

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

April 16, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: April 16, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

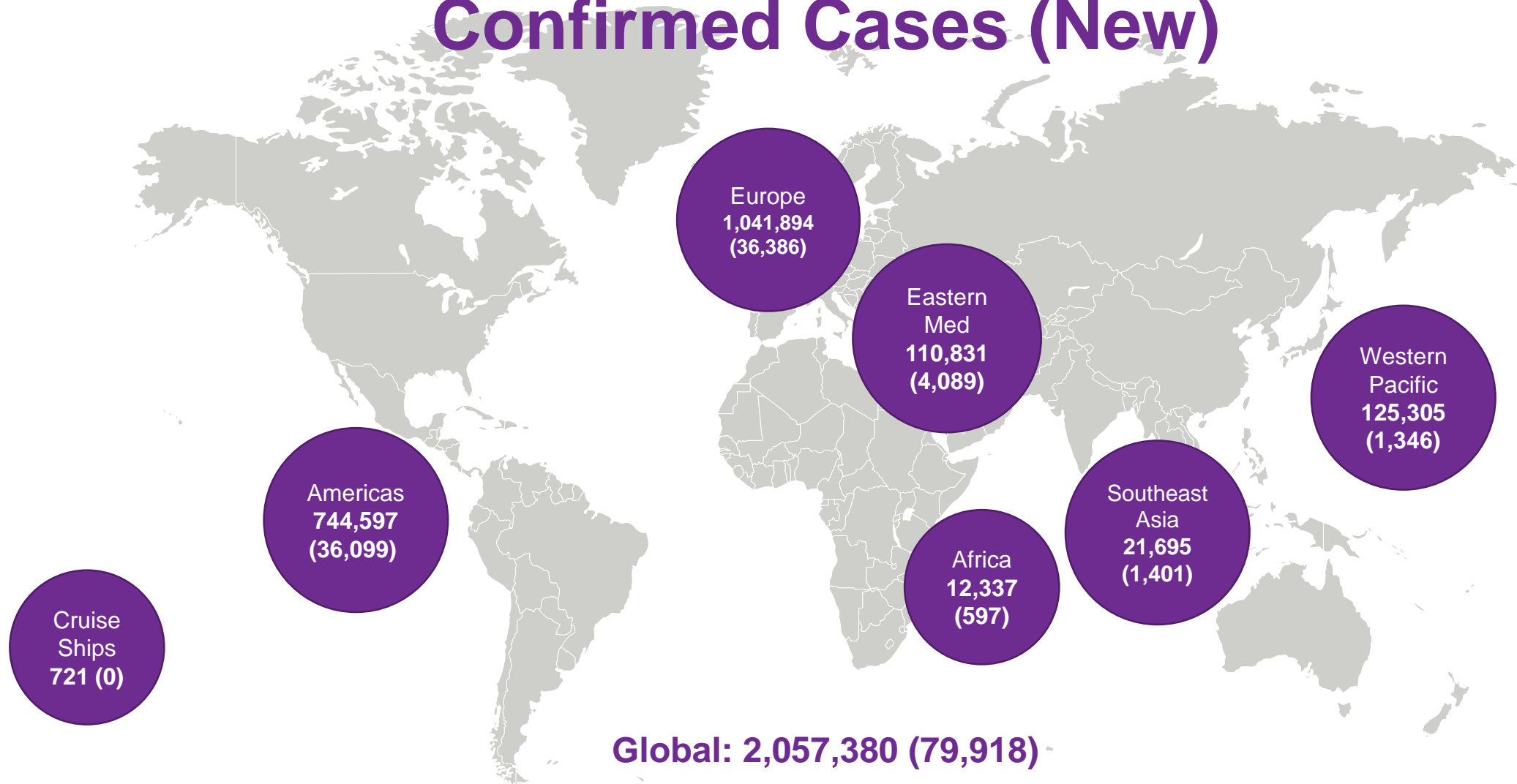
G20 nations agree to suspend government debt payments for low-income countries.

The IMF predicts a massive increase in public debt around the world.

Protests have broken out in five US states, with demonstrators demanding to go back to work.

