

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 22, 2020

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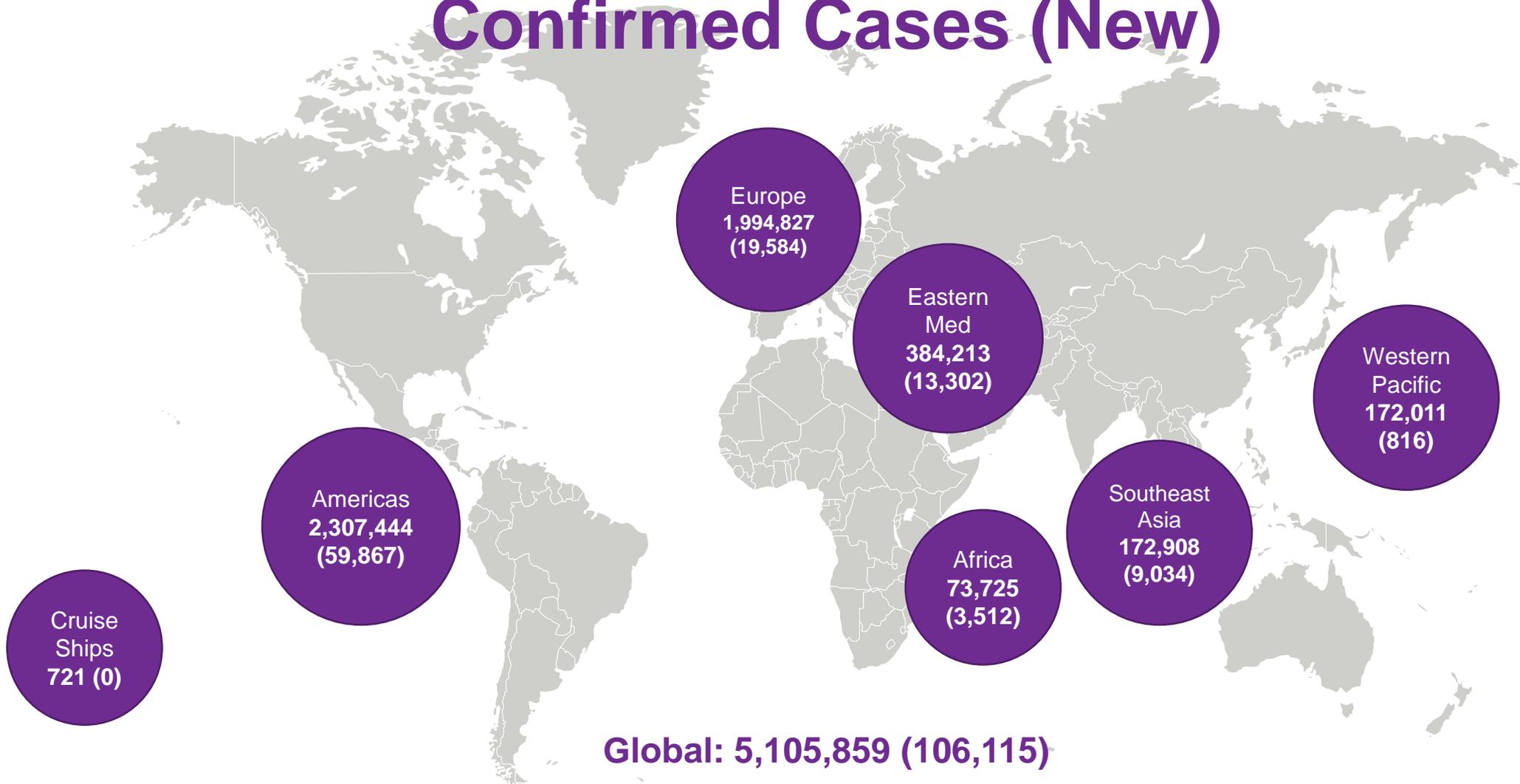
KEY TAKEAWAYS

Decline in global business activity in May slowed to a steadier rate, but outlooks still show recovery will be sluggish.

China's National People's Congress has abandoned setting a GDP target for the first time because of the economic crisis.

Fed officials say there is “*extraordinary uncertainty*” about the US economy.

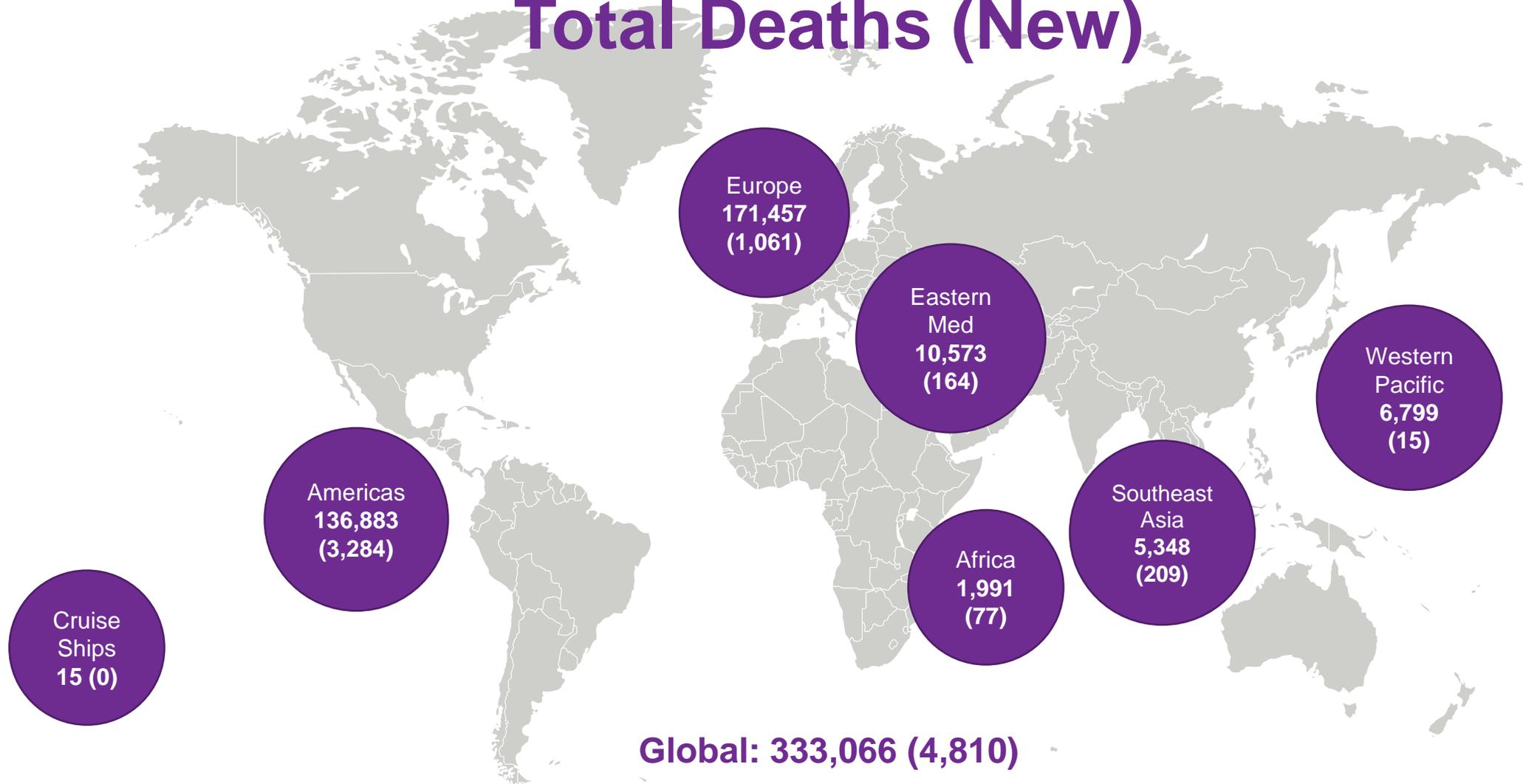
Confirmed Cases (New)



