

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 6, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: May 6, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

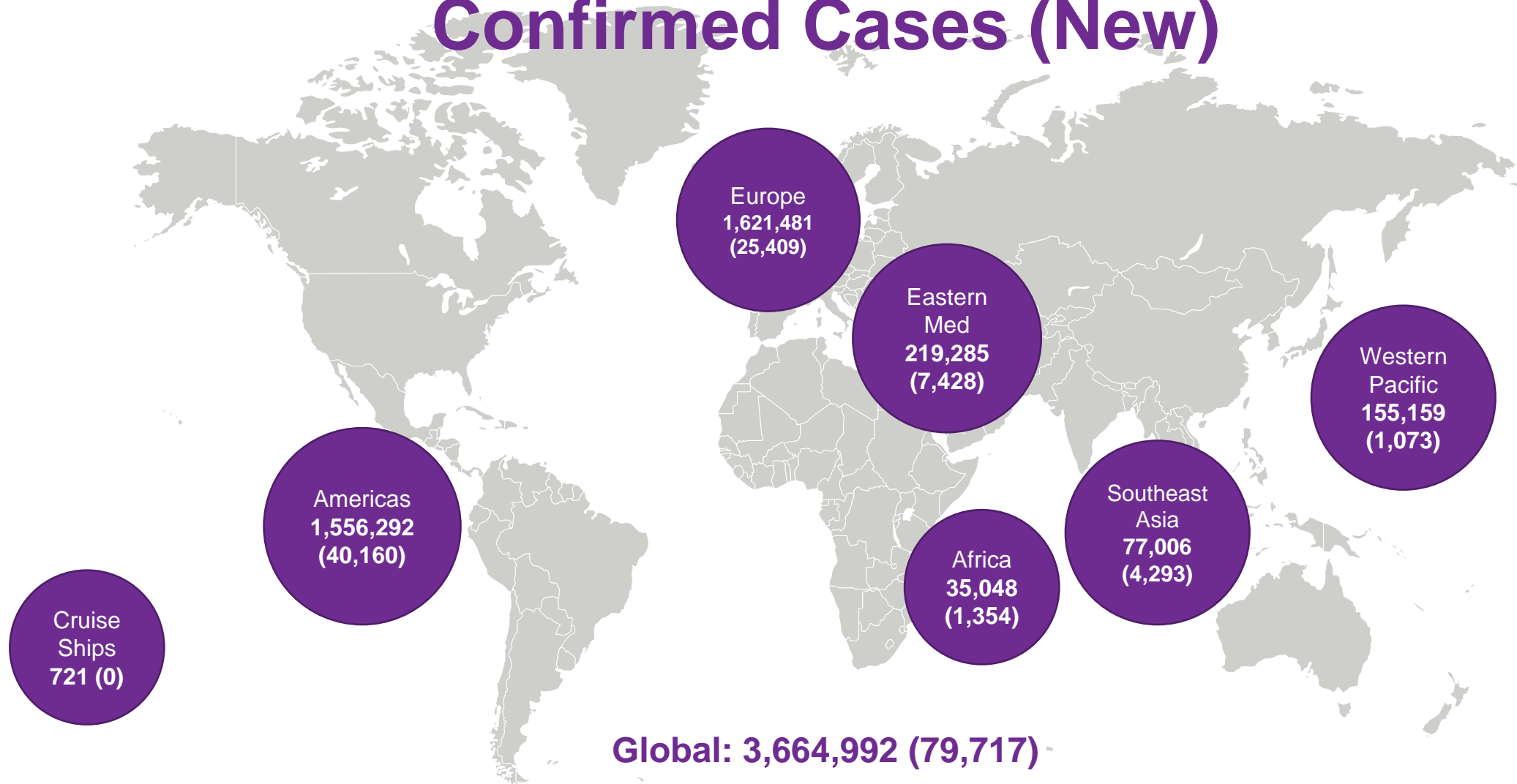
The UK, with 29,500 deaths, has the highest in Europe.

An EU fundraising conference raises \$8b for vaccine research, notably lacking donations from the US, Russia, or China.

The European Commission warns of economic and social divisions within the EU threatening the stability of the euro area.