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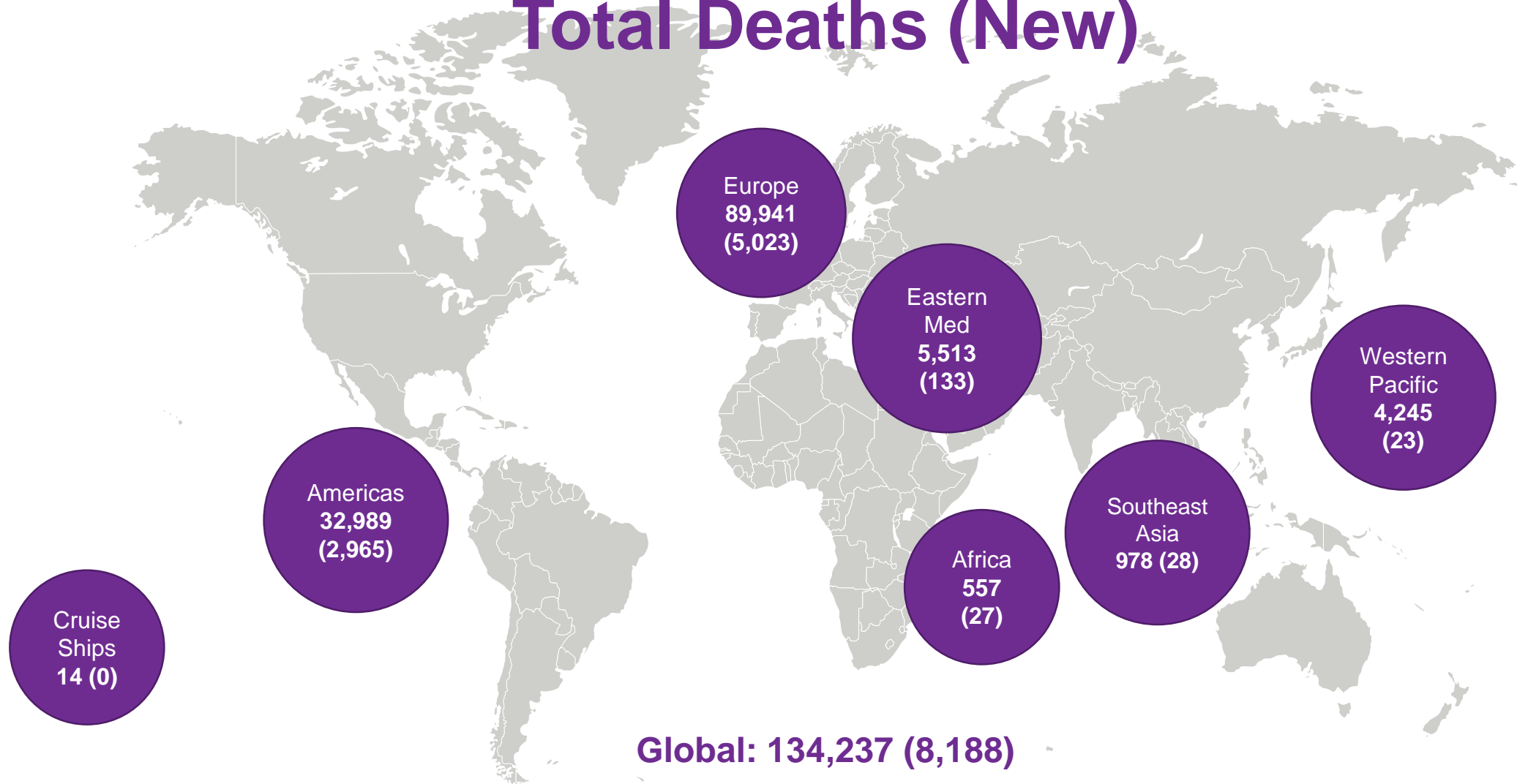
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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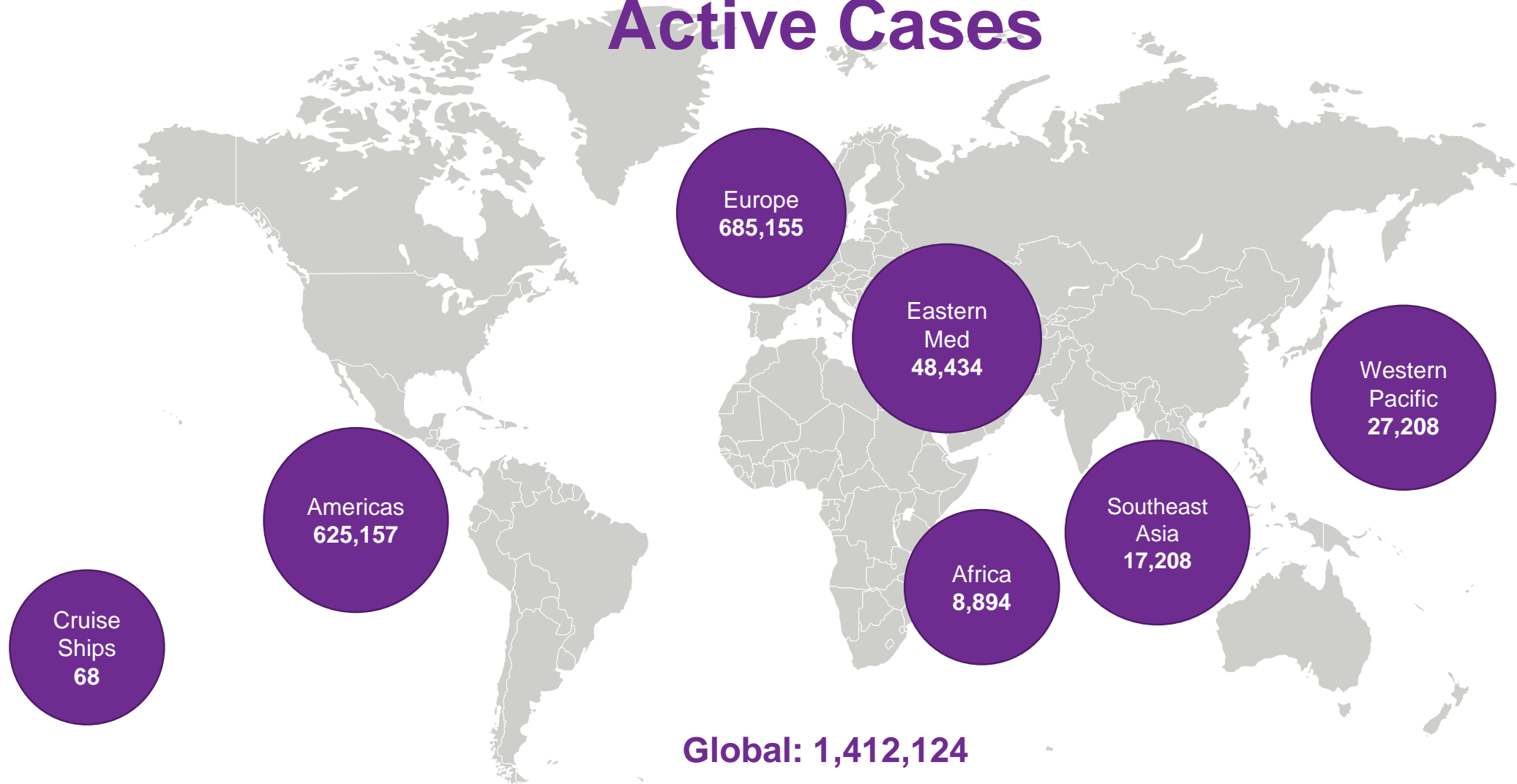
Total Deaths (New)



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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Condition Updates

As of A.M. US EDT on April 16

Global

Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 2,091,517 in 210 countries and territories, with 135,230 deaths.

- G20 nations agreed to **suspend government debt payments** for low-income countries.
- IMF managing director Georgieva said that **no options are ruled out** in responding to the coronavirus economic crisis.
- Doctors around the world are finding that **coronavirus may cause** kidney disease, heart inflammation, neurological malfunction, blood clots, intestinal damage, and liver problems.

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Markets

Wednesday, stocks fell as the coronavirus's devastating impact on oil prices, bank earnings, and retail became clearer.

