

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 1, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: May 1, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

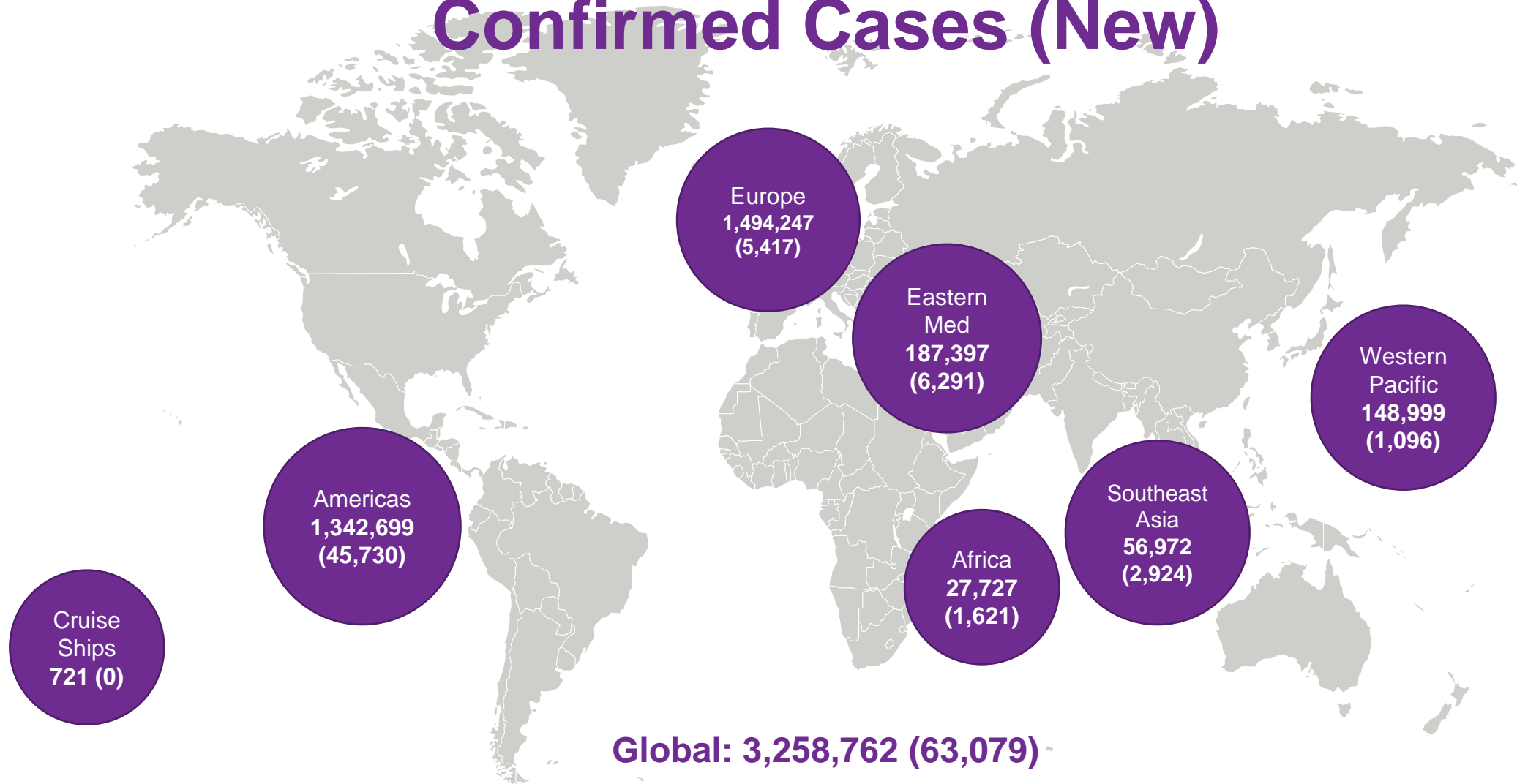
The UN needs \$90bn for coronavirus aid to poor countries.

US unemployment claims hit 30m as US deaths surpass 60,000.

Record contraction of the Eurozone economies in the first quarter, as European countries release details of reopening plans.

