1125213 (24161)	48192 (378)	16515	708	14.04%
India	520773	8411724 (47638)	124985 (670)	6074	90	3.84%
Italy	472348	824879 (34502)	40192 (428)	13650	665	25.25%
Belgium	438834	479341 (11128)	12520 (189)	40338	1062	18.17%
Russia	399061	1699695 (19116)	29285 (289)	11735	202	7.60%
Netherlands	382719	390488 (6965)	7769 (87)	22771	453	15.43%
Brazil	374317	5614258 (24233)	161779 (673)	26347	759	2.14%
Poland	282156	466679 (27143)	6842 (367)	12336	181	31.60%
Ukraine	242880	443630 (10138)	8148 (196)	9864	182	13.97%
Germany	225446	631172 (22561)	11110 (161)	7381	133	21.04%
Czechia	173343	391945 (13229)	4330 (197)	36576	404	20.89%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Argentina	154125	1217028 (11100)	32766 (246)	26842	723	6.02%
Sweden	135762	141764 (4034)	6002 (5)	14007	593	14.53%
Switzerland	112776	202504 (10128)	2628 (73)	23339	303	28.37%
Iran	112664	654936 (8772)	36985 (406)	7763	438	8.86%
Jordan	86459	95864 (4630)	1069 (40)	9363	104	31.79%
Romania	78177	276802 (9714)	7540 (121)	14423	393	17.25%
Bangladesh	76397	416006 (1842)	6021 (17)	2517	36	2.70%
Colombia	74602	1117977 (9891)	32209 (196)	21891	631	6.25%
Hungary	69946	94916 (3928)	2147 (84)	9834	222	28.22%
Portugal	67157	161350 (4410)	2740 (46)	15840	269	17.81%
Iraq	58190	489571 (3701)	11175 (47)	12079	276	4.46%
Serbia	54815	55676 (2181)	861 (11)	6381	99	21.70%
Indonesia	54306	425796 (4065)	14348 (89)	1551	52	5.11%
Honduras	54037	99347 (223)	2736 (6)	9953	274	3.22%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Slovakia	52022	68734 (1962)	286 (25)	12587	52	24.74%
Austria	50643	132515 (7416)	1268 (41)	14684	141	29.10%
Mexico	46362	949197 (5567)	93772 (544)	7292	720	3.83%
Bulgaria	44118	68345 (3754)	1518 (52)	9862	219	29.55%
Turkey	43802	386820 (2311)	10639 (81)	4569	126	4.13%
Costa Rica	42921	114367 (1106)	1444 (13)	22380	283	5.94%
Lebanon	42683	89186 (2089)	683 (7)	13087	100	12.79%
Peru	41727	914722 (2935)	34730 (59)	27610	1048	2.16%
South Africa	41158	732414 (1866)	19677 (92)	12296	330	1.45%
Ethiopia	39769	98391 (510)	1508 (5)	849	13	3.14%
Morocco	39677	240951 (5641)	4059 (77)	6501	110	12.00%
Ireland	38749	64046 (563)	1933 (3)	12921	390	5.85%
Armenia	37952	99563 (2413)	1476 (28)	33577	498	14.59%
Puerto Rico	37379	69416 (396)	855 (5)	20495	252	6.65%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Nepal	36514	185974 (3051)	1052 (18)	6344	36	11.43%
Philippines	32773	389725 (1588)	7409 (42)	3540	67	3.28%
Canada	32621	253482 (2784)	10432 (47)	6639	274	8.72%
Tunisia	28030	66334 (1971)	1577 (65)	5592	133	18.17%
Libya	26423	65440 (853)	907 (7)	9479	131	8.84%
Bosnia	26415	57506 (1908)	1402 (44)	17567	428	18.90%
Greece	26031	49807 (2915)	702 (29)	4787	67	28.70%
Slovenia	23433	41094 (1686)	471 (30)	19766	227	25.28%
Bolivia	20047	142201 (139)	8768 (10)	12113	747	0.50%
Dominican Republic	19914	128824 (546)	2260 (3)	11834	208	2.26%
Kenya	19330	59595 (1008)	1072 (21)	1100	20	11.72%
Panama	18733	136567 (543)	2756 (12)	31480	635	3.31%
Paraguay	18522	65778 (520)	1462 (8)	9183	204	5.67%
Moldova	18480	79566 (1059)	1866 (15)	19740	463	6.70%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Algeria	16914	60169 (642)	2011 (12)	1364	46	4.72%
Pakistan	16242	340251 (1376)	6923 (30)	1524	31	2.37%
Georgia	15358	49218 (2401)	401 (20)	12346	101	27.74%
Croatia	15356	59415 (2848)	683 (29)	14504	167	26.32%
Myanmar	14405	57935 (995)	1352 (22)	1062	25	13.00%
Lithuania	13620	19091 (999)	186 (4)	7048	69	31.44%
Azerbaijan	13614	60873 (1364)	794 (14)	5985	78	12.68%
Denmark	13264	51753 (1223)	733 (4)	8924	126	14.92%
Belarus	13166	103295 (982)	998 (3)	10933	106	6.55%
N Macedonia	12762	36372 (1275)	1084 (13)	17458	520	18.73%
Norway	11082	23229 (651)	284 (2)	4273	52	15.78%
Malaysia	10503	36434 (1009)	277 (6)	1121	9	17.41%
Albania	10482	22721 (421)	543 (7)	7898	189	10.59%
Ecuador	10005	171783 (350)	12730 (26)	9686	718	3.19%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Luxembourg	9451	21147 (803)	177 (6)	33594	281	22.66%
Israel	9111	317863 (531)	2639 (42)	34559	287	1.49%
Chile	8928	516582 (1540)	14404 (64)	26943	751	1.85%
Japan	8782	104964 (1036)	1806 (7)	822	14	5.04%
Oman	8513	117167 (320)	1286 (11)	22747	250	2.33%
Kuwait	8275	129638 (795)	799 (5)	30202	186	3.84%
Saudi Arabia	7829	349386 (450)	5489 (18)	9982	157	0.83%
Kyrgyzstan	7799	61309 (0)	1167 (0)	9344	178	5.73%
West Bank & Gaza	7484	56672 (582)	508 (4)	11022	99	7.24%
Angola	6453	12102 (289)	299 (3)	364	9	15.15%
Sudan	6342	13943 (0)	837 (0)	315	19	1.23%
Guatemala	6330	109849 (702)	3766 (14)	6093	209	2.78%
Montenegro	6090	21533 (682)	328 (2)	34283	522	17.59%
Afghanistan	5941	41935 (121)	1554 (6)	1069	40	1.59%

