Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

June 24, 2020

Global Situation Update: June 24, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Markets rise on positive economic data from the US and Eurozone.

Air pollution rebounds in Europe's cities as lockdowns ease.

Rate of new coronavirus cases surge, driven by the US, Brazil and India.
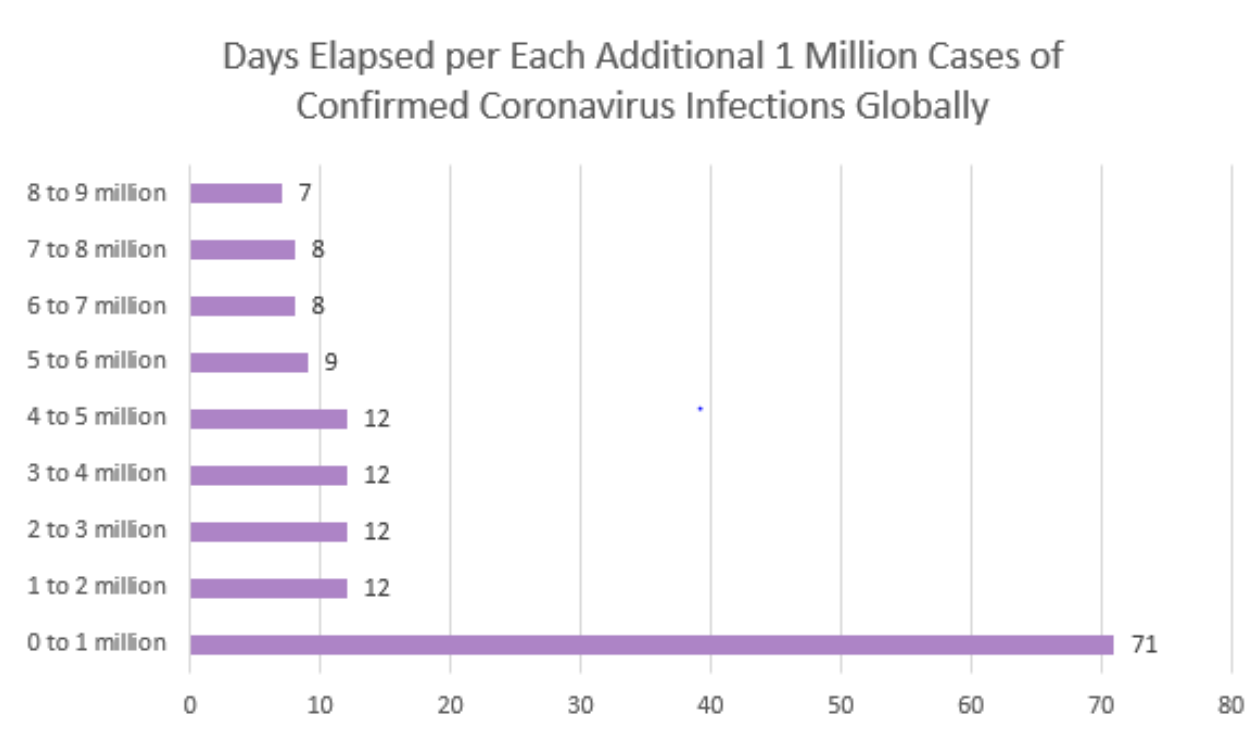
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Global

Overnight, confirmed cases of coronavirus grew to 9,377,126 in 213 countries and territories, with 480,220 deaths.

- **Business confidence** grows as economies reopen and sales rebound with V-shaped bounce.

- **Global stock markets** are mixed, facing prospects of new trade tensions.

- The US, Brazil and India reported **surges in new coronavirus cases**, at or near record breaking levels.

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Global

Rate of New Coronavirus Cases Surging

Days Elapsed per Each Additional 1 Million Cases of Confirmed Coronavirus Infections Globally

Range	Days
8 to 9 million	7
7 to 8 million	8
6 to 7 million	8
5 to 6 million	9
4 to 5 million	12
3 to 4 million	12
2 to 3 million	12
1 to 2 million	12
0 to 1 million	71

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Markets

The Nasdaq's lead over the Dow and S&P 500 is now at its highest since 1983.

- Wednesday morning, **global markets** fell as Covid-19 cases flared and the prospect of renewed trade tensions between the US and Europe knocked investor sentiment.

- On Tuesday, **US stocks** rose again on positive economic data, again led by the tech-heavy Nasdaq.

- Economists raise concerns that the economy may slump as government **stimulus programs** in the US run out.

- **Spirit AeroSystems** shares fell after revealing that Boeing significantly cut orders for the year.
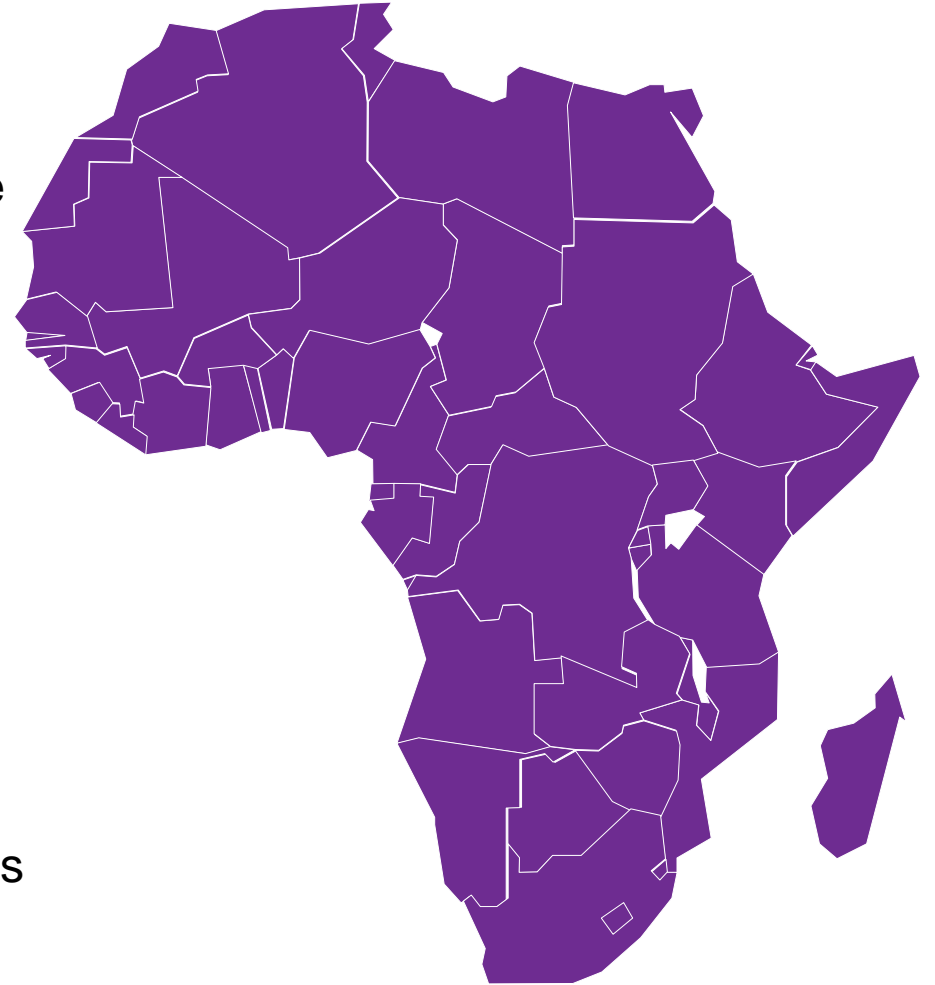
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Business

The FDA is warning consumers not to use hand sanitizer from a Mexican producer, Eskbiochem, after finding methanol, which is potentially toxic in hand sanitizers.

