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Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 14, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: May 14, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The UN predicts that the global economy will contract by 3.2 percent in 2020, and trade will fall 27 percent in Q2.

WHO warns that the world may have to focus on long-term virus management rather than elimination.

While many stock market investors believe economic recovery will be V-shaped, most corporate executives are less optimistic.

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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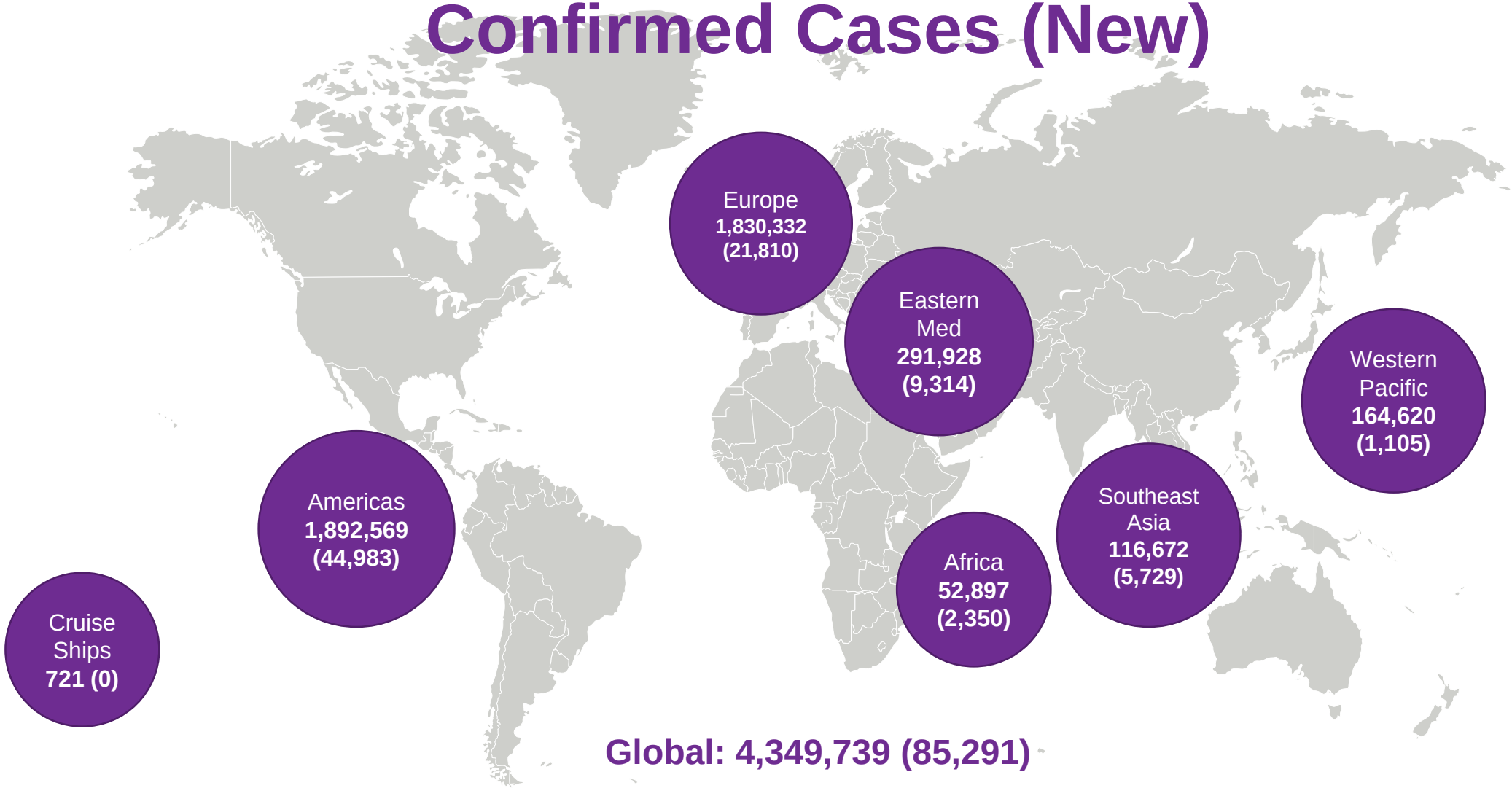
Confirmed Cases (New)



Global: 4,349,739 (85,291)

