

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 29, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: May 29, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

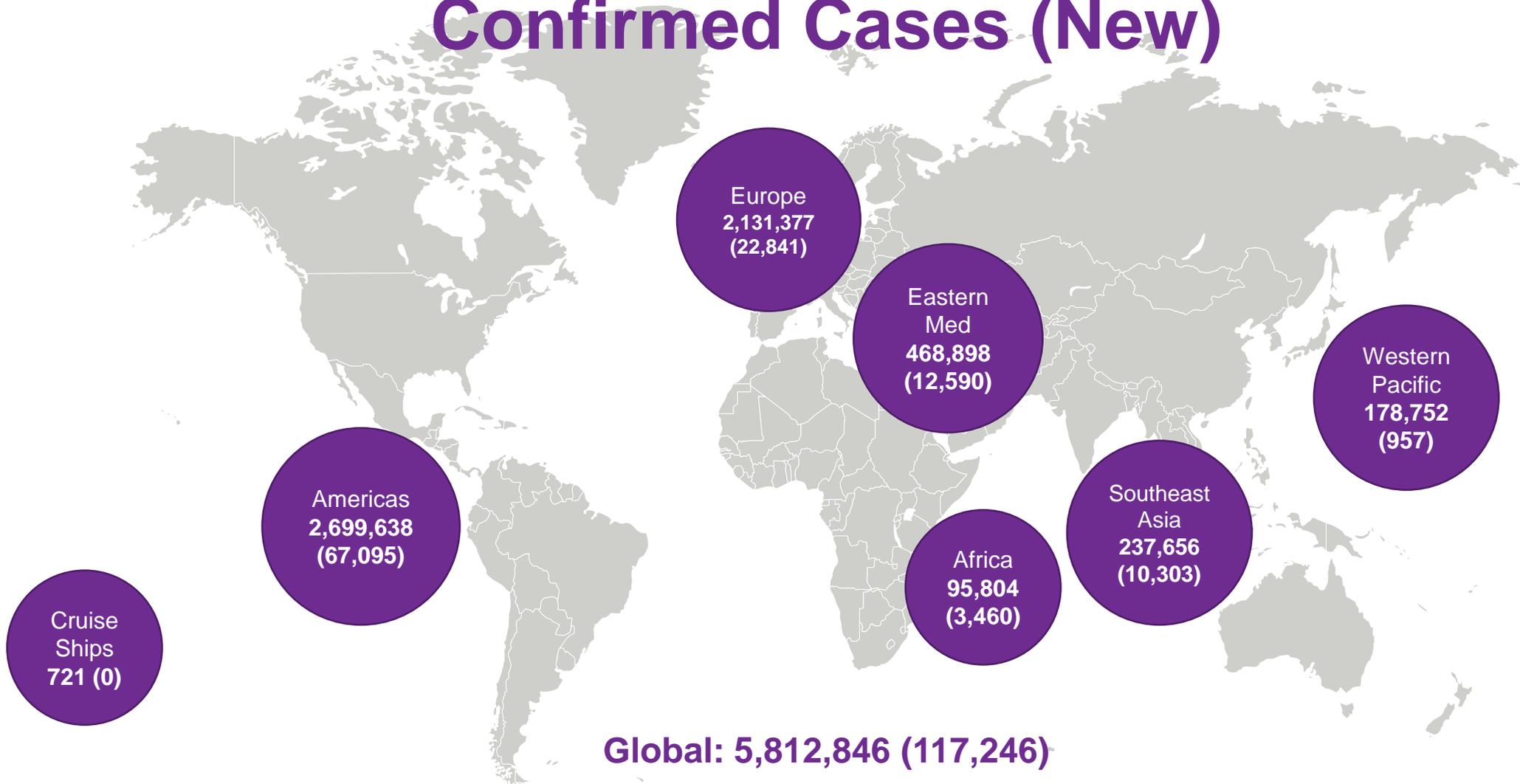
Global stocks slide amid renewed worries of US-China tensions.

The pandemic has shifted to Latin America and the Middle East, as the death toll in these regions grow.

Two new studies found that even the hardest-hit countries are far from achieving herd immunity.

