

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 12, 2020

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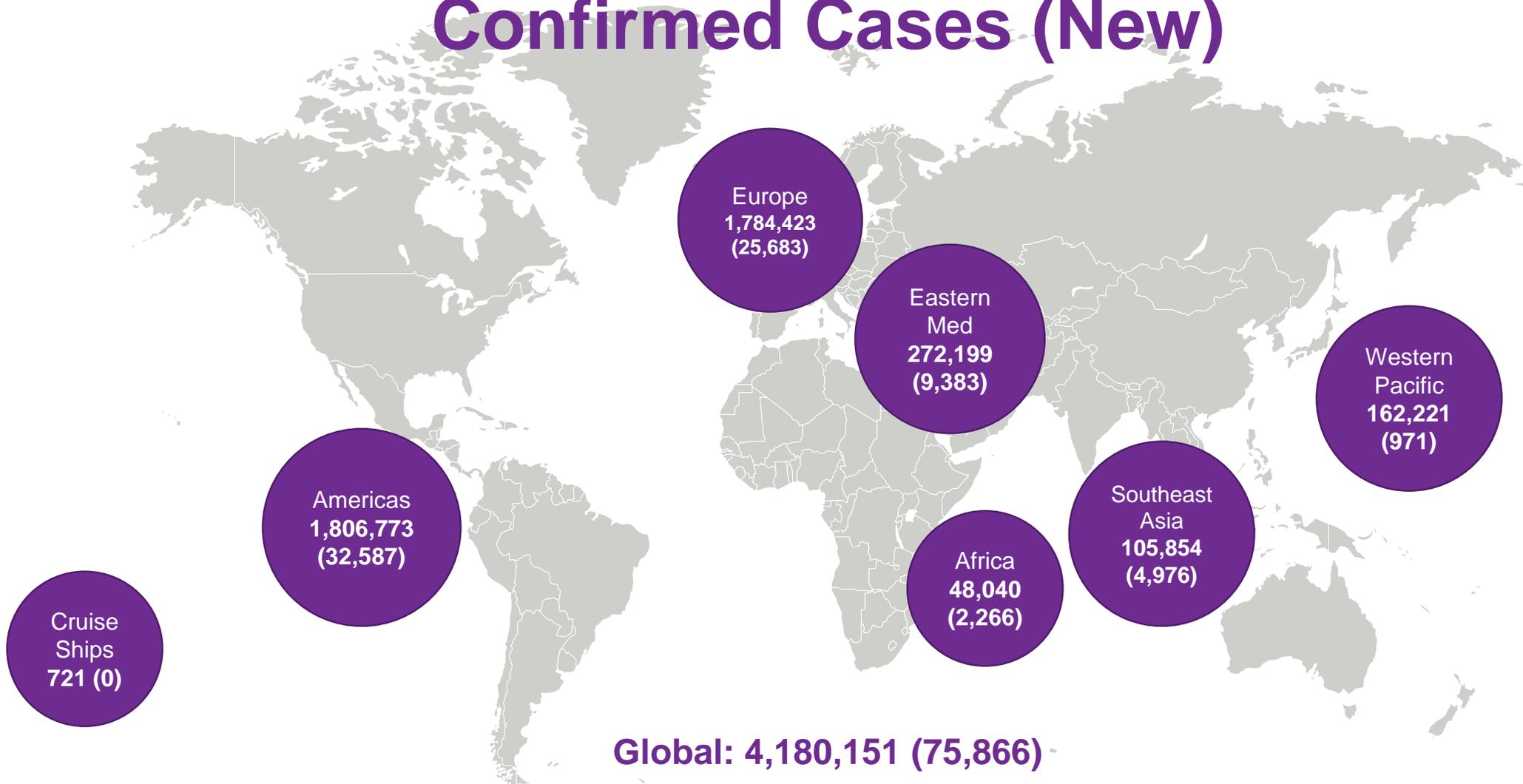
## KEY TAKEAWAYS

Scientists warn a second wave could be imminent as parts of the US reopen.

China has suspended imports of red meat from four Australian suppliers in “politically motivated punishment.”

Even if a vaccine is developed, there may be insufficient supply for several years.

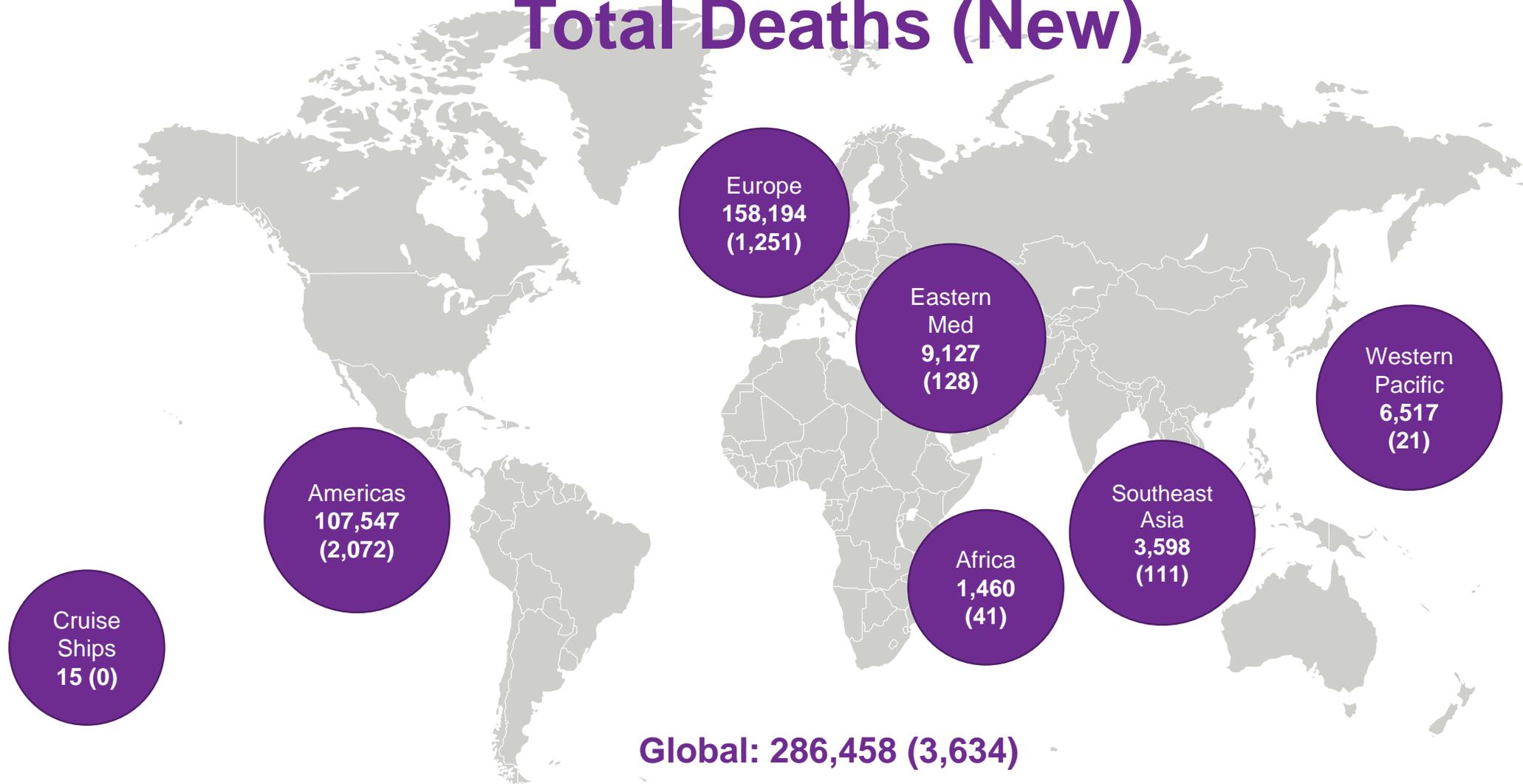
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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.*

