

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

September 10, 2020

Global Situation Update: September 10, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Concerns over Brexit surge as the UK threatens to override parts of the Brexit deal.

BioNTech and Pfizer are in talks with the EU to supply their vaccine candidate.

Sluggish air travel demand recovery cuts airline quarterly forecasts and flight schedules.

Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases rose to 28,052,222 in 213 countries and territories, with 908,475 deaths.

- AstraZeneca is attempting to identify if a case of spinal inflammation in a British patient, the incident that caused the trial to be suspended on Tuesday, is linked to the **vaccine**.
- BioNTech and Pfizer are in talks with the EU to supply at least 200m doses of their **vaccine** candidate.
- In an open letter to *The Lancet*, a group of scientists is questioning whether the early-stage trials for a Russian **vaccine** for covid-19 can be considered reliable due to “*highly unlikely*” patterns presented in the results.
- A study by the Institute for Economics and Peace found that more than 1bn face displacement by 2050 due to **ecological threats**.
- Pope Francis appeared masked in public for the first time, warning against “*the emergence of partisan interests*” in the fight against COVID-19.
- A UN report found that the pandemic’s economic slowdown had little impact on slowing the concentration of **greenhouse gases** in the atmosphere.

Markets

The euro strengthened against the dollar ahead of a European Central Bank meeting on Thursday where the recent rise in the currency will be discussed and the negative implications for the region's economic recovery.

- **European shares** edged higher on Thursday, with investors awaiting signs of more stimulus from the European Central Bank in the face of a strong euro.
- **Asian markets** finished mixed. Hong Kong shares retreated, tracking broad weakness in the mainland market dragged down by a slump in China's start-up stocks.
- **US stocks** bounced back Wednesday after major Tuesday slides; the Nasdaq turned around its drop to close 2.7 percent higher. The recent selloff in tech shares was accompanied by a broader retreat from risky assets, raising concerns about a volatile autumn.
- The **pound** fell against the dollar and euro on renewed Brexit anxieties.
- **Tesla** gained 10 percent after its historic slump.
- The **Bank of Canada** reiterated its promise to keep interest rates near zero as the pandemic continues to weigh on the economy.
- Saudi Arabia reportedly plans to keep **oil production** steady despite a slump in prices.
- The number of **U.S.-listed Chinese companies** securing alternative listings in Hong Kong is growing, with the listing of Yum China Holdings Inc., which runs KFC and Pizza Hut in China. Nasdaq-listed hotelier Huazhu Group Ltd is planning a September listing.

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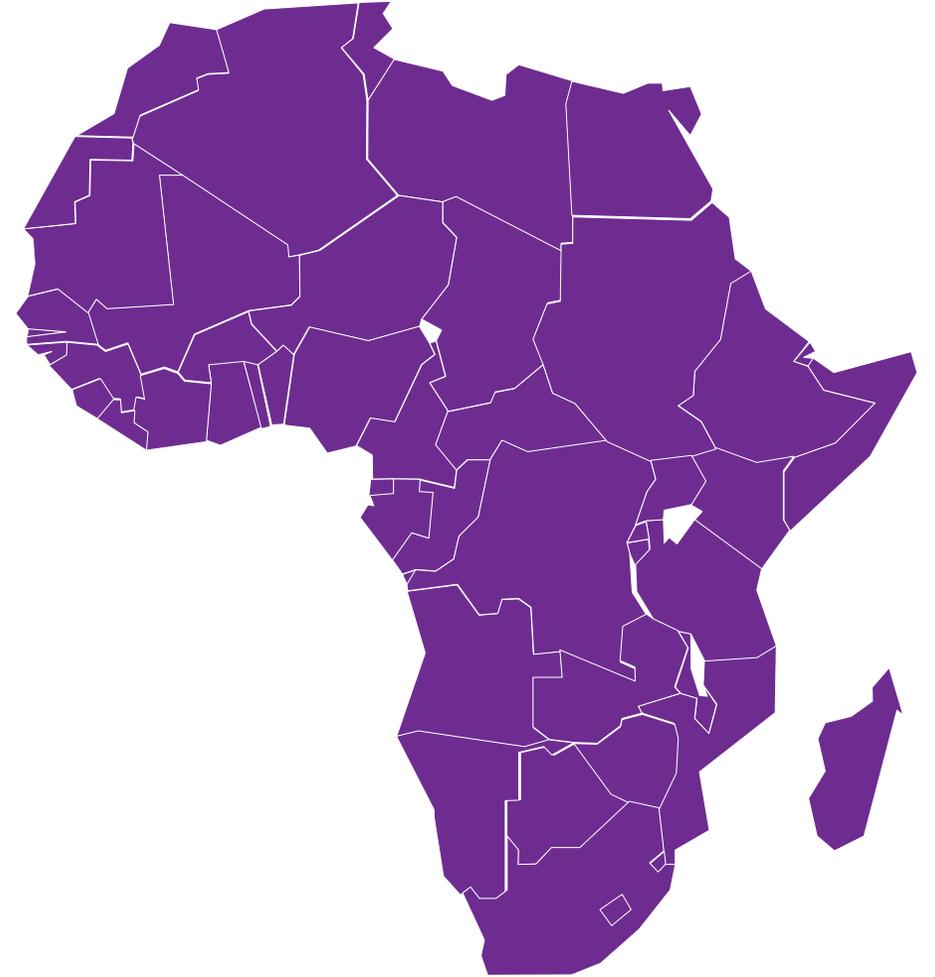
Business

AstraZeneca said a Covid-19 vaccine it is developing with the University of Oxford could still be ready by the end of the year, despite clinical trial setback.

- **Ryanair** cut its passenger forecasts amid sluggish air travel demand recovery. **Finnair** cut 60 percent of scheduled flights for October. **United Airlines** forecast lower quarterly sales.
- **Lloyds** will cut over 800 roles in business restructuring.
- **LVMH's** \$16.6bn acquisition of **Tiffany** has become embroiled in US-France trade tensions; LVMH said French intervention prevented the takeover. Tiffany sued LVMH for reneging on the deal.
- Mall owners **Simon Property Group** and **Brookfield Property Partners** agreed to acquire **JCPenney** out of bankruptcy.
- **ByteDance** is reportedly in discussion with the US government on options to avoid a full sale of US **TikTok** operations.
- Japan's **Nippon Paper** has developed a new germ-resistant paper product for menus and hospital records.
- **BP** has made its first foray into offshore wind power, agreeing to buy a 50 per cent stake in two US projects from Norway's **Equinor** for \$1.1bn.
- **Marriott** will lay off 17 percent of its US staff next month.

Africa

- Boko Haram militants killed 10 in three attacks on **Nigerian** villages. A World Bank-backed power plant that provides a tenth of Nigeria's electricity is at risk of a default on its loan payments because of a severe dollar shortage.
- **Kenya** reported that 2m Kenyans have been without antiretroviral drugs for four months due to a national shortage.
- **Sweden** will deploy 150 troops to **Mali** to support **French** counterterrorism operations.