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

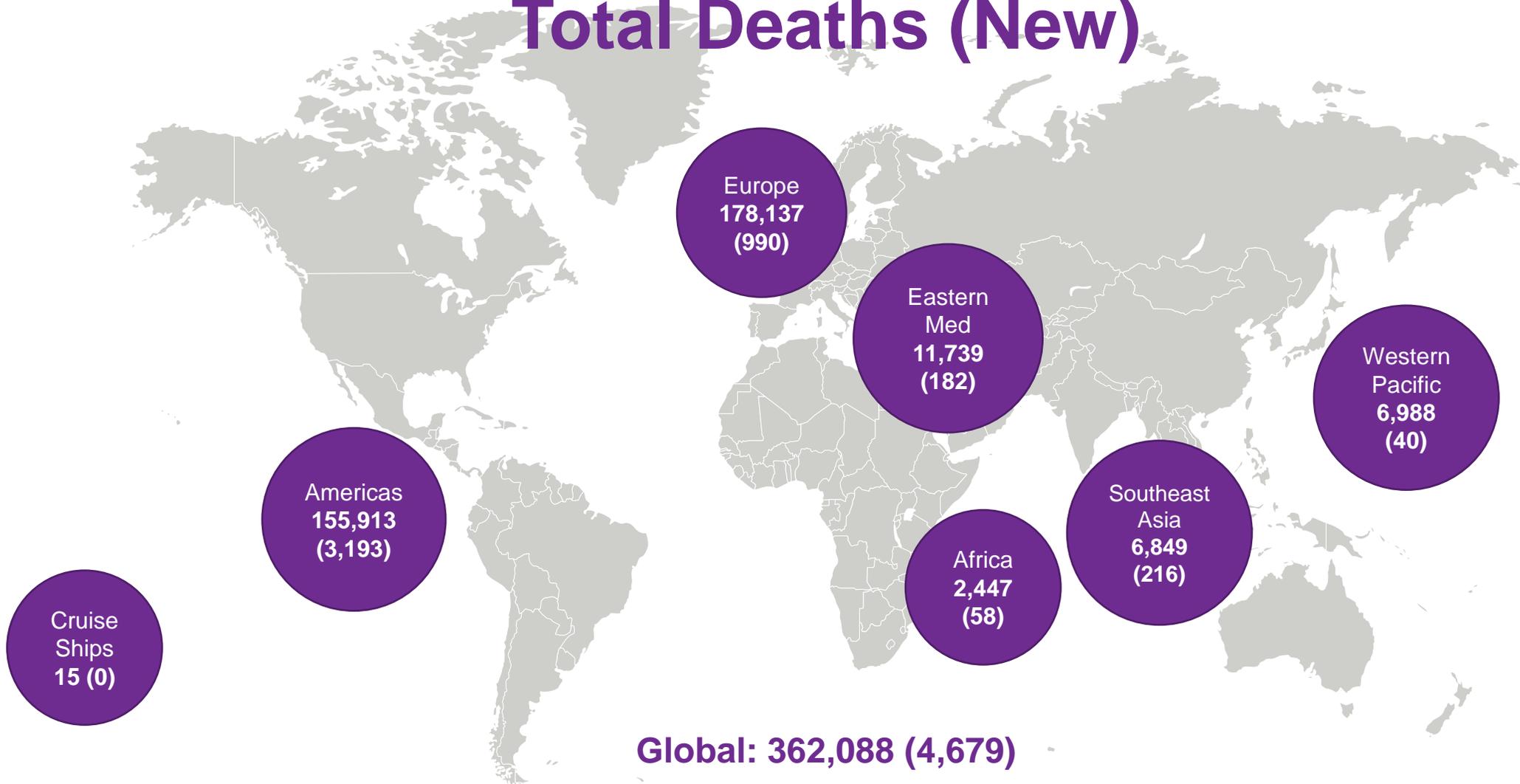
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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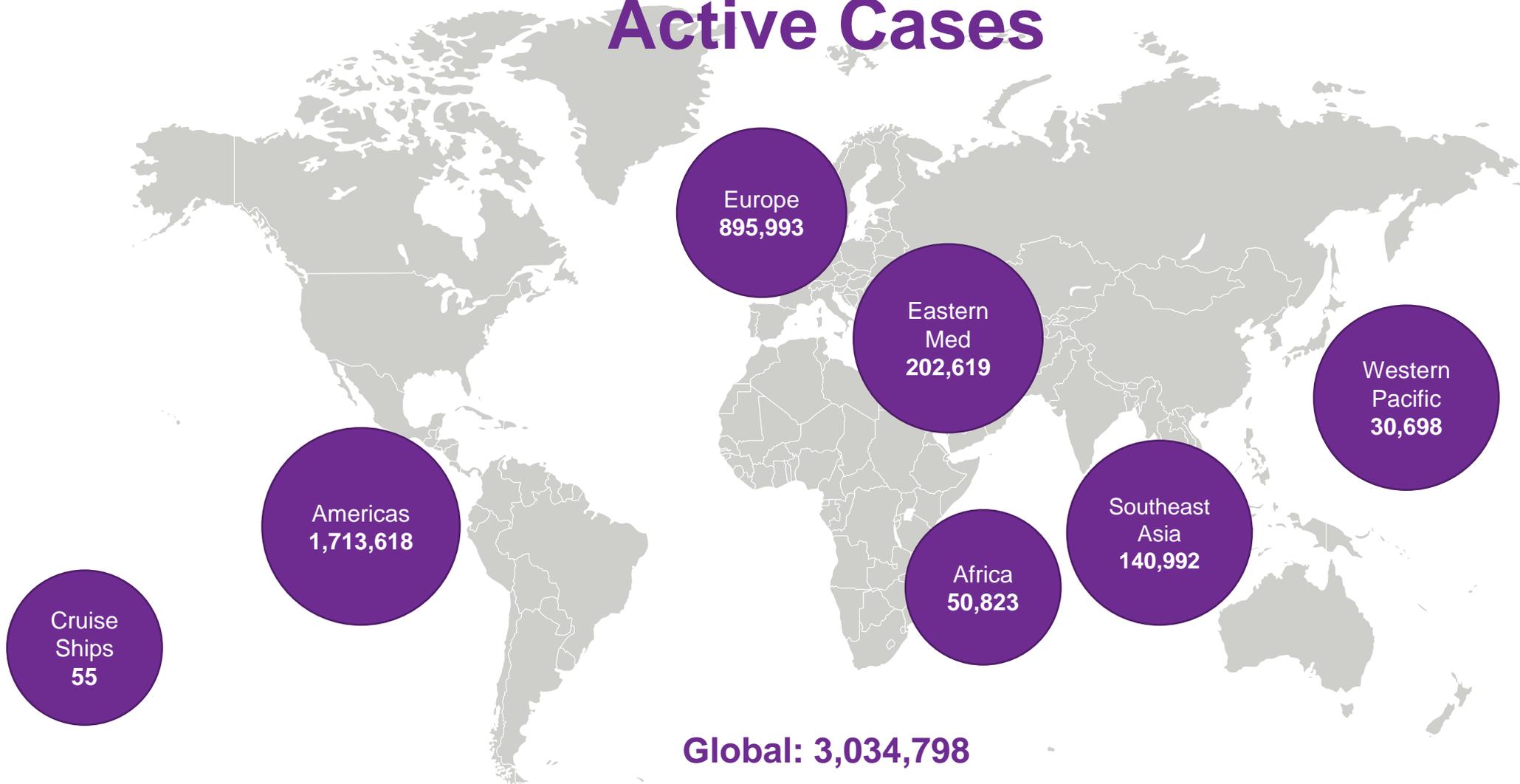
Total Deaths (New)



