



# COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

## Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 568 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- The **World Health Organization**: The Omicron variant continues to be the dominant variant circulating globally. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that there has been a 6% increase in new COVID-19 cases during the week of July 4 to July 10, 2022, when compared to the previous week. Additionally, of the sequences sent to GISAID in the past 30 days, 84% were found to be Omicron. Addressing the Omicron subvariants, the WHO reports that when comparing the sequences submitted to GISAID between the week of June 19 to the week of June 26, 2022, there have been declining trends with lineages BA.2 and BA.2.12.1 and increasing trends with BA.4 and BA.5. Notably, during this time period the proportion of BA.5 sequences sent to GISAID has increased from 42% to 50%. Overall, these trends show that despite the dominance of the Omicron variant, the subvariant landscape is continuously changing. With the elimination of most public health measures and waning of vaccine efficacy, an increase in cases and subsequent hospitalizations is expected.
- The **WHO** currently lists BA.2.75 as a variant under monitoring, and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) classifies it as a variant of interest. Both health agencies recognize that BA.2.75 was first detected in India in May 2022; however, due to the limited evidence, it is unknown if BA.2.75 causes increased disease severity or to what extent it may be able to evade the immune system. News media reports that the sub-lineage has already been detected in 14 countries including Australia, Canada, Japan, Germany, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the detection of cases continues to increase over time. As it is the nature of coronaviruses to continually evolve and spread, it is imperative that surveillance and genomic sequencing are continuously maintained and that new mutations are closely monitored.
- Likewise, the **WHO** cautioned on the use of the drugs colchicine and fluvoxamine to treat mild to moderate COVID-19. The antidepressant drug fluvoxamine (Luvox) and the gout drug colchicine are commonly used and inexpensive drugs that have received considerable interest as potential COVID-19 treatments. However, there is insufficient evidence that either drug improves important outcomes for patients, according to a WHO report produced by a panel of experts and recently published online in The BMJ. Fluvoxamine should only be used in clinical trials, the WHO report advised, based on data from three randomized controlled trials involving more than 2,000 patients. The organization strongly advised against using colchicine at all, based on data from seven clinical trials involving nearly 16,500 patients. After reviewing the evidence, the WHO panel concluded that almost all well-informed patients should choose not to take either drug for COVID-19. Previously, the WHO has strongly recommended the use of nirmatrelvir and ritonavir in treating COVID-19. It has also issued conditional recommendations for sotrovimab, remdesivir, and molnupiravir for high-risk patients with non-severe COVID-19. The panel said in a journal news release that for patients with severe COVID-19, the WHO strongly recommends corticosteroids, with the addition of IL-6 receptor blockers or baricitinib. But it advises against the use of convalescent plasma, ivermectin, and hydroxychloroquine in COVID-19 patients, no matter how severe their disease.
- **India**: In the ongoing fight against the epidemic, India announced 2 billion total COVID-19 immunizations on Sunday, surpassing a major international milestone. Currently, 90% of the nation's population has gotten the vaccine's first dosage, and 90% of its adult

population has received both doses. On Sunday, 4.90 lakh doses were administered, bringing the total number of immunizations to 2,000,373,288. The third, precautionary dosage is presently being given without charge at all government immunization clinics as part of a special 75-day vaccination campaign. First, 74% of vaccination centers have been established in rural India, and 71% of vaccination coverage has been reported from rural areas. Second, 51.1% of recipients are female. These two features of India's immunization coverage represent very significant steps to address vaccine inequity. The biggest vaccination campaign in the world, launched in India on January 16, 2021, gradually extended coverage over seven phases based on the idea of giving vulnerable population groups priority.