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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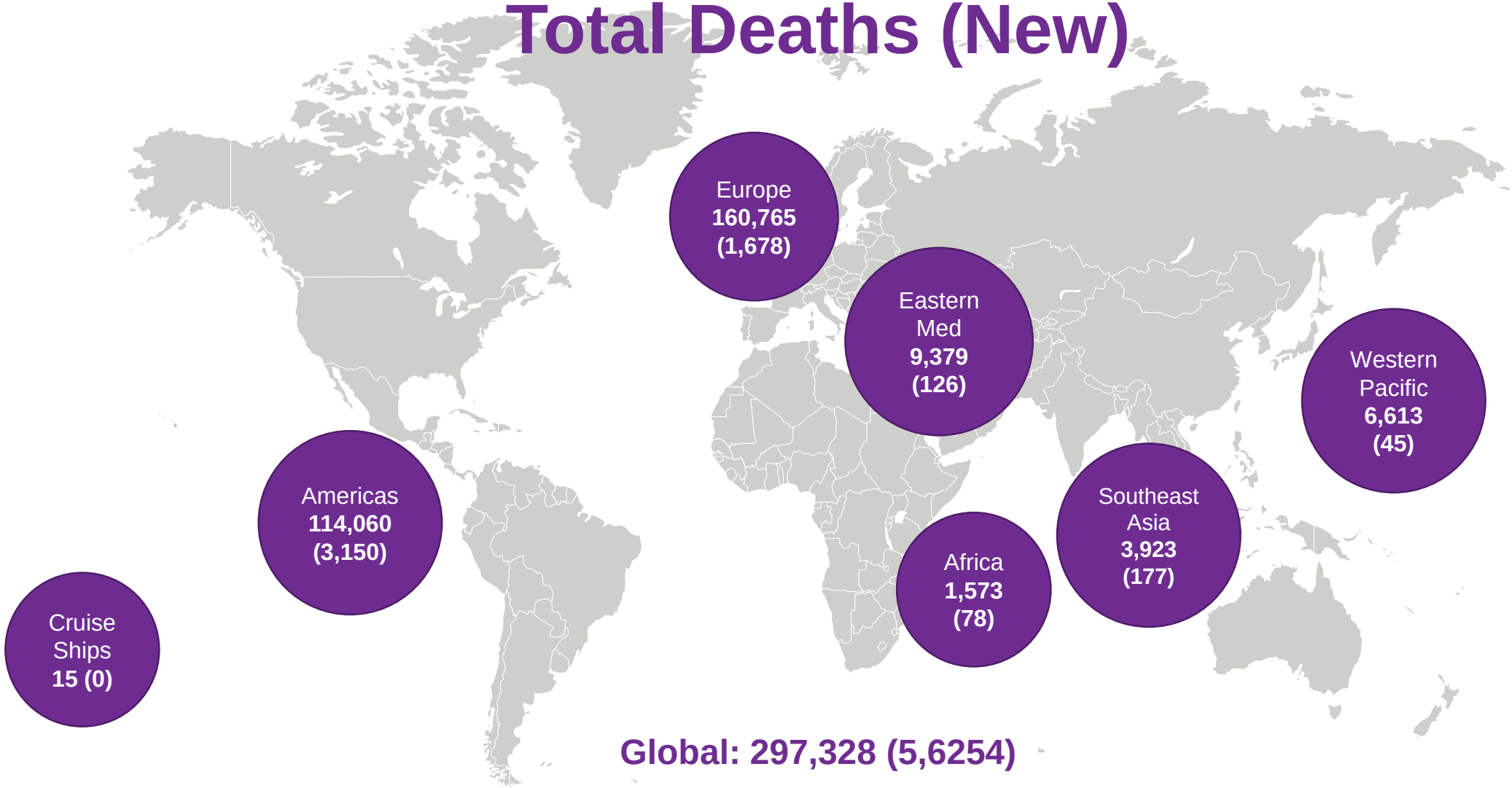
Total Deaths (New)



Global: 297,328 (5,6254)

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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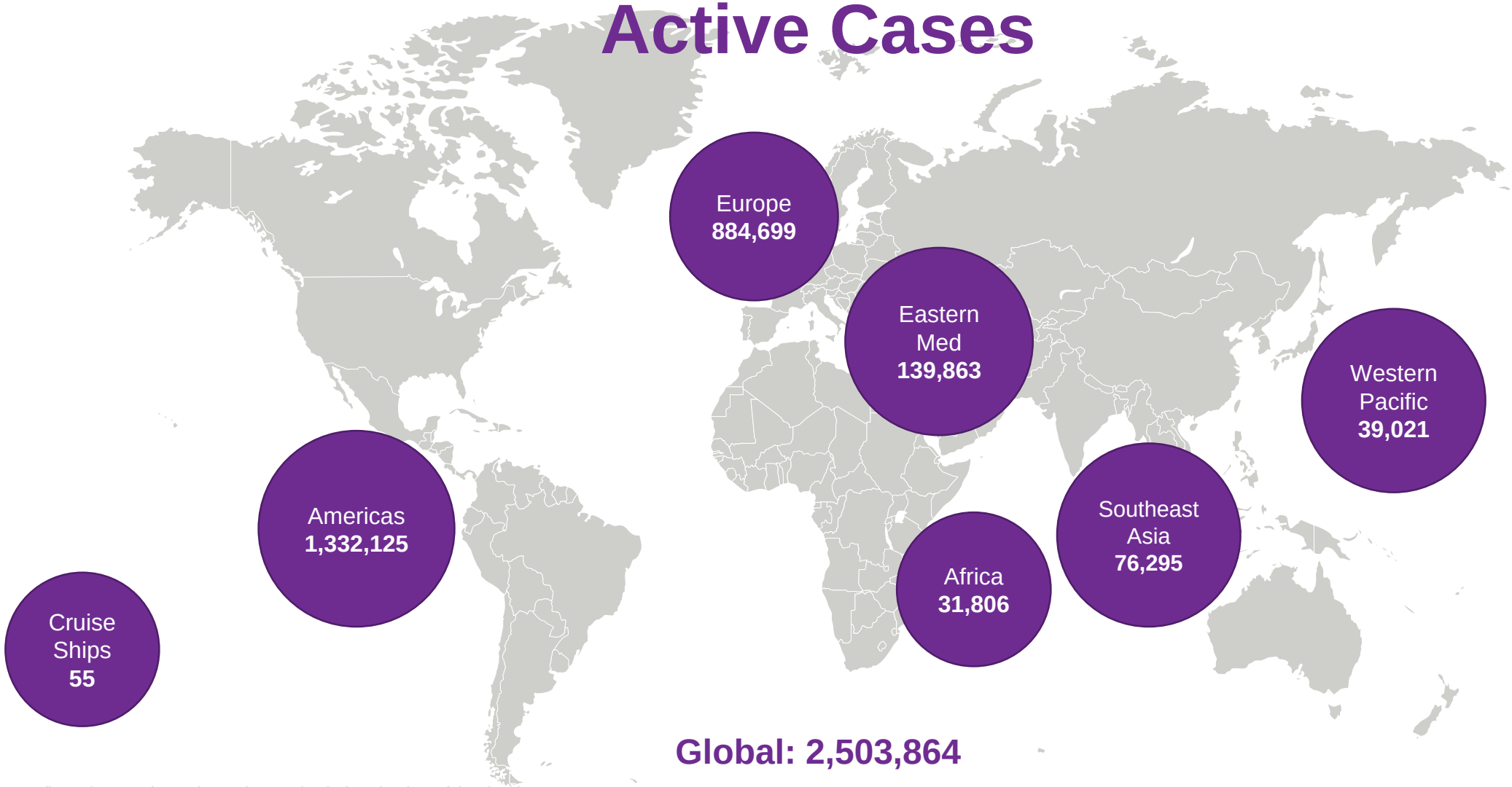
Active Cases



