

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

June 12, 2020

# Global Situation Update: June 12, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

US stocks take their steepest dive in three months.

High rates of childhood deaths in Indonesia show that underlying conditions may change the age-based lethality of COVID-19.

WHO calls on the US to assist with Congolese Ebola outbreak.

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

# Global

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**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 7,613,578 in 213 countries and territories, with 424,137 deaths.**

- The WHO says it hopes to work with the US on the **Congolese Ebola** outbreak, despite tensions related to COVID-19.
- **Emerging market countries** are increasingly visible as the new virus epicenter after constituting 80 percent of new daily cases.

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# Markets

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**On Thursday, US stocks took their steepest dive in three months over fears of a new spike in infections and grim economic forecasts.**

- The **stock selloff** was led by investors offloading shares in airlines, cruise lines, energy and hotels.
- Friday, **European stocks** rallied in morning trading on Friday, following a sharp global sell-off.

# Business

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**Zoom is developing the ability to block individual users in China from video calls at the request of Beijing.**

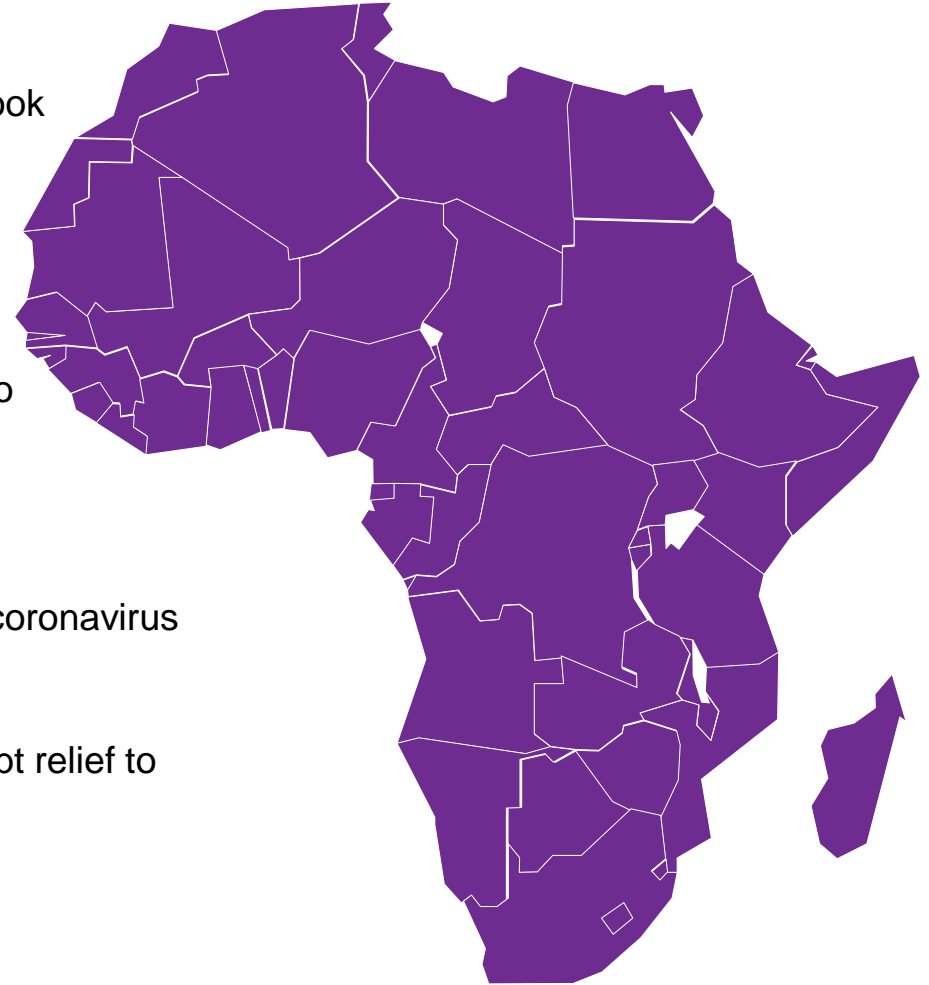
- An industry report shows that **solar installations** across the US are set to fall by one third in 2020.
- Biotech group **Moderna** plans to recruit 30,000 US participants for its latest vaccine trial.
- **Apple and YouTube** are each planning \$100m initiatives to fight systemic racism.
- US Presidential candidate Joe Biden called on **Facebook** to overhaul political content rules.
- **Taco Bell** sued **Grubhub** for allegedly violating a delivery contract, one day after the announcement of its sale to Europe's **Just Eat Takeaway**.
- **British Airways** will sell pieces of art that typically hang in executive lounges to raise money.
- The **EU** is planning formal antitrust measures against Amazon over its treatment of third-party sellers.

