

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 28, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: May 28, 2020

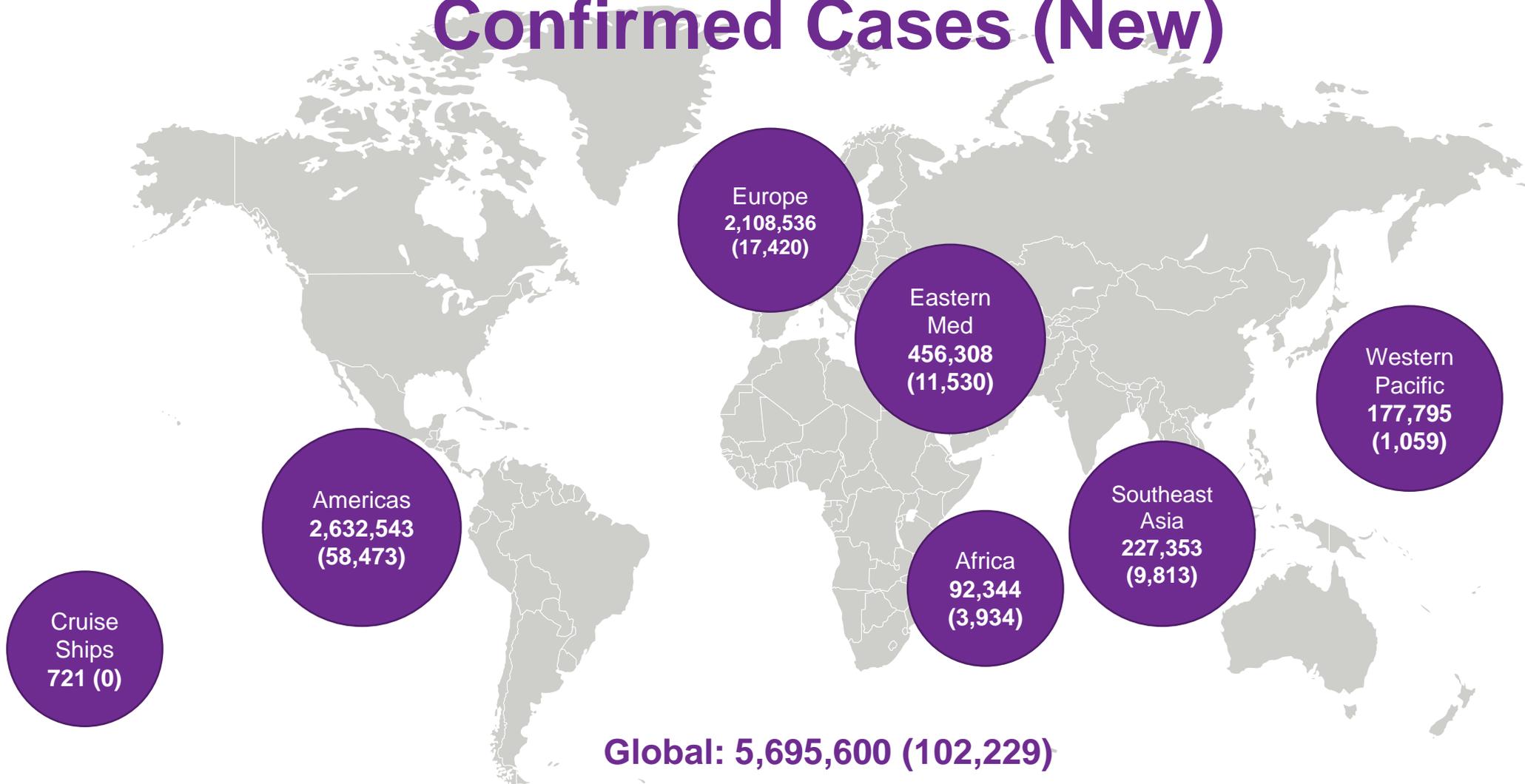
KEY TAKEAWAYS

Global markets held gains as reopening plans continued worldwide; exception being Hong Kong's Hang Seng index.

The US death toll surpasses 100,000.

The International Labor Organization said that the Americas will bear the brunt of global job losses.