Global: 2,503,864

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

Condition Updates

As of A.M. US EDT on May 14

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Global

Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 4,442,466 in 213 countries and territories, with 298,322 deaths.

- A UN report predicted that the **global economy** could contract by 3.2 percent in 2020, and that global trade could slide by 27 percent in Q2.
- A top WHO official warned against relying on the "*massive moonshot*" of **vaccine development**, saying that the coronavirus may have to be managed, rather than eradicated.
- Health experts fear **US-China tensions** could hamper global co-operation and limit poorer nations' access to a treatment.
- The IMF believes **emerging markets** will need more additional funding than initially forecast as the pandemic's impact worsens.
- The IATA predicted **international air travel** will not return to pre-crisis levels until 2023.

Markets

Fed chair Powell warned that the downturn is "*without modern precedent*" and called for further action to prevent permanent damage.

- On Wednesday, **US stocks** slid for the second day in a row on Fed chair Powell warning.
- The Fed is scaling back lending operations in **short-term borrowing markets** following more stable market conditions.
- Reacting to the Fed statement, **European and Asian stock markets** tumbled on Thursday morning.
- **US crude stockpiles** saw their first weekly drop since January.
- The number of **corporate bankruptcies** in Japan rose by 15 percent over last year.
- The International Energy Agency said the drop in **oil demand** this year will not be as severe as initially thought as governments ease coronavirus lockdown measures.

Business

The move to remote working has inspired many chief information officers to spearhead mental health and employee well-being initiatives.

- While many stock market investors believe **economic recovery** will be V-shaped, most corporate executives are less optimistic.
- **Amazon** has called for a federal price gouging law targeting scammers.
- **Uber** will require all users to wear face coverings.
- **JC Penney** plans to file for bankruptcy as early as Friday.
- **Volkswagen** will pause production of four key models due to weak demand in Europe.
- **Fiat Chrysler and Peugeot** owner PSA scrapped plans to pay dividends before their merger.
- Non-Premier league **English football clubs** are at risk of financial collapse unless they can restart matches.
- Backlash over **Huawei** sponsorship caused the cancellation of an online journalism panel on misinformation.
- **Lloyd's of London** expects the pandemic to be the most expensive event in history for the insurance market.
- Anglo-French biotech group **Novacyt** said its development of a test for Covid-19, which has been approved for emergency use by the WHO, sees strong sales and orders for the kits.
- **Commerzbank**, Germany's second-largest lender, faced a $320m deficit in Q1.

Africa

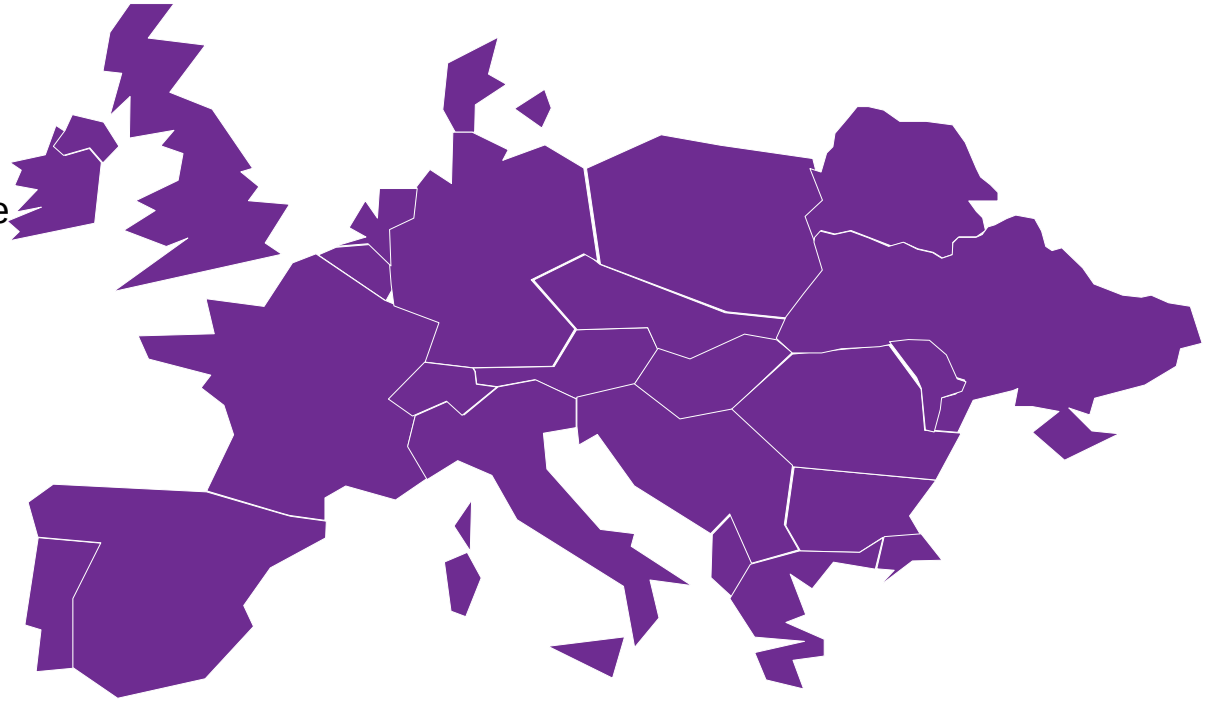
- In **Nigeria**, the Lagos state government turned to a Twitter poll to gauge support for further lockdown measures: just over half of 53,000 respondents voted in favor.
- Every country in Africa has now confirmed coronavirus cases after **Lesotho** announced its first case in a student returned from Saudi Arabia.
- **Angola** quarantined a suburb of its capital after discovering multiple cases.
- **Gabon** surpassed 1,000 cases.

