

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

July 14, 2020

Global Situation Update: July 14, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

New research shows that antibodies decline within months, making reinfection possible.

Industrial production in the eurozone recovered more slowly than expected in May and remains a fifth below its levels of a year ago.

Beijing imposes sanctions on Lockheed Martin over Taiwan arms sales.

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Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 13,259,548 in 213 countries and territories, with 576,028 deaths.

- The WHO warned that “*too many countries are headed in the **wrong direction***” as cases continue to grow, with the US and Brazil leading the rise.
- The UN World Food Programme warned that the pandemic could push 130m additional people into **chronic hunger**.
- New research from King’s College in London found that **antibodies** from the coronavirus decline in months, making reinfection possible.
- Scientists are warning that deaths from **malaria** in lower and middle-income countries could surge by more than a third over the next five years due to the disruption of health services caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

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Markets

Wall Street Q2 earnings reports are beginning to become available, and estimates predict an overall 45 percent drop in profits.

- On Monday, **US stocks** opened strong on news of fast-tracked vaccines but fell at the end of the day as California reinstated some lockdown measures statewide.
- Tuesday, **global stocks** fell as concerns mount over the re-imposition of lockdown measures in the US.
- With rising tensions between the US and China, offshore investors shifted out of **Chinese stocks** at a record pace, with net sales of Rmb17.4bn.
- Prices for **EU carbon credits** rose to the highest levels in 14 years on promises for “*green recovery*” plans.

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Business

Apple told employees that a full return to the office will not occur until the end of the year.

- In August, **Yelp** will bring back “*nearly all*” of its 1,100 furloughed employees.
- UK outsourcer **GS4** will cut a quarter of jobs in its cash-handling portfolio in the UK.
- **Pepsi** posted higher-than-expected Q2 earnings, with the **Frito-Lay** and **Quaker Oats** brands driving growth with 7 percent and 23 percent rises, respectively.
- **Southwest Airlines** told employees that passenger numbers would need to triple by the end of 2020 to avoid further job cuts. **American Airlines** will send furlough warnings this week.
- **Tesla** cut the price of its upcoming Model Y SUV by \$3,000 but posted a 60 percent increase in share prices over the last two weeks.
- Movie theater operator **AMC** reached a deal with bondholders to reduce its debt by \$630m.
- German discount grocery chain **Lidl** is to invest £1.3bn to expand in the UK over the next two years as it presses ahead with its expansion plans and creates thousands of jobs.
- **KFC** will close dining rooms in US epicenter Florida.

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Africa

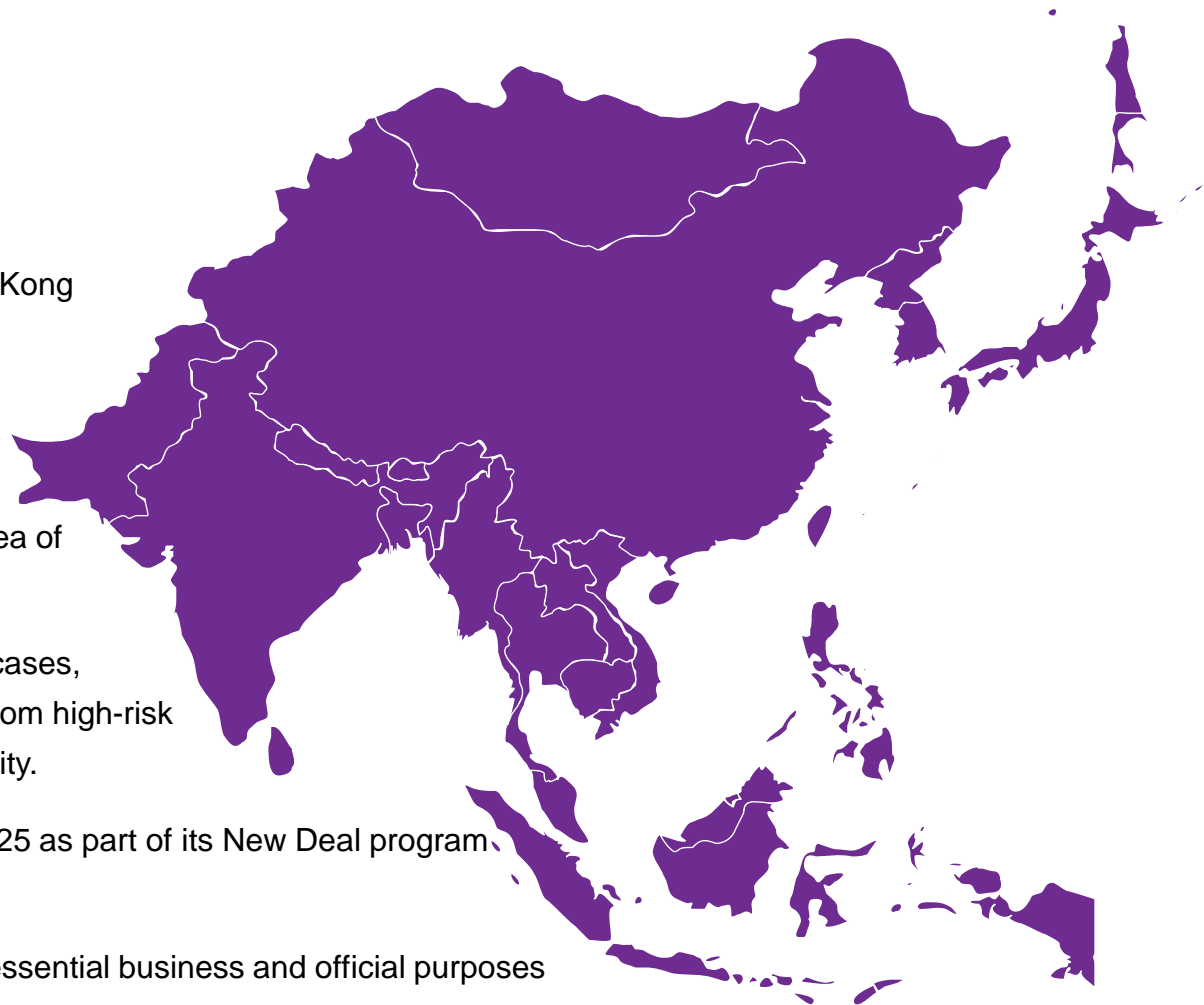
- Nearly a third of **South Africa's** total of 287,796 confirmed cases — more than Italy or Germany — were recorded in the past week and almost 100,000 to date have been recorded in Gauteng, South Africa's most populous province and home to Johannesburg. Nelson Mandela's daughter Zindzi died of coronavirus in South Africa.
- **Kenya** recorded 12 deaths in 24 hours, a record high for the country.
- Protesters ransacked a party office in **Mali**, extending days of violent protests despite recent concessions by the president.
- Two **Madagascan** lawmakers have now died of coronavirus, and twenty others are being treated.
- The vice president of the **Ivory Coast** resigned, citing personal reasons, just weeks after the prime minister died, throwing succession into uncertainty.
- **Zimbabwe** fired the executive of the country's largest public hospitals, a week after ousting the health minister, amid a health policy shake-up. Zimbabwe has reported 1,000 confirmed cases.



