

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

April 17, 2020

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KEY TAKEAWAYS

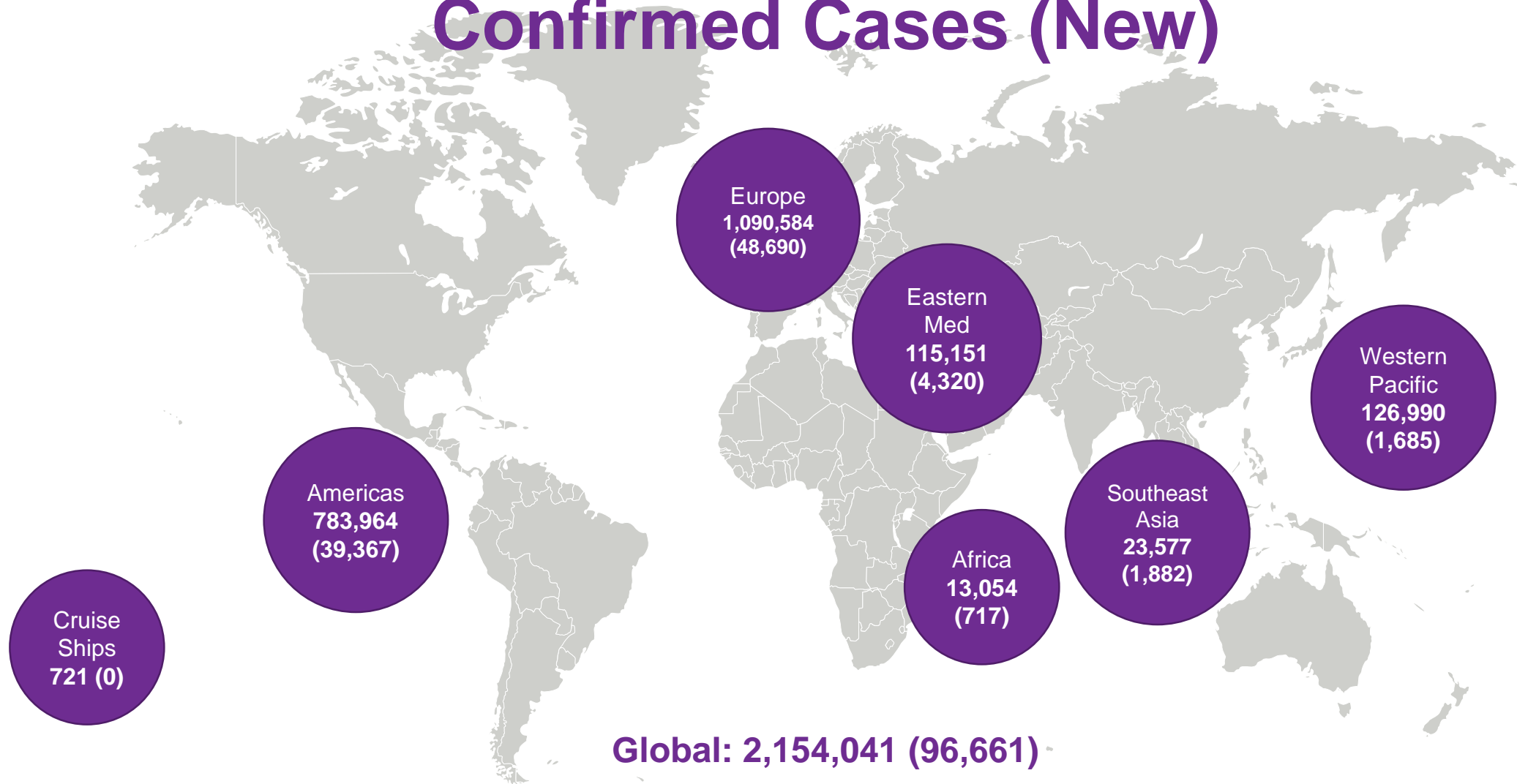
The US and more European states outlined plans to lift lockdowns.

International stocks held a slight gain despite dark economic outlooks, buoyed by strong tech and healthcare stocks.

Interpol says hospitals worldwide have been targeted by ransomware.