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

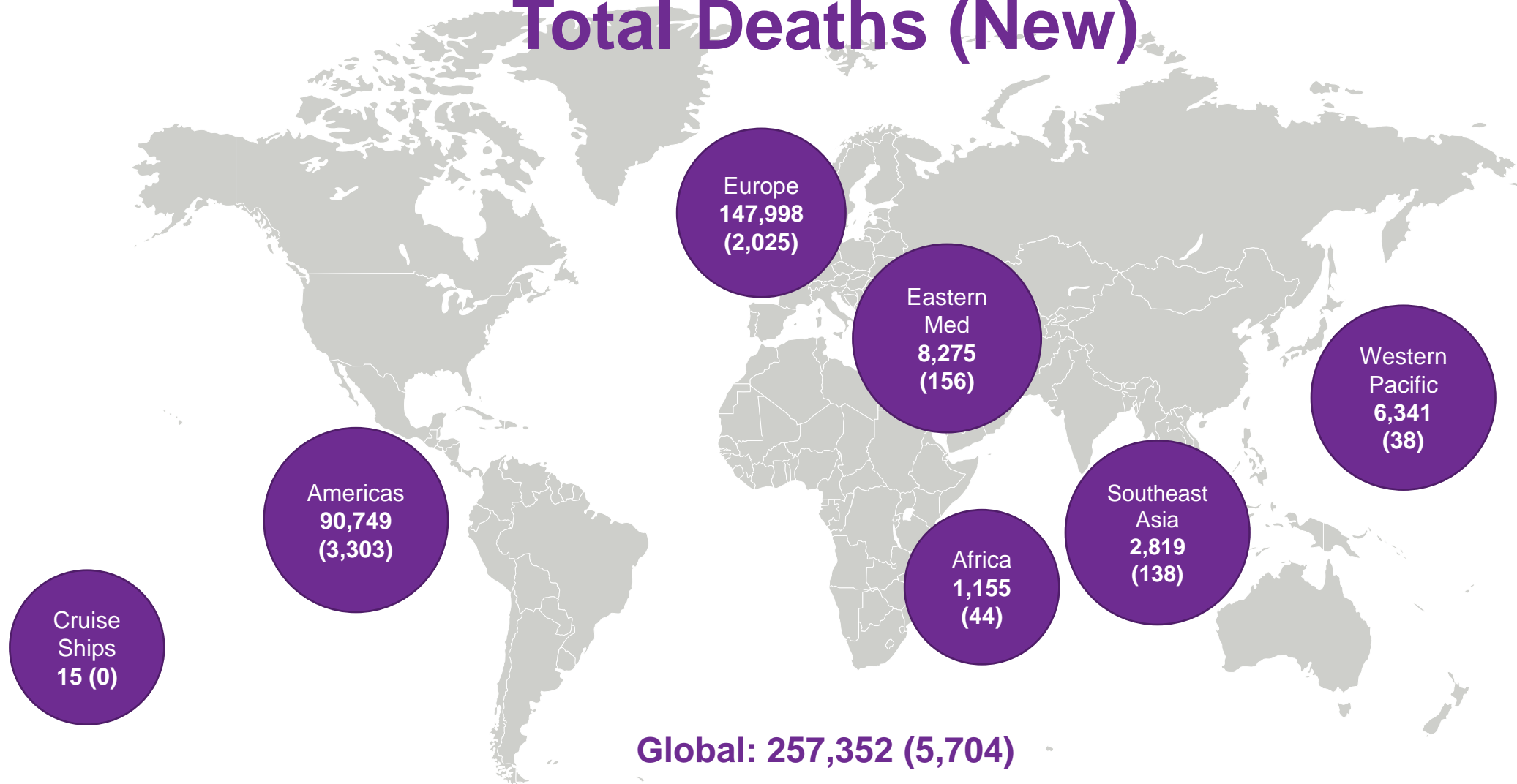
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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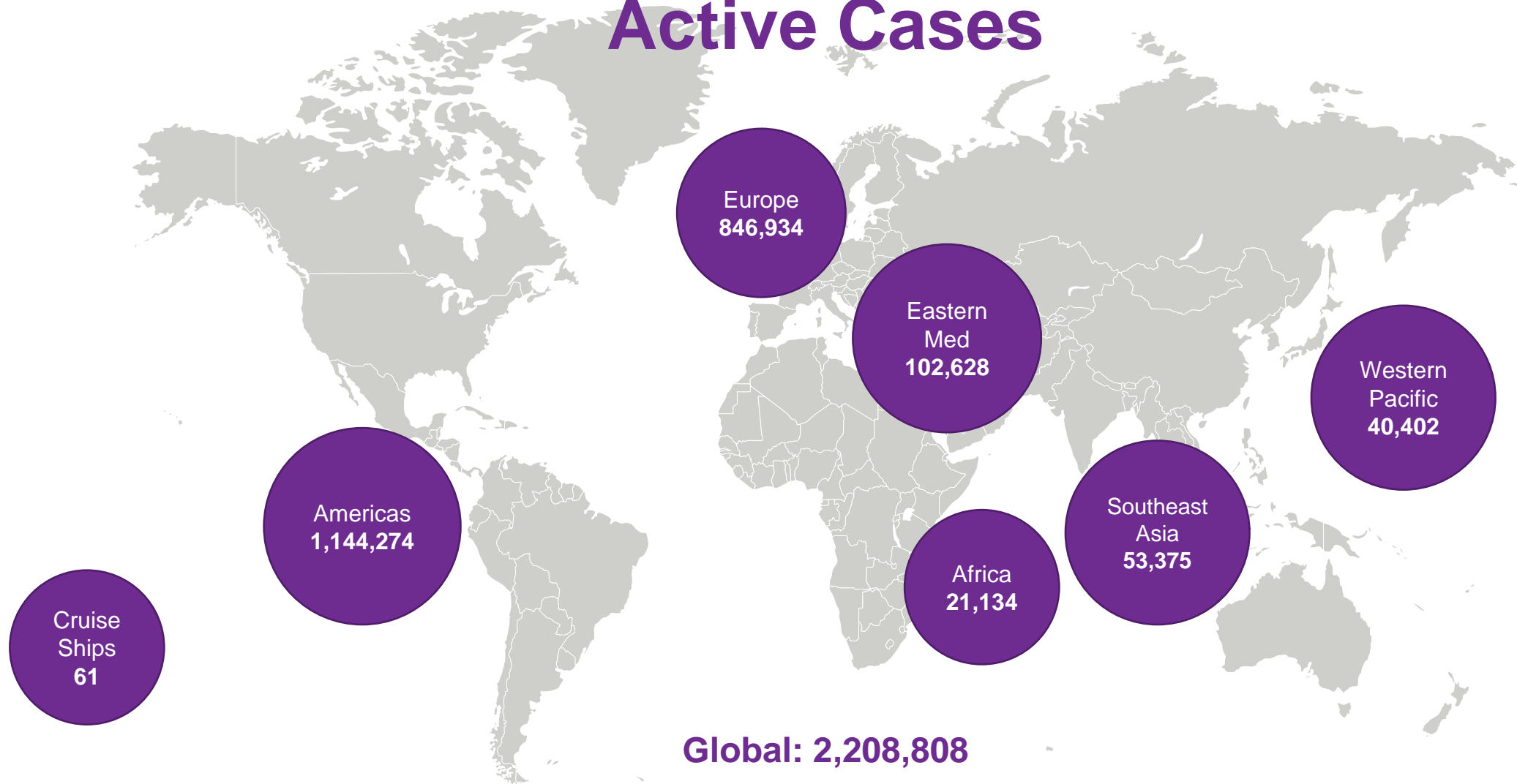
Total Deaths (New)



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



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Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Condition Updates

As of A.M. US EDT on May 6

Global

Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 3,747,275 in 212 countries and territories, with 258,962 deaths.

- Facebook reported it had taken down a major QAnon operation spreading **coronavirus misinformation** globally.
- An **EU fundraising conference** raised \$8b for vaccine research from many countries, without donations from the US, Russia, or China.
- Children in hard-hit regions, most recently New York City, have developed **unexplained severe inflammatory conditions** potentially linked to COVID-19.
- Gilead is preparing to make **remdesivir** available in developing countries.

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Markets

US Fed Vice Chairman said interest rates would remain “very low” until the economy is on track.

- Wednesday morning, **Asian and European stocks** held steady.
- On Tuesday, **US stocks** slightly rallied for the second day and **oil prices** rose for the fifth day as reopening discussions continue. **Healthcare** shares rallied.
- A measure of demand and employment in the **US service industry** fell to 2009 levels.
- **US household debt** rose to a record level of \$14.3tn in Q1.
- Shares of real estate companies related to digital infrastructure, namely fiber-optic cables, have been the only **real estate shares** to see gains in recent months.

