

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

July 1, 2020

# Global Situation Update: July 1, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

The Hong Kong government reveals details of the new, tougher-than-expected National Security Law and starts crackdown.

The EU reopened for international visitors from 15 countries, not including the US.

A Goldman Sachs analysis found that a federal mask mandate could prevent a 5 percent hit to US GDP.

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# Global

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**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases rose to 10,609,665 in 213 countries and territories, with 514,449 deaths.**

- The International Labor Organization said that the pandemic threatens progress on **gender equality at work**, as women are more vulnerable to job losses and the burden of unpaid childcare. The number of **working hours** lost to the coronavirus pandemic in the first half of 2020 was significantly worse than previously estimated.
- **Eurozone inflation** rebounded as energy prices rose.
- Indian and Chinese commanders held their second round of talks following the June 15 deadly clash between the two countries; both countries continue to **mass troops** on their respective sides of the border.
- US officials appeared before the UN Security Council to press for the extension of the **arms embargo** against Iran.
- The US FCC designated Huawei and ZTE as **security threats**.

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# Markets

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**The Euro Stoxx 600 on Tuesday closed out its best quarter since March 2015, having climbed 12.56 percent since the beginning of April.**

- **Asia-Pacific stocks** edged higher on Wednesday ahead of the release of private surveys on the region's manufacturing sector.
- On Tuesday, **US stocks** recorded the strongest quarter since 1998, as hopes for economic recovery and central bank stimulus measures continue to buoy markets.
- A new report from Credit Benchmark predicts that the likelihood of **US oil and gas producers** defaulting on their debt has risen 30 percent in the past year.
- A Goldman Sachs analysis found that a **federal mask mandate** could prevent a 5 percent hit to US GDP.
- The Bank of England's chief economist said that the **UK economy** is recovering much faster than expected, casting doubt on the need for further stimulus.
- **Eurozone inflation** rebounded as energy prices rose.

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# Business

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**Coronavirus brought an end to one of the longest waves in mergers and acquisitions history as global dealmaking dropped to its lowest levels in more than a decade during the second quarter of 2020, globally down 50 percent from last year and in the US, down 90 percent.**

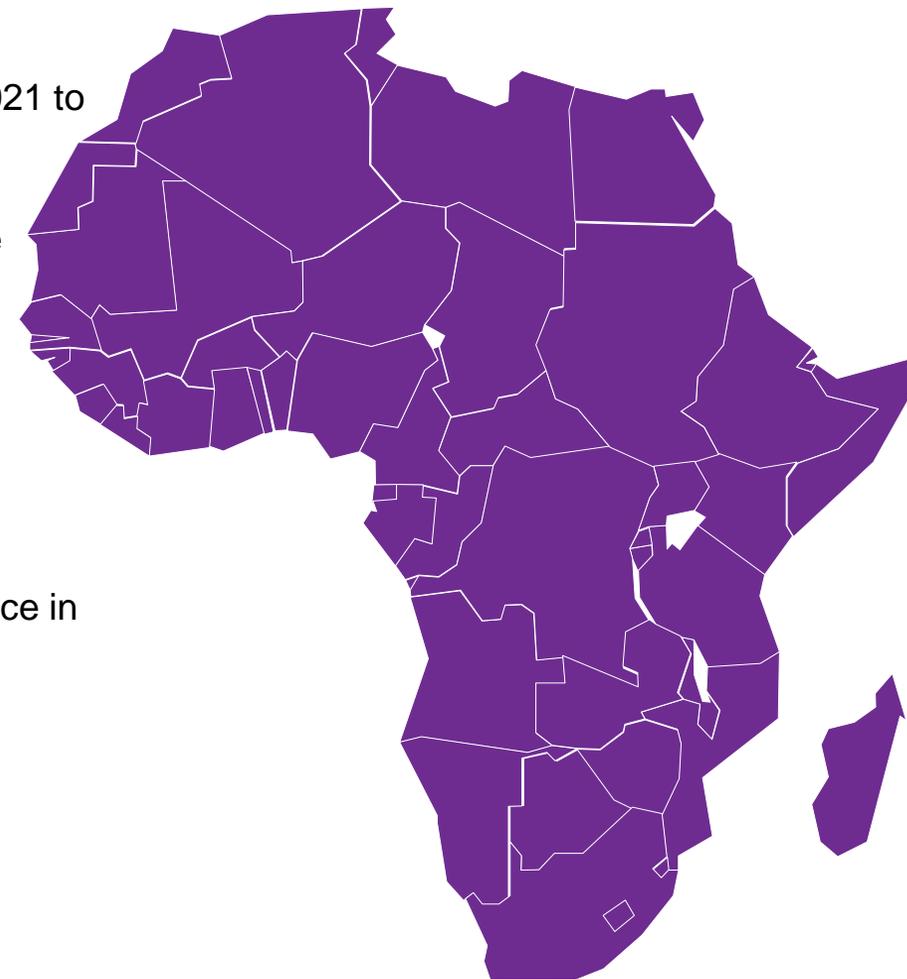
- **Airbus** will cut 15,000 jobs. **EasyJet** will cut up to 727 pilot jobs in the UK. Top US health officials questioned **American Airlines'** decision to start filling middle seats. Virgin Group has committed £200m of immediate funding for **Virgin Atlantic** as the grounded airline races to secure a £1bn rescue package early this month. **Aeroméxico**, the Mexican flag carrier, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy.
- **FedEx** reported better than expected quarterly results, boosted by home deliveries.
- The merger of **Yahoo Japan** and **Line** has been stalled by coronavirus-related antitrust regulatory delays.
- **US Insurance** companies are in mass conflict with businesses over the payment of "*business interruption*" insurance.
- **Facebook** banned all accounts linked to the US white supremacist "*boogaloo*" movement.
- **Harvey Weinstein's** bankrupt film studio has agreed a \$47m settlement that will allocate more than \$20m towards dozens of women who accused him of sexual assault and harassment but does not require the convicted rapist to admit any wrongdoing.
- Chinese electric car start-up **Byton** is suspending operations and furloughing staff.
- **Netflix Inc.** said it would shift 2% of its cash holdings to banks and credit unions that primarily serve Black communities to improve these financial institutions' ability to offer loans to people and businesses.
- The US FCC designated **Huawei and ZTE** as security threats.

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# Africa

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- **Africa's** biennial football tournament, the Cup of Nations, was delayed from 2021 to 2022.
- Two to eight have died in violent protests that erupted in **Ethiopia** following the murder of a singer and artist who was an icon for the Oromo ethnic group.
- With more than 25,000 COVID-19 cases reported in **Nigeria**, the Governor of Ondo State confirmed that he had been infected.
- **Rwanda** locked down parts of the capital, Kigali, after a surge in cases.
- The UN voted unanimously to extend the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in **Mali** for a year.
- A meeting of international leaders in the **West African Sahel** region agreed to intensify a military campaign against Islamist militants.
- **South Africa** surpasses 150,000 coronavirus cases.