- Thursday morning, **European stocks** edged up while **Asian stocks** fell.
- **US crude prices** fell to an 18-year low.
- The **US dollar** rose on renewed fear of the pandemic's economic fallout.
- The IMF predicted a 'massive' increase in **public debt** around the world.
- The Bank of Canada will start a \$43 billion **bond-buying program**.
- Return on **market volatility** boosted Citigroup's revenue up 12 percent from last year.
- The Fed beige book reported a sharp and abrupt **US economic contraction** over the past few weeks.
- **Financial activities** in China are slowly recovering.

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Business

Analysis from Jeffries showed that US manufacturing faced its biggest monthly drop since 1946.

- A retail report showed the **biggest sales decline** in three decades.
- **Bank of America** set aside nearly \$5 billion for loan losses in the first quarter, almost five times last year's amount; **Goldman Sachs** also suffered from large provisions for loan losses.
- **JCPenny** will miss interest payments to bondholders, women's fashion retailer **Oasis** went into administration, and **Best Buy** furloughed 51,000 workers.
- **Small business loan programs** in the US continue to struggle under huge numbers of applications.
- **Tyson Foods** extended its closure of a key pork processing plant.
- **Grab and Gojek** are burning cash to keep paying gig drivers.
- **Chinese factories** cut pay and workers as exports fall.
- **Google** will slow hiring for the rest of the year.
- **Barrick Gold** bought over 800,000 antibody tests to screen mine workers.
- **Cable news ratings** have soared during the crisis but face collapsing ad revenues.
- **Volkswagen** prepares to reopen European factories.
- **DuPont de Nemours Inc.** is selling protective fabric directly to clothing makers to increase production of PPE.
- Shares in oil and gas company **Petrofac** fell more than 11 percent after the UAE cancels two contracts worth an estimated \$1.5bn for a gas project.

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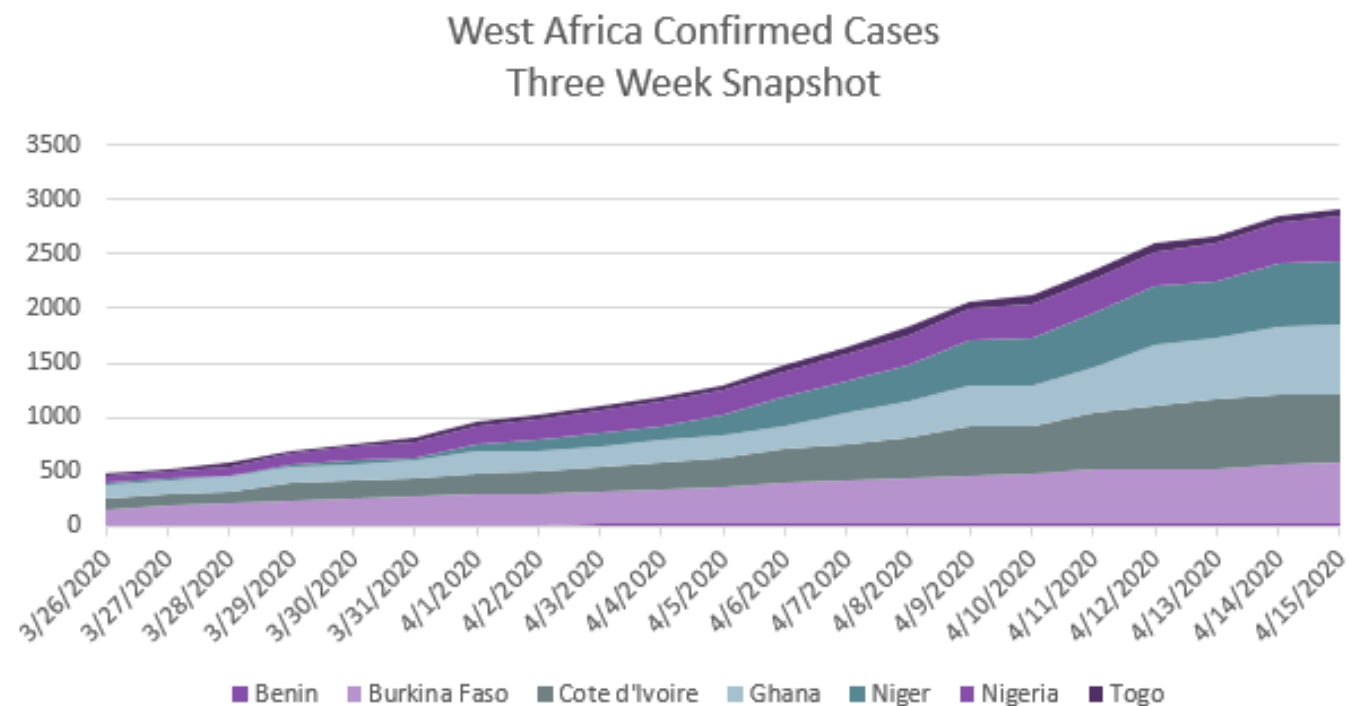
Africa

- Further reports show that coronavirus lockdowns are threatening Africa's already **vulnerable food supply**.
- The IMF predicted that **Africa's economy** could rebound from the coronavirus downturn in 2021, but that its negative impact would be long lasting.
- The IMF approved aid for **Burkina Faso** and **Niger** under its Rapid Credit Facility.
- **Malawi** announced a lockdown.