- **Canada:** Infection rates in long-term care institutions in several provinces are significantly rising as a seventh wave of COVID-19 makes its way throughout Canada. According to the public health department of the province of Ontario, COVID-19 outbreaks in long-term care facilities more than quadrupled in the first week of July. The most recent information available from the province shows that during the week of July 3 to 9, a total of 42 outbreaks were recorded in the long-term care industry. The 20 reported breakouts from the previous week had increased by 110%. Like other jurisdictions, Ontario no longer reports COVID instances on a daily basis. However, the seventh wave of the new coronavirus may peak in Ontario over the next two weeks, according to Dr. Kieran Moore, the province's chief medical officer of health. Ontario formerly had a COVID-19 vaccination policy in place for anyone working in, volunteering at, or visiting long-term care homes, under the guidance of Paul Calandra, MPP for Markham-Stouffville. However, the policy was discontinued in March, therefore this rule is no longer in force. According to the spokeswoman, a rise in infections among healthcare professionals has put more "pressure" on the provincial health network. According to Furness, managing epidemics in these settings requires more than just donning a mask. Furness notes that respirator masks, such as a N95, should be used during masking for optimal protection. Increasing fast testing for workers and visitors is another crucial measure to stop COVID-19 outbreaks in long-term care homes, according to Furness. He said that vaccinations are also very important. According to Furness, shutting down long-term care institutions and forbidding visits is a tactic injurious to people. Researchers Charlene H. Chu, Amanda Yee, and Vivian Stamatopolous from Ontario Tech University and the University of Toronto discovered that inadequate planning, infrastructure, and technology made it impossible for caregivers to provide residents with the care they needed, leading to "collective trauma."
- **Africa:** A harsh assessment from Dr. Ayoade Alakija, co-chair of the African Vaccine Delivery Alliance of the African Union, claims that institutional racism, greed, and a dysfunctional global health system are all conspiring against African nations to guarantee that people are dying from COVID in silence. Rich nations like the U.S. are planning for yet another vaccine campaign more than two years into the COVID-19 outbreak. The Biden administration is looking into ideas to provide all adults a fourth booster injection. Additionally, the FDA has instructed vaccine producers to develop a fresh batch of boosters for the omicron subvariants that currently predominate new cases in the United States in the autumn. However, just one in five residents of the African continent has had the first two shots. Alakija stated in an interview with All Things Considered that it was time to confront systematic inequity and restructure the global health infrastructure.

### Regional Update

- **Philippines:** According to OCTA Research, Metro Manila's COVID-19 positive rate climbed as of July 15 while five additional provinces crossed the 20% threshold. The optimism percentage in the nation's capital area increased more quickly to 12.6% from the 10.9% reported on July 9, according to OCTA Research Fellow Guido David. The

percentage of test subjects that had positive findings is referred to as the positivity rate. The World Health Organization has established a standard positive rate of less than 5%. On Sunday, there were 2,560 new COVID-19 infections across the nation; this is the fourth day in a row that the number of cases has surpassed 2,000. The majority of the instances are in Metro Manila, which is followed by the nearby provinces of Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, and Batangas.

