Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

June 25, 2020

Global Situation Update: June 25, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The IMF slashed its 2020 economic outlook from a global contraction of 1.9 percent to 4.9 percent.

Many countries are facing shortages of life-saving oxygen concentrators.

Deaths in Latin America surpassed 100,000.

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Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 9,551,135 in 213 countries and territories, with 485,423 deaths.

- The WHO said that many countries are facing shortages of **life-saving oxygen concentrators**, including The Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Peru, India, and Bangladesh.

- Confirmed cases of coronavirus among men are disproportionately higher than among **women in conflict-ridden or poor countries**, signaling a lack of testing for women.

- Scientists have identified a new set of **68 genes** associated with a high risk of developing severe Covid-19 as geneticists seek to understand why people vary so much in their susceptibility to the illness.

- The International Labor Organization warned that tens of millions of **migrant workers** have lost jobs amid the pandemic and face poverty in their home countries.

- Asia is the first region embarking on an ultra-cautious return to **international travel**, as Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Australia and New Zealand work to establish broad rules for travel as they try to protect the advances they made in controlling coronavirus.

- The IMF slashed its **2020 economic outlook** from a global contraction of 1.9 percent to 4.9 percent, warning that government debt will soar.

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Markets

Markets saw their worst slide in two weeks on Wednesday as concerns rose about new surges in coronavirus cases and the prospect of US-Europe tensions.

- Thursday morning, the sell-off continued in **markets in Europe and Asia**. Energy and industrials saw the broadest sell-offs.

- Goldman Sachs CEO David Solomon became the latest bank executive to warn that markets are **overvalued**, and that long term outlooks are uncertain.

- **Easyjet** is hoping to raise £450m through a share placing.

- **Soybean** prices rose as Chinese demand recovered.

- **Sugar** prices are poised for their best quarter in four years, driven by a recovery in oil markets and supply disruptions in the market for the sweetener.

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Business

Analysts say that US business bankruptcies amid the pandemic followed years of widespread debt-binging due to low interest rates, buyouts, and increasingly lax lending standards.

- **US gasoline demand** rose by 9 percent last week.

- **Walt Disney Co.** is facing increasing pressure from unions and workers to postpone reopening US theme parks. Walt Disney is considering postponing the July 24 release of "Mulan," as theatres struggle to reopen.

- **Apple** will close its Houston area stores after a case surge.

- The Minnesota attorney general sued **Exxon Mobil and Koch Industries** for deceiving consumers about the impact of climate change.

- **Bayer** has agreed to pay up to $10.9 billion to settle Roundup lawsuits.

- **Blackstone** announced changes to recruitment methods in a bid to improve diversity.

- **Uniqlo's** chief will give $93m to Kyoto University for coronavirus research.

- German payments company **Wirecard** filed for insolvency, blaming *"over-indebtedness."*

- **SoftBank** founder Masayoshi Son has resigned from **Alibaba's** board after 15 years.

- Defense and aerospace contractor **BAE** systems warned its half-year profits will be about 15 percent lower than the same time last year after Covid-19 hit its aviation business.
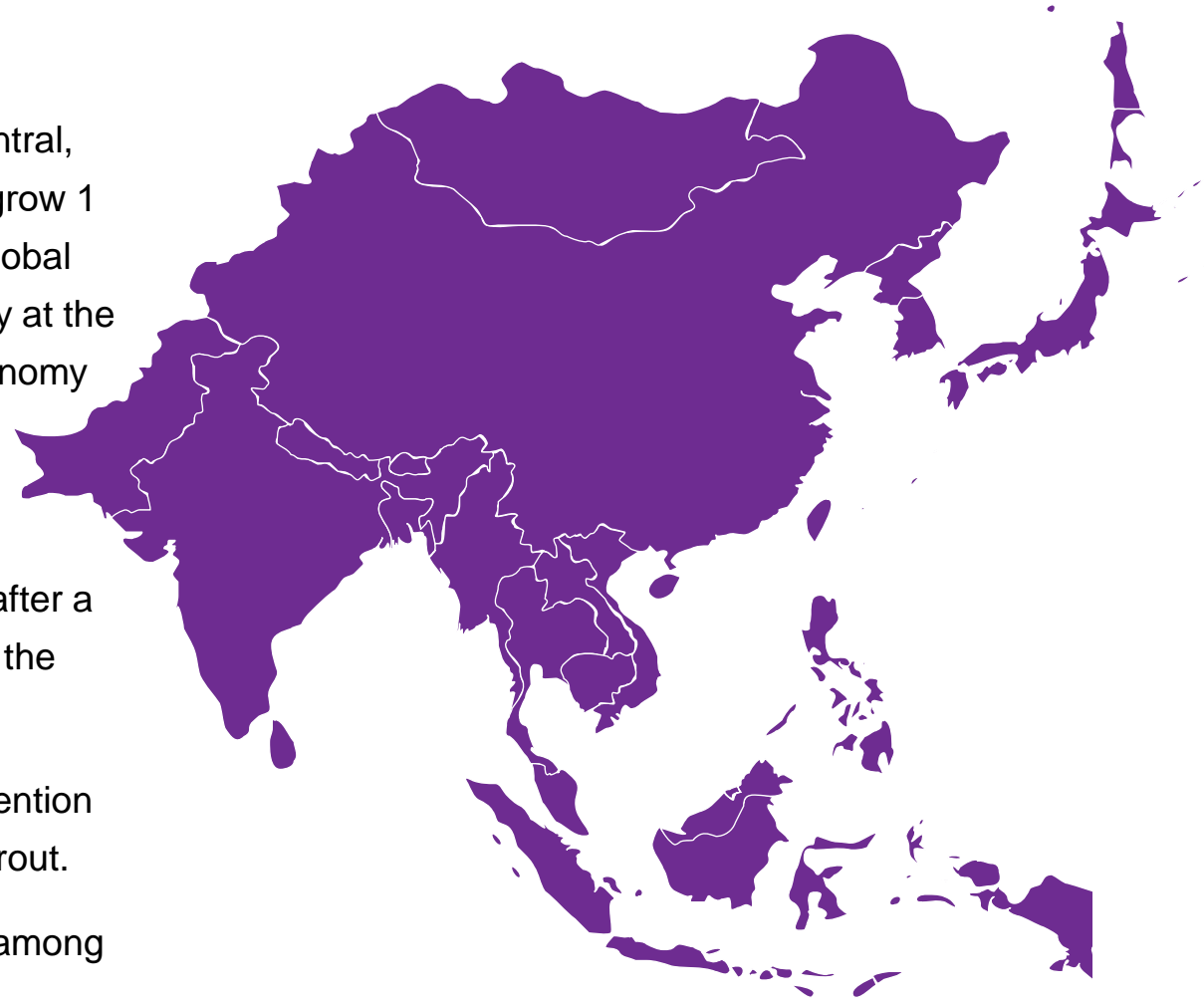
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Africa

- **South Africa's** finance minister warned that the country is on the brink of a sovereign debt crisis, and that the economy is likely to contract by over 7 percent this year.