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# Africa

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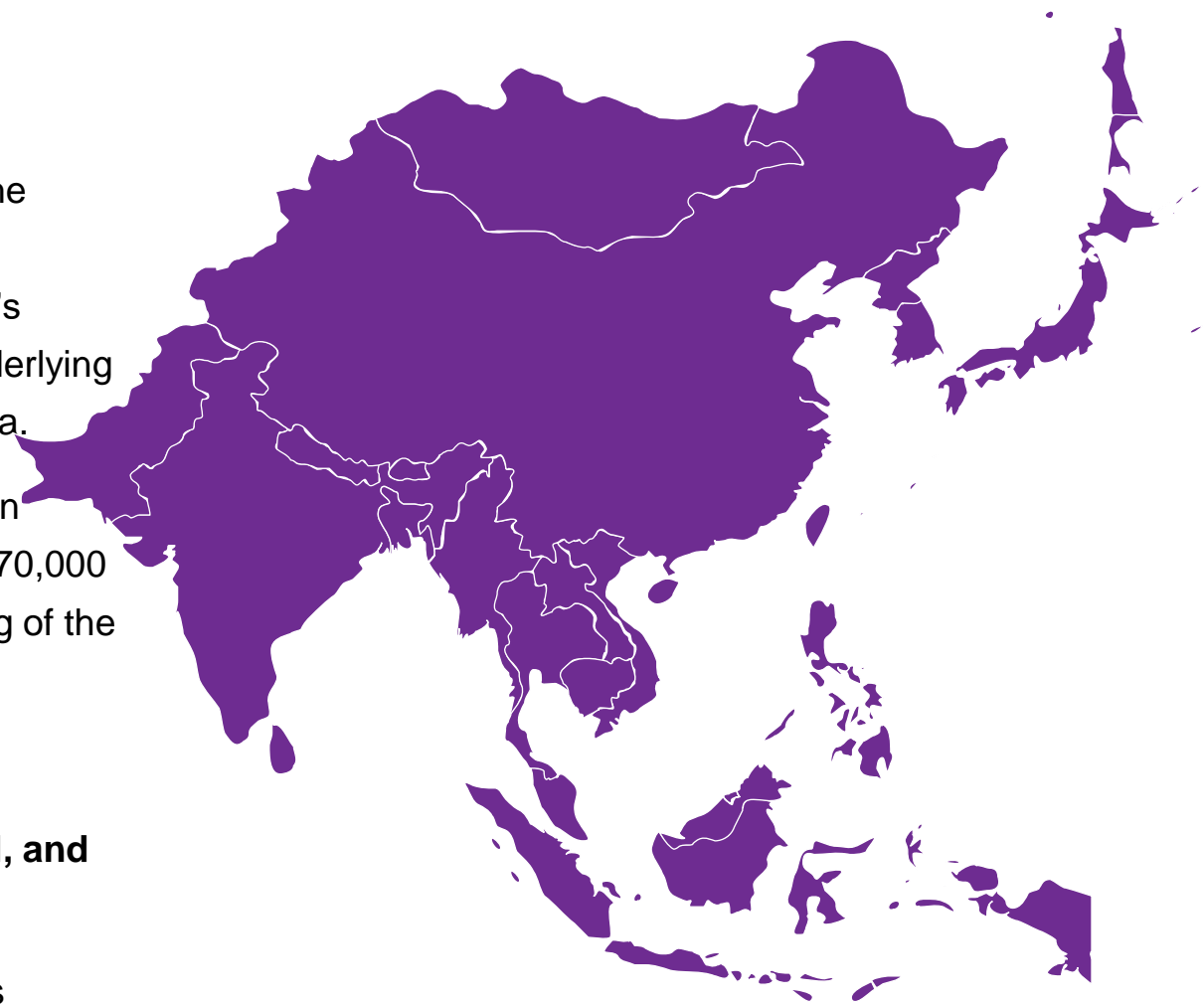
- The WHO warned that the virus is accelerating in **Africa**, noting that it took 98 days to reach 100,000 cases, but only 18 more to reach 200,000.
- **South Africa** closed multiple schools in a southern province after 98 teachers tested positive.
- Activists accuse the **Ethiopian** government of exploiting the pandemic to stay on indefinitely.
- **Nigeria** will begin to reopen its airports.
- The African Development Bank approved a \$20m grant to help contain coronavirus outbreaks in **Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad**.
- **Tanzania** said that it had begun negotiations with G20 creditors over debt relief to shore up its economy.
- The IMF approved a \$111m disbursement to **Rwanda**.
- **Mercy Corps** said that it lost \$600,000 in a scam targeting NGOs.



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# Asia

- Hundreds of Indonesian children are believed to have died from the coronavirus, giving **Indonesia** one of the world's highest rates of childhood coronavirus deaths and calling into question COVID-19's impact on children. Indonesian health experts are focusing on underlying factors behind childhood deaths, including malnutrition and anemia.
- Authorities in Beijing announced the first case of local transmission in the city in two months. Twitter said that it has removed nearly 170,000 accounts for pushing misinformation favorable to **China's** handling of the pandemic.
- **Japan** plans to drop all business restrictions on June 19.
- **Vietnam** plans to resume flights with **Taiwan, Guangzhou, Seoul, and Tokyo.**
- **Indian** doctors and hospital executives at five New Delhi hospitals treating Covid-19 cases said many more patients were dying than official figures suggested.



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# Europe

- **Eurozone** industrial production plunged by a record 17.1 percent in April.
- Moscow's mayor said that a mass vaccination project for the city's residents will be underway by the end of the year. Reported cases in **Russia** surpassed 500,000.
- Authorities have imposed new lockdown measures on a small northeastern **Greek** city after seeing a local jump in cases.
- **Ukraine** cut its benchmark interest rate from 8 to 6 percent, warning of a deep recession.
- **Turkey's** industrial production plunged by almost a third in April as the fallout from the coronavirus pandemic delivered a painful blow to the \$750bn economy.
- The **UK** economy in April shrank by more than a fifth, the fastest monthly rate on record, The UK Health Minister said that antibody testing data shows up to 80 percent of infected persons never displayed symptoms. The UK took 270,000 construction workers off furlough as building projects resumed. New statistics show that 3m retail and hospitality employees were furloughed in the UK's job retention scheme. In a Brexit policy U-turn, the British government abandoned its plan to implement full border checks with the **EU** starting on January 1. The UK's foreign minister urged **China** to reconsider its national security law plan in **Hong Kong**.