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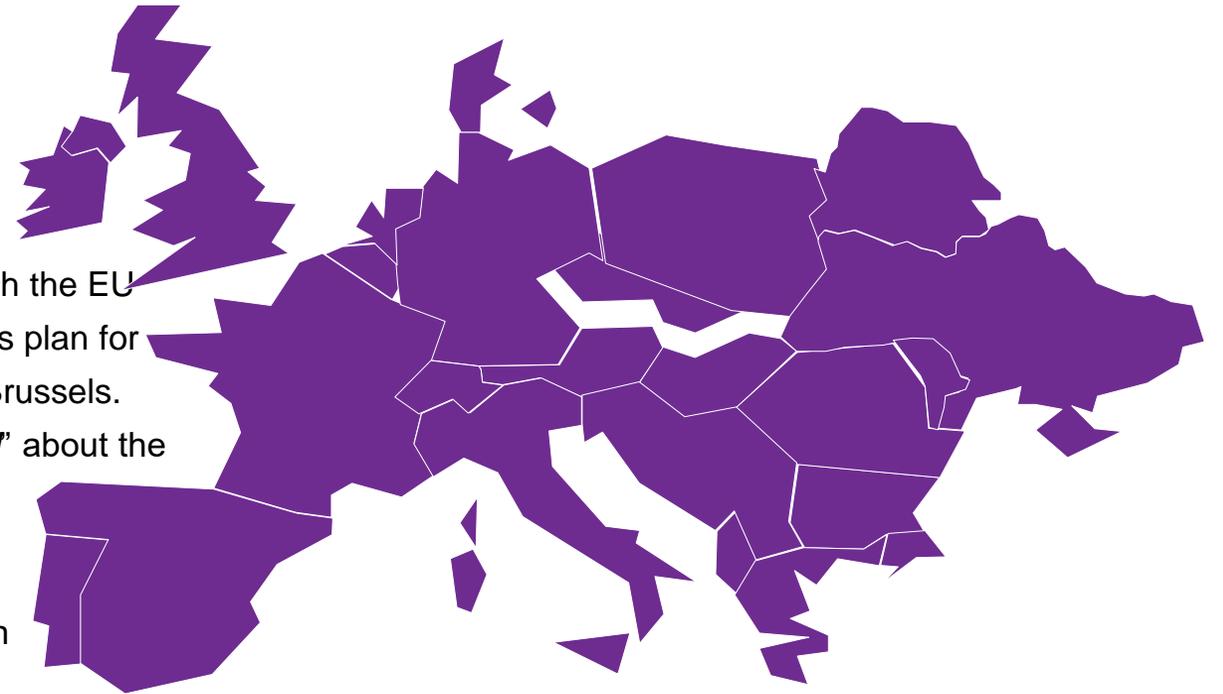
Asia

- A four-day meeting of **ASEAN** foreign ministers began with **Vietnam's** emphasis that security challenges in the South China Sea are “*always present*” and **China's** foreign minister Wang Yi criticized the US as the “*biggest driver*” of militarization in the South China Sea. Beijing denounced the **Australian** government's recent searches of the homes of **Chinese** journalists.
- A growing number of analysts say **Chinese** leadership is shifting towards a stronger exchange rate policy to drive domestic demand.
- **India** reported 4.4 million virus cases and over 75,000 deaths.
- The **US** announced the blocking of visas for some **Chinese** graduate students and researchers.
- **Singapore** released details of an expanded contact tracing program for use at exhibitions and conferences.
- **Jakarta's** governor announced the reimposition of large-scale social restrictions as cases continue to rise.
- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) expressed confidence in **Japan's** ability to move forward with safe 2021 games; in-depth discussions of safety measures will follow in coming weeks. Japan's Sumo Association announced that a total of 19 wrestlers had tested positive for the coronavirus, forcing the entire Tamanoi stable to pull out of the Autumn Grand Sumo 15-day tournament.
- **Taiwan** scrambled fighter jets on Thursday against a large number of **Chinese** military aircraft that entered an air defense buffer zone off its south-western coast.



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Europe



- **UK** PM Johnson threatened to override parts of the **Brexit** deal, which the EU says would be unlawful. The UK said it would not tell the EU about its plan for a post-Brexit state aid regime until next year, prompting anger from Brussels. **European Commission** President von der Leyen is “*very concerned*” about the state of Brexit. US House Speaker Pelosi warned that violating the UK’s Brexit treaty could imperil any **US-UK** trade deal.
- A second fire destroyed Europe’s largest camp for asylum seekers on the **Greek island** of Lesbos, rendering 12,500 migrants homeless.
- A study at the University of Reading in the **UK** shows that soccer matches played with barely any spectators still resulted in higher numbers of coronavirus cases and fatalities in the surrounding area. British Health Secretary Hancock said those without symptoms should not seek tests.
- Thousands of **Germans** are expected to attend a rally demanding more support for the entertainment industry.
- Daily virus cases in **Portugal** hit their highest level since April, at 646. **Spain and France** reported another high daily count, 8,866 and 8,507, respectively.
- Another leading Belarusian opposition figure, Maxin Znak, was reportedly detained by masked men. Russian police raided the offices of opposition group Open Russia.

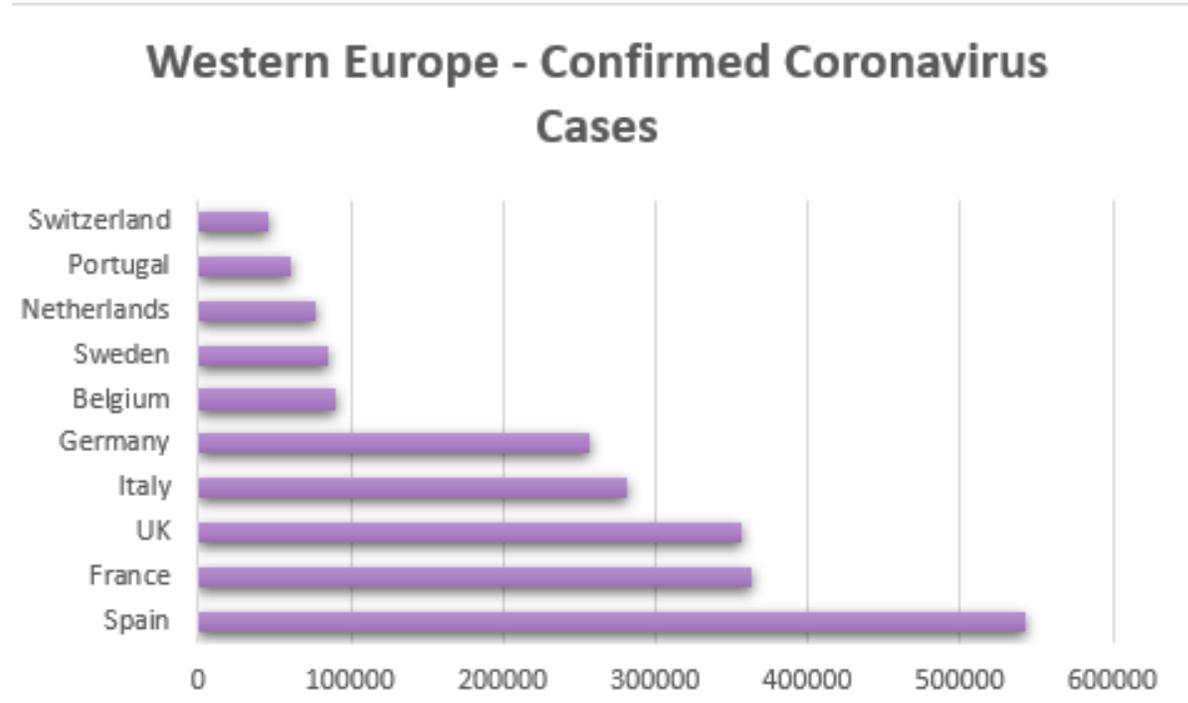
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Europe

In Western Europe, second wave of coronavirus infections have made Spain the regional hotspot, the only country with more than 500,000 total confirmed cases.

