



# SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) –2020

Stockholm, 28 September 2020

**Disclaimer:** *These tables, histograms, maps and graphs are based on the available information at the time of publication, originating from several sources. Data completeness depends on the availability of information from the affected areas. All data should be interpreted with caution as the outbreak is evolving rapidly. In addition, due to the unavailability of date-of-onset data and different testing policies per country, these figures might not be reflective of the evolution of the epidemic.*

## Distribution of COVID-19 cases in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries by country, Africa, as of 28 September 2020



Places reporting cases	Sum of Cases	Sum of Deaths
<b>Africa</b>		
Algeria	51 067	1 714
Angola	4 672	171
Benin	2 340	40
Botswana	2 921	16
Burkina_Faso	2 008	56
Burundi	485	1
Cameroon	20 735	418
Cape_Verde	5 771	57
Central_African_Republic	4 806	62
Chad	1 178	84
Comoros	478	7
Congo	5 008	89
Cote_d'Ivoire	19 629	120
Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo	10 611	270
Djibouti	5 409	61
Egypt	102 840	5 883
Equatorial_Guinea	5 028	83
Eritrea	375	0
Eswatini	5 431	108
Ethiopia	73 332	1 170
Gabon	8 728	54
Gambia	3 569	111
Ghana	46 387	299
Guinea	10 580	66
Guinea_Bissau	2 324	39
Kenya	38 115	691
Lesotho	1 558	35

Liberia	1 339	82
Libya	32 364	520
Madagascar	16 285	229
Malawi	5 768	179
Mali	3 086	130
Mauritania	7 462	161
Mauritius	367	10
Morocco	117 685	2 069
Mozambique	7 983	58
Namibia	11 033	120
Niger	1 196	69
Nigeria	58 324	1 108
Rwanda	4 820	29
Sao_Tome_and_Principe	911	15
Senegal	14 909	308
Seychelles	143	0
Sierra_Leone	2 215	72
Somalia	3 588	99
South_Africa	670 766	16 398
South_Sudan	2 686	49
Sudan	13 606	836
Togo	1 743	46
Tunisia	16 114	214
Uganda	7 530	73
United_Republic_of_Tanzania	509	21
Western_Sahara	766	1
Zambia	14 641	332
Zimbabwe	7 812	227
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 461 036</b>	<b>35 160</b>

## Distribution of COVID-19 cases in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries by country, Asia, as of 28 September 2020



Places reporting cases	Sum of Cases	Sum of Deaths
<b>Asia</b>		
Afghanistan	39 227	1 453
Bahrain	68 775	242
Bangladesh	359 148	5 161
Bhutan	273	0
Brunei_Darussalam	146	3
Cambodia	276	0
China	90 483	4 739
India	6 074 702	95 542
Indonesia	285 599	10 386
Iran	446 448	25 589
Iraq	349 450	8 990
Israel	231 026	1 466
Japan	82 131	1 548
Jordan	8 492	45
Kazakhstan	140 265	2 049
Kuwait	103 544	601
Kyrgyzstan	46 355	1 064
Laos	23	0
Lebanon	36 254	347
Malaysia	10 919	134
Maldives	10 098	34

Mongolia	313	0
Myanmar	10 734	226
Nepal	73 394	477
Oman	97 450	909
Pakistan	310 841	6 466
Palestine	49 193	343
Philippines	304 226	5 344
Qatar	125 084	214
Saudi_Arabia	333 193	4 683
Singapore	57 700	27
South_Korea	23 661	406
Sri_Lanka	3 360	13
Syria	4 072	192
Taiwan	510	7
Tajikistan	9 646	75
Thailand	3 545	59
Timor_Leste	27	0
Turkey	314 433	7 997
United_Arab_Emirates	91 469	412
Uzbekistan	55 593	460
Vietnam	1 074	35
Yemen	2 034	588
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 255 186</b>	<b>188 326</b>

## Distribution of COVID-19 cases\* in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries by country, Europe, as of 28 September 2020