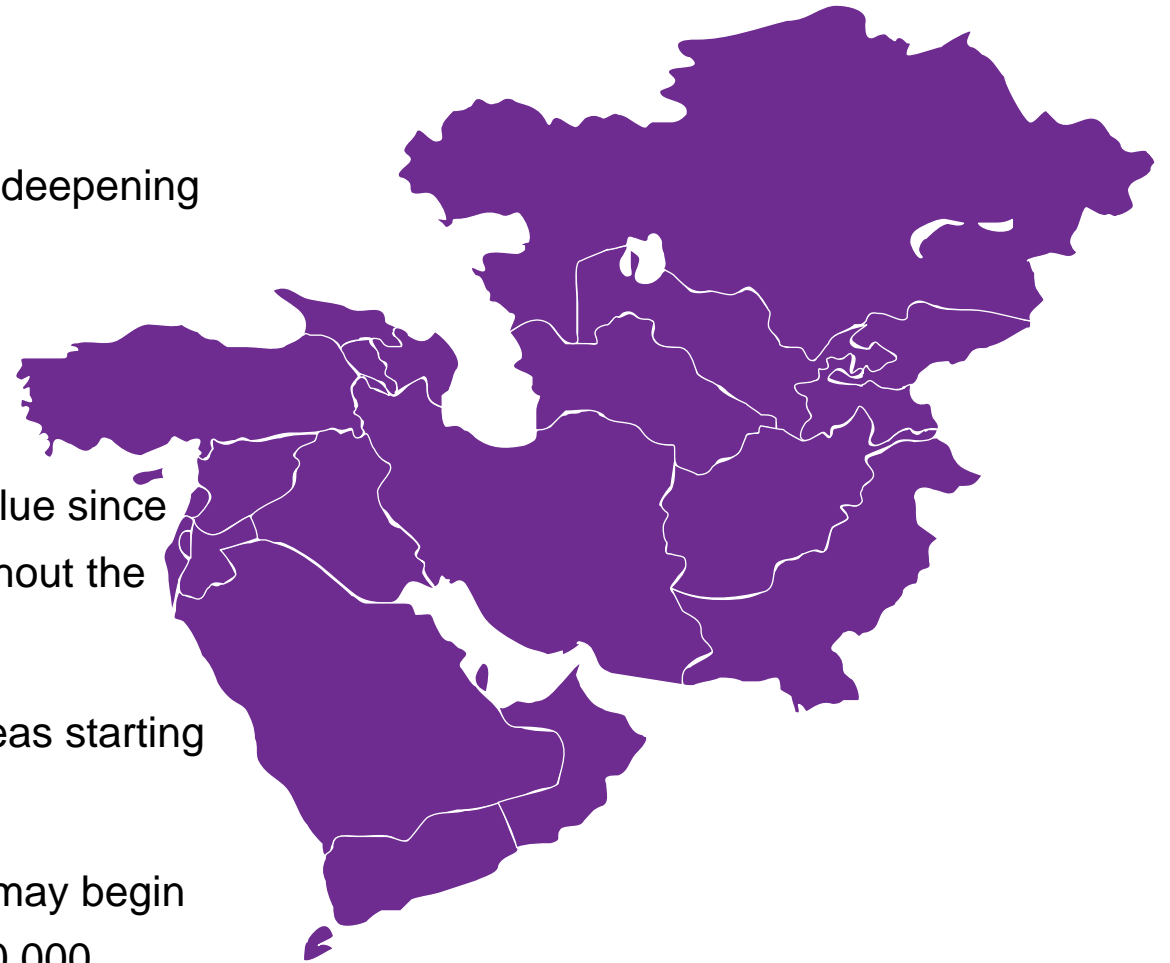


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# Middle East

- **Syrian** dictator Assad dismissed his prime minister amid deepening economic hardship.
- **Qatar** directed all government entities to cut staff costs for non-Qataris by 30 percent.
- The **Lebanese** pound has lost nearly 70 percent of its value since October; increasingly disruptive protests continue throughout the country.
- **Egypt** will permit foreign tourists to visit some coastal areas starting July 1.
- The **UAE** announced that visa-holding residents abroad may begin returning to the country, a number it has estimated at 200,000.
- Virus cases are surging in **Pakistan**, with over 12,000 cases reported yesterday.



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# Americas

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- The IMF approved a \$594m emergency assistance package for **Guatemala**.
- **Cuba** plans to test all visitors as it reopens tourism and will limit access to beach resorts.
- **Mexico's** industrial production dropped by a record 29.6 percent in April.
- **Brazil** announced an agreement to produce an experimental coronavirus vaccine in Sao Paulo for China's Sinovac Biotech. Brazilian protesters dug graves on Brazilian beaches to protest President Bolsonaro's lax handling of the pandemic on the same day that malls reopened and reported deaths surpassed 40,000. President Bolsonaro has decided to restore Brazil's defunct Ministry of Communications, which will be headed by a political ally.
- Confirmed virus cases surpassed 150,000 in Chile.
- **Air Canada's** CEO urged PM Trudeau to end the country's ban on nonessential travel.



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# Americas: US

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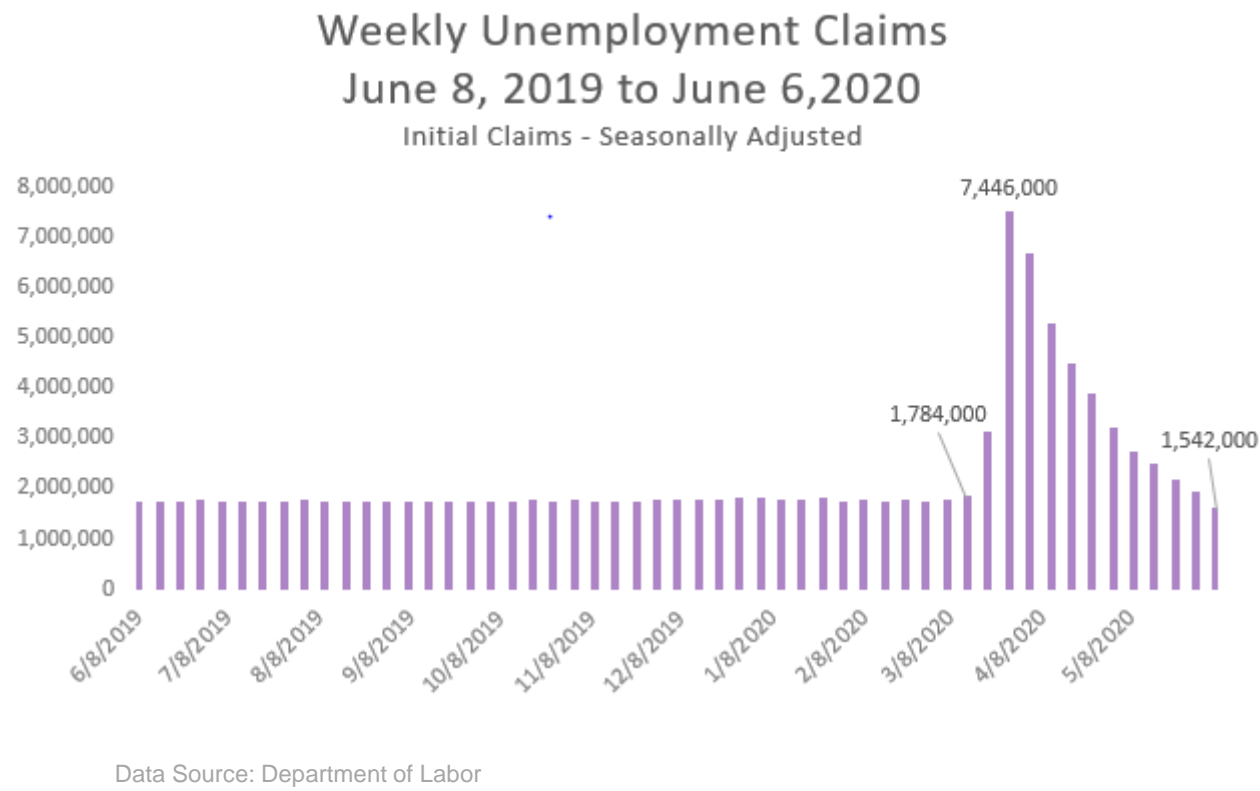
- **Nashville** will delay its reopening after an uptick in cases. **Idaho** moved forward with reopening nightclubs and arenas despite rising numbers. **Texas and Arizona** are seeing record increase in hospitalizations, but say their hospitals are prepared for the high admissions. SeaWorld **Orlando** reopened.
- The **Mayo Clinic** will release a new antibody test.
- **The US budget deficit** has widened to \$1.88tr. Another 1.5m filed for **unemployment**, a decline since recent weeks but still historically high.
- The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff apologized for appearing at a protest in Washington, contributing to what many have pointed to as an **over-militarization** of protest responses.
- Treasury Secretary Mnuchin said that the **US cannot shut down** the economy again, comments coming after a jump in cases across some reopened states in the west and south.
- President Trump will release an executive order mandating **better police training** amid ongoing protests. More statues of Confederate leaders are **toppled or vandalized** across the South.