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Business

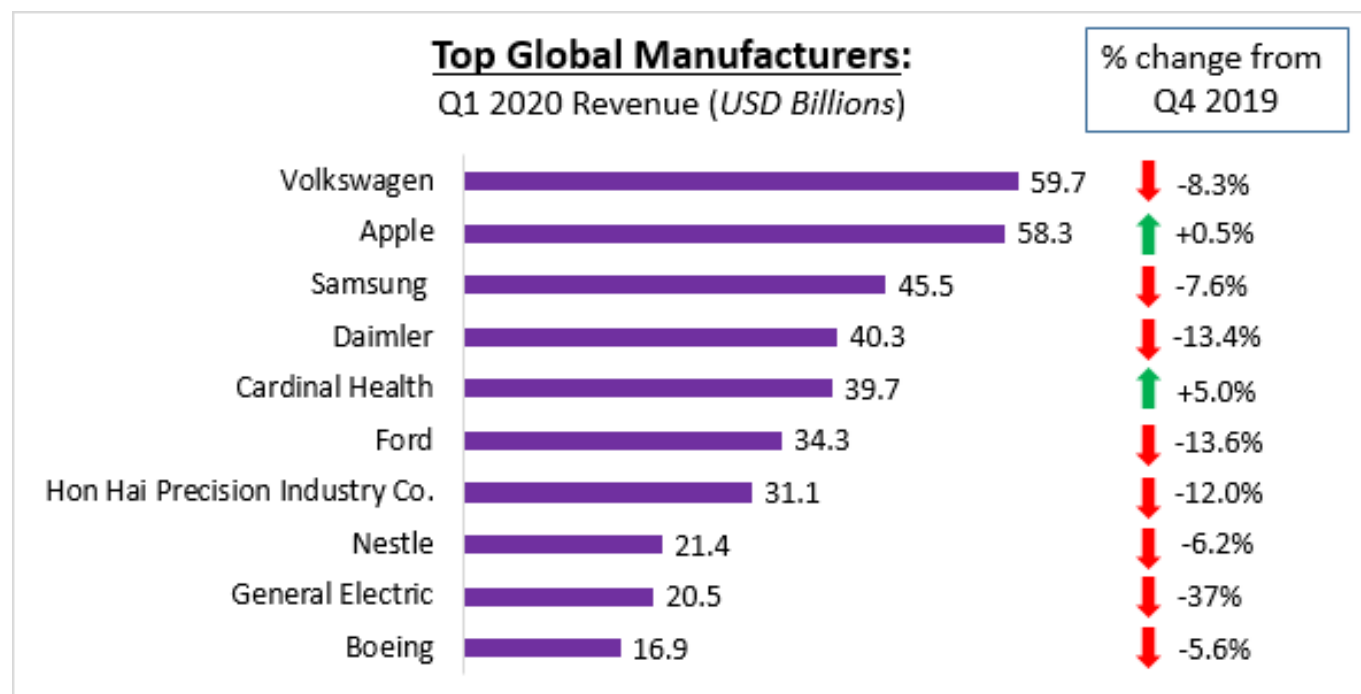
Apple supplier Foxconn saw stabilized sales in April as Chinese factories returned to work.

- **Airbnb, United Airlines, and Virgin Atlantic** announced significant layoffs.
- Nearly 1 in 5 **Wendy's** restaurants sold out of beef.
- **Hertz** avoided a forced sale of assets after missed debt payments and has three weeks to devise a repayment plan.
- **Norwegian Cruise Line** acknowledged doubt about its viability and announced it is seeking \$650m in new financing.
- **Goldman Sachs** warned that employees in New York and London would need to work remotely longer than in other locations; **Amazon** will allow employees who are able to work from home until October 2.
- More companies posted Q1 reports: **Disney's** earnings fell by half; **Marathon Petroleum**, the largest US oil refiner, lost \$9.2bn; **Beyond Meat** sales doubled as meat suffers; Mattel sales dropped 14 percent; **Wayfair** sales rose 20 percent, **Newmont Corp.'s**, the world's largest gold miner, earnings rose 63 percent, **Occidental Petroleum** lost \$2.2bn and is exploring ways to relieve its \$40b debt.
- **BNP Paribas** warned that the pandemic threatens one fifth of its 2020 profits.
- **Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV** plans to reopen its US factors by May 18.
- **NBC Universal** announced executive pay cuts.

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Business

Global Downturn in Manufacturing in Q1 Snapshot of Top Manufacturers' Revenue



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Africa

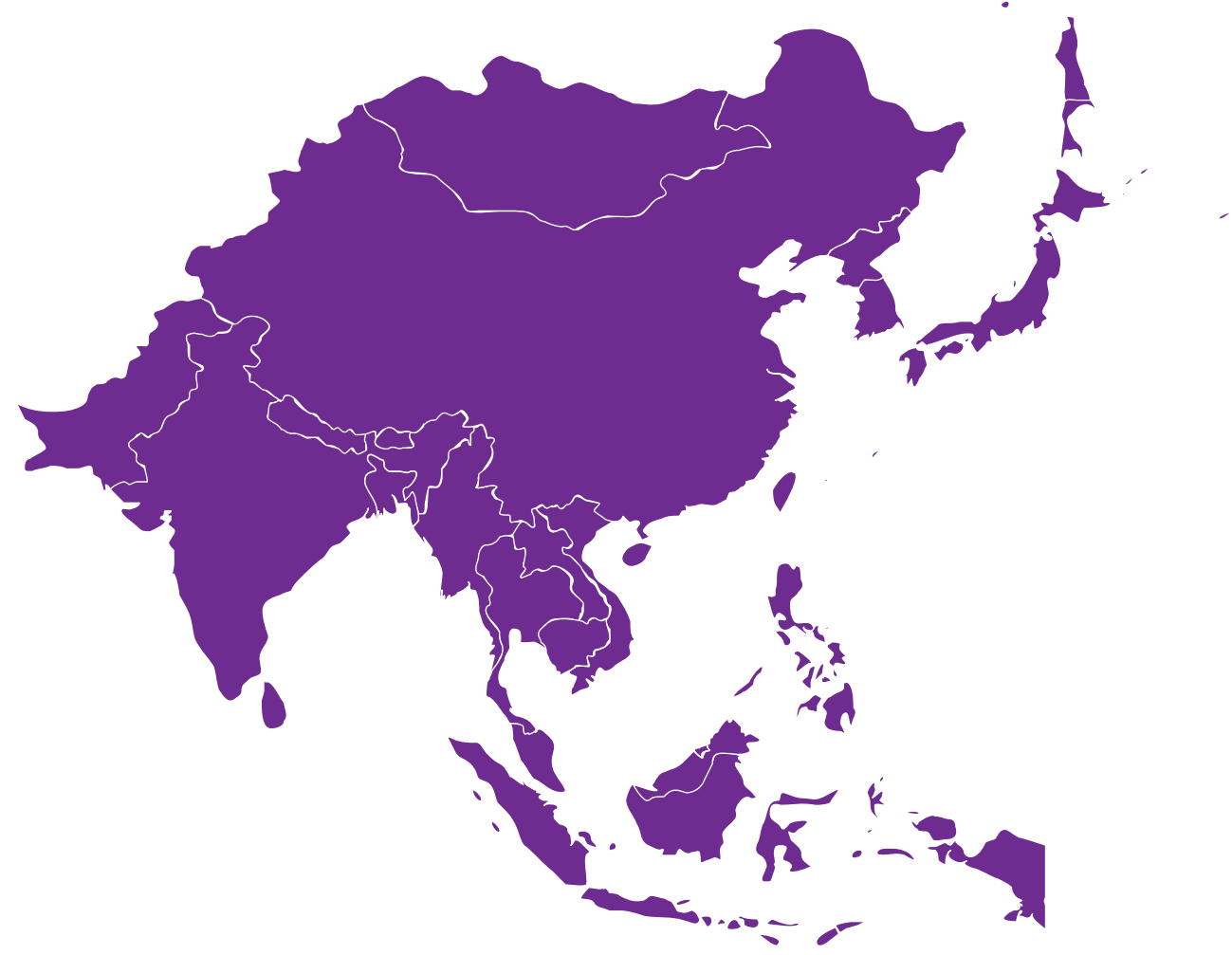
- A new survey conducted in **20 African countries** found that over two thirds of people would run out of food and water if required to self-isolate for 14 days.
- **Nigeria** is revising its budget as economic forecasts look grim. The governor of Lagos will aim to increase the state's health budget by the maximum possible level of 20 percent.
- The WHO issued a warning against using untested coronavirus remedies, as **Madagascar's** President has been promoting a herbal tonic known as Covid-Organics.
- Trials are underway in **South Africa** to assess if the BCG tuberculosis vaccine is effective against the coronavirus.
- **Niger's** minister of employment and labour died from COVID-19.