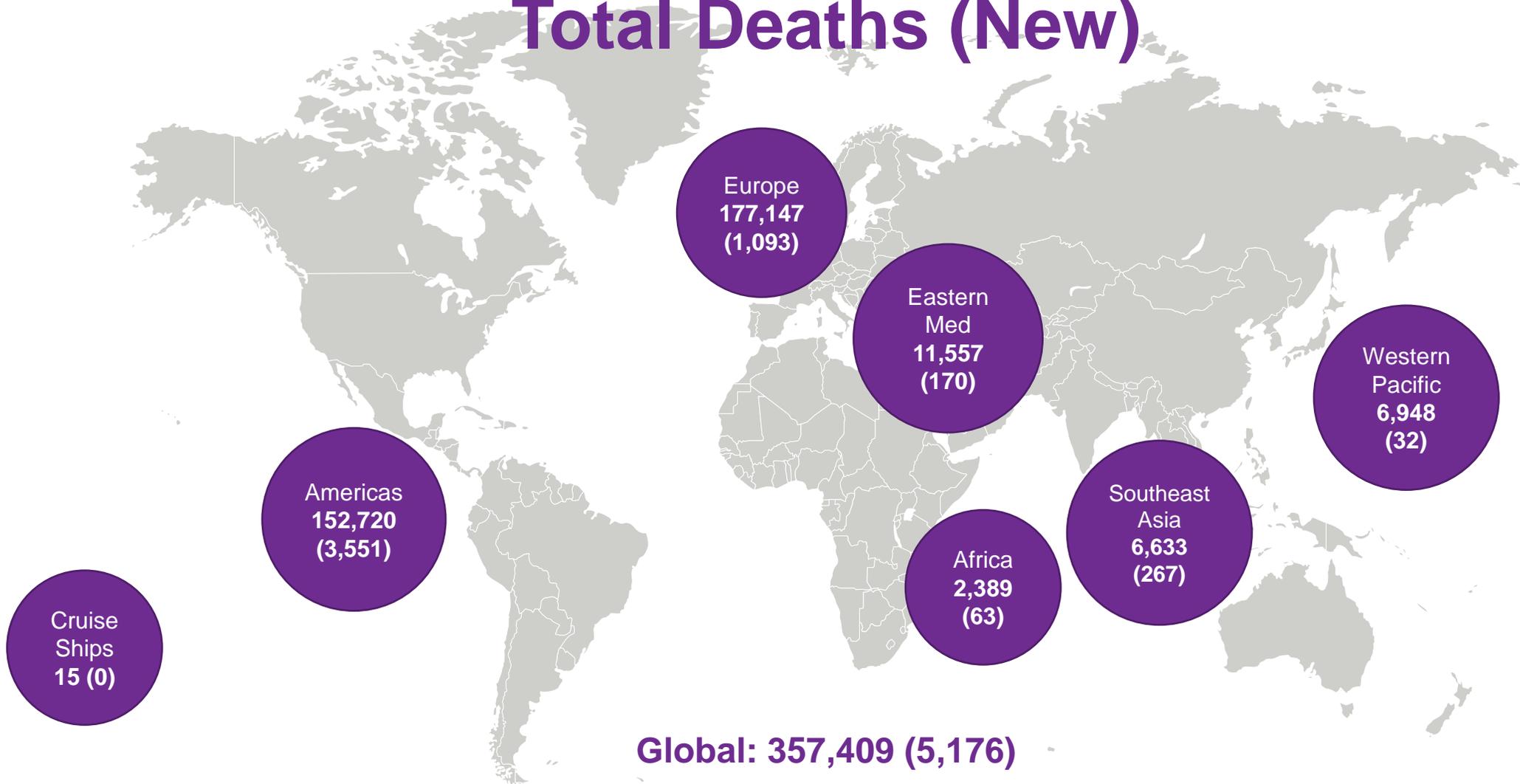
Confirmed Cases (New)



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.

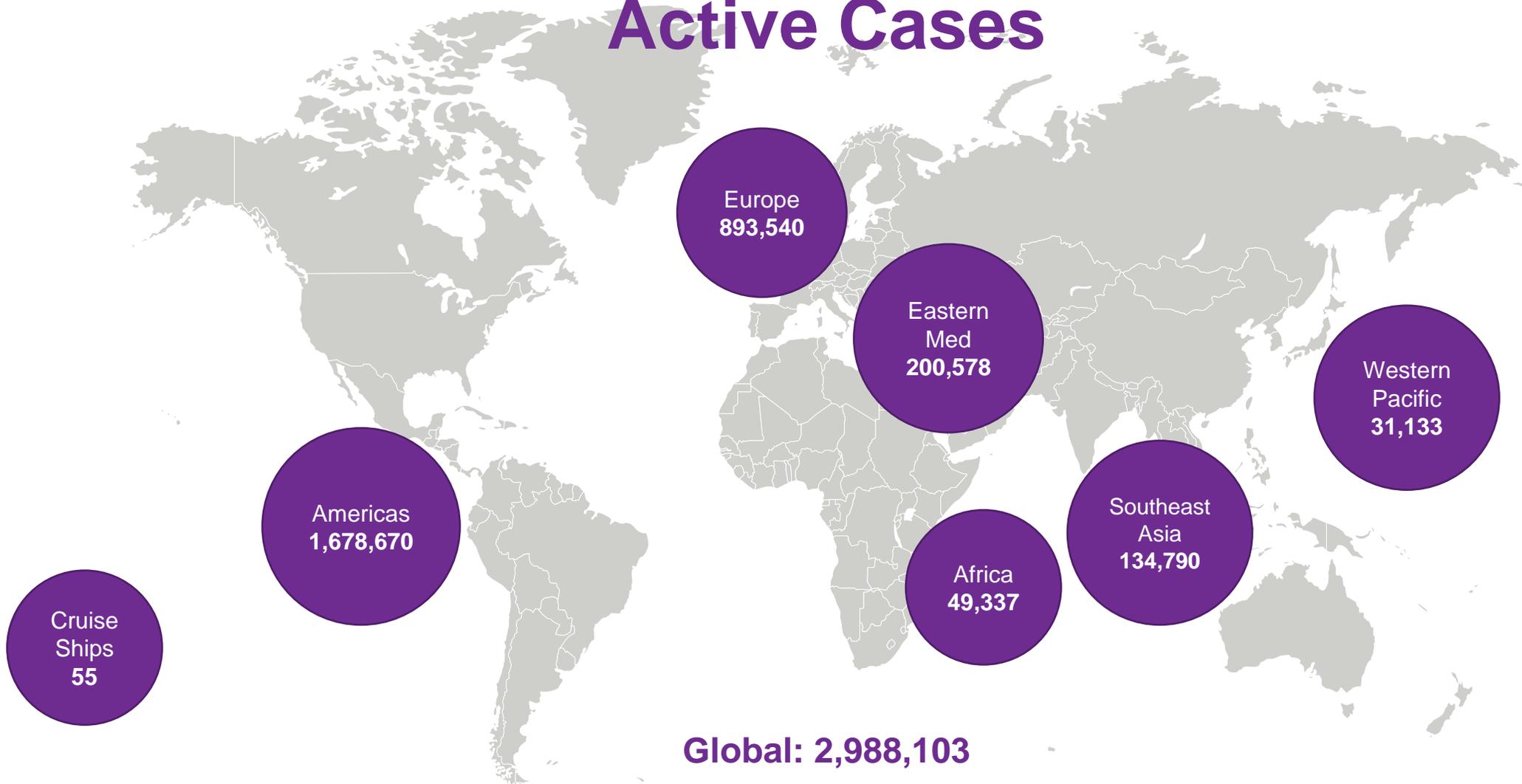
Total Deaths (New)



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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 28

Global

Overnight, confirmed cases rose to 5,813,004 in 213 countries and territories, with 357,889 deaths.