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Africa



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Asia

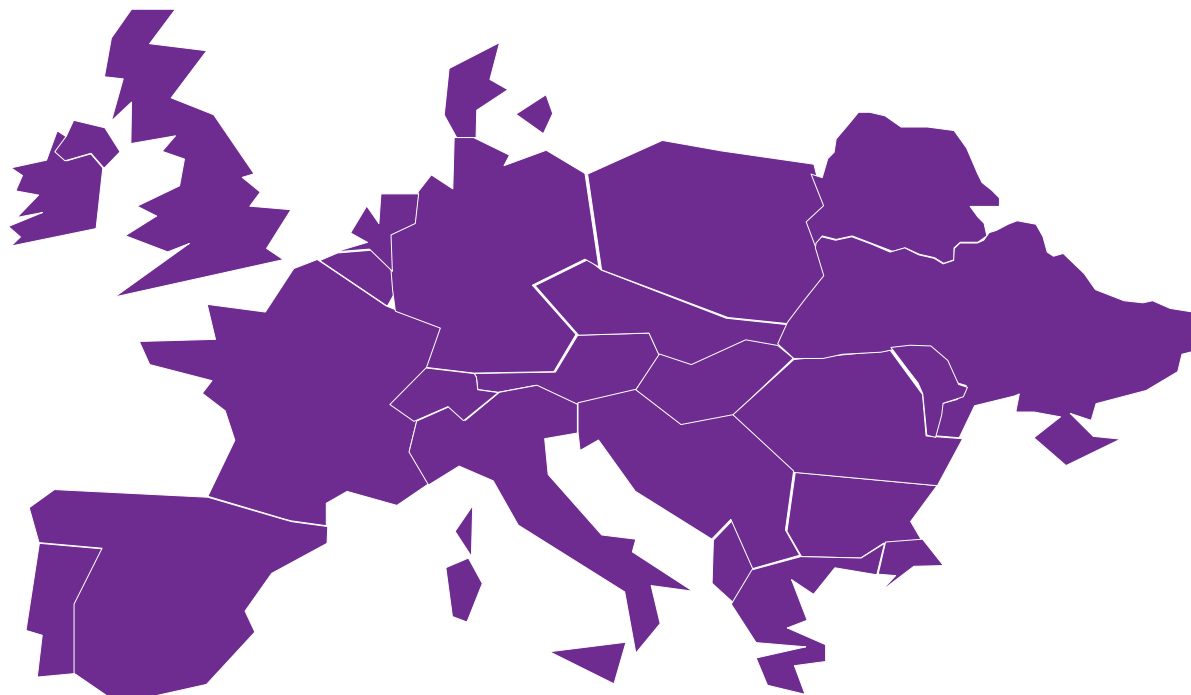
- **Asia's economic growth** will come to a halt for the first time in 60 years because of coronavirus, the IMF warns.
- **Japan** announced a special foreign ministry fund of \$22 million for image-building amid the pandemic. Japan turns to domestic suppliers to manufacture PPE.
- **China** is drawing increasing scrutiny for its delay in announcing the original coronavirus outbreak.
- **Singapore** recorded its highest daily case rise, bringing total cases to 3,699.
- **New Zealand's** Prime Minister and her cabinet will take a 20 percent pay cut.
- Thousands of **Indians** have been running away from quarantine centers.
- **Australia** will not ease social distancing restrictions for at least four weeks in order to conduct more testing and contact tracing.
- **Vietnam** extends lockdowns in high-risk locations.



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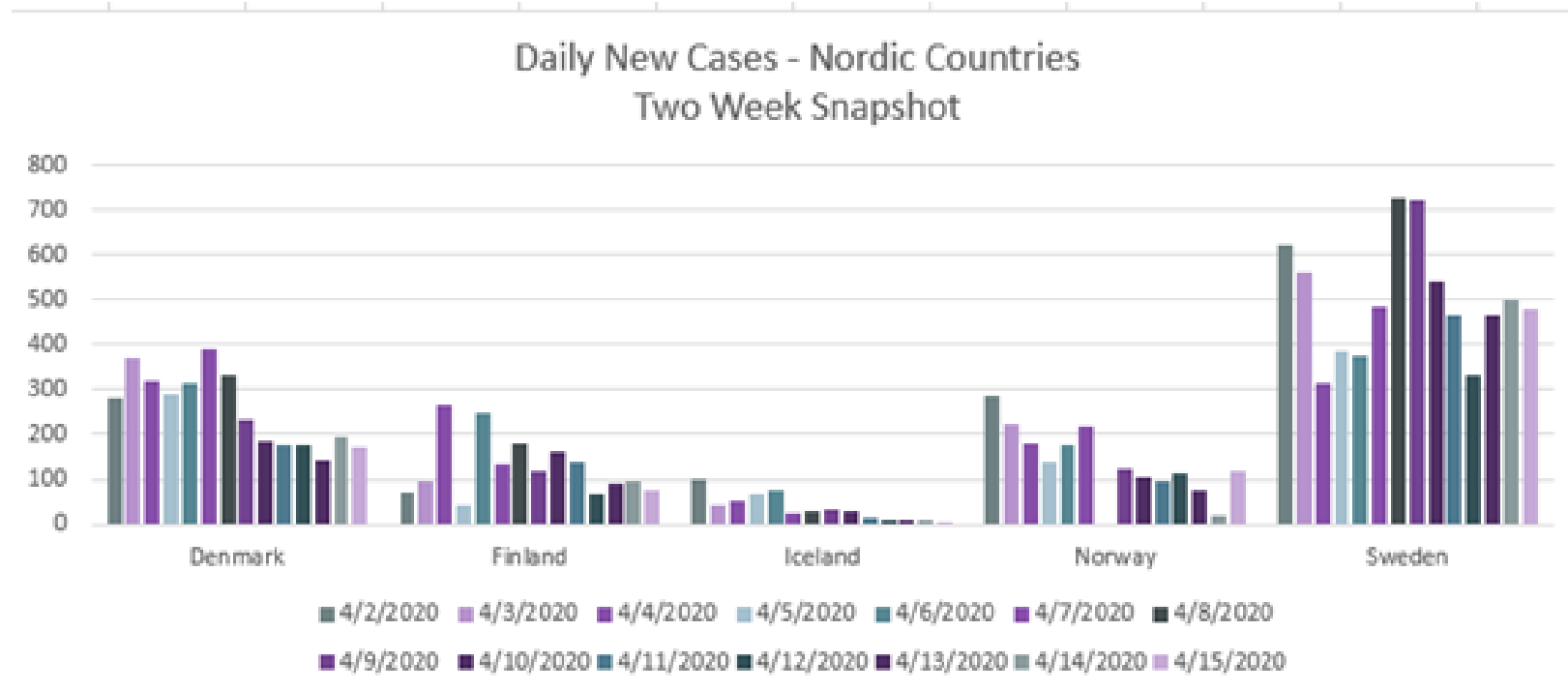
Europe

- Children in **Denmark** returned to schools and daycares.
- **Germany** set out first steps for lifting its lockdown; some businesses will open next week, and schools will restart next month. Thousands of refugee doctors in Germany have been called on to join country's coronavirus response.
- Protesters in **Poland** condemned proposed abortion restrictions amid the pandemic.
- Putin pledged help to small and medium businesses as **Russia** braces for economic downturn and offered further aid to airlines.
- **France** announced bonuses for front-line workers. One third of France's Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier's crew tested positive, while the number of coronavirus hospitalizations fell for the first time in France.
- The **UK** changed regulations to allow families the 'right to say goodbye' to relatives dying of COVID-19.
- **Belgium's** lockdown will last at least until May 3, and **Northern Ireland** extended its lockdown to May 5.
- **Italy's** daily death toll continues to fall.