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Asia

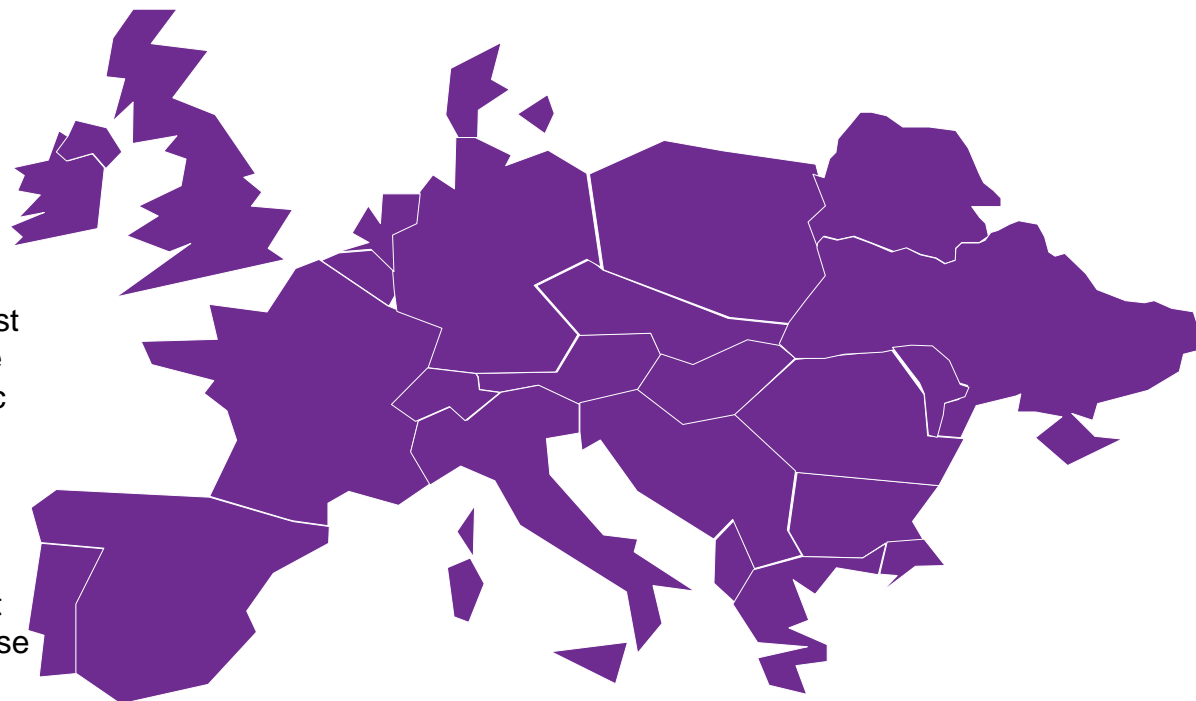
- **India** announced that it would begin repatriating thousands of Indians stranded abroad on Thursday via specially chartered jets.
- A study found that **Chinese** medical exports were down 5 percent in March, despite widely publicized humanitarian medical aid.
- **Japanese** PM Abe has promoted an unproven antiviral, Avigan, as a treatment and allocated \$130m to triple the stockpile.
- Baseball in **Taiwan and South Korea** has enjoyed huge viewership as one of few sports still competing.
- The relaxation of social distancing measures has not resulted in a business boom in **Hong Kong**, as many remain at home.
- **Taiwan** rebuffed China on participation in the WHO, saying only its elected government could represent the island's interests.
- **Indonesia's** Q1 growth slowed more than expected despite no restrictions until late March.
- Over 5m **Australians** have downloaded the national contact tracing app.



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Europe

- The coronavirus crisis risks exacerbating economic and social divisions within the **EU** and threatening the stability of the euro area, the European Commission has warned.
- New analysis indicates that **Turkey's** death toll may be 25 percent higher than reported.
- Deaths in the **UK** surpassed Italy to become the country with the most deaths in Europe. A new study shows that UK electricity usage fell by almost 20 percent since the lockdown was enacted. The UK launched formal trade negotiations with the US, hoping a deal could help counteract the economic impact of the pandemic.
- New research suggests that the coronavirus reached **France** in December, days before China reported the virus to the WHO.
- A jump in Airbnb bookings in a number of **European countries** signals that housebound citizens are making holiday plans as governments begin to ease lockdowns.
- Cases in **Russia** continue to surge, surpassing 150,000 overnight, and President Putin's approval ratings drop to lowest level since he first became president.
- German Chancellor Merkel spoke with executives of BMW, Daimler, Volkswagen and the auto lobby about government bailouts for the auto industry, as BMW warned that sales drops could eliminate its profits in 2020.