- **Singapore:** According to media reports, two individuals with recent histories of travel to India have tested positive for Omicron subvariant BA.2.75 in Singapore. Both people, according to the Ministry of Health (MOH), had recently visited India and had promptly self-isolated after testing positive for COVID-19. Since then, the government claimed, they have entirely recovered. According to a media source here, the BA.2.75 subvariant, also known as Centaurus, was discovered for the first time in India in early May. Since then, reports of the new Omicron subvariant have come from over ten additional nations, including the UK, US, Australia, Germany, and Canada. The World Health Organization (WHO) has designated BA.2.75 as an Omicron subvariant under observation as of July 14.
- **South Korea:** Despite fewer tests over the weekend, the number of new coronavirus cases in South Korea remained above 40,000 on Sunday due to the introduction of a new, highly infectious omicron subvariant. According to the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA), the nation recorded 40,342 new COVID-19 infections, including 305 from outside, increasing the overall caseload to 18,761,757. The number for July 17 is a little lower than the 41,310 instances from the previous day. However, it was the biggest amount for a Sunday since 64,696 cases were open on April 24. Due to the spread of the omicron subvariant BA, there has been a noticeable rise in infections across the nation since end-June. amid loosened virus controls for the first time in over three weeks, the daily count exceeded 10,000 on June 29. From there, it quickly increased to over 20,000 on July 9 and then over 40,000 on Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday, there were 39,186 and 38,882 infections, respectively. 24,742 people have died as a result of the illness, according to the KDCA. A 0.13% mortality rate was recorded. The nation has begun a new viral wave, halting a decreasing trend from the top of over 620,000 in mid-March, but the health department warned that the daily infections might rise to above 200,000 next month.
- **Japan:** COVID-19 cases in Japan are spiking again with the number of new cases exceeding 100,000 for the first time since February during the emergence of the Omicron subvariant. On July 18 (Sunday), Japan reported 105,564 cases for a total of 10,335,243 in 13th place worldwide as the BA.5 Omicron subvariant spreads worldwide. Deaths rose by 17, bringing the total number of COVID-19-related fatalities to 31,615. Most cases are said to be mild and don't require hospital treatment. As the country moves on to its seventh COVID-19 wave due to the BA.5 sub-variant, deaths and severe cases have remained low. Still, Japan's government is expanding limits on individuals who can receive fourth vaccine shots since most individuals in the country have already received three shots.
- **China:** In an effort to prevent any community spread of the virus, Shanghai will mandate citizens in nine of the city's districts as well as certain smaller locations undergo COVID-19 testing from July 19 to July 21. Over the course of the three days, residents of the districts—which include Xuhui, Jingan, and Huangpu—will be expected to complete two COVID-19 examinations. As opposed to the 24 cases reported the day before, Shanghai reported 14 new locally transmitted asymptomatic coronavirus cases on July 17. The municipal administration announced on July 18 that three local symptomatic cases were also recorded, up from two the day before. In contrast to one case the day before, there were no cases recorded outside of restricted regions.

- **Macao** kicked off its 11th round of COVID-19 testing for residents on July 18 (Monday), as it extended its lockdown of casinos and other businesses in the fight against its worst outbreak. Despite a steady fall in COVID-19 cases with just 27 new cases reported on July 17 (Sunday), authorities said the city's more than 600,000 residents must stay home, with all non-essential businesses shut, until July 22 (Friday). COVID-19 testing for all will be done at least twice this week, with antigen rapid tests (ART) also required in between.

### **Vaccine Update**

- **Brunei:** 4.9% of the population received the fourth dosage, the population's COVID-19 immunization coverage among those who had already had two doses remained at 73.9%. A total of 78% of kids between the ages of 5 and 11 have had two doses, while 51.7% of teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17 have received a third dosage. Yesterday saw a total of 1,685 recoveries, increasing the overall number of recovered cases to 181,796.

**Travel Advisories** (new update/s)

ASEAN+3 Country	Published	Foreign travelers allowed	COVID-19 vaccination requirement	Required COVID-19 testing for fully vaccinated	Required COVID-19 testing for NOT fully vaccinated	Quarantine upon arrival	Health insurance requirement	Arrival health declaration/ registration/ documents
<b>Brunei</b>	June 21, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate.	No	Yes – Subjected to a rapid antigen test upon arrival and an RT-PCR test on the day 3 at their own expense.	Self-quarantine at a private residence or hotel for NOT fully vaccinated until a negative result of RT-PCR is released.  No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	Completed E-health Arrival Declaration Form on <a href="#">BruHealth app</a> .  For not fully vaccinated: Proof of medical exemption for COVID-19 vaccines.
<b>Cambodia</b>	July 12, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate.	No	Yes – Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival at their own expense.	No	No	No
<b>Indonesia</b>	June 16, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated.  No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">PeduliLindungi app</a> before departure.
<b>Laos</b>	May 9, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure for 12 years old and above.	No	No	No
<b>Malaysia</b>	July 11, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR or rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure for 18	Maybe subject to 5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated or not boosted travelers and will be issued a digital Home Surveillance Order (HSO)	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">MySejahtera app</a> within a week before departure.