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

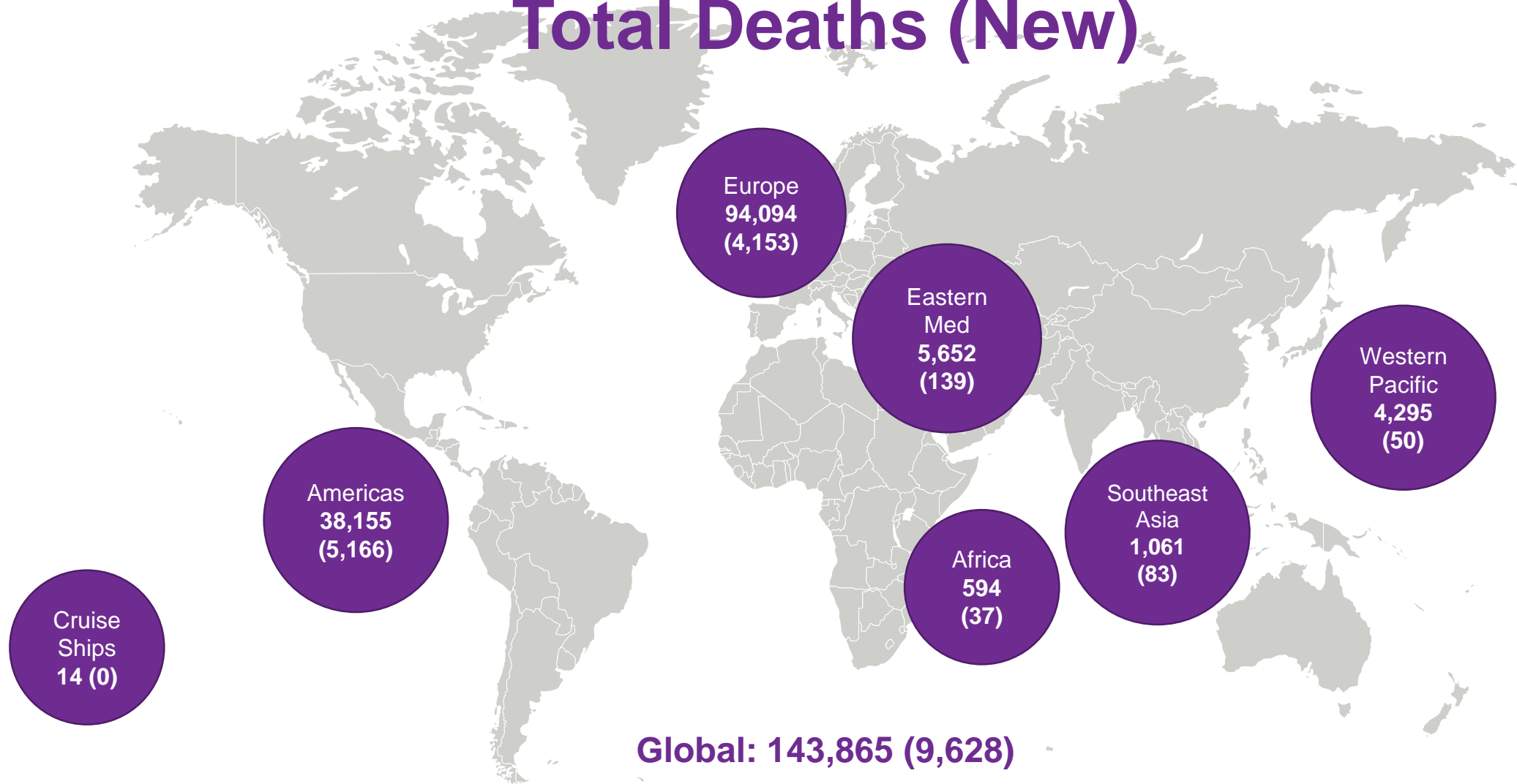
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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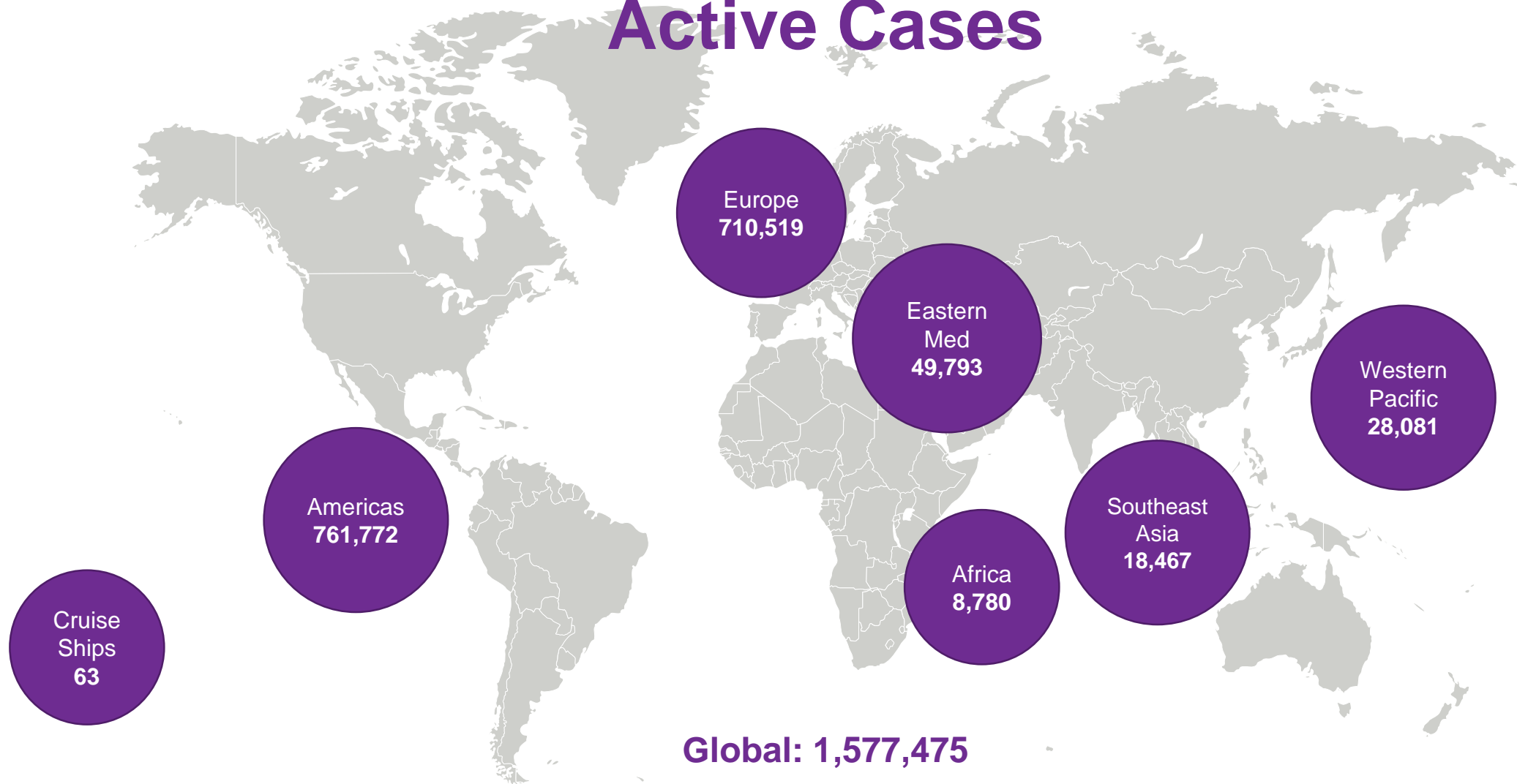
Total Deaths (New)