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Europe



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Middle East

- **Gulf sovereign wealth funds** including Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund and Abu Dhabi's Mubadala are mobilizing to buy assets whose valuations have been hit hard by the coronavirus pandemic.
- **Saudi Arabia** is seeking to raise billions of dollars through bond sales, and Saudi King Salman approved additional stimulus measures to help the private sector.
- Amnesty International accused **Qatar** of deporting migrant workers under false pretenses after telling them they were being tested for COVID-19.
- **Israeli** police are using drones in their efforts to curb the coronavirus outbreak. Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu and rival Benny Gantz failed to form a unity government.
- **Libya's** internationally recognized western government, the GNA, imposed a 24-hour curfew starting Friday.



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Americas

- Business leaders called for more testing in the **US** before reopening the economy; testing capacity is still far below what experts want. President Trump's decision to withdraw aid from the WHO drew condemnation from international and domestic leaders. Progressive Democrats called for more cost transparency from drug makers. New York will require wearing face coverings in public. A report predicted 475,000 jobs could vanish from **New York City**. Thousands protested the strict lockdown rules in **Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina and Virginia**, wanting to get back to work. California will extend coronavirus aid to undocumented workers.
- **Brazilians** worry Bolsonaro will fire his health minister over disagreements on pandemic response.
- Swiss investment bank UBS estimated that **Mexico's** economy could shrink by 7.6 percent in 2020, more than doubling a previous forecast.



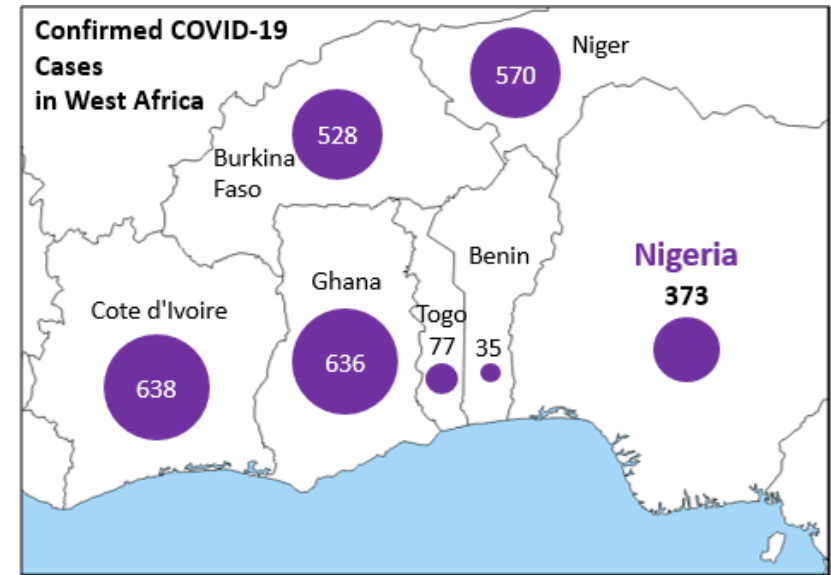
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Country in Focus: Nigeria

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, its biggest economy and largest oil producer, and home to the continent's densest city, Lagos, has emerged as a country of serious concern as the coronavirus pandemic spreads. Despite original predictions that the hotter weather would keep a coronavirus outbreak at bay, the Nigerian epidemic has only grown since the country recorded sub-Saharan Africa's first case on March 11, and the country now counts 373 confirmed cases and 11 dead. Although the outbreak is currently smaller than in many countries, a lack of testing means that cases are likely undercounted, and the severe outbreak in hotter countries such as Ecuador means that Nigeria likely does not have the environmental protections observers originally thought it might. In fighting the coronavirus pandemic within its own borders, Nigeria will face the difficulties of a weak healthcare infrastructure, a potential Ebola outbreak, and a fragile economy barely recovered from 2014 oil price shocks.

The Nigerian healthcare sector, like most in sub-Saharan Africa, is ill-equipped to cope with increased demand as coronavirus infections surge. The healthcare system could be further stressed by a concurrent Ebola outbreak - on March 23, the WHO confirmed an Ebola case in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the first in weeks. The confirmation dashed hopes that the most recent outbreak had ended and raised fears that Ebola could experience a resurgence in the region. Observers initially

posited that the Nigerian outbreak was growing slowly, and would remain at lower levels, due to the institutional experience of dealing with past outbreaks. However, while Nigerian doctors and institutions do have valuable knowledge, Ebola and COVID-19 are different illnesses with different symptoms and needs, and, were Ebola to return in force, the added demands placed on hospitals, healthcare workers, and necessary equipment will be a significant net negative.



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Protecting Critical Infrastructure During a Crisis

In thinking about what is critical in today's world, if you find yourself in a sector that traditionally has been or is now considered critical, ask the following questions:

Contributed by ADM Michael Rogers, USN (ret.), Senior Advisor to Dentons

What does risk mean to me now in a whole different world?

How do I ensure continued, uninterrupted operations?

How do I mitigate cyber risk now and create resiliency?

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Protecting Critical Infrastructure During a Crisis

During this time of great uncertainty, we have pivoted quickly to create a new normal. The reality is, that new normal has some measure of fragility. Due to the speed at which we have had to move, we have not been able to build in the resiliency and redundancy we are used to in many ways.