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.

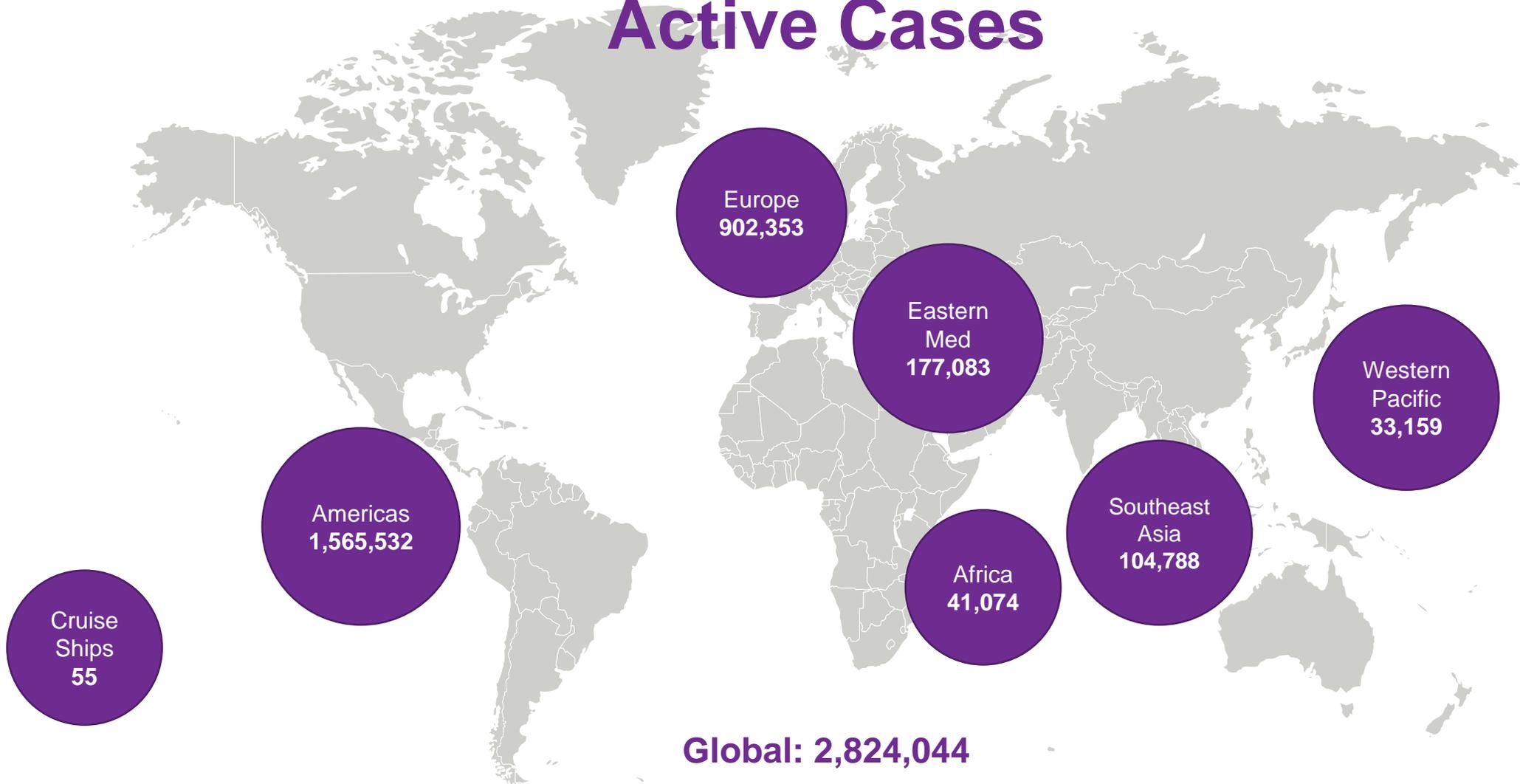
Total Deaths (New)



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 22

Global

Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 5,212,172 in 213 countries and territories, with 334,915 deaths.

- Decline in **global business activity** in May slowed to a steadier rate, but outlooks still show recovery will be sluggish.
- The UN said the pandemic could set back **human development** for the first time since 1990.
- The IMF said that over 20 low-income nations had officially requested **debt relief**.
- Smartphone location data collected by Google showed **mobility** in 17 major economies was at 64 percent of baseline as of mid-May.

Markets

Hong Kong stocks tumbled on Friday after the Chinese government said it planned to impose national security legislation on the city.