- The International Labor Organization said that the Americas will bear the brunt of **global job losses**, and that young people have been most likely to lose employment.
- Thomas Zeltner announced the creation of the WHO Foundation, an independent organization to help **raise funds** for the WHO.
- The International Energy Agency predicts that **global investment in energy** will drop by 20 percent, or \$400b, this year.
- A UK study found that the virus could lead to an increase in the **gender gap**, as women are more likely to lose jobs and take on more childcare.
- Covid-19 seems to be more deadly in the United States and Western Europe than it is in Asia, and those stark **differences in mortality** have caught the attention of researchers

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Markets

Hong Kong's Hang Seng index dropped, as the US took initial steps to removing its special trade status.

- Thursday morning, **European stocks** opened up, maintaining momentum of optimism over a quick recovery.
- On Wednesday, the **S&P 500** closed above 3,000 for the first time since March.
- JPMorgan forecast a 50 percent increase in **Q2 markets revenues**.
- Goldman Sachs delayed the launch of its **digital wealth management platform**.
- In the US, **retail stocks**, standing to gain from imminent re-openings, held rare gains.

Business

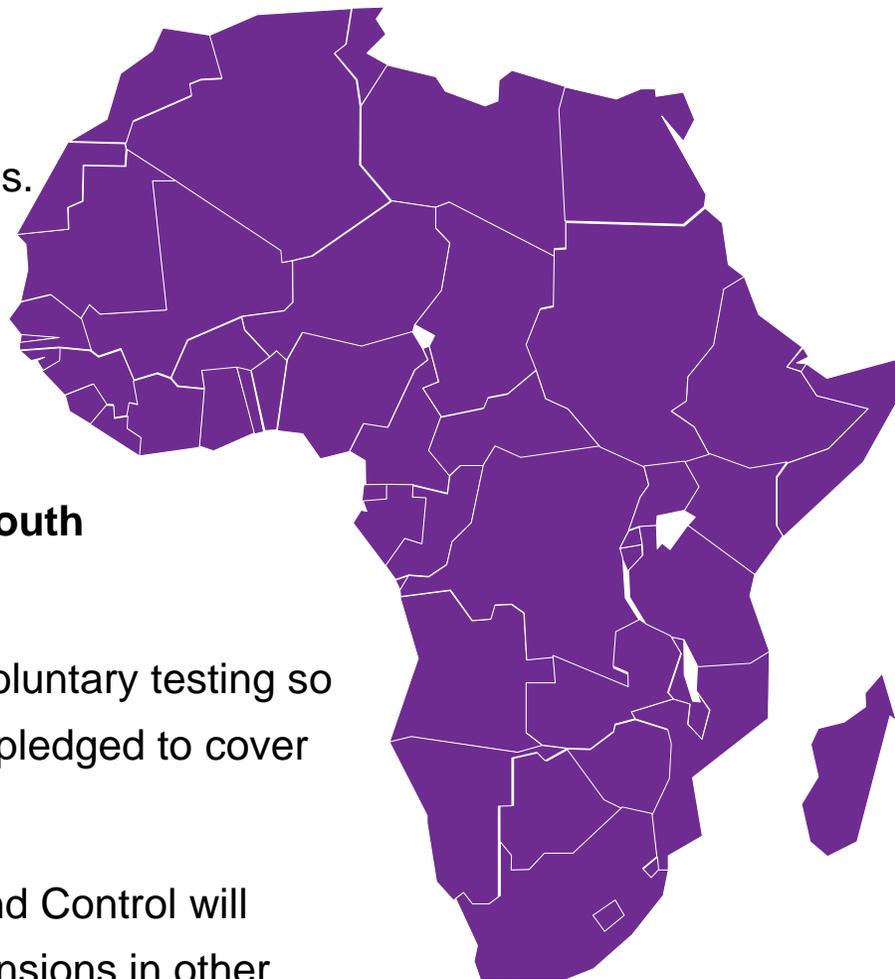
European business and consumer confidence picked up in May, according to the European Commission's monthly survey.

- **British Airways** continues its plan to cut up to 30 percent of staff. **Lufthansa** refused EU conditions for a bailout package. .
- **Walt Disney World** hopes to reopen on July 11.
- Internet marketplaces including **Poshmark** and **eBay** have reported a rise in people selling clothes to generate extra income.
- **Chevron** plans to lay off 10 to 15 percent of its employees.
- **Boeing** laid off 6,700 workers, 4,000 short of its goal of a 10 percent workforce reduction.
- **Nissan** will significantly scale back its global presence as part of a ¥300bn (\$2.8bn) cost-cutting drive.
- Retailer **Tuesday Morning** filed for bankruptcy and will close 230 stores.
- **Retail sales** in Spain and Germany fell at the fastest pace on record.
- **Ralph Lauren** posted a larger than expected quarterly loss
- Pharmaceutical company **GSK** said it intends to manufacture 1bn doses of its vaccine efficiency boosters, known as adjuvants, in 2021, to support the development of multiple Covid-19 vaccine candidates.
- The American division of **Le Pain Quotidien** filed for bankruptcy protection.
- **Hershey** reports that social distancing has hurt sales of gum and mints.

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Africa

- A new report proposed that the young, rural nature of much of **Africa's** population could help mitigate the spread of the virus.
- **Zambia's** health minister tested positive for the virus.
- Over 400 **Malawians** escaped from a quarantine center after being repatriated from **South Africa**.
- South African Airways will resume domestic flights mid-June. **South African** places of worship will open in June.
- **Kenya** continued to call on Kenyans to submit themselves to voluntary testing so that the true extent of the virus can be known; the government pledged to cover the cost of testing and any hospitalization.
- **Nigeria's** National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control will continue with trials of hydroxychloroquine despite recent suspensions in other countries.