France and Spain have the highest 7-day percent average increases, 11.85% and 10.10%, respectively.

The other countries in this list range between 1.34% (Sweden) and 6.72% (Netherlands), indicating significant easing of daily new infections.

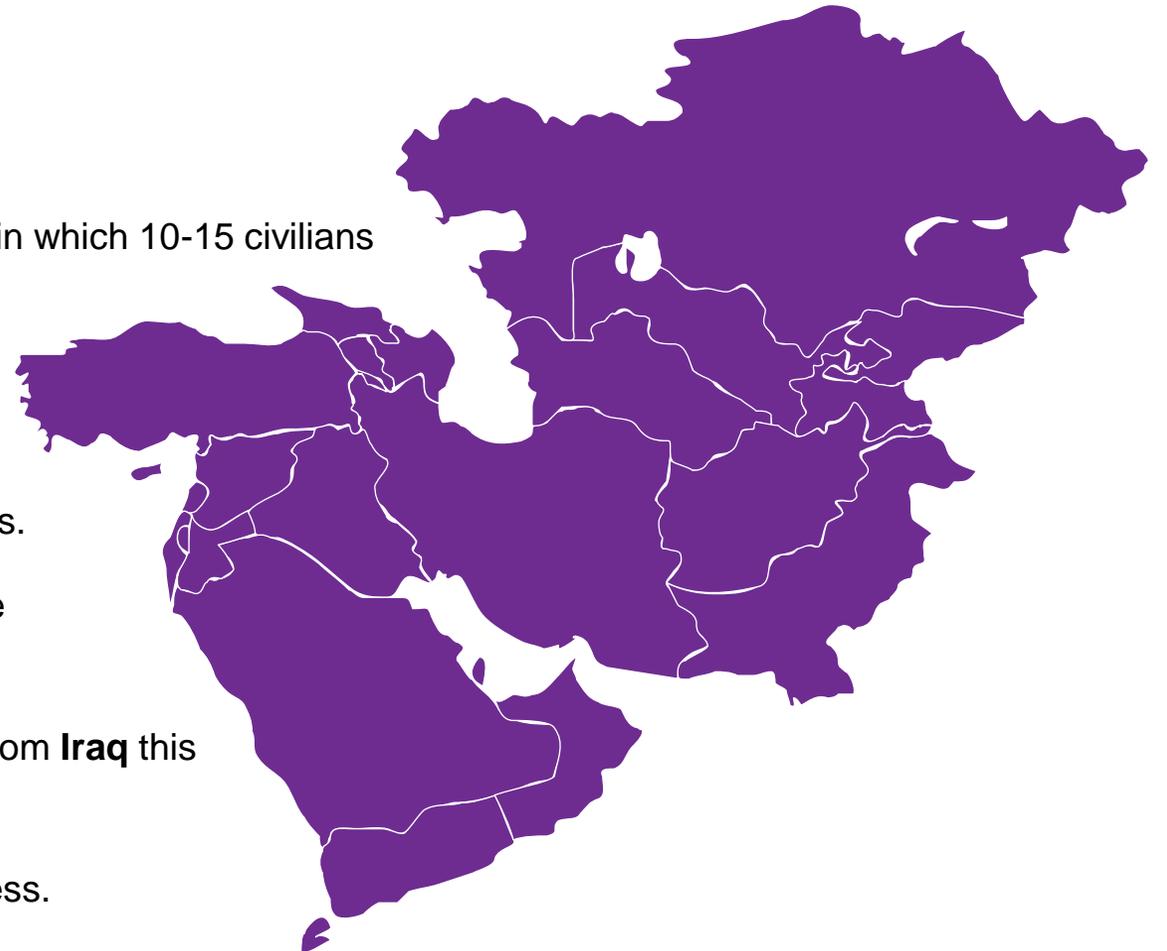


Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Middle East

- **Afghanistan's** VP Saleh survived an assassination via car bomb in which 10-15 civilians and bodyguards died.
- **Pakistan** surpassed 300,000 confirmed virus cases, with 6,365 deaths.
- **Oman** announced plans to tap local and international debt markets.
- **Jordan** will conscript men and women between 25 and 29 into the army for one year to combat youth unemployment.
- The **US** formally announced the withdrawal of over 2,000 troops from **Iraq** this month.
- Record floods have made tens of thousands of **Sudanese** homeless.
- **Morocco** extended its state of health emergency for one more month amid rising cases.
- **Israeli** PM Netanyahu called for a separate inquiry into the investigators who brought the corruption charge against him. Israeli officials are pushing for an immediate month-long lockdown amid rising cases and tensions between the “virus czar” and hard-hit Orthodox communities and steady discontent with PM Netanyahu.



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Americas

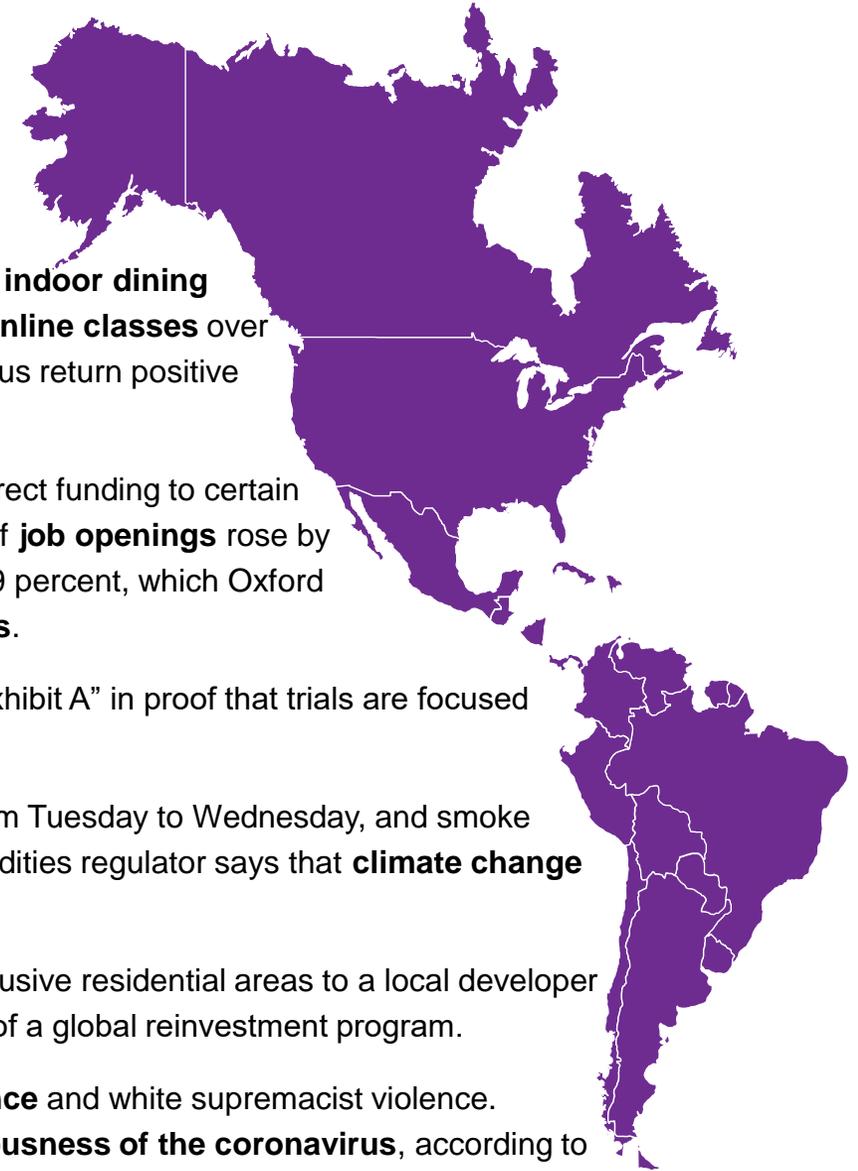
- The **Canadian** government launched a \$168m program to boost Black entrepreneurs in the country.
- Six former **Mexican** health officials urged their government to change strategies to control the virus, publishing a strategy that includes nationwide testing and robust contact tracing. Mexican President Lopez Obrador pledged to ask the Attorney General's Office to investigate a clash between hundreds of farmers and national guard troops in northern Mexico.
- US President Trump's pick to run the **Inter-American Development Bank** appeared poised to win the position.
- The governor of **Brazil's** Sao Paulo state said that Sinovac's vaccine trials there show promising results. Brazil's economy minister said that administrative reform will generate \$57bn in savings over the coming 10 years.
- **Costa Rica** surpassed 50,000 confirmed coronavirus cases and **Paraguay**, 25,000.