Asia

- **Hong Kong** reported two local infections after 23 days of no such cases. **New Zealand** reported no new cases for the second day in a row after lifting its state of emergency, and **Thailand** recorded no new cases for the first time in two months.
- **Chinese** city Jilin went into partial lockdown to contain a new cluster. Chinese cross-continental railways have seen increased usage, partially due to increased medical shipments and disruptions in shipping.
- **India** instructed banks to provide up to $40bn in government guaranteed loans to SMEs by October.
- **Japan** will supplement low-interest loans to key auto, aviation, and steel sector companies.
- **Singapor**e will revamp migrant dormitories to allow for more social distancing.
- Victoria and Queensland warned the **Australian** government to be more diplomatic in pursuit of a coronavirus inquiry as tension with China rose.
- Hundreds gathered in **Hong Kong** to protest leader Carrie Lam on her birthday.

Europe

- With summer tourism losses looming, the European Commission recommended beginning to open borders; **Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland** will begin easing border restrictions beginning Saturday, aiming to lift them entirely by June 15. **Iceland** will reopen borders by June 15, and incoming travelers may choose between a paid COVID-19 test or 14-day quarantine.
- **Russia** banned the use of some Russian-made ventilators that reportedly caused fire hospitals that killed 6.
- A government-backed report in **Spain** showed only 5 percent of the population to have antibodies, dashing hopes of '*herd immunity*.'
- **Poland** recorded its highest daily number of cases, but will proceed with reopening hair salons, bars, restaurants, and some sports facilities next week.
- A sharp slowdown in **Turkey's** exports has pushed the country's current account deficit to its deepest in two years.
- **Chinese** state-owned automaker FAW has announced plans to invest €1bn to set up a design center for electric cars in coronavirus-hit **northern Italy**.



Middle East

- The **UAE** announced it will review the size and structure of its government as part of its post-coronavirus strategy. More than 80 percent of working Emiratis are public employees.
- **Iran** reopened mosques, subject to social distancing, for prayer on one of the holiest nights of Ramadan.
- **Lebanon** began talks with the IMF on Wednesday.
- **Morocco** launched a TV campaign encouraging domestic travel in a bid to bolster the critical tourism industry, and announced that schools will stay closed until September.
- **Dubai** reopened public parks, hotel beaches and trams.
- Gulf countries including **Saudi Arabia and Bahrain** have transitioned to online collection of zakat, religious charitable donations traditionally made at mosques throughout Ramadan.
- **Qatar** threatens 3 years' jail time for not wearing a mask.

Americas

- **Canadian** PM Trudeau called on oil producers to set climate targets in order to attract global capital. A Calgary zoo will send its pandas back to **China** after struggling to obtain a consistent bamboo supply. Canadian PM Trudeau resisted calls to set a timeline for a new budget. Canada may soon require temperature checks and use of contact tracing apps for those crossing the **US border**. New polling in Canada shows a surge in negative perceptions of China.
- The IMF plans to loan **Chile** $23.8bn.
- **Mexico** outlines its reopening plan, which will begin lifting restrictions on May 18, despite a surge of cases over 40,000. Over 100 Mexicans have died from tainted alcohol after lockdowns have slowed beer production. The spokesman for Mexico's Foreign Minister tested positive for the virus.
- **Puerto Rico** announced the closure of 30 public school cafeterias and several food warehouses amid a food crisis after 50 workers tested positive.
- **Brazil's** government cut its 2020 GDP outlook to 4.7 percent shrinkage, the sharpest decline since 1900.