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 April 17

Global

Overnight, confirmed cases rose to 2,192,597 in 210 countries and territories, with 147,376 deaths.

- New research suggests that **obesity** is a significant risk factor for coronavirus, but **asthma** is not, as was previously thought.
- WHO says **access to alcohol** should be limited during lockdowns, as it increases risky behaviors and domestic violence.
- Interpol says hospitals worldwide have been targeted by **ransomware**.
- Globally, **stocks** held a slight gain despite consistently dark economic outlooks, buoyed by strong tech and healthcare stocks.

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Markets

On Friday, Asian and European stocks rallied with hopes of a potential vaccine and the reopening of the US economy.

- The US Paycheck Protection program **ran out of funds** for small business payroll support.
- Morgan Stanley reported a 30 percent **dip in earnings**.
- Mexico asked its central bank to move forward a scheduled **foreign reserve payment**.
- A gauge of US mid-Atlantic **manufacturing** fell to its lowest level in 40 years.
- Abbott and Johnson & Johnson dropped their guidance but maintained dividends.
- The European Central Bank will temporarily ease **capital requirements** to banks.
- **US farm incomes** may decline by \$20b this year.
- **US crude oil prices** dropped to another 18-year low near \$18 a barrel on Friday.
- **New home construction** in the US has fallen to its lowest level since 1984.

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Business

5.2m Americans filed for unemployment, making over 22m in four weeks.