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

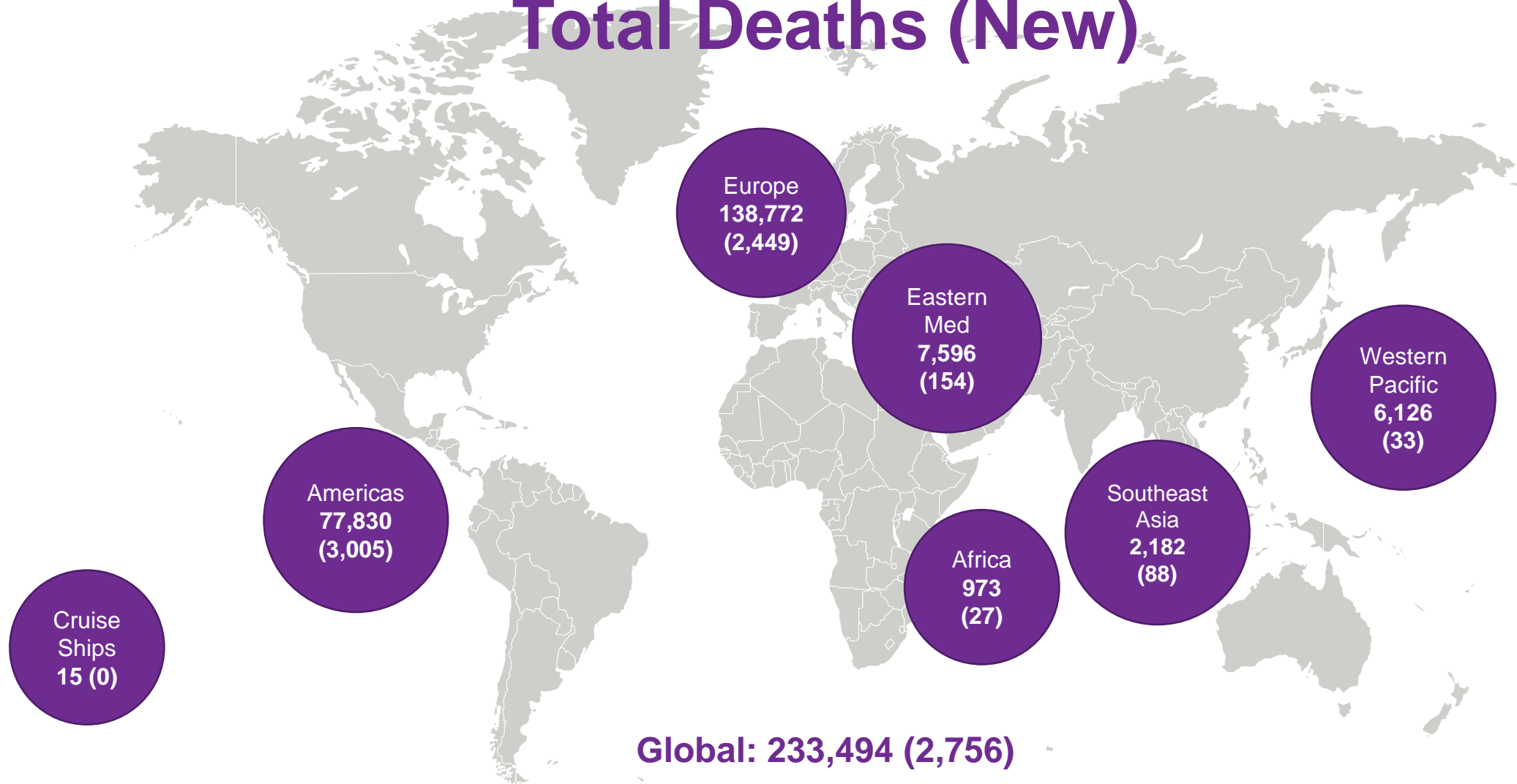
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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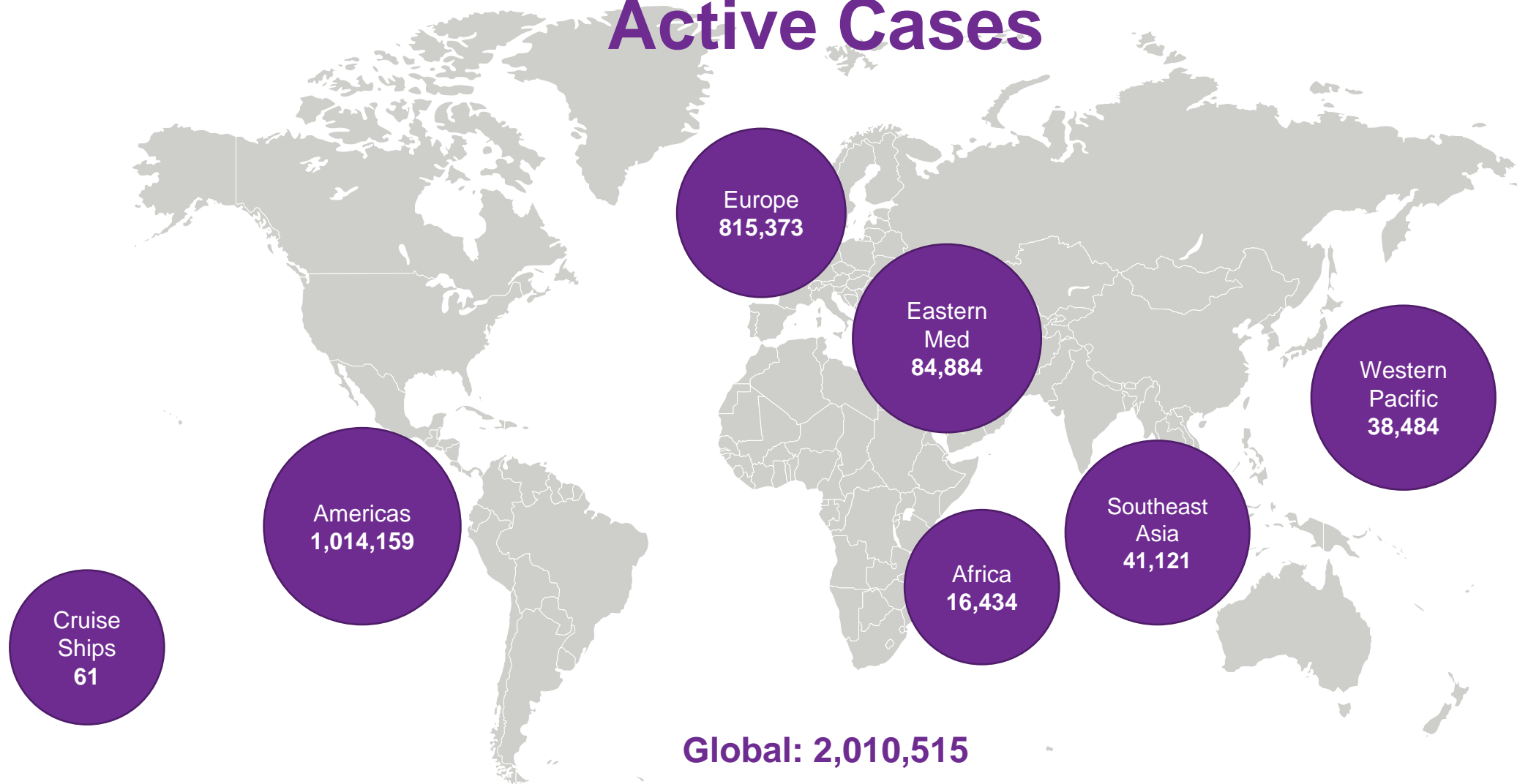
Total Deaths (New)



Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
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Active Cases



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Condition Updates

As of A.M. US EDT on May 1

Global

Overnight, cases rose to 3,320,599 in 212 countries and territories, with 234,393 deaths.

- **G7 finance ministers** agreed on the need for policy coordination in global economic recovery.
- Interpol reported that **criminals** are using food delivery services as a cover to transport drugs and other illegal goods during lockdowns.
- The UN aviation agency ICAO predicts **air travel** could drop by over 70 percent this year.
- The World Bank said that the pandemic could result in 8 percent of the world in **poverty**, with sub-Saharan Africa hardest hit at a 25 percent poverty rate.
- The UN said \$90b is needed to **aid poor countries** in weathering the virus, but it has only \$1b available.
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has warned that millions of people are likely to become **malnourished**.
- Annual **Labor Day demonstrations** have been curtailed or moved online in countries under lockdowns.

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Markets

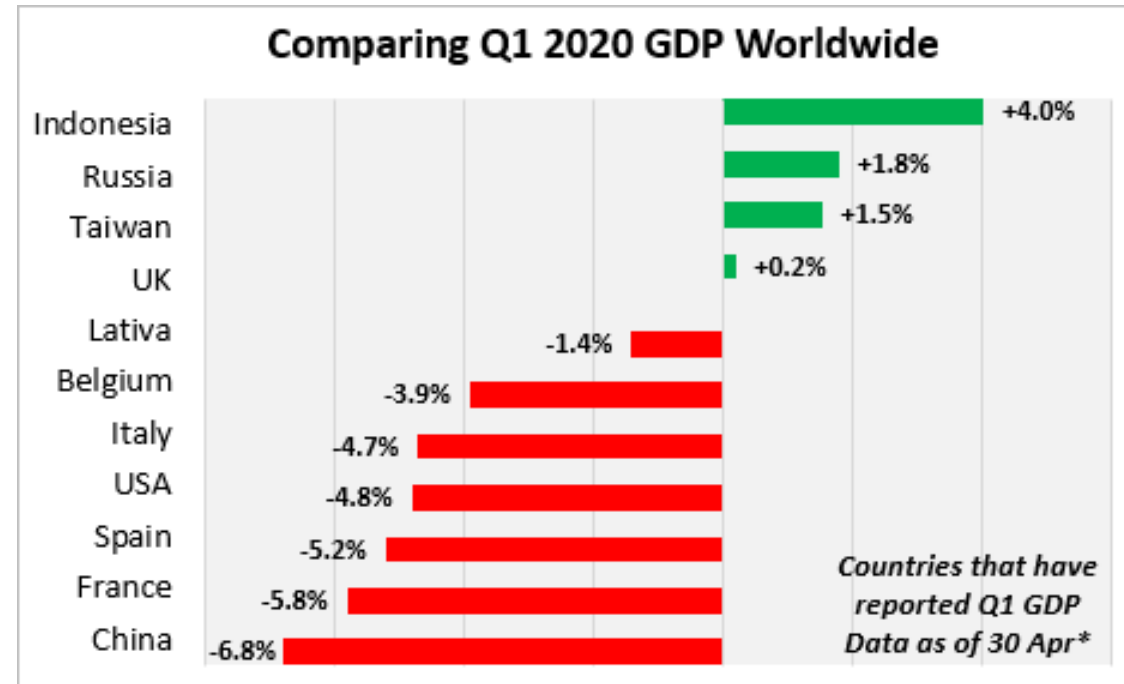
Stocks fell on Thursday, but Wall Street still saw its best month since January 1987.

- Friday, **European and Asian stocks** opened down.
- Amazon's **stock market value** has greatly benefitted from the pandemic and is among the highest performing in the S&P 500 along with Gilead Sciences, General Mills, and Conagra Brands.
- **US consumer spending** fell by a record 7.5 percent in March.
- Oil companies announced 1.6m bpd of **production closures** since last month.
- The European Central Bank will allow private banks to borrow at a **negative rate** to incentivize business lending.
- Freddie Mac said **US mortgage rates** fell to a record low.

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Global

China, Eurozone and US Q1 GDP Hit Hardest by Lockdowns



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Business

CEOs predict that large offices in prime real estate will be cut in cost saving measures as companies adapt to social distancing and remote working.