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Asia

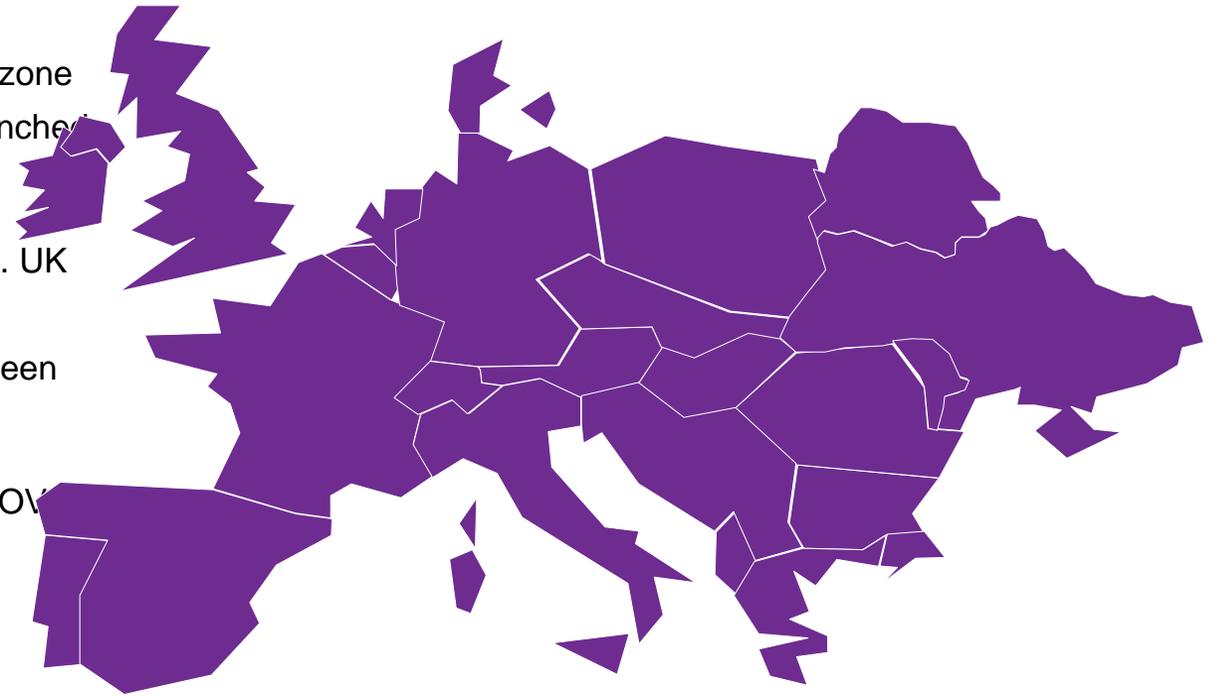
- **South Korea** reported its highest daily case jump in almost 50 days, due to a new cluster which emerged in an e-commerce warehouse.
- **Japan** approved another stimulus package of \$1.1trn, nearly 40 percent of the country's economic output. Japan seeks 1,000 ventilators from the US. Tokyo may have seen 200 more fatalities than officially counted.
- About 70 percent of **India's** total cases have emerged in this month alone.
- **Chinese** officials have suggested that health monitoring apps will become a permanent fixture. Analysts posited that Chinese bond problems may still resurface in 2020, despite lower than expected defaults amid the pandemic.
- A **Singaporean** taxi driver was jailed over a Facebook post warning of food shortages.
- A travel industry group proposed the opening of a **Trans-Tasman** travel bubble by September.