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Americas: US

- Confirmed virus cases passed **6.3 million**, now exceeding **190,000 deaths**. New York City will allow **indoor dining** from September 30 at 25 percent capacity. The University of Wisconsin-Madison will switch to fully **online classes** over the next two weeks, campus officials said, as more than one-fifth of students tested for the coronavirus return positive test results.
- Top White House officials are considering a new round of **executive actions** that they hope could direct funding to certain groups amid fears that the nascent **economic recovery** could fail to gain momentum. The number of **job openings** rose by over 600,000 in July, as both hiring and dismissals slowed; the quits rate rose to 2.1 percent from 1.9 percent, which Oxford Economics notes may also indicate increased willingness to quit over virus fears or **childcare issues**.
- The head of the National Institutes of health said that the pause in AstraZeneca's **vaccine trial** is “exhibit A” in proof that trials are focused on safety.
- **Fires in the west** continued to escalate; the Bear Fire in Northern California grew 230,000 acres from Tuesday to Wednesday, and smoke blotted out the sun throughout California and Oregon. A new advisory report from the top US commodities regulator says that **climate change** poses a major risk to the stability of the **US financial system** and requires aggressive action.
- The US government agreed to sell a compound for consulate staff in one of **Hong Kong's** most exclusive residential areas to a local developer for \$332 million; the US consulate said the disposal was “*purely a business decision*” made as part of a global reinvestment program.
- A DHS official alleges that he was instructed to downplay the threats of **Russian election interference** and white supremacist violence. President Trump told journalist Bob Woodward this spring that he deliberately played down the **seriousness of the coronavirus**, according to a new book by Bob Woodward.



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Country in Focus: Japan

By Briana Boland

On August 28th Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced his intention to resign due to ill health, casting increased uncertainty on Japan's future. As Japan's longest-serving Prime Minister, Abe represented stability at the center of government. The success of Abenomics has been mixed, and while some economists applaud its accomplishments and prevention of a worse slide into deflation, the incoming Prime Minister to address must still address faltering economic growth, ballooning public debt, and an increasingly aged population.

Having long battled ulcerative colitis, Abe's health has recently been subject to intense scrutiny and much speculation; however, his resignation, over a year before party rules would have required him to step down, was a shock to many observers. While some commentators see his muted exit from leadership as a sign of defeat, coming on the heels of lukewarm success in fighting Japan's economic issues and weakened approval ratings due to his handling of the coronavirus pandemic, others applaud his legacy for helping stabilize and resuscitate the economy, as well as increase Japan's international standing. Next Monday, September 14th, Abe's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will elect a new leader, a winner who is overwhelmingly likely to become the new premier due to the LDP's

parliamentary majority. At present, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga, often described as "Abe's right-hand man," is expected to win the LDP leadership race. While he is expected to follow an easy path to election victory, the longer-term challenges to Japan ensure that any new Prime Minister will face a difficult tenure.

Japan

- Active Cases: 8,118
- Confirmed Cases: 73,264
- Deaths: 1,412
- Population: 126.2 million
- GDP: \$5.08 trillion (2019)
- GDP per Capita: \$40,264 (2019)
- Global Health Security Index: 21 (out of 195)

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Country in Focus: Japan

Several other candidates are vying for the LDP's top post, including Former Defense Minister Shigeru Ishiba, an early favorite and former adversary of Abe within the party. However, tallies suggest that Suga has already secured more than enough LDP votes to assure his ascendancy. A close Abe ally, Suga will not represent any significant diversion from the current direction of the government and has already pledged to maintain the policy priorities of "Abenomics," Abe's efforts to spur economic growth and combat deflation through reform, stimulus and radical monetary policy. In the words of political analyst Takashi Ryazaki, "*Suga will carry on the vision Abe is handing over to him...so there is no need for Suga to have his own vision.*" Suga has a reputation as a domestic-focused politician, but he is also expected to carry on Abe's foreign policy goals, including strengthening relations with the US while balancing interests in China. However, his sparse foreign policy experience has raised doubts that he will be able to fill Abe's shoes on the world stage, as the outgoing Prime Minister held a prominence that stood out against prior Japanese leaders. Many of Abe's high-level international relationships were considered highly personal, particularly with President Trump, who shared numerous golf games and phone calls with Abe and has called the Prime Minister "*a very great friend of mine.*"

While Suga has served as the top government spokesperson since December 2012, he has a relatively low public profile, and is commonly described as a "*quiet,*" "*low profile*" or "*backroom operator*" politician. His reputation as a skilled and diligent manager of the bureaucracy may work in his favor, if the Japanese public finds in him a sober but highly competent leader during a time of crisis. Analysts and associates have suggested that behind the scenes, Suga was instrumental in taming factional rivalries within the LDP and helping build the government stability that some see as one of Abe's greatest legacies. Other analysts see him as less nationalist than Abe, a point welcomed by economists advocating for immigration and freer trade but that may not aid his popularity with the wider public. Some polls have shown Suga unpopular with the wider LDP base, and the limited representation in the LDP leadership election (rank-and-file members were excluded from voting) has sparked some backlash. Suga's popularity and ability to navigate relations with foreign leaders will be quickly put to the test; if he fails, rivals in the party may take advantage. Whether Suga's premiership will be a short-lived and unpopular one or the start of a longer rule remains uncertain.