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Middle East

- The first death was confirmed in Houthi-controlled territory in **Yemen**, more signs of an outbreak analysts worry could become very severe.
- **Saudi Arabia** reported that private businesses have donated \$266m to the coronavirus fight, and the Kingdom announced that those violating social distancing protocols could face jail time.
- **Lebanon** extended its lockdown to May 24.
- **Qatar** Airways announced that it plans to eliminate a “significant” number of employees.
- **Oman** extended its lockdown in three populous governorates until May 29 and will end the academic year without exams.
- Confirmed cases reported in **Iran** passed 100,000 overnight.
- **Jordan** said it would maintain its overnight curfew even as many businesses reopen.



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Americas

- **Canada** announced a food purchase program to buy surplus food in an effort to protect farmers and producers, but the agriculture lobby says it is 10 percent of what was requested to weather the pandemic. Statistics Canada warned that exports and imports of goods plunged to a two-year low, with the worst yet to come.
- Sao Luis became the first major **Brazilian** city to go into lockdown as the coronavirus spreads at an alarming rate through Brazil.
- Human rights groups reported that transgender people are facing increased discrimination amid **Latin America's** lockdowns.
- Cases in **Peru** surpassed 50,000.



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Americas: US

- VP Pence said that the federal **coronavirus task force** could be disbanded within a month, citing the US's "*tremendous progress*."
- The proposed head of coronavirus fund oversight vowed impartiality ahead of his confirmation hearing. Rand Paul, the first member of **Congress** to test positive, appeared in the Senate without a mask and said he had immunity. A **leaked report** filed with the House Oversight Committee alleges that the federal response was hampered by inexperienced volunteers from consulting firms. McConnell said he would not join Trump in calling for a **payroll tax cut**. Forty Senate Democrats sent a letter to Pres. Trump calling for a detailed **national testing plan**.
- **California** will permit "lower-risk" workplaces and Orange County beaches to reopen on Friday. **Iowa** surpasses 10,000 confirmed cases.
- A former vaccine official alleged in a **whistleblower** complaint that he was removed for trying to "prioritize science and safety over political expediency."
- The US **trade deficit** widened in March as exports fell by a record amount.
- ICE will partner with companies including Amazon and Alibaba to stem the flow of **counterfeits**.

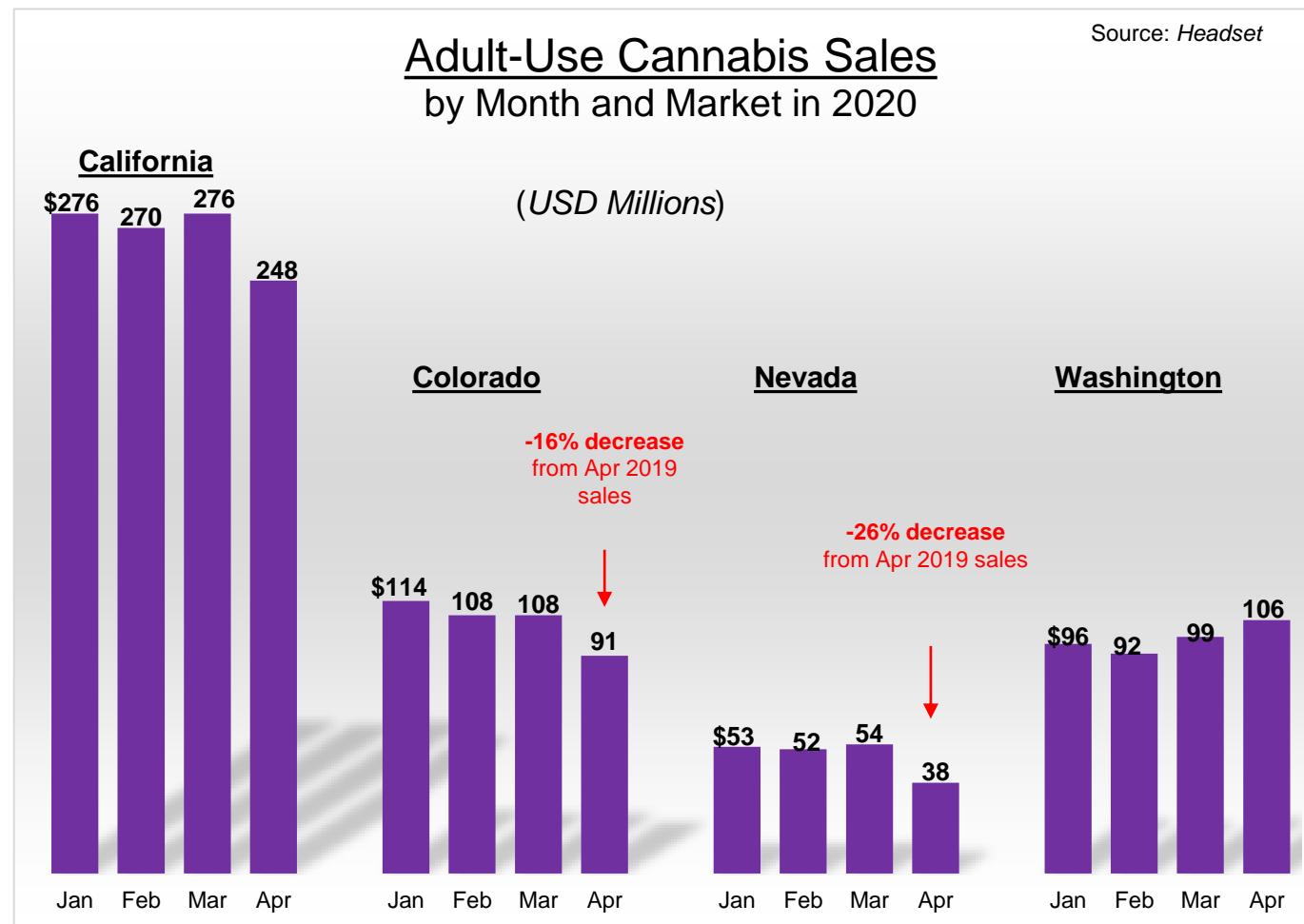


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U.S. Cannabis Industry in the COVID-19 Era

By Alex Lucaci

The coronavirus pandemic has presented the emerging US cannabis industry with a set of unique challenges. Even before the global public health crisis, the sector was struggling for over a year - publically traded cannabis stocks continue to plummet, earnings projections largely go unmet, and institutional investors have slowly retreated from the industry. Cannabis companies, as with most other sectors of the economy, are now entering a new normal as COVID-19 puts extreme stresses on every aspect of the industry's supply chains, customer demand base, and legal status.