Places reporting cases	Sum of Cases	Sum of Deaths
<b>Europe</b>		
Albania	13 259	377
Andorra	1 836	53
Armenia	49 400	951
Austria	43 466	787
Azerbaijan	40 023	586
Belarus	77 609	818
Belgium	114 085	9 980
Bosnia_and_Herzegovina	26 917	810
Bulgaria	20 055	796
Croatia	16 197	272
Cyprus	1 696	22
Czechia	64 597	606
Denmark	26 637	649
Estonia	3 200	64
Faroe_Islands	460	0
Finland	9 682	343
France	538 569	31 727
Georgia	5 552	28
Germany	285 332	9 460
Gibraltar	379	0
Greece	17 444	379
Guernsey	256	13
Holy_See	12	0
Hungary	24 716	749
Iceland	2 623	10
Ireland	34 990	1802
Isle_of_Man	340	24

Italy	309 870	35 835
Jersey	400	32
Kosovo	15 472	622
Latvia	1 676	36
Liechtenstein	117	1
Lithuania	4 385	91
Luxembourg	8 357	124
Malta	2 929	29
Moldova	50 875	1287
Monaco	210	1
Montenegro	10 313	158
Netherlands	111 510	6 365
North_Macedonia	17 629	725
Norway	13 406	270
Poland	87 330	2 432
Portugal	73 604	1 953
Romania	122 673	4 718
Russia	1 151 438	20 324
San_Marino	746	42
Serbia	33 384	747
Slovakia	9 078	44
Slovenia	5 350	136
Spain	716 481	31 232
Sweden	90 923	5 880
Switzerland	51 864	1 778
Ukraine	198 634	3 959
United_Kingdom	434 969	41 988
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 942 955</b>	<b>222 115</b>

\*Spain: Since 11 May, the frequency of reporting from regional level to national level has [changed](#). This may lead to possible discrepancies in cases and death numbers due to data validation. This discrepancy could persist for several days. The cases reported in this table for Spain include cases from the previous 7 days with available data at the time of data collection. On 12 August 2020, Spain retro corrected the cumulative number of deaths leading to a negative increase of deaths.

\*Sweden: from end of August 2020, Swedish authorities are performing daily data consolidation leading to data retro-corrections. From week 38, the Swedish Public Health Agency will update COVID-19 daily data four times per week on Tuesday–Friday. This can result in a decrease of cumulative figures (cases or deaths) and related outputs.

## Distribution of laboratory-confirmed cases\*\*\* of COVID-19 by country in EU/EEA, and the UK as of 28 September 2020



Country	Cases	Deaths	Cases between 22-09-2020 and 28-09-2020	Cases between 15-09-2020 and 21-09-2020	Difference between two periods (%)
Austria	43 466	787	4 909	5 222	- 6 %
Belgium	114 085	9 980	9 203	9 970	- 7.7 %
Bulgaria	20 055	796	1 192	945	+26.1 %
Croatia	16 197	272	1 275	1 389	- 8.2 %
Cyprus	1 696	22	96	74	+29.7 %
Czechia	64 597	606	15 357	13 052	+17.7 %
Denmark	26 637	649	4 790	2 631	+82.1 %
Estonia	3 200	64	276	248	+11.3 %
Finland	9 682	343	702	400	+75.5 %
France	538 569	31 727	84 806	72 669	+16.7 %
Germany	285 332	9 460	12 995	11 982	+8.5 %
Greece	17 444	379	2 302	1 902	+21 %
Hungary	24 716	749	5 850	6 557	-10.8 %
Iceland	2 623	10	277	181	+53 %
Ireland	34 990	1 802	2 057	1 948	+5.6 %
Italy	309 870	35 835	11 714	10 403	+12.6 %
Latvia	1 676	36	151	51	+196.1 %
Liechtenstein	117	1	5	1	+400 %
Lithuania	4 385	91	641	409	+56.7 %
Luxembourg	8 357	124	553	610	- 9.3 %
Malta	2 929	29	198	378	-47.6 %
Netherlands	111 510	6 365	17 826	11 661	+52.9 %
Norway	13 406	270	761	779	- 2.3 %
Poland	87 330	2 432	8 090	5 088	+59 %
Portugal	73 604	1 953	5 027	4 594	+9.4 %
Romania	122 673	4 718	9 852	9 286	+6.5 %
Slovakia	9 078	44	2 401	1 145	+109.7 %
Slovenia	5 350	136	930	718	+29.5 %
Spain	716 481	31 232	76 441	73 714	+3.7 %
Sweden	90 923	5 880	2 526	1 838	+37.4 %
United_Kingdom	434 969	41 988	40 712	25 753	+58.1 %