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Country in Focus: Japan

The challenges facing Japan in the post-Abe era are both new and longstanding. The success of Abenomics has been mixed, and while some economists applaud its accomplishments and prevention of a worse slide into deflation, the incoming Prime Minister to address must still address faltering economic growth, ballooning public debt, and an increasingly aged population . These long-term economic issues have only been worsened by the pandemic: GDP shrank by roughly 8 percent in the second quarter, wiping out most growth from Abe's tenure. Government stimulus has kept many companies and consumers afloat, but painful restructuring is imminent as economic recession persists. COVID-19 itself is far from departed, and while Japan has avoided a severe outbreak, the virus remains a threat. The country must also navigate the 2021 Olympics, potentially while the pandemic is ongoing, while still nursing the economic and patriotic wounds of losing the 2020 opportunity to host the games. Internationally, Japan must navigate a region increasingly subject to the hostilities of great power competition, balancing a close alliance and security relationship with the US against economic and geopolitical ties to China, all without relying on Abe's high-level

connections and foreign policy savvy. Suga's credentials as a skilled statesman, as well as his ability to quickly develop an international profile, will soon be subject to trial by crisis.

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Cybersecurity Threats and Opportunities in the Middle East

By Scott Muir

The Middle East faces a number of challenges and opportunities across the cybersecurity threat landscape today. Challenges include ever more sophisticated threats to operational technology and industrial control systems, as well as threats to critical national security infrastructure - from the oil & gas industry to water desalination plants, along with everyday threats such as ransomware. The continually evolving technology landscape is also creating new threats and opportunities, whether in the domains of 5G or AI. Closing the gap in the capabilities of the local cybersecurity workforce across the region combined with the adoption of cybersecurity best practices will be crucial for entities in the Middle East to protect systems, citizens and clients.

Cyber Threats in the Middle East

There are similarities and differences between the types of online threat actors currently operating in the Middle East and around the world. For example, cyber criminals targeting organizations in the region employ the same popular malware strains used elsewhere. However, there is an estimated 10 percent more cyberattacks against organizations in the Middle East as compared to other world regions, likely due to the multitude of competing hostile groups. Financial crimes are prevalent the world over, but in the Middle East, the theft of information is more common than the theft of money as adversaries of all sorts pursue secrets to give them a competitive edge.

Another notable difference between the cyber threat landscape in the Middle East and the rest of the world is the high percentage of wireless penetration among its many varied citizens. Cyber attackers always follow the path of least resistance, and personal mobile devices and social media accounts present easy targets for hackers to steal sensitive information from individuals and organizations across the region. To be sure, such cyberattacks are not always conducted to target the leaders of enemy nations, but sometimes involve governments of the region hacking their own citizens to monitor activity and information.

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Cybersecurity Threats and Opportunities in the Middle East

Hurdles to Better Cyber Security

A chief reason why it may be difficult for businesses, governments, and individuals in the Middle East to protect themselves against online intruders is a lack of cybersecurity educational opportunities. Business across the region is scaling faster than human capital can keep up, and governments cannot yet hire enough capable local professionals to safeguard computer systems. To close this resulting cyber threat gap, it will be crucial for regional companies to do more to localize jobs and skills instead of importing foreign expertise, and for governments to provide cyber skills training opportunities to meet local demand.

Rapid increases in the volume of content for Middle East businesses and governments is another major reason why there is a growing cyber security burden on workforces, as in the rest of the world. The solution to this may lie in consolidation, or using fewer vendors and less technology solutions, while searching for more robust tools that have greater security capabilities. Security analysts and threat hunters across the region would likely benefit from a more unified cybersecurity strategy.

Potential Courses of Action for Enhancing Cyber Security

The amount of money that companies and governments spend on cyber security is always important, but it will also be vital for them to embrace a more encompassing approach. This more comprehensive approach might include the use of user-friendly cutting-edge technology and employing best practices from around the world.

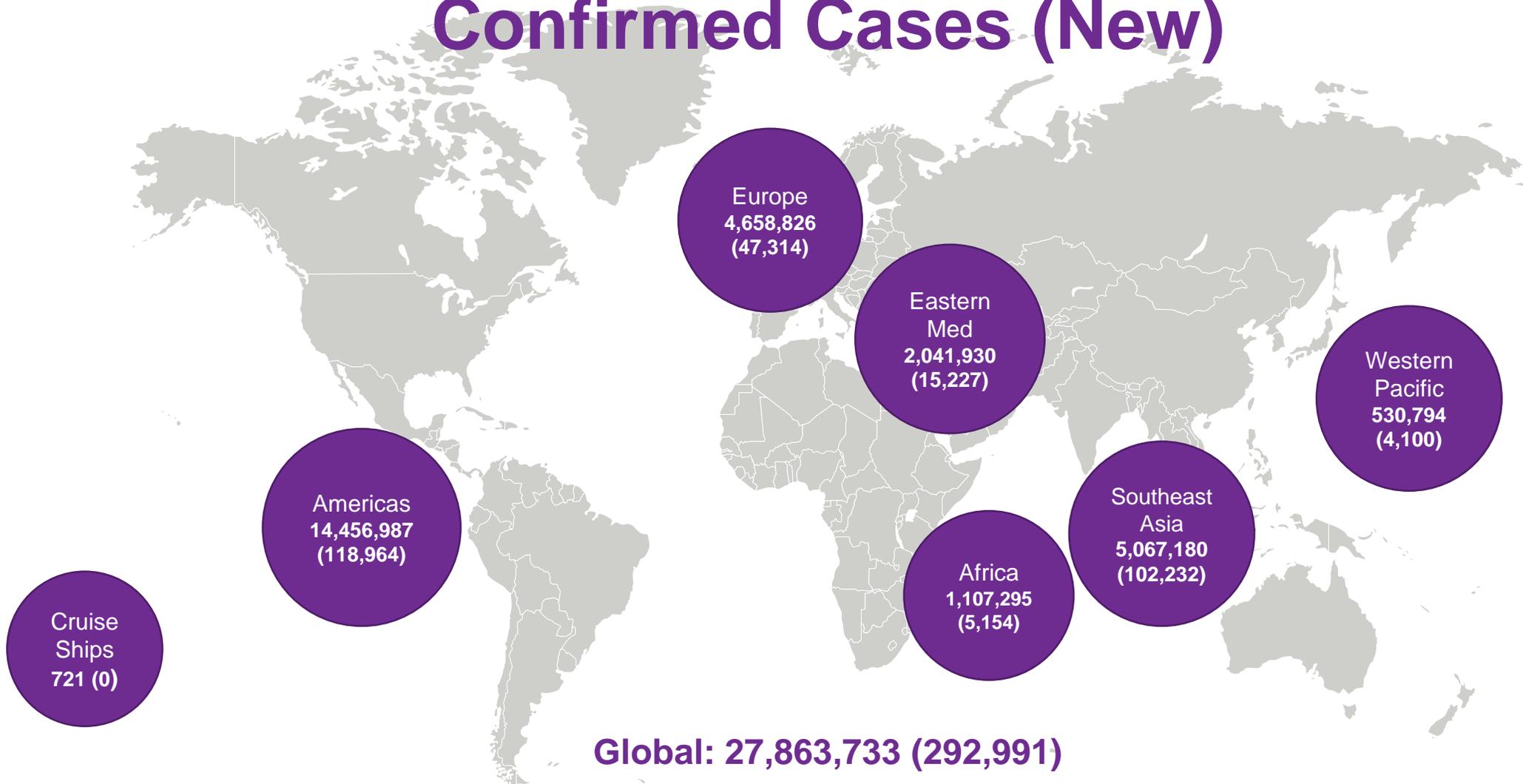
Risk management, in addition to threat intelligence, will also be central to enhancing cyber security in the Middle East because the rapidly shifting threat environment is so broad that without some way to prioritize and triage risk, organizations will not be able to confront what is necessary. It will be crucial for the chief information security officers of companies in the Middle East, along with their government counterparts, to understand not just security, but also business and business outcomes. They will have to act as communicators between cyber security operators and leaders who make budget decisions to prioritize risk-based budget spending. Technology itself will never stop the latest, most sophisticated cyber threats, but increased efforts to improve the cybersecurity capacity of local citizens and companies, and more efficient prioritization of cyber security budgets should go a long way.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on September 9