				years old and above.  Passengers are subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival at their own expense for 18 years old and above.	on their MySejahtera app.  No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated and boosted travelers.		
<b>Myanmar</b>	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative RT-PCR result for 6 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	-	No	Coverage: US\$10,000  No
<b>Philippines</b>	June 20, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure.	No	No  Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">One Health Pass app</a> before departure for those without visa.
<b>Singapore</b>	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 13 years old and above and vaccination status on the <a href="#">HealthHub app</a> or <a href="#">TraceTogether app</a> or acceptance letter issued by the <a href="#">Safe Travel Office (STO)</a> or <a href="#">SGAC</a>	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 13 years old and above.	No	No  Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">SG Arrival Card app</a> before departure.

		acknowledgment email.						
<b>Thailand</b>	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate or certificate with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR/rapid antigen test within 72 hours before departure for 18 years old above. Does not apply to travelers below 8 years old accompanied by fully vaccinated parents or guardian; passengers younger than 18 years with COVID-19 vaccination certificate with at least one dose.	No	No	No
<b>Vietnam</b>	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>China</b>	July 5, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Hong Kong</b>	June 13, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 14 days.	No	No
<b>Macao</b>	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 17 days.	No	No
<b>Japan</b>	June 9, 2022	Limited	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours	Travelers could be subject to quarantine for 3 days.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at



			before departure for 6 years old and above.  Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	before departure for 6 years old and above.  Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.			<a href="#">MySOS app</a> before departure.	
<b>South Korea</b>	July 1, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation.	No	No	Passengers with an A-1 visa, an A-2 visa, or a Self-Isolation Exemption Certificate must install the 'self-check mobile app' found at <a href="http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/selcheck">http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/selcheck</a> before departure or upon arrival.
<b>Taiwan</b>	July 12, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.  Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.  Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	Travelers are subject to quarantine for 3 days. Travelers must have confirmed booking of quarantine facility or hotel.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">Quarantine System for Entry Form</a> before departure.

- Reference: IATA Travel Centre
- \*Fully vaccinated – at least 14 days from 2<sup>nd</sup> dose for two-dose vaccine or 14 days from a single dose vaccine upon arrival.

## Cases and Deaths as of 18 July 2022

- As of 18 July 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **568,977,815** confirmed cases, including **6,396,989** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 67,415,494 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **32,540,124 cases** in the ASEAN region and **34,875,370 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0.6%**.