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



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

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Condition Updates

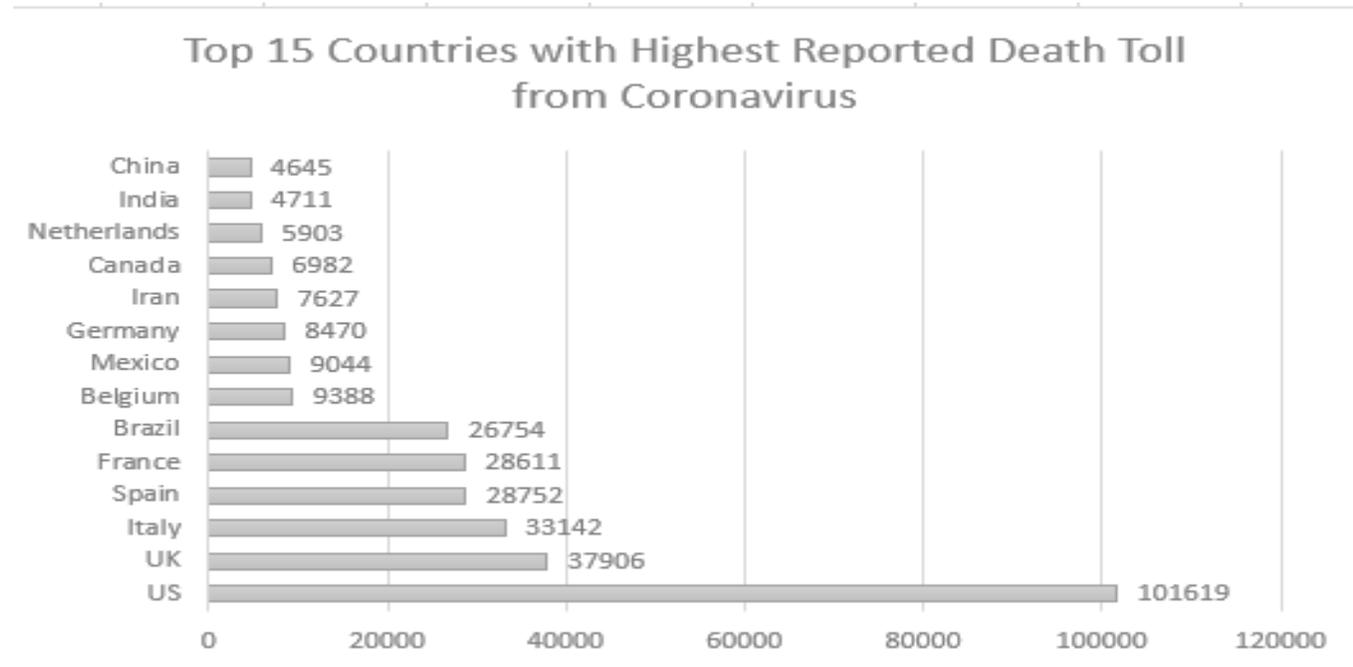
As of A.M. US EDT on May 29

Global

Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 5,925,267 in 213 countries and territories, with 262,541 deaths.

- A growing pool of global **death statistics** indicates that many countries are not accurately capturing fatalities from the coronavirus.
- The pandemic has shifted to **Latin America and the Middle East**, as the death toll in these regions grow.
- A new UK study found that two thirds of people testing positive for COVID-19 were **asymptomatic**.
- Two new studies found that even the hardest-hit countries are far from achieving **herd immunity**: In New York City, only 19.9 percent have antibodies, and a critical mass of people with antibodies is estimated to be about 60 percent.

Global



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Markets

Friday, European and Asian stocks slipped, with concerns of US actions against China over Hong Kong.

- On Thursday, the **S&P 500** closed low after a three-day rise, weakened by tech, energy, and consumer discretionary shares.
- Use of the Fed's **emergency lending facilities** were boosted last week by an increase in purchases of exchange traded funds that invest in corporate bonds.
- Moody's **downgraded** British Airway's parent company IAG's debt to junk.
- **Poland's central bank** cut rates to near zero.

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Business

Some of the biggest food brands are selling directly to consumers in the pandemic, using coronavirus disruption to sidestep retailers.

- **Chevron** will cut 10-15 percent of its worldwide workforce amid restructuring.
- **Delta and American** will offer buyout packages to employees as they continue to downsize. **EasyJet** will cut staff by up to 30 percent.
- The gambling company **Flutter** reported a spike in gaming revenues offsetting losses in sports betting.
- **Amazon** will offer full-time jobs to 70 percent of the 175,000 additional workers it hired to handle the crisis.
- **Nordstrom** sales dropped 40 percent in Q1.
- **Television advertising revenue** will likely drop 12 percent this year.
- Swiss drugmaker **Novartis AG** agreed to manufacture a gene-based vaccine being developed in Massachusetts.
- Nearly 900 **Tyson Foods** employees in two states, 20 percent of the plant's employees, tested positive.
- **Renault** plans to cut 14,600 jobs in €2bn cost-cutting plan.
- **Volkswagen** plans to pour €2bn into making electric vehicles in China.
- **Nissan** will close plants in Spain and Indonesia and cut international production by 20 percent.
- Oil companies including **Chevron Corp, Exxon Mobil Corp., Royal Dutch Shell, PLC and Total SA** have virus outbreaks among their workers that could threaten the profitability of some of their largest projects.

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Africa

- The head of **Africa's** CDC called for a greater effort to test for and counter the coronavirus.
- **Kenyan** medical startup TIBU health seeks to expand remote medical help in Nairobi.
- **Madagascar** denied plans for clinical trials of an injectable form of the country's herbal cure COVID-organics.
- Construction of an **Ethiopian** field hospital outside Addis Ababa is almost finished, but Ethiopian case numbers remain low.