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# Americas: US

44.5 Million Americans Filed for Unemployment in Past 12 Weeks.



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# The Remote Learning Gap

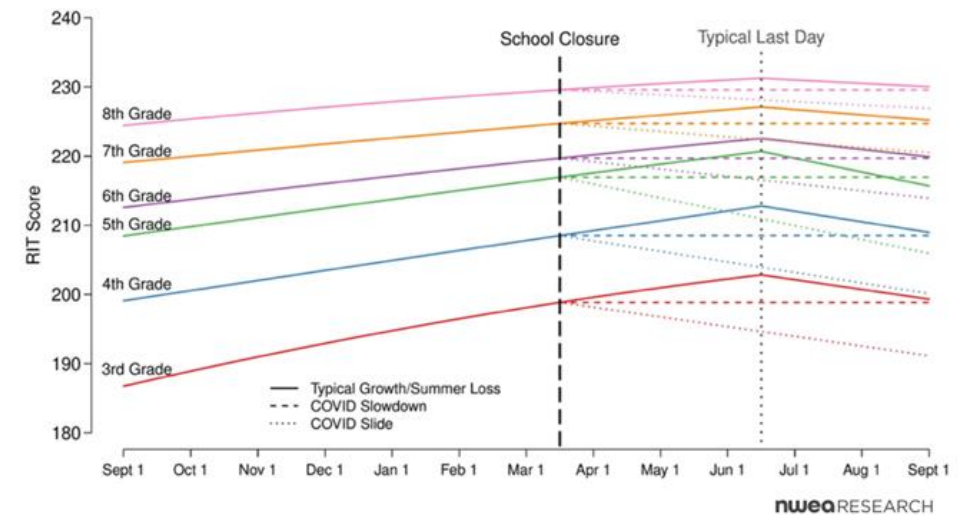
By Briana Boland

The coronavirus pandemic has proven a grand experiment in the efficacy of remote learning. From the very beginning of school closures, educators have expressed concern about how well students actually learn in an entirely remote setting. Now, as many countries in the northern hemisphere wrap up their school year, it is possible to better evaluate the issues of remote learning. In the United States, the testimonies of teachers, students, administrators show the many flaws in remote learning, which may result in an expanded learning gap for all students and an increase in educational inequality for minority and low-income children. Several key issues have emerged, from access to technology to difficulty mandating attendance. Determining the trade-offs of remote learning is an important consideration as many countries reopen and explore more sustainable models for pandemic management.

Preliminary research in the US on the impact of the pandemic confirms the warnings of many teachers: students have experienced a significant learning gap. According to projections from NWEA, an Oregon non-profit, students will return to school in the fall with roughly 70 percent of learning gains in reading compared to a usual school year, and less than 50 percent of normal learning gains in math. NWEA's research

shows that the effect is most marked for younger children, who typically experience sharper learning losses during the summer – something researchers refer to as ‘summer slowdown.’ Moreover, NWEA expects that this learning gap will prove worse for minority and low-income children, exacerbating existing educational inequalities.

Figure 1. Mathematics forecast



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# The Remote Learning Gap

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Analysis from Harvard and Brown researchers on 800,000 students using Zearn, an online math program, found worrying results from tracking the progress of students after schools closed. By late April, student progress in math had decreased by approximately one half in low-income ZIP codes, by one third in middle-income ZIP codes, and not at all in high-income ZIP codes. Students and school districts with less access to technology, of course, struggle to effectively use remote learning. As an estimated 20 percent of students in the US do not have access to the technology needed for remote learning. This constitutes a fundamental flaw in remote learning for many American families. Other, less quantifiable factor impact learning outcomes in as well, from home environment to education level of parents.

How to assess students remotely has also proven a major issue. At the most basic level, taking attendance has proved difficult. Approaches to attendance have varied between different schools, from not taking attendance at all, to marking those logged onto online classrooms, to counting attendance based on completion of assignments. Lack of

attendance has proved a major issue, especially with older students. In March, Los Angeles Unified School District estimated that on any given day, 32 percent of high school students simply did not log on to learn. Many argue that changes to grading systems have helped incentivize absenteeism. Equitably assessing remote work is difficult, given the many environmental factors beyond student's control. Therefore, many school districts have taken approaches designed to avoid harming grades, such as only counting scores that improve or have neutral impact on overall grades. Washington State even banned "F" grades in all districts. However, this system is thought to also decrease motivation to turn up to classes. Teachers have also raised concerns about the prevalence of online cheating, and lack of accountability for students work. Some important tests, such as AP exams, have faced challenges developing fair electronic systems that account for both student transparency and external disruption. While conscientious policies may prevent the adverse learning impact from hurting grades, they have much less control over actual learning.