- More Q1 earnings were announced: **Apple's** revenue grew by 1 percent, making up for a decline in Chinese sales, and it announced \$50b in stock buybacks; **Amazon's** sales were up 26 percent from last year, but profit fell 29 percent; the makers of **Lysol** reported sales up 13 percent; **Pemex** lost \$23.6b, partially due to the falling peso; **American Airlines** reported a \$2.2b loss, and plans to streamline its fleet; Indian conglomerate **Reliance** profits dropped 40 percent.
- **J Crew** is preparing to file for bankruptcy.
- German insurance giant **Allianz** abandoned its 2020 profit target.
- Energy companies including **Shell, BP, and Chevron** are negotiating with oil producing countries ahead of production cut deadlines. **ConocoPhillips** will cut production by 35 percent after Q1 losses.
- **Ford** announced health screening plans as it prepares to reopen factories.
- **Macy's** plans to reopen all stores within 6-8 weeks.
- **Airbus** offered to convert passenger planes to cargo.
- **Nascar** announced that it would return to live racing without spectators.
- **Six Flags** said it could reopen within 2-3 weeks with permission but plans to limit capacity.

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Africa

- **Nigeria's** health minister called on citizens to loan empty buildings as isolation centers. Some Nigerian regional lawmakers alleged that rice donations from the federal government were expired.
- The first cases were confirmed in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo's** prisons.
- S&P downgraded **South Africa** to “BB-.”
- A **Ugandan** court ordered lawmakers to return any money they personally received as part of a coronavirus aid package.
- **Mozambique** extended its state of emergency through May.
- The IMF approved \$411m of coronavirus aid for **Ethiopia**.



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Asia

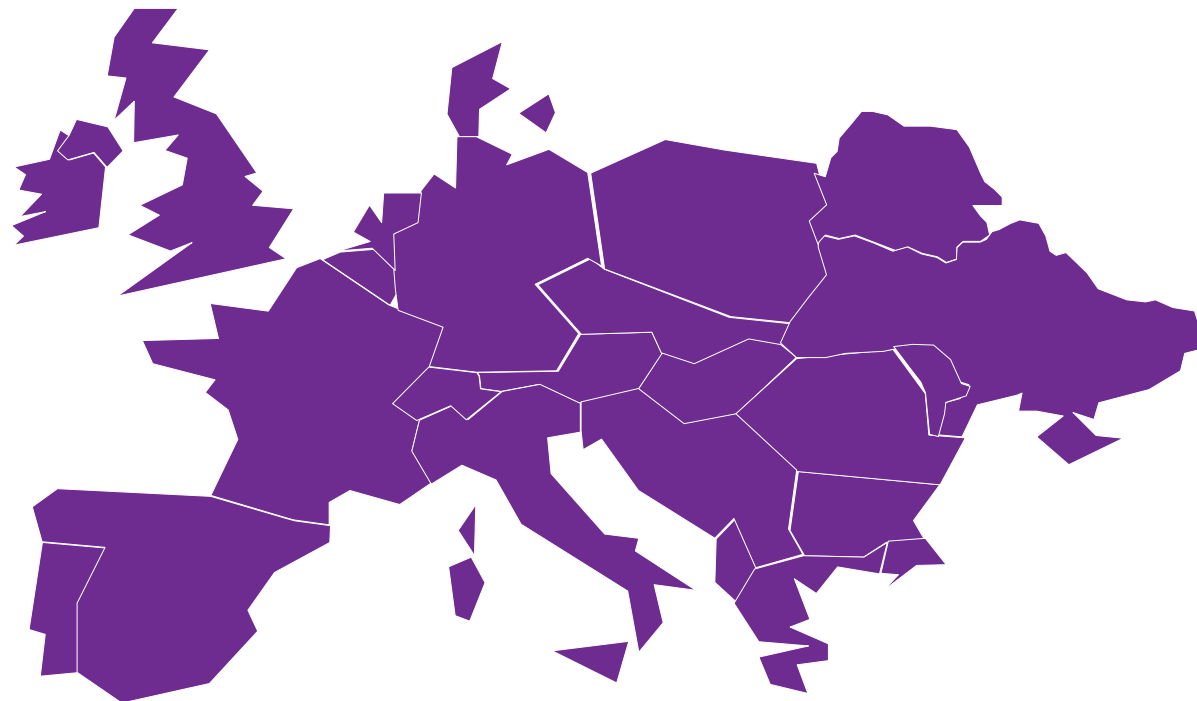
- Three-fifths of new coronavirus cases in **China** show no symptoms, exposing new concerns about decisions on when to lift lockdowns. China's Forbidden City announced it would open on May 1 at a capacity of 5,000, just 6 percent of its usual peak. While China's factories are resuming production, manufacturers are pessimistic about global demand.
- **Hong Kong** recorded its fifth day in a row with no new infections. About 3,000 Hong Kong police will be deployed to prevent Labor Day protests amid social distancing orders.
- **Singapore's** PM Lee Hsien Loong said that jobs would disappear as the pandemic accelerates digitalization.
- Nikkei reported that the **Japanese** economy could shrink by 22 percent in Q2.
- **Australia** will support **Taiwan's** return to the WHO as an observer, risking another diplomatic conflict with China.
- The Ruby Princess cruise ship was found to be the origin of **Tasmania's** outbreak.
- **Malaysia** will reopen almost all economic sectors from May 4.
- Cases in **Indonesia** surpassed 10,000.