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Asia

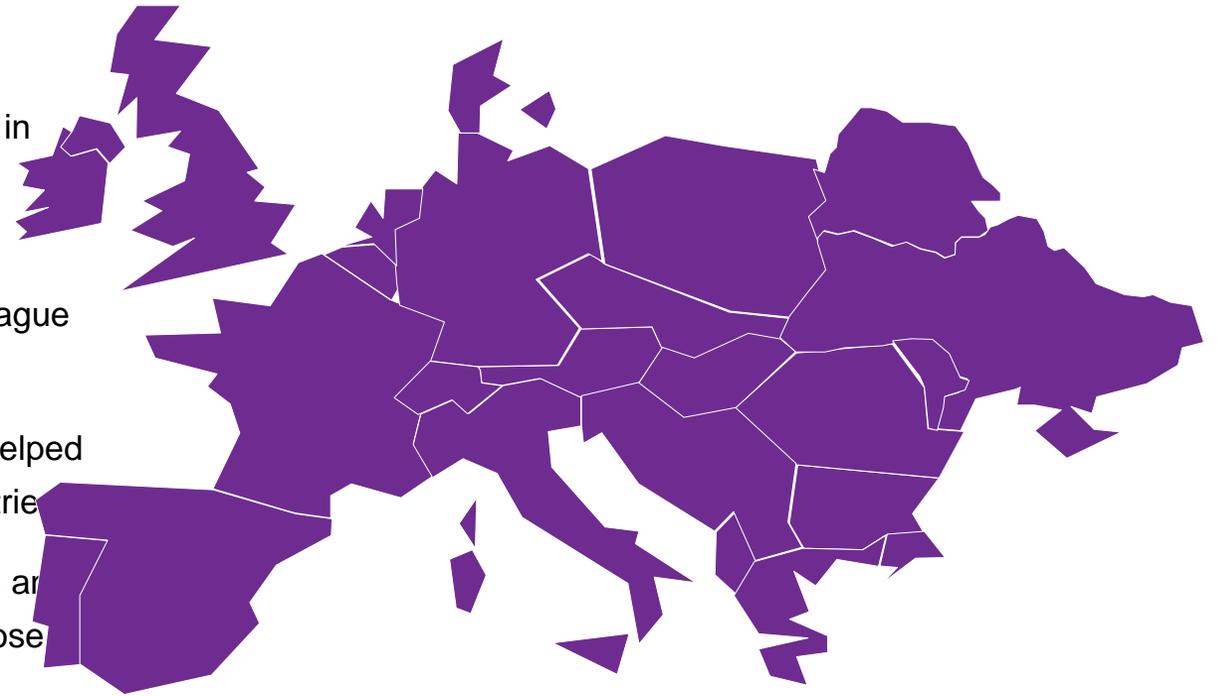
- **South Korea** registered 79 new cases, the highest daily rise in nearly two months, prompting a reintroduction of some social distancing measures.
- **Singapore** plans to loosen restrictions earlier than expected if infection rates remain low.
- **Thailand** will allow theatres, gyms and massage parlors to open on June 1 and shorten the night-time curfew.
- **Sri Lanka** will reimpose a partial lockdown to curb large gatherings after seeing a new spike in cases.
- **China's** National People's Congress approved a \$559bn economic rescue package; the legislature also approved the controversial **Hong Kong** national security law. China arrests Wuhan's citizen journalists for "*provoking quarrels*." China has threatened "*countermeasures*" against the **US** after Washington criticized Beijing's plan to impose a national security law on Hong Kong.
- The **Philippines** is cracking down in clandestine medical clinics catering to foreigners. The Philippines will ease the national lockdown starting Monday.
- **Malaysia's** automobile sales dropped 99 percent in April.
- **Nepal** reported 1,000 confirmed cases.



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Europe

- The **eurozone** is on the brink of sliding into deflation. Eurozone companies increased their borrowing from banks by a record €73bn in April, according to European Central Bank data.
- A new survey shows that nearly half of **UK** businesses which have temporarily closed do not expect to reopen. The English Premier League will resume matches on June 17.
- **Sweden's** economy expanded in Q1 as its no-lockdown approach helped prevent the deep recessions suffered by most other European countries.
- **France** announced further lockdown easing, allowing schools, cafes and restaurants to reopen from next week. Jobless numbers in France rose a record 23 percent in April.
- **Turkey** resumed intercity train travel, and will allow cafes, restaurants, and gyms to reopen next week.
- **Cyprus** will assume the cost of lodging, food, drinks and medication for tourists who contract the coronavirus as a result of visiting the country.



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Middle East

- **Dubai** schools lobbied authorities to allow full reopening in September. Dubai is reopening four major beaches and major parks to the public.
- **Kuwait** replaced its 24-hour curfew with a 12-hour one. Kuwait lawmakers proposed caps on foreign workers, citing increased spread in foreign worker communities.
- **Saudi Arabia** began a “*new phase*” of reopening, in which residents with permits will be permitted to move freely in most of the Kingdom, many shops can reopen, and Friday prayers will be permitted. The Saudi government is expected to launch initiatives to support the country’s aviation sector.
- At least three imprisoned senior members of toppled **Sudanese** leader Omar al-Bashir’s regime tested positive.
- **Qatar** surpasses 50,000 confirmed cases, **Egypt** 20,000 and **Bahrain** 10,000.