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# The Remote Learning Gap

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In the United States, it seems likely that most school districts will re-open in the fall. However, many will probably pursue hybrid models of remote and physical learning. Some important lessons have been learned, prompting many schools to reflect on how they can ensure more access to technology for students and better train teachers to effectively run courses with online attributes. While these base issues may improve, remote learning is likely to continue causing challenges. Many teachers, parents, and students put a premium on the educational value of in-person instruction and classroom interaction. Just how much learning may be lost to a longer-term increased reliance on remote learning will not be fully understood for years to come. Moreover, while total school closures may end, their impact will continue to be felt. Researchers worry that the COVID-19 learning gap could contribute to higher high school drop-out rates for older students, and that younger students could delay or miss out on foundational learning concepts that would prepare them for later life. While reopening schools completely will pose increased public health risks, reopening them partially may prolong much more diffuse educational

risks. The coming school year will likely continue shaking up teaching methods, requiring administrators, teachers, and students to design new systems to educate amid a pandemic.

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# The New Cyber Domain in the MENA Region

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In the aftermath of 9/11, the Internet was a new frontier across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. During that time, the cyber domain was not yet widely embraced by the regional population and often served as a platform for radical messaging by fringe groups. Today, as more and more people across MENA go online and economies become increasingly digitized, the Internet provides incredible opportunities, but also vulnerabilities that can be exploited.

With many countries currently in a disordered state of affairs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, cyberattacks will likely only increase and online threat actors will seek to take advantage of the chaos. Three particular cybersecurity areas to keep an eye on at present are: sensitive personal health information being moved outside of normal protected channels for the sake of speed; public and private funding intended for treatment charities or research; and, proprietary information related to research into treatments and vaccines for COVID-19. This recent increase in cyber threats dangerously coincides with a downturn in the revenue streams of many MENA governments which may negatively impact cybersecurity budgets.

## *Digital Transformation and the Future of Business in the Middle East*

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced much of the population of the MENA region to log onto digital platforms and accelerated the process of digitization and adoption of technology across the region. A survey taken in December 2019 found that 60 percent of MENA residents used the internet, but that proportion has surely climbed higher now following the coronavirus crisis. Government policy can help to ensure that the digital transformation underway can be leveraged for business success, and thus for society at-large. Authorities in the region can unlock the potential of entrepreneurship by showing small and medium businesses how to prosper online. Governments could help SMEs to promote their products and services online and provide business opportunities by integrating them into supply chains. These measures would have more of a lasting impact than stimulus packages and temporary tax credits.

SMEs in the MENA region should fare well in the post-pandemic world. With large segments of the global workforce now used to remote work, entrepreneurs and companies across MENA could recruit global talent



# The New Cyber Domain in the MENA Region

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via online interviews. Also, with remote work as the new norm, start-ups should have fewer cost barriers. They will also likely benefit from new regulations that fast-track innovation and reduce administrative processes and fees.

## *Privacy and Surveillance, Freedom and Censorship*

Free and active social media is crucial for MENA societies to connect and organize. Of course, social media can also be used to track, harass, and influence citizens depending on who is in control of it. There is no doubt that many autocratic countries across the region are looking, listening, and learning how best to crack down virtually on their populations. The NSO Group is one tech company that enables the pernicious use of social media control tools in the Middle East and beyond. The company equips governments with the ability to invade the privacy of citizens, many of which make little distinction between activism and terrorism.

Content moderation on social media is one of the latest fronts in the never ending battle over censorship. MENA governments frequently request that social media companies remove content they deem controversial or illegal and may even threaten to ban them if requests

are not met. There is also the challenge of content moderation which requires that social media companies remain vigilant so they can enforce their policies when users break them. Several countries have recently instituted “fake news” laws that criminalize certain types of speech and this further complicates the moderation procedures. One way to avoid excessive censorship, by governments and, of the people, would be for companies to develop concrete, transparent policies on how they will respond to pressure for content moderation by certain countries and groups.

## *Cyber Warfare*

Cyber warfare in the MENA region is highly volatile at present, especially with an aggressive Iran blatantly targeting its neighbors. However, it remains rare to see physical and cyber-attacks in the same place at the same time. This may be because cyber warfare is seen by many countries as a better use of resources to fight adversaries rather than sacrificing men and materiel on the physical battlefield. Also, with cyber-attacks often comes plausible deniability, which helps countries to avoid international sanctions and other consequences for their online actions.