Americas: US

- The Treasury clarified that **small businesses** who received loans under $2m should keep them, after earlier calls for recipients to return funds if they have other options.
- In **Congress**, House Democrats formally introduced a rule change to allow proxy voting. Senior Democrats called for a merger moratorium for groups receiving bailout funds.
- US agencies accused **China** of trying to steal coronavirus research through **hacking**.
- According to a new poll, 2 in 3 Americans do not believe **gatherings of 10** or more will be safe until July or later.
- **Texas'** AG warned cities not to impose restrictions stricter than state-level orders. Texas prisoners will self-administer COVID-19 tests. **Wisconsin's** Supreme Court struck down the state's stay-at-home order. **Mississippi** surpassed 10,000 cases.
- An **ousted vaccine official** will testify before Congress tomorrow that the US will face the "*darkest winter in modern history*" if it does not develop a more coordinated response for future waves.
- Presumptive Democratic nominee **Joe Biden** is considering requiring testing for all those who enter his home.
- The Trump Administration is temporarily easing **visa rules** for seasonal workers in key food supply chains, while considering extending virus **border restrictions** to Mexico indefinitely.

Country in Focus: Pakistan

On Monday, Pakistan began lifting its nationwide lockdown, leading to accounts of packed markets and heavy traffic jams. While public transport remains closed, businesses are allowed to reopen, and mosques had previously been granted permission to remain open for the holy month of Ramadan. While Pakistan's reopening is one among a wave of lifted global lockdowns, it comes as case numbers in the country are accelerating. Pakistan and neighboring India have experienced later outbreaks than many other regions. At a glance, South Asia appears to be handling the coronavirus relatively well, recording low case numbers per capita and low death rates, even accounting for limited testing. Health experts have speculated widely on the reasons behind this: some believe that routine exposure to pathogens has given the public higher immunity than citizens of rich countries, some are exploring if a common tuberculosis vaccine given in South Asia provides some immunity, and others are considering the influence of hot, sunny weather on slowing coronavirus spread. However, the broad consensus among health experts indicates that the worst of Pakistan's outbreak is yet to come.

In late April, the WHO forecast that Pakistan's cases could exceed 200,000 by mid-July without appropriate intervention. Unreleased internal modeling reported in the Wall Street Journal predicts that cases will reach 100,000 by the end of May and 600,000 by the end of June, the expected peak of the outbreak. Many doctors have voiced fears that the virus will overwhelm a poorly resourced health system. As Pakistan's borders and ties with both Iran and China would seem to leave it vulnerable to an earlier outbreak, the reasons for likely delayed severity of an outbreak remain uncertain. However, most health experts agree that Pakistan does have one distinct advantage in facing COVID-19: an extremely young population. As of 2018, 64 percent of Pakistanis were under the age of 30, age demographics which may help prevent health systems from being overwhelmed even if cases surge. Early data comparing fatality rates in Pakistan and the UK support this conclusion.

Fact Box

- Confirmed Cases: 35,788
- Deaths: 770
- Population: 212.2 million
- GDP: $314.6 billion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: $1,482 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 105 (out of 195)

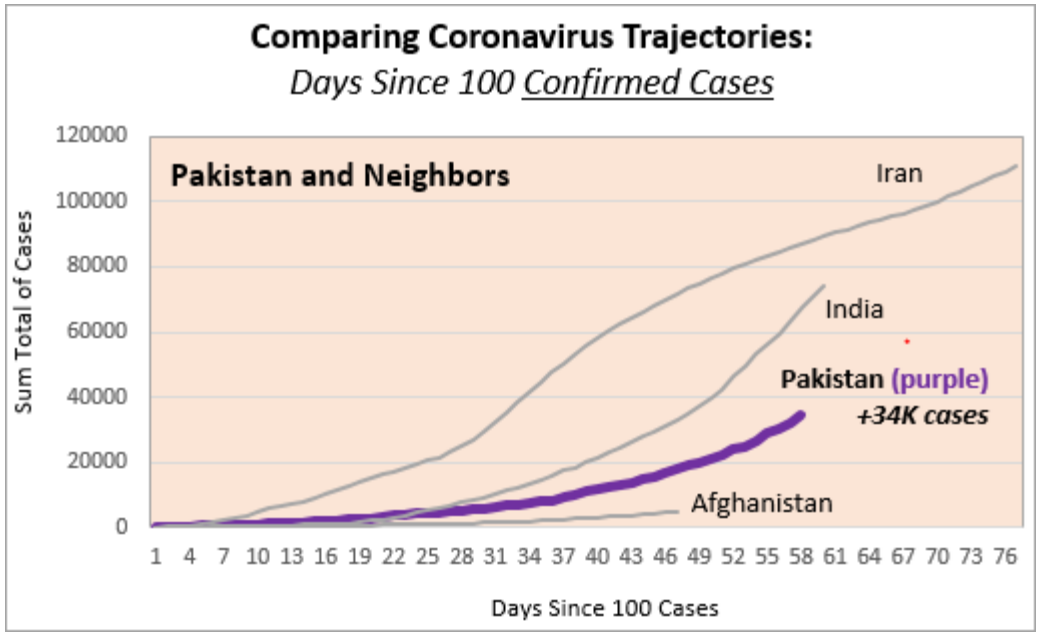
Country in Focus: Pakistan

Even if the virus does prove less deadly in Pakistan, many still question the wisdom of easing restriction measures as case numbers are rising. Restrictions in the country were never as strict as the full lockdowns of many other countries; Prime Minister Imran Khan calls the measures a “smart lockdown” because they targeted case clusters while allowing baseline economic activity. Critics say the “smart lockdown” has done too little to curb the virus, as public-health officials have pointed to little evidence of halted transmission after over a month of restrictions.