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 Change 7-Day Av
Sri Lanka	5918	12570 (383)	29 (5)	586	1	22.11%
Uganda	5806	13568 (217)	117 (0)	293	3	10.08%
Kazakhstan	5630	114826 (591)	1857 (0)	6059	98	2.90%
Latvia	5587	7119 (367)	88 (3)	3789	47	24.22%
Kosovo	5565	22206 (661)	720 (6)			16.12%
Guadeloupe	5528	7903 (0)	133 (0)	19750	332	3.77%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

HIGH RISK 1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
French Polynesia	4873	9754 (467)	39 (0)	34653	139	25.55%
Jamaica	4411	9373 (47)	217 (2)	3160	73	4.76%
Venezuela	4401	93921 (441)	819 (5)	3306	29	2.81%
Martinique	4084	4215 (0)	33 (0)	11235	88	15.73%
Finland	4058	17119 (189)	361 (0)	3088	65	9.07%
Syria	3540	6040 (76)	305 (4)	342	17	6.74%
Cyprus	3424	5333 (233)	27 (0)	4406	22	24.04%
El Salvador	3078	34782 (767)	997 (5)	5353	153	3.84%
CAR	2880	4866 (0)	62 (0)	1002	13	0.06%
Qatar	2707	133619 (249)	232 (0)	47588	83	1.10%
Nigeria	2605	63508 (180)	1155 (0)	306	6	1.55%
Bahrain	2284	82786 (162)	328 (1)	48091	191	1.84%
Botswana	2274	7835 (1193)	27 (3)	3309	11	15.23%
Egypt	2195	108530 (201)	6329 (11)	1054	61	1.22%

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
Uzbekistan	2176	68009 (230)	579 (2)	2022	17	2.38%
Mozambique	2117	13391 (108)	97 (2)	424	3	6.47%
UAE	1973	138599 (1289)	508 (3)	13955	51	5.96%
Bahamas	1953	6882 (39)	150 (0)	17443	380	4.00%
Malta	1929	6764 (174)	70 (5)	15305	158	13.28%
South Korea	1898	27195 (145)	476 (1)	527	9	2.98%
South Sudan	1594	2943 (0)	59 (0)	262	5	1.36%
Belize	1588	3977 (72)	66 (2)	9760	160	18.00%
Guam	1567	5004 (101)	85 (2)			9.09%
Mayotte	1541	4550 (0)	45 (0)	16542	164	4.04%
Guinea	1539	12363 (32)	73 (0)	933	6	2.77%
Namibia	1519	13090 (44)	133 (0)	5120	52	1.77%
Congo (Brazzaville)	1369	5348 (0)	92 (0)	961	17	1.08%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Estonia	1359	5464 (131)	73 (0)	4118	55	14.51%
Australia	1310	27644 (14)	907 (0)	1079	35	0.24%
Haiti	1288	9109 (9)	232 (0)	796	20	0.57%
Nicaragua	1209	5591 (77)	157 (1)	841	24	1.38%
Andorra	1202	5135 (90)	75 (0)	66423	970	11.06%
Reunion	1127	6037 (0)	26 (0)	6726	29	9.36%