# The New Cyber Domain in the MENA Region

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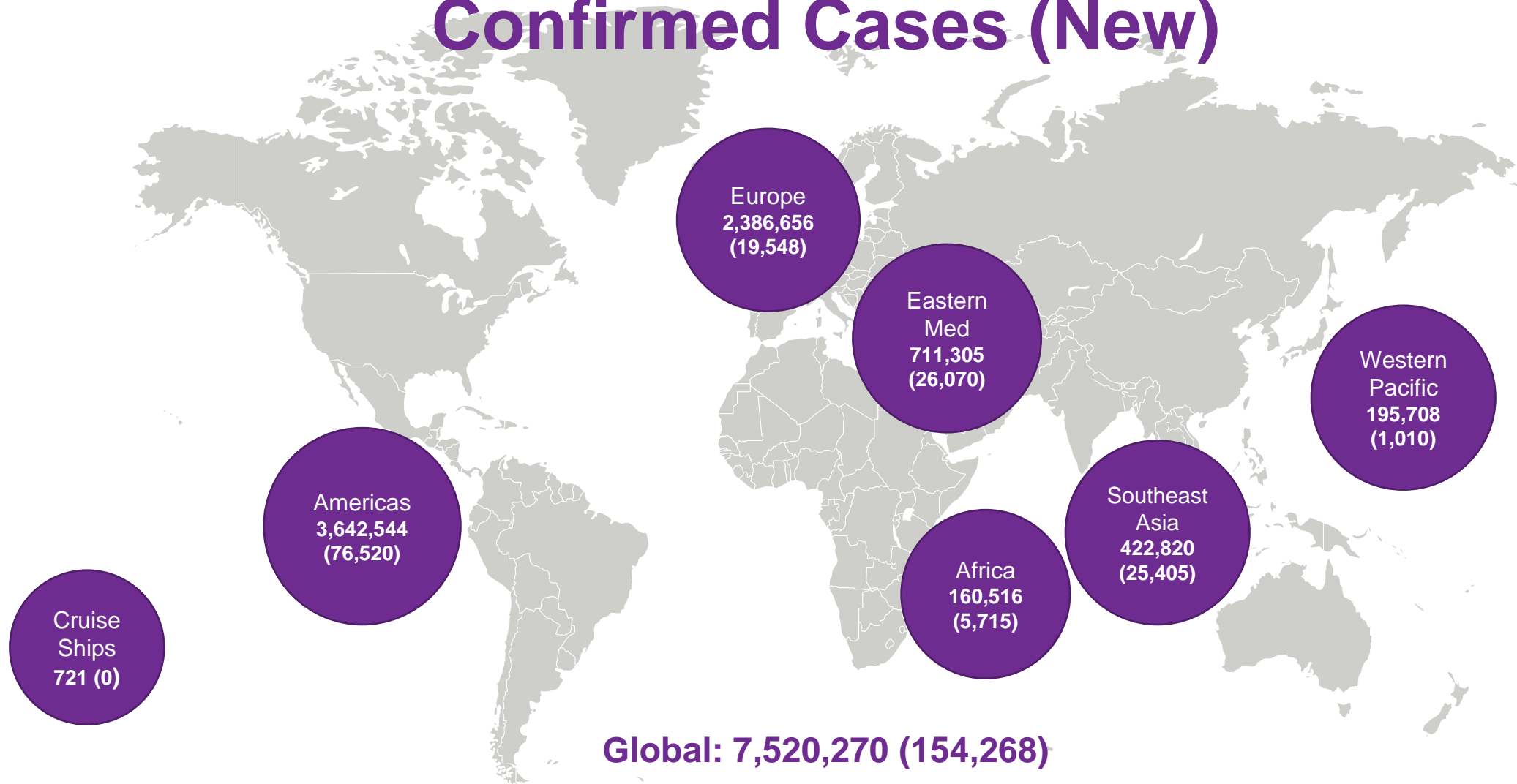
It is increasingly the case that states do not need to be proficient or powerful in the cyber domain to become a player. Hackers-for-hire enable countries without indigenous cyber capabilities to pay for services that are on par with some states. Non-state actors such as ISIL and Hezbollah and cyber-criminals should be watched as they could utilize pay-for cyber services. Then, content from the fake news websites were disseminated and amplified by those multi-platform accounts. Cyberattacks on state systems should be a major concern for MENA governments as they can continue to infect networks and wreak havoc for months and years. Countries without mature, home-grown cybersecurity capabilities would be wise to consider using third-party technology and advice to strengthen themselves for now before they have an “in-house program.”