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Europe

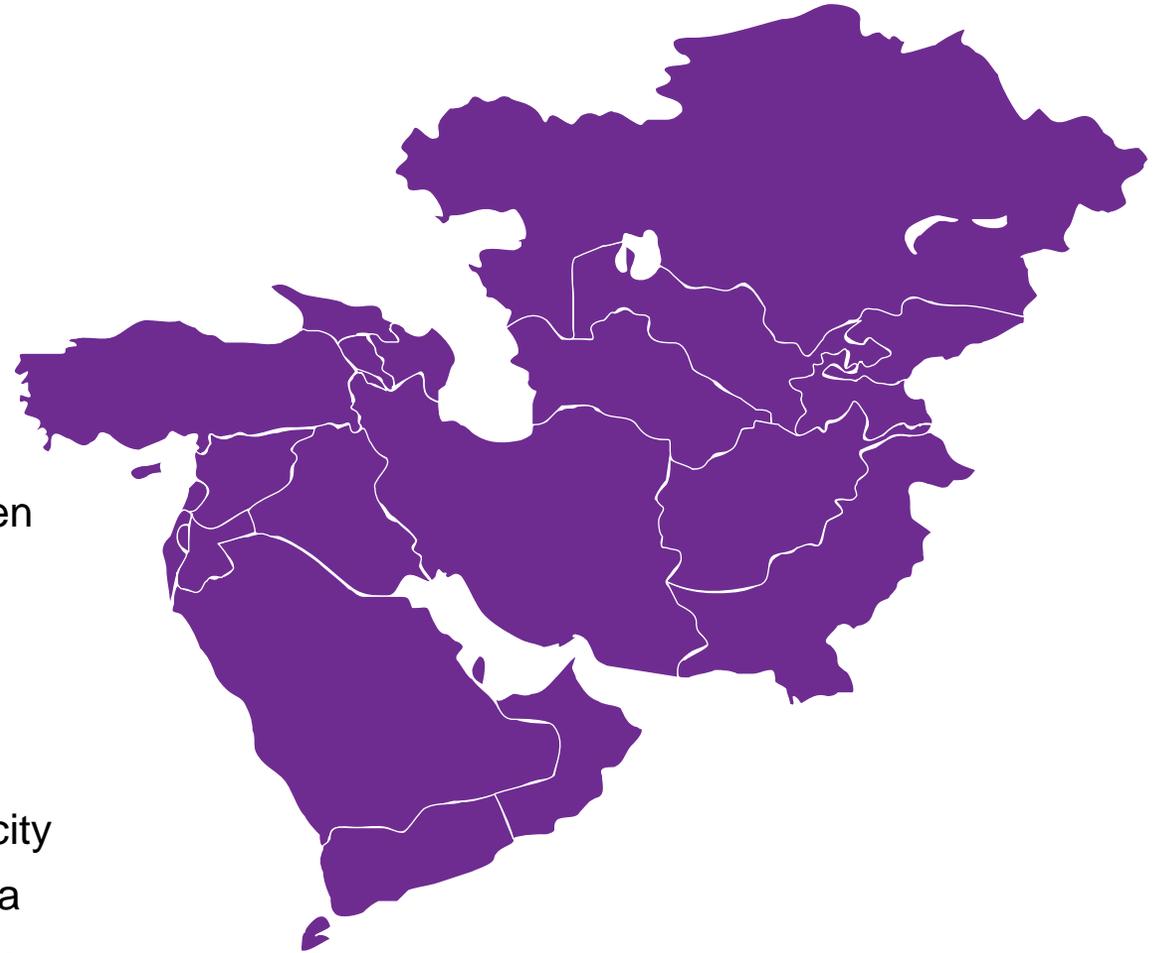
- The **EU** proposed a \$2trn response plan and predicted that the eurozone economy will shrink by as much as 12 percent this year. The EU launched an investigation into internal email leaks on Chinese disinformation.
- The **UK** set a goal of ensuring test results were returned in 24 hours. UK travel chiefs urge government to drop quarantine plans. British PM Johnson doubled down on his support for his top adviser, who has been accused of violating social distancing rules.
- **France** will no longer allow hydroxychloroquine as a treatment for COVID-19. France's GDP is likely to shrink over 8 percent in 2020.
- **Poland** will reopen gyms, pools, and cinemas.
- Kadyrov, the strongman leader of **Chechnya**, reappeared in public after more than a week but is apparently unwell; a since-deleted video shows an intravenous tube on his hand.
- **Spain** began a ten-day mourning period for the country's dead.
- **Albania** reported 1,000 confirmed cases.



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Middle East

- **Saudi Arabia** is preparing to restart domestic flights. Saudi Arabia announced that private sector offices will reopen “soon,” and will be required to comply with new Ministry of Health guidelines.
- **Iraq** reported its first case in its displacement camps.
- The al-Aqsa mosque compound in **Jerusalem** will reopen on Sunday.
- **Oman** will end its lockdown in the Muscat governorate, which contains the capital, on Friday.
- **UAE** government offices will reopen at 30 percent capacity from Sunday. The Dubai International Financial Centre, a prominent financial free zone, began gradually reopening businesses Wednesday.



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Americas

- A **Colombian** factory is adding bedrooms to help workers reduce coronavirus risk.
- **Salvadoran** President Nayib Bukele said he is taking hydroxychloroquine, the malaria drug promoted by President Trump but questioned by the WHO.
- **Mexico's** central bank predicts the country could lose up to 1.4m jobs this year. President Obrador will resume his travel schedule next week, flying commercial to attend a campaign event in Cancun. Mexico now has 78,000 cases and 8,500 deaths.
- Over 60 countries pledged aid to **Venezuelan** refugees fleeing the Maduro regime amid the pandemic, a sum totaling over \$3bn.
- Sao Paulo state, the epicenter of **Brazil's** outbreak and its most populous state, will reopen some businesses June 1. Brazil surged passed 400,000 confirmed cases and 25,000 deaths.



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Americas: US

- Four months after reaching its shores, the **US death toll** surpassed 100,000, the highest of any nation. The US recorded its lowest daily rise in cases since March.
- The House of Representatives made history Wednesday by casting **Congress's** first remote floor votes. In a trip to Washington, New York Governor Cuomo blasted Senate Republicans for discriminating against hard-hit democratic states in federal aid.
- A new study posits that although the **first cases of coronavirus** reached the US in January, the infections that sparked the epidemic did not arrive until early February.
- **Vermont** reported zero coronavirus patients in hospitals for the first time since mid-March. **Southern California** hospitals are overwhelmed by sick dual Mexican citizens who have crossed the border to seek medical care. Most **Las Vegas** casinos and resorts will reopen June 4. **California's** governor said that the first wave in the state is not over.
- Nearly half of Americans say that they or someone in their family has skipped or **delayed healthcare** as a result of lockdowns.



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Coronavirus and the Future of Cities

By Anni Coonan

The faces of the world's cities, which house over half of humanity, have changed immensely as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Total lockdowns have emptied streets and parks, shuttered world-famous restaurants and cultural institutions, and grounded the planes that brought tourism and business. Predictions that the pandemic will spell the death of the modern city are hyperbolic - cities have endured other modern threats, such as the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic, the end of urban manufacturing, suburban flight, or the Cold War fear that cities were targets first and foremost. However, the coming months and years will inevitably bring immense change to cities as governments attempt to make dense cities less infectious and more social distance-friendly, and the cultural changes wrought by the pandemic change the makeup of urban populations.

Physical Changes to Cities

Densely-packed, reliant on cramped public transportation, with narrow sidewalks and filled with crowded restaurants and stores, most cities are necessarily prolific vectors for infection. As such, cities have faced more difficulty than rural areas in enforcing and enabling social distancing. Many have taken steps to give residents more space: in cities throughout the US, municipal governments have closed streets to cars in order to give pedestrians and bikers more room to socially distance. New York City temporarily closed nearly 100 miles of streets, while Oakland and Seattle have permanently banned cars from 76 and 20 miles of streets, respectively. The mayors of London and Paris have announced plans for hundreds of miles of new bike lanes.