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Europe

- Data shows that the **eurozone economy** contracted at a record rate and inflation slowed sharply in Q1 and European Central Bank's chief economist warned it is likely to take at least three years for the eurozone economy to recover fully. **Spain** reported a 5.25 percent GDP drop in Q1, the largest in over a century.
- **France** released a map categorizing which areas are ready to end lockdown - one third of the country is not. **Spain** released rules for exercising outdoors in the latest step of its cautious easing of restrictions. **German** Chancellor Merkel said that houses of worship, playgrounds, museums, zoos and botanical gardens can open, and that a decision on schools will be made May 6. **Italy** prepares to join **Germany** in launching a contact-tracing mobile application.
- UK PM Johnson said the **UK** is past the peak of its outbreak, as Downing Street spokespersons hinted the lockdown may last until June. London's transit authority proposed staggering work hours to decongest public transportation.
- **Turkey** said that its deployment of Russian S-400 missiles will go forward despite virus-related delays.
- **Russian** PM Mishustin self-isolates after testing positive; cases continue to surge in Russia, increasing 7-8 percent each day for the past week.
- Cases in **Ukraine** surpassed 10,000.



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Middle East

- **Yemeni** authorities imposed a two-week lockdown in Aden after seeing the country's first confirmed case cluster.
- **Lebanon** will seek aid from the IMF, per an economic rescue plan approved Thursday by parliament.
- **Saudi Arabia** eased the lockdown in the Qatif governorate but maintained a 5 pm to 9 am curfew.
- The **Palestinian** health minister said that the outbreak had been brought under control in Palestinian-controlled areas, despite a lack of testing.
- Around 50 percent of vehicles have returned to the road in **Jordan** as lockdowns have eased, but the government has resisted calls to open mosques during Ramadan.



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Americas: US

- The US **death toll** rose by over 2,000 for the third straight day, as **unemployment** claims hit 30m.
- The Fed will expand its **lending efforts** to include midsize businesses and riskier borrowers. The Commerce Dept. reported the worst **contraction in economic output** since 2008.
- The Trump Administration reportedly pushed intelligence agencies to search **for links between COVID-19 and a lab in Wuhan**; the US intelligence community has affirmed that the virus was not man made, but said it is still investigating, while Trump said he was “*confident*” it may have originated in a Chinese lab.
- GOP-led states have signaled they would **revoke unemployment benefits** from workers who chose not to return to work after lockdowns end.
- **Minnesota** extended its stay-at-home order to May 18 and cases in **California** and **Illinois** passed 50,000.
- **Armed protestors** gathered in Michigan’s state house to protest stay-at-home measures.
- Speaker Pelosi said the **House** may return May 11, and that she wants to commit \$1tr to state and local governments in the next aid bill.
- **AstraZeneca** has signed a deal to be the North American distributor of a potential Oxford vaccine.



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Americas

- **Mexico's** economy shrank by 1.6 percent in Q1, signaling the start of a recession that analysts predict could be Mexico's worst in a century.
- An exodus of **Peruvian** workers from Lima to the countryside could exacerbate virus spread.
- **Chile** backtracked its policy of issuing "*immunity passports*" to released COVID-19 patients after the WHO refuted its assertion that recovered patients are immune for three months. Chile will start reopening national parks next week to give citizens a "*well-being alternative*" to lockdown.
- **Canada's** top medical officer said that while the country appears to be flattening its curve, alarming trends are emerging, including outbreaks in vulnerable indigenous populations.
- The number of confirmed cases in **Brazil** surpassed China.



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Country in Focus: Australia

By Briana Boland

As countries around the world are eager to re-open economies, many health experts warn against the premature lifting of lockdowns and fear outbreaks may return in force. However, several areas in Asia look as though they may emerge from lockdown having truly halted local transmission of the virus. South Korea and Taiwan, both of which avoided a full lockdown, are nearing a lack of new cases. New Zealand and Australia, both slowly emerging from strict states of lockdown, have seen success from their restriction measures, and New Zealand is optimistic about its progress towards the goal of eliminating the virus altogether. New Zealand Foreign Minister Winston Peters has called for a potential “*trans-Tasman bubble*” to be formed between the two countries in future phases of lifted restrictions, after saying that Australia is “*beating the crap*” out of COVID-19.

This week Australia began easing its lockdown, a process which varies in different states but has overall entailed reopening of outdoor recreation and beaches, as well as softening of stay-at-home orders. However, the country’s approach to lifting lockdown

has been characterized by caution, and many restrictions still apply. Some states, such as Victoria, will wait until later in May to consider lifting restrictions, and New South Wales has made only minor changes to its rules. On the forefront of reopening, Northern Territory has reopened playgrounds, public pools, and national parks, and released plans for gyms, restaurants, and cafes to reopen on May 15 with a 2-hour limit. The Territory hopes to reopen all businesses with a COVID-19 plan by June 5 and reintroduce spectator sports by the same date. Notably, the total number of cases in the Territory remains in the low double digits, while more populous states are at higher risk of second wave outbreaks and are exercising more caution.