- Taiwan's **Foxconn** announced plans for further investment in India, saying it views the country's outlook very favorably.

- Commodity trader **Noble Group Holdings** recorded a Q1 loss of $207m.

- **Wirecard's** ex-boss Braun was arrested; the Wirecard disaster has fueled calls for corporate reform in Germany.

- A German court ruled against **Facebook**, saying it must comply with orders from the German antitrust watchdog on its handling of personal data.

- **United Airlines** said it expects to raise $3bn in its coming debt offering; **American Airline** similarly plans to raise $2bn.

- Airport ground handler **Swissport** announced it plans to cut 53 percent of its 8,500-strong workforce in UK and Ireland.

- **GNC Holdings** has filed for bankruptcy protection as the vitamin store chain seeks to overhaul its business, put itself up for sale and close more of its stores.
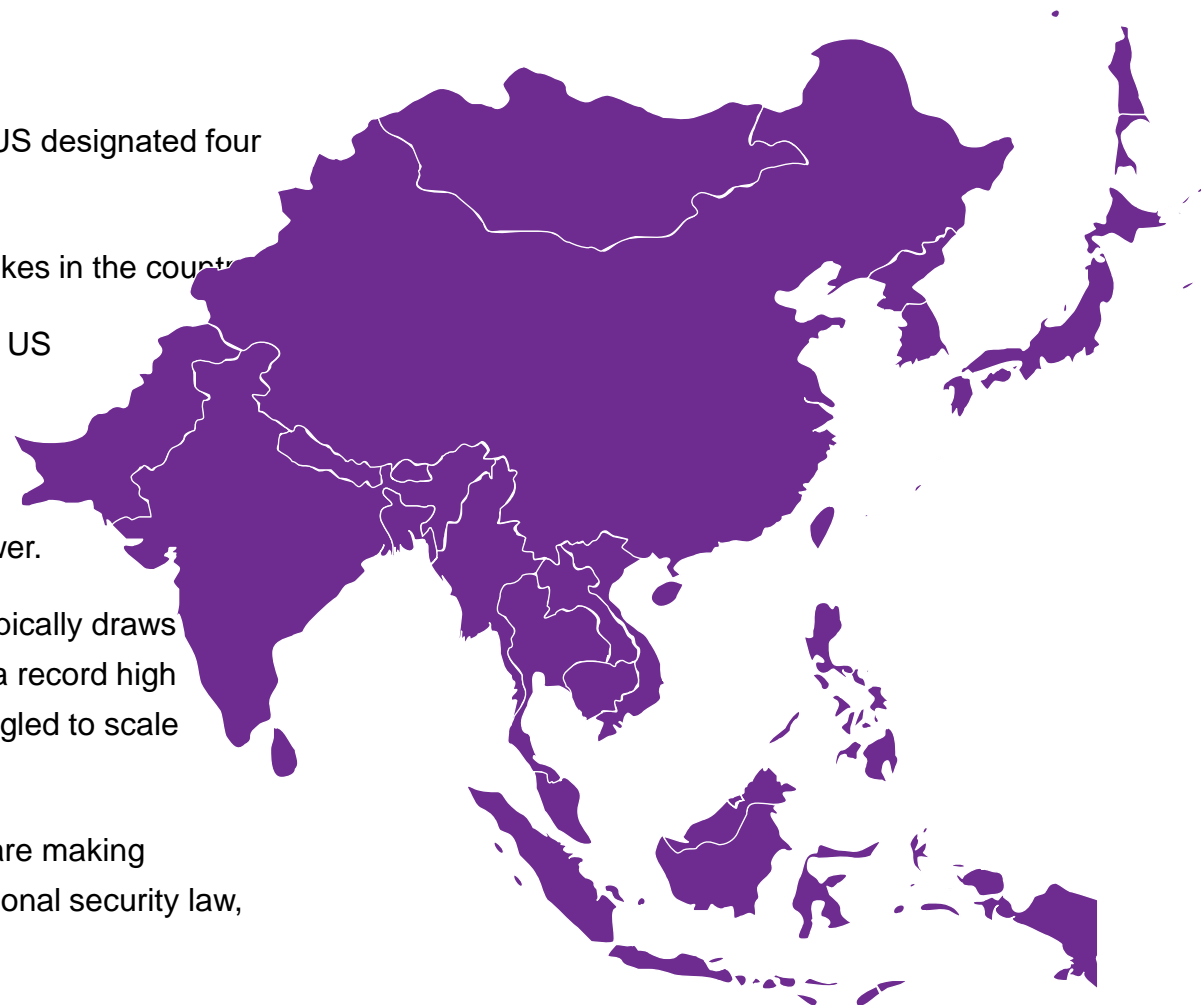
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Africa

- The first clinical vaccine trial in Africa will begin this week at **South Africa's** University of the Witwatersrand, making it the eleventh potential vaccine to reach clinical testing.

- Voting in a redo presidential election in **Malawi** began yesterday.

- **Sierra Leone** will ease multiple coronavirus restrictions, including shortening the nighttime curfew and permitting interregional travel, but places of worship will remain closed.