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Americas

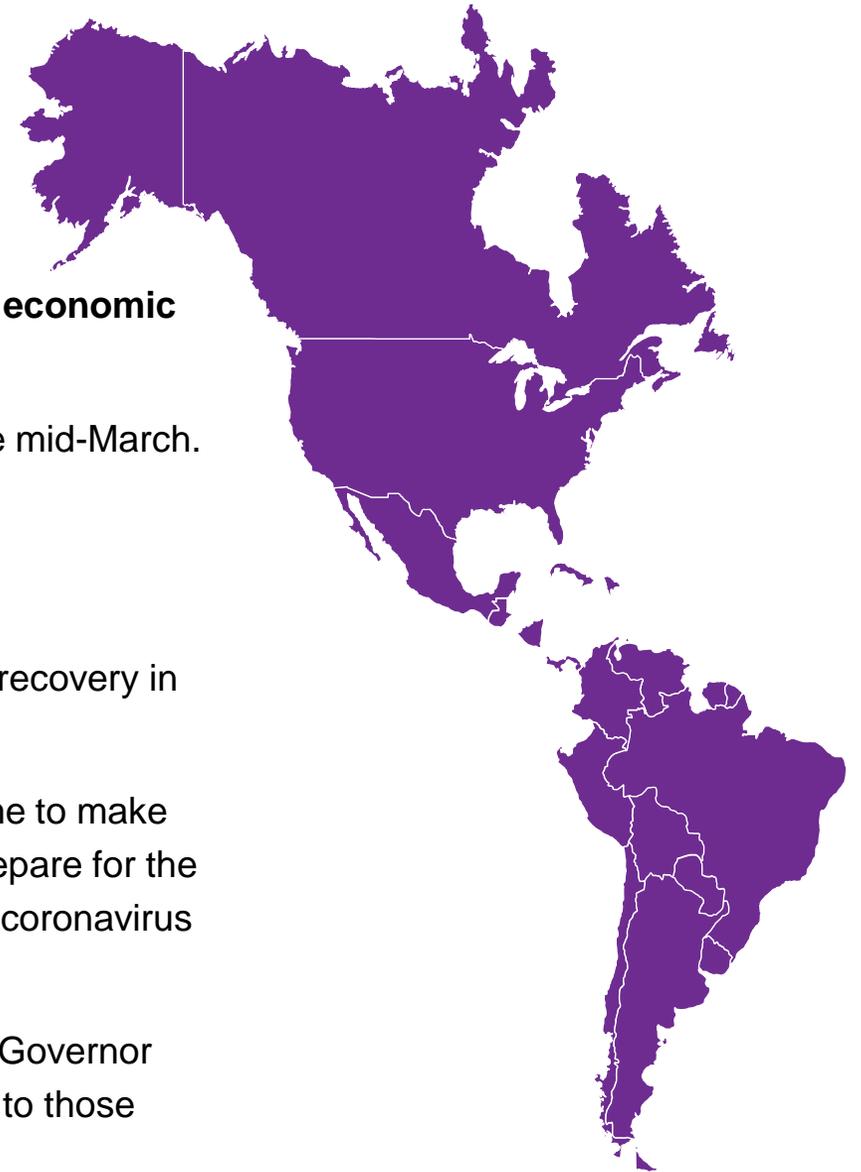
- The UN food programme said 14 million in **Latin America** are at risk of hunger amid the pandemic.
- Indigenous leaders in **Brazil** call for help as the coronavirus spreads through reserves. Brazil is considering extending an emergency aid program for informal workers. Brazil continues to register record high daily death tolls, now approach levels of France and Spain.
- Surging cases in **Chile** are sowing panic among doctors, as many critical care wards in some cities reached full capacity.
- In **Colombia**, Bogota will continue its quarantine until June 15.
- **Costa Rica** reported 1,000 cases.



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Americas: US

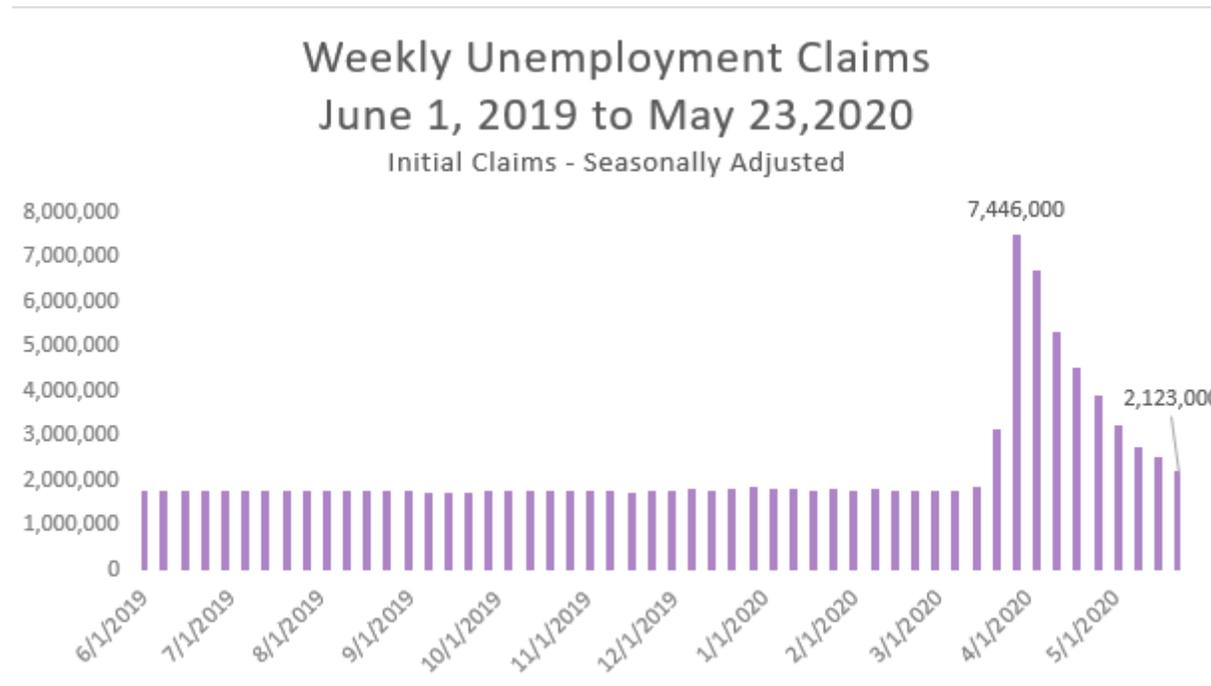
- The White House will not issue a legally required midyear update to its **annual economic forecast**, citing uncertainty.
- Last week, 2.1m more Americans filed for **unemployment**, reaching 40m since mid-March.
- **US GDP** fell at a 5 percent rate in Q1, slightly steeper than expected.
- The Treasury will set aside \$10b for loans to disadvantaged communities.
- Data suggests **consumer spending** likely bottomed out in April, with tentative recovery in May.
- In **Congress**, the House approved changes to PPP small business loan scheme to make loan forgiveness easier. A bipartisan group of senators offered a \$3bn bill to prepare for the next global health crisis. Sen. Kaine (D-VA) reported that he tested positive for coronavirus antibodies, making him the second Senator to recover from the virus.
- The **Boston Marathon** was canceled for the first time in 124 years. **New York** Governor Andrew Cuomo signed an executive order permitting businesses to deny entry to those without face masks. **Wisconsin** canceled its state fair, scheduled for August.



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Americas: US

40 Million Americans Filed for Unemployment Since Mid-March



Data Source: US Department of Labor

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The Future Of Multilateralism

By ADM Michael S. Rogers, USN (ret) Senior Advisor to Dentons

We are at a crossroads as the world watches to see if the U.S. shift away from multilateralism and the support of large international organizational structures and constructs is something temporary or something more foundational. The direction we choose will in no small way shape the choices that other nations will take - whether they be our friend or competitor

The experience of the Second World War led the United States to believe that a multilateral approach to addressing its national security and global economic needs was the preferred methodology for doing so. Arguably becoming our default approach to meeting national security challenges or the remainder of the twentieth century. Its premise being that aligning multiple nations - as a vehicle to address either long term standing concerns or specific problem sets, whether it be in the form of standing organizations or *ad hoc* coalitions created to address specific situations - offered us a higher probability of success and longer-term stability. And that it could be done on a global or regional basis.