Many analysts point to the influence of religious clerics in the government as a primary reason for the inefficacy of restrictions. While the holy month of Ramadan has been marked by unprecedented isolation in much of the Muslim world, Pakistan has allowed mosques to remain open and communal prayer to continue. Prime Minister Khan defended this policy by saying that as an independent democracy, Pakistan could not force closures of mosques. However, many analysts maintain that it is the latest capitulation to the religious right, which has held strong influence over the government since its inception. Although Prime Minister Khan’s conservativism gives him credibility in the eyes of many religious factions, his unwillingness to take a hard stance on regulating mosques, even after significant evidence that religious gatherings have been a major vector of virus spread in the country, indicates a powerful desire to appease Islamist leaders. Some governors have emerged as a solution, imposing stricter lockdown measures at the local level – an assertion of local authority that Khan’s government has permitted. Mosques are supposed to adhere to strict sanitation guidelines, which include mandatory face masks, use of hand sanitizer, social distancing, and using personal prayer masks. Khan has insisted that mosques will be closed if they cannot adhere to these standards, but the number and structure of mosques in the country virtually guarantee that adherence to guidelines is both aspirational and impossible to effectively police. The military is reportedly unhappy with Khan’s appeasement of religious factions and overall muddled policies; since early in the spring, the military has been seen to be driving pandemic response. Analysts have noted that the military was already increasing its role in policy-making, and high levels of military involvement during the pandemic could result in a further expansion of military influence in the government.

Country in Focus: Pakistan

Ultimately, the government's projected reason for lifting the lockdown is Pakistan's economy. Prime Minister Khan has repeatedly argued that lockdown measures are devastating for the poor and has at times dismissed the threat of the virus as less concerning than the hardships of economic downturn. In a country where around 30 percent of the population lives in poverty, economic damage is indeed a grave concern. The IMF predicts that the economy will contract 1.5 percent this year, a loss of growth that Pakistan cannot afford. The IMF has also lent Pakistan $1.4 billion for its pandemic response, and the country is pursuing debt relief from creditor nations. Notably, the country has sought an extension on debt repayments for $30 billion in loans for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, a key project in China's Belt and Road initiative. Experts believe that China will have no choice but to agree, or risk causing economic collapse in a key regional ally. In late March, the government enacted a $7.5bn stimulus package, and has coordinated some aid programs during the lockdowns, but has yet to announce a major economic plan on the scale of neighboring India. Reports have also shown charity to have played an important role in direct aid under lockdown, which many attribute to Islam's encouragement of charitable giving. While supporters of lifting the lockdown hope to restart economic activity, many in the country are wary. Reopened markets this week have seen minimal wearing of face masks or adherence to any form of social distancing. The combination of a reopened economy and the increase in religious gatherings during Ramadan may set Pakistan on track for a much worse outbreak in the summer.



What Should Corporate Leadership be Asking of their IT Teams in this New Normal?

Contributed by Admiral Michael S. Rogers, USN (ret), Senior Advisor to Dentons

At two plus months into this new world of physical dispersion of employees and a virtual backbone as the linking mechanism of this new business model (for many), it is a good time for corporate leaders to ask themselves what should they be asking of their IT teams given the unprecedented and short-fused changes most of those teams have been forced to implement.

- What are assets are critical under this new work model?
- What does threat look like in this new environment and what are doing to meet these threats?
- What does risk look like now and does leadership understand and have awareness of the risk tradeoffs that were made to create this new structure? Have we developed mitigation plans for that risk?
- What are we doing from a security standpoint to address the increased use of employee personal devices for work?
- How has the shift to this remote model (security now being remoted as well) impacted our security effectiveness? What do we need to be doing differently?
- What new security investments should we be making? Should we be accelerating or canceling existing security investments or plans considering this new model?
- What are we doing about the Insider Threat given this dispersion of employees and the increase anxiety and stress many of our employees find themselves under (actual or fear of layoff/furlough/wage cuts)?
- How are we ensuing we have an awareness of the well-being and morale of our employees – to include our IT and security teams?

Science Under the Scope: Explaining Models

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

*"**Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful**."*

--- George E. P. Box and Norman R. Draper (1987)
Empirical Model-Building and Response Surfaces, p. 424, Wiley.

Models are commonly used in an attempt to predict outcomes of different events or phenomena. They are used to predict winning sports teams, elections, climate change, and public health issues. They are a simplification of reality, thus inherently dependent on the veracity of the inputs as well as the predictive power of the chosen variables. Modeling the COVID-19 pandemic is particularly difficult due to the amount of variation within each variable and the lack of historical data about the disease. While models can be useful for decision making, they can also be very confusing as changes are made to the model that result in major differences in outcomes.

How was the COVID-19 Model built?

It seems that modeling the potential number of deaths that may happen in the COVID-19 pandemic would be rather straightforward. We would look at the number of mortalities being a function of the number people who could become infected times how contagious the virus is by how fatal the virus is. Unfortunately, each of these variables must be calculated based on several different sources of information. There are significant discrepancies between countries and regions as to how to collect and report these data. If a person has a co-morbidity or other event at death such as a heart attack, different entities can report the cause of death either as due to COVID-19 or the alternate health factor. There is no set standard. Additionally, due to lack of tests and who is allowed to receive the test, we do not have complete data about who may have died of COVID-19 or even contracted the disease.

Science Under the Scope: Explaining Models

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

Variables in the COVID-19 Model

Susceptible Population and Fatality Rate

This novel coronavirus has only been recognized in humans over the last six months and there are still many unknowns about who it affects and how. Questions such as what demographics are most vulnerable as well as uncertainty about the high prevalence of asymptomatic people have continually evolving answers.