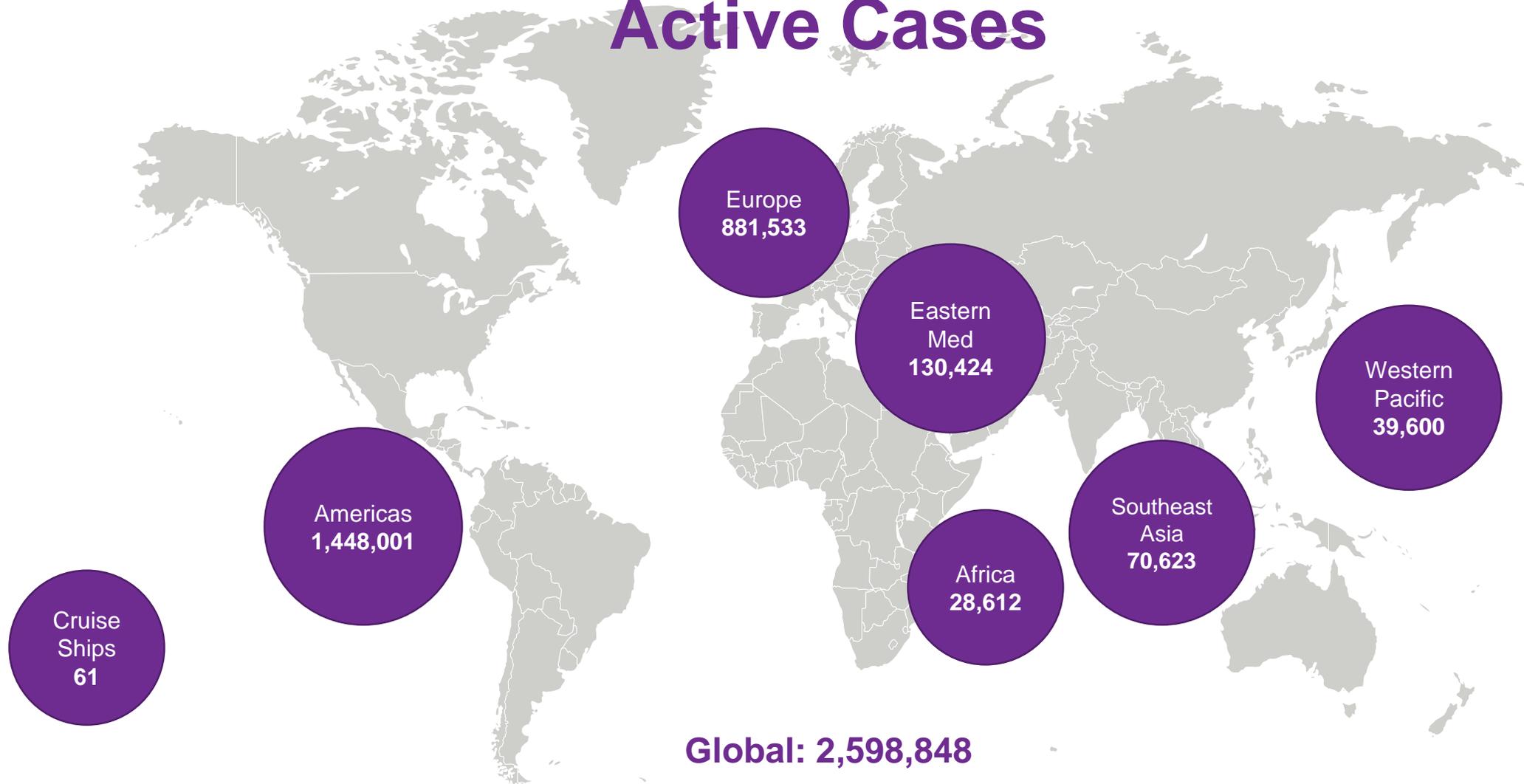
# Total Deaths (New)



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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# Condition Updates

As of A.M. US EDT on May 12

# Global

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## Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 4,271,689 in 212 countries and territories, with 287,613 deaths.

- Analysts repeated concerns that even if a **vaccine** is developed, there may be insufficient global supply for several years.
- As businesses and transportation hubs scramble to buy expensive **thermal scanners**, health experts warn they are insufficient to detect cases.
- WHO outlined guidelines for **schools and workplaces** to reopen.
- WHO said it cannot invite Taiwan to join the **World Health Assembly** next week, as it has “*no mandate.*”
- WHO also cautioned against the assumption that populations might develop “*herd immunity*” if strict social distancing measures are not put in place, calling the idea “*a really dangerous calculation.*”

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# Markets

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**A Fed survey showed that 44 percent of Americans expect home prices to decline.**

- On Monday, the **S&P 500 and Nasdaq** rebounded as New York began reopening upstate counties.
- Tuesday morning, **global stocks** slipped, as investors monitored signs of second wave infections
- A survey from the Mortgage Bankers Association showed that nearly 4m US **mortgages** are in forbearance.
- Chicago's Fed leader is optimistic about a **modest economic recovery** in the fall.

# Business

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## Saudi Aramco profits slide 25% after oil price collapse.