Consider, for example, that most businesses have electric generators which provide flex in the system to absorb the impact of a power loss. But we are not working in businesses anymore. We are working at home, and most of the population does not have backup power at home. When you are only as productive as your last battery charge, there is not any flex. Or imagine if the telecommunications backbone goes down. All the links we have been using for virtual meetings and online collaboration

no longer function, and we cannot communicate. We are geographically dispersed, and to execute daily life we are relying on remote connectivity at a level we just are not used to, with little room for interruption or impediments.

What is more, our definition of critical infrastructure is changing and expanding. Traditionally, power, water and fuel came to mind when we thought of critical infrastructure. But consider the significance that the production and distribution of food and other necessities has taken on in recent weeks. We are counting on getting what we need when we need it from some location, while minimizing personal contact.

Critical infrastructure has become even more important and pervasive, and yet the men and women tasked with operating and overseeing it are not physically at

work either. There is a physical component to infrastructure – turbines, transmission lines, production lines, servers, distribution and transportation networks – that you need to be able to access. When you are not physically collocated, the nature of business continuity and defense becomes really challenging.

Much of the security industry's focus on defense had been on IT, and not enough on OT. As we become a more remotely connected world, where robots are on the warehouse floor, vehicles are autonomous, and manufacturing is remotely controlled through networks, what happens when an adversary targets these systems and they go down? The damage can be significant in a normal environment and the consequences are magnified now.

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Country in Focus: Nigeria

Even if the coronavirus outbreak remains relatively small, the coronavirus pandemic will likely devastate Nigeria's economy. This week, the IMF predicted that Nigeria would experience its worst recession in 30 years, with GDP shrinking by 3.4 percent. The steep drop in demand for oil and the coinciding oil price war, though now officially over, continuously damages Nigeria's key oil income. Moreover, experts have raised concerns about Nigeria's ability to attract capital after the crisis, particularly for investment in oil and gas, as the country is seen as one of the world's most unstable major oil producers. Extended lockdowns in Nigeria's economic hubs in the states of Lagos and Kano have devastated the other main pillar of the economy: the informal sector. This economic pain is acute for individual Nigerians, many of whom work in the informal economy and cannot afford to buy food for two weeks of quarantine, let alone save enough to weather months of closure. Closures have also shuttered Nigeria's main cultural export: Nollywood, the third-largest film business in the world. Unfortunately, the Nigerian economy was already shaky, and has scarcely recovered from the 2014 oil price shocks that rocked its economy.

The Nigerian government has implemented many of the economic tools available to it: the 2020 budget was cut by over \$4bn, extended a \$140mn credit line to affected households and small to medium enterprises, loaned the healthcare sector \$280mn, and cut interest rates on all Central Bank interventions from 9 to 5 percent. Still, the country simply does not have the revenue or foreign exchange reserves to finance the kind of direct

intervention necessary to sustain the informal sector (which accounts for 65 percent of all economic output) and small businesses and has turned to multilateral lenders for \$6.9bn in loans and assistance. Although it will likely receive most of these funds as multilateral institutions recognize the unprecedented risks facing emerging economies, its ability to borrow on the open market will be severely constrained. This week, Fitch downgraded Nigeria's debt rating to a "B," deeper into junk.

The lockdowns and economic anxieties that follow have prompted rising levels of violence and crime, with reports of nighttime looting, robberies, and gang activity widespread in cities that are locked down. The unfolding crisis in Nigeria's largest cities will also turn government attention away from long-simmering militia activity in the northeast, possibly allowing Boko Haram to further entrench itself and competing armed groups to gain footholds. Further militia activity would spill over to neighbors with weaker governance and economies facing starker difficulties in containing their outbreaks and maintaining strong governance.

Fact Box

- Confirmed Cases: 373
- Deaths: 11
- Population: 195.9 million
- GDP: \$397.3 billion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: \$2,028 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 96 (out of 195)

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A Model for Reopening the Economy: Iceland

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

As we look towards reopening the economy in the US, we can learn much from actions taken by other countries around the world. Iceland, for example, offered free testing to all of its citizens, had rigorous contact tracing, and only had limited restrictions in place since the beginning of the crisis. The first confirmed case in Iceland of COVID-19 was on February 28th and the first community-transmitted infection was on March 6th. Their first round of restrictions was on March 16th followed by additional restrictions on March 24th. They are now looking to ease restrictions in stages beginning on May 4th. Each stage will be from 3-4 weeks and decisions re-evaluated before further actions are taken. Iceland's government officials never issued a shelter-in-place order, preschools and elementary schools operated on limited schedules, and gatherings were first limited

to 100 people or less, followed by 20 or less. On May 4th, they will allow the gathering limit to be raised to 50 people, resume regular operations in all schools, and reopen salons, museums, and dentist offices. Those returning to Iceland from abroad must self-quarantine for 14 days and residents are advised to not travel outside the country. Iceland will also participate in the Schengen decisions to close borders until May 15th. Decisions were made based on the country's chief epidemiologist's projection that the country has passed the peak of infection.

It is important to understand population, cultural and systemic differences between countries to fully appreciate and interpret how the same actions would resonate in the United States before implementing similar policies.

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COVID-19 Conspiracy Roundup

By Briana Boland

The coronavirus pandemic has given rise to a multitude of conspiracy theories about the origins of, and treatments for, COVID-19. While many of these conspiracies are baseless, they can have very real consequences. Rumored treatments have led to false hope among a desperate public and, in some cases, have proved fatal. Worryingly, many conspiracies are politically motivated, used by governments to blame other countries or deflect criticism of their own pandemic response. Interest groups have harnessed coronavirus conspiracies to promote fringe beliefs, such as the dangers of 5G. Psychologists have pointed out that many people are particularly prone to sharing conspiracy theories in times of crisis, as critical faculties are overwhelmed by fear and confusion. Moreover, the magnitude of information available to internet users creates a prime environment for the prolific propagation of conspiracy theories. Understanding and addressing these theories is key to ensuring a long-term effective response to the global pandemic.