\*Spain: Since 11 May, the frequency of reporting from regional level to national level has **changed**. This may lead to possible discrepancies in cases and death numbers due to data validation. This discrepancy could persist for several days. The cases reported in this table for Spain include cases from the previous 7 days with available data at the time of data collection.

\*\* Sweden: from week 38, the Swedish Public Health Agency update COVID-19 daily data four times per week on Tuesday–Friday. The cases reported in this table include cases from the previous 7 days with available data at the time of data collection.

\*\*\* Belgium, Spain and Sweden: Due to the reporting delay in Belgium, Spain and Sweden the 7-day period for these countries is provided with one day delay e.g. the period 27/08/2020-02/09/2020 should be read 26/08/2020-01/09/2020.

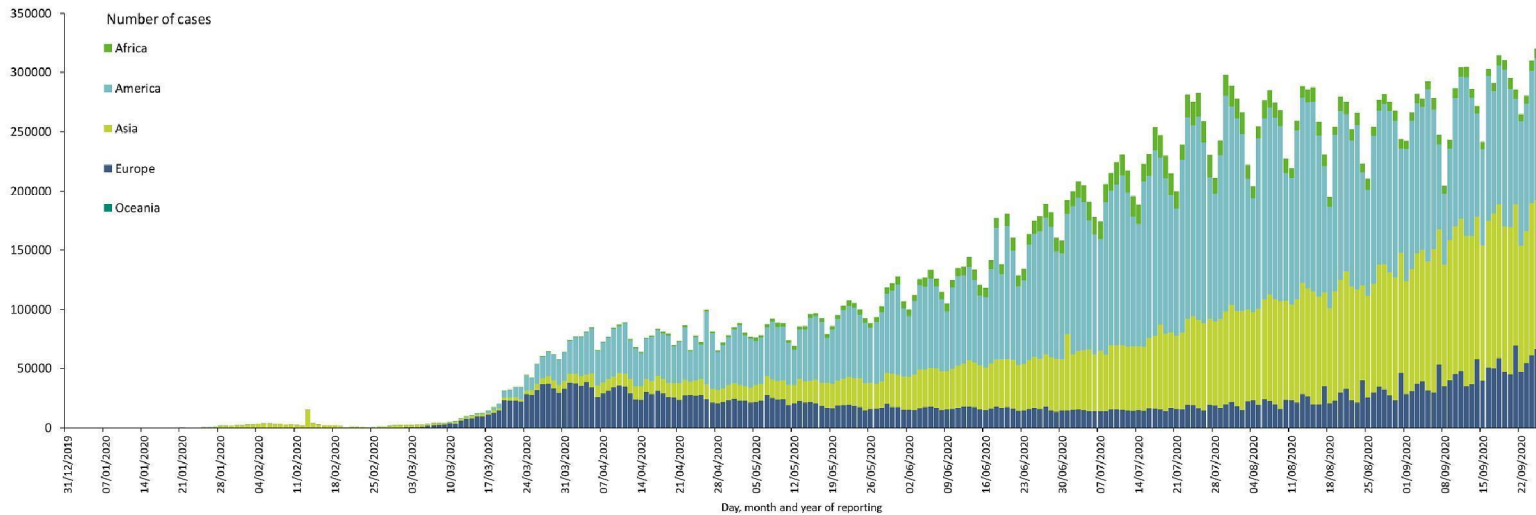
## Distribution of COVID-19 cases in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries by country, America and Oceania, as of 28 September 2020