- **Zambia** has blamed imported cases from air travelers and truck drivers for rising case numbers.

- The World Bank approved a $750mn loan to **Nigeria** for development in the power sector. All lawmakers in Nigeria's Kaduna state have been ordered to take a coronavirus test after a cluster of cases was reported among staff.

- **Uganda** has temporarily reopened its border to accept those fleeing violence in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**.

- There are increasing fears for food security in **East Africa**, with mounting evidence of a new wave of desert locusts.

- **Benin** passed 1,000 coronavirus cases.

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Asia

- Flood warnings have been issued for significant tracts of south, central, and eastern **China**. The IMF predicted that China's economy will grow 1 percent this year and 8 percent in 2021, forecasting a worsening global outlook. China is approving plans for new coal power plant capacity at the fastest rate since 2015, in a sign that pressure to stimulate the economy is undermining a transition towards cleaner energy sources.

- **China** urged **Japan** to refuse to host US missiles.

- **Taiwan** faces the possibility of unknown asymptomatic infections, after a Japanese citizen tested positive after returning home from Taiwan; the island has recorded zero local infections for 70 days.

- A high-profile **Hong Kong** real estate deal last week is drawing attention to the possibility that luxury property in the city may face a historic rout.

- **India** has called in the army to run new treatment centers in Delhi among quickly rising case numbers.

- **Indonesia** passed 50,000 coronavirus cases.

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Europe

- The **European Central Bank** said it would establish a facility to provide euro liquidity to other central banks outside the eurozone in response to growing demand for access to the currency since the pandemic has rocked financial markets.

- Brussels will delay reforms to improve competition in **European** futures markets by one year.

- **Greek** hoteliers associations voiced concern over the government's plan for temporary "*isolation units*" in hotels and resorts for tourists who test positive.

- **UK** hospitality businesses report a surge of bookings as lockdown measures ease.

- The **French** contact tracing app alerted just 14 people of potential infection in the three weeks since its launch.

- The MSCI, one of the world's most important index providers, may revise **Turkey's** status to a *"frontier"* market.

- The President of **Kyrgyzstan** is in self-isolation after two of his staffers tested positive for the virus following a state visit to Moscow.

- The President of **Kosovo** was charged with war crimes in the Hague.
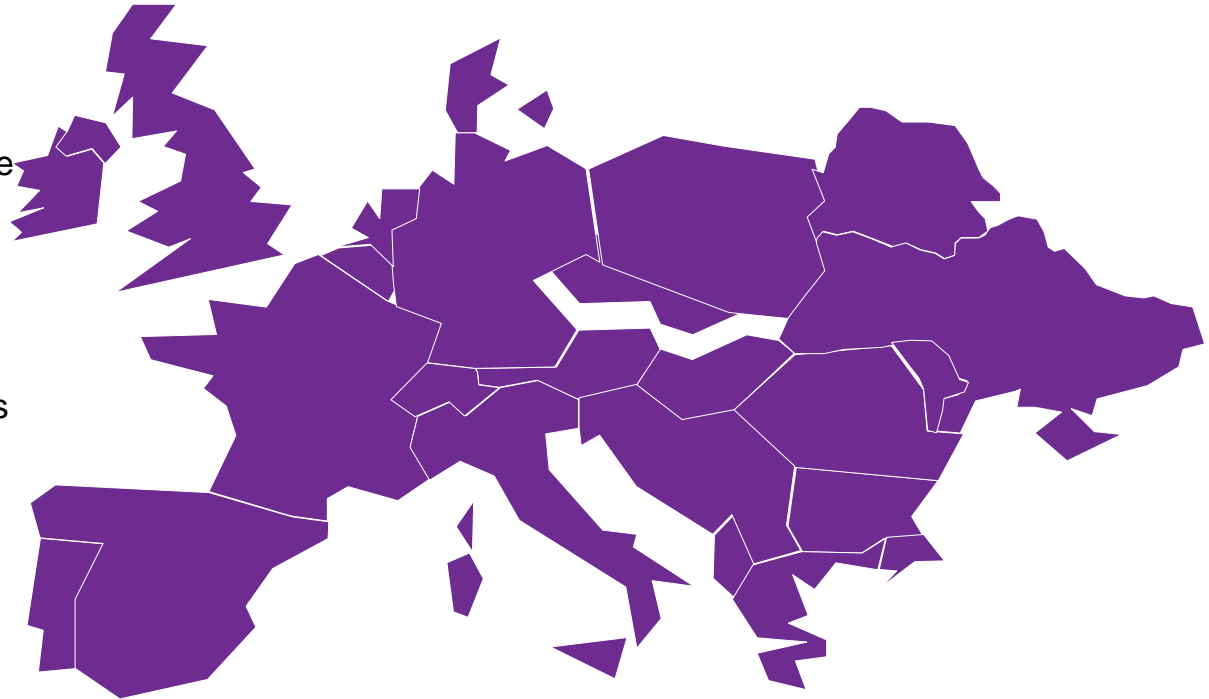
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Middle East

- **Iran's** president warned that exporters risk prosecution if they keep foreign currency earnings offshore; the Iranian rial has fallen 13 percent over the last month as Tehran struggles to stabilize the currency.

- The **UAE** lifted multiple coronavirus restrictions, including ending the curfew throughout the country and permitting children and older Emiratis in malls. Dubai will not serve alcohol in bars or restaurants until further notice after reports of patrons not respecting social distancing guidelines.