- On Thursday, US **stocks** closed low amid renewed US-China tensions, followed on Friday morning by lower markets in Asia and Europe.
- Eurozone **purchasing managers' monthly index** reports showed optimistic results: the services index doubled, and manufacturing rose 6 points.
- **Japanese trade figures** fell 22 percent from last year.
- A Fed official said that **banks** should be preserving “*as much capital as they can.*”
- Fed officials say there is “extraordinary uncertainty” about the **US economy**.
- **Brent crude** hit its highest point since March.

Business

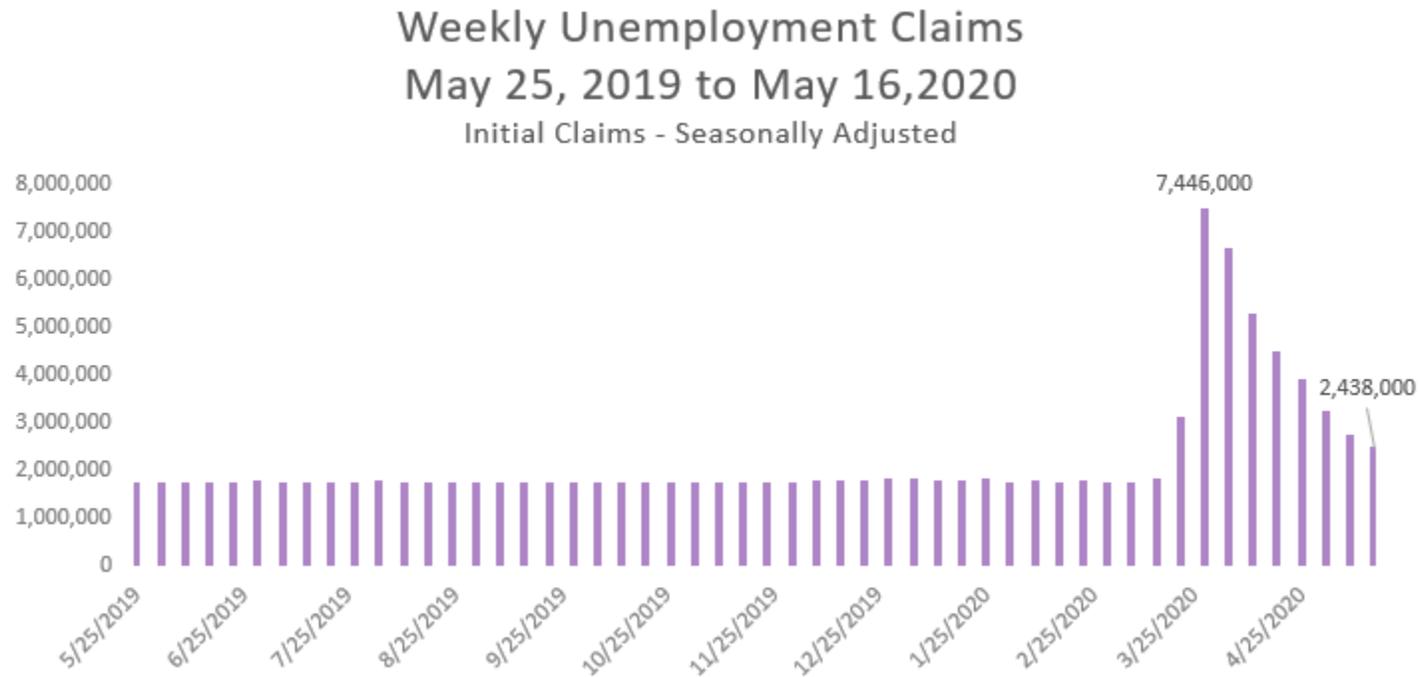
Facebook and Canada's Shopify will allow many employees to work from home permanently.

- **The Atlantic** laid off 17 percent of its staff.
- L Brands will move forward with closing 250 **Victoria's Secret** stores this year but reported strong sales of hand sanitizer at **Bath & Body Works**.
- Retail was battered in Q1: **Macy's** reported a 45 percent drop in sales, and the owner of **TJ Maxx**, **Marshalls** and **Home Goods** reported a 55 percent drop.
- **Starbucks** says US sales have rebounded as states reopen.
- **Nissan** is to resume car production at Sunderland, UK on June 8.
- **3M** continues ramping up production of N95 masks.
- The US government will provide \$1.2b to **AstraZeneca** for vaccine research in exchange for 300m doses of a potential vaccine.
- **Nvidia** Q1 sales jumped as lockdowns boosted digital demand.
- A **Willis Towers Watson** survey showed a majority of employers making workplace adjustments.
- **Hewlett Packard** announced a \$1b savings plan including 25 percent executive pay cuts.
- **Amazon** pushed its yearly "Prime Day" sale to September.