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Asia

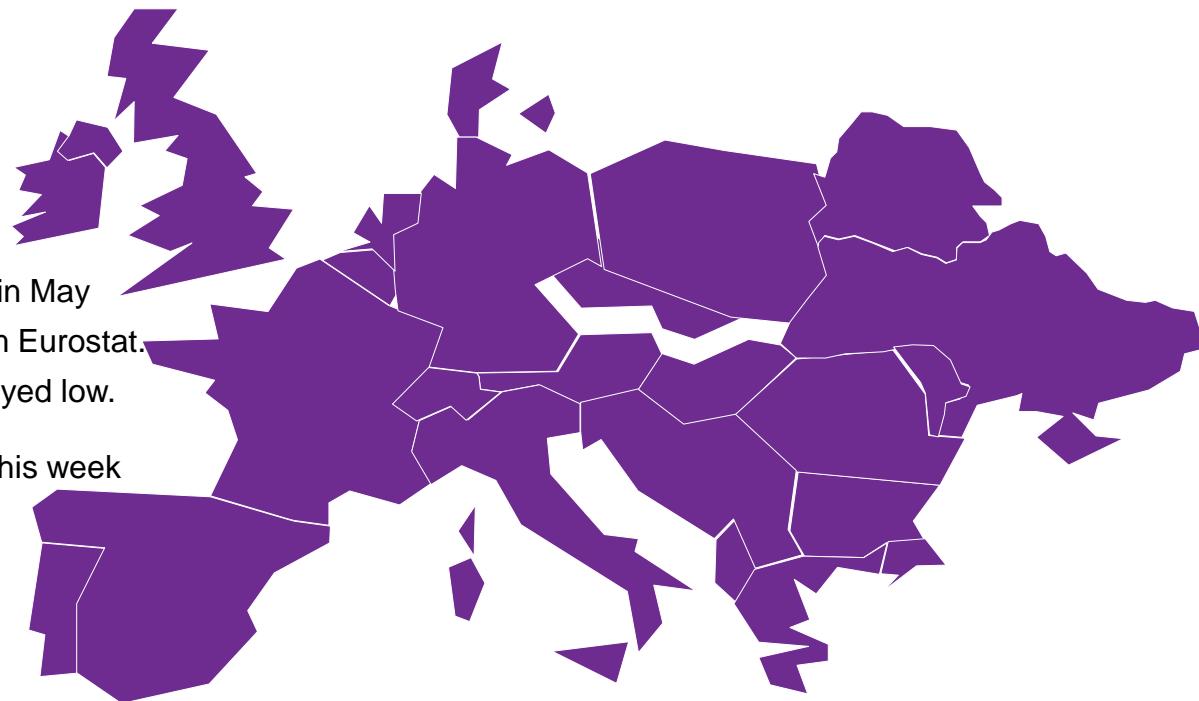
- **Sri Lanka** ordered schools shut, just one week after reopening them. Hong Kong Disneyland will close again from July 15.
- The governor of Jakarta raised alarm about the acceleration of virus spread in **Indonesia's** capital.
- Surging cases in the **Philippines** promoted the lockdown of Navotas, an area of Manila housing over 250,000.
- **Hong Kong** reintroduced multiple social distancing regulations amid rising cases, including a curfew on restaurant takeaways and requirements that visitors from high-risk locations must present a clean bill of health before boarding a plane to the city.
- **South Korea** plans to spend Won160tn (\$132bn) to create 1.9m jobs by 2025 as part of its New Deal program to shore up Asia's fourth-largest economy.
- **Singapore and Malaysia** plan to gradually resume cross-border travel for essential business and official purposes starting on August 10.
- Beijing imposes sanctions on Lockheed Martin over **Taiwan** arms sales. The US approved a sale of more than \$600m last week in missile parts to Taiwan for refurbishing Patriot missiles. **China** also imposed sanctions on a group of US lawmakers in retaliation for accusations of human rights abuse against Muslim Uighurs. China's exports and imports unexpectedly rose in June, official data showed on Tuesday, rising 0.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, surprising economics who had forecast a contraction.



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Europe

- Industrial production in the **eurozone** recovered more slowly than expected in May and remains a fifth below its levels of a year ago, according to new data from Eurostat. European retail saw a larger-than-expected rebound in June, but exports stayed low.
- **North Macedonia** held its first parliamentary elections under its new name this week despite a sharp spike in coronavirus cases.
- **Kazakhstan** will extend its nationwide lockdown by two weeks.
- **Russian** President Putin will delay his \$362bn national investment plan, a flagship issue, by 6 years amid a national recession. Russia may start Phase III trials of a coronavirus vaccine in mid-August.
- The **UK's** economy rebounded only 1.8 per cent in May after a historic plunge the previous month, widely missing forecasts for a 5.5 per cent rebound. Customs declarations from the UK's post-Brexit border plan will cost UK companies £7bn a year. UK PM Johnson recommended that people wear masks indoors and said that the government would discuss “*tools of enforcement*” in the coming days.
- The leader of **Spanish Catalonia** urged residents to stay home despite a court ruling that found that lockdown measures were unconstitutional.
- The **French** government is to give the country's health-care workers an “*historic*” pay raise worth more than 8 billion euros (around \$9 billion dollars) an average of \$207 a month per worker.