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# Asia

- **Indian** PM Modi attributed a rise in cases in the country to “*increased negligence*” regarding social distancing and face covering rules. India also extended food aid for low-income families through November. Indian and **Chinese** commanders held their second round of talks following the June 15 deadly clash between the two countries; both countries continue to mass troops on their respective sides of the border.
- The World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will jointly lend the **Maldives** \$7.3m to help fight the Covid-19 outbreak.
- **Australia** will increase defense spending and acquire long-range strike missiles for the first time in response to a more dangerous post-Covid-19 world and greater strategic competition in the Asia Pacific region. In 36 suburbs of Melbourne, the lockdown will be re-imposed.
- The **Hong Kong** government released details of the new national security law, revealing a tougher-than-expected set of rules that will be enforced by a mainland security office in Hong Kong. Hong Kong police on Wednesday cracked down on thousands of protesters who defied Beijing to hold an annual march to mark the anniversary of the territory’s handover from the UK to **China** in 1997.
- **Thailand** expects to welcome around 8 million foreign tourists in 2020, down 80 percent from 2019.



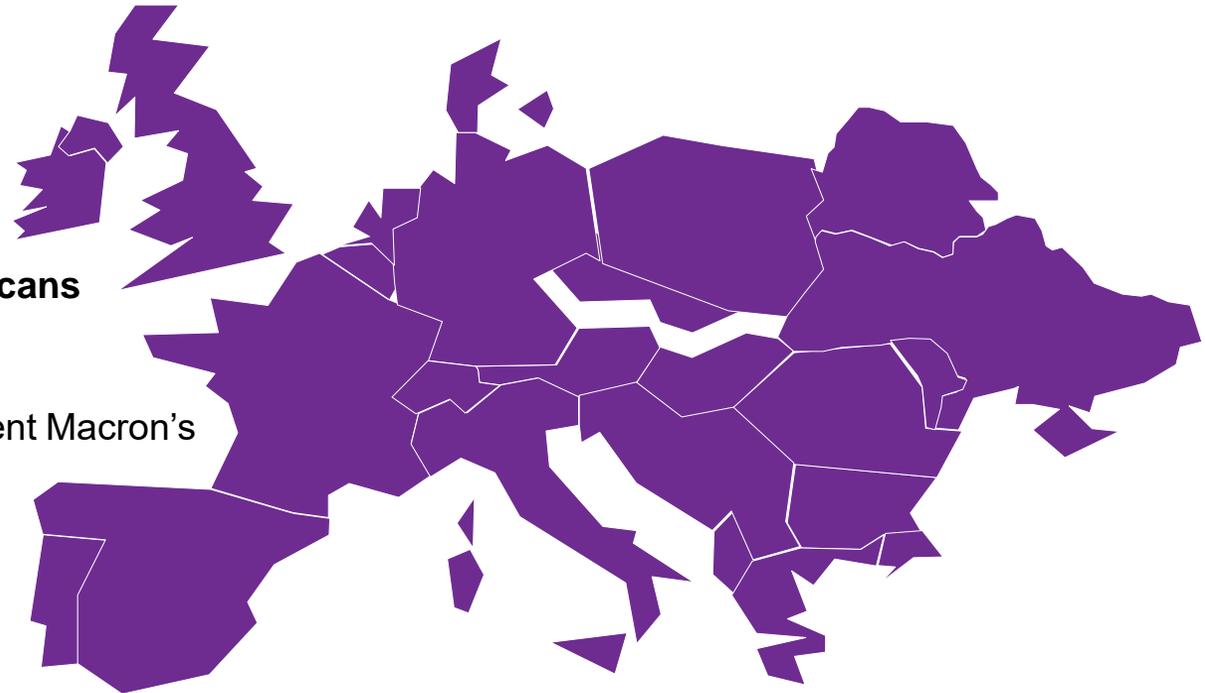
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# Europe

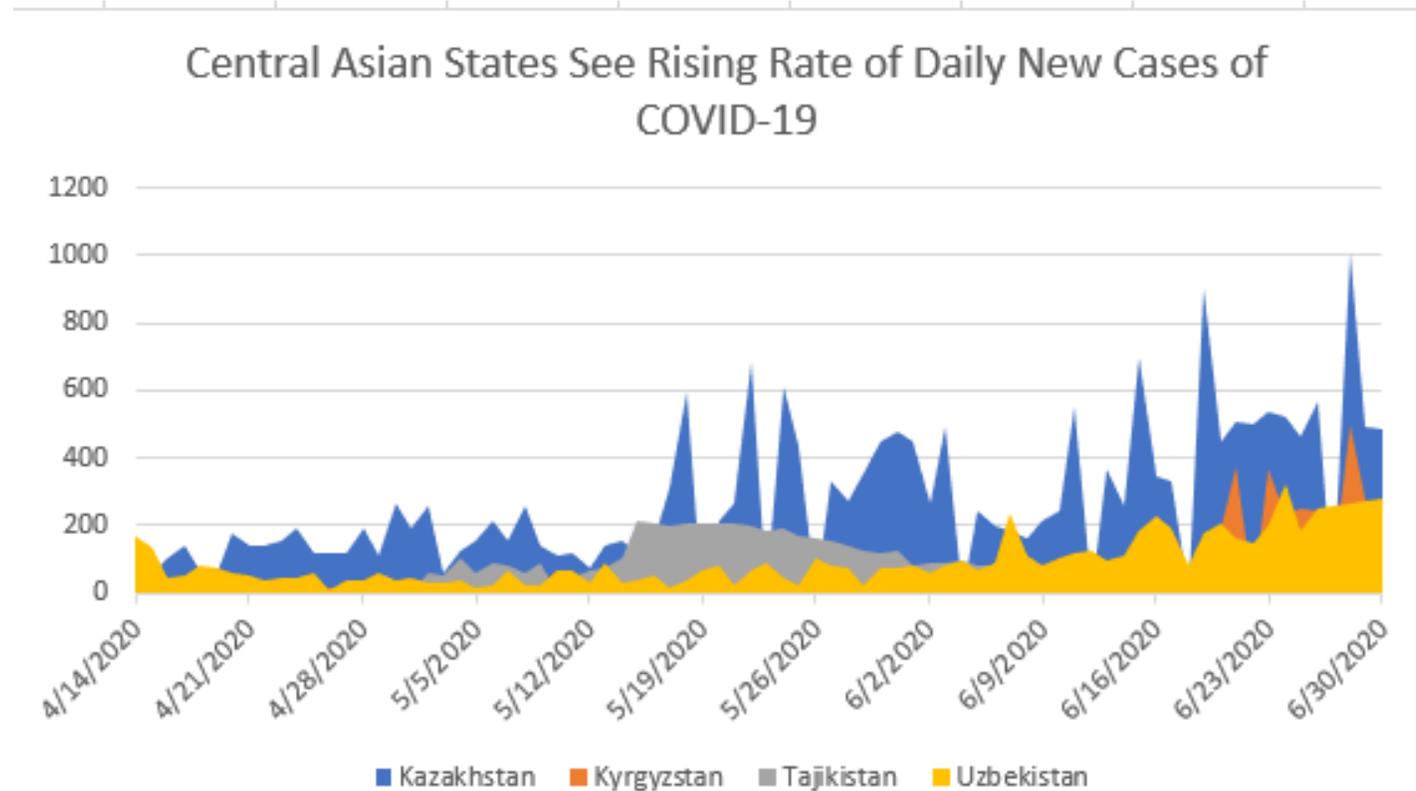
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- The **EU** reopened for foreign travel today but confirmed that **Americans** will not be permitted to enter.
- Commentators speculate that the recent defeats of **French** President Macron's party signal his political vulnerability.
- **Germany** will dissolve part of the country's special forces after finding some of its members to have radical far-right leanings.
- The **Swedish** government commissioned an investigation into the country's pandemic response amid continued criticism of its lax policies and high death rates.
- Nearly one-third of new cases in **Greece** originated from new arrivals to the country, two weeks after Greece reopened for international tourists.
- **UK** PM Johnson released an 8-year, £12bn affordable housing program, the biggest housing planning changes since WWII, amid wider plans to accelerate UK infrastructure projects.
- **Uzbekistan** re-imposed some coronavirus restrictions, including an overnight curfew in the capital Tashkent, amid rising cases.