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Business

More than 38 Million Americans Filed for Unemployment in the Past Nine Weeks



Data Source: US Department of Labor

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Africa

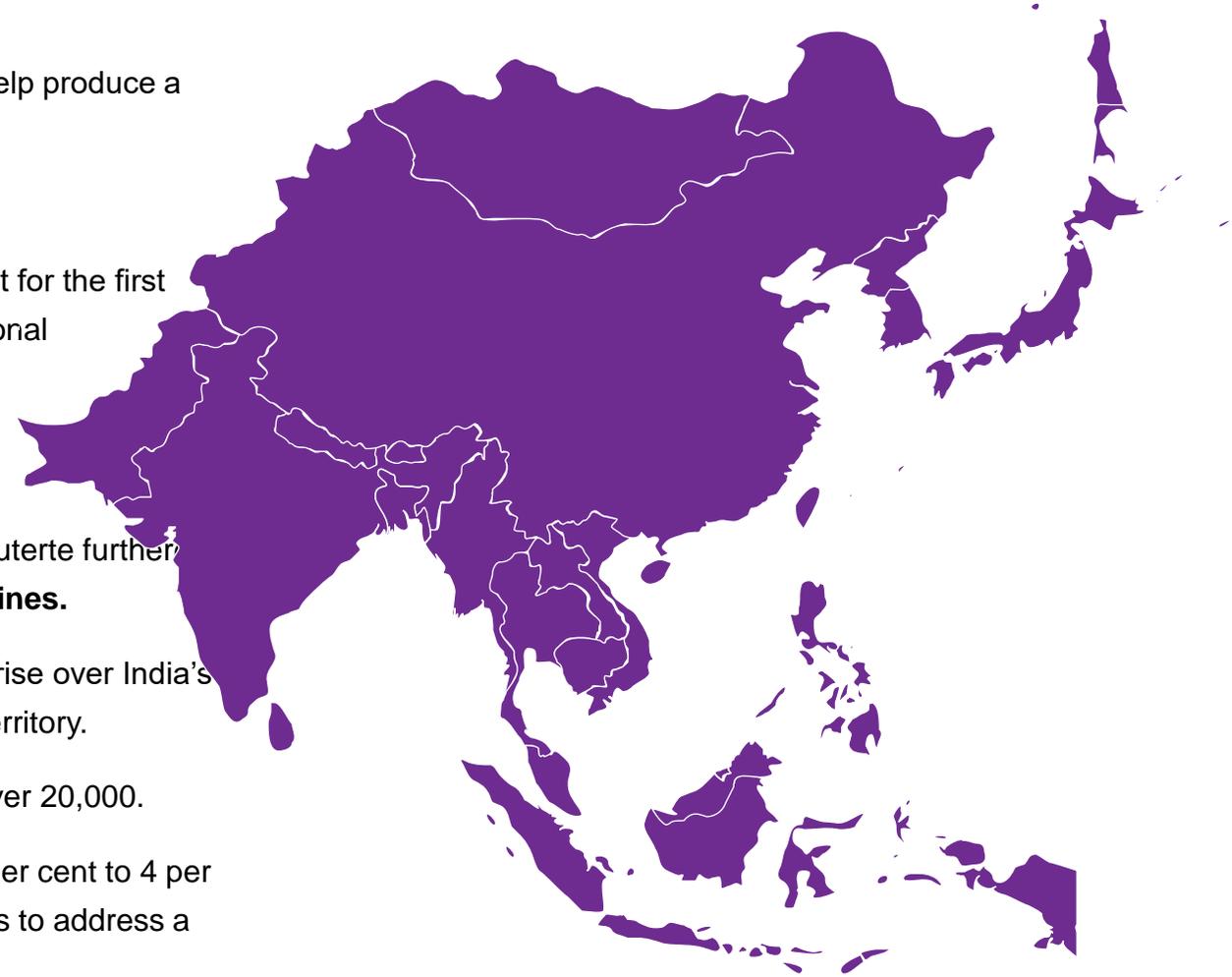
- **South Africa's** central bank cut interest rates to record lows, prompting a bounce in the rand. South African scientists predicted 3 million infections and 50,000 deaths in the country by the end of the year.
- **Madagascar** will sign a confidentiality clause with the WHO regarding the formulation of its purported coronavirus cure, COVID-Organics.
- **Botswana** ended its strict social distancing measures but continued to limit internal travel by dividing the country into economic and demographic zones with mostly closed borders.
- **Nigerian** doctors in Lagos will end a strike protesting police harassment as doctors violate curfews for work. Nigeria's finance minister said that Nigeria's economy will shrink 8.9 percent in 2020 in a worst-case scenario.



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Asia

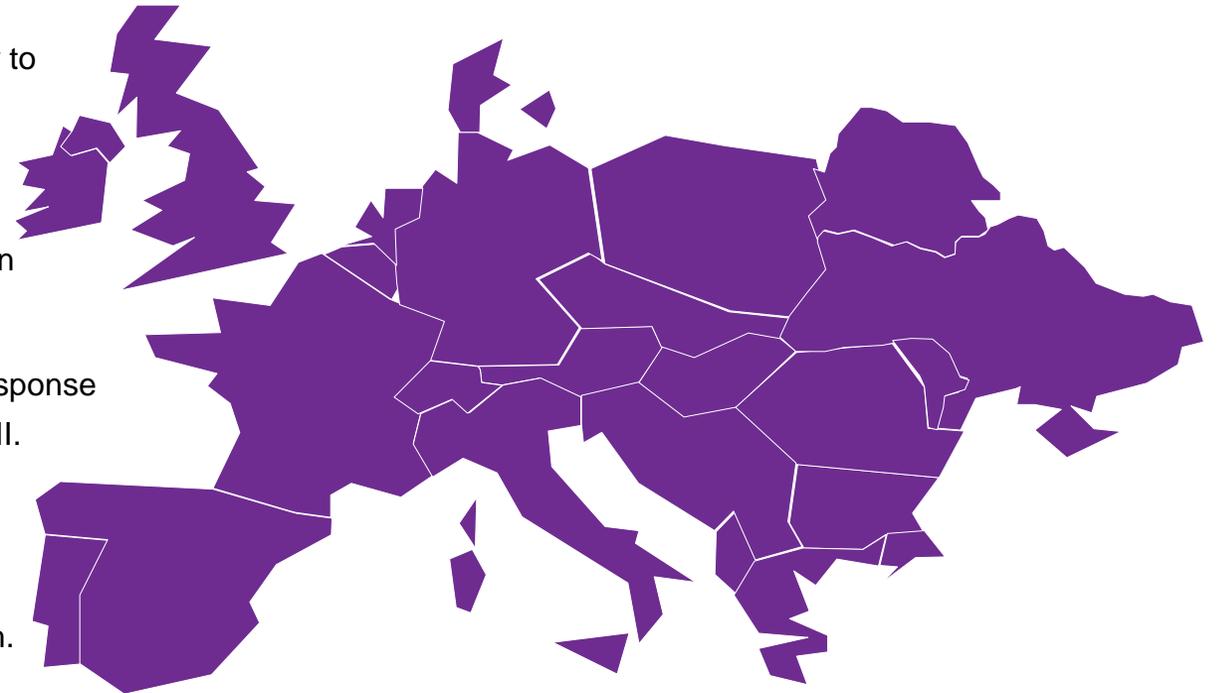
- **Japan** announced a small business lending program. Japan's ACG will help produce a DNA vaccine and hopes to begin trials this summer.
- **South Korea** arrested its first foreign national for a quarantine violation.
- **China's** National People's Congress has abandoned setting a GDP target for the first time because of the economic crisis. An Oxford study found that the National Natural Science Foundation of China is the world's biggest funder of coronavirus research. US Senators urged action to limit Chinese companies from buying strategic US assets.
- The arrests of five Filipinos for making online threats against President Duterte further fuels fears of intense crackdown on dissent during the lockdown in the **Philippines**.
- PM Oli blamed **India** for the spread of coronavirus in **Nepal**, as tensions rise over India's construction of a border road that Nepal claims encroaches on national territory.
- **Indonesia** reported its highest daily rise in cases, with total cases now over 20,000.
- The Reserve Bank of **India** has cut its benchmark interest rate from 4.4 per cent to 4 per cent and extended a loan moratorium by another three months as it seeks to address a collapse in demand.