- The global Black Lives Matter movement has led some commentators to call attention to how international hierarchies disadvantage **Africa**.
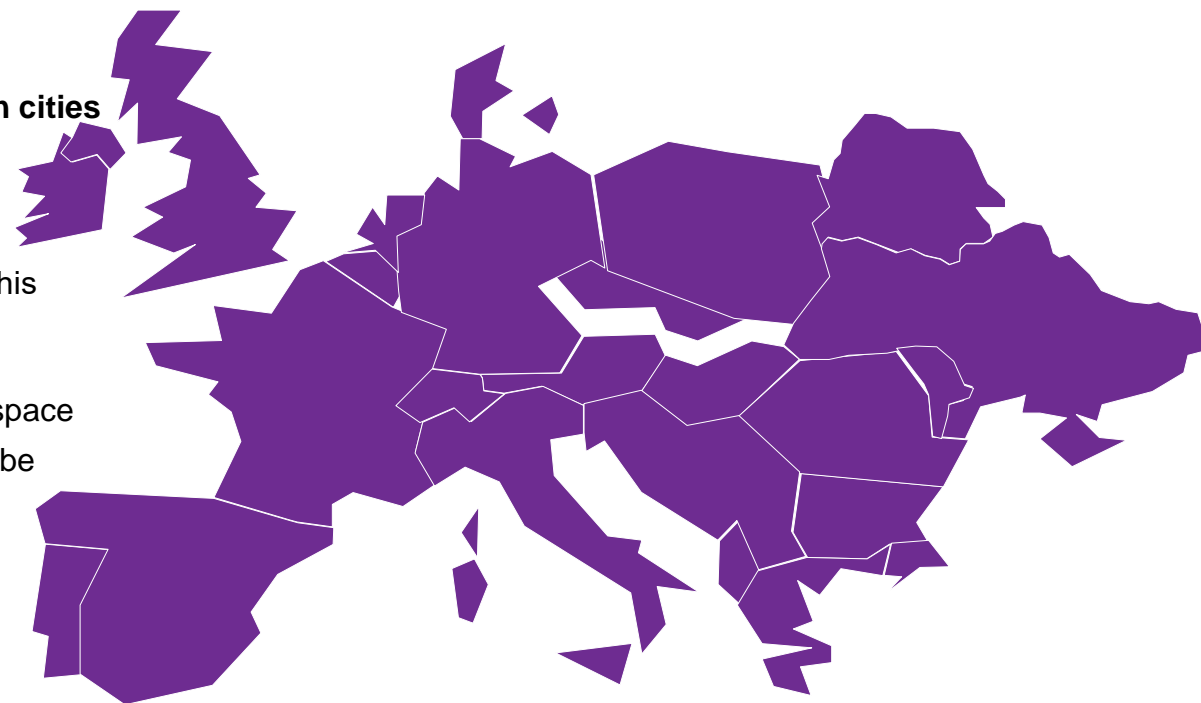
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Asia

- **China** has vowed to make the "*necessary and legitimate*" response after the US designated four Chinese media outlets as foreign agents.

- **Singapore's** prime minister is committed to July 10 elections despite virus spikes in the country.

- **Japan** has decided to create an epidemic response agency modeled after the US CDC.

- Confirmed coronavirus cases passed 10,000 in **Nepal.**

- **Mongolia** will hold general elections today; the ruling party is set to retain power.

- **India's** supreme court ruled that the religious procession Rath Yatra, which typically draws thousands, could go on in a limited capacity on Tuesday. New Delhi reported a record high of nearly 4,000 new coronavirus cases on Tuesday, as the Indian capital struggled to scale up facilities to deal with a rise of infections.

- Industry insiders say that a number of foreign firms operating in **Hong Kong** are making contingency plans to address the coming investment repercussions of the national security law, featuring measures such as relocating operations.

- **Thailand's** central bank cut its growth forecast for a second time since March, saying it expected the economy to contract by 8.1 percent this year.

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Europe

- Air pollution levels have rebounded sharply in a number of leading **European cities** since coronavirus restrictions eased, driven by an increase in traffic and congestion.

- **Germa**n economists forecast Germany's economy will contract 6.5 percent this year.

- Britain's financial services minister predicted that some banks will cut office space in London's financial district. **UK** medical officials warned that people should be prepared to live with the virus for the foreseeable future, and PM Johnson warned that restrictions could be re-imposed if cases "*run out of control*." England will reopen pubs and restaurants, with social distancing guidelines, from July 4.

- **Portugal** tightened lockdown measures around Lisbon as new cases continue to grow.

- According to leaked draft lists, the **EU** may ban travel to and from the US when borders reopen, in addition to Russia, Brazil, and other high-risk countries.

- **Uzbekistan** isolated dozens of areas of its capital, Tashkent, after reporting multiple virus clusters.

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Middle East

- After announcing on Monday that this year's hajj pilgrimage would be "very limited" and accept no international visitors, **Saudi Arabia** clarified that only 1,000 pilgrims would be allowed to attend (compared to 2.5mn in 2019).

- **Egypt** will lift its curfew, in place since March, and permit most restaurants to reopen at one-quarter capacity from Saturday.

- The **Lebanese** pound continues to drop precipitously, losing nearly 75 percent of its value since October; the government will use scarce dollar reserves to stabilize it.

- **Iran** reported its highest daily death toll since April.

- A **Chinese** developer will start trials for a vaccine candidate in the **UAE**.

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Americas

- **Mexico** recorded its youngest infections as triplets tested positive the day they were born to an asymptomatic mother. Dozens of workers at Volkswagen's Mexican unit tested positive, highlighting the risk facing auto workers. Southern Mexico was hit by a 7.4 magnitude earthquake; early casualties have been confirmed.

- While some of **Canada's** nearly 290,000 employees will begin returning to work this week, the Treasury Board President emphasized that many will continue working remotely.

- A **Brazilian** judge ruled that President Bolsonaro must wear a face mask when outside in the capital city of Brasilia, the latest in a litany of clashes between the president and the judiciary. Brazil's interim Health Minister acknowledged that Brazil is testing an experimental vaccine but has yet to make a deal to use it if it works.

- Confirmed virus cases passed 250,000 in **Chile**.

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Americas: US

- **US manufacturing and service sector** activity contracted at a slower rate in June, marking progress. **New home sales** rebounded by the highest rate in 11 months, rising by 16.6 percent in May, likely helped by low mortgage rates.

- More than 700 cities have halted planned infrastructure upgrades due to **budget shortfalls** during the pandemic.

- Voters in **Kentucky, New York and Virginia** voted in primary elections, with some Kentucky voters reporting long waits at diminished polling stations.

- On Tuesday, the US recorded **34,596 new infections**, a high nearing the April 24 peak of 36,469 new cases. Outbreaks in **West Virginia** and **Ohio** have been traced back to vacations in Myrtle Beach, **South Carolina**. **New Jersey** water parks and amusement parks may open at half-capacity from July 2. Cases continued to rise quickly in **California** and **Arizona**.

- Treasury Secretary Mnuchin said that **US tax day** may be again extended past July 15 and said the Trump Administration is "*seriously considering*" a **fourth stimulus package**. President Trump reportedly supports a second round of **stimulus checks**, despite divided support in the White House and Congress.

- The President doubled down on comments suggesting that the US **slow testing**, saying "*I don't kid*." Anthony Fauci and other top health officials testified on the Hill, with Fauci saying that testing slowdown was not ordered.