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# Central Asia



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Middle East

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- **US** officials appeared before the UN Security Council to press for the extension of the arms embargo against **Iran**. At a medical center in Tehran, 19 people were killed in an explosion, reportedly caused by a gas leak.
- The UN raised \$7.7bn in humanitarian aid for **Syria**.
- **Egyptian** authorities have arrested at least nine doctors and medical professionals for speaking out about frontline conditions for health workers.
- **Israeli** ministers have signaled that annexation of some areas in the Jordan Valley previously intended for a future **Palestinian** state, originally planned for July, is not imminent.
- The **Lebanese** government raised the price of subsidized bread as the currency continues to tumble.
- **Sudanese** protesters returned to the street, calling for faster reforms following the ouster of dictator Omar al Bashir last year.
- **Pakistani** PM Khan said there is “*no doubt*” that **India** was behind the recent attack on the Karachi stock exchange.



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# Americas

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- As **Canadians** celebrate Canada Day, the country reflects on a safe lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, and the economic and social costs of the pandemic.
- The former head of Pemex dropped his fight against extradition and will face the biggest corruption prosecution yet under **Mexico's** President Lopez Obrador. Mexican prosecutors requested arrest orders for 46 officials in an investigation of forced disappearances and organized crime. Mexico City began reopening despite high daily case numbers of more than 48,000 reported infections and 6,500 deaths in the city.
- **Brazil's** antitrust agency reversed its decision to block WhatsApp's partnership with card processor Cielo SA for its coming payments service. Brazil's new education minister quit after just five days under a cloud of controversy over his inflated credentials. Brazilian President Bolsonaro extended emergency stipends for informal workers.
- **Cuba's** new tourism system will isolate visitors from the local population.
- Two major **Argentine** creditor groups criticized the government over debt talk delays.