Calculating the fatality rate has been particularly difficult. First, not all people are equally susceptible to dying due to the virus. Age and comorbidities, including obesity, affect how fatal the virus in for different people. Thus, no one “fatality rate” can be used in the model. Demographics and health of people vary widely by group, location, and country. For example, we have seen that people in senior assisted living homes have been much more likely to die due to COVID-19 than those in a university. Even trying to extrapolate data across countries can be fraught with difficulties based on how those data are collected.

Secondly, fatality rates are calculated by dividing the number of people who died by the number of people infected. There has been widespread discussion of the disparity in the availability of tests around the world. We do not have a good estimate for the number of people infected. Another confounding factor that was realized a few months into the pandemic was the high prevalence of asymptomatic people. Wildly different ratios have been estimated from one-third to half of infected people showing no symptoms of illness at all.

Infection Rate

Our last variable, the infection rate, or how contagious the virus is, also suffers from much uncertainty caused by many of the same issues. In addition, individuals, towns, states, and countries are all using different strategies to affect this number. It is also not a static number.

Science Under the Scope: Explaining Models

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

You can expect the infection rate to increase as social distancing and other non-pharmaceutical interventions decrease. There are likely to be many other variables that affect the rate which we haven't yet even recognized, e.g. a choir practice seemed to result in a large number of infected people, could there be something about singing that puts more aerosols and virus in the air which may be effective at infecting people?

To calculate the infection rate, you need to understand the rate of contact, the rate of transmission per contact, as well as basic biology of the virus. The rate of contact is how many people an infected person interacts with in a set period of time. In the US, this factor could vary from the amount of people a person commuting in New York City would be around versus a rancher in rural Montana. The rate of transmission per contact is the number of people that become infected as a result of an interaction. This also varies between individuals. Some people, named "super spreaders" can infect a disproportionate amount of people - think of Typhoid Mary. While we believe that asymptomatic people may be less infectious. This also complicates the estimation of the infection rate.

Other complicating factors include how long the virus can survive on surfaces, how long a person remains infectious, and when, once infected, a person becomes infectious. All of these factors are used to understand the infection rate.

Yet, one of the biggest questions that we still are uncertain about is whether a person becomes immune after infection and if yes, for how long will that person remain immune. This would change the variable in the model for the susceptible population. Another way the model should change in the future.

Science Under the Scope: Explaining Models

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

"Far better an approximate answer to the right question, which is often vague, than an exact answer to the wrong question, which can always be made precise."

---John W. Tukey (1962)

The future of data analysis. Annals of Mathematical Statistics 33: 1-67 (see pp.13-14)

How human behaviors influence the model?

There are a multitude of different non-pharmaceutical interventions which can be used to stop the spread of the virus: social distancing, closing of businesses and schools, and wearing masks. Yet the adoption of those measures varies from individual to country. Calculating the use of these techniques can widely skew the outcome of the model. It is very difficult to calculate these human behaviors in the model, or to make these assumptions.

Summary

To create the model, one must develop each variable based on the available data, account for their uncertainty, and make assumptions about the efficacy of interventions. Models are also dependent on the quality and interpretation of their inputs and must make assumptions. With so much subjectivity in the creation of models, one can see how there can be a wide range of estimations of the results. As we learn more about the virus, susceptible people and populations, fatality and infectious rates, and impacts of our interventions, the models will become better. We must remember that this is a novel virus, new to humans, and our understanding grows every day. Each data point is a piece of the puzzle that takes time to build and understand.

Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
US	1063006	1390558 (21030)	84122 (1763)	4321	257
UK	196606	230732 (3243)	33252 (495)	3384	489
Russia	192056	242271 (10028)	2212 (96)	1660	15
Brazil	98473	190137 (11923)	13240 (779)	890	62
France	91581	175981 (-217)	27032 (81)	2728	415
Italy	78457	222104 (888)	31106 (195)	3673	514
Spain	60764	228691 (661)	27104 (184)	5798	580
India	49813	76306 (4247)	2169 (112)	2314	66
Peru	49104	78055 (3763)	2551 (136)	57	2
Turkey	37649	43211 (227)	5562 (52)	2522	325
Netherlands	37447	143114 (1639)	3952 (58)	1697	47
Canada	32966	73568 (1149)	5425 (125)	1915	140
Belgium	31201	53981 (202)	8843 (82)	4658	763
Saudi Arabia	26935	44830 (1905)	273 (9)	1288	8
Pakistan	25638	35298 (962)	761 (24)	160	3
Ecuador	24719	30486 (67)	2334 (7)	1728	132
Portugal	23775	28132 (219)	1175 (12)	2759	115
Qatar	23382	26539 (1390)	14 (0)	9212	5
Singapore	20516	25346 (675)	21 (0)	4332	4
Sweden	19478	27909 (637)	3460 (147)	2763	343

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Chile	19170	34381 (2660)	346 (11)	1799	18
Belarus	17968	25825 (952)	146 (4)	2733	15
Germany	17537	174098 (927)	7861 (123)	2078	94
Iran	16514	112725 (1958)	6783 (50)	1342	81
Bangladesh	14192	17822 (1162)	269 (19)	108	2
UAE	13657	20386 (725)	206 (3)	2061	21
Ukraine	12270	16425 (402)	439 (14)	376	10
Indonesia	11123	15438 (689)	1028 (21)	56	4
Poland	9933	17204 (283)	861 (22)	455	23
Colombia	9288	12930 (658)	509 (16)	254	10
Mexico	8976	40186 (1862)	4220 (294)	297	30
Philippines	8595	11618 (268)	772 (21)	106	7
Norway	7914	8175 (18)	229 (1)	1508	42
Kuwait	7683	11028 (751)	82 (7)	2582	19
Dominican Rep	7566	11196 (296)	409 (7)	1032	38
Egypt	7389	10431 (338)	556 (12)	102	5
South Africa	7110	12074 (724)	219 (13)	204	4
Romania	7005	16002 (224)	1036 (34)	832	54
Japan	6451	16049 (81)	678 (21)	127	5
Serbia	6249	10295 (52)	222 (2)	1178	25

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** 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.