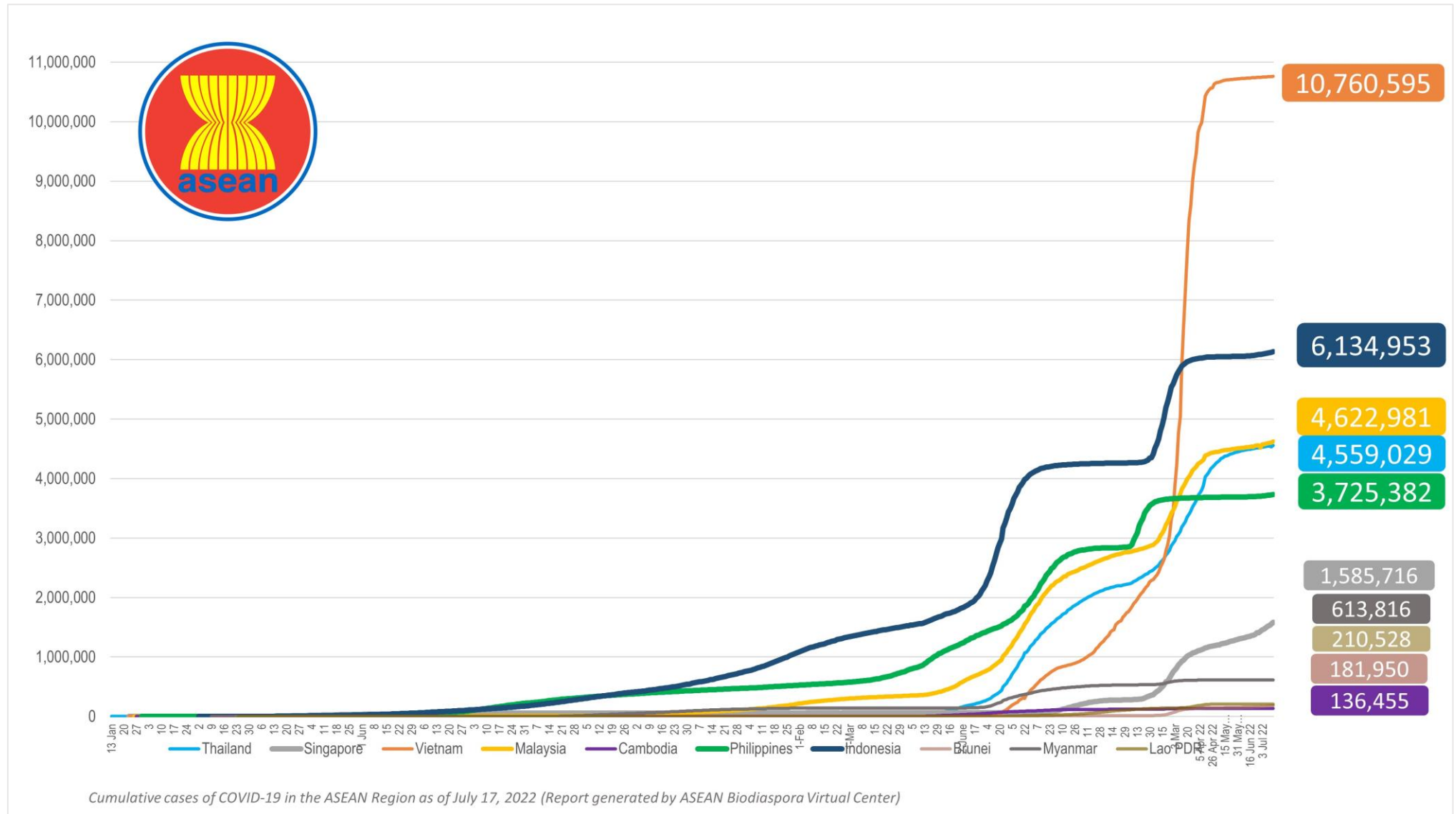
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED / 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	17-Jul-22	182,950	-	225	-	0.1%	42,224	-	444,293	426,764	301,719	96.7
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	17-Jul-22	136,455	18	3,056	-	2.2%	828	-	15,078,410	14,377,340	9,435,373	84.8
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	17-Jul-22	6,134,953	3,540	156,849	10	2.6%	2,267	-	201,223,231	168,544,951	49,209,513	61.0
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	17-Jul-22	210,528	18	757	-	0.4%	2,936	-	5,817,695	5,076,787		68.8
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	17-Jul-22	4,622,981	3,936	35,855	7	0.8%	14,470	-	28,051,234	27,343,401	16,322,653	83.4
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	17-Jul-22	613,816	7	19,434	-	3.2%	1,136	-	33,004,742	27,027,467	2,227,351	49.3
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	17-Jul-22	3,733,101	2,556	60,641	-	1.6%	3,453	-	75,654,809	70,845,546	14,880,868	63.8
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	17-Jul-22	1,585,716	9,153	1,450	3	0.1%	27,802	-	5,020,113	4,998,069	4,224,108	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	17-Jul-22	4,559,029	2,028	30,999	18	0.7%	6,548	-	56,757,897	53,003,411	29,869,968	75.8