Places reporting cases	Sum of Cases	Sum of Deaths
<b>America</b>		
Anguilla	3	0
Antigua_and_Barbuda	101	3
Argentina	711 312	15 749
Aruba	3 844	25
Bahamas	3 790	87
Barbados	190	7
Belize	1 854	24
Bermuda	181	9
Bolivia	133 901	7 858
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	85	1
Brazil	4 732 309	141 741
British_Virgin_Islands	71	1
Canada	153 125	9 268
Cayman_Islands	210	1
Chile	457 901	12 641
Colombia	813 056	25 488
Costa_Rica	72 049	828
Cuba	5 457	122
Curacao	360	1
Dominica	24	0
Dominican_Republic	111 386	2 095
Ecuador	134 747	11 279
El_Salvador	28 630	826
Falkland_Islands_(Malvinas)	13	0
Greenland	14	0
Grenada	24	0
Guatemala	90 092	3 229
Guyana	2 772	76
Haiti	8 723	227

Honduras	75 109	2 289
Jamaica	5 993	89
Mexico	730 317	76 430
Montserrat	13	1
Nicaragua	5 086	149
Panama	110 555	2 340
Paraguay	38 684	803
Peru	805 302	32 262
Puerto_Rico	46 304	644
Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis	19	0
Saint_Lucia	27	0
Saint_Vincent_and_the_Grenadines	64	0
Sint_Maarten	644	22
Suriname	4 835	102
Trinidad_and_Tobago	4 362	71
Turks_and_Caicos_islands	682	5
United_States_of_America	7 115 046	204 756
United_States_Virgin_Islands	1 317	19
Uruguay	2 008	47
Venezuela	72 691	606
<b>Oceania</b>		
Australia	27 040	872
Fiji	32	2
French_Polynesia	1 332	5
Guam	2 354	42
New_Caledonia	27	0
New_Zealand	1 477	25
Northern_Mariana_Islands	70	2
Papua_New_Guinea	532	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 518 146</b>	<b>553 176</b>

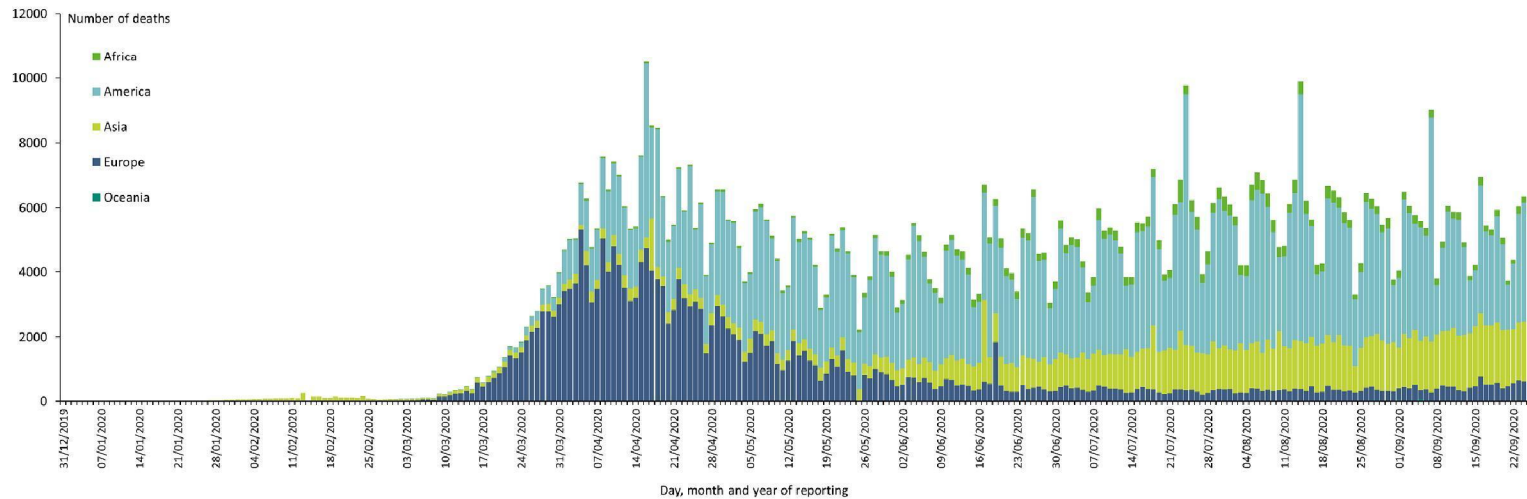
## Distribution of COVID-19 cases\* in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries, as of 28 September 2020