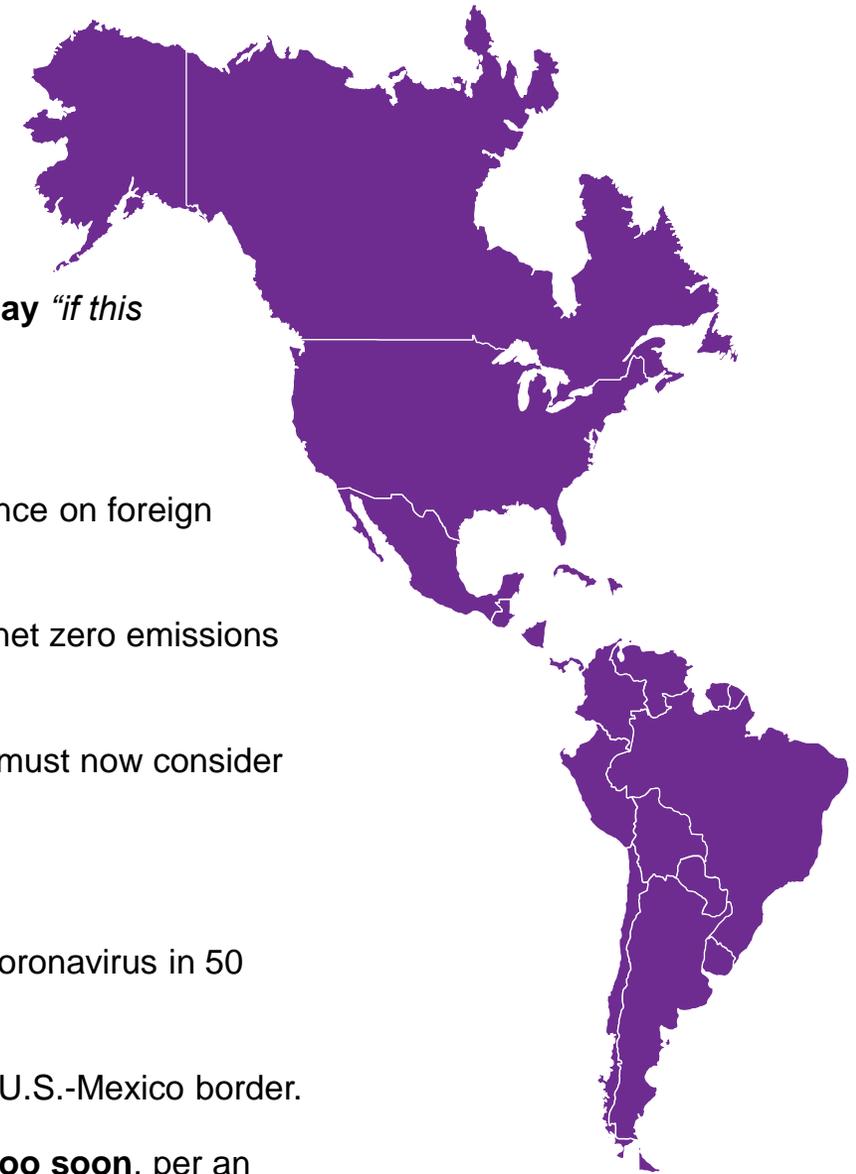


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# Americas: US

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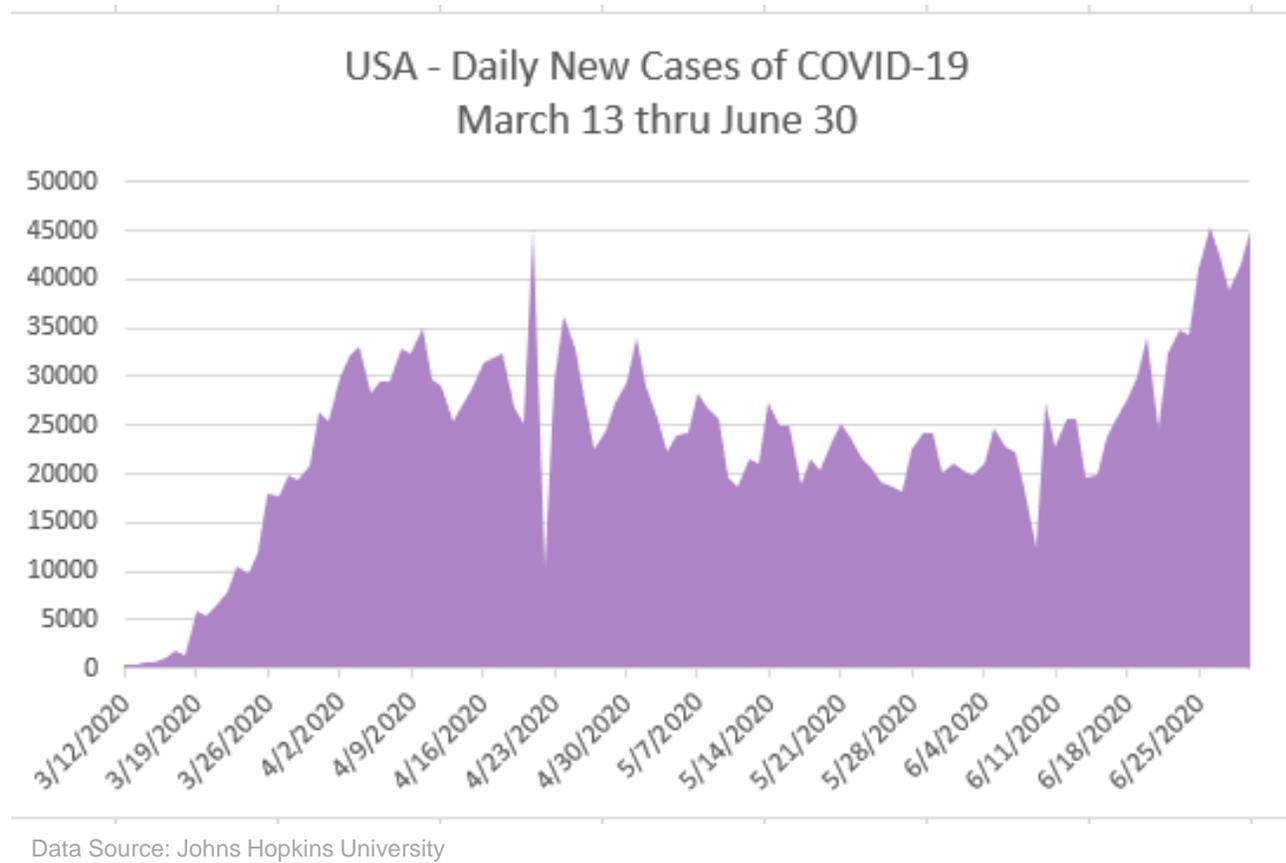
- Dr. Fauci said he would not be surprised if the US began to see **100,000 new cases per day** “*if this does not turn around.*”
- The daily coronavirus case **rate doubled** in June for almost one third of all US states.
- Senators Warren (D-MA) and Rubio (R-FL) called for government analysis of US overreliance on foreign **pharmaceutical supply chains**.
- Democratic lawmakers unveiled a **climate action plan** that would require the US to have net zero emissions by 2050.
- The Senate voted to extend the **small business loan program** until August 8; the House must now consider the bill.
- Congressional Republican leaders recommended Americans wear **face masks**.
- The FDA said that a potential **vaccine** would need to prevent or decrease the severity of coronavirus in 50 percent of recipients.
- The first confirmed coronavirus case has been found at the **largest migrant camp** on the U.S.-Mexico border.
- More than three-quarters of Americans are concerned that their community is **reopening too soon**, per an Axios-Ipsos poll, a return to May levels of concern.



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# Americas: US

## Second Wave Sweeps the US



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# COVID-19 and the Gender Divide

*Guy Ryder, Director General of the International Labor Organization, has said that “we fear that the progress, modest as it has been, in gender equality . . . runs the risk of being reversed.”*

As in other areas, the coronavirus pandemic has laid bare gender inequalities, and risks reinforcing lasting economic and social divides. Last month, the International Labor Organization (ILO) released a grim report showing that women had been disproportionately affected by job losses amid the pandemic. Guy Ryder, the ILO’s director-general, said that *“we fear that the progress, modest as it has been, in gender equality . . . runs the risk of being reversed.”* Women appear to be suffering disproportionate losses in education and in employment, potentially obviating years of hard-won progress and creating permanent setbacks, especially in hard-hit, low-income countries.

## Education

NGOs and human rights groups report that women and girls have experienced significant negative effects as a result of persistent school closures. In a recently-released joint framework for safely reopening schools, the UN, UNICEF, and the World Food Programme report that

school closures put girls at risk of *“teenage pregnancy, sexual exploitation, child marriage, violence and other threats,”* including female genital mutilation. In previous Ebola epidemics, school closures caused teen pregnancy to rise by 65 percent. When girls drop out of school to get married or have children, they usually do not return - in previous Ebola outbreaks, 25 percent of girls did not re-enroll after schools reopened, and the Malala Foundation estimates that the coronavirus pandemic will seriously disrupt or end education for 111 million girls. Even when schools reopen, parents in lower-income countries are more likely to stretch the budget to afford school for their male children.

## Work

Women are more likely to work in hard-hit sectors and have disproportionately experienced job loss as a result of lockdowns and general economic downturns. In the US, women lost 11.5 million jobs from February to May, compared to 9 million jobs lost by men; the drop

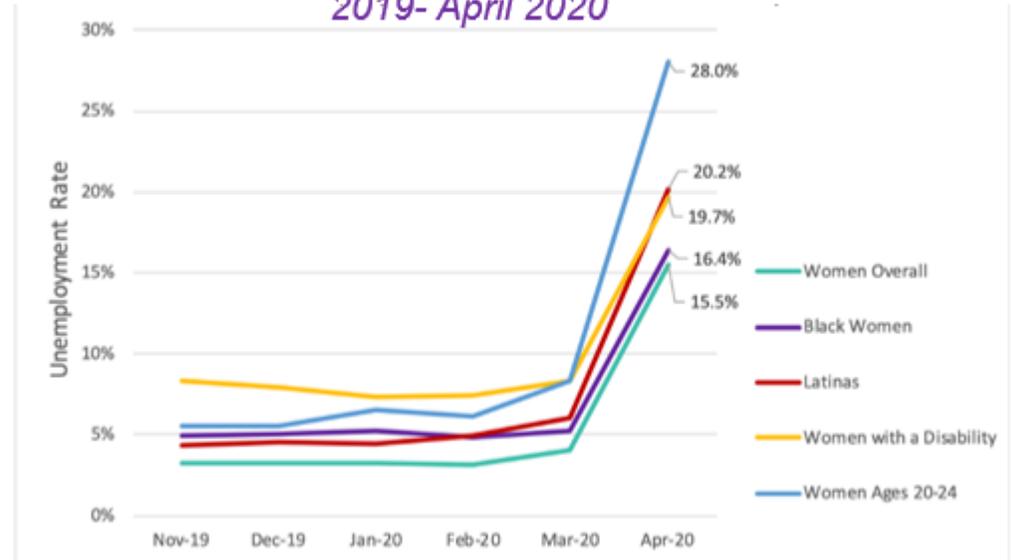
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# COVID-19 and the Gender Divide

completely wiped out all 11 million jobs women had gained since the end of the Great Recession. The female unemployment rate today is 15.5 percent, compared to 13 percent for men - almost twice the heights women's unemployment reached in the Great Recession. These effects are amplified across racial lines - for Black women, the unemployment rate increased to 16.4 percent, and for Latinas it was 20.2 percent. Younger women have also been disproportionately affected - women between 20 and 24 saw their unemployment rate rise to 28 percent, the highest of any group.

The precipitous drop in employment is largely due to the fact that women tend to work in the sectors that have been most deeply affected by the coronavirus. While recent recessions such as the 2008 financial crisis tended to disproportionately impact male dominated sectors, job losses from the 2020 recession will be distributed differently. Globally, the ILO has identified four sectors at high risk of exposure in the coronavirus-related downturn: accommodation and food services, real estate, business and administrative activities, manufacturing, and the wholesale/retail trade. Prior to the pandemic, 41 percent of employed women were employed in these “*high-risk*” sectors, compared to 35 percent of men.