The coming months and years will inevitably bring immense change to cities as municipal governments attempt to make dense cities, potent vectors for transmission, less risky and more social distance-friendly, and the cultural changes wrought by the pandemic shutter office buildings and change the makeup of urban populations.

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Coronavirus and the Future of Cities

In addition to creating more physical space in cities, some urban planners say redesigning cities into more self-sufficient neighborhoods could assist in social distancing and help to stop spread between neighborhoods. A popular example of this is the Melbourne “20-minute city” initiative, which was under way prior to the pandemic and advocates creating largely self-sufficient cities that contain shopping, business services, education, community facilities, recreational and sporting resources, and some jobs within a 20-minute walk or bike ride. These cities facilitate social distancing by making long commutes for necessities obsolete, while potentially mitigating infection in the first place by avoiding “pinch points” such as singular grocery stores, gyms, or parks.

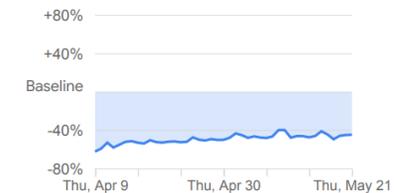
A casualty of both of these plans is public transport, a public good that many expect to be decimated by the pandemic. An important public resource and a significant source of tax revenue for urban governments, buses and subways have been shut down or running at drastically decreased capacity since the onset of outbreaks. Crowded public transport is simply not safe in the current environment, and no amount of cleaning (New York City now deep-cleans its subway cars daily) will change the reality that public transport is a “pinch point” for virus transmission or that people do not feel safe on buses. Where walking is not possible, some see the

way forward in micromobility - rental bikes and scooters, and, eventually, autonomous vehicles. These platforms are currently dominated by private companies such as Uber, Lyft, Lime, and countless others, meaning both that this new mode of transportation would not be less available to the urban poor and that urban governments would struggle to capture much-needed tax revenue from them. Public transport, long heralded as eco-friendly and a social equalizer, will likely decrease in popularity as the pandemic persists.

Transit stations

-45%

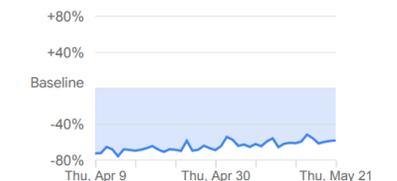
compared to baseline



Transit stations

-58%

compared to baseline



Use of transit remains significantly down in Los Angeles (top) and New York (bottom). Source: Google Community Mobility Reports

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Coronavirus and the Future of Cities

Thus far, a decrease in cars has also marked a significant change in urban landscapes amid pandemic lockdowns. Amman, the capital of Jordan, went so far as to ban nonessential driving outright; in other cities, the increase in telework and the decrease in recreational travel caused the drop in traffic. The rise of micromobility, the closure of many urban streets, and an unfolding recession making most unable to afford cars spell difficulties for the automobile industry and, some say, indicate an end to the dominance of cars. However, the complete elimination of cars from urban life is unlikely - recently, cars have become one of the only safe ways to interact with the world, whether via curbside pick-ups at retail stores or restaurants, drive-by birthday parties that have taken social media by storm, or the spread of drive-through coronavirus testing sites. Cars will remain a safe and flexible alternative to public transportation and to rising micromobility.

The Move to Telework

A trend that will significantly alter the modern city is the rising popularity of telework. Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey made headlines when he told his employees that they could work from home “forever” if they so chose, and Facebook and Google have similarly offered to extend work-from-home policies (although not quite as universally). Although long the domain of tech companies, more traditional fields

such as finance and law will increasingly turn to remote work as well. JPMorgan Chase, Barclays and Morgan Stanley have all said that it is unlikely that all of their employees will return to work in office buildings, and law firms such as Slater Gordon in London have permanently closed their offices. While not committing to transitioning fully to remote work, these companies have hinted at rotating schedules, wherein offices are full to only 20 percent or so on a given day.

Freed of the obligation to come into the office and fearful of the virus-spreading potential of dense urban centers, some workers may choose to permanently move away from city centers, back to their home cities or to midsize cities with cheaper rent that were already on the rise prior to the pandemic. There has already been some flight from the cities - in New York City’s wealthiest neighborhoods, where residents are most likely to have professions that allow them to work entirely remotely, some 40 percent of residents filed mail forwarding requests.

These workforce changes have forced a recalculation for physical offices. Why do companies need multiple floors of a skyscraper in an expensive city if only one-fifth of their workforce is ever there, and many do not even live in the city?

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Coronavirus and the Future of Cities

Google has reportedly scrapped deals to buy as much as 2 million square feet of urban office space in the Bay Area, and Citigroup is eyeing leases in suburban New York, rather than the city, where real estate is cheaper and employees who choose to leave the city are closer. In an increasingly telework dependent world where employees can live wherever they choose, large national headquarters in expensive cities make little sense - national and multinational companies could instead transition to smaller, regional offices in or near the suburbs and midsize cities to which their employees migrate.

The rise of online education could also decrease the importance of major city centers. Multiple universities, including the California State University system (the largest in the country), have announced that classes will be conducted entirely online for at least the next semester. Until there is a vaccine or already cash-strapped universities manage to significantly ramp up testing and enforce social distancing, many colleges will remain entirely or partially online.

What is a City Without Restaurants?