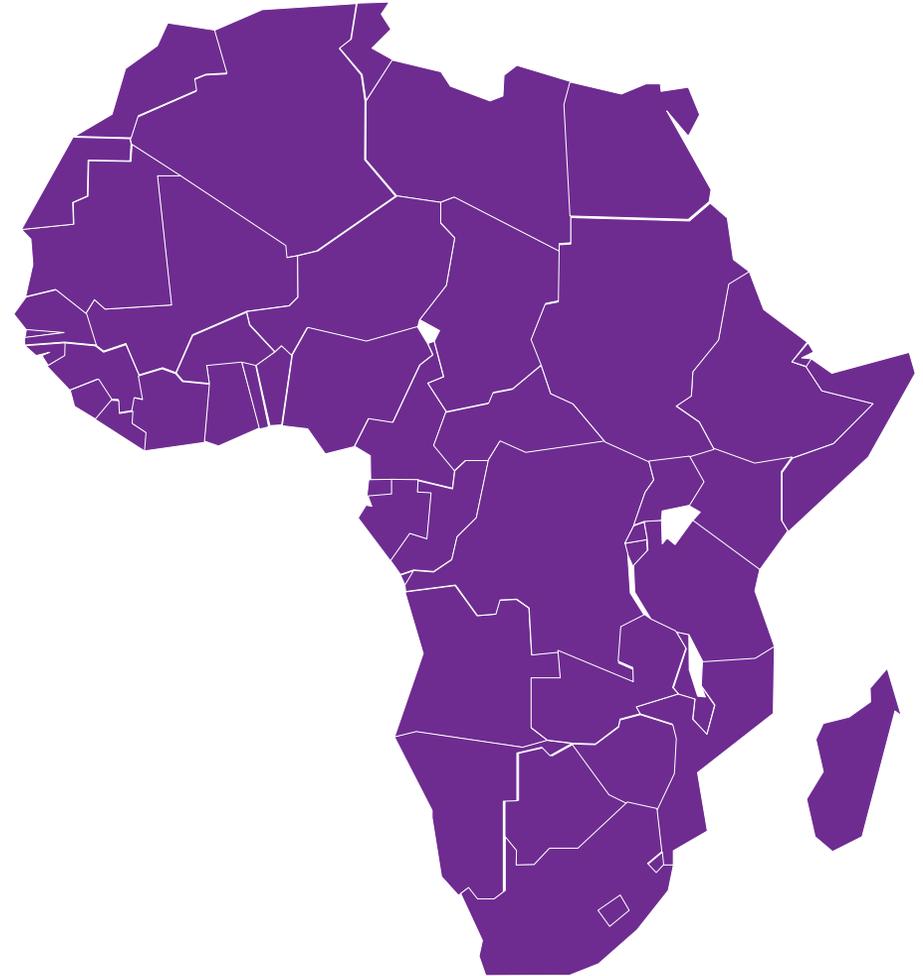
- **Avianca**, one of Latin America's largest airlines, filed for bankruptcy.
- **Stage Stores**, operator of Gordmans and Bealls, filed for bankruptcy.
- **Caesars Entertainment and Eldorado Resorts** posted double digit declines in Q1 revenues due to the impact of social distancing measures on casinos.
- **Viking Cruises** is hoping to raise \$600m in debt, offered at extremely high interest rates.
- Steelmaker **ArcelorMittal** seeks to raise \$2bn in capital.
- **Under Armour** expects low Q2 revenue and a sluggish return of sales.
- Biotech **Novavax Inc.** is set to receive around \$385m for vaccine clinical trials.
- Elon Musk says **Tesla** will resume production in San Francisco in defiance of lockdown orders.
- **Twitter** will start adding labels on tweets containing disputed information about the coronavirus.
- **Pepsico** launched two websites to sell snacks directly to consumers.
- **General Mills** raised its outlook in response to 'unprecedented' demand for home meals.
- **Commerzbank** abandoned its plan to sell its majority stake in **mBank**.

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# Africa

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- The UN said the number of AIDs-related illnesses in **Sub-Saharan Africa** could double amid the pandemic, due to the disruption of healthcare for HIV patients.
- **Nigeria's** northern Bauchi state put three areas under lockdown after a spike in cases. Authorities in Nigeria's southern Rivers state demolished two hotels over alleged breach of lockdown rules; the business managers said it was because they refused to pay bribes.
- **South African** President Ramaphosa is struggling to maintain support for the country's lockdown.
- **Madagascar's** President rejected criticism of his country's COVID-organics purported cure, affirming its curative powers.
- **Senegal's** holy city of Touba is experiencing a second wave of infections, dashing hopes that social restrictions controlled the coronavirus.
- Cases in **Democratic Republic of the Congo** passed 1,000..