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	17-Jul-22	10,760,595	745	43,091	-	0.4%	11,155	-	86,510,260	81,361,930	64,733,958	82.9
<b>ASEAN COUNTRIES</b>				<b>32,540,124</b>	<b>22,001</b>	<b>352,357</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.1%</b>			<b>507,562,684</b>	<b>453,005,666</b>	<b>191,205,511</b>	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	17-Jul-22	18,761,757	40,342	24,742	14	0.1%	36,283	-	45,072,986	44,636,702	37,935,520	87.0
	Japan	16-Jan-20	17-Jul-22	10,326,321	113,476	31,323	17	0.3%	8,178	-	103,786,339	102,419,622	81,475,568	81.3
	China	31-Dec-19	17-Jul-22	5,787,292	27,977	22,844	77	0.4%	36,001	-	1,324,191,809	1,288,738,811	815,845,451	86.3
	<b>PLUS THREE COUNTRIES</b>				<b>34,875,370</b>	<b>181,795</b>	<b>78,909</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.2%</b>			<b>1,473,051,134</b>	<b>1,435,795,135</b>	<b>935,256,539</b>
<b>ASEAN +3</b>				<b>67,415,494</b>	<b>203,796</b>	<b>431,266</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>0.6%</b>			<b>1,980,613,818</b>	<b>1,888,800,801</b>	<b>1,126,462,050</b>	