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Middle East

- The IMF adjusted down growth forecasts for the **Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia** to 4.7 percent down throughout the region, citing losses from the pandemic and falling oil prices.
- **Sudan** declared an emergency in Darfur amid violence and unrest in two towns.
- **Morocco** reimposed its lockdown on Tangier after a spike in cases.
- The **UAE** announced that two of its vaccines under development have reached the human trial stage.
- **Bahrain** added \$470m in coronavirus impact spending to its budget.
- **Saudi Arabia** recorded its lowest daily death rate in two weeks. Saudi Arabia will impose a \$2,600 fine for pilgrims who attempt to enter Mecca during the hajj without an appropriate permit.
- **Iran's** riyal dropped to its lowest-ever rate against the dollar. Iranian news agencies reported an explosion and fires at an industrial complex, the latest in a string of fires and explosions in recent weeks. Tehran closes businesses and public places to curb the spread of the virus after an acceleration in deaths, now over 13,000.
- **Pakistan's** special adviser to the prime minister on health tested positive for the coronavirus.



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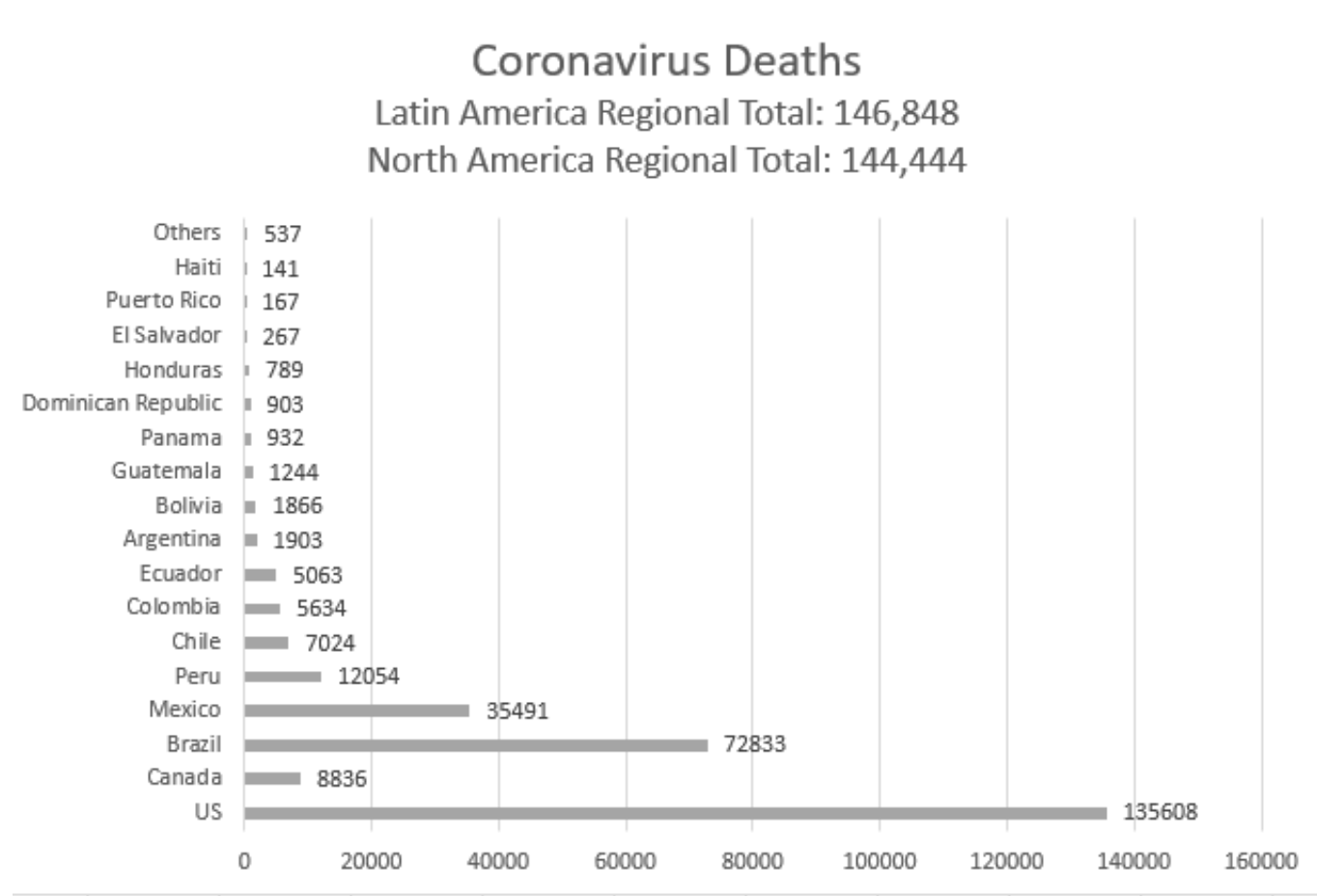
Americas

- **Canada** will step up its public health screening on its southern border, including adding on-site officials to direct screening at most checkpoints. Reports of child exploitation online have risen in Canada as children spend more time on their devices. Ontario province moved to its next stage of reopening, except Toronto.
- **Latin American** coronavirus fatalities surpassed those of North America for the first time.
- **Mexican** retail sales fell by 18 percent in June over last year. Mexico's finance minister said he had recovered from the coronavirus. Mexico added more than 11,000 people to its official count of the “*disappeared*” on Monday, bringing the total during a 14-year epidemic of criminal violence to more than 73,000.
- Fake news in **Brazil** on social media, often via federal lawmakers, claim that local authorities are buying empty coffins in order to exaggerate the scale of the pandemic, claim relief funds and keep people under control. In the last 24 hours, Brazil reported over 20,000 new cases.
- **Colombia** records 150,000 virus cases.