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U.S. Cannabis Industry in the COVID-19 Era

Despite the fact that cannabis companies have been classified as “essential businesses” in most states during the shutdown, the industry faces significant financial and regulatory headwinds. During the month of April, cannabis industries in Colorado and Nevada saw 16 percent and 26 percent declines in respective year-to-year sales (see chart), whereas California and Washington experienced modest growth that was far below projections. Cannabis companies were almost entirely shut out of the \$2 trillion economic stimulus package passed by Congress last month and are unable to access any grants or low-interest loan. The language in the bill specifically barred “direct” and “indirect” cannabis businesses from obtaining financial relief, which has put the industry at an immense disadvantage as it seeks to weather the economic storm. Already, there has been a flurry of cannabis-related mergers, acquisitions and business failures - especially in California, the US’s largest cannabis market.

An additional area of concern for cannabis is the industry’s inability to access traditional banking services due to marijuana’s federal classification as a Schedule I drug under the Controlled

Substances Act. This means that the industry is heavily cash-based in the US - and the World Health Organization has warned that handling money can contribute to the spread of COVID-19. Unlike other industries and companies that have switched to encouraging cashless payments or banning cash outright, the cannabis sector is hamstrung by the existing conflict between federal and state regulations. Last fall, the US House of Representatives looked to rectify this situation by passing the SAFE Banking Act, but the Senate has not acted on it, and the bill would require President Trump’s signature to become law - unlikely in today’s political environment.

Nevertheless, most cannabis companies have been deemed essential during the coronavirus and continue to operate in 20 of 33 states that allow for some form of sale and consumption of marijuana. Optimistic industry-watchers point to this as a tacit recognition that cannabis products can have medical benefits and are needed for wide public access. Furthermore, progress has been made on the state-level regulatory side, particularly in entrenched markets like Oregon and Colorado.

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U.S. Cannabis Industry in the COVID-19 Era

These states have released emergency measures and guidance for the cannabis industry, which include provisions for curbside pickup for dispensaries, cannabis delivery, expedited marijuana ID cards, and telehealth appointments for cannabis prescriptions. The fact that regulators and cannabis industries are working together to keep companies open is a new development and has happened at an unprecedented pace during the coronavirus pandemic. On Capitol Hill, bipartisan members of the “Cannabis Caucus” have designed a bill to include cannabis companies as recipients of federal relief. Although the bill is unlikely to go anywhere, 10 Democratic Senators have also now called for the inclusion of the cannabis industry in any future COVID-19 related relief packages.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented ongoing coronavirus pandemic, the future of the cannabis industry appears to be tied to the evolving views of the US public and their elected representatives. Recent polling indicates the vast majority of Americans say the use of marijuana should be legal, reflecting a steady increase in support over the last ten years. Numerous states classifying cannabis as an “essential business” during the

pandemic lent credibility to an industry which has historically had a negative bias. The continued positive trajectory of cannabis sales at a retail level is also an important indicator. The US election this November will be another inflection point for the cannabis industry, as pro-legalization Democrats face off against skeptical Republicans. Despite the global economic downturn, institutional investors in the cannabis industry remain optimistic and are likely waiting for regulatory signals from state and federal legislators.

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Science Under the Scope: Partner Coordination around the World

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

World Health Organization plays an important role globally building capacity, planning and advising partners.

WHO coordinates international outbreak response using resources from the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN). The WHO global COVID-19 incident management team, based out of Geneva, Switzerland, have been working with partners to train and deploy emergency medical teams (EMTs) around the world. They have registered 127 EMTs to support 15 countries, including Italy, Cambodia, Mongolia, and Kyrgyzstan. They are now increasing operations on the African continent. Capacity building in risk assessment, strategic and operational planning, technical advice, risk communication, and community engagement has been provided for more than 3100 frontline workers. “One Health” partners have been supporting efforts in Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe, Tajikistan, and Timor-Leste. Additionally, the GIS software company, ESRI, has been providing free programs to partners and ministries of health to support the response.

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Country in Focus: India

There are serious questions about whether India's response is as successful as it appears at first glance. With the world's second largest population and fifth largest economy, India is exposed to both serious health and economic virus repercussions. Case numbers, although low per capita, are spiking and mass movements reminiscent of China's Lunar New Year do not bode well. Both economic data and raging protests suggest that the economy is facing severe challenges. India faces the same fundamental question being raised around the globe of when to reopen, but India's unique context forces policymakers to balance the risk of mass starvation and protests with a potentially devastating outbreak.

India's current reported 49,000 cases and 1,693 deaths are strikingly low relative to the massive population. There are diverging explanations. The simplest is success. India's lockdown was instituted when the country had only a few hundred confirmed cases. Countries around the world grappling with massive outbreaks, in many cases, waited until after thousands were

infected. Tracking and containing cases became viable with these low initial numbers. Multiple metrics support the success story narrative including a low mortality rate and low positive test rate. Hospitals are so far not reporting a spike in cases, but the limited pressure has already placed strain on India's resources. Some scientists are questioning the usefulness of the testing data because India has one of the lowest per capita testing rates in the world. However, prior to the lockdown thousands of migrant workers fled major cities to return home to rural communities. Rural areas depend on distant urban hubs for healthcare, and it is possible cases are not reaching medical facilities in to be counted.

Fact Box

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| • Confirmed Cases: 49,400 | • GDP: \$2.719 trillion (2018) |
| • Deaths: 1,693 | • GDP per Capita: \$2,009.98 (2018) |
| • Population: 1.353 billion | • Global Health Security Index: 57 (out of 195) |