- Bloomberg reported that Washington was considering **new tariffs** on $3.1bn of exports from the UK, France, Germany and Spain, which would increase transatlantic trade tensions just as economies slowly reopen from lockdowns.
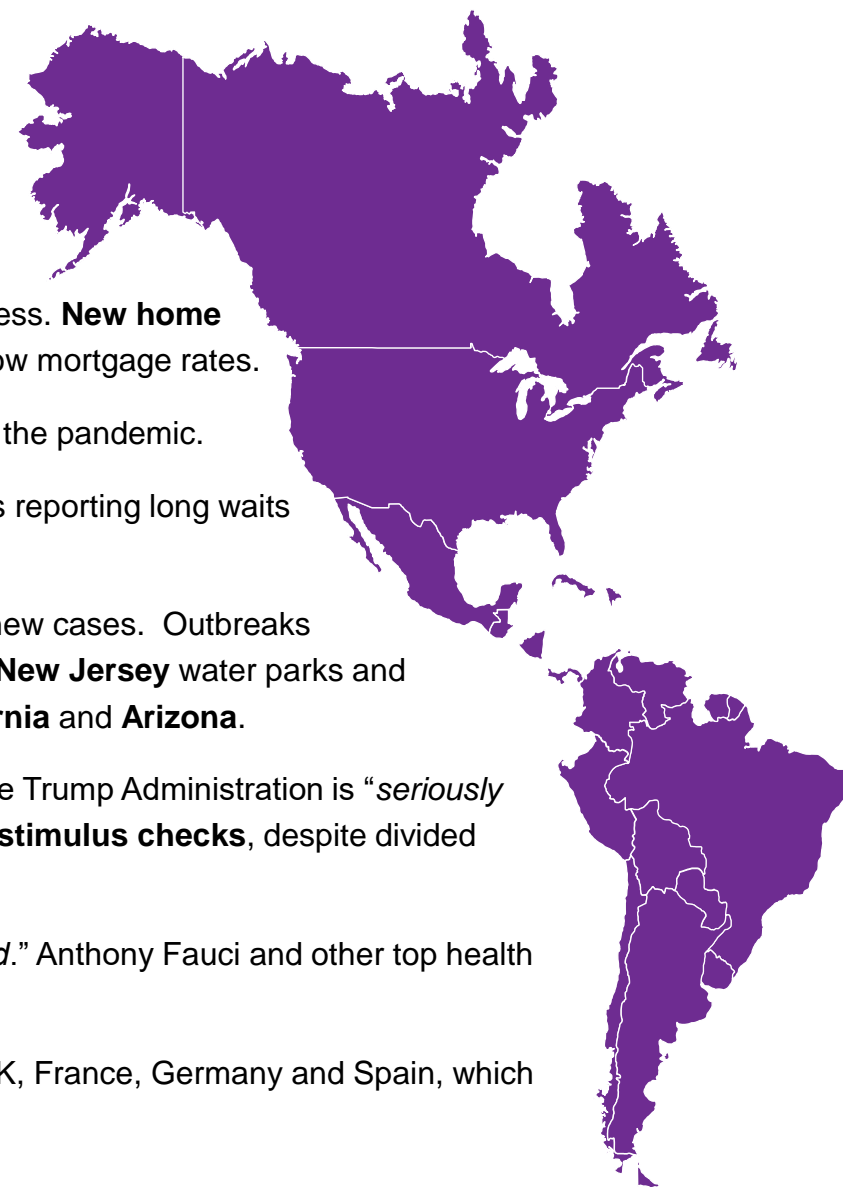
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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: The India-China Border

By Briana Boland

Since the beginning of May, a border dispute between the world's two most populous nations has intensified, souring bilateral relations and emerging as a new fracture in a global order increasingly polarized by US-China tensions. The stand-off over an ill-defined expanse of border between India and China has a long history and had been building for over weeks when a violent clash on June 15th led to the first combat deaths on the border for over 45 years. While prior to June 15th, negotiations had seemed to be making headway in calming tensions, the incident of violence has escalated conflict between the countries. Across India, the conflict has stoked nationalist and anti-China sentiment, prompting anti-China protests and calls to boycott Chinese goods. The clash comes at a time when India is facing crises on multiple fronts, as its coronavirus cases surge, its economy slumps, and public sentiment is running high. Both countries have responded with strong statements promising that border violations would be answered sharply, and each has blamed the other for instigating the violence. However, many analysts believe that neither country truly wants the conflict to escalate. On Tuesday, officials from both countries announced an agreement to disengage from the disputed stretch of border, but many believe it is too late to diffuse tensions. The long history of the India-China border, current context of geopolitical tensions, and domestic political pressures within a nationalist India indicate that the border is unlikely to recede as a point of conflict.

The History of the Ladakh Face-off

Conflict over the 2,000+ miles of borderland between China and India is not new; territorial disputes are longstanding and much of the rugged border zone lacks official border demarcation. Rather than a bona fide border, these stretches are divided between the two countries by a Line of Actual Control (LAC), an unclear division that draws on both Indian and Chinese interpretations of territory rather than officially agreed upon lines. In 1962, China and India fought a brief border war, which served as a point of national humiliation for Indian forces that were quickly beaten by the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). From 1962 to the early 2000s, the border zone has remained relatively calm, although incidents of fisticuffs between patrols and a few armed skirmishes have occurred.

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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: The India-China Border

Over the past decade, however, dynamics have steadily shifted. China's rise as a global economic power, its growing influence throughout South Asian nations surrounding India, and increased PLA naval presence in the Indian Ocean have all contributed to Indian misgivings about its powerful neighbor. India, in turn, has moved closer to the US and other Chinese rivals within Asia, such as Vietnam and now Australia. Tensions saw an early peak in 2017, when the two countries engaged in a 73-day stand-off at the edge of Bhutan.

Since April, tensions have been approaching their latest peak in the Galwan valley clash, high in the Ladakh mountains. According to Indian military officials, the PLA seized around 50 square kilometers of territory that India considers its own, leading to standoffs between PLA and Indian forces at three sites. The PLA's movements did not occur within a vacuum. Rather, analysts suggest that China's decision to move troops was a response to an increasingly capable Indian approach to the LAC, and overall strengthened posture against China. India has been shoring up infrastructure in eastern Ladakh, including a key road that would make it easier for India to move troops and address China's logistical advantages along the border. Throughout May, both countries moved troops and weaponry towards the border, and non-lethal fights broke out twice. The beginning of June, however,

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seemed to be seeing progress toward de-escalation. Negotiations were hailed as constructive, and military officials pledged to disengage from stand-offs. India's government sought to downplay clashes, hoping to avoid the perception that India had been caught unprepared for the PLA's sudden movements. China also sought de-escalation, and many analysts remain convinced that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) does not desire further alienation of India – although some China-skeptic analysts maintain that the CCP deliberately provoked violence as part of a wider strategy in expanding territorial claims.