\*Spain: Since 11 May, the frequency of reporting from regional level to national level has **changed**. This may lead to possible discrepancies in cases and death numbers due to data validation. This discrepancy could persist for several days. The cases reported in this table for Spain include cases from the previous 7 days with available data at the time of data collection. On 12 August 2020, Spain retro corrected the cumulative number of deaths leading to a negative increase of deaths.

\*Sweden: from end of August 2020, Swedish authorities are performing daily data consolidation leading to data retro-corrections. From week 38, the Swedish Public Health Agency will update COVID-19 daily data four times per week on Tuesday–Friday. This can result in a decrease of cumulative figures (cases or deaths) and related outputs.

## Distribution of COVID-19 deaths\* worldwide, as of 28 September 2020



\*According to media, the increase in deaths in Asia on 17 June is attributable to an increase in India as a result of a data reconciliation process in several states.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/2k-more-covid-deaths-cases-rise-to-3-5-lakh/articleshow/76415524.cms>

\*Spain: Since 11 May, the frequency of reporting from regional level to national level has **changed**. This may lead to possible discrepancies in cases and death numbers due to data validation. This discrepancy could persist for several days. The cases reported in this table for Spain include cases from the previous 7 days with available data at the time of data collection. On 12 August 2020, Spain retro corrected the cumulative number of deaths leading to a negative increase of deaths.

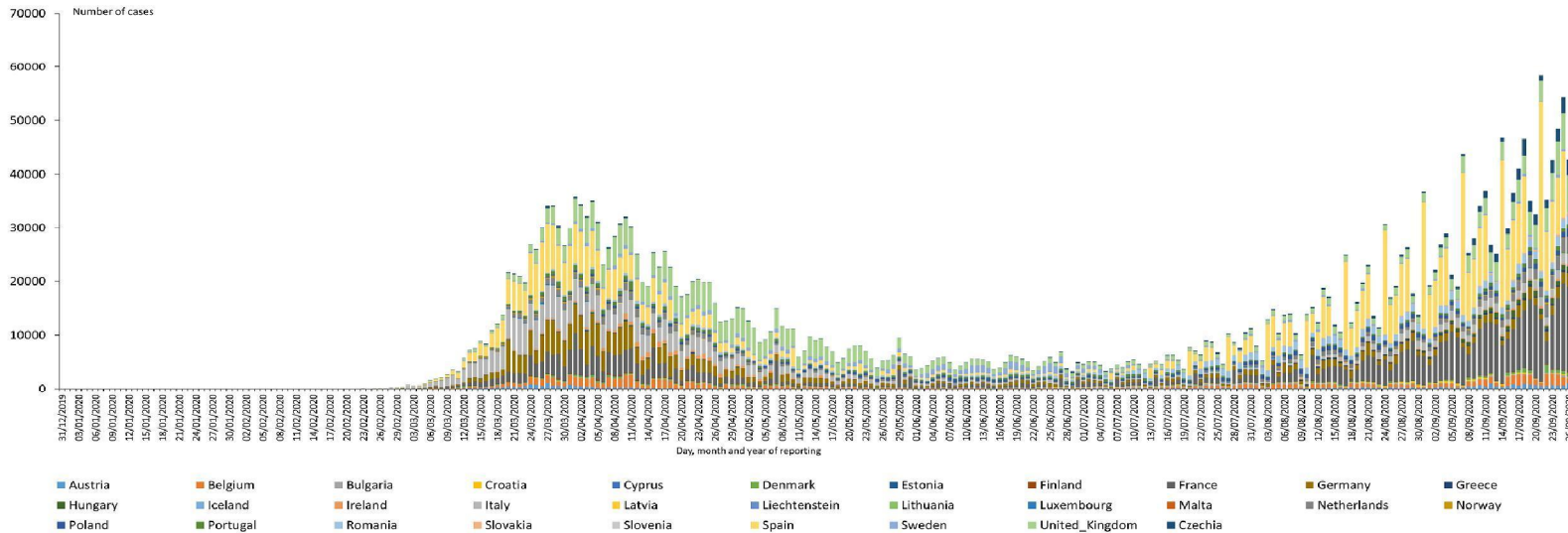
\*Sweden: from end of August 2020, Swedish authorities are performing daily data consolidation leading to data retro-corrections. From week 38, the Swedish Public Health Agency will update COVID-19 daily data four times per week on Tuesday–Friday. This can result in a decrease of cumulative figures (cases or deaths) and related outputs.