Thus even as the war was winding down and in its immediate aftermath, it was the US that drove and championed the creation of the standing organizations that have often been the structures around which the post Second World war security and economic environment has been built. The UN, NATO, the IMF, the WTO, the WHO, the World Bank and a host of others. Even our Cold War nemesis, the Soviet Union, opted to go down a similar path with the creation of the Warsaw Pact.

That approach was broadly perceived for the next fifty years as generating significant value for the US and its friends and allies – economically, militarily and political. In fact, that approach and its supporting structures was viewed as enhancing U.S. power.

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The Future of Multilateralism

By the dawn of this century, however, U.S. leaders began to question that value in some ways. From the Senate not ratifying the nuclear Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that had been negotiated by the Clinton administration in the mid-90's to the U.S. rejection of the Kyoto Protocol involving greenhouse gas emission levels and the Ottawa Treaty on landmines we began to see questioning of that methodology as a default and even as a preferred strategy for the U.S. Many began questioning the effectiveness of those organizations themselves— particularly in terms of their support of U.S. positions and their costs in relation to their value.

The last few years have seen us transition to an outright rejection of multilateralism in some ways – certainly a rejection of the premise that it should be our default methodology. The narrative has become that such an approach forced us to accept outcomes that were in the best interests of others but not ourselves and that the cost to the U.S. of supporting such an approach and its organizational construct was excessive when viewed against the value they generated for our nation.

That rejection has in turn led to a weakening of the institutions around which multilateralism has been built even as one must

acknowledge that their effectiveness was in no small part tied to U.S. support (to include funding) .

That weakening and resulting ineffectiveness is reflected in the lack of a truly global, integrated approach to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the current environment nations are pursuing often unilateral solutions to the problems of the pandemic and viewing potential actions through a narrow lens of self-interest. Often resulting in the gains of one leading to a negative impact for others – some of whom are historical friends.

We are at a crossroads right now as the world watches to see if this U.S. shift away from multilateralism and the support of large international organizational structures and constructs is something temporary or something more foundational. The direction we choose will in no small way shape the choices that other nations will take - whether they be our friend or competitor. China is certainly watching this unfold and the choice we make will have a significant impact on our ability to shape that relationship in a positive direction. The price of shaping that relationship in terms acceptable to the U.S. (and our historical friends and allies) will only increase if we make a poor choice here.

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Country in Focus: Greece

By Briana Boland

With an elderly population, close ties to hotspot Italy, and history of government mismanagement of crises, many analysts did not foresee a positive trajectory for the Greek response to the coronavirus. However, as Greece emerges from its lockdown with under 3,000 cases, it has widely been hailed as an example of competent government handling. In an event with the Brookings Institute, Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis hailed his government's successful pandemic response as an opportunity for Greece to change the global reputation it has earned in past years of debt crisis and populism. Having "*dodged the bullet*" of the first wave of the pandemic, Prime Minister Mitsotakis shared insight on the critical aspects of his government's actions, and the challenges that remain ahead of Greece. Beyond rebuilding the economy and sustaining public health, the Prime Minister hopes that the coronavirus pandemic will be an opportunity for Greece to decisively move beyond a period of populist rule and revitalize the role of expertise and public trust in Greek governance.

The Greek government credits its success to three main factors. First and foremost, early decisions were critical to minimizing virus spread. Greece was early to shut down among European countries and took actions to prevent major gatherings even before a single

case was confirmed in the country. As a centralized federal system in which the ruling party has a comfortable majority, the government was able to quickly implement its decisions. Second, the government focused on clear communication to gain the trust of the public. Rather than the Prime Minister, the country's top epidemiologist did daily press briefings to explain the coronavirus situation and reason behind government actions. Mitsotakis frames this effort as an "*exercise in collective behavior for the common good*" and noted that opinion polling showed a high degree of support for government measures. Finally, the government worked to quickly strengthen the health system and protect vulnerable populations. By doubling ICU bed capacity and expanding stores of PPE, Greece maneuvered to avoid overwhelming its health care system even if the outbreak became severe.

Fact Box

- Confirmed Cases: 2,906
- Deaths: 175
- Population: 10.7 million
- GDP: \$218 billion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: \$20,316 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 37 (out of 195)

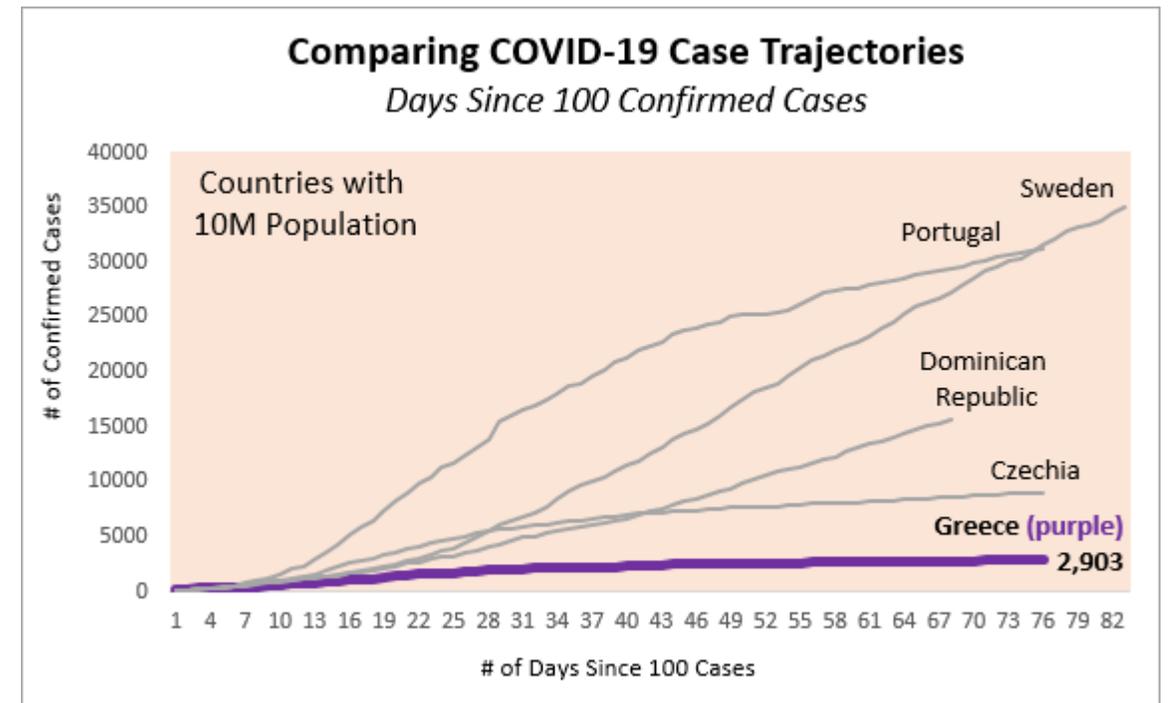
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Country in Focus: Greece