Fact Box

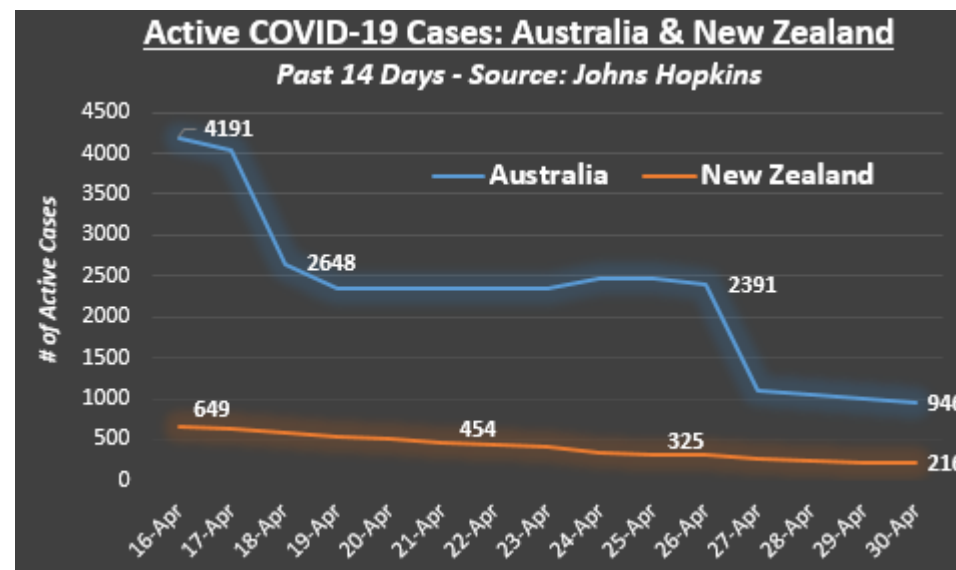
- Confirmed Cases: 6,766
- Deaths: 93
- Population: 24.9 million
- GDP: \$1.4 trillion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: \$57,373 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 4 (out of 195)

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Country in Focus: Australia

Even as the lockdown eases, albeit at different rates across states, Prime Minister Morrison has indicated that international travel bans and limits on large scale gatherings will remain in place over a longer period to ensure a “COVID-safe” nation. The government has promised an aggressive approach to suppression of new cases through both high levels of testing and contact-tracing. The Ministry of Health announced this week that it would further expand testing rates, already among the highest in the world, after securing an additional 10 million test kits. Prime Minister Morrison has urged Australians to download a contact tracing app, which saw 2 million downloads in the first day it was released, far exceeding official expectations. With downloads around 3 million, or 12 percent of the population, the government still hopes to expand to 40 percent. While civil liberties groups have raised concerns about privacy infringement, the government has insisted that the app, which is based off of Singapore’s TraceTogether software and uses Bluetooth to track contacts, does not record location data. Moreover, the Prime Minister has promised it will be illegal for non-health officials to access the data. The combination of testing and tracing, paired with vigilance, align with the

recommendations of top health experts and are promising for Australia’s ability to contain the virus. The effective response has proven a lifeline for Prime Minister Morrison, who faced dismal approval ratings and popular outcry over his response to the catastrophic bushfire season. Since the pandemic his approval rating has surged, constituting the largest poll-to-poll gain in confidence Australian polling history, largely attributed to his handling of the pandemic.



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Country in Focus: Australia

While the country's COVID-19 situation is trending in a hopeful direction, the same cannot be said of Australia's economy. Bloomberg predicts that Australia may be heading into its deepest recession since the Great Depression, even if the coronavirus is domestically brought under control. Although the both the government and central bank have taken decisive monetary and fiscal policy actions to cushion the impact of economic downturn, the effects of the lockdown and dampened global demand are already taking their toll. New heights of spending will inflate public debt; S&P already lowered the outlook of Australia's AAA rating from stable to negative in anticipation of the pandemic's impact. Even if Australia is able to avoid a second outbreak, it will likely keep tight international border controls, hurting trade and tourism industries.

Another potential challenge to Australia's economic recovery may be its relationship with China. Over the past week, a bilateral dispute has intensified over Australia's push for an international inquiry into the origins of the coronavirus. While Australia has maintained that the inquiry would not be targeted at China, Prime

Minister Morrison has been accused of spearheading a "*malicious campaign to frame and incriminate China*," in the words of one Global Times Op-ed. Australian government ministers have said that China threatened "*economic coercion*" in response, referencing remarks from Chinese Ambassador Cheng Jingye that Chinese consumers could boycott Australian products. Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Geng Shuang has since denied that the Ambassador's comments amount to economic coercion, but analysts have pointed out that China has a history of directing consumer boycotts over diplomatic slights. As Australia's single largest trading partner, China accounts for 26 percent of the country's trade, and is a key export market for coal, iron ore, beef, wine, tourism, and education. Australia will reportedly support Taiwan's return to the WHO as an observer, adding to potential points of conflict with China. In a global context of rising tensions between China and US allies, any potential escalation in diplomatic spats stand to have amplified impact.

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Science Under the Scope: Public Health Experts Urge Caution on Reopening

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

A lack of robust testing, contact tracing and quarantine procedures is predicted to lead to large spikes in cases with the potential to overwhelm health care facilities as countries reopen their economies.

Countries around the world are taking steps to reopen their economies. Italy, for example, has announced that it will lift some restrictions - such as allowing the use of parks and allowing people to visit relatives - beginning on May 4th. Germany started easing its restrictions last week by allowing small shops to reopen. In the United States individual states can decide when they will reopen their economies. Globally, leaders weigh the economic impacts of extended lockdown with the threat of the virus. Most experts agree that even the most cautious reopening will lead to additional cases, but countries with robust testing, contact-tracing, and quarantine procedures are expected to be able to manage

such spikes. A lack of such capabilities is predicted to lead to large spikes in cases with the potential to overwhelm health care facilities. Given the potential risks, both to the economy and human health, public health experts and economists around the world urge patience and caution as countries move to reopen.

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Industry in Focus: Insurance

As with many other economic sectors, the coronavirus pandemic has disrupted the US and global insurance sectors in unprecedented ways. Over the past several weeks and months, individuals, companies, and organizations have been seeking to better understand their coverage, free up money and address the wide array of risks caused by COVID-19. At the same time, insurance companies are scrambling to adapt their operations, expand digital channels, and meet the new demands of the coronavirus era, both through current and future policy products.