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Americas

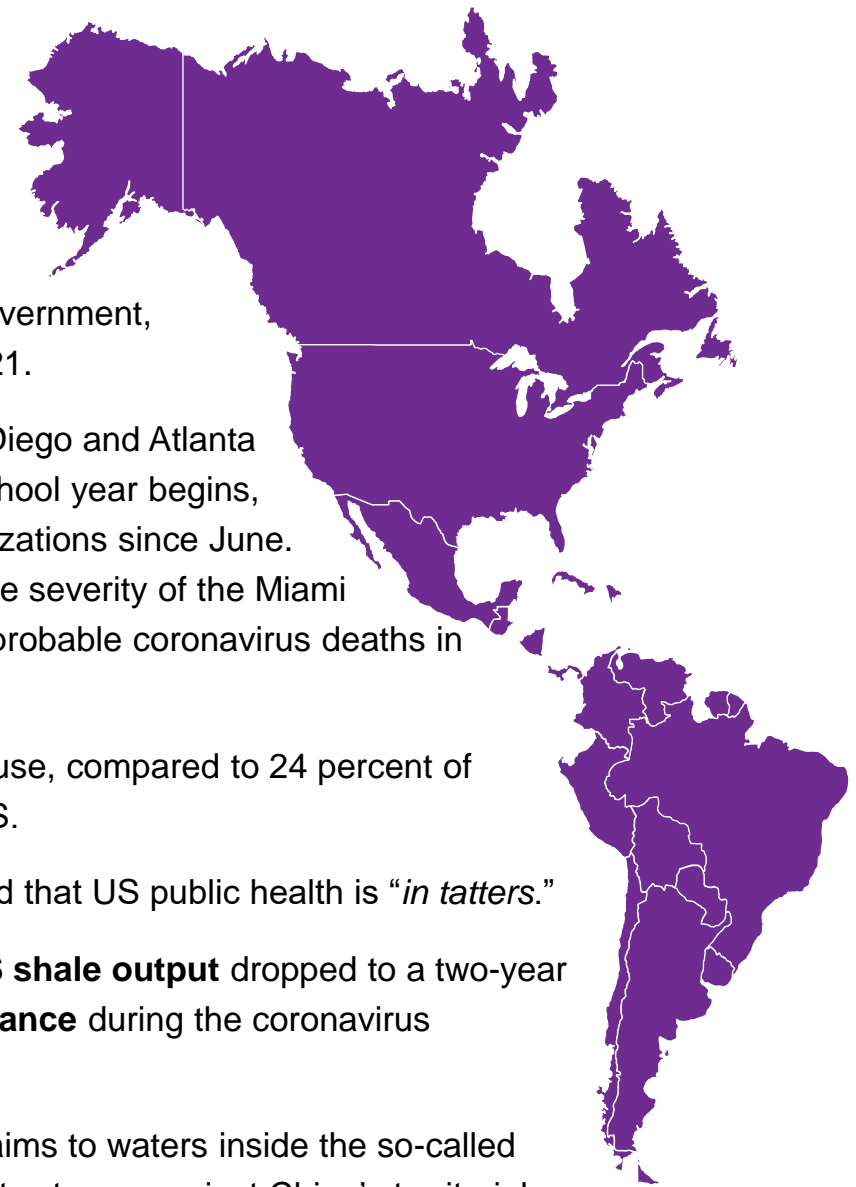


Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Americas: US

- The FDA granted “*fast-track*” status to a **vaccine** being developed by Pfizer and the US government, raising the possibility that a vaccine could be developed by the end of the year or early 2021.
- **California** will close all bars and restaurants as cases continue to rise. Los Angeles, San Diego and Atlanta — three of the nation’s largest **school** districts — will hold classes online when the new school year begins, despite pressure from the Trump Administration. **Texas** reported its first decline in hospitalizations since June. Texas surpasses New Jersey for number of active cases. **Florida** health officials likened the severity of the Miami outbreak to “*Wuhan six months ago*.” **New York** marked its first day with no confirmed or probable coronavirus deaths in months. **Puerto Rico** reported 10,000 virus cases.
- In a new poll, 61 percent of Democrats say they wear a **mask** whenever they leave the house, compared to 24 percent of Republicans. The Dallas Fed’s president called for more discipline in mask usage in the US.
- The **White House** called CDC guidelines for reopening “*perfect-world*” rules. **Dr. Fauci** said that US public health is “*in tatters*.”
- The **US deficit** rose by \$864bn in June, breaking the record for largest one-month rise. **US shale output** dropped to a two-year low in June, according to the IAEA. More than 5 million people have lost their **health insurance** during the coronavirus pandemic.
- The US aligned itself with a landmark 2016 tribunal ruling which rebuked **China** over its claims to waters inside the so-called “*nine-dash line*” that encompasses roughly 85 percent of the South China Sea, hardening its stance against China’s territorial claims in the South China seas.



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The Second Wave of Lockdowns

Across the world, governments are signaling that despite renewed outbreaks (in some cases more severe than the initial waves), the days of the total lockdown are over. Total lockdowns caused intense economic suffering among lower-income residents, politicians who claimed success in quelling outbreaks in their countries and cities are reluctant to admit, and many people are already chafing under existing restrictions.

After emerging from lockdowns and pandemic restrictions in recent months, countries that are facing consistently rising case numbers and stubborn spikes of infection are negotiating the re-imposition of pandemic-related distancing strategies. Most countries are eschewing the full lockdowns that characterized early spring, rather testing diverse strategies to contain spread while avoiding grinding the economy to a halt once again. These strategies include sealing off or locking down only areas or cities that are hard-hit, overnight curfews, restrictions on domestic travel, simply advising face mask usage, and social restrictions such as curtailing the availability of alcohol. While some successful countries will be able to entirely lift lockdown measures, most countries must plan to exist in these local lockdowns, halfway between shut down and reopened, for some time.

Local Lockdowns

Multiple countries have introduced localized lockdowns in the face of case spikes, “fencing” in newly-hit areas with domestic travel restrictions and instituting familiar lockdown measures. These localized lockdowns avoid the economic standstill that many national lockdowns precipitated earlier this year, as well as appeasing local leaders who long argued that national lockdowns disproportionately harmed areas without severe outbreaks. For the most part, these include domestic and international travel restrictions, school closures, restrictions on indoor business including some closures or reduced capacity, and the closure of parks and beaches. Curfews, shelter-in-place orders, and other stringent measures are very rare. China has been among the

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The Second Wave of Lockdowns

most willing to re-impose lockdowns amid flare-ups: last month, China made headlines for reintroducing a lockdown in Beijing and some surrounding provinces after the emergence of an outbreak that was traced to Beijing's Xinfadi food market, and has spread to workers, shoppers, and water deliverers from outside the city. The lockdown includes the re-closure of schools, mass-testing of the market workers and residents of high- and medium-risk neighborhoods, a return to shelter-in-place style lockdowns in some neighborhoods, and restrictions on traveling outside of Beijing.