Women's Unemployment Rates in the US, November 2019- April 2020



Source: NWLC calculations based on BLS April 2020 Employment Situation Summary Tables A-1, A-2, A-3, A-6, and A-10. Unemployment rates for women overall, Latinas, and Black women are seasonally adjusted and are for women 20 years and over. The unemployment rate for women ages 20-24 is also seasonally adjusted. Unemployment rate for women with a disability is not seasonally adjusted and is for women ages 16 to 64.

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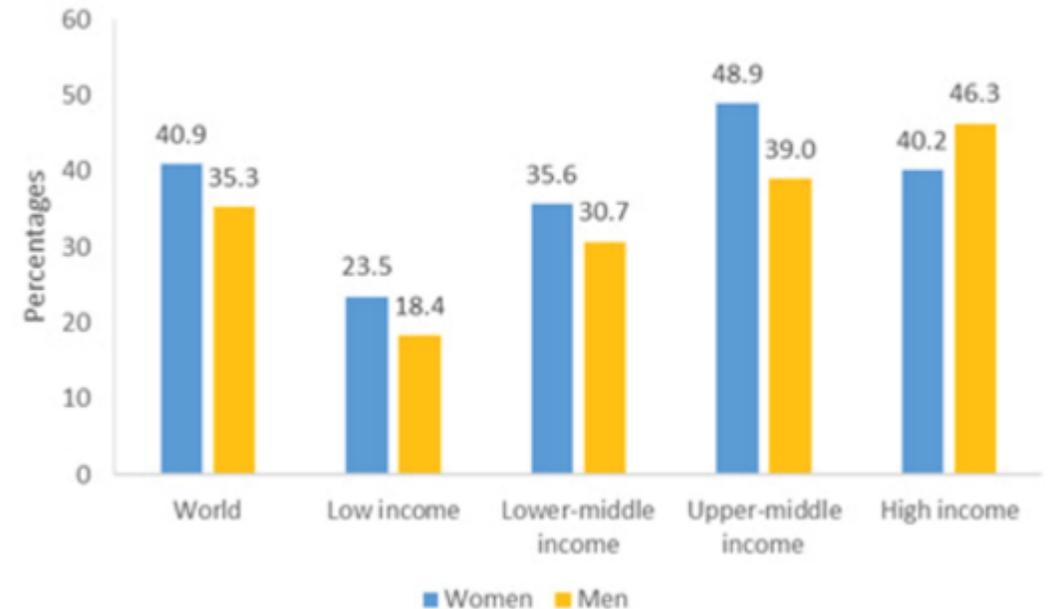
# COVID-19 and the Gender Divide

Employment distribution varies across countries: in high- and middle-income countries, women occupy some 50 and 40 percent these high-risk sectors, while in lower-income countries, women are more likely to be employed in manufacturing, such as in garment factories.

In developed economies, one of the largest specific obstacles that will need to be overcome is childcare. With schools and daycares closed, women have primarily shouldered the responsibility for childcare and remote learning - in Europe, more than percent of working mothers report that they have been unable to maintain their normal working hours, more report that that is the case some of the time. This exacerbates an existing imbalance of unpaid childcare work - prior to the pandemic, 16.4 billion hours were spent in unpaid care work every day across the world, with over two-thirds performed by women. Analysts have suggested that increased childcare demands amid the pandemic will impact the future gender pay gap even in occupations where women are highly educated or highly paid. An example of this is academia -many journals have documented a fall in contributions from women academics over the past few months. This exemplifies the impact of lockdowns on women many impact future incomes: while missing some publication opportunities does not cause immediate fallout, publishing fewer papers in relation to men in the field will likely impact future promotion and tenure opportunities for women in academia.

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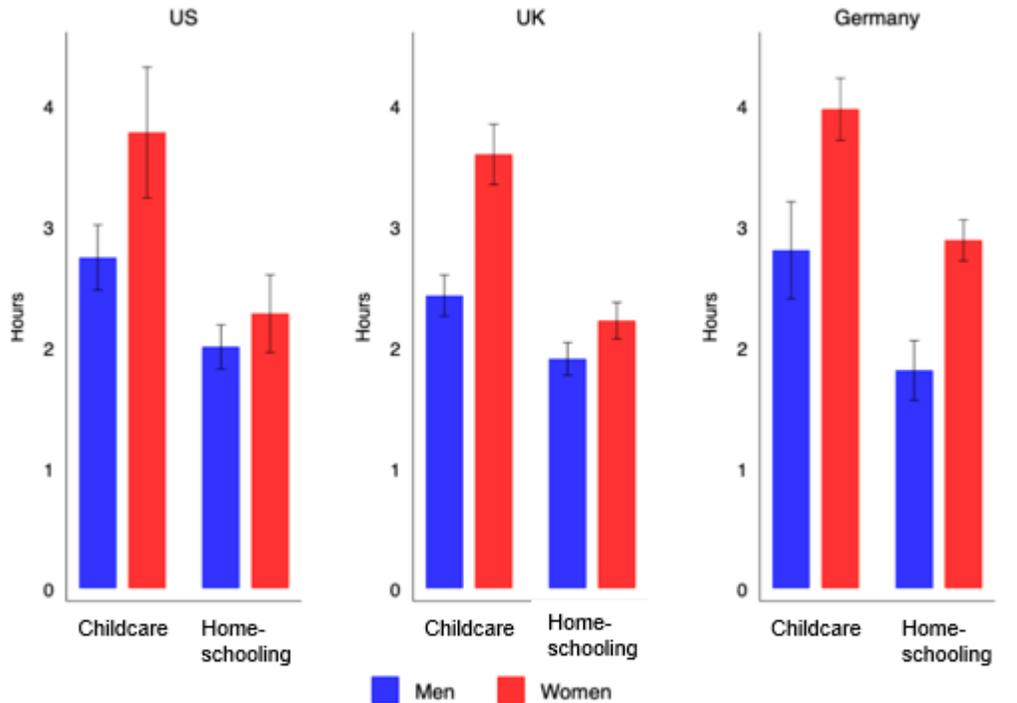
*Global share of employment currently at high risk of reduction in working hours, cuts to wages, and layoffs, by gender*



Source: International Labor Organization

# COVID-19 and the Gender Divide

*Hours spent per day on children amongst parents that also spent time working from home*



Source: COVID Inequality Project

At the same time, the cost of childcare has increased - in the US, for example, 60 percent of childcare facilities have closed, and the remaining ones are operating at reduced capacity, forcing parents to choose more expensive options or have one parent - usually the mother - quit their job. Of course, both the ability to work from home and to survive on one income if necessary is a privilege - families where one or both parents must still work outside the home, childcare is an even more complex issue.

In the developing world, women are more likely to work in the informal sector, whose workers are both most likely to be affected by the coronavirus pandemic and least likely to be reached by government aid programs. In Africa, for example, 89 percent of women work in the informal sector, compared to 82 percent of men. The ILO estimated that as of early April, 1.6 billion informal workers had been “severely” impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, and their earnings in total had decreased by 60 percent. Care jobs, including healthcare, childcare, and elder care, in the developing world are especially likely to be informal and dominated by women, in addition to especially stressful and dangerous in the current context. In Africa, 68 percent of care workers are unpaid, and the majority are women. Such jobs are likely to be volunteer, on a zero- or low-hour contract, or have low salaries, and these conditions have only deteriorated amid the pandemic.