- 501,562,321 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,675,615	1,032	257,391	6	1.0%	239,840	-	345,803,351	272,030,087	31,047,003
AMERICAS	170,057,914	20,440	2,812,228	54	0.7%	1,102,058	-	807,025,282	714,122,972	433,892,896
ASIA PACIFIC	80,975,784	29,222	738,909	79	0.2%	400,833	-	1,423,272,268	1,293,904,277	179,355,783
EUROPE	216,238,186	167,266	1,922,880	143	0.6%	1,875,622	-	559,454,597	531,508,536	329,224,567
MIDDLE EAST	21,614,822	15,660	234,315	21	0.3%	201,669	-	142,341,915	127,685,658	55,453,490
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>501,562,321</b>	<b>233,620</b>	<b>5,965,723</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1.2%</b>			<b>3,277,897,413</b>	<b>2,939,251,530</b>	<b>1,028,973,739</b>

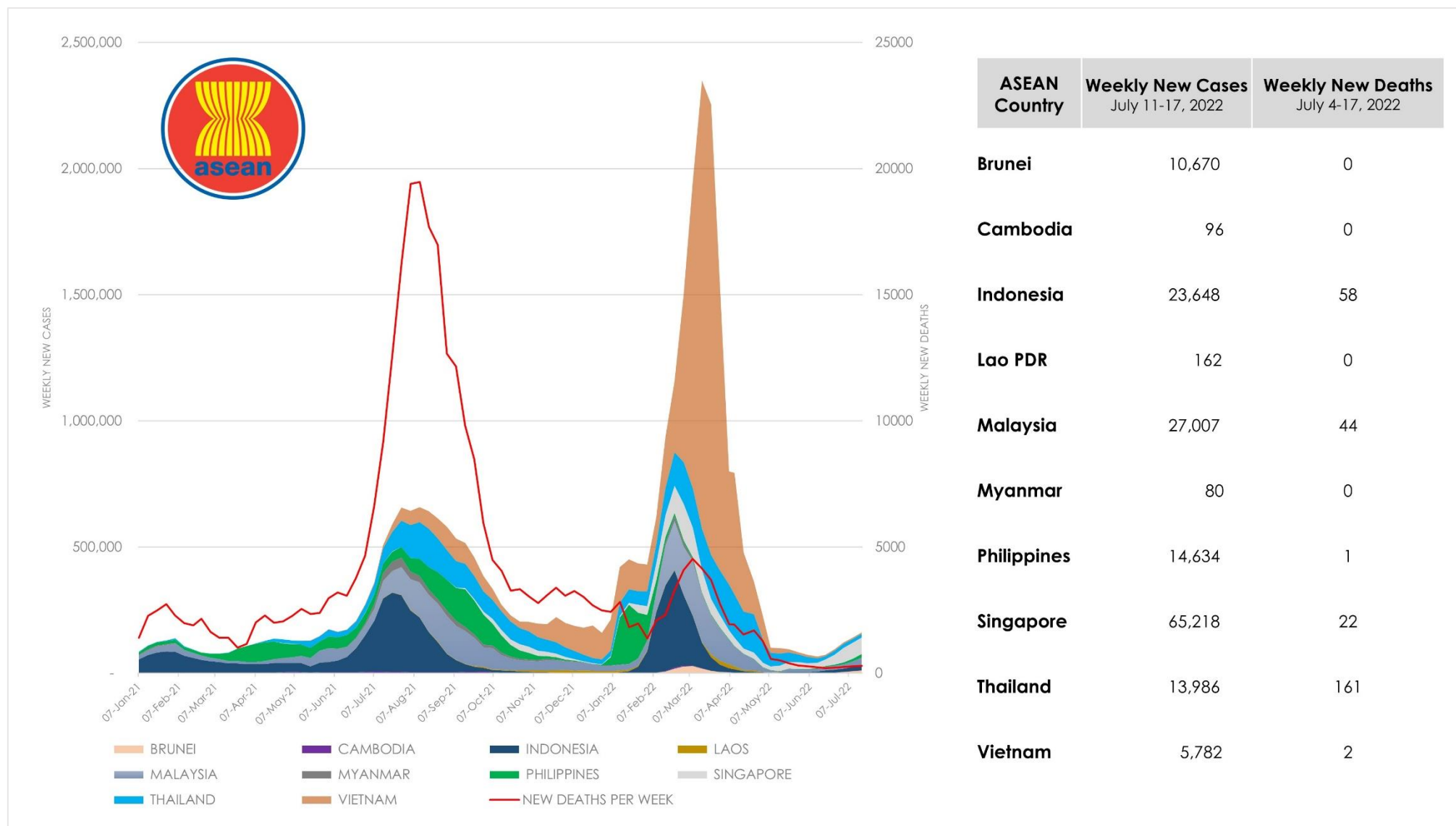
# COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to July 17, 2022