Other countries have announced regional or total lockdowns: last week, Australia re-imposed a lockdown on the state of Victoria, which houses the capital city of Melbourne, after a new spike in cases linked to errors in the quarantine hotel system used to quarantine new arrivals to the city. Last week, Victoria announced a six-week lockdown that will include essentially sealing off the state's borders and closing most schools. The national government concurrently announced that the state will no longer pay for travelers' stays at quarantine hotels upon their return to

Australia, largely disincentivizing return to the country for the foreseeable future and promising to reinvest away from apparently ineffective containment strategies to testing and contact tracing. Israel announced last that certain neighborhoods would be placed under lockdown following case spikes; unfortunately, the renewed measures have prompted protests by ultra-Orthodox communities that have been especially resistant to social distancing measures and thus frequently subject to extra restrictions. Serbia has also seen violent clashes after reinstating an unpopular weekend curfew. In early July, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan announced renewed lockdowns amid growing outbreaks, although both have been described as a lighter version of earlier total lockdowns. Domestic travel, non-essential businesses, and schools will be restricted, but there will be no curfews, and some small gatherings are permitted.

Even more countries are reportedly considering returning to lockdowns. Greece, which is witnessing a spike in cases after becoming one of the first countries in Europe to reopen to international tourists, is considering a full lockdown. In addition to

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The Second Wave of Lockdowns

the partial lockdown in largely ultra-Orthodox areas, Israel is reportedly considering a total lockdown in many hard-hit regions, although there has been significant division among leadership on the topic. This week, PM Netanyahu's ally and energy minister Yuval Steinitz called for an immediate nationwide lockdown in contrast to the Prime Minister's more optimistic and economy-centered approach.

Industry-Specific: Bars and Restaurants Face Renewed Closures

Last week, South Africa reintroduced multiple pandemic regulations, including one of the country's more unpopular coronavirus restrictions: a ban on alcohol sales. The announcement was made among rising new cases and hospitalizations in an attempt to curtail alcohol-related hospital trips. Bans on alcohol have not been uncommon throughout the pandemic - Russia, India, and multiple African countries have since lifted theirs - and have been widely defended as a tactic to reduce hospitalizations, decrease the risk of domestic violence, and even mitigate the negative mental health effects of isolation

and alcohol abuse. However, restricting the sale of alcohol can cause health problems in people with existing dependencies, as well as potentially cause people to undertake riskier behaviors, such as gathering in under-the-table establishments, to buy it.

Multiple US states have introduced restrictions on bars and restaurants in an attempt to curb high-risk gatherings. In South Carolina, for example, bars and restaurants will be barred from selling alcohol after 11 pm in an attempt to discourage visiting restaurants, as well as the imperfect social distancing that has emerged at parties (to the chagrin of social media). All of Florida and seven counties in California similarly ordered bars to stop selling alcohol entirely in an attempt to dis-incentivize visits. New York City recently paused a planned return to indoor restaurant seating, even at lowered capacity.

Face Masks

Even when hesitant to re-impose more significant lockdowns, mandated mask usage has begun to replace mere

The Second Wave of Lockdowns

recommendations as governments search for low-cost ways to curb transmission. South Africa's renewed lockdown, for example, included a mask requirement in public spaces. Mask requirements are relatively simple and have the potential to be very effective: a Goldman Sachs analysis from mid-June estimated that universal mask usage in the US could prevent a 5 percent hit to the US' GDP by reducing transmission and lessening the need for lockdowns.

President Trump was accused of politicizing mask usage for weeks after failing to wear a mask at multiple public appearances, although he claimed he would wear a mask if necessary. He seemed to tacitly endorse mask usage this weekend when he appeared in public for the first time in a face covering. The decision coincides with a significant rise in mask usage; more than 20 states now require the use of masks while in public. However, the requirements remain somewhat controversial, as many of the orders face legal challenges.

The future of lockdowns?

Across the world, governments are signaling that despite renewed outbreaks (in some cases more severe than the initial waves), the days of the total lockdown are over. The reasons for this aversion are myriad: total lockdowns caused intense economic suffering in most countries, mostly among lower-income citizens who are now even more economically fragile and unable to endure another standstill. Politicians who claimed success in quelling outbreaks in their countries and cities are reluctant to admit defeat and reinstate costly and unpopular lockdowns. Further, lockdown fatigue is very real, and many people are already chafing under existing restrictions. Even the localized lockdown strategies have drawn naysayers - the recently-announced lockdown in the United Kingdom city of Leicester has been met by local critics who accused the national government of failing to take into account local-level concerns.

The Second Wave of Lockdowns

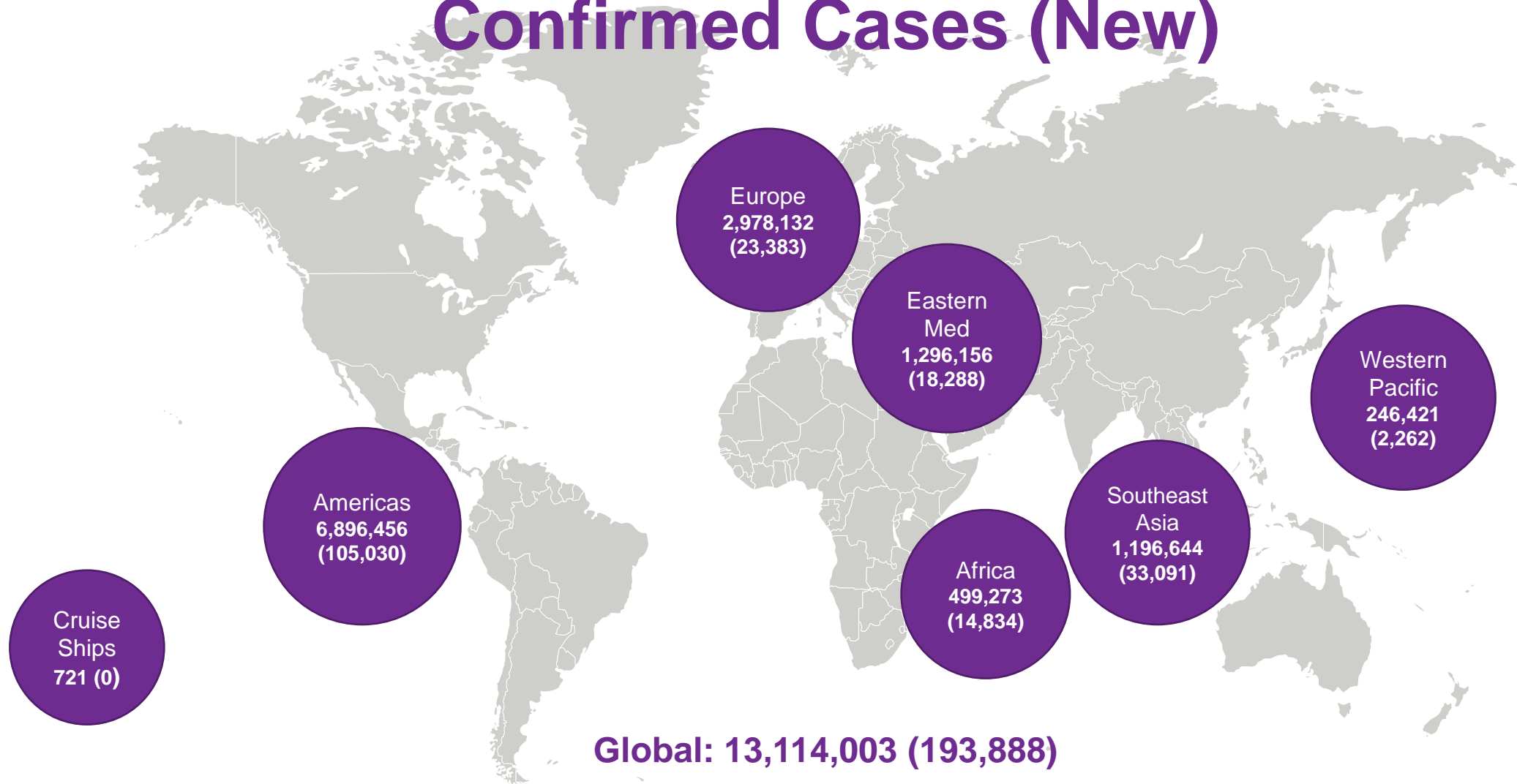
Despite these efforts, low-level and localized lockdowns will likely persist. These lockdowns are somewhat more flexible than previous iterations by being geographically targeted and usually attempting to keep the economy going as much as possible. With continuous mask requirements, prohibitions on large gatherings, and reductions in capacity for businesses, even reopened countries will feel more like a “paused reopening” than a full return to normal. Only the very successful countries, such as New Zealand, will be able to entirely lift restrictions - the rest will hover halfway between locked down and reopened until the advent of a vaccine or successful treatment. vaccine or successful treatment.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on July 13