At the same time that telework is reducing the need for people to live in cities, many of the things that draw them there - networking, socializing, restaurants, cultural institutions - are disappearing. As a recession looms, why pay big-city rents when no big-city attractions are open? Bars and nightclubs, especially potent virus transmitters, closed quickly, and will operate significantly differently when and if

they reopen, with measures such as slashed capacity limits and plexiglass barriers. Museums, hurting from a loss of current and long-term visitors from lockdowns and drops in tourism, and not usually the most important budget item for struggling municipal governments, will also suffer. Two studies by UNESCO and the International Council of Museums (ICOM) predict that some 13 percent of the world's museums may never reopen after lockdowns lift. Belying the dire situation of many museums, the Association of Art Museum Directors, a de facto governing body made up of American museum directors, recently relaxed its rules forbidding the sale of art pieces so that museums may bolster their budgets.

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Coronavirus and the Future of Cities

Perhaps no big-city draw has been hit harder than the service sector in general. Already operating with razor-thin margins in a sector with a notoriously high failure rate, virtually every restaurant in America closed for sit-down service for at least some time over the last few months, and many will not be able to reopen. Job losses in the service sector have been precipitous: of the 701,000 nonfarm jobs lost in the United States in March, nearly 60 percent came from food services and drinking places, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Despite large-scale efforts to prop up small businesses in the US, small restaurant owners say they are largely unable to benefit because their reduced personnel needs make them ineligible for loan forgiveness. Many small and independently-owned restaurants will not be able to weather the lockdowns and subsequent decreases in demand. The flight of major companies would also hurt the service sector even when they are permitted to reopen - University of California, Berkeley economist Enrico Moretti has calculated that every tech job supports five other service-sector jobs.

The immense job loss and developing recession also mean that service-sector workers are increasingly unable to afford to live in the

urban centers where they work. Many previously would have used public transport to commute from more-affordable neighborhoods or suburbs, but that option is now either officially closed to them or perceived as too risky. When restaurants return and cities reopen, the low-wage workers that staff the restaurants, stores, and cultural institutions that represent a huge draw for city living may be less available, hampering an already-struggling reopening.

The Way Forward

Cities, of course, will not immediately empty out. Urbanization has been a persistent, and resilient, modern trend. Even as telework rises, a certain amount of in-person work will still be required of many professions, and many draws of urban life will remain, such as a concentration of opportunities and good restaurants (even if they are only available via takeout). However, we will likely see the rise of more pedestrian- and bike-friendly streets in cities that can afford the infrastructure projects, and public transportation will struggle, potentially becoming more expensive or limiting routes. Flight to affordable, midsize cities - already on the rise - will likely increase, and with it the fragmentation of corporate offices.

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Coronavirus and the Future of Cities

The ultimate question in predicting the future shape and content of cities is how long the coronavirus pandemic will persist. If a vaccine is developed and disseminated within months or a year, as many world leaders have promised, we might return, more or less, to business as usual. Restaurants will reopen, even half-capacity offices will see the benefit to remaining in a major city, and new generations of college graduates will move there seeking opportunity. Large-scale infrastructure projects such as expanded bike lanes or micro-mobility projects are expensive and take time, and construction in general is mostly paused, meaning that at the moment, new buildings are not being built to be “*pandemic-proof*.” However, if a vaccine takes longer, or never materializes at all (UN officials have called vaccine development a “*massive moonshot*” and warned that we may simply have to live with the coronavirus), then cities will be changed forever. The aforementioned infrastructure projects will be absolutely vital to mitigate spread while retaining residents, a new crop of urban buildings will “*pandemic-proof*” themselves to compete in a commercial real estate market that is petering out, businesses

will increasingly transition to safer and more affordable remote work, and a new generation of employees, coming of age as the coronavirus shaped the “*new normal*,” may not see the benefit of risky, expensive urban living.

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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	1207399	1699328 (18263)	100421 (1505)	5277	309
UK	229799	268293 (2017)	37529 (412)	3939	552
Russia	224504	370680 (8338)	3968 (161)	2540	27
Brazil	219576	411821 (20599)	25598 (1086)	1952	121
France	86995	180044 (157)	28546 (66)	2803	438
India	85803	158086 (7293)	4534 (190)	115	3
Peru	75753	135905 (6154)	3983 (195)	4127	121
Spain	57131	236259 (0)	28752 (0)	6071	580
Italy	50966	231139 (584)	33072 (117)	3822	547
Chile	47908	82289 (4328)	841 (35)	4308	44
Netherlands	39897	45768 (190)	5871 (15)	2672	343
Pakistan	38784	59151 (1446)	1225 (28)	268	6
Canada	35865	88989 (899)	6876 (123)	2321	179
Qatar	35634	48947 (1740)	30 (2)	17018	10
Belgium	32763	57592 (137)	9364 (30)	4971	808
Turkey	32573	159797 (1035)	4431 (34)	1897	53
Bangladesh	29823	38292 (1541)	544 (22)	233	3
Saudi Arabia	27094	78541 (1815)	425 (14)	2259	12
Sweden	25897	35088 (648)	4220 (95)	3476	418
Iran	22851	141591 (2080)	7564 (56)	1688	90
Belarus	22819	38956 (897)	214 (6)	4123	23

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Colombia	17190	24104 (1101)	803 (27)	474	16
Ecuador	16403	38103 (748)	3275 (72)	2163	186
Indonesia	16321	23851 (686)	1473 (55)	87	5
Mexico	15592	78023 (3463)	8597 (463)	579	63
Singapore	15577	32876 (533)	23 (0)	5624	4
UAE	15343	31969 (883)	255 (2)	3236	26
Kuwait	15146	23267 (692)	175 (3)	5456	41
Egypt	13645	19666 (910)	816 (19)	193	8
Ukraine	13252	21905 (321)	658 (14)	501	15
South Africa	11934	25937 (1673)	552 (28)	438	9
Portugal	11587	31292 (285)	1356 (14)	3068	133
Poland	11115	22473 (399)	1028 (4)	594	27
Afghanistan	11091	12456 (625)	227 (7)	321	6
Philippines	10639	15049 (380)	904 (18)	138	8
Germany	10276	181524 (324)	8428 (56)	2172	102
Argentina	9084	13933 (705)	500 (16)	309	11
Bolivia	6799	7768 (632)	280 (6)	612	24
Dominican Rep	6459	15723 (459)	474 (6)	1451	44
Oman	6157	8373 (255)	39 (2)	1644	8
Nigeria	5978	8733 (389)	254 (5)	42	1
Romania	5205	18594 (165)	1227 (11)	966	64