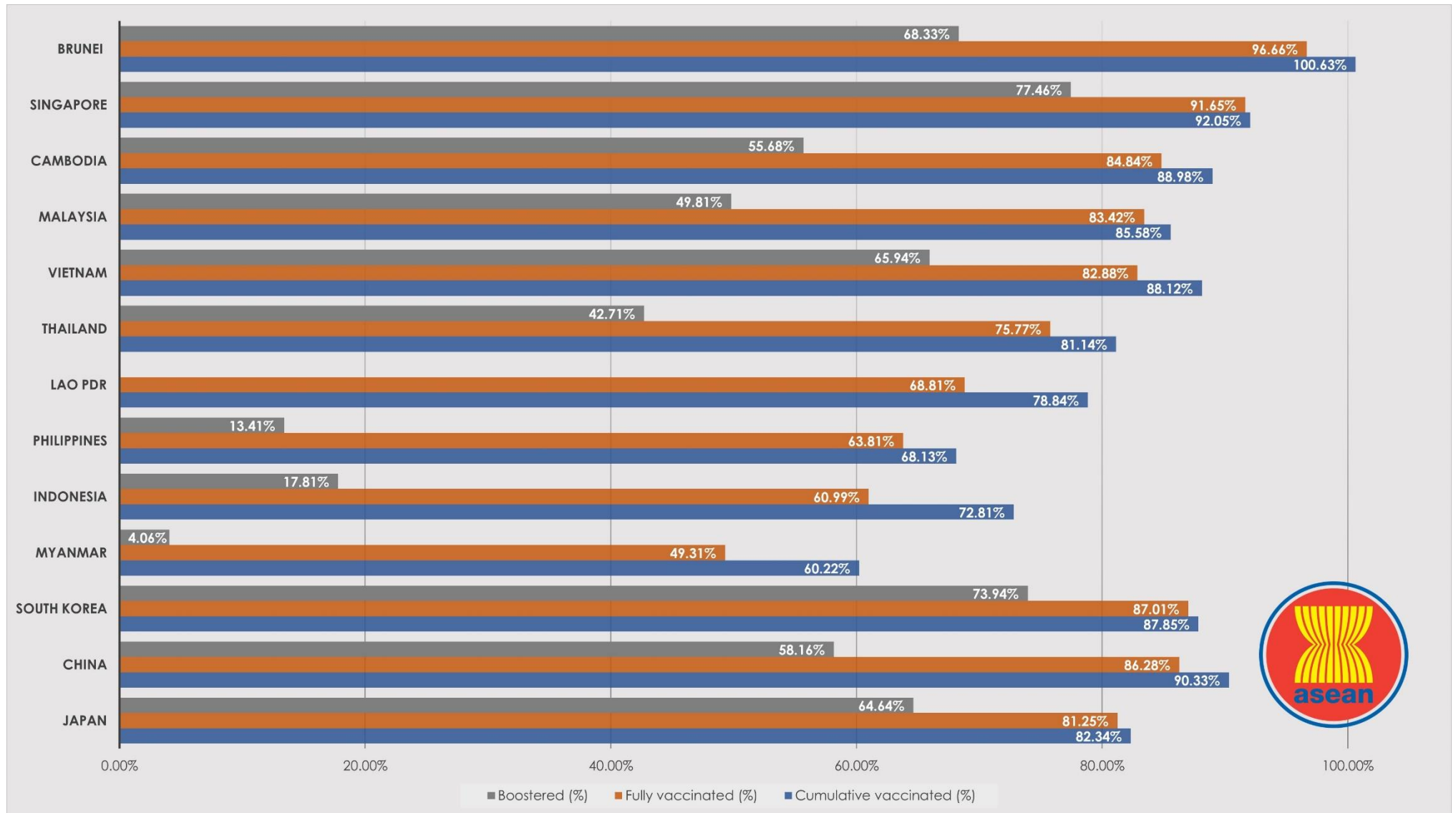
# COVID-19 Weekly New Cases and Weekly New Deaths

From January 1, 2021 to July 17, 2022




# COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 17 July 2022



# COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 15 July 2022

 <b>ASEAN MEMBER STATE</b>	REQUIREMENT						
	At least <b>80% of the high-risk population has been vaccinated</b> with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.	At least <b>65% of the total population has a level of immunity</b> to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		<b>Case levels are generally low</b> (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently <5%).		<b>Government Policy</b> on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)	
		Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Test positivity last 14 days	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/68.3	Unknown	351.79	Unknown	38.1/100	0.0
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/55.7	Unknown	0.08	Unknown	33.3/100	+9.5
Indonesia	0%/day	64.5/17.8	Unknown	1.20	Unknown	50.6/100	-0.6
Lao PDR	0%/day	75.1/ND	Unknown	0.32	Unknown	58.0/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	83.9/49.8	0%/day	9.51	Unknown	51.8/100	-1.8
Myanmar	0%/day	51.1/4.1	Unknown	0.02	Unknown	61.9/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	68.6/13.4	Unknown	1.85	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.6/77.5	0.01%/day	162.11	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.0/42.7	0.01%/day	2.86	Unknown	35.1/100	-8.9
Vietnam	0.03%/day	87.8/65.9	0.03%/day	0.81	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	80.9/64.6	0%/day	64.79	Unknown	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.4/73.9	0%/day	63.53	Unknown	38.1/100	-2.4
China	Unknown	≥90.0/54.9	Unknown	0.008	Unknown	84.5/100	0.0



Report generated by  
**ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)**  
 in collaboration with **Bluedot Inc.**  
 Email: [support@biodiaspora.org](mailto:support@biodiaspora.org)