The June 15th Clash

On the night of June 15th, hopes that tensions would fizzle, and the standoffs would remain outside domestic political focus, were dashed. Details remain muddled, as media accounts from both countries are viewed with varying degrees of skepticism, but several facts have emerged as consistent. In a brawl, which both sides maintain did not involve shooting, at least 20 Indian troops died and dozens more were wounded. Indian media claims that at least 40 Chinese soldiers were killed, but the notoriously unforthcoming PLA has not released any official death count.

Ten Indian soldiers were also reportedly taken prisoner by the PLA, only to be later released. How exactly the fighting occurred remains unclear; a picture of nail-studded rods has been circulated throughout Indian media and widely shared on Twitter, described as the weapons used by the Chinese to attack Indian soldiers. The veracity of that claim has not been verified, as both India and China claim that the other side instigated the fight. Reliable accounts seem to indicate that the reason for high numbers of casualties was partially environmental, as many injured soldiers likely fell from high ridges into the freezing and fast-flowing Galwan river.

Reactions in India

The June 15th clash has since been sensationalized in media, especially in India. Anger about the incident has surged across India, sparking anti-China protests and fueling calls for boycotting of Chinese goods. The Indian government has taken steps to curb sales of Chinese goods to public agencies, and the Indian state of Maharashtra, home to Mumbai, has put three Chinese investment proposals on hold after the clash. One Indian government minister called for Chinese restaurants to

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be closed, some Indian officials have put contracts with Chinese companies under review, and the Indian Internet is laden with images of Chinese products being destroyed. Some media has focused on Chinese territorial claims, increased attention that could result in more involvement in online advocacy around Chinese sovereignty claims from the Indian public. Many analysts beyond India also point to the border clash as part of a pattern of increasingly assertive Chinese behavior on territorial claims.

India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi has called the killed soldiers "*martyrs*" who had taught China a lesson in the stand-off. The clash puts Modi in a difficult political position. Modi relies on Indian nationalism to rally supporters, and his political brand is linked to a projection of India as a forceful and growing world power. Modi has leaned into his image as a strong leader in clashes with Pakistan, rallying popular support that helped him win re-election.

Major Indian media has seen a dramatic shift from maintaining that all was going well at the Chinese border to perpetuating anti-China stories. Opposition leaders have sought to use the opportunity to portray Modi's

government as asleep at the wheel of national security, but the Indian media landscape remains largely favorable to Modi. Many articles display him as a strong national leader who can stand up to China. However, the government is uneasy about clashing with China; the India-China relationship is characterized by asymmetry, and Modi knows that acting strongly against Pakistan is a very different venture than standing up to China. China is much more important to India as an economic partner than India is to China. While both sides have now nominally agreed to disengage from the stand-off, Modi must continue a delicate balance: avoiding escalation with a highly sensitive and more powerful neighbor while maintaining popular support from an increasingly nationalist populace angry with China.

Fact Box: India

- Active Cases: 183,022
- Total Cases: 456,183
- Deaths: 14,476
- Population: 1.35 billion
- GDP: $2.7 trillion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: $2,009 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 57 (out of 195)

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The border conflict comes at a time when India is facing crises on multiple fronts. The country's coronavirus epidemic is accelerating, now accounting for the third highest numbers of daily cases globally. Lockdowns and global economic downturn have severely hurt the economy, and economists warn that tensions with China will further undermine recovery. Risk analysts have predicted that the Modi Administration is likely to placate public pressure through economic measures against China, in order to avoid military conflict. Tensions between India and other neighbors are also fraught. June has seen the death of an Indian citizen on the Nepalese border amid a separate border conflict between the two countries. One Indian soldier was killed and two allegedly abducted by Pakistan as India-Pakistan tensions remain high. High levels of unemployment, a dismal coronavirus epidemic trajectory, and anger against neighbors on multiple fronts produce a volatile context in which scapegoating and stoking nationalism are likely to remain popular political tools.
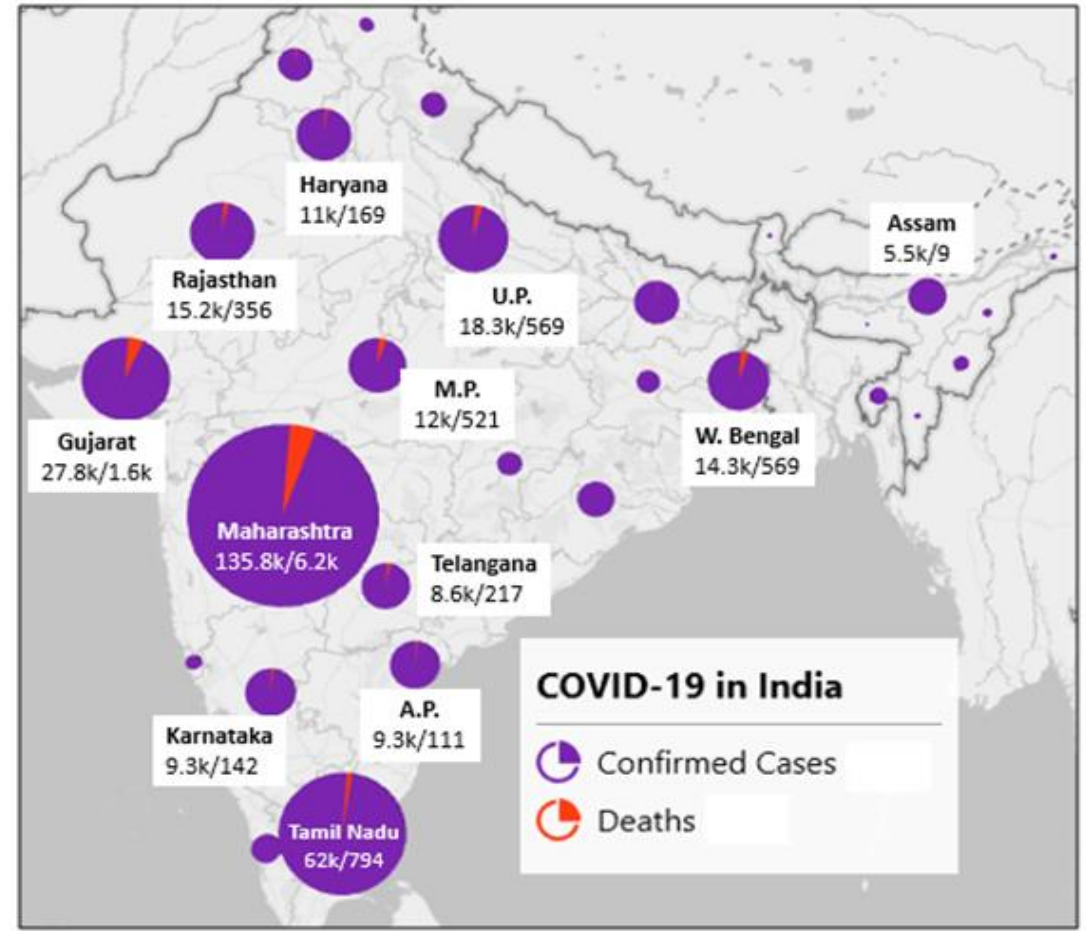
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Emerging and Existing Hotspots: The India-China Border