- The **US** said that it is "*up to Israel*" to decide on annexation plans, essentially giving the green light to PM Netanyahu to move forward in July.
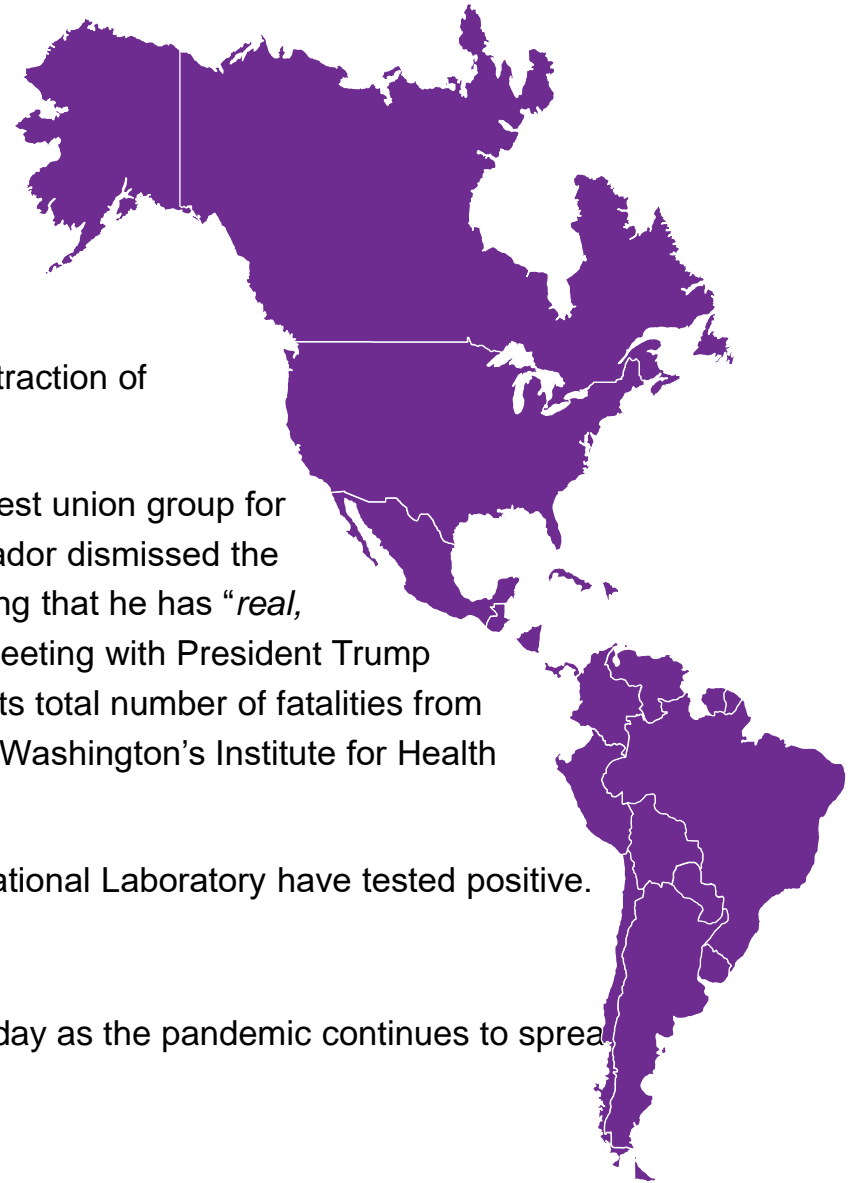
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Americas

- Fitch downgraded **Canada's** sovereign debt to AA+, making it the first country to lose its AAA rating amid the pandemic.

- The IMF forecast a deeper recession for **Latin America** in 2020, predicting a contraction of 9.4 percent.

- **Mexico's** environment secretary has come under criticism from the country's largest union group for his calls to nationalize the country's lithium mines. Mexico's President Lopez Obrador dismissed the IMF's revised down economic forecast predicting a 10.5 percent contraction, saying that he has "*real, hard data*." President Lopez Obrador plans to visit Washington for an in-person meeting with President Trump to celebrate the USMCA. Mexico's death rate will not peak until mid-August and its total number of fatalities from Covid-19 will soar to more than 88,000 by October, according to the University of Washington's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

- **Guatemala** announced that a majority of the over 200 workers at the country's National Laboratory have tested positive.

- The US imposed sanctions on five Iranian tankers for shipping oil to **Venezuela**.

- **Colombia** has recorded its highest number of new coronavirus cases in a single day as the pandemic continues to sprea across the Andean region.

- Deaths in **Latin America** surpassed 100,000.

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Americas: US

- The US saw a **new daily record** of newly reported cases, with **California, Florida and Texas** seeing the sharpest increases. Hospitalizations in Houston have tripled since Memorial Day. **North Carolina** paused its reopening and made masks mandatory. **New York** and neighboring states announced plans to quarantine incoming travelers from hotspot states. The **New York City** marathon was canceled.

- The Chicago Fed president warned that intermittent localized outbreaks would impede **economic recovery**.

- An Oregon county will not include people of color in **mandatory mask rules**, citing a rise in **racial profiling**.

- The Pentagon released a list of 20 **Chinese companies** with ties to China's military, in an effort to discourage US investment in them.

- Virginia has proposed the country's **first pandemic workplace safety rules**, a move they say is prompted by a lack of enforcement by OSHA.

- In **Congress**, a House committee is investigating the sale of location data to law enforcement.

- President Trump will sign a **defense cooperation agreement** with Poland following the Polish President's White House visit.

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Industry in Focus: Artificial Intelligence

New financial constraints on companies, public health incentives to take human risk out of the physical workspace, and the need for fast results in processing vast amounts of data have all contributed to an increased use of AI software in some sectors.

While the coronavirus pandemic's primary economic effect has seen devastation of global industries, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a potential economic winner of 2020. Discussions of economic recovery from the pandemic have buzzed with discussion of an imminent "fourth industrial revolution" focused on digitization and reliant on AI technology. Technology stocks have kept indexes high, and many market analysts credit the promise of AI in driving their rise. Tech enthusiasts have hailed the pandemic as an illustration of how much people can rely on the Internet and software solutions to operate lives and businesses. New financial constraints on companies, public health incentives to take human risk out of the physical workspace, and the need for fast results in processing vast amounts of data have all contributed to an increased use of AI software in some sectors. However, skeptical analysts warn that the hype around AI is outpacing its actual utility as the technology's many drawbacks become clearer, chief among them concerns about bias in AI algorithms that may have dangerous consequences.