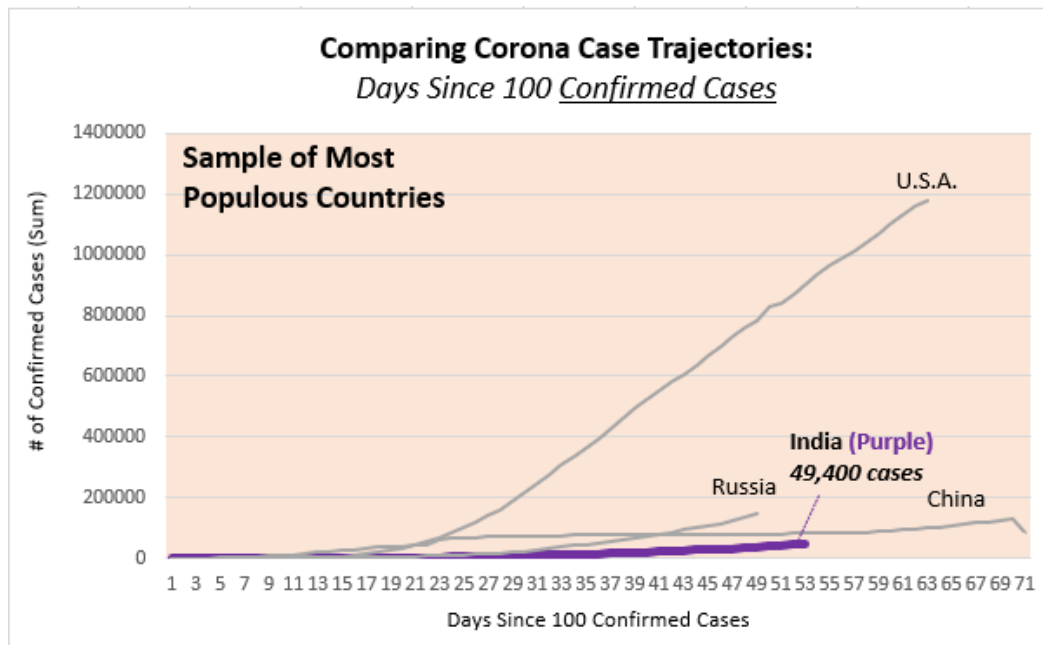
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Country in Focus: India

Even with the current small outbreak, doctors are already reporting limited access to personal protective equipment. India's healthcare system ranks above average, however even the most sophisticated systems face serious strain if the virus spreads out of control.

India is a key emerging market and driver of global growth. The consequences of India's lockdown and recovery will ripple well beyond its neighborhood. Prime Minister Modi faced few challenges implementing India's lockdown, framing it as a collective issue which demanded a collective response. His move was described by fans as decisive and by critics as poorly planned. The move reflects the same political style that led the controversial PM to withdraw currency from circulation virtually overnight earlier in his Administration. The broad societal acceptance and vigorous vigilante enforcement had the desired effect of initially slowing spread but has also hit the economy hard. Some reports suggest India will lose as much as 4 percent of its GDP as a result of the disruption. The economy already faces 20 percent unemployment with no sign of quick recovery as the

financial sector is bombarded with defaulting loans. Foreign investors are rapidly selling off investments as capital flees emerging markets to safer currencies and commodities. Gulf countries which have long served as a key source of remittances for the country are repatriating South Asian migrant workers en masse. Much of the discussion of global recoveries in the West



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Country in Focus: India

relies on the assumption that key emerging markets and global oil consumers recover. As successive reopening deadlines have come and the lockdown has been extended, anecdotal reports suggest Indians are hesitant to resume business as usual. Warning lights are flashing that India's economy may not rapidly recover, depressing global demand.

As countries around the world face pressure reopen, India is faced with the added pressure of rising poverty and unrest. The swift initial lockdown hit migrant workers hard, trapping many far from home and spurring hundreds of thousands to flee cities prior to the lockdown. Those who returned have been treated with suspicion. Some communities sprayed returnees with disinfectant, an ineffective and potentially dangerous response. In other communities, these returnees have been ostracized. Many that could not flee in time are at the core of recent protests, demanding transportation services resume to allow them to return home. Others are protesting government failure to provide financial support and rations. Hundreds of millions of workers in the informal sector, working in jobs that cannot be done from home,

are facing food insecurity in India. Unemployed, hungry, and desperate to return home these groups represent a potential powder keg of unrest which will only grow as the shutdown and economic downturn extend.

India has unique advantages and disadvantages that offer their own minefield of decisions. Researchers at Princeton University and the Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy, a New Delhi public health advocacy group have argued that India could be a successful test case for the controversial herd immunity strategy. Prominent Indian and Western publications have run opinion pieces noting that with a large, densely concentrated, and young population that herd immunity is the most efficient option. As with previous advocates, these arguments rely on assumptions about the virus that are far from certain. The scientific community is not yet certain that survivors develop immunity. Though they represent almost 95 percent of the population, Indians below 45 still suffer from several underlying conditions. With millions of lives at stake and a low rate of doctors and ventilators per capita, this

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Country in Focus: India

strategy still represents a gamble. The government has not expressed interest in this strategy so far, but it will need to grapple with external voices who may undermine unity around the shutdowns. If India begins to ease its lockdown, the country risks committing to an uncertain path.

The strict lockdown in place may have delayed a first wave, but food insecurity concerns and unrest appear to be accelerating its end. The confidence in the response so far may fade if the lockdown is revealed to be ineffective by mass testing. By every measure, India should be facing a devastating outbreak, and rising case numbers indicate it may be coming. India's choices going forward require assessing the lesser of two evils with imperfect information on whether economic or health consequences will be more severe. Navigating these decisions will depend on the knowledge gained from these first steps as well as continued progress from the scientific community. For now, India's leadership

is erring on the side of caution, extending the lockdown once again but with slight easing of restrictions. This latest delay anticipates reopening in the middle of May and was announced on short notice. Though many expected PM Modi to give a speech outlining his strategy, the government instead released a short memo, leaving open the question of how Modi is planning to proceed.

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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	943645	1204503 (23976)	71067 (2142)	3740	218
UK	165705	196005 (4408)	29490 (692)	2872	433
Russia	134054	155370 (10102)	1451 (95)	1137	11
Italy	98467	213013 (1075)	29315 (236)	3523	485
France	91634	168935 (1049)	25498 (330)	2613	391
Spain	70230	219329 (1318)	25613 (185)	5426	553
Brazil	59296	115455 (6835)	7938 (571)	547	37
Turkey	52686	129491 (1832)	3520 (59)	1535	42
Netherlands	35919	41087 (317)	5168 (86)	2411	304
Peru	34332	51189 (3817)	1444 (100)	1553	44
India	33565	49400 (2963)	1693 (127)	36	1
Canada	32019	63215 (1258)	4190 (187)	1644	107
Belgium	30052	50509 (242)	8016 (92)	4382	720
Ecuador	26879	31881 (0)	1569 (0)	1807	89
Germany	24914	167007 (855)	6993 (0)	1993	83
Saudi Arabia	24620	30251 (1595)	200 (9)	869	6
Portugal	22885	25702 (178)	1074 (11)	2568	107
Singapore	17873	19410 (632)	18 (0)	3452	3
Sweden	16288	23216 (495)	2854 (85)	2368	291
Pakistan	15734	22049 (1108)	514 (38)	102	2