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 11

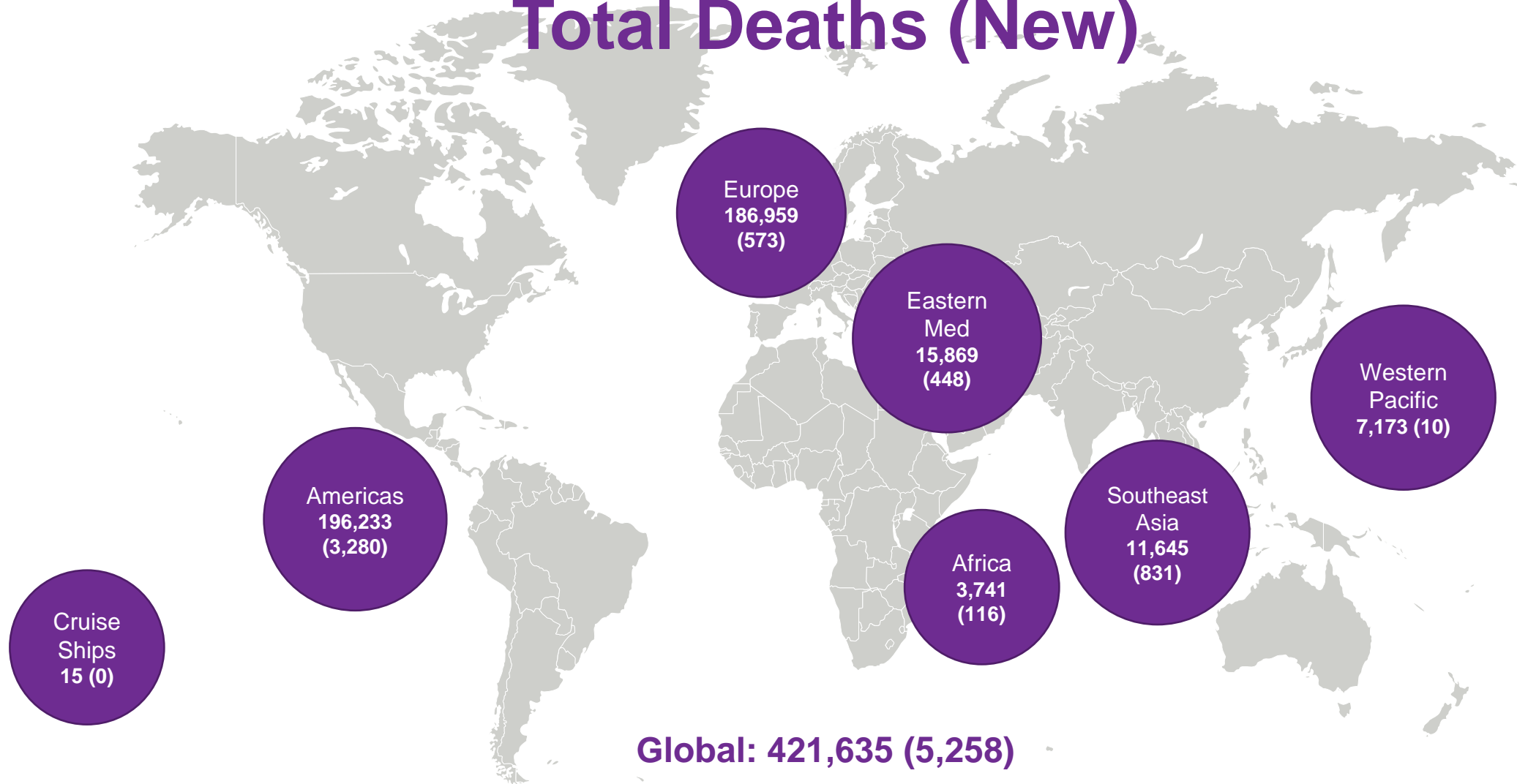
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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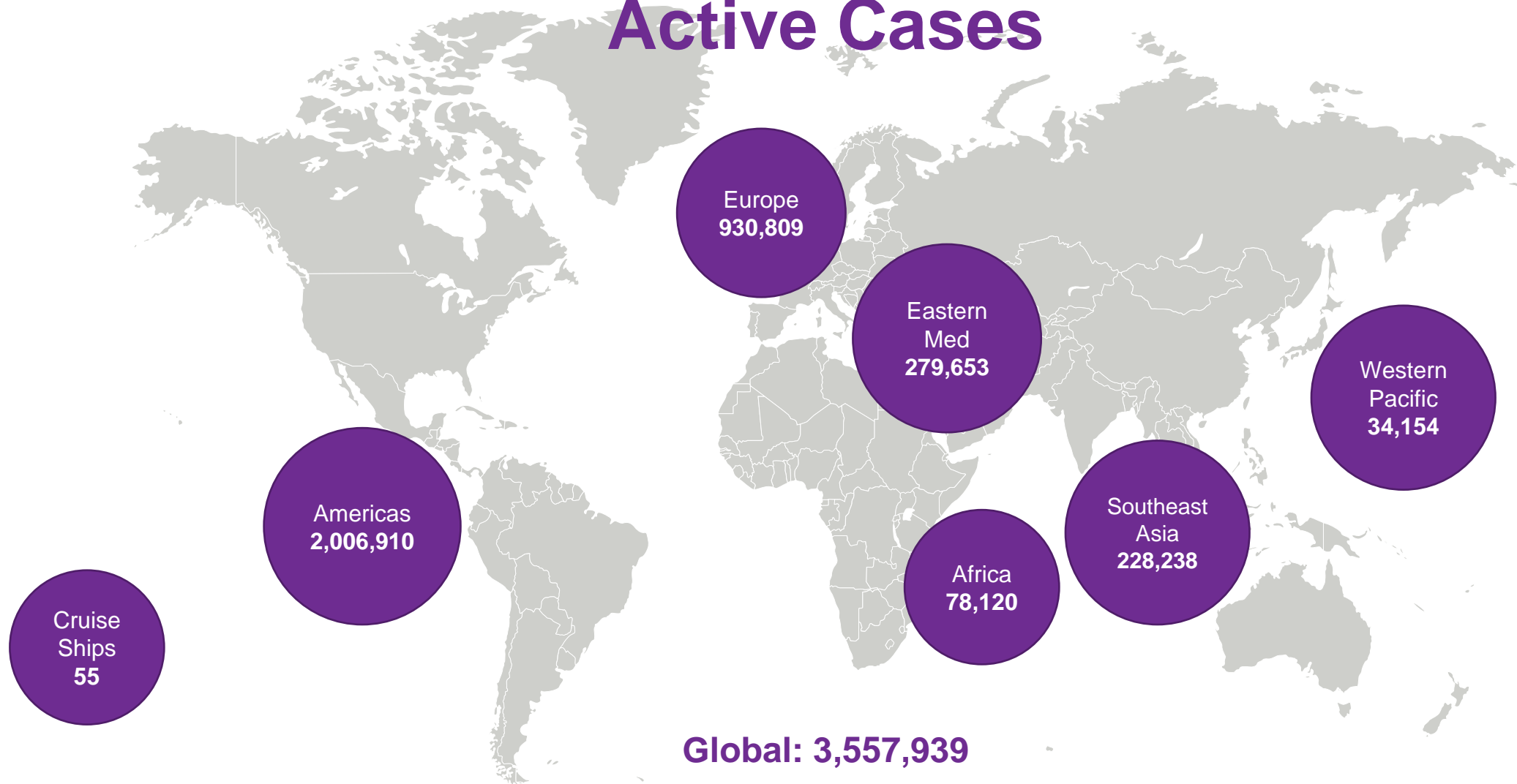
# Total Deaths (New)



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

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# Active Cases



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# Country Risk Assessment

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
US	1369384	2023499 (22883)	113823 (896)	6315	351
Brazil	331944	802828 (30412)	40919 (1239)	3792	193
UK	250140	292486 (1266)	41351 (151)	4294	608
Russia	234629	501800 (8777)	6522 (172)	3443	45
India	141842	297535 (20952)	8498 (753)	216	6
Peru	106271	214788 (5965)	6088 (185)	6519	185
France	89723	188354 (358)	29287 (27)	2383	450
Pakistan	83223	125933 (12231)	2463 (208)	542	11
Spain	65195	242707 (427)	27136 (0)	6198	580
Bangladesh	60256	78052 (3187)	1049 (37)	474	6
Sweden	43474	48288 (1474)	4814 (19)	4783	477
Netherlands	42207	48251 (164)	6044 (2)	2816	353

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Saudi Arabia	35145	116021 (3733)	857 (38)	3336	25
Belgium	33622	59711 (142)	9636 (7)	5153	832
Canada	32957	99159 (439)	8071 (33)	2585	212
Italy	30637	236142 (379)	34167 (53)	3905	565
Iran	28909	180156 (2218)	8584 (78)	2146	102
Egypt	27658	39726 (1442)	1377 (35)	389	13
Chile	25000	154092 (5636)	2648 (173)	8065	139
Colombia	24939	43810 (1604)	1505 (66)	889	29
Belarus	24880	51816 (750)	293 (5)	5483	31
South Africa	24032	58568 (3147)	1284 (74)	988	22
Qatar	23671	75071 (1476)	69 (3)	26737	25
Turkey	21400	174023 (987)	4763 (17)	2065	57

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
Mexico	20832	133974 (4790)	15944 (587)	1003	119
Indonesia	20659	35295 (979)	2000 (41)	129	7
Afghanistan	19138	22890 (748)	426 (21)	589	11
Ecuador	18858	44440 (0)	3720 (0)	2521	211
Argentina	18276	27373 (1386)	765 (30)	606	17
Philippines	17974	24175 (443)	1036 (9)	221	9
UAE	15466	40986 (479)	286 (2)	4147	29
Ukraine	15200	29706 (691)	864 (23)	665	20
Poland	13290	28201 (359)	1215 (9)	745	32
Bolivia	13260	16165 (884)	533 (21)	1310	44
Oman	13242	19954 (1067)	89 (5)	3914	17
Portugal	12404	35910 (310)	1504 (7)	3521	147
Singapore	12076	39387 (422)	25 (0)	6735	4