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Europe

- **European** bank loans under government guarantee plans have been slow to reach those in need, imperiling economic recovery.
- **Austria** will expand testing for hotel workers in a bid to allay tourist fears.
- **Spain's** Valencia region is the first to voluntarily slow the lifting of lockdown measures after seeing a slight uptick in cases.
- **Italy** has raised over \$24bn for a bond intended to help raise pandemic response funding. Italy faces its biggest jump in poverty since the aftermath of WWII.
- **Chechnya** strong man Ramzan Kadyrov has been hospitalized after reportedly contracting the coronavirus.
- **Albania** will reopen its borders and accept international tourists this month.
- The IMF will provide **Ukraine** with a \$5bn loan in an 18-month stand-by arrangement.
- **Russia's** economy ministry predicted that economy would contract 5 percent in 2020 and the rouble will remain weak; the country's April industrial output fell 6.6 percent.
- The **UK** will exempt migrant health staff from NHS surcharges. The UK said it is confident that its contact tracing app will be operational before restrictions lift on June 1 and that travelers found breaching the quarantine requirement will be fined £1,000



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Middle East

- **UAE's** Emirates airline announced new safety provisions including complimentary hygiene kits and bathroom cleaning every 45 minutes. Abu Dhabi launched a toll-free mental health hotline for residents.
- **Saudi Arabia** announced its “third phase” of testing, involving establishing drive through testing and self-testing. The Saudi advisory Shura Council called for expanded government loan guarantees to stimulate the economy.
- **Iranian** news outlets said that 10,000 medical workers had become infected; earlier this week the number they shared was 800.
- Cases in **Lebanon** surpassed 1,000.



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Americas

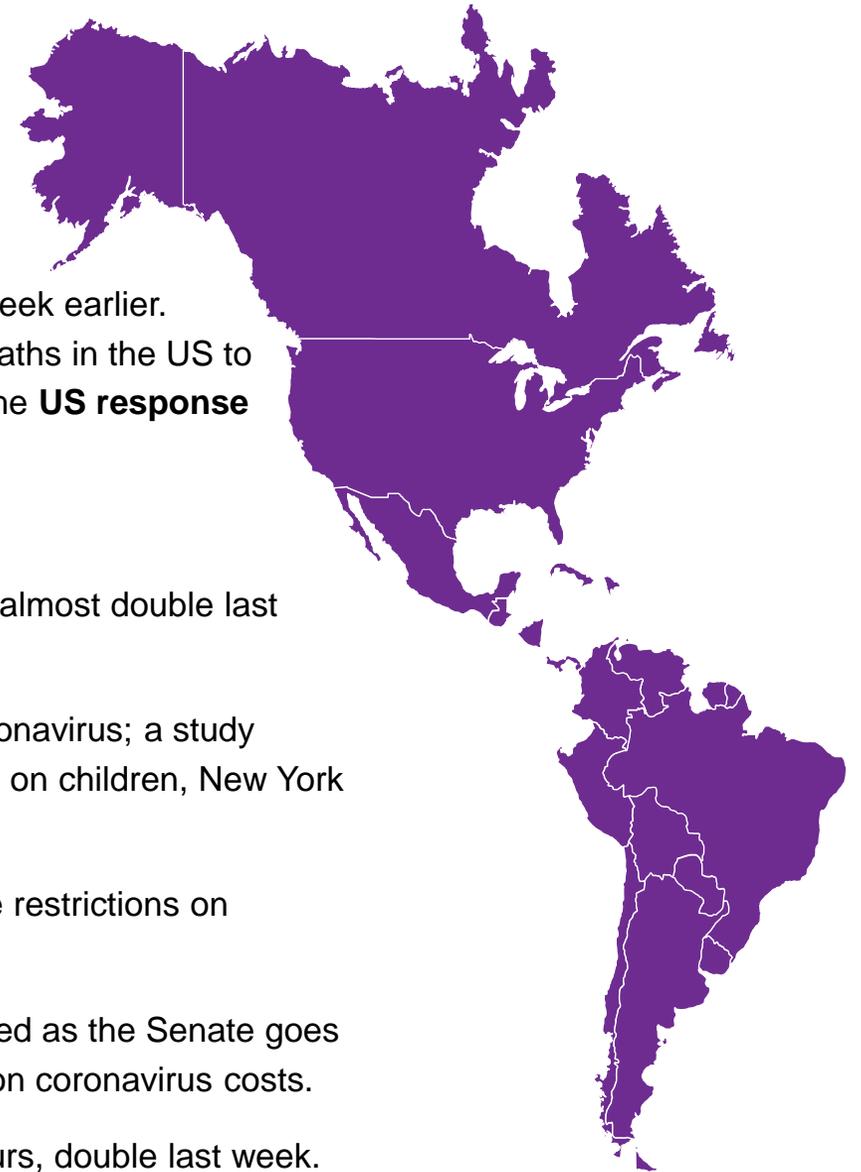
- The US government resumed flying deported migrants back to Mexico City, but will not test deportees. GM reopened a **Mexican** manufacturing plant in Silao. Mexico recorded its highest daily rise in officially confirmed coronavirus cases, with 2,973 new infections bringing the total to 59,567.
- In the first two weeks of May, unemployment insurance claims in **Brazil** rose 76 percent over 2019. Brazilian President Bolsonaro said he would sign a \$10b aid package for state and city governments, but asked legislators to back a freeze on pay increases for public sector employees. Brazilian meat producers say they have registered cases at their plants but remain open.