AI has been increasingly utilized for an array tasks during the pandemic. Twitter and Facebook have relied more heavily on AI algorithms to moderate content and run fact-checking while employees were working remote. AI solutions have helped factory operators maintain operations and coordinate remote inspections. AI tools have been developed to help companies track and minimize risk in multinational supply chains. As companies have moved to working remotely, AI tools have helped aid remote work and prompted many employers to re-evaluate what office functions can be automated by software. In moving towards more contact-free technology, AI can play a key role in everything from coordinating contactless food delivery to distributing PPE in hospitals without exposing health workers to further risk of infection. AI tools have proven useful to public health researchers, to efficiently locate needed data in the exponentially growing number of papers on COVID-19, as well as to map the spread of the virus. In one peculiar AI

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Industry in Focus: Artificial Intelligence

utilization, an app is being developed using AI to create a smartphone-based virtual partner, promising to provide companionship for individuals left lonely by the isolation of the pandemic.

The growth of AI is not new: PWC had previously predicted that AI would add almost $16 trillion to the global economy by 2030, a scale also reflected in McKinsey analysis. The coronavirus pandemic may serve to accelerate this growth, as the desire for contact-free services and systems which do not rely on human interaction has gained new relevance. Moreover, some analysts have predicted that the coronavirus recession will instigate more firms to adopt cheaper AI options instead of employees. Recessions have historically spurred cycles of increased automation as companies seek cost-effective options. As the quality of AI tools improves and the cost of technology decreases, AI automation of jobs is expected to new occupations that were previously at less risk of automation, such as financial analysis. Decreasing budgets across the private and public sector are also likely to accelerate the adoption of algorithm use across employment processes, financial decisions, and public health screening.
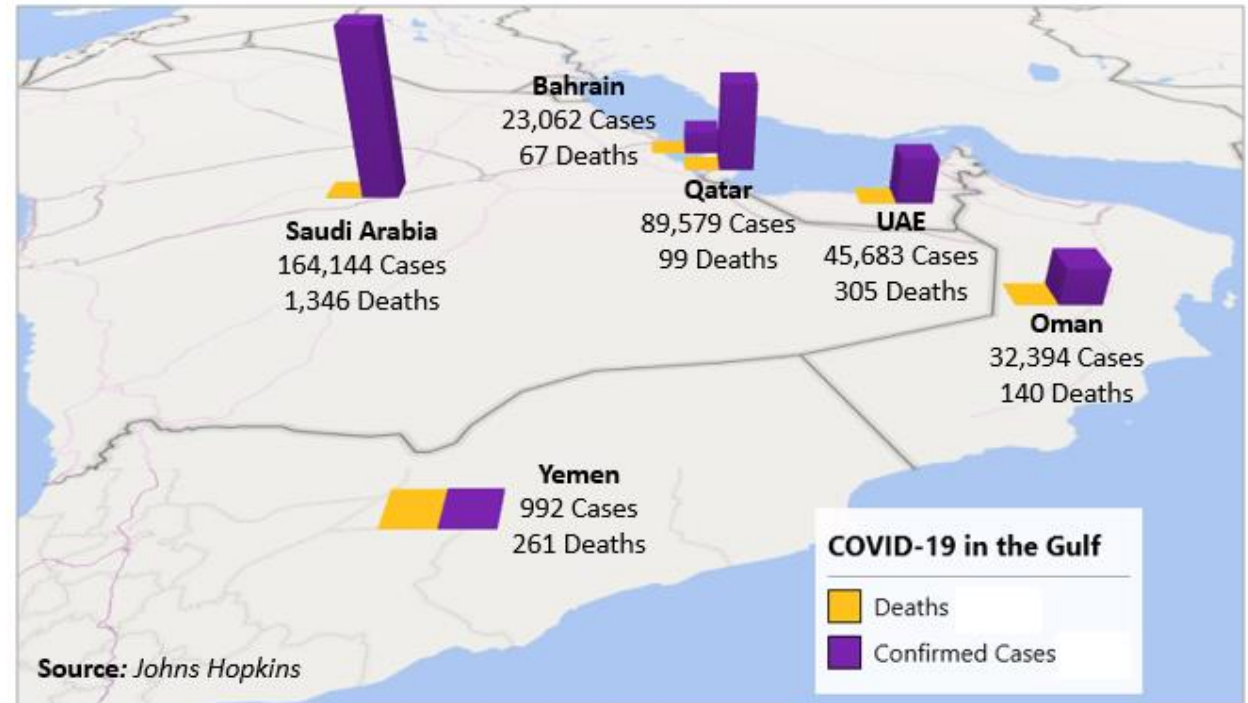
An array of industry experts, journalists, and analysts have been issuing renewed warnings about the dangers of increased AI usage. As global anti-racism protests have spread across the world, the issue of bias and discrimination in AI usage has regained attention. The most prominent debate has surrounded facial recognition technology and use of AI by police, which critics warn can systemize racial profiling. Facial recognition technology, which relies on AI, has also raised alarms for its potential to be abused by governments to heighten citizen surveillance. The increased use of algorithms in decisions such as loan approvals and screening for telehealth are also areas being watched. Even when diverse, conscientious groups of people are involved in algorithm design, ensuring that AI does not perpetuate discrimination is extremely difficult. Industry experts predict that the use of algorithms in hiring and lay-off decisions will be at the forefront of coming lawsuits related to AI discrimination; Amazon has already come under criticism for using algorithms to determine productivity in warehouse workers as a basis for termination. As technology develops and the pandemic provides fresh incentives to increase automation, AI has the potential to drive needed economic growth; however, companies and governments must move carefully to avoid embedding discrimination in new AI systems.