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# COVID-19 and the Gender Divide

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## *Shaping an Equitable Recovery*

Throughout the world, evidence points to the fact that women have been disproportionately affected by large-scale trends that have negatively affected everyone, regardless of gender, such as economic contraction, joblessness, school closures, and widespread second-order health crises. Much of the battle will be understanding these issues as crises of women's rights as well as economic or public health crises. Many countries, even in the developing world, were seeing positive development towards gender equity, and while ameliorating existing crises will raise the material conditions of people of all genders, this progress was hard-won over decades, and is at risk of being permanently set back. Lack of economic participation by women can cause multiple ills, such as a slowed economic recovery and negative social outcomes for women without buying power or autonomy.

Many countries have already attempted to mitigate childcare issues with more flexible parental leave policies. Italy and South Korea offered working parents vouchers for childcare, Romania and France introduced extra leave for working parents, and Germany and Japan have expanded benefits and income support for low-income parents. However, these are stopgap measures if not continued indefinitely or

accompanied by strengthening the childcare sector in general. Experts argue that widespread government subsidies for childcare is needed to make it available, affordable, and safe enough that all genders are equally unencumbered by childcare concerns in earning a living.

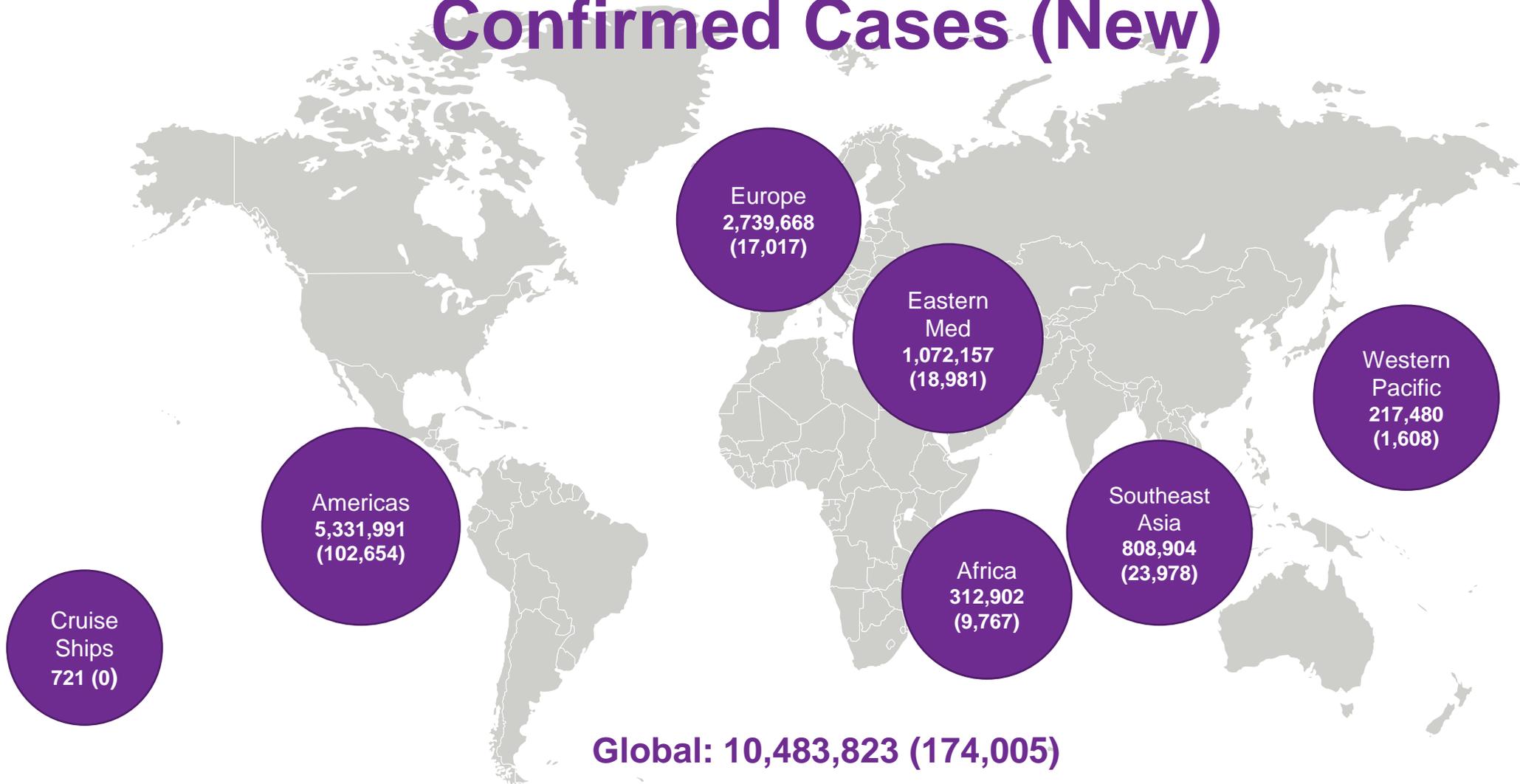
In lower-income countries, the International Labor Organization urges governments to wrestle with more intractable, large-scale problems, such as poverty, lack of affordable education, and a majority-informal economy. Women are overrepresented among the most vulnerable in the labor market, such as in self-employment and informal work, and providing more robust government support would aid them across the board. Formalizing developing economies would bring about huge dividends in terms of job security and economic power for women. However, these are difficult and frequently expensive problems to fix, especially as countries deal with decreased resources and little attention for anything but the fight against coronavirus. In many countries, the setbacks that women have experienced in terms of education and employment will be permanent.