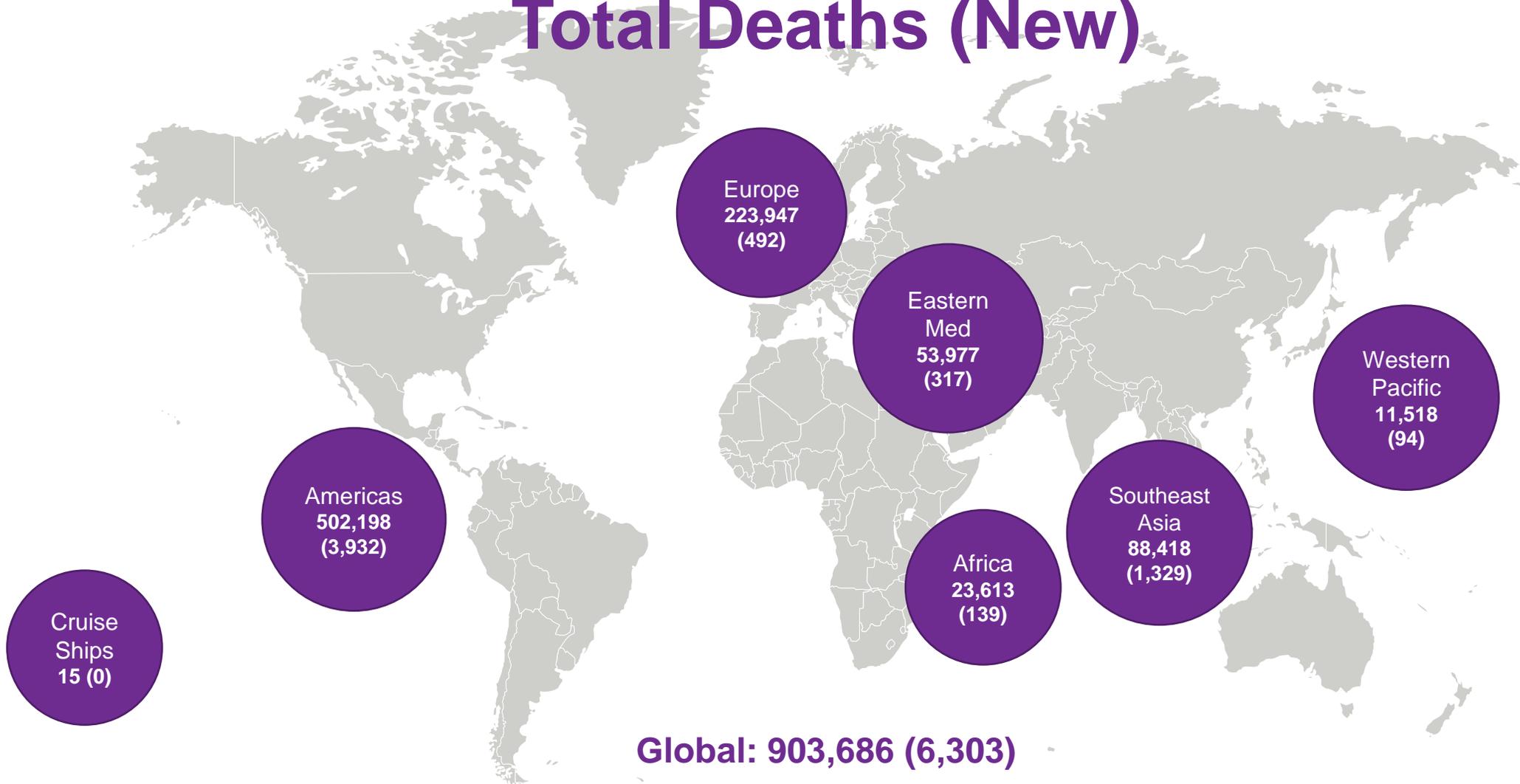
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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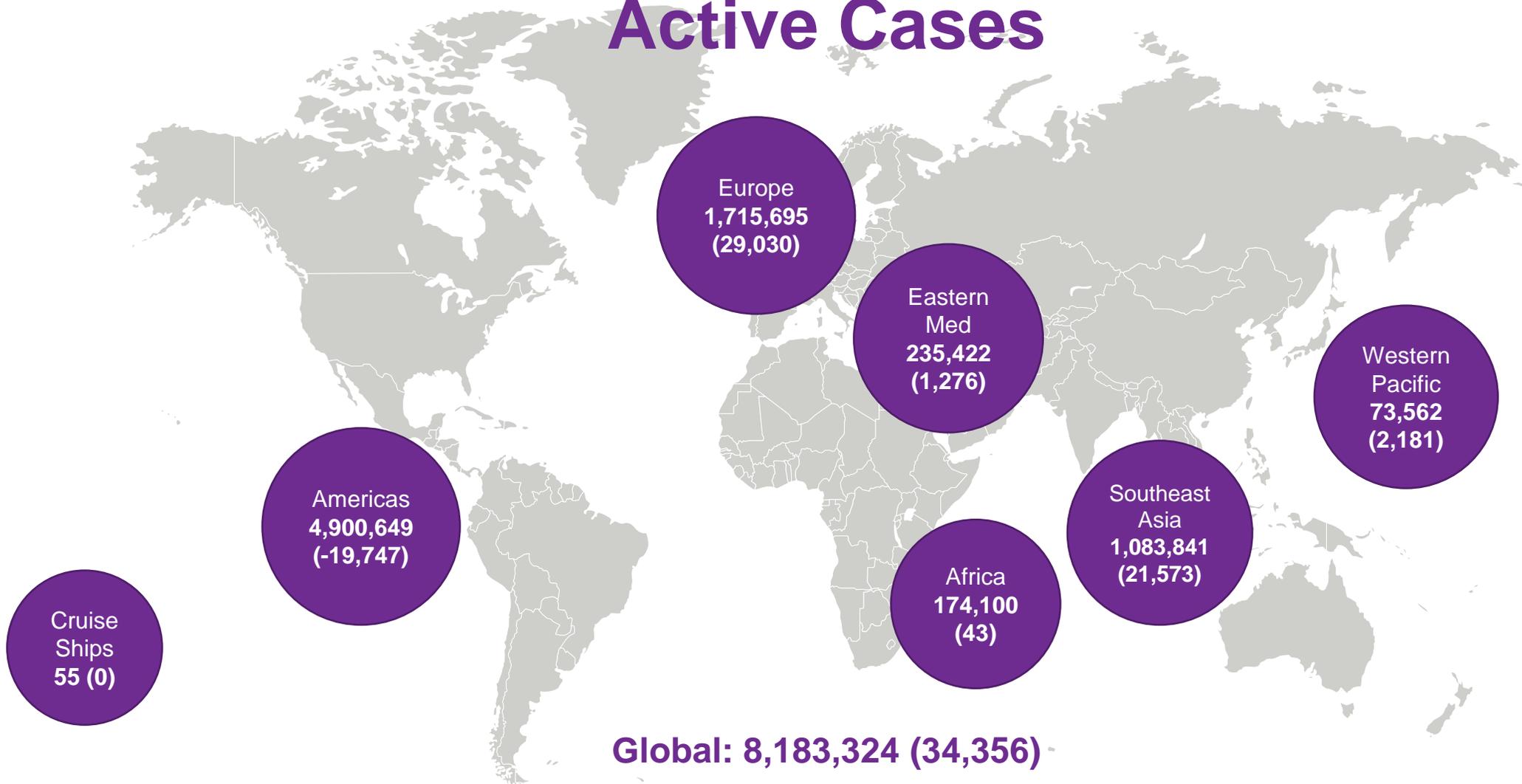
Total Deaths (New)