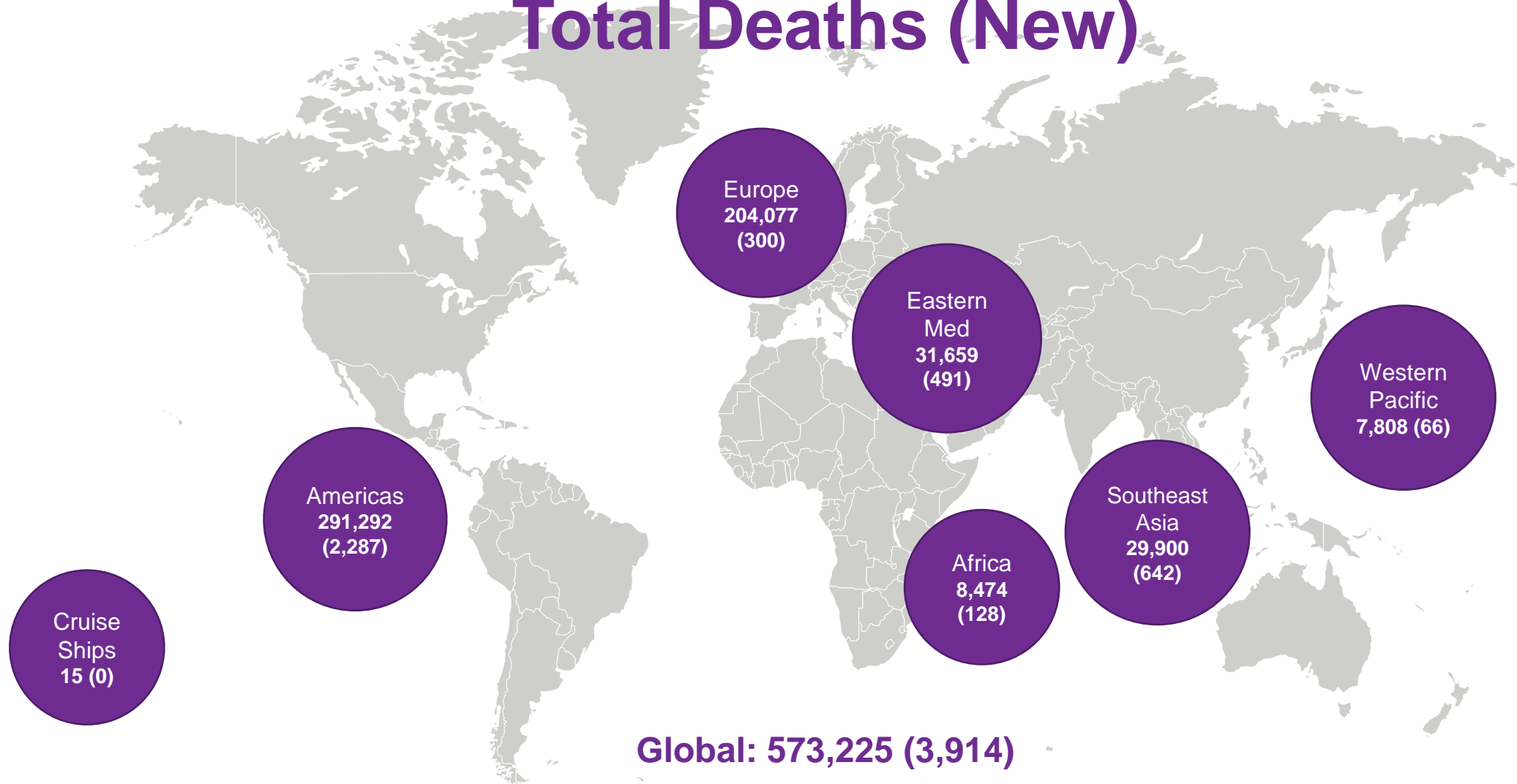
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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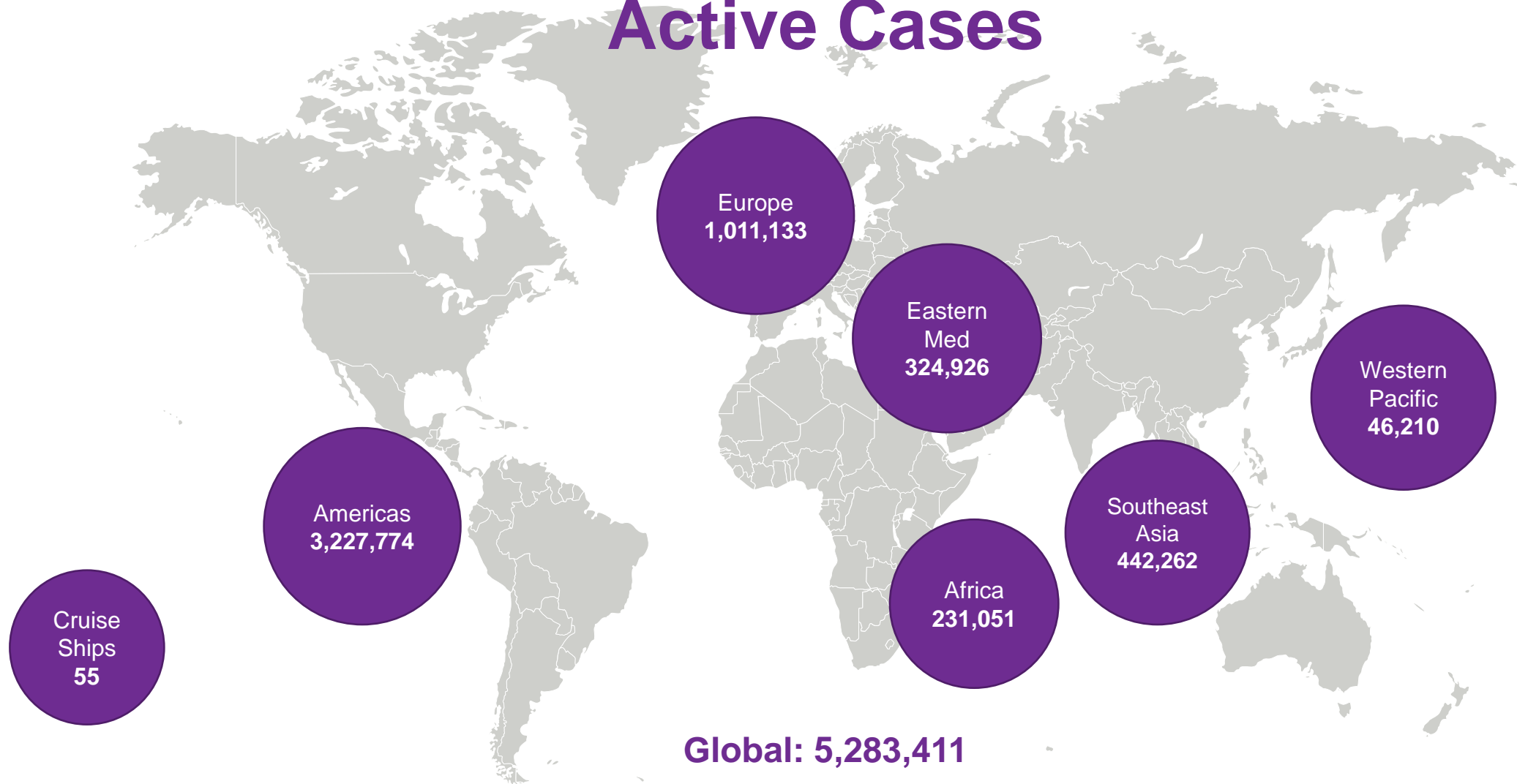
Total Deaths (New)