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 30

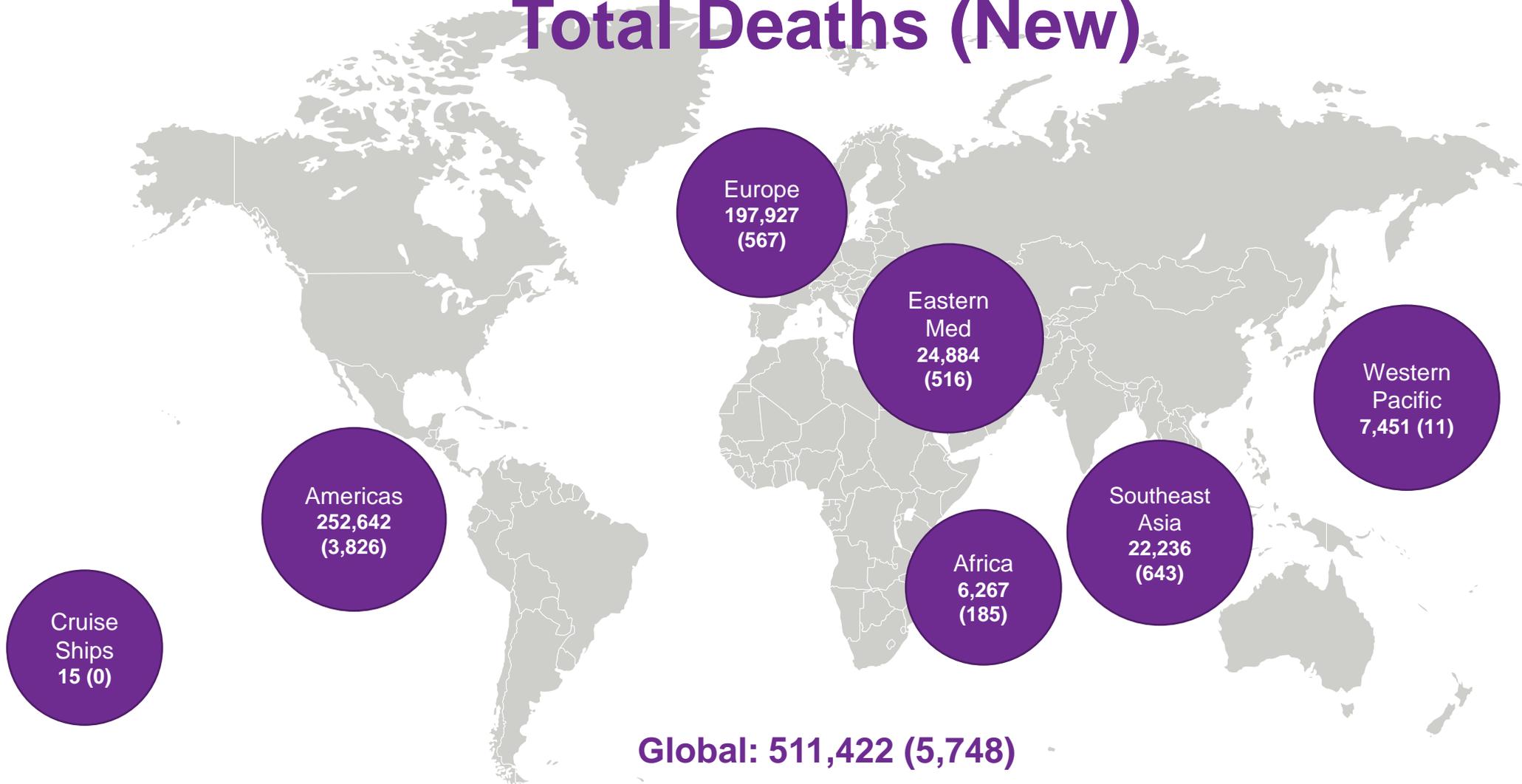
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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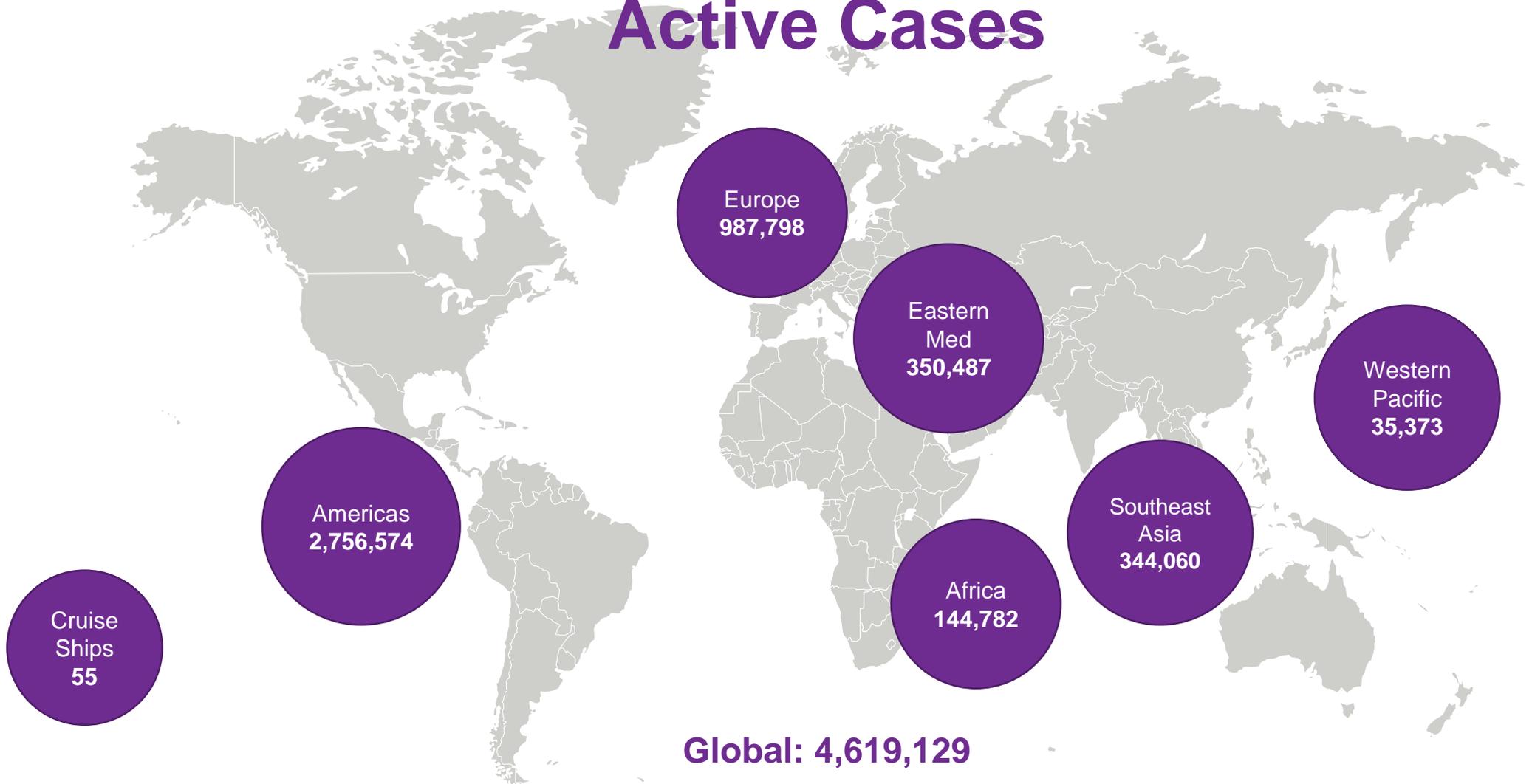
# Total Deaths (New)



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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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	1787518	2635569 (44865)	127420 (1277)	8241	393
Brazil	554129	1402041 (33846)	59594 (1280)	6626	281
UK	268937	313738 (689)	43801 (155)	4606	644
Russia	225650	646929 (6683)	9306 (154)	4439	64
India	220114	585493 (18653)	17400 (507)	424	13
Pakistan	108273	213470 (4133)	4395 (91)	948	19
Peru	101001	285213 (2848)	9677 (173)	8651	294
France	92896	194373 (264)	29763 (27)	2525	457
Bangladesh	84012	145483 (3682)	1847 (64)	883	11
South Africa	75009	151209 (6945)	2657 (128)	2550	45
Spain	70540	249271 (301)	28355 (9)	6338	606
Sweden	63118	68451 (784)	5333 (23)	6778	528
Saudi Arabia	58408	190823 (4387)	1649 (50)	5482	47
Colombia	51872	95269 (3274)	3376 (120)	1923	66

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Egypt	46898	68311 (1557)	2953 (81)	668	29
Netherlands	44160	50273 (50)	6113 (6)	2934	357
Argentina	41195	64530 (2262)	1307 (27)	1428	29
Belgium	34696	61427 (66)	9747 (15)	5300	841
Chile	32476	279393 (3394)	5688 (113)	14616	298
Indonesia	28703	56385 (1293)	2876 (71)	206	11
Canada	28327	106097 (267)	8650 (22)	2761	228
Iran	28087	227662 (2457)	10817 (147)	2711	129
Philippines	26015	37514 (1076)	1266 (11)	342	12
Ecuador	24311	56432 (767)	4527 (25)	3199	257
Ukraine	24289	45254 (716)	1173 (12)	1014	27
Mexico	23782	226089 (5432)	27769 (648)	1711	210
Bolivia	22756	33219 (1094)	1123 (52)	2752	92
Iraq	22406	49109 (1958)	1943 (104)	1221	48