On 18 July, the increase in deaths is partly attributable to changes in the reporting system for **Chile** and **Kyrgyzstan**.

On 24 July, the increase in deaths is partly attributable to the inclusion of deaths by Peru (from March to the end of June) which were previously not reported.



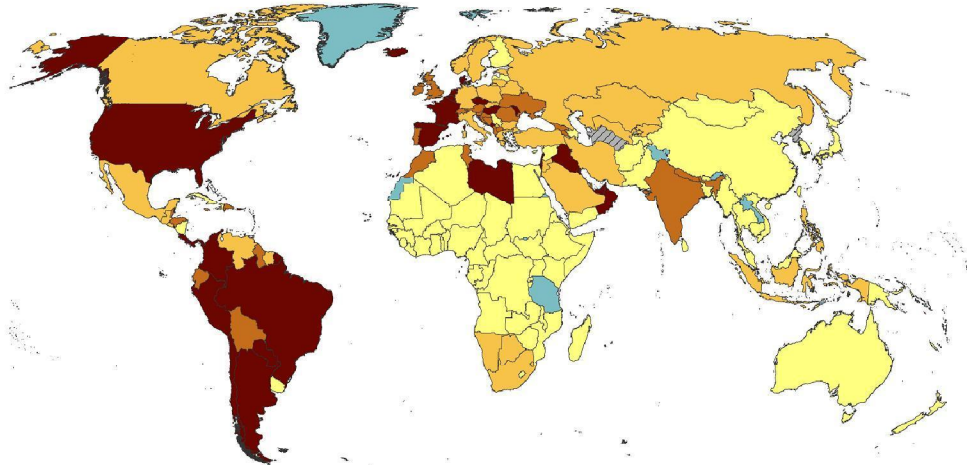
### Distribution of laboratory-confirmed cases\* of COVID-19 in EU/EEA and the UK, as of 28 September 2020



\*Spain: Since 11 May, the frequency of reporting from regional level to national level has **changed**. This may lead to possible discrepancies in cases and death numbers due to data validation. This discrepancy could persist for several days. The cases reported in this table for Spain include cases from the previous 7 days with available data at the time of data collection. On 12 August 2020, Spain retro corrected the cumulative number of deaths leading to a negative increase of deaths.

\*Sweden: from end of August 2020, Swedish authorities are performing daily data consolidation leading to data retro-corrections. From week 38, the Swedish Public Health Agency will update COVID-19 daily data four times per week on Tuesday–Friday. This can result in a decrease of cumulative figures (cases or deaths) and related outputs.

# Geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, worldwide, as of 28 September 2020



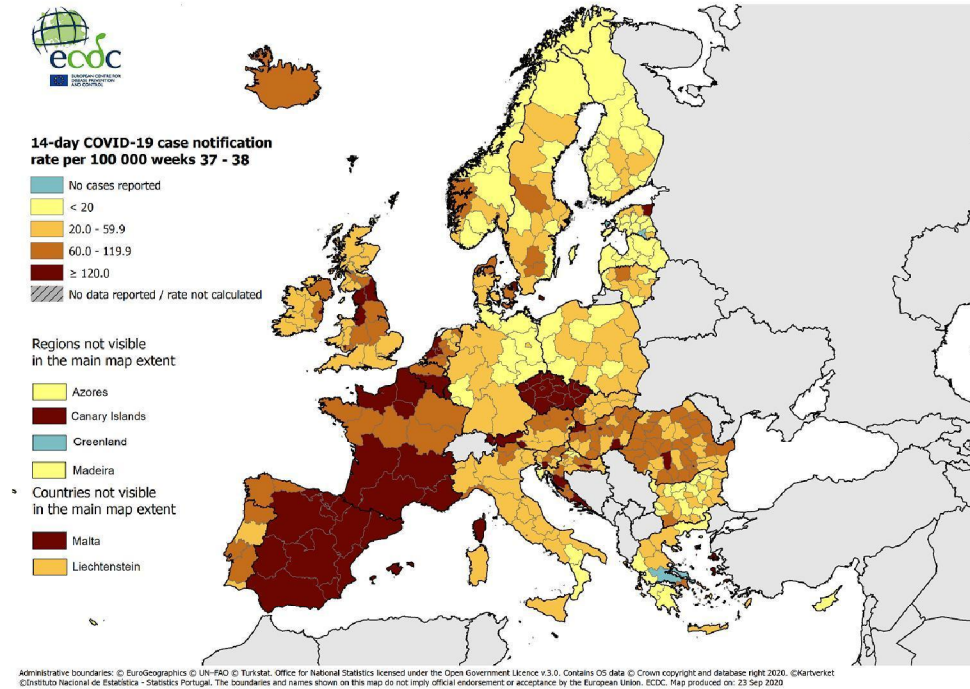
**14-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100 000, as of 28 of September, 2020**  
Legend:  
Light yellow: < 20.0  
Orange: 20.0 - 59.9  
Dark orange: 60.0 - 119.9  
Dark red: ≥ 120.0  
Light blue: No new cases reported  
Hatched: No cases reported by WHO and no cases identified in the public domain

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

Date of production: 28/09/2020

14-day notification rates and trends are collected using epidemic intelligence from various sources and are affected by the testing strategy, laboratory capacity and the effectiveness of surveillance systems. As all of these factors can differ greatly between countries, ECDC does not recommend using notification rates to directly compare countries. Particular caution is needed when interpreting reported rates from areas with small populations where small changes in numbers of reported cases can have a big impact on the notification rate. In addition, retrospective adjustment of data by reporting authorities is possible. Negative counts of new cases can arise if countries or subnational areas report cumulative totals that are lower than those reported previously, which can affect the presentation of data in maps and time-series plots.

## Geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, EU, EEA and the UK, as of 23 September 2020



14-day notification rates and trends are collected using epidemic intelligence from various sources and are affected by the testing strategy, laboratory capacity and the effectiveness of surveillance systems. As all of these factors can differ greatly between countries, ECDC does not recommend using notification rates to directly compare countries. Particular caution is needed when interpreting reported rates from areas with small populations where small changes in numbers of reported cases can have a big impact on the notification rate. In addition, retrospective adjustment of data by reporting authorities is possible. Negative counts of new cases can arise if countries or subnational areas report cumulative totals that are lower than those reported previously, which can affect the presentation of data in maps and time-series plots.