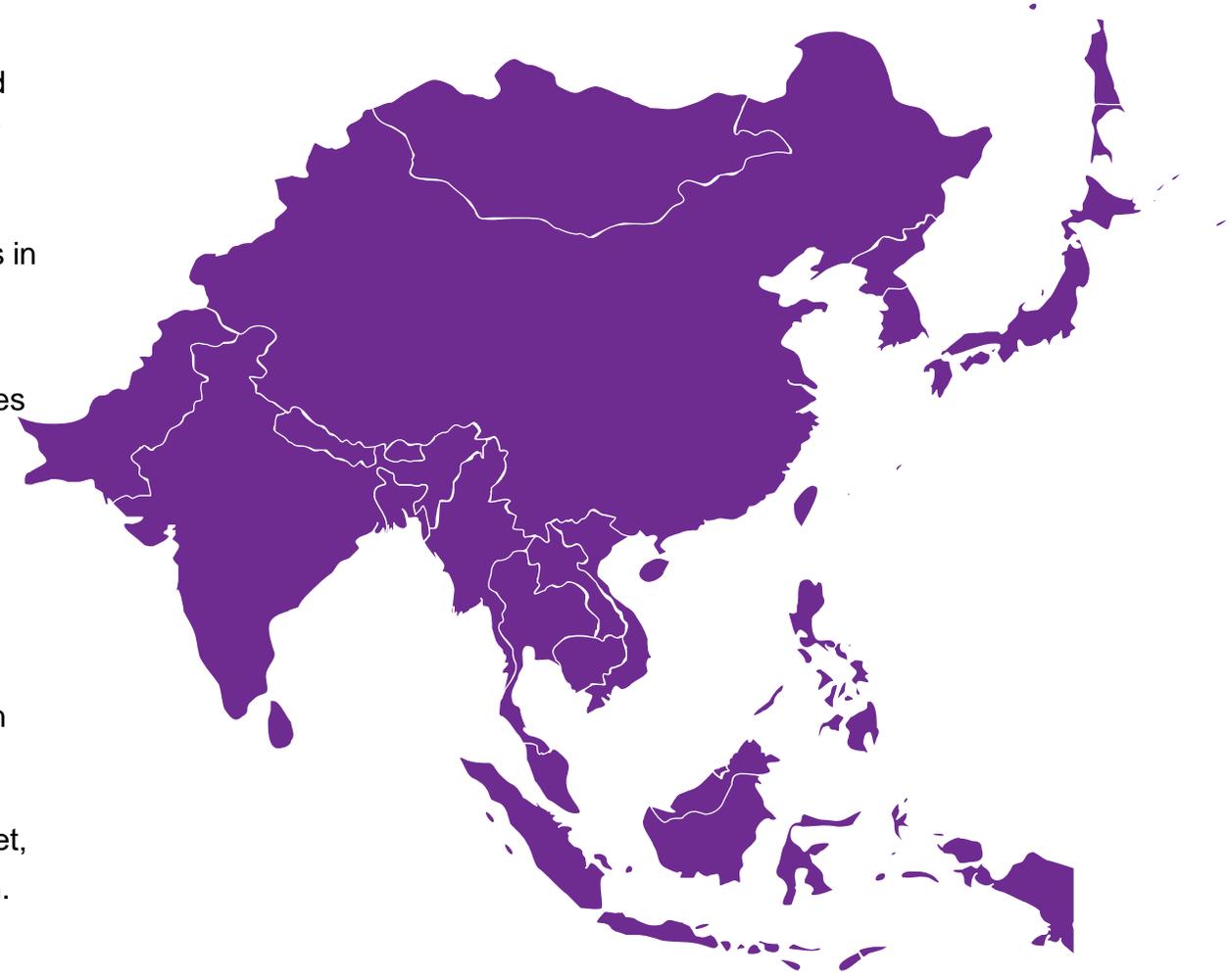


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# Asia

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- Densely packed slums in **India** are areas of concern for both virus spread and economic desperation, as many poor residents have run through any savings they had.
- **China** has suspended imports of red meat from four **Australian** suppliers in a move analysts said was “*politically motivated punishment.*” China threatened “*countermeasures*” against the **US** unless the Trump Administration “*corrected*” visa limits for Chinese journalists. Six new cases have been discovered in Wuhan, and the northeastern Chinese city of Shulan has declared “*wartime mode*” after recording 15 new cases. Students returning to school in Beijing are testing a new smart bracelet technology that monitors temperature. Local governments in China are ramping up off-the-books debt for infrastructure development.
- **Japan** is working with over 400 domestic companies to bolster production of medical supplies and reduce reliance on **China**.
- Landlords in central **Hong Kong**, the world’s most expensive office market, slashed rents by more than one third as vacancies rose to a six-year high.
- Lockdown in Manila extended until end of month, making it one of the world’s longest.

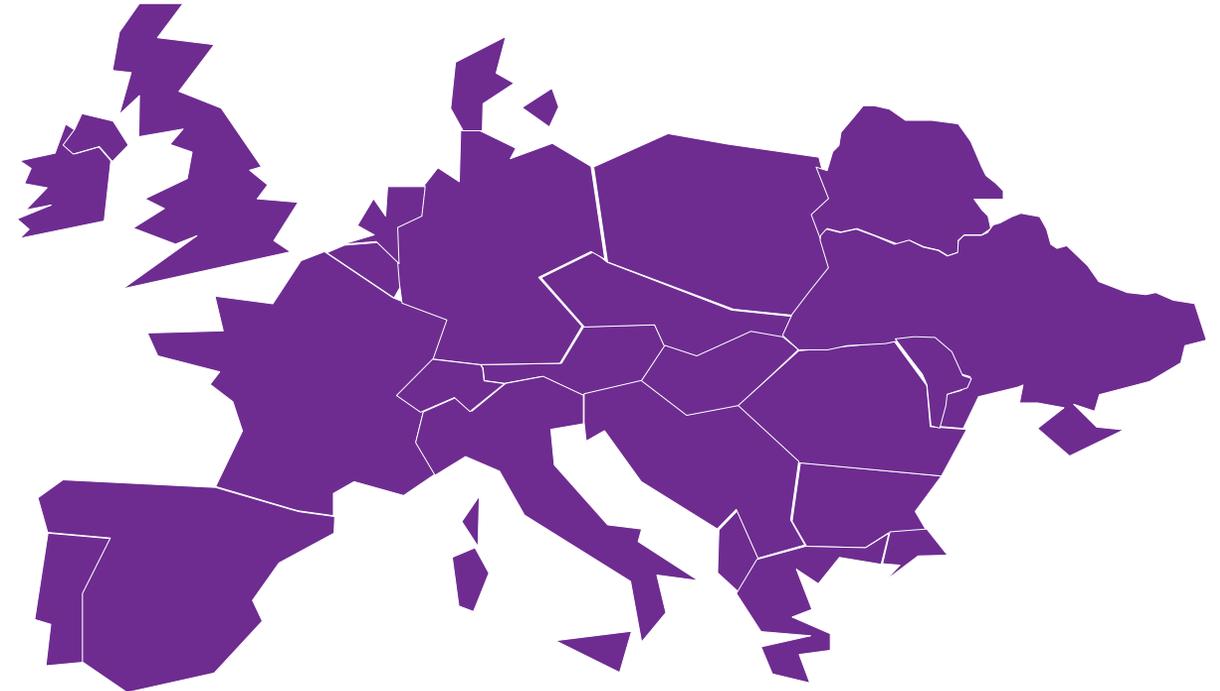


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# Europe

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- Despite hitting daily records of new cases, **Russia** announced a plan to lift lockdowns as unemployment doubled. Russia recorded more than 100,000 cases in 10 days. Investigators tracking mortuary data suggest the real death toll could be 70 percent higher than official numbers.
- **Spain** found that two weeks after lockdowns eased to allow children outside, there has been little impact on case numbers. Travelers will once more be allowed into Spain, but they will have to undergo a 14-day quarantine starting Friday.
- **British** opposition leader Kier Starmer criticized President Trump's lack of global leadership. New statistics in the UK show that blue-collar workers are more likely to die from the coronavirus.
- The **Czech Republic** eased rules on wearing masks in public, while the **UK** is recommending further use of face coverings as it eases its lockdown.
- **Belgium** continued easing its lockdown, allowing shops to reopen.