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

US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
California	938994	956854 (5934)	17860 (52)	24268	452	3.47%
Florida	810419	827380 (6257)	16961 (39)	38523	790	3.96%
Illinois	443425	453738 (9935)	10313 (97)	35808	814	11.81%
New York	404930	518812 (2997)	33657 (101)	28566	1736	3.01%
Georgia	360242	368368 (1916)	8126 (54)	37639	808	3.13%
Arizona	204364	252768 (2135)	6087 (28)	34727	836	4.07%
Missouri	196925	200042 (3789)	3117 (18)	33788	535	11.17%
New Jersey	193120	247219 (1962)	16403 (12)	28459	1862	5.13%
Virginia	162225	187202 (1366)	3688 (11)	21932	432	4.82%
Texas	147972	969490 (9679)	18907 (136)	34416	656	5.24%
Maryland	137527	149964 (1198)	4182 (10)	24805	692	4.39%
Alabama	111661	199158 (1381)	3026 (20)	40618	617	5.03%
Colorado	110385	121006 (3369)	2353 (20)	21013	409	15.71%
Washington	110119	112550 (1070)	2431 (15)	15342	320	6.21%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Nevada	101003	105360 (1267)	1846 (0)	34206	592	6.46%
Kentucky	93439	115277 (2268)	1534 (20)	25802	343	10.39%
Michigan	89337	218263 (6103)	7833 (51)	21855	784	12.93%
Kansas	86388	90220 (1857)	1079 (9)	32276	373	11.18%
South Carolina	83314	181639 (769)	3992 (7)	35279	775	3.88%
Indiana	62991	196176 (4412)	4511 (47)	29140	670	11.95%
Connecticut	62604	77060 (1687)	4656 (11)	21614	1306	8.58%
Wisconsin	54361	249924 (5922)	2194 (38)	42924	377	13.98%
Pennsylvania	51351	225698 (2815)	8923 (45)	17630	704	7.80%
Ohio	51063	235170 (4961)	5461 (33)	20120	471	11.15%
Iowa	42640	142491 (5277)	1814 (13)	45463	575	13.71%
Oregon	41259	47839 (790)	710 (5)	11342	168	8.46%
Idaho	37698	69579 (1265)	671 (7)	38935	375	9.82%
North Carolina	34795	285661 (2859)	4548 (41)	27237	434	5.83%

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	33823	124292 (2807)	632 (7)	38769	197	10.98%
Rhode Island	31647	35750 (628)	1222 (8)	33747	1154	9.62%
Nebraska	31566	78012 (2124)	674 (5)	40329	348	12.64%
New Mexico	27754	51110 (859)	1082 (23)	24375	516	12.14%
Tennessee	24770	271771 (1969)	3509 (31)	39796	514	5.48%
Minnesota	24432	164865 (3942)	2609 (25)	29233	463	13.68%
Massachusetts	23430	165161 (1862)	10085 (23)	23962	1463	5.81%
Oklahoma	16765	129873 (2101)	1413 (21)	32821	357	7.45%
Mississippi	14643	123887 (1612)	3405 (8)	41627	1144	4.28%
South Dakota	13610	51151 (1360)	482 (22)	57820	545	15.94%
Montana	13261	36968 (1013)	407 (3)	34589	381	16.54%
Delaware	11352	25753 (219)	716 (4)	26447	735	4.66%
Alaska	10965	18174 (314)	84 (0)	23337	115	14.59%
Arkansas	10507	117360 (1548)	2037 (11)	38889	675	6.52%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
North Dakota	9224	49837 (1536)	596 (29)	65398	782	17.47%
Louisiana	7620	185825 (681)	5995 (20)	39973	1290	2.15%
West Virginia	5890	26547 (559)	482 (8)	14813	268	11.61%
Wyoming	5595	15409 (365)	105 (0)	26624	181	18.83%

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
Hawaii	3395	15572 (99)	219 (0)	10998	155	4.24%
District of Columbia	3379	17682 (81)	650 (3)	25054	921	3.44%
New Hampshire	1546	11808 (245)	486 (2)	8684	357	8.81%
Maine	1359	7260 (189)	150 (0)	5401	112	10.94%

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

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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