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Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and the Pandemic Economy

This week, Saudi Arabia announced that it will severely curtail the number and types of visitors participating in the yearly Hajj pilgrimage in Mecca, Islam's holiest site. Only 1,000 pilgrims will be permitted to attend, compared to the approximately 2.5 million that made the trip last year, and will be asked to quarantine afterwards, with no international visitors at all. The hajj typically earns the Saudi government some $12bn a year, and religious tourism in general (including the Umrah pilgrimage that was cancelled outright earlier this year) accounts for 20 percent of its non-oil GDP. The cancellation is the latest economic blow to a country facing multiple crises: the largest coronavirus outbreak in the region, an oil over supply crisis that cratered prices just as the pandemic began, and a global economic downturn keeping oil demand and prices low and endangering many of the sectors the Kingdom had targeted for diversification. In absolute terms, of course, the Kingdom remains financially secure: it has healthy buffers of foreign exchange reserves, a robust sovereign wealth fund, and, as one of the

Bahrain
23,062 Cases
67 Deaths

Qatar
89,579 Cases
99 Deaths

Saudi Arabia
164,144 Cases
1,346 Deaths

UAE
45,683 Cases
305 Deaths

Oman
32,394 Cases
140 Deaths

Yemen
992 Cases
261 Deaths

COVID-19 in the Gulf

Deaths

Confirmed Cases

Source: *Johns Hopkins*

world's lowest-cost producers, will bounce back from the oil crisis quicker than other oil-dependent economies. However, the pandemic has laid bare the weaknesses of Saudi Arabia's economy, and has cast into doubt the ambitious diversification its leaders had hoped would fix those weaknesses.

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Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and the Pandemic Economy

The Saudi economy, like most oil-dependent economies, has multiple structural weaknesses: the state budget is almost exclusively dependent on oil revenue, leaving the government few tools to stimulate the economy in an economic downturn, such as raising taxes.

The Saudi economy is sharply segmented, with a bloated public sector, and most economic activity in the country is stimulated by public spending. In addition, Saudi Arabia's source of revenue is not bottomless - decarbonization is coming at some point. Unlike its similarly oil-dependent neighbors, Saudi Arabia has a large population, and a private sector that is not adding jobs quickly enough to accommodate the youth bulge coming of age currently (youth unemployment in the Kingdom was 25.5 percent in 2019). The government, aware of these problems, summarized its ambitious diversification plan in Vision 2030 unveiled in 2016. The plan involves diversification into areas such as tourism, entertainment, high tech, logistics, and downstream products like chemicals and plastics, and several high-profile "megaprojects," including economic free zones and enormous entertainment cities. Tourism and entertainment seem unlikely to rebound anytime soon, as international travel remains either prohibited or too risky for many.

Flagship mega-projects, like NEOM, a high-tech tourism destination may need to be delayed in the current economic environment. However, Vision 2030, and the broader modernization of the Kingdom via tourism and visible high-tech development, is an important issue for the country's de facto leader, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. He may be unwilling to part with his megaprojects even if they present a drain on a shrinking state budget.

As a result of the current economic downturn, the Kingdom has implemented some painful economic reforms that run counter to the traditional expectations of citizens living in a rentier state, where economic resources primarily flow from the state to the people, rather than the other way around. The Kingdom has already cut supplemental allowances for public employees proposed tripling its value added tax, a levy on imported goods and one of the country's few taxes, to 15 percent, and has announced that it will reduce government spending by $26bn this year. More austere measures will likely be needed as the pandemic persists: the price of oil per barrel still hovers at around half of Saudi Arabia's break-even price, and demand will likely remain soft for months if not years. Available tools to stimulate the economy are limited,

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Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and the Pandemic Economy

as the Saudi riyal is pegged to the dollar and the central bank cannot issue unlimited liquidity. A recently announced campaign to promote domestic tourism may help buoy the sector for a short period of time, however, the plan generates virtually no new revenue, simply circulating public sector salaries to publicly-owned tourism destinations. Some salary support for the private sector has been announced, but the private sector was already weak, as it is throughout the Gulf, and will struggle to weather a protracted recession.

The impact of the pandemic and economic downturn will not only effect domestic Saudi issues. Saudi Arabia is currently embroiled in a civil war in Yemen, an increasingly complex proxy battle with Iranian-backed rebels that has become one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. The Houthis are attacking Saudi Arabia's southern border and, notably, its key infrastructure has been targeted by Iranian-provided missiles launched by Yemeni Houthis. The Kingdom is facing scrutiny in Washington over its intervention in the Yemeni conflict, with the US pressing for a negotiated settlement. Saudi Arabia supports negotiations and de-escalation, but thus far the Houthis and Iran have not adhered to

ceasefire agreements. Both Iran and Yemen have ravaged economies and public health sectors unprepared to handle spreading coronavirus infections. These conditions could create new opportunities to de-escalate and open the political space for Yemenis to return to negotiations. Resolving the Yemen conflict -- or at least putting it on a pathway to a political settlement -- will help Riyadh address international critics and refocus on implementing Vision 2030, investing state resources on future growth and transformation.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 24

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Confirmed Cases (New)

Europe
2,640,532
(29,972)

Eastern
Med
971,599
(25,780)

Western
Pacific
210,400
(1,786)

Americas
4,716,090
(97,798)

Southeast
Asia
668,873
(27,726)

Africa
255,042
(9,561)

Cruise
Ships
721 (0)

Global: 9,462,257 (192,623)

Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
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.

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Total Deaths (New)

Europe
**195,325
(686)**

Eastern
Med
**22,089
(715)**

Western
Pacific
7,391 (30)

Americas
**233,799
(3,471)**

Africa
**5,519
(150)**

Southeast
Asia
**19,244
(581)**

Cruise
Ships
15 (0)

Global: 483,382 (5,633)