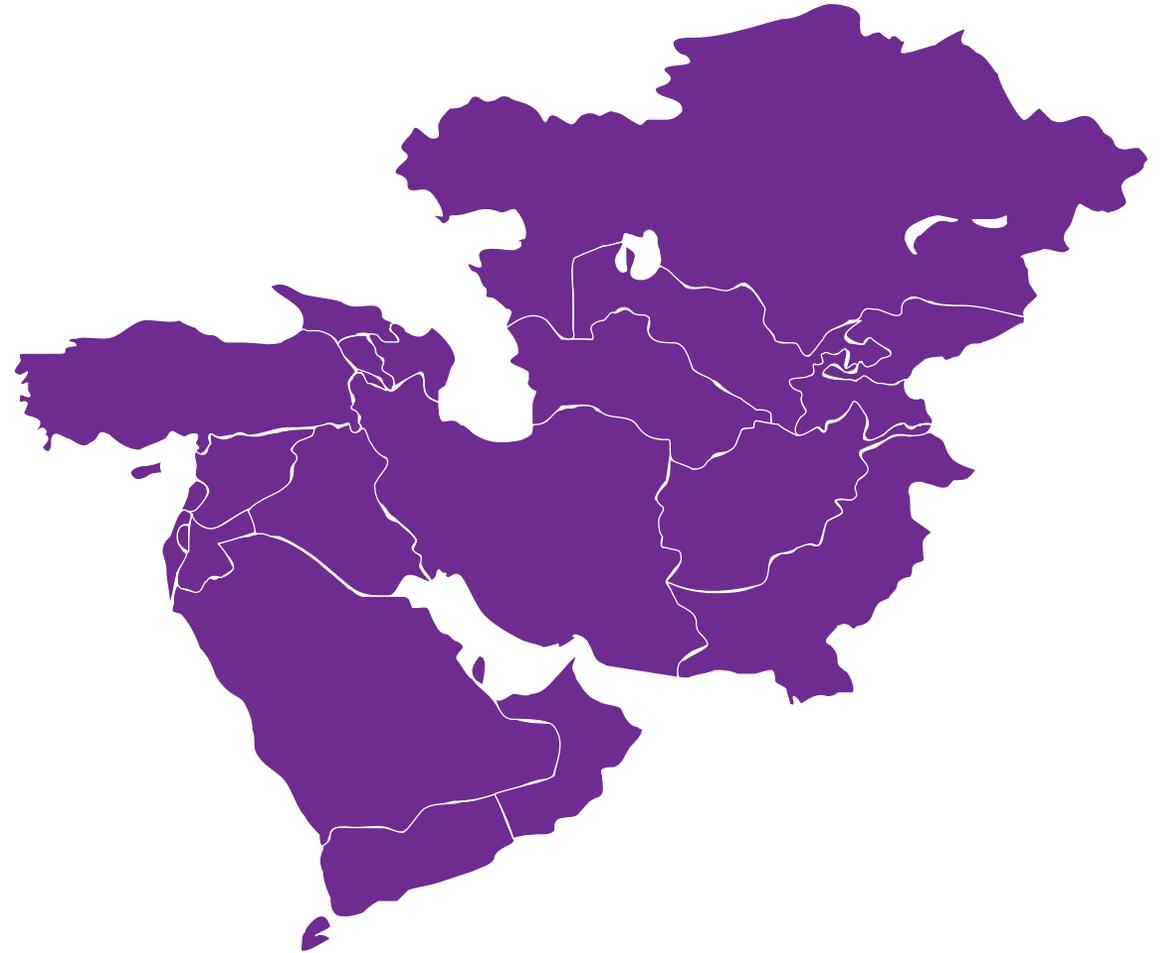


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# Middle East

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- **Tunisia** recorded no new cases for the first time since early March.
- Authorities declared **Yemen's** southern city Aden “infested”; the UN is operating under the assumption of full-blown transmission in Yemen. WHO suspended activity in Houthi-held areas of Yemen, in a bid to pressure the rebels for more transparency about cases.
- **Saudi Arabia** introduced austerity measures to help alleviate its budget deficit, including an increase of VAT to 15 percent and the slashing of cost of living allowances. Saudi Arabia will cut oil production by an additional 1m barrels per day.
- All mosques in **Iran** will reopen tomorrow, despite concerns about a second wave of cases.
- The IMF approved a \$2.77bn emergency aid loan to **Egypt**.



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# Americas

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- In Mexico, more than 8,500 medical workers have been confirmed to have the virus and 100 have died. The pandemic could push 9 million **Mexicans** into poverty. While oil companies across the world look to cut costs, Mexico is increasing spending to expand Pemex drilling and refineries.
- In **Argentina**, Buenos Aires province will extend its deadline for receiving a debt restructuring proposal to May 26.
- **Chile** surpassed 30,000 cases, as the new spike in infections stresses hospital capacity.
- Indigenous communities across **Latin America** are cutting off their communities in an attempt to avoid the coronavirus.



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# Americas: US

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- As states rush to reopen, scientists warn of a second wave of cases. In testimony on the Hill today, Dr. Fauci will amplify this warning, saying Americans would experience “*needless suffering and death.*” Cases in the **DC metro area** are on the rise, and cases in **Wisconsin and Alabama** pass 10,000. **New York, Massachusetts, and Louisiana** took steps toward reopening. Trump criticized **Pennsylvania** Governor Wolf for delaying reopening.
- **President Trump** declared that the US has “*prevailed on testing*” in a press conference, which he abruptly ended after being pressed by journalists. **Joe Biden** accused President Trump of deflecting blame and sowing division amid the pandemic.
- After a string of infections, the White House will ask most officials to **wear masks**, with the exception of President Trump. The governor of Illinois will self-isolate after a senior staffer tested positive.
- A new study of American **children** shows that they can be infected by the disease and suffer from severe respiratory problems - but serious infections are still rare. Experts warn that school closures could lead to a spike in childhood obesity.
- A federal watchdog is **investigating** whether the allocation of stimulus aid to an Alaskan Native Corporation is in violation of ethics rules.
- College Board took action against students planning to cheat on online **AP exams**. Oklahoma City University’s online graduation ceremony was **zoom-bombed** by a racist hacker.
- A group of Republican state attorneys general are pushing for congressional hearings on **China’s role** in the spread of coronavirus. .