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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
US	2195661	3363208 (58114)	135608 (400)	10510	418
Brazil	520883	1884967 (20286)	72833 (733)	8880	343
India	311565	906752 (28498)	23727 (553)	657	17
UK	245326	291230 (534)	44901 (11)	4273	660
Russia	217957	732547 (6511)	11422 (104)	5028	78
South Africa	145383	287796 (11554)	4172 (93)	4851	70
France	97460	199571 (1388)	29931 (22)	2641	460
Peru	97061	330123 (3797)	12054 (184)	10008	365
Bangladesh	86186	186894 (3099)	2391 (39)	1134	15
Colombia	81360	150445 (5083)	5634 (208)	3031	107
Pakistan	77628	253604 (1979)	5320 (54)	1139	24
Spain	77172	255953 (2045)	28406 (3)	6481	608
Sweden	70290	75826 (928)	5536 (10)	7506	548
Saudi Arabia	63026	235111 (2852)	2243 (20)	6750	64

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Argentina	57189	103265 (3099)	1903 (58)	2284	42
Egypt	54091	83001 (931)	3935 (77)	811	38
Netherlands	44956	51093 (71)	6137 (0)	2982	358
Indonesia	36636	76981 (1282)	3656 (50)	281	13
Belgium	35729	62707 (0)	9782 (0)	5410	844
Philippines	35036	57006 (747)	1599 (65)	519	15
Ecuador	33027	68459 (589)	5063 (16)	3878	287
Bolivia	32090	49250 (1063)	1866 (59)	4126	155
Iraq	29487	79735 (2229)	3250 (100)	1981	81
Mexico	28843	304435 (4685)	35491 (485)	2324	271
Canada	27768	109984 (636)	8836 (7)	2865	233
Ukraine	26514	55285 (638)	1415 (15)	1238	32
Kazakhstan	25469	61755 (3502)	375 (0)	3189	20
Honduras	24667	28579 (489)	789 (15)	2835	78

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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
Guatemala	24177	29742 (387)	1244 (25)	1659	69
Iran	24081	259652 (2349)	13032 (203)	3090	155
Chile	24077	317657 (2616)	7024 (45)	16612	367
Panama	22322	47173 (1540)	932 (23)	10928	216
Dominican Rep	22162	45506 (974)	903 (6)	4194	83
Israel	20872	40632 (1962)	365 (3)	4418	40
Oman	20663	58179 (2164)	259 (2)	11386	51
Nigeria	18738	33153 (595)	744 (4)	161	4
Portugal	14091	46818 (306)	1662 (2)	4592	163
Italy	13157	243230 (169)	34967 (13)	4023	578
Turkey	12948	214001 (1008)	5382 (19)	2536	64
Afghanistan	12189	34455 (4)	1012 (2)	885	26
Armenia	11713	32151 (182)	573 (8)	10849	193
Puerto Rico	9843	10010 (356)	167 (0)	2989	50
Kuwait	9759	55508 (614)	393 (3)	12992	92