The US P&C (property & casualty) insurance market is facing several fundamental challenges in the coronavirus era, including overall increase in insurance claims, decreasing premium revenue and investment income, and preparing for the future of manmade and natural catastrophes. In the first several months of 2020, consumer interest in life insurance (as measured by Google search trends) has spiked to the highest levels ever recorded, increasing by over 50 percent

compared to the same periods in 2018 and 2019. However, a number of US life insurance companies have temporarily suspended applications. In early April, Prudential Financial suspended applications for 30-year term life insurance policies, and Lincoln National, Mutual of Omaha Insurance, Penn Mutual Life Insurance, and Securian Financial have all since postponed applications for individuals over a certain age. Other insurers have tightened rules around preexisting conditions such as asthma and diabetes.

Somewhat surprisingly, the health insurance sector thus far has forecasted strong profits, as doctors and consumers have been forced to put non-emergency procedures on hold - the falloff in claims for non-COVID-19 cases has thus far offset insurers costs associated with the pandemic. In a report last week, credit rating agency Moody's concluded that *"US health insurers will nonetheless remain profitable under the most likely [coronavirus outbreak] scenarios."*

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Industry in Focus: Insurance

Business interruption insurance policies, however, have come under scrutiny as the coronavirus crushes demand and shuts down entire industries. Companies across a range of industries have been paying premiums for business interruption policies for years, while insurers claim that pandemics are explicitly excluded from such policies. Starting in the early 2000s after the SARS outbreak, the insurance industry began to model the impact of epidemics and offer related policy coverage. While the cost of these policies was generally considered prohibitive, the pandemic insurance product now considered to be a key dimension of any future insurance strategy. Among the more forward-thinking organizations in this respect was the Wimbledon tennis tournament, which reportedly paid \$2 million a year for “*pandemic insurance*,” resulting in a \$141 million payout after this year’s event cancellation due to coronavirus. Nevertheless, legal challenges are likely for insurers who refuse to pay out for business interruption coverage. Lawyers

are pointing to the wide variation in language used in the policies, some arguing that it is not the virus itself that is shutting down businesses, but rather government orders to vacate properties and remain at home.

As the coronavirus situation evolves, the insurance industry will continue to be the shock absorber for society and the economy. The future of insurance will undoubtedly now contain much larger pandemic and epidemic dimensions, with insurers like to offer broader and more affordable policies for medium to small businesses. Furthermore, as the industry learns more about the nature and frequency of pandemics, it will become easier to provide financial solutions and effective responses. Analysts point to the parallel of cybersecurity insurance, a sector of the industry that was in its infancy a decade ago but is now expected to become a \$25 billion premium industry by 2025.

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Industry in Focus: Insurance

In the meantime, insurers are lobbying for pandemic policies to be backed by the US government, similar to the government-supported commercial terrorism products in the aftermath of 9/11. The idea has gained some traction on Capitol Hill, where a bipartisan group of lawmakers on the House Financial Services Committee has begun circulating draft bills for creating a government-backed pandemic insurance policy. Nevertheless, there is virtually no chance that any new policy would help business owners who have experienced revenue loss or bankruptcy as a result of the current pandemic - employers and businesses will likely continue to resort to legal means for any coronavirus-related, business interruption insurance relief. In the short term, last month's stimulus package passed by Congress and signed by President Trump provided about \$350 billion in loans for business and a \$600 per-week increase in federal

unemployment benefits. In the future, these types of programs may be seen as a model for federally-backed insurance programs related to pandemics and other black swan events.

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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	852630	1069576 (29515)	62999 (2029)	3309	193
UK	144640	172249 (6037)	26832 (676)	2523	394
Italy	101551	205463 (1872)	27967 (285)	3398	463
Russia	93806	106498 (7099)	1073 (101)	784	8
France	91912	165764 (671)	24376 (289)	2561	373
Spain	76842	213435 (-23464)	24543 (268)	5125	525
Turkey	68144	120204 (2615)	3174 (93)	1425	38
Brazil	45246	87187 (7502)	6006 (493)	410	28
Netherlands	34521	39316 (514)	4795 (84)	2295	280
Germany	32886	163009 (1470)	6623 (156)	1946	79
Canada	29723	54457 (1592)	3310 (155)	1411	84
Belgium	29349	48519 (660)	7594 (93)	4186	655
Peru	25520	36976 (3045)	1051 (108)	1121	32
India	24641	34863 (1801)	1154 (75)	25	0.8
Portugal	22537	25045 (540)	989 (16)	2456	97
Ecuador	22476	24934 (259)	900 (17)	1413	51
Saudi Arabia	19428	22753 (1351)	162 (5)	654	5
Sweden	17501	21092 (790)	2586 (124)	2088	256
Singapore	14910	16169 (528)	15 (1)	2764	3
Iran	13509	94640 (983)	6028 (71)	1139	73

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Pakistan	12117	16817 (1292)	385 (42)	75	2
Qatar	12027	13409 (845)	10 (0)	4654	3
Belarus	11552	14027 (846)	89 (5)	1484	9
Japan	11198	14088 (193)	430 (17)	111	3
UAE	9947	12481 (552)	105 (7)	1262	11
Poland	8997	12877 (237)	644 (20)	340	17
Ukraine	8907	10406 (540)	261 (11)	238	6
Indonesia	7804	10118 (347)	792 (8)	37	3
Romania	7506	12240 (262)	717 (24)	636	37
Norway	7496	7738 (28)	210 (3)	1427	39
Serbia	7487	9009 (2379)	179 (54)	1031	20
Bangladesh	7339	7667 (564)	168 (5)	47	1
Chile	7216	16023 (1138)	227 (11)	838	12
Israel	7163	15946 (112)	222 (7)	1842	26
Philippines	6877	8488 (276)	568 (10)	77	5
Ireland	5994	20612 (359)	1232 (42)	4174	250
Mexico**	5942	19224 (1425)	1859 (127)	138	13
Panama	5768	6532 (154)	188 (10)	1478	41
Dominican Rep	5370	6972 (320)	301 (8)	643	28