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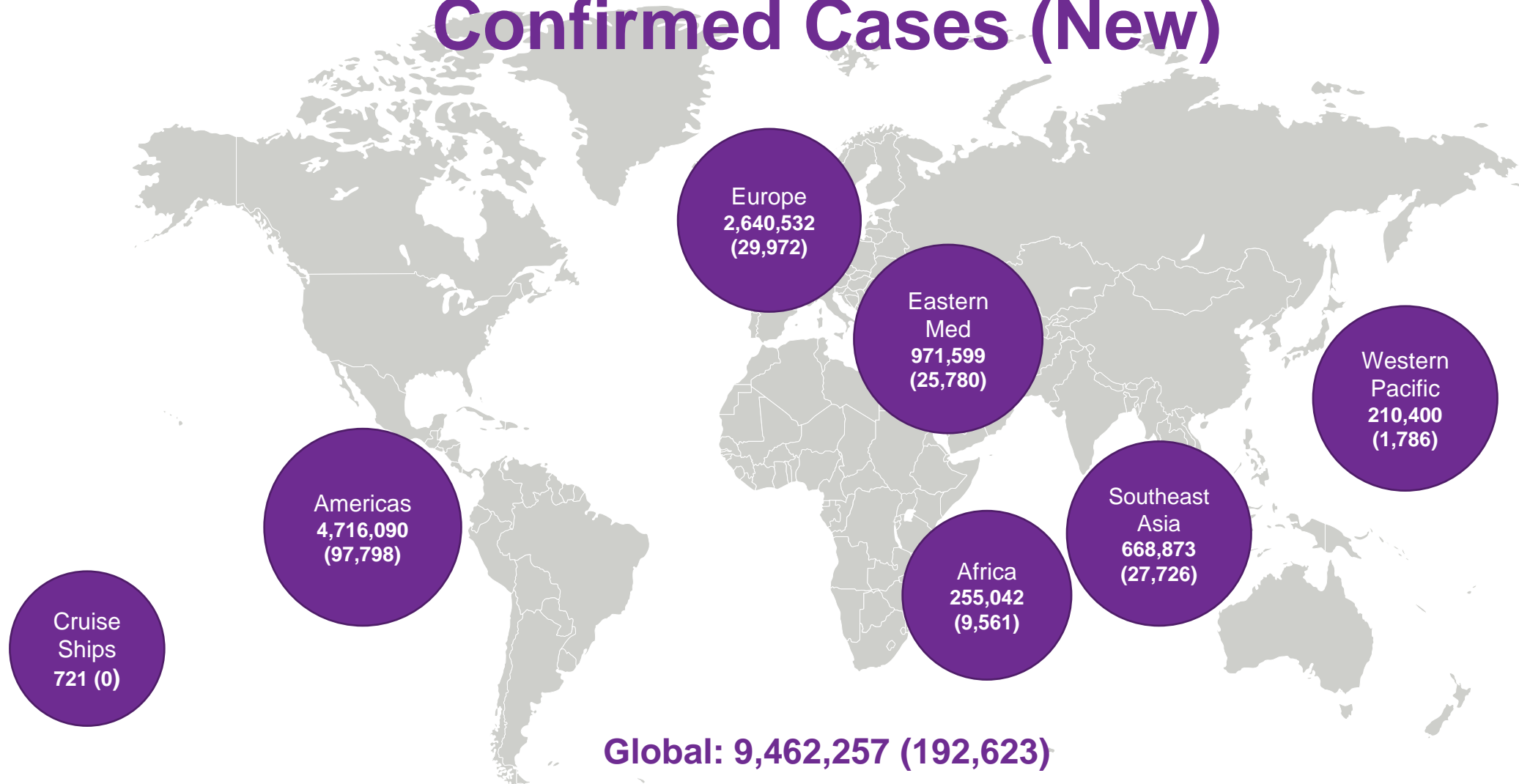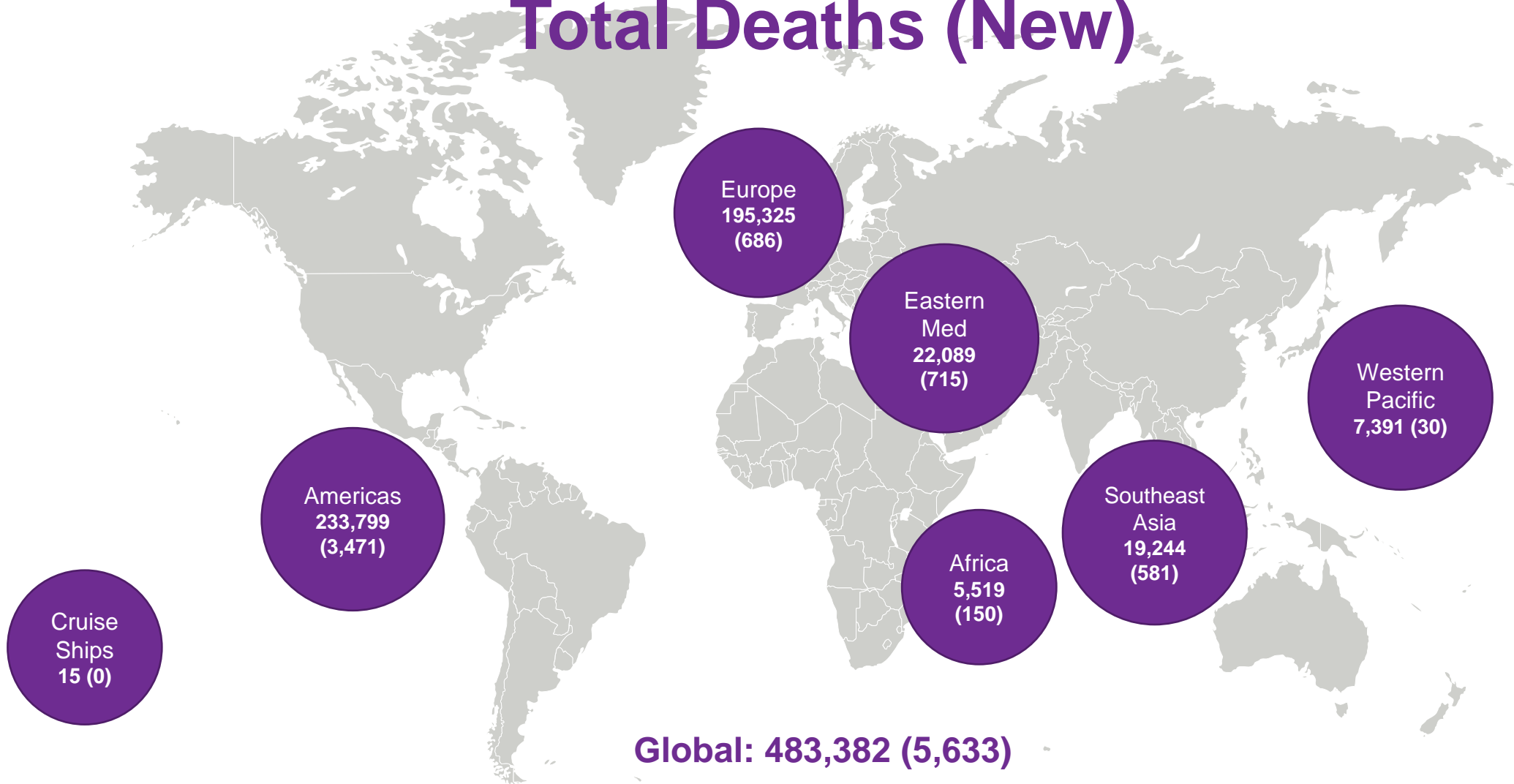Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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
US	1603378	2381521 (34347)	121982 (751)	7440	376
Brazil	474332	1188631 (42725)	53830 (1185)	5611	253
UK	263793	307945 (653)	43152 (154)	4521	635
Russia	229997	613148 (14270)	8594 (245)	4159	58
India	186514	473105 (16922)	14894 (418)	343	11
Pakistan	107760	192970 (4044)	3903 (148)	856	17
Peru	104514	264689 (3879)	8586 (182)	8030	260
France	90744	191543 (-187)	29661 (9)	2472	455
Bangladesh	73490	126606 (7408)	1621 (76)	745	10
Spain	68383	247086 (334)	28327 (2)	6292	606
Sweden	57115	62324 (1487)	5209 (48)	6172	516
Saudi Arabia	53083	167267 (3123)	1387 (41)	4806	40
South Africa	52717	111796 (5688)	2205 (103)	1885	37
Netherlands	43707	49804 (82)	6097 (2)	2907	356