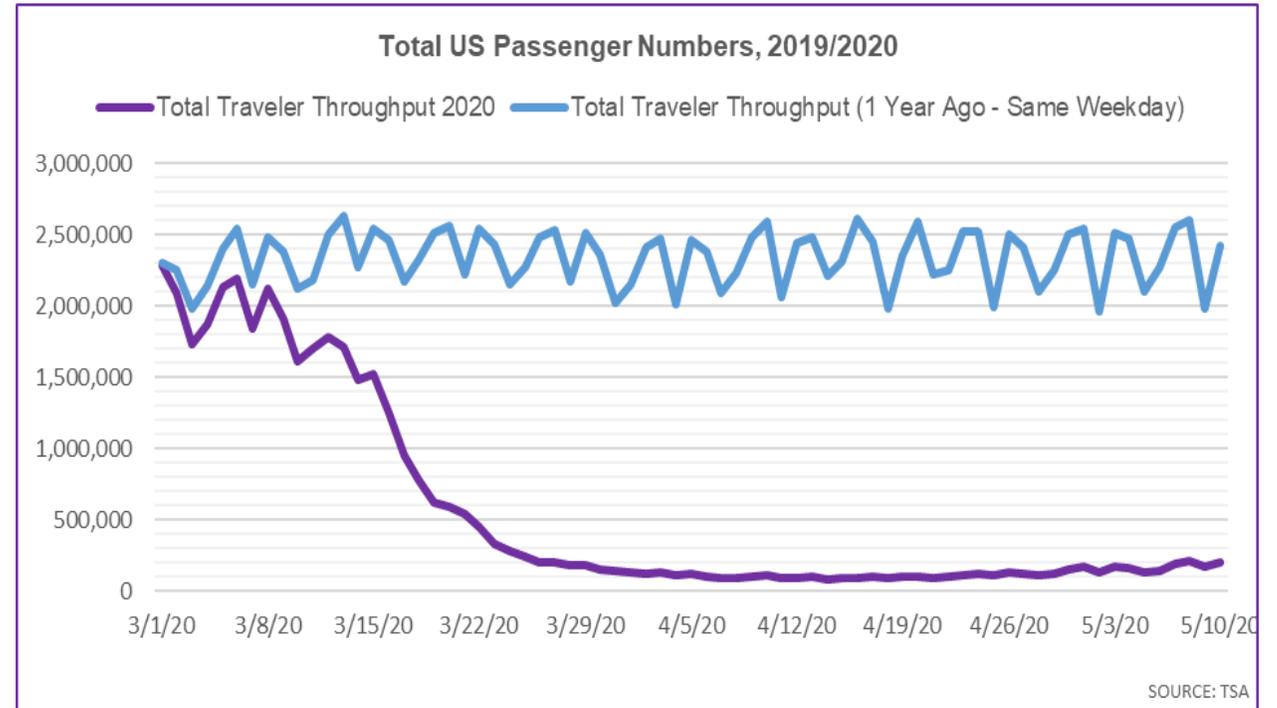


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# Industry in Focus: Travel

By Briana Boland

It is strikingly clear that the travel industry has been among the hardest hit by the coronavirus pandemic. Tourism around the world has halted, airlines are in the deepest pits of financial trouble, and hospitality is among the top contributors to global job losses. The question now on the minds of industry leaders and prospective travelers is how the crisis will change the industry, and how long these changes may last. For the moment, it seems that the desire to travel remains relatively widespread. A survey conducted in late April showed that one third of Americans want to travel again shortly after the pandemic, a sentiment that is likely shared across much of the world after months spent in one place. Ultimately, two primary factors will determine how the tourism industry recovers and changes: will people feel safe traveling, and will they have the disposable income to travel?



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# Industry in Focus: Travel

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Alongside the rest of us, the travel industry is closely watching progress towards a vaccine. The best-case scenario, of course, is that an effective vaccine becomes available relatively quickly, restoring travelers' sense of safety and minimizing the economic harm of the crisis that cuts into leisure budgets. The longer it takes for a vaccine to become widespread, the deeper the changes to the travel industry will be. Not only will economic downturn be more protracted, leaving larger numbers of people without disposable income, but the new normal of pandemic preparedness may permanently impact both psychological approaches to travel and the physical infrastructure of the industry. While the pandemic remains a threat, airports, hotels, and tourist attractions will have to adjust to new sanitation measures and develop methods to ensure social distancing. As this period stretches on, it becomes ever more likely that traveling behaviors may permanently change. The new use of videoconferencing could forever change business travel, as cost-sensitive

corporations see an easy opportunity to save money, and busy professionals gain appreciation for the time-saving utility of virtual meetings. Such a shift would fundamentally challenge the industry, which relies heavily on high-spending corporate travelers. Some have proposed that our homebound months may increase global preference for 'staycations,' spending time off at or close to home rather than on an international venture. Perhaps most importantly, the longer everyone feels threatened by the virus, the more likely we are to develop enduring changes to views on sanitation and safety. Even if a vaccine hit the market tomorrow, it is probable that many people already have new reservations about stepping onto a cruise, entering a crowded bar, or sleeping in a packed hostel room. The travel industry will have to adjust to newly germophobic consumers. To this end, industry leaders have already begun rolling out new policies, plans, and proposals on how to survive the pandemic.

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# Industry in Focus: Travel

## *Necessary Adjustments: Airlines & Airports*

Unlike many of the more strictly leisure parts of the travel industry, air travel will not disappear. Airlines serve many necessary purposes, from cargo movement to essential travel connections. Some airlines have already gone bankrupt – this week started with the bankruptcy of Avianca, one of Latin America’s largest airlines, which will not be the last carrier to collapse. While the post-COVID skies may be somewhat clearer, many airlines will survive, largely thanks to state aid. In order to regain profitability, they must entice travelers and convince them that flying is safe. Airlines will be looking for ways to make sure social distancing and sanitation is more possible. Many airlines have already begun mandating masks for all passengers, a move that will likely be adopted across the board. Initiatives to stop selling middle seats and limiting passenger numbers per aircraft is already underway. Checking all baggage may become the status quo, and every surface we touch, from baggage handles to seats, will certainly be subject to more frequent wipe downs. Thorough disinfections of airplanes, which includes filling the cabin with germ-killing fog, will become more frequent – Delta is already doing this nightly for all aircraft.

Blankets and pillows will probably disappear. Aircraft air filtration systems may come under closer scrutiny in efforts to prevent airborne spread. In all, these measures will be an enormous logistical and financial challenge for airlines, as a smaller number of paying passengers require expanded services. While it is likely airlines may offer steep discounts after the crisis subsides in a bid to increase leisure travel, for the duration of the pandemic prices are likely to remain normal to high, as carriers have no demand to increase through flight deals.

In discussing changes to airports and check-in processes, industry experts make frequent reference to the type of structural change that followed the 9/11 attacks. Methods and best practices for passenger check-in may see both immediate and long-term changes. Temperature screening technology, which already became mainstream in China and many other Asian airports after the 2003 SARS outbreak, is likely to be adopted by airports across the world. Passengers with abnormally high temperatures may be pulled aside for further screening. In the short term, airports will institute social distancing measures such as staggered security and boarding lines, a simple prospect given low passenger numbers.

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# Industry in Focus: Travel

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Curbside check-in and staggered gate seating will become more common. If social distancing becomes a more long-term reality, it may impact the construction of airports themselves. In response to the 9/11 induced increase in security, airports such as Singapore's Changi expanded to provide more overall space for passengers newly forced to spend more time on site. Airports may take a similar approach to increase space for social distancing in the long term, physically expanding to allow for a more feasible floor plan. For more immediate solutions, some airports are considering repurposing parking garages for extra screening space. Some industry leaders have also proposed that airport hotels will gain new relevance as self-quarantine sites, where travelers can spend a requisite 14 days in isolation before disembarking to their final destination.

## *Service Without a Smile: Hospitality*

For hotels and restaurants hoping to survive the pandemic, cleanliness is key, and may come at the cost of the personal touch. Industry experts expect cleanliness ratings to become increasingly important and foresee the potential for cleanliness

certification systems to emerge and thrive. Just as restaurants in many cities are given a sanitation grade that must be posted on the exterior of their business, cleanliness and sanitation processes will likely become more standardized and scrutinized in hotels. New cleanliness processes are already being developed, from using ultraviolet light to disinfect room keys to mandating waiting periods after rooms are vacated. Faceless hospitality will likely become more widespread wherever services can be automated. Top companies have already begun implementing policies to this end: Marriot will offer contact-free room service through its cellphone app, and Hilton is likely to expand its DigitalKey program, which allows contact-free check-in. Hilton has also developed a system in which all doors will have a seal on them to indicate they have not been opened since last cleaned, serving as proof of cleanliness for customers. Ultimately, locations that are already constructed for privacy will do best. Wyndham Hotels & Resorts has recorded increased demand for rooms with exterior corridors for direct car-to-room movement, which are common in economy franchises like Super 8 and Days Inn. For wealthier travelers, luxury villas in remote locations will benefit, as people may be increasingly willing to pay a premium for their privacy.

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# Industry in Focus: Travel

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Home sharing platforms will also need to change standards but may be able to adapt well. Airbnb has certainly suffered from the pandemic, and recently laid off one quarter of its workforce. However, if platforms can convince consumers that hosts are sufficiently clean, the home sharing could be in a position to gain market share. Industry leaders expect the expansion of cleanliness standards and ratings, such as Airbnb's new category of listing which promises a 72-hour waiting period between guests. Listings are growing as people look for extra income, which drives prices down. As private vacations away from urban areas gain popularity, renting a house on Airbnb may be just what travelers look for.