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
Ghana	4857	7303 (186)	34 (0)	236	1
Serbia	4758	11275 (48)	240 (1)	1290	27
Bahrain	4525	9692 (326)	15 (1)	5718	9
Kazakhstan	4499	9304 (335)	37 (0)	496	2
Armenia	4421	7774 (372)	98 (7)	2624	33
Panama	4034	11728 (281)	315 (2)	2722	73
Honduras	3940	4640 (239)	194 (6)	445	19
Guatemala	3584	4145 (191)	68 (5)	221	4
Sudan	3402	4346 (370)	195 (25)	95	4
Moldova	3379	7537 (232)	274 (7)	1868	68
Puerto Rico	3268	3397 (73)	129 (0)	1003	38
Cameroon	3265	5436 (0)	175 (0)	205	7
Algeria	3105	8857 (160)	623 (6)	202	14
Morocco	2421	7601 (24)	202 (0)	206	5
Czechia	2399	9086 (36)	317 (0)	849	30
Congo (Kinshasa)	2113	2546 (143)	68 (0)	29	0.8
Iraq	2056	5135 (287)	175 (6)	128	4
Israel	1942	16793 (36)	281 (0)	1826	31
Japan	1820	16651 (28)	858 (12)	132	7

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
Tajikistan	1802	3424 (158)	47 (0)	360	5
Gabon	1674	2319 (81)	14 (0)	1044	6
Senegal	1629	3253 (92)	38 (2)	195	2
Azerbaijan	1617	4568 (165)	54 (2)	451	5
Guinea	1582	3275 (0)	20 (0)	250	2
Djibouti	1494	2697 (229)	18 (4)	2734	18
Hungary	1432	3793 (22)	505 (6)	393	52
Malaysia	1421	7619 (15)	115 (0)	236	4
Bulgaria	1415	2460 (17)	133 (3)	354	19
Somalia	1399	1731 (20)	67 (0)	109	4
Greece	1356	2903 (11)	173 (0)	278	17
Finland	1279	6692 (64)	313 (1)	1208	56
Haiti	1264	1320 (146)	34 (1)	103	3
Maldives	1255	1457 (19)	5 (0)	2700	9
Cote d'Ivoire	1223	2556 (79)	31 (1)	97	1
El Salvador	1179	2109 (67)	39 (3)	325	6
Guinea-Bissau	1146	1195 (17)	7 (0)	609	4
Ireland	1083	24803 (68)	1631 (16)	5028	331
Kenya	1008	1471 (123)	55 (3)	27	1

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

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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	270849	364965 (1129)	29484 (182)	19260	1519
New Jersey	119737	156628 (864)	11339 (145)	17768	1277
Illinois	109223	114306 (1111)	5083 (160)	9020	401
California	97155	101050 (1663)	3895 (76)	2570	100
Massachusetts	87673	94220 (527)	6547 (74)	13670	950
Florida	50315	52634 (379)	2319 (60)	2451	108
Georgia	42705	44638 (655)	1933 (37)	4204	182
Maryland	42630	48423 (736)	2392 (59)	8010	396
Virginia	33601	40249 (907)	1281 (45)	4715	150
Ohio	31395	33439 (433)	2044 (42)	2866	176
Indiana	30407	32437 (359)	2030 (26)	4818	302
Connecticut	30358	41288 (-15)	3803 (34)	11581	1067
Pennsylvania	25254	73557 (779)	5265 (102)	5753	416
Colorado	19621	24754 (202)	1392 (40)	4301	242
Texas	19335	58542 (1312)	1581 (35)	2039	55
Washington	19311	20406 (225)	1095 (17)	2813	144

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Michigan	17106	55608 (504)	5334 (68)	5568	534
Nebraska	12831	12984 (365)	153 (6)	6708	84
Rhode Island	12523	14353 (143)	655 (21)	13549	618
Arizona	12123	17318 (454)	834 (24)	2372	114
Missouri	12123	12816 (237)	693 (0)	2088	115
North Carolina	9118	24916 (461)	844 (43)	2374	80
Kansas	8544	9291 (92)	213 (3)	3231	73
Iowa	7857	18369 (666)	496 (19)	5820	157
Alabama	7498	16032 (382)	583 (3)	3270	119
Nevada	7347	8150 (93)	402 (8)	2634	131
Louisiana	7074	38497 (443)	2723 (21)	8283	586
Tennessee	7016	21285 (390)	353 (10)	3120	52
DC	6879	8406 (72)	445 (5)	11911	631
Wisconsin	6077	16462 (599)	539 (22)	2827	93
Kentucky	5553	9077 (126)	400 (6)	2032	90
Minnesota	5208	22464 (504)	942 (34)	3983	165

** 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
New Mexico	4359	7252 (122)	329 (4)	3459	157
South Carolina	4055	10623 (207)	466 (20)	2063	91
Mississippi	3973	14044 (313)	670 (18)	4719	225
Delaware	3843	9096 (30)	344 (9)	9341	353
Utah	3102	8706 (86)	105 (4)	2716	33
Oregon	2095	4038 (71)	148 (0)	957	35
Arkansas	1733	6277 (97)	120 (1)	2080	40
New Hampshire	1513	4286 (55)	223 (9)	3152	164
South Dakota	1037	4710 (57)	54 (4)	5324	61

** Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Contacts

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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