Reactions in China

Reactions in China have remained significantly more muted. The border clash has remained a minor story in China relative to its coverage in India, which some analysts attribute to government influence over Chinese media. Chinese media maintains that any violence was instigated by India and has promoted the idea that the US is eager to drive a wedge between India and China. Narratives have focused on China's military and economic superiority to India, promoting confidence that India would not make the mistake of daring to challenge China. Moreover, stories of anti-Chinese incidents in India add to stories of Chinese nationals abroad being unsafe and targets of racism that have circulated throughout the pandemic, perpetuating a perception of safety only in China. However, while the incident is being used to further ongoing CCP narratives and shore nationalism, the rise of anti-China sentiment in India and India's deepening ties with the US are not positive stories for the CCP.

Fact Box: China

- Active Cases: 462
- Total Cases: 85,099
- Deaths: 4,647
- Population: 1.4 billion
- GDP: $13.6 trillion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: $9,770 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 51 (out of 195)

Geopolitical Implications

The border conflict is accelerating existing trends of India's increasing mistrust of China and deepening ties to the US and other allies.

While western media has been quick to provocatively describe the conflict, frequently referencing the fact that both countries are nuclear powers, most analysts do not see direct military escalation as probable. Rather, the fallout of the Galwan border clash will likely play out over

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economic battles and geopolitical alignment. Reducing economic dependence on China will be a likely method to both satisfy nationalist sentiment and address strategic concerns about India's economic resilience. India is expected increase its defense spending and to strengthen its cooperation with the "Quad:" Australia, the US, Japan, and India, four China-skeptic countries that meet regularly. While India is hesitant towards the idea of alliances, many analysts expect India will now join naval exercises with fellow Quad members and deepen overall ties.

Western commentary has frequently framed the conflict in terms of great power competition between the US and China, saying that the border conflict signals India's move to the side of the US. While India is historically resistant to alliances, preferring to hedge geopolitical partnerships, some analysts believe the latest border conflict will change that mindset. Within the Quad, there has been an ongoing effort spearheaded by Australia to change Indian foreign policy away from a focus on nonalignment towards a focus on "*strategic autonomy*." In order to maintain strategic autonomy in light of a rising China, pro-Quad analysts argue that India should deepen partnerships, and the rhetoric of

strategic autonomy has gained ground in Indian foreign policy. As India has previously been described as the weak link in the Quad, in terms of alliance strength, a change in Indian approaches would mark a significant shift in the power of the Quad to counter China. Strengthened ties with India will also likely play a role in the realignment of global supply chains, as analysts have long predicted that India may become the site of much future industry relocation. However, several factors remain uncertain. Indian anti-China sentiment may grow to become more prominent in domestic politics, or it may die down. A severe coronavirus epidemic and its accompanying economic fallout will impact India's strength in any future global alignment. Divesting from reliance on China may also have unintended consequences: some analysts have pointed out the China is more willing to act against countries it has fewer economic ties with. While it is early to judge the full outcome of the India-China border clash, the incident has underlined the difficulty India will continue to face in hedging geopolitical bets on China in an increasingly polarized global context.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 23

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Confirmed Cases (New)

Europe
2,610,560
(19,039)

Eastern Med
945,819
(17,865)

Western Pacific
208,614
(1,437)

Americas
4,618,292
(98,163)

Southeast Asia
641,147
(21,038)

Africa
245,481
(7,405)

Cruise Ships
721 (0)

Global: 9,270,634 (164,947)

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
194,639
(738)

Eastern Med
21,374
(448)

Western Pacific
7,361 (21)

Americas
230,328
(3,489)

Southeast Asia
18,663
(544)

Africa
5,369
(173)

Cruise Ships
15 (0)

Global: 477,749 (5,413)

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

Europe
971,423

Eastern Med
338,020

Western Pacific
32,319

Americas
2,419,866

Southeast Asia
288,053

Africa
112,758

Cruise Ships
55

Global: 4,162,494
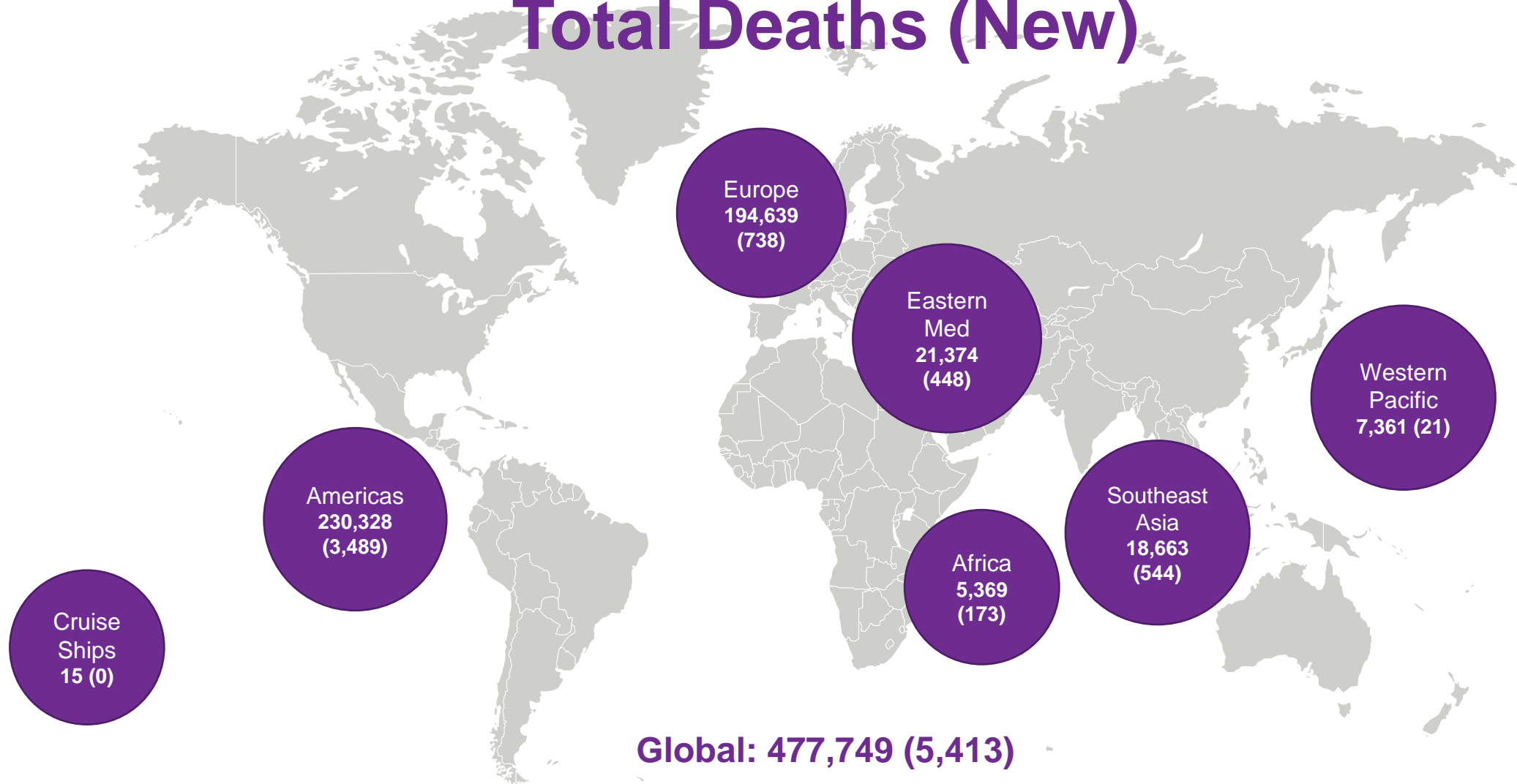
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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
US	1578395	2347174 (34720)	121231 (826)	7325	373
Brazil	465298	1145906 (39436)	52645 (1374)	5418	248
UK	263294	307292 (921)	42998 (280)	4511	632
Russia	234682	598878 (7413)	8349 (153)	4109	57
India	183022	456183 (15968)	14476 (465)	331	10
Pakistan	107417	188926 (3892)	3755 (60)	838	17
Peru	103969	260810 (3363)	8404 (181)	7913	255
France	91126	191730 (288)	29652 (57)	2471	455
Bangladesh	70018	119198 (3412)	1545 (43)	724	9
Spain	68051	246752 (248)	28325 (1)	6285	606
Sweden	55676	60837 (1905)	5161 (39)	6025	511
Saudi Arabia	52913	164144 (3139)	1346 (39)	4717	39
South Africa	48961	106108 (4518)	2102 (111)	1790	35
Netherlands	43627	49722 (64)	6095 (5)	2902	356