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Active Cases



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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
US	3747087	6322744 (34202)	190319 (1187)	19764	589	3.32%
India	919018	4465863 (95735)	75062 (1172)	3228	54	11.85%
Brazil	457718	4197889 (35816)	128539 (1075)	19729	604	3.72%
Spain	363375	543379 (8866)	29628 (34)	11621	634	10.10%
UK	313679	356509 (2663)	41666 (8)	5227	612	4.16%
France	258241	363751 (8507)	30643 (30)	5269	472	11.85%
Russia	165377	1037526 (5172)	18080 (141)	7133	124	2.95%
Peru	129108	696190 (4615)	30123 (147)	21258	915	5.61%
Argentina	119145	512293 (12259)	10658 (253)	11315	235	11.93%
Colombia	111913	686851 (15318)	22053 (442)	13471	433	6.59%
Bangladesh	95681	331078 (1827)	4593 (41)	2006	28	3.44%
Sweden	80038	85880 (173)	5842 (4)	8493	578	1.34%
Ukraine	76385	146511 (2597)	3034 (46)	3274	68	10.38%
Netherlands	71442	77688 (1140)	6246 (2)	4532	364	6.72%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Belgium	61139	89691 (550)	9917 (5)	7685	855	3.51%
South Africa	57328	642431 (1990)	15168 (82)	10806	255	1.47%
Iraq	56096	273821 (4243)	7732 (75)	6779	191	9.78%
Philippines	55614	245143 (3156)	3986 (70)	2231	36	6.83%
Romania	53284	98304 (1271)	4018 (51)	5117	209	7.17%
Indonesia	49806	203342 (3307)	8336 (106)	742	30	9.38%
Honduras	48489	65597 (379)	2044 (10)	6565	205	3.72%
Mexico	39758	647321 (4461)	69049 (565)	4976	530	4.70%
Bolivia	38983	123345 (1037)	7146 (49)	10451	606	3.70%
Ethiopia	37680	61700 (916)	966 (17)	534	8	10.51%
Puerto Rico	35007	35507 (3)	500 (18)	10484	148	3.69%
Italy	34734	281583 (1430)	35577 (14)	4659	589	3.08%
Israel	31689	141097 (3532)	1054 (14)	15341	115	11.79%
Iran	31645	393425 (2313)	22669 (127)	4673	269	3.22%

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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
Serbia	31350	32078 (84)	728 (1)	3674	83	1.25%
Costa Rica	31137	51224 (1327)	543 (12)	10038	106	13.21%
Panama	25507	99042 (635)	2116 (9)	22886	489	4.17%
Dominican Rep	24718	100937 (806)	1914 (25)	9287	176	4.27%
Turkey	23918	284943 (1673)	6837 (55)	3372	81	3.51%
Saudi Arabia	19881	323012 (775)	4165 (28)	9251	119	1.45%
Germany	18307	256433 (1476)	9342 (6)	3058	112	2.96%
Libya	17809	20462 (879)	324 (10)	2970	47	22.92%
Morocco	16702	77878 (2157)	1453 (26)	2105	39	14.15%
Portugal	16408	61541 (646)	1849 (3)	6039	181	4.05%
Chile	15770	427027 (1486)	11702 (20)	22302	611	2.46%
Nepal	15025	49219 (1081)	312 (6)	1684	11	12.89%
Lebanon	14641	21877 (553)	212 (5)	3208	31	13.32%
Egypt	14137	100403 (175)	5577 (17)	978	54	0.97%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Kenya	13296	35460 (104)	607 (8)	657	11	2.13%
Poland	12665	71947 (421)	2147 (11)	1901	57	3.92%
Algeria	12256	47216 (278)	1581 (10)	1073	36	3.70%
Paraguay	12243	25026 (812)	474 (11)	3501	66	20.25%
Moldova	11086	41144 (588)	1096 (9)	10204	272	6.74%
Venezuela	10981	56751 (1188)	452 (8)	1997	16	12.11%
Nigeria	10952	55632 (176)	1070 (3)	269	5	1.88%
Greece	10440	12080 (248)	293 (3)	1160	28	8.96%
Ecuador	10223	112166 (1409)	10701 (74)	6339	605	-3.74%
Czechia	10218	31036 (1159)	444 (3)	2897	41	14.77%
Kuwait	9308	92082 (838)	552 (4)	21502	129	5.11%
West Bank & Gaza	9261	27919 (556)	192 (2)	5449	37	12.35%
El Salvador	9046	26602 (91)	770 (5)	4097	119	2.26%
Guatemala	8417	79622 (901)	2897 (7)	4429	161	4.10%

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VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
UAE	8229	75981 (883)	393 (2)	7665	40	5.04%
Japan	8118	73264 (540)	1412 (14)	575	11	4.08%
Canada	7142	136135 (378)	9204 (1)	3552	242	2.65%
Bosnia	6375	22258 (297)	675 (6)	6793	206	6.53%
Afghanistan	6076	38544 (24)	1420 (2)	986	36	0.66%
Pakistan	6007	300030 (371)	6365 (6)	1352	29	0.84%
Sudan	5874	13437 (0)	833 (0)	305	19	1.85%
Bahrain	5428	57450 (672)	203 (1)	33553	119	6.99%
Switzerland	5187	45306 (469)	2019 (1)	5228	233	4.81%
Hungary**	5103	9715 (411)	628 (2)	1006	65	28.74%
Ireland**	5019	30164 (84)	1781 (3)	6096	360	3.18%