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Americas: US

- A study found that the US could have saved 36,000 lives if it had locked down one week earlier. A British Imperial College study predicts that relaxation of lockdowns could cause deaths in the US to double in the next two months. A Pew poll found that 60 percent of Americans rank the **US response** worse than South Korea or Germany, but better than China or Italy.
- Deutsche Bank predicts almost 20 percent unemployment in May.
- The mayor of New York City said that 1 in 4 residents does **not have enough food**, almost double last year.
- New York saw a 50 percent increase in a **severe inflammatory illness** linked to coronavirus; a study found that the syndrome is afflicting young adults as well as children. Due to impacts on children, New York Governor Cuomo raised the possibility of keeping **schools** closed in September.
- **Alabama** reopened camps, daycares, and childcare facilities. **Michigan** will lift some restrictions on businesses and gatherings.
- Congressional efforts to provide **additional stimulus** for the US economy have stalled as the Senate goes on a 10-day recess. House Democrats called for lower **defense spending** to focus on coronavirus costs.
- A Gallup survey found that 1 in 5 Americans **went to a restaurant** in the past 24 hours, double last week.



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Industry in Focus: Video Games

As pandemic-related lockdowns persist and our lives move more and more online, the video game sector has seen strong growth. People seeking entertainment and social connection have turned to video gaming. Verizon reported that gaming in the US increased by 75 percent in the first week of lockdowns in March, and hardware and software spending across all video games rose 63 and 34 percent, respectively, over March 2019. Nintendo reported Q1 profits that had tripled from the previous year, largely on the strength of its wildly popular release Animal Crossing, as well as the Switch, the device used to play it, which is regularly sold out. Some have called Nintendo “recession-proof.” Already a remote-friendly occupation, the video game industry had less adjustment than some other sectors and has seen very few layoffs while executives report anecdotally that hiring remains strong.

There are conflicting views on whether video games, especially and their skyrocketing use during the pandemic, is a net benefit psychologically and socially. On the one hand, some researchers and parents argue that video games present a social outlet that is more important than ever, and a way to develop the soft skills of negotiation and working in a group that would usually come up in a school playground or cafeteria. Research has shown that video game use in military veterans with PTSD helped to distract from and process the trauma, an experience which some psychologists argue is analogous to the traumatic experience of a pandemic. On the other hand, there is a near consensus that elevated screen time can cause issues such as eye strain, insomnia, and anxiety and incentivize the sedentary lifestyle (and associated health risks) to which we are all currently prone. In addition, while not all currently popular video games are violent (such as sports games and Animal Crossing), many are (first-person shooters such as Call of Duty remains very popular).

As the world continues to move online, video games will be not just a social outlet but a profession, a networking tool, a potential means of radicalization, a (small) component of the US defense strategy, and more.

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Industry in Focus: Video Games

The American Psychological Association reports that violent video games are significantly linked with an increase in aggressive behaviors and decreased “prosocial,” or helping, behaviors. Experts in far-right extremism have also warned that online video platforms have become a breeding ground for white nationalism. The far right has a significant presence in the online world and makes extensive use of Discord servers - a social media-type platform that gamers use to establish channels to connect during and outside of gaming - to spread racist and violent memes.

In addition to casual gaming for fun and social interaction, the pandemic has buoyed esports - the competitive playing of video games, often on teams in formal leagues and tournaments, for prize money and awards. Conversely, the pandemic has shut down traditional professional and collegiate sports, likely causing severe financial damage to leagues and to colleges that depend on sport revenue. Experts estimate that the cancelation of the college football season could cost colleges \$4 billion at a time when colleges are already facing an existential financial threat as online class becomes the norm and enrollment is expected to flag. Conversely, college esports coaches report that their activities have barely been disrupted. With the esports industry exceeding 1 billion in profits last year, esports teams could be a new avenue for colleges to profit as traditional education and sports appear forever changed.

Video games have proven useful in other surprising avenues. The US Army, for example, reports that its esports team - which trains and

competes full-time, like soldiers who serve tours competing on Olympic teams - has become a potent recruitment tool as office closures make in-person recruitment impossible. The Army reports that a tournament organized by its esports team to replace the recruitment booth at the canceled New York State Fair generated 1,400 leads - more than is usually garnered at the fair, and with a fraction of the manpower. Overall, the esports team has generated 13,000 leads in the first half of the year. The continued recruitment is especially important as defense activities, including basic training, has slowed. As the world continues to move online, video games will be not just a social outlet but a profession, a networking tool, a potential means of radicalization, a (small) component of the US defense strategy, and more.

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Country in Focus: Vietnam

When successful government handling of the coronavirus pandemic is discussed, South Korea, New Zealand, and Taiwan usually emerge as favored examples, while another Asian country with extremely low numbers is often overlooked. Vietnam is currently one of the only countries in the world to have successfully halted community transmission, reopened schools, and prevented a single death from COVID-19. While it is possible, as in all countries, that some cases were missed, the broad consensus among health experts is that the numbers coming out of Vietnam are accurate and transparent. How did a relatively low-income country with a population of 95 million and a substantial land border with China avoid an outbreak?

The answer lies in Vietnam's early reaction to the outbreak. Having confirmed its first case in early January, Vietnam moved quickly, erring to the side of overreaction in travel restrictions and preventative measures. Schools were closed for the Lunar New Year holiday at the end of January and remained closed until mid-May. Travel bans were introduced early in the year, and by mid-March anyone arriving in the country was forced to undergo a 14-day quarantine in government-run facilities. Health experts saw this

quarantine procedure as critical to Vietnam's success in curbing imported cases, as tests showed that 40 percent of carriers were asymptomatic. This is partially because many returning travelers were Vietnamese students or tourists and tended to be young and health – another reason the country has recorded no deaths. Rather than instituting a nationwide lockdown, the government focused on containing emerging clusters, contact tracing, and incessant public messaging about the virus. The previous experiences of SARs in 2003, avian flu in 2010, and large outbreaks of measles and dengue have helped develop both government pandemic preparedness and public awareness of preventative measures.