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Egypt	41176	59561 (1420)	2450 (85)	582	24
Colombia	40719	73760 (0)	2524 (0)	1516	49
Argentina	34919	49851 (2648)	1116 (38)	1103	25
Chile	34592	254416 (3649)	4731 (226)	13311	248
Belgium	34510	61007 (197)	9726 (13)	5255	839
Iran	29863	215096 (5126)	10130 (267)	2531	119
Canada	29010	104087 (320)	8544 (32)	2709	225
Indonesia	27118	50187 (2291)	2620 (85)	179	9
Mexico	24036	196847 (5437)	24324 (947)	1485	181
Philippines	22947	33069 (1244)	1212 (26)	295	11
Turkey	22398	191657 (1492)	5025 (24)	2273	60
Ecuador	22378	51643 (0)	4274 (0)	2928	242
Ukraine	21411	40854 (1953)	1078 (33)	892	24
Bolivia	19816	27487 (1098)	876 (30)	2261	72

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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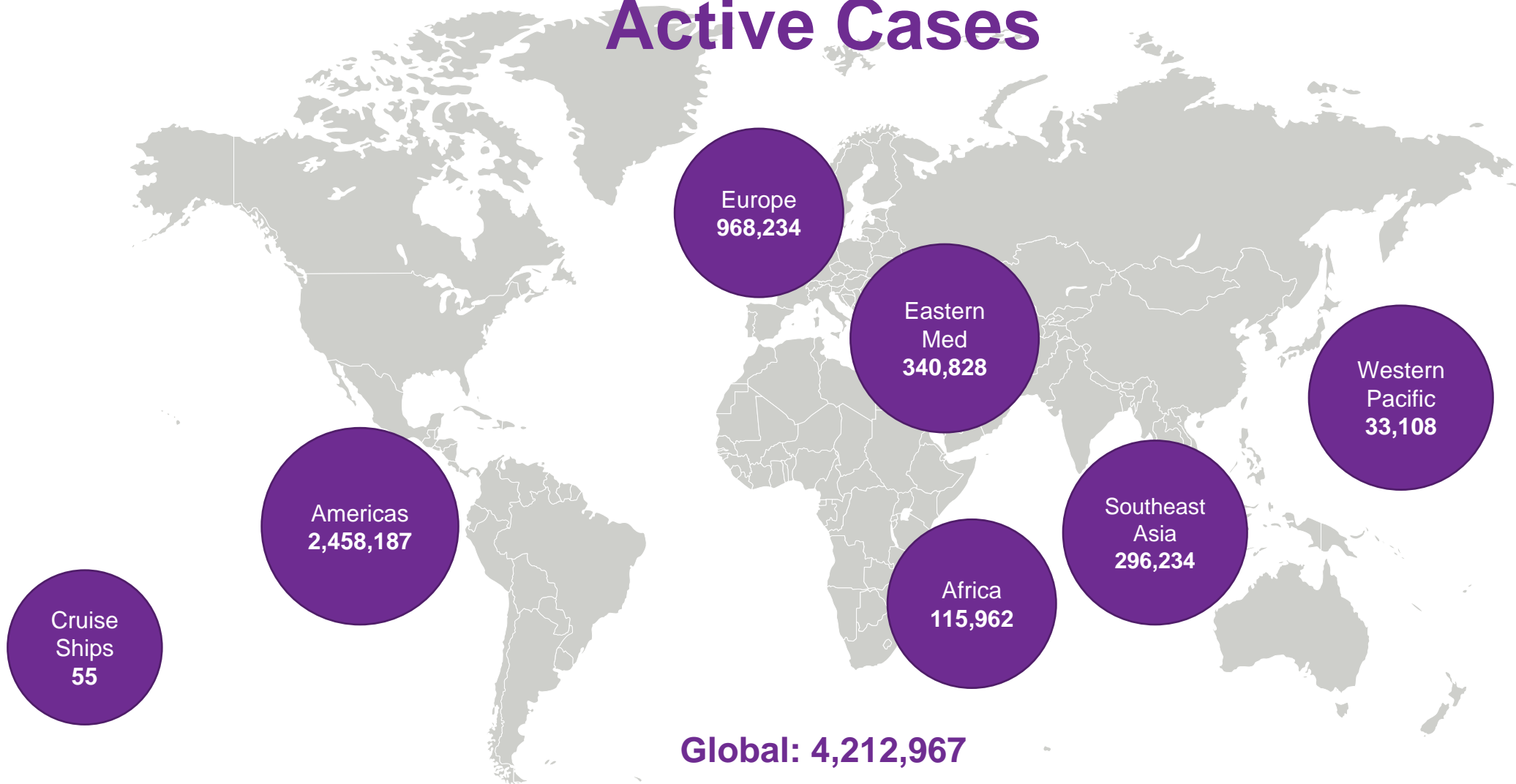
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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Afghanistan	19326	30175 (694)	675 (57)	762	16
Italy	18655	239410 (577)	34644 (-31)	3960	573
Belarus	18567	60382 (895)	367 (10)	6344	38
Iraq	18558	36702 (2200)	1330 (79)	913	33
Qatar	17188	91838 (2259)	106 (7)	32331	37
Oman	16238	34902 (2508)	144 (4)	6572	28
Nigeria	13865	22020 (649)	542 (9)	107	3
Poland	13053	33119 (592)	1412 (37)	867	37
Panama	12689	28030 (716)	547 (11)	6499	127
Honduras	12608	14571 (628)	417 (12)	1408	41
Portugal	12484	40415 (678)	1549 (9)	3933	151
Dominican Rep	11934	28631 (695)	691 (16)	2640	64
Guatemala	11288	14819 (279)	601 (19)	812	32
UAE	11090	46563 (880)	308 (3)	4666	31