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Colombia	40719	73760 (2393)	2524 (98)	1446	47
Egypt	40241	58141 (1332)	2365 (87)	568	23
Chile	35692	250767 (3804)	4505 (3)	13120	236
Belgium	34326	60810 (260)	9713 (17)	5247	838
Argentina	32549	47203 (2272)	1078 (35)	1045	24
Iran	30947	209970 (2445)	9863 (121)	2501	117
Canada	29120	103767 (349)	8512 (18)	2702	224
Indonesia	26120	47896 (1051)	2535 (35)	175	9
Mexico	24387	191410 (6288)	23377 (793)	1436	175
Ecuador	22378	51643 (1003)	4274 (51)	2928	242
Turkey	22316	190165 (1268)	5001 (27)	2255	59
Philippines	22197	31825 (1143)	1186 (9)	291	11
Belarus	20442	59487 (464)	357 (6)	6295	38
Ukraine	20318	38901 (845)	1045 (23)	871	24

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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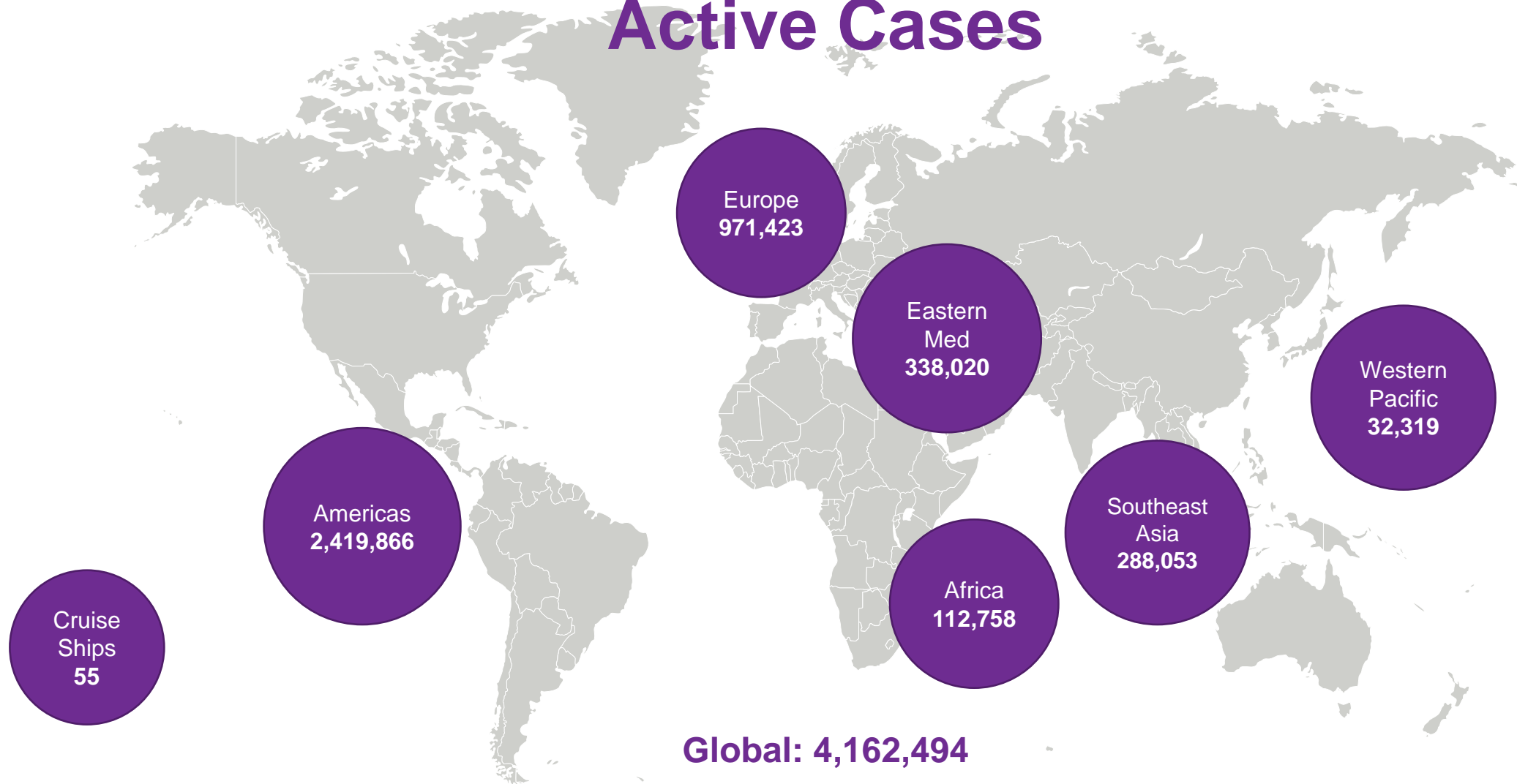
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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Afghanistan	19603	29481 (324)	618 (20)	758	16
Italy	19573	238833 (113)	34675 (18)	3950	573
Bolivia	19243	26389 (896)	846 (26)	2185	70
Qatar	17979	89579 (1176)	99 (0)	31904	35
Iraq	17498	34502 (1826)	1251 (84)	858	31
Oman	14975	32394 (1318)	140 (3)	6348	27
Poland	13579	32527 (300)	1375 (16)	859	36
Nigeria	13500	21371 (452)	533 (8)	104	3
Portugal	12368	39737 (345)	1540 (6)	3897	151
Panama	12084	27314 (562)	536 (15)	6333	124
Honduras	12077	13943 (587)	405 (10)	1349	40
Dominican Rep	11710	27936 (566)	675 (6)	2576	62
UAE	11675	45683 (380)	305 (2)	4620	31
Guatemala	11061	14540 (771)	582 (35)	769	31