## *Logistical Ease vs. Fear of Contagion: Cruises & Group Tours*

After the many well-publicized horror stories of mass infection at sea, cruise ships will face one of the most difficult uphill battles to attract passengers – especially as many rely on customers of advanced age, who have particular reason to fear the coronavirus. Analysts believe that major companies such as Carnival

Corporation and Royal Caribbean Cruises have the capital to weather the pandemic if recovery happens in 2021. Carnival plans to resume operations as soon as August 1 and has reported a surprising spike in bookings. Carnival spokespersons have expressed optimism that “extremely loyal” customers will return. However, public health authorities such as the CDC still warn against cruise travel, and cruise lines will need to significantly upscale health and safety protocols to ensure the actual and perceived safety of passengers. Beyond bad press, onboard outbreaks in the spring led to investigations and wrongful death lawsuits against cruise lines – a second round of deadly cruise ship outbreaks in the late summer and fall could prove even more devastating for the industry. Customers also face the fear that countries could lock down again and not allow them to dock. However, cruise lines are pressing ahead, and some new standards include the banning of self-service buffets, regular checking of temperatures, masks for onboard employees, and regular disinfection.

# Industry in Focus: Travel

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Tour operators face a similar challenge, although to a much lesser degree than cruise ships. Tour groups provide convenience, logistical ease, and the opportunity to meet other travelers. However, they must convince future travelers that they can enjoy these benefits without risking health. Industry leaders predict a trend towards smaller-group travel and a higher guide-to-customer ratio. Some tour groups may actually be able to benefit from changing tourism habits. As desire to visit crowded cities and markets wanes, there is more demand for nature-focused tours in places like Tibet and the Galápagos. Biking, trekking, and other outdoor tours are well positioned once people begin to travel again. However, one part of travel packages will be difficult to restore: travel insurance. Many infuriated travelers have discovered that their insurance was useless in face of unexpected cancellations. Travel insurance companies will need to adapt, specifically addressing health advisories and pandemic-related possibilities in new policies. There may be more desire for insurance amid the uncertainty of the pandemic, but travel insurance companies will have to overcome the reputational

damage of the past few months.

## *Destinations*

Industry experts predict an overall increase in outdoor, non-urban travel. National parks are positioned particularly well, as nature-based tourism is set to rise. Moreover, domestic travel is expected to win out over international trips. In countries like the US, this is likely to translate into a surge in road trips – RV companies are looking forward to increased demand this summer. Campgrounds and national parks will have to make some changes for compliance with social distancing, such as limiting access to or closing popular trails and viewpoints but are overall well-designed for a pandemic. In China, the May Day holidays saw 115 million domestic tourist trips, down 41 percent from 2019, but still a significant number. While classic tourist destinations in Beijing and Shanghai attracted millions of visitors, many Chinese tourists tended towards outdoor attractions. The recent Golden Week holidays in South Korea saw tourists flock to mountain destinations, filling campgrounds and hiking trails.

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# Industry in Focus: Travel

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It is difficult to say how many travelers will regain the desire to pack Times Square or explore crowded street markets in Bangkok, but it is likely that preference for outdoor attractions could gain a permanent boost from the pandemic.

The pandemic has also provided a platform for virtual reality tourism. Many travel companies have used VR to market potential destinations, and some more radical thinkers have proposed VR as a method to divert tourists from overcrowded and ecologically delicate sites, such as Machu Picchu. VR tourism, while unable to replace the full sensory experience of true travel, currently has an enormous potential audience to appeal to. Many famous museums have put their collections online, and many zoos are sharing live camera footage of animals. Environmentalists have long encouraged the development of VR travel as a climate-friendly alternative. VR also serves as an option for those physically or financially unable to visit famous sites – in a world of COVID-19, at risk individuals may see new merit in virtual travel. A world of living remotely provides new opportunity for many uses of VR, including tourism.

## *Travel Bubbles*

The latest development in the pandemic tourism industry surrounds the possibility of so-called “*travel bubbles*” between certain countries with controlled outbreaks. Momentum around the idea began with discussions between Australia and New Zealand of a trans-Tasman travel corridor, as both countries have set themselves on a course for no or few cases. New Zealand’s Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern has proposed that some pacific islands may eventually be included, and other ministers have recommended Taiwan or Singapore could be added later. The trans-Tasman travel bubble model would rely on all participants having extremely low or no cases and maintaining strict quarantine controls for exterior travelers. Free movement between the two countries would be a boon for damaged tourist industries, which make up significant portions of the economy on both sides of the Tasman sea. . Across the globe, three Baltic states have pledged to reopen borders for internal travel: on May 15th, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania will become a travel bubble. All three countries will maintain requirements that anyone entering from outside the Baltic bloc must isolate for 14 days.

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# Industry in Focus: Travel

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The Czech Republic, which has seen relative success controlling its outbreak compared to other European countries, proposed a “corona corridor” to Croatia, Slovakia, and potentially other countries that have low case numbers. Rampant speculation surrounds the question of future coronavirus bubbles: experts have proposed a bubble between Thailand and Vietnam, across much of Eastern Europe, and even between individual US states.

The formation of travel bubbles could be an important driver of economic recovery as the world eases lockdowns. In countries like New Zealand and Australia, which have strong bilateral relations, credible reporting of case numbers, and sufficient testing to capture community transmission, the model looks well equipped for success. However, travel bubbles also entail risk through introducing new vectors for transmission. Countries with porous borders and poor testing infrastructure may not be able to accurately assess their coronavirus situation, and membership in travel bubbles could provide incentive to downplay real case numbers. Moreover, such arrangements provide ripe ground for

diplomatic conflict. For safe zones to maintain integrity, they may have to reject requests by additional countries to join. Alternatively, countries may have no choice but to allow more powerful countries into their bubble. While neighboring states forming travel blocks makes easy sense, the formation of more distant safe-zones risks offended excluded countries. Jurisdictional considerations may also arise – any country which admits Taiwan to its safe zone without including mainland China may invite backlash. Analysts have also pointed out that the creation of travel zones could exacerbate existing divisions, either between alliance structures or between the developing vs. developed world. While open travel in any form is an exciting prospect for the travel industry, many factors may yet burst these bubbles.