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Qatar	15206	17142 (951)	12 (0)	6238	4
Belarus	14472	18350 (861)	107 (4)	2038	12
Iran	13155	99970 (1323)	6340 (63)	1210	76
UAE	11893	15192 (462)	146 (9)	1536	15
Chile	11031	22016 (1373)	275 (5)	1152	14
Ukraine	10506	12697 (366)	316 (13)	301	7
Japan	10201	15253 (175)	556 (20)	121	4
Poland	9435	14431 (425)	716 (18)	387	19
Bangladesh	9343	10929 (786)	183 (1)	71	1
Indonesia	9002	12071 (484)	872 (8)	45	3
Serbia	7754	9677 (120)	200 (3)	1108	23
Norway	7708	7955 (51)	215 (1)	1467	40
Philippines	7639	9684 (199)	637 (14)	91	6
Romania	7542	13837 (325)	841 (23)	733	45
Ireland	7258	21983 (211)	1339 (20)	4452	271
Mexico	6708	26025 (1120)	2507 (236)	202	19
Panama	6490	7523 (326)	210 (10)	1744	49
Colombia	6222	8613 (640)	378 (20)	169	7
Dominican Rep	6221	8480 (245)	354 (8)	782	33
Israel	5586	16289 (43)	238 (3)	1885	27
Egypt**	5019	7201 (388)	452 (16)	70	4

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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
South Africa	4678	7572 (352)	148 (10)	128	2
Kuwait	3732	5804 (526)	40 (0)	1473	10
Czechia	3633	7896 (77)	257 (5)	738	24
Argentina	3284	5020 (133)	264 (4)	111	6
Morocco	3200	5219 (166)	181 (2)	146	5
Kazakhstan	2897	4205 (156)	29 (0)	231	2
Switzerland	2814	30009 (28)	1795 (11)	3473	207
Afghanistan	2708	3224 (330)	95 (5)	87	3
Moldova	2683	4363 (115)	136 (4)	1082	34
Ghana	2407	2719 (0)	18 (0)	88	0.6
Nigeria	2371	2950 (148)	98 (5)	14	0.5
Algeria	2301	4838 (190)	470 (5)	110	11
Denmark	2022	9821 (151)	503 (10)	1716	87
Hungary	1993	3065 (30)	363 (12)	322	39
Bahrain	1950	3720 (187)	8 (0)	2186	5

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Oman	1864	2735 (98)	13 (1)	568	3
Puerto Rico	1825	1924 (81)	99 (2)	568	29
Malaysia	1710	6383 (30)	106 (1)	199	3
Finland	1666	5412 (85)	246 (6)	1006	45
Austria	1582	15650 (29)	606 (6)	1741	68
Bolivia	1529	1802 (121)	86 (4)	154	7
Armenia	1468	2619 (112)	40 (1)	939	13
Estonia	1395	1711 (8)	55 (0)	1291	41
Guinea	1303	1811 (101)	10 (1)	138	0.8
Bulgaria	1282	1704 (52)	80 (2)	253	12
South Korea	1218	10806 (2)	255 (1)	211	5
Greece	1122	2642 (10)	146 (0)	253	14
Slovenia	1103	1445 (6)	98 (1)	697	48
Cameroon	1087	2104 (0)	64 (0)	85	2
Honduras**	1055	1270 (92)	93 (10)	128	9

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	296068	321192 (2239)	25124 (125)	16828	1285
New Jersey	122349	130593 (2324)	8244 (334)	14829	934
Massachusetts	66059	70271 (1184)	4212 (122)	10288	617
Illinois	63055	65889 (2112)	2834 (175)	5145	221
California	56075	58456 (2572)	2381 (103)	1500	61
Pennsylvania	50685	53864 (1048)	3179 (341)	4214	250
Michigan	40268	44451 (461)	4183 (44)	4459	420
Florida	35968	37439 (542)	1471 (72)	1818	71
Texas	32987	33912 (1129)	925 (24)	1229	34
Georgia	28699	29998 (547)	1299 (53)	2918	126
Connecticut	27988	30621 (648)	2633 (77)	8550	735
Louisiana	27881	29996 (323)	2115 (51)	6432	454
Maryland	25727	27117 (709)	1390 (73)	4517	232
Indiana	20097	21423 (568)	1326 (62)	3169	200
Ohio	19834	20969 (495)	1135 (78)	1801	98

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Virginia	19544	20257 (764)	713 (29)	2407	85
Colorado	16464	17367 (449)	903 (52)	3139	163
Washington	14732	15594 (132)	862 (21)	2243	119
Tennessee	13464	13690 (119)	226 (1)	2058	34
North Carolina	12038	12510 (539)	472 (30)	1232	46
Iowa	9904	10111 (408)	207 (19)	3228	66
Rhode Island	9578	9933 (281)	355 (14)	9401	336
Arizona	8910	9305 (381)	395 (33)	1339	57
Missouri	8712	9121 (175)	409 (23)	1494	67
Wisconsin	8213	8566 (330)	353 (13)	1482	61
Alabama	8122	8437 (325)	315 (17)	1734	65
Mississippi	7865	8207 (330)	342 (32)	2746	114
Minnesota	7396	7851 (617)	455 (28)	1420	82
South Carolina	6545	6841 (84)	296 (13)	1380	60
Nebraska	6364	6446 (321)	82 (3)	3380	43

** 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

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Nebraska	6364	6446 (321)	82 (3)	3380	43
Kentucky**	5547	5822 (577)	275 (14)	1311	62
Kansas	5487	5648 (265)	161 (5)	1942	55
Utah	5393	5449 (132)	56 (6)	1789	18
Nevada	5390	5660 (30)	270 (5)	1914	94
Delaware	5184	5371 (83)	187 (5)	5657	197
DC**	5058	5322 (152)	264 (6)	7775	386

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New Mexico	3976	4138 (107)	162 (6)	1978	77
Oklahoma	3880	4127 (83)	247 (9)	1053	63
Arkansas	3442	3525 (34)	83 (3)	1179	28
Oregon	2726	2839 (80)	113 (4)	696	28
South Dakota	2697	2721 (53)	24 (3)	3148	28
New Hampshire	2544	2636 (48)	92 (6)	1962	68
Idaho	2062	2127 (21)	65 (1)	1260	39
North Dakota	1241	1266 (41)	25 (0)	1683	33
West Virginia	1198	1246 (22)	48 (0)	679	27
Maine	1165	1226 (21)	61 (4)	920	46

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.

Karl Hopkins

Partner and Global Chief Security Officer
Dentons
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 9225
karl.hopkins@dentons.com

Melissa Mahle

Senior Analyst
Dentons
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 6383
melissa.mahle@dentons.com