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Romania	9355	32948 (413)	1901 (17)	1713	99
UAE	9351	55198 (344)	334 (1)	5579	34
Belarus	9154	65114 (182)	468 (4)	6891	50
Poland	9099	38190 (299)	1576 (5)	1009	42
Azerbaijan	8617	24570 (529)	313 (7)	2423	31
Kyrgyzstan	7757	11444 (327)	149 (2)	1703	23
Kenya	7151	10294 (189)	197 (12)	191	4
Venezuela	6943	9707 (242)	93 (4)	341	3
Nepal	6613	16945 (144)	38 (0)	581	1
Germany	6006	200180 (261)	9074 (3)	2392	109
Moldova	5997	19439 (57)	649 (7)	4819	161
Cote d'Ivoire	5978	12872 (106)	84 (0)	488	3
Costa Rica	5698	8036 (440)	34 (4)	1577	6
Uzbekistan	5497	13591 (594)	64 (4)	406	2
West Bank & Gaza	5443	6566 (336)	39 (3)	1286	8
Ethiopia	5208	7766 (206)	128 (1)	68	1

** Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Algeria	4652	19689 (494)	1018 (7)	449	23
Czechia	4512	13238 (64)	353 (1)	1236	33
Serbia	4294	18639 (279)	405 (12)	2134	46
Bahrain	4268	33476 (535)	109 (1)	19660	64
Congo (Kinshasa)	4265	8075 (42)	190 (1)	90	2
Sudan	4256	10316 (66)	657 (7)	235	15
El Salvador	3979	9978 (304)	267 (7)	1538	41
Ghana	3782	24988 (470)	139 (0)	804	4
Singapore	3716	46283 (322)	26 (0)	7909	4
Bulgaria	3618	7411 (159)	276 (8)	1067	40
Bosnia	3576	6981 (104)	226 (5)	2128	69
Haiti	3564	6727 (0)	141 (2)	590	12
N Macedonia	3486	8197 (86)	385 (3)	3934	185
Qatar	3240	104016 (418)	149 (2)	37045	53

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Japan	3083	22125 (284)	984 (1)	173	8
CAR	3060	4321 (33)	53 (0)	894	11
French Guiana	2931	6170 (221)	29 (3)	20644	97
Cameroon	2886	15173 (0)	359 (0)	571	14
Mauritania	2798	5446 (91)	147 (0)	1171	32
Morocco	2747	15936 (191)	255 (5)	432	7
Kosovo	2640	5118 (187)	108 (6)		
Madagascar	2549	5080 (213)	37 (2)	183	1
Senegal	2534	8198 (63)	150 (2)	489	9
Gabon	2505	6026 (84)	46 (0)	2706	21
Australia	2308	10251 (843)	108 (0)	391	4
Greece	2259	3826 (23)	193 (0)	367	19
Equatorial Guinea	2178	3071 (0)	51 (0)	2187	36
South Sudan	1774	2148 (127)	41 (3)	192	4

* Indicates moved down a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Paraguay	1662	2980 (32)	25 (3)	418	4
Malawi	1644	2430 (66)	39 (1)	127	2
Somalia	1636	3072 (13)	93 (0)	193	6
Albania	1462	3571 (117)	95 (2)	1241	33
Congo (Brazzaville)	1392	2028 (0)	47 (0)	367	9
Switzerland	1378	32946 (63)	1968 (0)	3806	227
Tajikistan	1263	6596 (44)	55 (0)	691	6
Guinea	1242	6141 (0)	37 (0)	467	3
Austria	1240	18948 (51)	708 (0)	2103	79
Croatia	1142	3775 (53)	119 (0)	920	29
Libya	1105	1512 (79)	40 (1)	220	6
Guinea-Bissau	1043	1842 (0)	26 (0)	935	13

** Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
California	326268	333357 (8814)	7089 (38)	8505	180
New York	298225	402263 (557)	32395 (45)	22017	1668
Florida	278158	282435 (12624)	4277 (35)	13150	199
Illinois	148537	155931 (883)	7394 (6)	12305	583
Texas	130083	269778 (7016)	3276 (60)	9474	115
New Jersey	128701	175522 (224)	15560 (35)	20419	1761
Georgia	117546	120572 (3637)	3026 (23)	11356	285
Arizona	106324	123824 (1357)	2246 (9)	17012	308
Maryland	64972	73527 (418)	3325 (6)	12162	550
Virginia	60344	71642 (972)	1968 (2)	8393	231
Washington	39218	40656 (0)	1438 (0)	5613	189
South Carolina	36239	58168 (1520)	972 (11)	11298	189
Connecticut	34788	47510 (223)	4371 (23)	13326	1226
Colorado	30711	37218 (323)	1727 (2)	6467	300

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Louisiana	30070	79827 (1705)	3423 (7)	17172	737
Alabama	28638	55545 (1958)	1124 (3)	11328	229
Tennessee	27529	65274 (3314)	749 (8)	9558	110
Missouri	27184	28289 (409)	1105 (13)	4896	185
Nevada	27133	28515 (832)	593 (0)	9258	193
Pennsylvania	19698	100330 (536)	6911 (7)	7841	544
North Carolina	19016	87669 (1898)	1529 (7)	8365	148
Ohio	18595	66853 (1261)	3064 (6)	5723	263
Kansas	18427	19645 (664)	298 (1)	6948	102
Michigan	17010	77198 (422)	6321 (7)	7730	633
Rhode Island	14812	17487 (175)	984 (8)	16507	929
Kentucky	13680	19653 (264)	629 (4)	4399	141
Utah	12086	30030 (546)	216 (1)	9367	67
Indiana	10361	52037 (425)	2762 (2)	7730	410

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)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Mississippi	9498	36680 (393)	1250 (1)	12325	420
Massachusetts	9150	111827 (230)	8330 (5)	16224	1209
Oregon	9107	12438 (268)	237 (3)	2949	56
District of Columbia	8582	10906 (59)	568 (0)	15453	805
New Mexico	8421	15291 (263)	548 (3)	7292	261
Iowa	8212	35631 (221)	755 (3)	11286	239
Idaho	8123	11404 (501)	102 (0)	6380	57
Wisconsin	7451	36942 (494)	821 (0)	6345	141
Arkansas	6510	28939 (572)	323 (2)	9589	107
Nebraska	5251	21399 (227)	288 (3)	11062	149
Delaware	5223	12879 (75)	517 (0)	13226	531

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Oklahoma	4507	20746 (511)	424 (2)	5243	107
Minnesota	4031	42772 (491)	1542 (2)	7584	273
West Virginia	1391	4313 (69)	97 (1)	2407	54

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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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.

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

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