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
Turkey	21664	199906 (1293)	5131 (16)	2370	61
Panama	17174	33550 (765)	631 (11)	7776	146
Honduras	17001	19558 (740)	497 (12)	1900	49
Afghanistan	16640	31517 (279)	746 (13)	810	19
Oman	16469	40070 (1010)	176 (7)	7849	34
Belarus	15672	62118 (328)	392 (5)	6574	41
Italy	15563	240578 (142)	34767 (23)	3979	575
Nigeria	15358	25694 (561)	590 (17)	125	3
Qatar	14411	96088 (982)	113 (0)	34222	40
Dominican Rep	14241	32568 (752)	747 (14)	3002	69
Guatemala	14129	18096 (687)	773 (27)	972	42
Portugal	13060	42141 (229)	1576 (8)	4133	155
Poland	11649	34393 (239)	1463 (19)	909	39
Armenia	11051	25542 (415)	443 (10)	8620	149

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
UAE	10786	48667 (421)	315 (1)	4921	32
Nepal	10341	13564 (316)	29 (0)	466	1
Kuwait	8811	46195 (671)	354 (4)	10818	83
Kazakhstan	8562	22308 (489)	188 (0)	1162	10
Germany	8328	195418 (376)	8990 (14)	2337	108
Azerbaijan	7596	17524 (556)	213 (7)	1728	21
Israel	7583	25244 (803)	320 (1)	2745	35
Puerto Rico	7312	7465 (215)	153 (0)	2204	45
Moldova	6686	16613 (256)	545 (9)	4118	135
Romania	6269	26970 (388)	1651 (17)	1402	86
Congo (Kinshasa)	5443	7039 (100)	170 (3)	79	2
Singapore	5381	43907 (246)	26 (0)	7505	4
Bahrain	5340	26758 (519)	87 (3)	15734	51
Cote d'Ivoire	5158	9499 (285)	68 (2)	360	3

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Country Risk Assessment

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Haiti	4939	5975 (42)	105 (0)	520	9
Sudan	4671	9257 (0)	572 (0)	211	13
Ghana	4361	17741 (390)	112 (0)	571	4
Kenya	4179	6366 (176)	148 (4)	118	3
Venezuela	4132	5832 (302)	51 (3)	205	2
Czechia	3834	11954 (149)	349 (1)	1116	33
N Macedonia	3557	6334 (125)	302 (4)	3040	145
Morocco	3385	12533 (243)	228 (3)	340	6
Ethiopia	3313	5846 (0)	103 (0)	51	0.9
Algeria	3098	13907 (336)	912 (7)	317	21
Kyrgyzstan	3002	5506 (210)	61 (4)	812	9
Gabon	2932	5394 (0)	42 (0)	2424	19
CAR	2911	3745 (132)	47 (0)	775	10
Uzbekistan	2795	8503 (281)	26 (3)	254	0.8
Mauritania	2612	4363 (126)	129 (1)	939	28
El Salvador	2494	6438 (265)	174 (10)	993	27
French Guiana	2481	4004 (230)	15 (0)	13409	50
Senegal	2250	6793 (95)	112 (4)	406	7
Cameroon	2179	12592 (0)	313 (0)	474	12

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Bulgaria	2083	4989 (158)	230 (7)	718	33
Costa Rica	2007	3459 (190)	16 (1)	679	3
West Bank & Gaza	1969	2428 (243)	8 (3)	476	2
Somalia	1924	2924 (20)	90 (0)	184	6
Bosnia	1865	4453 (128)	186 (2)	1357	57
Greece	1843	3409 (19)	192 (1)	327	18
South Sudan	1690	2007 (18)	38 (2)	179	3
Serbia	1625	14564 (276)	277 (3)	1667	32
Equatorial Guinea	1454	2001 (0)	32 (0)	1427	23
Tajikistan	1342	5900 (0)	52 (0)	619	5
Guinea-Bissau	1313	1654 (0)	24 (0)	841	12
Kosovo	1250	2878 (201)	51 (2)		
Madagascar	1200	2214 (76)	20 (0)	80	0.7
Nicaragua	1198	2519 (349)	83 (9)	380	13
Japan	1185	18615 (139)	972 (0)	147	8
Paraguay	1115	2221 (30)	17 (1)	311	2
Guinea	1032	5391 (40)	33 (2)	411	3
Albania**	1014	2535 (69)	62 (4)	881	22

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
New York	290935	393454 (150)	32032 (629)	21479	1652
California	225150	231232 (7586)	6082 (99)	5844	154
Florida	148929	152434 (6093)	3505 (58)	7097	163
Illinois	136262	143185 (724)	6923 (21)	11383	562
New Jersey	126419	171667 (395)	15035 (43)	19922	1709
Massachusetts	100788	108882 (114)	8094 (0)	15797	1169
Georgia	78486	81291 (1874)	2805 (21)	7656	264
Texas	75787	163060 (6354)	2455 (39)	5769	86
Arizona	68172	79228 (4683)	1645 (47)	10883	224
Maryland	59387	67559 (305)	3190 (15)	11175	528
Virginia	52944	62787 (598)	1763 (23)	7356	207
Ohio	48926	51789 (743)	2863 (45)	4484	247
Connecticut	34139	46514 (152)	4322 (2)	13046	1212
Washington	31492	32824 (571)	1332 (12)	4450	175

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Colorado	26529	32698 (204)	1690 (9)	5681	293
South Carolina	20189	36399 (1755)	739 (19)	7070	144
Missouri	19996	21001 (176)	1005 (1)	3641	169
North Carolina	18409	65327 (1591)	1380 (23)	6235	131
Alabama	18229	38045 (870)	950 (21)	7759	194
Nevada	17260	18456 (562)	507 (3)	5992	165
Pennsylvania	16938	91139 (672)	6649 (35)	7126	524
Tennessee	15306	43509 (1212)	604 (12)	6371	88
Rhode Island	14232	16813 (49)	950 (4)	15871	897
Michigan	13436	70728 (505)	6193 (32)	7082	620
Kansas	13303	14370 (161)	273 (0)	4997	94
Louisiana	12649	58095 (1014)	3221 (22)	12506	695
Kentucky	11069	15624 (277)	565 (5)	3501	126
Utah	9647	22217 (553)	172 (4)	6930	54

\*\* 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
District of Columbia	8506	10327 (35)	551 (0)	14633	781
Indiana	8308	45594 (366)	2640 (16)	6773	392
Mississippi	6786	27247 (680)	1073 (14)	9155	361
New Mexico	6354	12147 (165)	497 (4)	5793	237
Arkansas	5976	20777 (520)	270 (5)	6885	89
Oregon	5727	8656 (171)	207 (3)	2052	49
Nebraska	5356	19177 (135)	274 (5)	9914	142
Wisconsin	5288	28659 (601)	784 (7)	4922	135
Iowa	5146	29074 (229)	716 (5)	9194	227

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Delaware	4298	11474 (98)	509 (2)	11783	523
Oklahoma	3285	13757 (582)	387 (2)	3477	98
Minnesota	3226	36303 (442)	1476 (6)	6437	262
Idaho	1952	6117 (365)	92 (1)	3423	51

\*\* 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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