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Armenia	10756	22488 (1482)	397 (25)	7329	130
Kuwait	9082	42788 (1755)	339 (5)	9809	79
Nepal	8486	11162 (1063)	26 (2)	368	0.8
Germany	7680	193291 (811)	8936 (22)	2307	107
Kazakhstan	7267	19285 (520)	136 (2)	1000	7
Puerto Rico	6671	6820 (135)	149 (0)	2014	44
Singapore	6411	42736 (304)	26 (0)	7287	4
Azerbaijan	6363	14305 (590)	174 (7)	1411	17
Moldova	5977	15078 (364)	502 (12)	3738	123
Israel	5870	22139 (627)	308 (0)	2397	33
Romania	5815	25286 (781)	1565 (26)	1290	81
Bahrain	5524	23570 (508)	69 (2)	13867	41
Congo (Kinshasa)	5201	6213 (186)	142 (7)	69	2

** 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
Haiti	4825	5429 (105)	92 (3)	467	8
Cote d'Ivoire	4687	8164 (260)	58 (0)	310	2
Sudan	4642	8889 (0)	548 (0)	203	13
Ghana	3840	15013 (445)	95 (0)	483	3
Ethiopia	3470	5034 (186)	78 (3)	44	0.7
Kenya	3253	5206 (254)	130 (2)	97	2
N Macedonia	3095	5445 (134)	259 (8)	2614	124
Venezuela	3001	4366 (179)	38 (3)	154	1
Czechia	2844	10780 (130)	344 (5)	1006	32
Gabon	2740	4956 (107)	39 (0)	2228	18
Algeria	2587	12248 (172)	869 (8)	279	20
Morocco	2575	11279 (935)	216 (2)	296	6
CAR	2489	3099 (48)	38 (1)	642	8
Mauritania	2329	3519 (227)	116 (2)	757	25
Uzbekistan	2286	6990 (328)	19 (0)	206	0.6
Cameroon	2179	12592 (322)	313 (0)	475	12

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
El Salvador	2094	5336 (363)	126 (13)	794	18
Senegal	1977	6233 (199)	94 (5)	366	6
Somalia	1916	2835 (23)	90 (0)	179	6
Kyrgyzstan	1799	3954 (228)	43 (1)	571	6
Bulgaria	1770	4242 (128)	209 (1)	610	30
French Guiana	1762	2827 (234)	9 (1)	9472	30
Greece	1746	3310 (8)	190 (0)	318	18
South Sudan	1682	1942 (12)	36 (0)	174	3
Tajikistan	1384	5630 (63)	52 (0)	591	5
Guinea-Bissau	1346	1556 (0)	19 (0)	791	10
South Korea	1307	12563 (28)	282 (1)	244	5
Costa Rica	1293	2515 (147)	12 (0)	494	2
Guinea	1284	5174 (134)	29 (1)	394	2
Bosnia	1206	3676 (88)	173 (1)	1120	53
Equatorial Guinea	1117	1664 (0)	32 (0)	1187	23
Kosovo	1085	2169 (0)	37 (0)		

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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	288699	389666 (581)	31257 (25)	21248	1611
California	190200	195925 (4448)	5725 (99)	4949	145
Illinois	131770	138540 (715)	6770 (63)	10933	534
New Jersey	127189	169892 (158)	13076 (51)	19492	1478
Florida	105733	109014 (5511)	3281 (43)	5076	153
Massachusetts	99674	107611 (172)	7937 (48)	15613	1152
Georgia	66683	69381 (1571)	2698 (3)	6535	254
Maryland	57419	65337 (330)	3108 (16)	10807	514
Texas	52964	128132 (5200)	2270 (34)	4525	79
Arizona	50787	60190 (1812)	1467 (71)	8240	201
Virginia	50088	59514 (520)	1661 (16)	6973	195
Ohio	44004	46759 (632)	2755 (20)	4034	238
Connecticut	33784	45913 (14)	4287 (10)	12878	1202
Washington	28576	29869 (483)	1293 (9)	4050	170
Colorado	25102	31139 (262)	1667 (2)	5410	289
North Carolina	18281	56527 (1888)	1325 (29)	5362	126
Missouri	18138	19123 (118)	985 (9)	3192	163
Pennsylvania	16665	87685 (477)	6518 (54)	6856	514

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
South Carolina	14897	27897 (1325)	683 (10)	5418	133
Rhode Island	14121	16606 (73)	912 (6)	15675	861
Michigan	13151	68555 (358)	6114 (5)	6865	612
Nevada	12373	13528 (0)	489 (0)	4663	160
Alabama	12307	32064 (967)	891 (27)	6539	182
Tennessee	11986	37235 (932)	556 (14)	5452	81
Kansas	11923	12930 (393)	260 (0)	4478	90
Kentucky	10119	14363 (222)	538 (1)	3215	120
Louisiana	9533	52477 (882)	3152 (18)	11309	680
Iowa	8922	26469 (0)	689 (0)	8475	220
Indiana	8410	43140 (269)	2578 (9)	6408	383
DC	8405	10128 (34)	541 (4)	14351	767
Utah	8287	18784 (484)	163 (0)	5859	51
Nebraska	5865	18221 (122)	257 (1)	9419	133
New Mexico	5636	10990 (152)	480 (4)	5241	229
Arkansas	5567	17375 (697)	240 (3)	5757	80
Mississippi**	5171	23424 (526)	1011 (22)	7871	340

** Indicates moved up a risk category   Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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US Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Wisconsin	4885	25763 (432)	757 (7)	4425	130
Oregon	4645	7444 (170)	195 (3)	1765	46
Delaware	3786	10889 (42)	505 (1)	11182	519
Oklahoma	2994	11510 (479)	372 (1)	2909	94
Minnesota	2624	33763 (294)	1432 (7)	5987	254

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

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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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