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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
Ghana	4870	5408 (281)	24 (2)	174	0.8
Afghanistan	4446	5226 (263)	132 (5)	134	3
Argentina	4284	6879 (316)	329 (10)	152	7
Israel	4052	16548 (19)	264 (4)	1912	31
Nigeria	3737	4971 (184)	164 (6)	24	0.8
Bahrain	3601	5816 (285)	10 (1)	3418	6
Morocco	3193	6512 (94)	188 (0)	176	5
Moldova	3045	5406 (252)	185 (3)	1340	46
Kazakhstan	2977	5417 (138)	32 (0)	288	2
Czechia	2932	8269 (48)	290 (7)	772	27
Oman	2713	4019 (298)	17 (0)	787	3
Algeria	2673	6253 (186)	522 (7)	143	12
Bolivia	2667	3148 (184)	142 (14)	254	11
Panama	2621	8944 (161)	256 (4)	2036	58
Ireland	2434	23401 (159)	1497 (9)	4739	303
Puerto Rico	2214	2329 (30)	115 (1)	688	34
Armenia	2170	3718 (180)	48 (1)	1255	16

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Honduras	1895	2255 (175)	123 (2)	210	12
Hungary	1809	3341 (28)	430 (5)	346	45
Sudan	1530	1818 (157)	90 (10)	41	2
Guinea	1504	2374 (76)	14 (3)	181	1
Bulgaria	1474	2069 (46)	96 (1)	298	14
Denmark	1471	10667 (76)	533 (6)	1842	92
Finland	1470	6054 (51)	284 (9)	1093	51
Switzerland	1443	30413 (33)	1870 (3)	3514	216
Malaysia	1387	6779 (37)	111 (2)	209	3
Senegal	1302	2105 (110)	21 (2)	126	1
Greece	1231	2760 (16)	155 (3)	265	15
Guatemala	1192	1342 (143)	29 (2)	67	2
Cameroon	1121	2800 (111)	136 (11)	105	5
Slovenia	1100	1463 (2)	103 (1)	704	50
Austria	1069	15997 (36)	624 (1)	1776	69
Somalia	1037	1219 (49)	52 (0)	77	3
Cote d'Ivoire	986	1912 (55)	24 (3)	72	0.9

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

* 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.

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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	253991	340661 (2176)	27477 (193)	7139	254
New Jersey	116204	141560 (643)	9714 (183)	2577	65
Illinois	80902	84694 (1673)	3792 (191)	3133	109
Massachusetts	75182	80497 (1165)	5315 (174)	2290	113
California	69841	72798 (1820)	2957 (78)	1845	75
Pennsylvania	58007	62101 (791)	4094 (180)	1404	32
Florida	40575	42402 (479)	1827 (48)	3337	143
Georgia	33910	35427 (503)	1517 (19)	9776	877
Maryland	30547	34812 (751)	1809 (53)	4212	97
Connecticut	26317	34855 (522)	3125 (84)	4845	472
Ohio	24238	25721 (471)	1483 (47)	2076	107
Indiana	23854	25473 (346)	1619 (41)	2201	127
Virginia	22264	26746 (946)	928 (36)	1489	85
Michigan	20991	48391 (370)	4714 (40)	1673	82

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	18329	43020 (1588)	1172 (26)	2161	52
Washington	16538	17512 (182)	974 (12)	1189	12
Colorado	16242	20475 (318)	1062 (52)	4860	324
Rhode Island	10487	11835 (221)	462 (18)	4219	44
Alabama	10250	10700 (236)	450 (15)	18035	1403
Missouri	9853	10404 (135)	551 (22)	2182	92
Nebraska	8968	9075 (341)	107 (4)	3390	156
Arizona	8642	12216 (480)	595 (33)	6684	299
Louisiana	7673	32662 (612)	2381 (34)	2397	40
Tennessee	7473	16370 (259)	273 (7)	1300	39
Iowa	7029	13289 (377)	306 (17)	3784	240
Kansas	6908	7518 (278)	188 (4)	3555	184
North Carolina	6612	16352 (730)	625 (25)	2065	23
Nevada	5947	6476 (163)	331 (10)	4691	55
District of Columbia	5300	6584 (99)	350 (14)	1974	85

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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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	4808	10902 (291)	421 (3)	432	15
Kentucky	4222	7102 (99)	334 (1)	2401	128
Minnesota	4130	12917 (423)	638 (24)	11172	436
Delaware	3763	6952 (211)	247 (10)	1500	42
New Mexico	3699	5364 (152)	231 (12)	1585	73
Mississippi	3357	10090 (182)	465 (8)	1872	72

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Utah	3139	6620 (188)	75 (2)	1127	49
New Hampshire	1915	3299 (60)	150 (8)	1560	70
Oregon	1876	3416 (58)	134 (4)	1226	70
South Dakota	1326	3732 (69)	39 (0)	2426	110
Oklahoma	1021	4858 (126)	278 (0)	2558	110

** Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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