** 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
Colombia	4775	6507 (300)	293 (15)	128	6
Switzerland*	4449	29586 (179)	1737 (21)	3419	201
Czechia	4132	7682 (103)	236 (9)	717	22
Egypt	3764	5537 (269)	392 (12)	54	4
South Africa	3471	5647 (297)	103 (0)	95	2
Morocco	3269	4423 (102)	170 (2)	120	5
Argentina	2954	4428 (143)	218 (4)	98	5
Moldova	2599	3897 (126)	116 (5)	966	29
Kazakhstan	2511	3402 (264)	25 (0)	181	1
Kuwait	2459	4024 (284)	26 (2)	942	6
Denmark	2160	9158 (150)	452 (9)	1581	78
Austria	1961	15452 (50)	584 (4)	1716	65
Hungary	1882	2775 (48)	312 (12)	287	32
Afghanistan	1847	2171 (232)	64 (4)	56	2
Ghana	1845	2074 (403)	17 (1)	67	0.5

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Oman	1842	2348 (74)	11 (1)	460	2
Finland	1784	4995 (89)	211 (5)	902	38
Algeria	1777	4006 (158)	450 (6)	91	10
Malaysia	1729	6002 (57)	102 (2)	185	3
Nigeria	1555	1932 (204)	58 (7)	9	0.3
Bahrain	1532	3040 (119)	8 (0)	1787	5
South Korea	1454	10774 (9)	248 (1)	210	5
Puerto Rico	1447	1539 (106)	92 (6)	454	27
Estonia	1388	1689 (23)	52 (2)	1273	39
Bulgaria	1174	1506 (59)	66 (2)	217	9
Guinea	1159	1495 (144)	7 (0)	114	0.5
Armenia	1105	2066 (134)	32 (2)	697	11
Slovenia	1105	1429 (11)	91 (2)	687	44
Greece	1077	2591 (15)	140 (1)	249	13

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

* 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	280785	304372 (4681)	23587 (110)	15844	1212
New Jersey	111424	118652 (2287)	7228 (457)	13359	814
Massachusetts	58643	62205 (1940)	3562 (157)	9107	522
Illinois	50563	52918 (2560)	2355 (140)	4127	184
California	48099	50130 (1383)	2031 (85)	1280	52
Pennsylvania	45496	47971 (1644)	2475 (102)	3753	199
Michigan	37590	41379 (980)	3789 (119)	4156	381
Florida	32422	33690 (497)	1268 (50)	1636	62
Texas	27915	28727 (1470)	812 (58)	1020	29
Louisiana	26096	28001 (341)	1905 (60)	6004	408
Connecticut	25443	27700 (933)	2257 (88)	7734	630
Georgia	25132	26264 (489)	1132 (31)	2551	110
Maryland	20602	21742 (893)	1140 (62)	3622	190
Ohio	17051	18027 (724)	976 (39)	1548	84

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Indiana	16721	17835 (653)	1114 (150)	2687	168
Virginia	15295	15847 (885)	552 (30)	1883	66
Colorado	14507	15284 (526)	777 (11)	2763	140
Washington	13513	14327 (257)	814 (13)	1964	112
Tennessee	10527	10735 (369)	208 (4)	1614	30
North Carolina	10348	10754 (574)	406 (24)	1059	40
Rhode Island	8355	8621 (374)	266 (15)	8159	252
Missouri	7468	7818 (158)	350 (7)	1275	56
Arizona	7335	7655 (446)	320 (12)	1101	46
Iowa	6983	7145 (302)	162 (14)	2281	52
Alabama	6816	7088 (176)	272 (16)	1453	56
Mississippi	6554	6815 (246)	261 (11)	2280	87
Wisconsin	6538	6854 (334)	316 (8)	1186	55
South Carolina	5851	6095 (213)	244 (13)	1230	49

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
Nevada	4810	5053 (119)	243 (13)	1710	83
Minnesota	4793	5136 (492)	343 (24)	929	62
Utah	4626	4672 (175)	46 (1)	1534	15
Delaware	4582	4734 (79)	152 (8)	4986	160
Kentucky	4455	4708 (169)	253 (0)	1060	54
Kansas	4279	4413 (574)	134 (0)	1479	46
Nebraska	4211	4281 (430)	70 (14)	2248	37
DC	4099	4323 (217)	224 (19)	6316	327
Oklahoma	3396	3618 (145)	222 (8)	923	57

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New Mexico	3288	3411 (198)	123 (11)	1630	59
Arkansas	3220	3281 (88)	61 (4)	1097	20
South Dakota	2432	2449 (76)	17 (4)	2834	20
Oregon	2407	2510 (64)	103 (2)	615	25
New Hampshire	2074	2146 (88)	72 (12)	1597	54
Idaho	1953	2016 (32)	63 (3)	1194	37
West Virginia	1084	1125 (15)	41 (3)	615	24
North Dakota	1048	1067 (34)	19 (0)	1419	25
Maine	1042	1095 (39)	53 (1)	822	40

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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