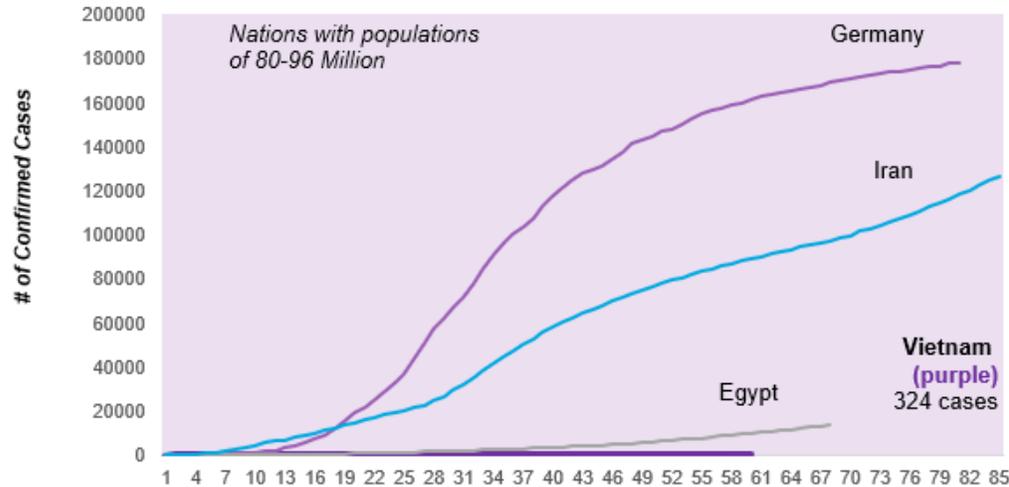
Fact Box

- Confirmed Cases: 324
- Deaths: 0
- Population: 95.5 million
- GDP: \$245.2 billion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: \$2,566 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 50 (out of 195)

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Country in Focus: Vietnam

Comparing COVID-19 Trajectories
of Days Since 100 Cases



Vietnam's cluster-focused handling of the virus ultimately proved effective, while protecting the economy from the wider harm of a nationwide lockdown. However, analysts have criticized the government's approach as too authoritarian and reliant on mechanisms that threaten civil liberties. Rather than the technology-based approach of Taiwan and South Korea, much of Vietnam's enforcement of social distancing and disease monitoring relied on

human intelligence. The government's surveillance-state apparatus, which has come under significant criticism from the international community, was repurposed to fight the virus. The military and police played a key role in pandemic response, as did community reporting of social distancing and quarantine violations. Human rights groups have raised concerns that cases of rights abuse have gone unreported by the state-controlled media. While Vietnam's early reaction has earned near unanimous praise, many point out that adopting the government's surveillance-heavy approach to the virus may be both impossible and undesirable for other countries.

Although Vietnam's model may not be replicable, aspects of the country's response provide important lessons. The government has maintained a widespread media campaign, using text messaging and apps to communicate with citizens. The government's rhetoric has likened fighting the virus to a series of battles, drawing on imagery of the Vietnam war. Commentators have noted that the Vietnamese Communist Party has taken a very different approach than the neighboring Chinese Communist Party and have earned more widespread confidence

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Country in Focus: Vietnam

in government transparency about case numbers and transmission. Anti-virus propaganda has also focused on social media and building a sense of community solidarity against the threat. Early in the pandemic, the Health Ministry put out a music video on disease prevention which has since gone viral. The Health Ministry also worked with popular Vietnamese dancer Quang Dang to develop a TikTok dance challenge showing proper handwashing techniques, since replicated by thousands of users. While difficult to quantify, especially in Vietnam's media environment, locals have identified a feeling of collective camaraderie in fighting the virus as an important aspect of the country's success. Analysis from the Brookings Institution also credits Vietnam's ongoing efforts to improve governance, positing that focus on Vietnam's authoritarianism overlooks long-standing efforts to professionalize the administrative state and coordinate central-local policy. Health insurance coverage, hospital quality, and levels of corruption in the healthcare system have all been improving over the past several years. A nuanced look at Vietnam's response shows the importance of bureaucratic capacity and government responsiveness in pandemic preparedness.

While Vietnam avoided a nationwide lockdown, its economy has still been hit hard by the global crisis. In particular, tourism-reliant areas have suffered, prompting the government to promote domestic tourism. The country's long-term economic outlook, however, stands to benefit from the pandemic. Vietnam is likely to gain industry in global efforts to diversify away from China, and the country's effective pandemic response will encourage business confidence. In particular, Vietnam will be an attractive partner for US efforts to reduce dependence on China, and economists have predicted the country will remain one of the fastest growing economies in Asia. Vietnam's relationship with China will prove more complicated. Vietnamese business remains highly reliant on China, while the two countries remain geopolitical rivals over claims in the South China Sea. Analysts have posited that Vietnam's early reaction to the lockdown demonstrated both a deep understanding and a deep mistrust of the Chinese Communist Party. Vietnam has not been publicly critical of China's initial handling of the coronavirus, focusing its rhetoric instead on the strength of the Vietnamese response. As geopolitical tensions surrounding China rise, Vietnam must continue a difficult balance of cooperating with a key economic partner while competing on geopolitical issues.

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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	1184176	1577299 (25294)	94705 (1263)	4900	291
Russia	221774	317554 (8849)	3099 (127)	2176	21
UK	214885	251953 (2617)	36111 (338)	3698	531
Brazil	164080	310087 (18508)	20047 (1188)	1464	95
France	88923	179306 (237)	28167 (83)	2786	432
India	66089	118226 (6198)	3584 (150)	86	3
Peru	62034	108769 (4749)	3148 (124)	3304	96
Italy	60960	228006 (642)	32486 (156)	3770	537
Spain	54721	233037 (482)	27940 (52)	5991	598
Netherlands	38925	44700 (253)	5775 (27)	2609	337
Canada	34744	82742 (1167)	6267 (117)	2157	163
Turkey	34309	153548 (961)	4249 (27)	1823	50
Chile	33000	57581 (3964)	589 (45)	3015	31
Pakistan	32919	48091 (2193)	1017 (32)	218	5
Belgium	32061	56235 (252)	9186 (36)	4854	793
Qatar	31346	38651 (1554)	17 (1)	13442	6
Ecuador	28810	35306 (452)	2939 (51)	2005	167
Saudi Arabia	28686	65077 (2532)	351 (12)	1873	10
Sweden	23330	32172 (649)	3871 (40)	3188	384
Bangladesh	22501	28511 (1773)	408 (22)	173	2