‘COVID-19 originated in a lab’ and other political theories

Perhaps the most prominent conspiracy theory about the coronavirus is the idea that it emerged from a Chinese bioresearch lab. Wuhan,

where the virus originated, is home to the Wuhan Institute of Virology, which is the first Chinese laboratory to achieve level 4 bioresearch safety certification – the highest international level. The theory that COVID-19 came from the Wuhan lab has been discussed since February, and this week an op-ed in *The Washington Post* broadcast further evidence sure to boost speculation. The article documented US State Department warnings about safety issues in the Wuhan lab, which has conducted research on coronaviruses in bats and even published a paper in 2019 warning of the danger posed by viruses moving from bats to humans. Its author, columnist Josh Rogin, suggested that the State Department warnings, along with other concerns about the Wuhan lab, warrant further investigation into the origin of the virus, especially given the Chinese government's early concealment of key information about the outbreak. Other articles have claimed that Chinese researchers sold their lab animals to street market stands after experimenting on them or have explicitly proposed that the virus is a Chinese state bioweapon.

There is thus far no concrete evidence that the coronavirus originated from a lab, and scientists have almost unanimously maintained that

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COVID-19 Conspiracy Roundup

the virus could not have been deliberately engineered. An article in the journal Nature published on March 17th concluded that: *“our analyses clearly show that SARS-CoV-2 is not a laboratory construct or a purposefully manipulated virus.”* However, the theory that COVID-19 originated from a Wuhan lab, whether leaked accidentally or deliberately, is taken seriously both by large factions of the public and high-level government officials. A pew research poll in the US showed that about one third of Americans believe that the virus originated in a lab, and national security officials in the Trump Administration have reportedly long suspected a link between the Wuhan lab and the pandemic.

Speculation that the coronavirus was deliberately spread is not limited to Wuhan. Senior Chinese officials have promoted the theory that the US introduced COVID-19 to China, and Russian news outlets have amplified the claim. Venezuelan President Maduro has even suggested that the coronavirus is a US bioweapon used to target China. Conspiracies have also proven to be useful political tools for governments seeking to shift blame for the pandemic. Egyptian officials have pushed conspiracy theories surrounding the involvement of the Muslim Brotherhood in the spread of the disease. In Iran, prominent figures have claimed that the virus is a western conspiracy or designed to suppress the vote. Political parties and interest groups

have also used coronavirus to promote conspiracy theories, such as claims that democrats manufactured the pandemic to hurt President Trump, or that Israel's Mossad invented the virus.

‘5G causes COVID-19’

Another popular conspiracy theory posits that 5G causes COVID-19. A poll in the UK showed that almost one third of Britons said they would not rule out a link between 5G and the coronavirus - a dangerous belief reflected by more than 30 instances of arson and vandalism of 5G infrastructure linked to the conspiracy theory in the UK alone. Some proponents of this theory claim that 5G interferes with atmospheric oxygen, which they hold is the real source of deaths rather than COVID-19. Others claim that coronavirus outbreaks align with 5G hotspots, or that the global pandemic is a cover-up to conceal the global implementation of 5G networks. Some anti-vaccination proponents have pushed the 5G theory, claiming that it is being used to deliberately weaken immune systems in order to force populations into accepting vaccination. The internet has seen a flood of similarly baseless conspiracy theories about the coronavirus. Instagram posts were widely shared suggesting that Bill Gates was responsible for spreading the virus in order to help pharmaceutical companies. Popular videos on YouTube, which have been since removed, promoted claims that the whole pandemic is a population control

COVID-19 Conspiracy Roundup

conspiracy. Facebook posts in Alabama suggested that government powers had secretly helicoptered sick patients into the state. Posts in Latin America have proposed that the coronavirus was designed to further the spread of HIV. Fact-checking sites have reported being overwhelmed by the sheer magnitude of disinformation surrounding the coronavirus, and while social media companies have online fact-checkers to police such false claims, they are outnumbered by those who create and propagate conspiracy theories.

Disinformation around a COVID-19 cure

Disinformation about treatments for the coronavirus has also been widespread and damaging. In Iran, hundreds of people have died and over 1,000 have been sickened because they ingested methanol under the false belief that it prevented or treated COVID-19. The pandemic has also inspired a barrage of fraudulent products claiming to cure the virus, from specialty toothpastes to colloidal silver, which the FDA has repeatedly labeled unsafe. The spread of disinformation has also played a role in the promotion of potentially legitimate coronavirus treatments. Hydroxychloroquine is currently undergoing clinical trials across the world and may prove to be an important treatment for coronavirus. However, it is too early for scientists to definitively determine the efficacy of the drug, and the uncertainty has

led to a flurry of speculation, especially with world leaders including US President Trump and Brazilian President Bolsonaro placing high hopes on hydroxychloroquine. Speculation is spreading that the low rate of coronavirus in Africa is partially due to a high number of people using the drug for anti-malarial purposes. While most scientists do not support this claim, it demonstrates the danger of disinformation and speculation even around potentially legitimate coronavirus treatments – that it may lead to false understanding of coronavirus spread and premature hope for a cure. Moreover, excitement over hydroxychloroquine has led to a spike in its usage despite lack of complete understandings of the drug. Doctors worry that this may distract attention from other potentially viable treatments, as well as decrease the drug's availability for those who already used it as regular treatment for lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, and other conditions.

Trust in science and research-based recommendations is key to developing an effective ongoing response to COVID-19. Conspiracies and disinformation threaten trust in science and can hurt compliance with public efforts to contain the virus. The propagation of coronavirus conspiracy theories underlines the need to address the widespread mistrust in science and public statements about the pandemic. It has never been more important to follow the guidance of health experts, and conspiracy theories undermine public trust in credible sources.