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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	1195979	1348033 (18621)	80685 (1156)	4187	247
UK	191088	224083 (3879)	32129 (210)	3286	472
Russia	179534	221344 (11656)	2009 (94)	1517	14
France	93314	175479 (452)	26604 (263)	2718	408
Brazil	90557	169594 (6895)	11653 (530)	796	55
Italy	82488	219814 (744)	30739 (179)	3636	508
Spain	63553	227436 (3086)	26744 (123)	5735	572
India	45925	70768 (3607)	2294 (82)	51	2
Peru	44455	68822 (1515)	1961 (72)	2087	59
Turkey	40150	139771 (1114)	3841 (55)	1657	46
Netherlands	37332	42788 (161)	5456 (16)	2497	318
Canada	33142	71264 (1173)	5115 (124)	1854	132
Belgium	31045	53449 (368)	8707 (51)	4612	751
Saudi Arabia	28022	41014 (1966)	255 (9)	1178	7
Portugal	23986	27679 (98)	1144 (9)	2715	112
Ecuador	23931	29509 (-50)	2145 (18)	1673	122
Pakistan	22820	32081 (1747)	706 (47)	140	3
Qatar	20769	23623 (1103)	14 (0)	8199	5
Singapore	20576	23822 (486)	21 (1)	4066	4
Germany	19298	172576 (697)	7661 (92)	2060	91

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Sweden	18443	26670 (348)	3256 (31)	2641	322
Belarus	17240	23906 (933)	135 (4)	2530	14
Chile	16135	30063 (1197)	323 (11)	1573	17
Iran	15179	109286 (1683)	6685 (45)	1301	80
UAE	13296	18878 (680)	201 (3)	1909	20
Bangladesh	12550	15691 (1034)	239 (11)	95	1
Ukraine	11952	15648 (416)	408 (17)	358	9
Indonesia	10393	14265 (233)	991 (18)	52	4
Poland	9699	16326 (330)	811 (11)	431	21
Mexico	9654	36327 (1305)	3573 (108)	272	27
Philippines	8361	11086 (292)	726 (7)	101	7
Colombia	8309	11613 (550)	479 (16)	228	9
Norway	7876	8132 (27)	224 (5)	1500	41
Dominican Rep	7371	10634 (287)	393 (5)	980	36
Romania	7361	15588 (226)	982 (21)	810	51
Egypt	7041	9746 (346)	533 (8)	95	5
Japan	6921	15847 (70)	633 (9)	125	5
Serbia	6668	10176 (144)	218 (3)	1165	25
Kuwait	6314	9286 (598)	65 (7)	2174	15
South Africa	6089	10652 (637)	206 (12)	180	3

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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# Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Ireland	4558	23135 (139)	1467 (9)	4685	297
Israel	4405	16506 (29)	258 (6)	1907	30
Ghana	4184	4700 (437)	22 (0)	151	0.7
Argentina	4127	6278 (244)	314 (9)	139	7
Afghanistan	4007	4687 (285)	122 (2)	120	3
Panama	3680	8616 (168)	249 (5)	1958	57
Nigeria	3589	4641 (242)	150 (7)	23	0.7
Morocco	3282	6281 (218)	188 (0)	170	5
Czechia	3183	8176 (53)	282 (2)	763	26
Kazakhstan	3101	5207 (117)	32 (1)	277	2
Bahrain	3076	5236 (295)	8 (0)	3077	5
Moldova	2840	4995 (68)	175 (6)	1238	43
Algeria	2543	5891 (168)	507 (5)	134	12
Bolivia	2410	2831 (275)	122 (4)	219	10
Oman	2306	3573 (174)	17 (0)	700	3
Puerto Rico	2143	2256 (58)	113 (2)	666	33

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Armenia	1987	3392 (79)	46 (1)	1145	16
Hungary	1905	3284 (21)	421 (8)	340	44
Honduras	1778	2100 (128)	116 (8)	199	11
Finland	1713	5984 (22)	271 (4)	1080	49
Switzerland	1699	30344 (39)	1845 (12)	3506	213
Denmark	1652	10513 (84)	533 (4)	1815	92
Malaysia	1504	6726 (70)	109 (1)	208	3
Bulgaria	1436	1990 (25)	93 (2)	286	13
Guinea	1421	2146 (0)	11 (0)	163	0.8
Sudan	1290	1526 (161)	74 (4)	35	2
Austria	1201	15882 (11)	620 (2)	1763	69
Greece	1201	2726 (10)	151 (0)	262	14
Senegal	1152	1886 (177)	19 (0)	113	1
Slovenia	1102	1460 (3)	102 (0)	702	49
Cameroon	1040	2689 (110)	125 (11)	101	5
South Korea	1008	10936 (27)	258 (2)	213	5

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

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	251704	337055 (1660)	26988 (347)	17845	1388
New Jersey	115224	140206 (1452)	9340 (84)	15890	1052
Illinois	75548	79007 (1266)	3459 (53)	6235	273
Massachusetts	73354	78462 (669)	5108 (129)	11384	741
California	66550	69329 (1729)	2779 (63)	1751	70
Pennsylvania	56627	60459 (520)	3832 (26)	4732	300
Florida	39247	40982 (386)	1735 (14)	1908	81
Georgia	32558	34002 (422)	1444 (38)	3202	136
Maryland	29392	33373 (786)	1683 (39)	5520	278
Connecticut	25344	33765 (211)	3008 (41)	9470	844
Ohio	23420	24777 (696)	1357 (16)	2121	116
Indiana	23087	24627 (501)	1540 (32)	3658	229
Virginia	20947	25070 (989)	850 (11)	2937	100
Michigan	20282	47552 (370)	4584 (29)	4761	459

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Texas	17725	40555 (1297)	1117 (23)	1409	40
Washington	16177	17122 (231)	945 (14)	2349	125
Colorado	15816	19879 (176)	987 (16)	3452	171
Rhode Island	10179	11450 (176)	430 (8)	10808	406
Alabama	9761	10164 (275)	403 (10)	2073	82
Missouri	9643	10157 (89)	514 (11)	1654	83
Nebraska	8476	8576 (247)	100 (2)	4431	52
Arizona	7989	11383 (264)	542 (6)	1563	74
Tennessee	7255	15544 (559)	251 (8)	2276	37
Louisiana	6899	31815 (215)	2308 (22)	6844	496
Iowa	6853	12373 (414)	271 (6)	3922	86
Kansas	6603	7159 (208)	180 (6)	2452	62
Nevada	5657	6153 (3)	313 (0)	1997	101
North Carolina	5584	15274 (336)	575 (11)	1456	55
District of Columbia	5180	6389 (117)	328 (5)	9053	465

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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

# US Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Wisconsin	4833	10418 (199)	409 (9)	1789	70
Kentucky	4077	6710 (224)	325 (13)	1495	70
Delaware	3721	6565 (118)	225 (1)	6742	231
Minnesota	3672	11799 (528)	591 (13)	2092	105
New Mexico	3576	5069 (206)	208 (8)	2417	99
South Carolina	3326	7792 (139)	346 (15)	1513	67

\*\* 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
Utah	3113	6362 (111)	68 (1)	1984	21
Mississippi	2971	9674 (173)	435 (5)	3251	146
Oregon	2031	3286 (58)	130 (3)	779	31
New Hampshire	1798	3160 (89)	133 (0)	2324	98
South Dakota	1393	3614 (97)	34 (0)	3976	38
Oklahoma	1098	4613 (24)	274 (2)	1166	69

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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