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Portugal	22183	29912 (252)	1277 (14)	2933	125
Iran	21528	129341 (2392)	7249 (66)	1542	86
Belarus	21129	33371 (945)	185 (6)	3531	20
Singapore	17672	29812 (448)	23 (1)	5100	4
Indonesia	14046	20162 (973)	1278 (36)	74	5
UAE	13906	26898 (894)	237 (4)	2723	24
Kuwait	13275	18609 (1041)	129 (5)	4365	30
Colombia	13247	18330 (643)	652 (22)	361	13
Mexico	12905	59567 (2973)	6510 (420)	439	47
Ukraine	12900	19706 (476)	579 (15)	450	13
Germany	12731	179021 (548)	8203 (59)	2137	99
Poland	10719	20143 (404)	972 (10)	532	26
Egypt	10090	15003 (774)	696 (16)	147	7
South Africa	9818	19137 (1134)	369 (30)	323	6
Philippines	9588	13434 (213)	846 (4)	123	8
Norway	8042	8309 (28)	235 (1)	1534	43
Afghanistan	7545	8676 (531)	193 (6)	223	5
Argentina	6483	9931 (648)	416 (13)	220	9
Romania	5848	17585 (198)	1156 (9)	913	60
Dominican Rep	5843	13657 (180)	448 (2)	1260	41
Serbia	5312	10919 (86)	237 (2)	1249	27

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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
Nigeria	4898	7016 (339)	211 (11)	34	1
Oman	4518	6370 (327)	31 (1)	1251	6
Bolivia	4411	5187 (268)	215 (16)	422	17
Ghana	4340	6269 (0)	31 (0)	202	1
Bahrain	4289	8174 (286)	12 (0)	4825	7
Panama	3580	10116 (139)	291 (4)	2349	68
Moldova	3518	6704 (151)	233 (5)	1661	58
Kazakhstan	3356	7234 (265)	35 (0)	386	2
Algeria	3091	7728 (186)	575 (7)	177	13
Japan	2975	16424 (57)	777 (9)	130	6
Armenia	2955	5606 (335)	70 (3)	1892	24
Puerto Rico	2787	2913 (47)	126 (1)	860	37
Morocco	2735	7211 (78)	196 (2)	196	5
Sudan	2708	3138 (410)	121 (10)	72	3
Israel	2680	16683 (16)	279 (0)	1931	32
Honduras	2651	3204 (249)	156 (9)	314	15
Czechia	2522	8754 (33)	306 (2)	818	29
Cameroon	2324	4288 (555)	156 (10)	162	6
Guatemala	2242	2512 (247)	48 (3)	127	3

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Tajikistan	1836	2350 (210)	44 (3)	247	5
Ireland	1748	24391 (76)	1583 (12)	4946	321
Hungary	1659	3641 (43)	473 (3)	377	49
Senegal	1528	2812 (98)	33 (3)	168	2
Bulgaria	1484	2331 (39)	120 (4)	335	17
Guinea	1474	3067 (204)	18 (0)	234	1
Congo (Kinshasa)	1471	1835 (104)	61 (0)	21	0.7
Finland	1387	6493 (50)	306 (2)	1172	55
Azerbaijan	1365	3749 (118)	44 (1)	370	4
Somalia	1329	1594 (21)	61 (0)	101	4
Greece	1311	2853 (3)	168 (2)	274	16
Iraq	1254	3877 (153)	140 (6)	97	3
Gabon	1190	1567 (0)	12 (0)	706	5
Cote d'Ivoire	1172	2301 (70)	29 (0)	87	1
Malaysia	1149	7059 (50)	114 (0)	218	4
Maldives	1121	1216 (30)	4 (0)	2254	7
El Salvador	1063	1640 (69)	33 (2)	253	5
Guinea-Bissau	1061	1109 (20)	6 (0)	565	3

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

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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	264889	356458 (2088)	28743 (107)	18832	1485
New Jersey	116504	151586 (810)	10846 (97)	17275	1222
Illinois	98081	102688 (2270)	4607 (82)	8103	364
California	84448	88031 (2034)	3583 (86)	2232	92
Massachusetts	83936	90084 (1114)	6148 (82)	13070	892
Pennsylvania	64383	69252 (1126)	4869 (99)	5419	384
Florida	46531	48675 (1204)	2144 (48)	2266	100
Georgia	38888	40663 (862)	1775 (78)	3830	167
Maryland	38273	43531 (1208)	2159 (36)	7200	357
Connecticut	29361	39208 (191)	3583 (54)	10997	1,005
Ohio	28330	30167 (731)	1837 (56)	2585	157
Virginia	28259	34137 (1229)	1100 (25)	3999	129
Indiana	28023	29936 (662)	1913 (49)	4447	284
Texas	21252	53053 (1380)	1460 (34)	1845	51
Michigan	20147	53510 (501)	5129 (69)	5358	514

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Colorado	18349	23191 (394)	1310 (11)	4027	227
Washington	18073	19117 (146)	1044 (7)	2630	141
Alabama	12759	13288 (236)	529 (7)	2710	108
Rhode Island	11968	13571 (215)	556 (18)	12811	525
Nebraska	11289	11427 (305)	138 (0)	5906	74
Missouri	11021	11689 (161)	668 (28)	1899	109
Arizona	10712	15348 (442)	764 (17)	2104	105
North Carolina	8147	20512 (250)	728 (2)	2023	71
Kansas	7948	8625 (118)	204 (2)	2977	70
Louisiana	7626	36504 (1188)	2629 (21)	7852	566
Iowa	7088	16170 (550)	410 (17)	5125	131
Nevada	6678	7400 (12)	383 (6)	2355	124
Tennessee	6457	18961 (549)	313 (8)	2776	46
DC	6315	7788 (237)	412 (5)	11035	584
Wisconsin	5386	13885 (472)	487 (6)	2385	84

** 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
Kentucky	4981	8286 (119)	386 (10)	1855	86
Minnesota	4894	18200 (530)	818 (32)	3227	145
New Mexico	4193	6472 (155)	294 (11)	3087	140
Mississippi	3961	12222 (255)	580 (10)	4107	195
Delaware	3939	8386 (192)	317 (7)	8612	326
South Carolina	3514	9381 (206)	416 (9)	1822	81

** 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	3186	7874 (164)	92 (2)	2456	29
New Hampshire	2348	3935 (67)	199 (9)	2894	146
Oregon	2266	3817 (16)	145 (1)	905	34
Arkansas	1433	5458 (455)	110 (3)	1809	36
Oklahoma	1015	5680 (148)	304 (5)	1435	77

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

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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