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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	556080	636502 (28680)	28326 (2494)	1,946	86
Italy	105418	165155 (2667)	21645 (578)	2,732	358
Spain	88083	177644 (5103)	18708 (652)	3,864	402
UK	86099	99310 (4614)	12887 (765)	1,451	190
France	85348	133470 (3217)	17167 (1438)	2,265	263
Turkey	62200	69392 (4281)	1518 (115)	823	18
Germany	58349	134753 (3394)	3804 (510)	1,608	45
Netherlands	24769	28153 (734)	3134 (189)	1,643	183
Russia	22306	24490 (3388)	198 (28)	168	1
Belgium	22026	33573 (2454)	4440 (283)	2,897	383
Iran	21679	76389 (1512)	4777 (94)	909	57
Canada	18236	28209 (1174)	1007 (107)	752	27
Portugal	17109	18091 (643)	599 (32)	1,774	59
Brazil	12558	28320 (3058)	1736 (204)	135	8

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Ireland	12026	12547 (1068)	444 (38)	2,541	90
India	10485	12322 (835)	405 (12)	9	0.3
Sweden	10343	11927 (482)	1203 (170)	1,181	119
Israel	9808	12501 (455)	130 (7)	1,444	15
Switzerland	9697	26336 (400)	1239 (65)	3,043	143
Peru	8113	11475 (1172)	254 (24)	348	8
Japan	7101	8100 (455)	146 (3)	68	1
Ecuador	6690	7858 (255)	388 (19)	445	22
Poland	6628	7582 (380)	286 (23)	200	8
Norway	6558	6740 (117)	150 (11)	1,254	28
Austria	5845	14336 (110)	393 (9)	1,593	44
Romania	5627	7216 (337)	372 (21)	375	19
Chile	5242	8273 (356)	94 (2)	433	5
Czech Rep	5231	6216 (105)	166 (5)	588	16

** 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
Saudi Arabia	4852	5862 (493)	79 (6)	168	2
Pakistan	4826	6383 (546)	111 (15)	29	0.5
Serbia	4774	4873 (408)	99 (5)	558	11
Philippines	4751	5453 (230)	349 (14)	50	3
UAE	4298	5365 (432)	33 (5)	542	3
Indonesia	4221	5136 (297)	469 (10)	19	2
Australia	4191	6440 (25)	63 (1)	253	2
Denmark	3624	6681 (170)	309 (10)	1,153	53
Ukraine	3513	3764 (392)	108 (10)	86	2
Belarus	3489	3728 (447)	36 (3)	395	4
Panama	3407	3574 (102)	95 (1)	869	24
Qatar	3298	3711 (283)	7 (0)	1,288	2
Dominican Republic	3217	3614 (328)	189 (6)	333	17
Singapore	3037	3699 (447)	10 (0)	632	2

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Mexico	2868	5399 (385)	406 (74)	42	3
Finland	2865	3237 (76)	72 (8)	584	13
Luxembourg	2778	3373 (66)	69 (2)	5,388	110
South Korea	2750	10591 (27)	225 (3)	207	4
Colombia	2522	3105 (126)	131 (4)	61	3
Malaysia	2342	5072 (85)	83 (1)	157	3
South Africa	2062	2506 (91)	34 (7)	42	0.6
China	1964	83751 (52)	3352 (1)	57	2
Moldova	1832	2049 (115)	46 (6)	508	11
Greece	1821	2192 (22)	102 (1)	210	10
Argentina	1736	2443 (166)	111 (9)	57	2
Egypt	1733	2505 (155)	183 (5)	24	2
Morocco	1668	2024 (136)	127 (1)	55	3
Hungary	1253	1579 (67)	134 (12)	163	3

** 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
Hungary	1253	1579 (67)	134 (12)	163	14
Estonia	1248	1400 (27)	35 (4)	1055	26
Croatia	1235	1741 (37)	33 (2)	424	8
Kuwait	1196	1405 (50)	3 (0)	329	0.7
Uzbekistan	1191	1302 (137)	4 (0)	39	0.1
Bangladesh**	1132	1231 (219)	50 (4)	7	0.3
Algeria	1116	2160 (90)	336 (10)	49	8
Thailand	1103	2643 (30)	43 (2)	38	0.6
Kazakhstan	1039	1295 (63)	16 (2)	69	0.9
Slovenia	1022	1248 (28)	61 (5)	600	29
Bahrain**	1001	1671 (143)	7 (0)	982	4

** 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.

US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New York	202837	214454 (11434)	11617 (775)	11148	797
New Jersey	67874	71030 (2206)	3156 (351)	7997	355
Massachusetts	28810	29918 (1755)	1108 (151)	4380	162
Michigan	26138	28059 (1058)	1921 (153)	2818	193
Pennsylvania	25974	26753 (1288)	779 (88)	2092	61
California	25825	26686 (1330)	861 (93)	686	22
Illinois	23644	24593 (1345)	949 (81)	1918	74
Florida	21915	22511 (883)	596 (25)	1093	30
Louisiana	20848	21951 (433)	1103 (90)	4707	237
Texas	15532	15907 (901)	375 (33)	574	13
Georgia	14435	14987 (409)	552 (27)	1482	56
Connecticut	13887	14755 (766)	868 (197)	4120	242
Washington	10390	10942 (143)	552 (22)	1496	78
Maryland	9721	10032 (560)	311 (9)	1671	58
Indiana	8524	8960 (433)	436 (49)	1349	66
Colorado	7925	8280 (330)	355 (28)	1497	65
Ohio	7432	7794 (509)	362 (38)	669	31
Virginia	6305	6500 (318)	195 (41)	773	23
Tennessee	5741	5878 (51)	137 (13)	914	20
N Carolina	5210	5340 (227)	130 (18)	530	13

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Missouri	4730	4895 (149)	165 (16)	804	26
Alabama	3957	4075 (122)	118 (4)	872	25
Arizona	3822	3964 (155)	142 (11)	570	20
South Carolina	3550	3656 (103)	106 (9)	738	22
Wisconsin	3538	3721 (166)	183 (13)	644	31
Mississippi	3238	3360 (273)	122 (11)	1124	41
Rhode Island	3164	3251 (0)	87 (7)	3340	82
Nevada	3080	3211 (77)	131 (5)	1099	47
Utah	2528	2548 (131)	20 (2)	835	7
Kentucky	2171	2295 (85)	124 (9)	516	27
Oklahoma	2140	2263 (79)	123 (15)	578	31
DC	2125	2197 (139)	72 (5)	3210	105
Delaware	1968	2014 (88)	46 (3)	2121	48
Iowa	1942	1995 (96)	53 (4)	637	17
Minnesota	1722	1809 (114)	87 (8)	327	16
Oregon	1605	1663 (30)	58 (3)	407	14
Arkansas	1536	1569 (71)	33 (1)	535	11
New Mexico	1448	1484 (77)	36 (0)	709	17
Idaho	1434	1473 (9)	39 (6)	940	24
Kansas	1433	1504 (63)	71 (2)	514	26
New Hamp	1162	1168 (180)	6 (0)	1351	7

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** 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.

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.

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