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Armenia	10490	21006 (418)	372 (12)	7089	126
Kuwait	8395	41033 (742)	334 (4)	9612	78
Nepal	7851	10099 (538)	24 (1)	347	0.8
Germany	7741	192480 (712)	8914 (15)	2301	107
Kazakhstan	7117	18765 (534)	134 (7)	971	7
Puerto Rico	6536	6685 (121)	149 (0)	1974	44
Singapore	6411	42432 (119)	26 (0)	7254	4
Azerbaijan	6045	13715 (508)	167 (6)	1353	16
Moldova	6012	14714 (351)	490 (10)	3647	121
Romania	5779	24505 (214)	1539 (16)	1274	80
Bahrain	5545	23062 (655)	67 (2)	13570	39
Israel	5335	21512 (430)	308 (1)	2339	33
Congo (Kinshasa)**	5031	6027 (103)	135 (0)	67	2

** 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.

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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*	4799	5324 (113)	89 (1)	457	8
Cote d'Ivoire	4664	7904 (227)	58 (2)	300	2
Sudan	4642	8889 (191)	548 (15)	203	13
Cameroon	4183	12270 (229)	313 (5)	463	12
Ghana	3566	14568 (414)	95 (10)	469	3
Ethiopia	3361	4848 (185)	75 (0)	42	0.7
Kenya	3042	4952 (155)	128 (3)	92	2
N Macedonia	3012	5311 (115)	251 (4)	2549	120
Venezuela	2825	4187 (139)	35 (0)	147	1
Czechia	2756	10650 (127)	339 (3)	995	32
Gabon	2703	4849 (110)	39 (0)	2180	18
Algeria	2541	12076 (156)	861 (9)	276	20
CAR	2492	3051 (88)	37 (7)	632	8
Mauritania	2215	3292 (171)	114 (2)	709	25
Uzbekistan	2083	6662 (201)	19 (0)	199	0.6
El Salvador	2046	4973 (165)	113 (6)	767	17

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Somalia	1904	2812 (0)	90 (0)	177	6
Senegal	1899	6034 (64)	89 (3)	361	5
Greece	1738	3302 (15)	190 (0)	317	18
Morocco	1723	10344 (172)	214 (0)	280	6
Bulgaria	1689	4114 (130)	208 (1)	592	30
South Sudan	1677	1930 (14)	36 (1)	172	3
Kyrgyzstan	1602	3726 (370)	42 (2)	540	6
French Guiana	1569	2593 (135)	8 (0)	8688	27
Tajikistan	1406	5567 (54)	52 (0)	584	5
Guinea-Bissau	1346	1556 (0)	19 (0)	791	10
Guinea	1327	5040 (52)	28 (1)	384	2
South Korea	1324	12535 (51)	281 (0)	244	5
Costa Rica	1227	2368 (91)	12 (0)	465	2
Bosnia	1131	3588 (63)	172 (1)	1094	52
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	288143	389085 (597)	31232 (56)	21211	1610
California	185851	191477 (6712)	5626 (60)	4824	143
Illinois	131118	137825 (601)	6707 (36)	10876	529
New Jersey	127192	169734 (319)	13025 (51)	19473	1473
Florida	100265	103503 (3286)	3238 (65)	4819	151
Massachusetts	99550	107439 (229)	7889 (16)	15588	1145
Georgia	65115	67810 (1882)	2695 (47)	6374	253
Maryland	57118	65007 (404)	3092 (18)	10753	511
Texas	49982	122932 (5142)	2236 (29)	4311	78
Virginia	49624	58994 (529)	1645 (25)	6912	193
Arizona	49236	58378 (3779)	1396 (45)	7993	190
Ohio	43392	46127 (590)	2735 (31)	3951	234
Connecticut	33780	45899 (117)	4277 (14)	12874	1200
Washington	28102	29386 (516)	1284 (8)	3969	169
Colorado	24870	30877 (188)	1665 (14)	5365	289
Missouri	18029	19005 (413)	976 (6)	3134	162
North Carolina	16422	54639 (675)	1296 (18)	5203	123

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Pennsylvania	16242	87208 (632)	6464 (38)	6818	510
Alabama	14259	31097 (643)	864 (23)	6342	176
Rhode Island	14065	16533 (74)	906 (3)	15607	855
South Carolina	13582	26572 (906)	673 (14)	5169	131
Michigan	12798	68197 (240)	6109 (12)	6829	612
Nevada	12381	13528 (0)	489 (0)	4544	160
Tennessee	11693	36303 (750)	542 (11)	5316	79
Kansas	11555	12537 (109)	260 (2)	4332	90
Kentucky	10013	14141 (302)	537 (11)	3165	120
Iowa	9201	26469 (323)	689 (3)	8366	218
Louisiana	8669	51595 (1356)	3134 (17)	11124	676
DC	8375	10094 (36)	537 (2)	14303	761
Indiana	8150	42871 (238)	2569 (16)	6368	382
Utah	8080	18300 (394)	163 (5)	5708	51
Nebraska	5863	18099 (136)	256 (7)	9353	132
New Mexico	5620	10838 (144)	476 (7)	5169	227
Arkansas	5221	16678 (595)	237 (10)	5527	79

** 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.

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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	4729	25331 (263)	750 (5)	4351	129
Mississippi	4667	22898 (569)	989 (11)	7694	332
Oregon	4478	7274 (191)	192 (0)	1725	46
Delaware	3789	10847 (27)	504 (69)	11139	518
Oklahoma	2772	11031 (297)	371 (2)	2787	94
Minnesota	2645	33469 (242)	1425 (9)	5935	253

* 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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