The nearby situation of Italy acted as a potent motivator of both government action and public compliance with mandated measures. The country's many migrant camps, which still remain at risk easy virus spread, did not see severe outbreaks; however, human rights groups have criticized the government's often harsh containment measures, such as stripping quarantine violators of asylum rights.

Reopening Greece will be much more difficult than locking it down. The Prime Minister noted that the apparent success of Greece's pandemic response has led some people to become complacent about social distancing and other preventative measures. Masks remain mandatory in most public spaces, and the sunny summer will likely encourage people to stay outside. However, Greece faces significant challenges in reopening one of its most vital industries: Tourism. Around 20 percent of the Greek economy is based in tourism, and the country is currently moving forward with plans to reopen land borders, international travel to countries with low case numbers, and flights to different Greek islands by July. The Prime Minister even opened the possibility of reopening to US travelers by August or September. Currently, Greece tests every single incoming traveler, housing them for one day until the test returns. However, the government knows it will not have the capacity to maintain this with large numbers of international travelers. Ultimately, the Prime

Minister predicts a paradigm shift in Greek tourism, focusing on quality over quantity. Rather than vast numbers, he hopes Greece will attract high income visitors willing to spend more money. If mishandled, economic reliance on tourism could ultimately be the harbinger of Greece's second wave of cases.



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Country in Focus: Greece

While avoiding a severe outbreak, Greece still faces crisis in its economy. However, Prime Minister Mitsotakis remains confident that his country took the right approach, pointing out that Sweden, which resisted lockdowns in hope of mitigating economic damage, is still facing downturn. Most importantly, Greece suffered very few deaths, which he believes should be the government's first priority. With its high debt to GDP ratio, Greece is unable to sustainably provide major stimulus packages, but has introduced fiscal responses totaling nearly \$27 billion. The EU has helped by loosening economic restrictions to allow Greece to run a deficit in 2020 and through the ECB's allowing the purchase of Greek bonds. Moreover, Greece will be a beneficiary of the EU recovery plan, and the Prime Minister said he was "*cautiously optimistic*" that Europe is taking the right steps for an integrated European recovery.

While the pandemic has proved an economic bruising for Greece in the short-term, Mitsotaki's government hopes its successful pandemic response will help position Greece for long-term growth. The Prime Minister seeks to demonstrate that Greece is past its phase of anger-driven and populist politics, saying "*we're ahead of the curve on that one.*" While the politics of other countries impede pandemic response, Greece's "*post-populist*" government is using the pandemic to revive the relevance of technocrats and experts,

frequent targets of populist political actors. Mitsotaki believes that the Greek government had for years lost public trust and sees the present moment as an opportunity for restoration of social trust. Beyond encouraging good governance, this focus on rebuilding the Greek government's reputation is also focused on attracting human capital and foreign investment. This demonstrates a direct articulation of a wider analytical trend; as the world economy shifts and global industry relocates, government handling of the coronavirus pandemic may prove an important factor in assessing business environment. As the economy shifts to a new geopolitical alignment of supply chains and remote working becomes mainstream, countries like Greece stand to make long-term gains. After all, as Prime Minister Mitsotaki concluded, if you can work from anywhere, why not a Greek island?

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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	1220295	1721905 (22577)	101619 (1198)	5277	309
Brazil	233880	438238 (26417)	26754 (1156)	1952	121
UK	231310	270181 (1888)	37906 (377)	3939	552
Russia	223916	379051 (8371)	4142 (174)	2540	27
India	89755	165386 (7300)	4711 (177)	115	3
France	89600	183309 (3265)	28611 (65)	2803	438
Peru	78238	141779 (5874)	4099 (116)	4127	121
Spain	58778	237906 (1647)	28752 (0)	6071	580
Chile	49938	86943 (4654)	890 (49)	4308	44
Italy	47986	231732 (593)	33142 (70)	3822	547
Netherlands	40047	45950 (182)	5903 (32)	2672	343
Pakistan	39736	61227 (2076)	1260 (35)	268	6
Canada	36033	89976 (987)	6982 (106)	2321	179
Qatar	35482	50914 (1967)	33 (3)	17018	10
Belgium	32889	57849 (257)	9388 (24)	4971	808
Turkey	32149	160979 (1182)	4461 (30)	1897	53
Bangladesh	31337	40321 (2029)	559 (15)	233	3
Sweden	26490	35727 (639)	4266 (46)	3476	418
Saudi Arabia	25191	80185 (1644)	441 (16)	2259	12
Iran	23234	143849 (2258)	7627 (63)	1688	90
Belarus	22979	39858 (902)	219 (5)	4123	23