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Kuwait	10016	34432 (609)	279 (4)	8069	65
Nigeria	9673	14554 (681)	387 (5)	71	2
Iraq	9650	16675 (1261)	457 (31)	415	11
Armenia	8958	14669 (566)	245 (18)	4951	83
Dominican Republic	8335	21437 (629)	561 (11)	1977	52
Panama	7191	18586 (697)	418 (5)	4311	97
Germany	6958	186691 (169)	8772 (20)	2230	106
Guatemala	6660	8561 (340)	334 (18)	459	18
Honduras	6538	7669 (309)	294 (4)	744	29
Ghana	6486	10358 (157)	48 (0)	334	2
Kazakhstan**	5212	13872 (553)	67 (0)	723	4
Puerto Rico	5208	5352 (23)	144 (1)	1580	43
Bahrain	5146	16667 (467)	34 (3)	9818	20

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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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
Romania	4530	21182 (237)	1369 (9)	1101	71
Moldova	4280	10727 (406)	375 (4)	2659	93
Sudan	4039	6730 (148)	413 (12)	150	9
Haiti	3853	3941 (145)	64 (6)	333	5
Congo (Kinshasa)	3850	4515 (125)	98 (2)	51	1
Azerbaijan	3844	8882 (352)	108 (6)	876	11
Nepal	3738	4614 (250)	15 (0)	159	0.5
Cameroon	3633	8681 (0)	212 (0)	328	8
Israel	3019	18569 (214)	300 (1)	2019	33
Algeria	2593	10589 (105)	741 (9)	242	17
Gabon	2416	3463 (88)	23 (1)	1558	10
Czechia	2361	9855 (31)	328 (-2)	920	31
Venezuela	2304	2814 (76)	23 (0)	99	0.8
Ethiopia	2196	2670 (164)	40 (5)	23	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire	2151	4404 (223)	41 (0)	167	2
Kenya	2031	3215 (121)	92 (3)	60	2
CAR	1909	1952 (64)	5 (0)	405	1
Somalia	1896	2513 (61)	85 (0)	158	5

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Djibouti	1842	4398 (25)	37 (3)	4455	37
El Salvador	1801	3373 (99)	68 (4)	520	10
Tajikistan	1723	4834 (71)	49 (1)	508	5
Senegal	1710	4759 (119)	55 (3)	285	3
N Macedonia	1687	3538 (174)	169 (5)	1698	81
South Sudan	1598	1670 (66)	24 (5)	149	2
Greece	1531	3088 (20)	183 (0)	296	18
Guinea	1316	4372 (114)	23 (0)	333	2
Bulgaria	1230	3086 (93)	168 (1)	444	24
Guinea-Bissau	1224	1389 (0)	12 (0)	707	6
Malaysia	1186	8369 (31)	118 (0)	259	4
Mauritania	1115	1439 (156)	74 (3)	310	16
Hungary	1095	4039 (12)	553 (2)	418	57
Equatorial Guinea	1094	1306 (0)	12 (0)	933	9
Uzbekistan	1085	4741 (118)	19 (0)	142	0.6
South Korea	1057	12003 (56)	277 (1)	233	5
Japan	1032	17187 (41)	922 (0)	137	7

\* Indications moved down a risk category \*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# US Risk Assessment

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New York	282101	380892 (736)	30580 (38)	20666	1580
California	138443	143377 (3662)	4934 (80)	3632	125
New Jersey	124997	165816 (470)	12443 (66)	18937	1413
Illinois	124418	130603 (766)	6185 (90)	10307	488
Massachusetts	97175	104667 (511)	7492 (38)	15186	1087
Florida	66221	69069 (1698)	2848 (47)	3216	133
Maryland	52957	60197 (732)	2875 (31)	9957	476
Georgia	52598	54973 (993)	2375 (46)	5178	224
Virginia	44232	52647 (470)	1520 (6)	6168	178
Ohio	37512	40004 (429)	2492 (33)	3425	213
Connecticut	32704	44461 (114)	4146 (26)	12471	1163
Texas	26632	82658 (1881)	1930 (25)	2878	67
Arizona	24152	31267 (1415)	1135 (34)	4295	155
Washington	23585	24779 (425)	1194 (18)	3383	157
Colorado	22900	28632 (148)	1582 (10)	4975	275
Pennsylvania	20070	81848 (532)	6113 (51)	6400	485
Michigan	17423	65449 (267)	5985 (30)	6554	599

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Missouri	14837	15699 (187)	862 (11)	2589	143
North Carolina	14825	39584 (1111)	1106 (16)	3773	105
Rhode Island	13620	15862 (106)	823 (11)	14973	777
Kansas	9923	10823 (73)	243 (3)	3742	83
Nevada	9454	10473 (255)	459 (10)	3376	149
Indiana	9047	38748 (411)	2380 (25)	5756	354
Tennessee	8907	28340 (410)	441 (4)	4150	65
Alabama	8582	22845 (856)	755 (11)	4659	154
Iowa	8377	22973 (347)	640 (9)	7283	203
Kentucky	8073	11945 (62)	493 (9)	2674	110
DC	7944	9589 (52)	502 (3)	13587	711
South Carolina	7925	16441 (682)	588 (13)	3193	114
Louisiana	7581	44472 (442)	2987 (19)	9566	644
Nebraska	7157	16315 (257)	212 (21)	8284	101
Wisconsin	5896	21926 (333)	682 (11)	3766	117
Utah	5376	13252 (388)	131 (3)	4134	41
New Mexico	5141	9367 (117)	420 (10)	4467	200

\*\* 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

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Mississippi	4259	18483 (0)	868 (0)	6210	292
Delaware	3691	10106 (50)	414 (1)	10378	425
Arkansas	3294	10816 (448)	171 (6)	3584	57
Minnesota	3166	29316 (447)	1280 (13)	5198	227
Oregon	2716	5237 (177)	171 (2)	1242	41
New Hampshire	1316	5209 (31)	308 (7)	3831	227
Oklahoma**	1005	7626 (143)	358 (2)	1927	90

\* Indicates moved down a risk category \*\* 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.*

# Contacts

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*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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