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	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Kazakhstan	4702	106584 (86)	1634 (0)	5659	87	0.43%
Namibia	4375	9108 (180)	93 (2)	3572	36	11.26%
Bulgaria	4259	17435 (122)	702 (10)	2513	101	3.79%
Albania	4098	10704 (151)	322 (1)	3720	112	8.03%
Oman	4073	87939 (349)	751 (9)	17140	146	1.77%
Austria	4072	30583 (502)	747 (0)	3392	83	7.23%
South Korea	4037	21743 (155)	346 (2)	421	7	4.14%
Senegal	3633	14102 (58)	293 (1)	838	17	1.96%
Tunisia	3459	5417 (0)	96 (0)	457	8	18.88%
Kosovo	3407	12683 (0)	488 (0)			0.00%
Armenia	3224	45152 (199)	905 (2)	15232	305	1.95%
Kyrgyzstan	3216	44613 (126)	1061 (1)	6817	162	1.07%
Qatar	2895	120846 (267)	205 (0)	43039	73	1.18%
Australia	2875	26524 (59)	788 (7)	1036	31	1.46%

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

Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
CAR	2849	4736 (1)	62 (0)	977	13	0.15%
Croatia	2587	12626 (341)	206 (3)	3079	50	12.13%
Maldives	2515	8834 (93)	31 (2)	16289	57	6.26%
Syria	2428	3351 (62)	143 (3)	191	8	11.28%
Jamaica	2380	3437 (114)	38 (2)	1121	12	15.74%
Uzbekistan	2352	44930 (649)	366 (8)	1339	11	4.99%
Haiti	2179	8384 (8)	214 (0)	734	19	0.99%
Uganda	2179	4101 (201)	46 (0)	89	1	19.82%
Norway	2134	11746 (123)	264 (0)	2163	49	5.33%
Rwanda	2114	4460 (21)	21 (1)	343	2	4.60%
Azerbaijan	2058	37732 (175)	555 (3)	3715	55	2.21%
Denmark	1989	18607 (251)	628 (0)	3210	108	6.63%
Mozambique	1973	4764 (117)	28 (0)	152	0.9	11.69%
Guadeloupe	1928	2287 (924)	23 (5)	5716	57	40.40%

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
N Macedonia	1905	15293 (67)	634 (3)	7341	304	3.47%
Slovakia	1904	4888 (161)	37 (0)	895	7	14.83%
Malawi	1847	5653 (23)	176 (0)	294	9	1.06%
Trinidad & Tobago	1800	2588 (197)	39 (0)	1848	28	23.34%
Nicaragua	1761	4818 (0)	144 (0)	726	22	3.11%
Gambia	1734	3293 (18)	99 (0)	1356	41	5.83%
Angola	1721	3092 (59)	126 (2)	94	4	9.28%
Zimbabwe	1665	7429 (41)	222 (4)	498	15	10.11%
Montenegro	1630	6094 (219)	114 (2)	9703	182	15.24%
Botswana	1624	2126 (0)	9 (0)	901	4	18.91%
Bahamas	1475	2721 (136)	63 (4)	6744	160	12.31%
Myanmar	1442	2009 (202)	14 (2)	35	0.2	44.70%
Aruba	1364	2730 (141)	15 (0)	25549	140	16.04%
South Sudan	1216	2555 (3)	49 (0)	228	4	0.86%

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
Tajikistan	1145	8899 (39)	71 (1)	929	7	2.35%
Reunion	1090	2416 (70)	13 (0)	2695	15	20.86%
Guinea-Bissau	1080	2245 (0)	38 (0)	1136	19	1.78%
Madagascar	1071	15520 (85)	206 (0)	558	7	2.67%
Lithuania	1069	3163 (32)	86 (0)	1165	32	5.85%
Belize	1021	1365 (4)	18 (2)	3411	40	19.34%
Tajikistan	1145	8899 (39)	71 (1)	929	7	2.35%

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
California	733307	747290 (2946)	13983 (160)	18931	354	2.85%
Florida	640149	652259 (2167)	12110 (195)	30364	564	2.34%
New York	332596	441154 (576)	33019 (3)	24376	1702	0.92%
Georgia	281172	287300 (1950)	6128 (58)	27058	577	3.48%
Illinois	247180	255613 (1337)	8433 (28)	20172	665	5.44%
Arizona	169139	206541 (496)	5251 (30)	28376	721	1.25%
New Jersey	144731	194994 (327)	16008 (12)	22354	1816	1.04%
Virginia	110565	129229 (879)	2697 (11)	15147	316	4.33%
Maryland	102602	113575 (336)	3816 (9)	18786	631	3.14%
Missouri	95802	97504 (1323)	1702 (12)	15983	290	8.07%
Texas	94683	667500 (5073)	13923 (131)	23379	484	3.31%
Alabama	77909	134417 (811)	2285 (8)	27414	466	3.82%
Washington	76031	78009 (464)	1978 (25)	10569	260	2.76%
South Carolina	71840	126213 (305)	2942 (30)	24513	571	3.58%

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	68921	72258 (154)	1412 (19)	23459	458	2.82%
Colorado	51821	59891 (240)	1977 (4)	10405	343	2.71%
Kansas	45108	47424 (412)	499 (15)	16577	171	6.39%
Kentucky	42239	53977 (658)	1013 (16)	12082	227	5.73%
Connecticut	40348	53871 (89)	4474 (0)	15110	1255	1.23%
Michigan	32308	119872 (970)	6886 (75)	12002	690	3.86%
Oregon	22700	28471 (115)	494 (8)	6750	117	3.99%
Pennsylvania	22378	146029 (873)	7794 (14)	11414	617	3.05%
North Carolina	19926	179536 (901)	2958 (49)	17166	284	4.09%
Rhode Island	19429	22676 (84)	1062 (3)	21405	1002	2.35%
Iowa	19377	71595 (576)	1204 (19)	22598	380	5.45%
Indiana	19163	101485 (705)	3397 (17)	15075	505	4.56%
Idaho	17977	35353 (1375)	420 (31)	19199	227	6.86%
Ohio	17440	132965 (973)	4324 (26)	11388	370	4.40%

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
Tennessee	14977	166606 (852)	1931 (35)	24393	283	4.24%
New Mexico	11754	26268 (87)	813 (6)	12527	388	1.74%
Mississippi	11084	87805 (426)	2623 (38)	29503	881	3.06%
Oklahoma	9661	65929 (876)	863 (9)	16661	218	7.44%
Louisiana	9375	154955 (1522)	5140 (22)	33332	1106	2.78%
Nebraska	8445	36917 (448)	421 (14)	19084	218	3.92%
Wisconsin	8187	83334 (857)	1183 (15)	14313	203	6.57%
Utah	8162	55673 (314)	427 (3)	17365	133	4.22%
Delaware	7779	18308 (0)	609 (0)	18801	625	3.58%
Hawaii	6969	10123 (98)	91 (3)	7150	64	9.10%
Massachusetts	6496	123143 (181)	9146 (5)	17866	1327	-4.90%
Arkansas	5558	66406 (385)	928 (11)	22005	308	5.01%

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*	4892	81868 (260)	1921 (7)	14517	341	4.57%
Alaska	3509	5891 (63)	42 (0)	8060	57	7.25%
West Virginia	2811	11814 (152)	255 (3)	6589	142	8.12%
South Dakota	2434	15571 (168)	173 (0)	17601	196	7.92%
District of Columbia	2320	14387 (25)	615 (4)	20385	871	1.75%
North Dakota	2220	14110 (238)	157 (1)	18516	206	10.50%
Montana	2028	8468 (87)	122 (3)	7923	114	7.05%

* Indicates moved down a risk category

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

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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