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Colombia	17176	24141 (37)	833 (30)	474	16
Indonesia	16802	24538 (687)	1496 (23)	87	5
Ecuador	16733	38471 (368)	3313 (38)	2163	186
Mexico	16315	81400 (3377)	9044 (447)	579	63
UAE	15589	32532 (563)	258 (3)	3236	26
Kuwait	15229	24112 (845)	185 (10)	5456	41
Singapore	14932	33249 (373)	23 (0)	5624	4
Egypt	14589	20793 (1127)	845 (29)	193	8
Ukraine	13274	22382 (477)	669 (11)	501	15
South Africa	12456	27403 (1466)	577 (25)	438	9
Afghanistan	11592	13036 (580)	235 (8)	321	6
Portugal	11590	31596 (304)	1369 (13)	3068	133
Poland	11227	22825 (352)	1038 (10)	594	27
Philippines	11069	15588 (539)	921 (17)	138	8
Germany	10366	182196 (672)	8470 (42)	2172	102
Argentina	9577	14702 (769)	508 (8)	309	11
Bolivia	7356	8387 (619)	293 (13)	612	24
Oman	6792	9009 (636)	40 (1)	1644	8
Dominican Rep	6631	16068 (345)	485 (11)	1451	44
Nigeria	6064	8915 (182)	259 (5)	42	1

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
Romania*	4927	18791 (197)	1235 (8)	966	64
Ghana	4857	7303 (0)	34 (0)	236	1
Armenia	4816	8216 (442)	113 (15)	2624	33
Kazakhstan	4639	9576 (272)	37 (0)	496	2
Serbia	4621	11300 (25)	241 (1)	1290	27
Bahrain	4618	10052 (360)	15 (0)	5718	9
Panama	4432	12131 (403)	320 (5)	2722	73
Honduras	4037	4752 (112)	196 (2)	445	19
Guatemala	3703	4348 (203)	80 (12)	221	4
Sudan	3402	4346 (0)	195 (0)	95	4
Puerto Rico	3355	3486 (89)	131 (2)	1003	38
Moldova	3320	7725 (188)	282 (8)	1868	68
Cameroon	3265	5436 (0)	175 (0)	205	7
Algeria	3090	8997 (140)	630 (7)	202	14
Czechia	2361	9140 (54)	319 (2)	849	30
Iraq	2307	5457 (322)	179 (4)	128	4
Morocco	2246	7643 (42)	202 (0)	206	5
Congo (Kinshasa)	2210	2660 (114)	69 (1)	29	0.8
Israel	1909	16872 (79)	284 (3)	1826	31
Tajikistan	1842	3563 (139)	47 (0)	360	5

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Gabon	1749	2431 (112)	14 (0)	1044	6
Azerbaijan	1681	4759 (191)	56 (2)	451	5
Djibouti	1653	2914 (217)	20 (2)	2734	18
Senegal	1623	3348 (95)	39 (1)	195	2
Japan	1621	16598 (-53)	881 (23)	132	7
Guinea	1581	3553 (278)	22 (2)	250	2
Somalia	1446	1828 (97)	72 (5)	109	4
Bulgaria	1378	2477 (17)	134 (1)	354	19
Greece	1357	2906 (3)	175 (2)	278	17
Malaysia	1345	7629 (10)	115 (0)	236	4
Hungary	1311	3816 (23)	509 (4)	393	52
Maldives	1311	1513 (56)	5 (0)	2700	9
Cote d'Ivoire	1283	2641 (85)	32 (1)	97	1
Haiti	1264	1320 (0)	34 (0)	103	3
El Salvador	1153	2194 (85)	39 (0)	325	6
Guinea-Bissau	1145	1195 (0)	8 (1)	609	4
Kenya	1139	1618 (147)	58 (3)	27	1
Ireland	1113	24841 (38)	1639 (8)	5028	331
Venezuela**	1012	1325 (80)	11 (0)	44	0.4

* 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	272250	366733 (1768)	29529 (45)	19260	1519
New Jersey	119972	157185 (557)	11409 (70)	17768	1277
Illinois	110647	115833 (1527)	5186 (103)	9020	401
California	99820	103813 (2763)	3993 (98)	2570	100
Massachusetts	88255	94895 (675)	6640 (93)	13670	950
Florida	50921	53285 (651)	2364 (45)	2451	108
Maryland	43813	49709 (1286)	2428 (36)	8010	396
Georgia	43293	45266 (628)	1973 (40)	4204	182
Virginia	34591	41401 (1152)	1338 (57)	4715	150
Ohio	31817	33915 (476)	2098 (54)	2866	176
Indiana	31000	33068 (631)	2068 (38)	4818	302
Connecticut	30606	41559 (271)	3826 (23)	11581	1067
Pennsylvania	24021	74220 (663)	5373 (108)	5753	416
Colorado	19903	25107 (353)	1421 (29)	4301	242
Texas	19879	60395 (1853)	1611 (30)	2039	55
Washington	19658	20764 (358)	1106 (11)	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	17474	56014 (406)	5372 (38)	5568	534
Nebraska	13086	13249 (265)	163 (10)	6708	84
Rhode Island	12631	14494 (141)	677 (22)	13549	618
Arizona	12565	17877 (559)	860 (26)	2372	114
Missouri	12273	12981 (165)	708 (15)	2088	115
North Carolina	9970	25800 (884)	876 (32)	2374	80
Kansas	8623	9371 (80)	214 (1)	3231	73
Iowa	7721	18586 (217)	506 (10)	5820	157
Nevada	7436	8248 (98)	406 (4)	2634	131
Louisiana	7361	38802 (305)	2741 (18)	8283	586
DC	6957	8492 (86)	453 (8)	11911	631
Tennessee	6691	21679 (394)	356 (3)	3120	52
Alabama	6584	16530 (498)	591 (8)	3270	119
Wisconsin	6040	16974 (512)	550 (11)	2827	93
Kentucky	5652	9185 (108)	409 (9)	2032	90
Minnesota	5315	22947 (483)	977 (35)	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	4391	7364 (112)	335 (6)	3459	157
Mississippi	4278	14372 (328)	693 (23)	4719	225
South Carolina	4216	10788 (165)	470 (4)	2063	91
Delaware	3816	9171 (75)	345 (1)	9341	353
Utah	3192	8921 (215)	106 (1)	2716	33
Oregon	1954	4086 (48)	151 (3)	957	35
Arkansas	1830	6538 (261)	125 (5)	2080	40
New Hampshire	1466	4389 (103)	232 (9)	3152	164
South Dakota	1041	4793 (83)	54 (0)	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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