- **Louis Vuitton and Dickies** are reopening some factories in the Americas to make PPE.
- **Facebook** will alert users if they interact with COVID-19 disinformation.
- **Amazon** said it is developing its own testing capabilities for employees.
- **LVMH** will cut dividends by 30 percent and reduce executive pay.
- The EU is pressuring **Google** to abide by privacy laws as it partners with **Apple** on virus tracking apps.
- **GE and Ford** will supply the US with 50,000 ventilators by mid-July.
- **LVMH and L'Oréal** reported strong luxury growth in China as lockdowns lift.
- **Aldi** will start selling groceries online in the UK.
- **Amazon** closed its French warehouses after a court order not to ship nonessential items.
- **Verizon** bought Zoom rival **BlueJeans**.
- **BP** lent its supercomputer to the US government for coronavirus research.
- **Neiman Marcus** will skip its bond payment.
- **Boeing** will restart commercial production next week.

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Africa

- **Kenyans** being held in quarantine at a university campus report being charged to leave quarantine. Hennessey emphasized that its cognac did not cure coronavirus after the Nairobi governor said it would be included in food packages.
- The **African CDC** will begin distributing 1m tests from Monday.
- **Nigerian** security forces have killed at least 18 people while enforcing curfews.
- **Malawi** healthcare workers went on strike after the government failed to provide PPE or hire more aides.
- **Botswana** pardoned 150 prisoners.



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Asia

- Overnight, **China** adjusted its reporting on deaths in Wuhan, increasing it by 50 percent, undercutting confidence in Chinese virus reporting statistics. China's official GDP shrank for the first time in decades.
- **Japan** declared a nationwide state of emergency ahead of the holiday period known as Golden Week. Japan proposed a \$930 grant to all citizens.
- **Singapore** announced a record jump in cases, a new development in its increasingly severe rebound.
- **Australia** said it would consider lifting restrictions in four weeks if cases continue to drop.
- Doctors in **India** were attacked while conducting medical screenings.
- **Pakistan's** central bank cut interest rates by 200 basis points.
- **Thailand's** biggest conglomerate, Charoen Pokphand, started production on masks it intends to distribute for free to healthcare workers.

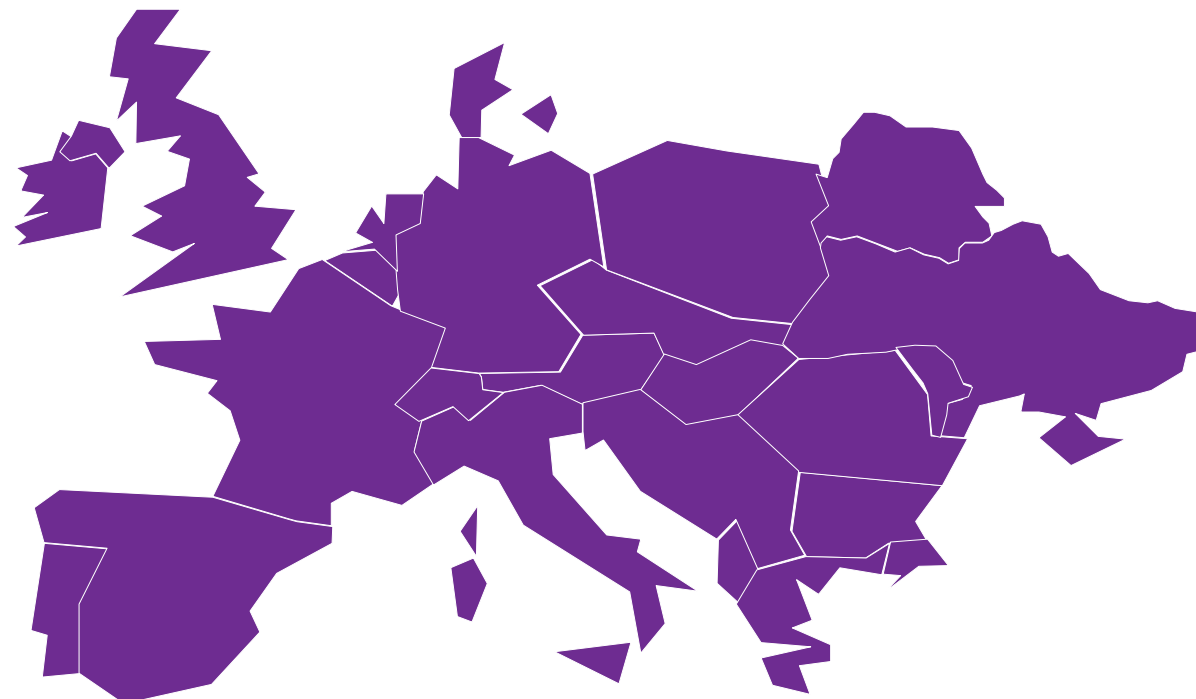


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Europe

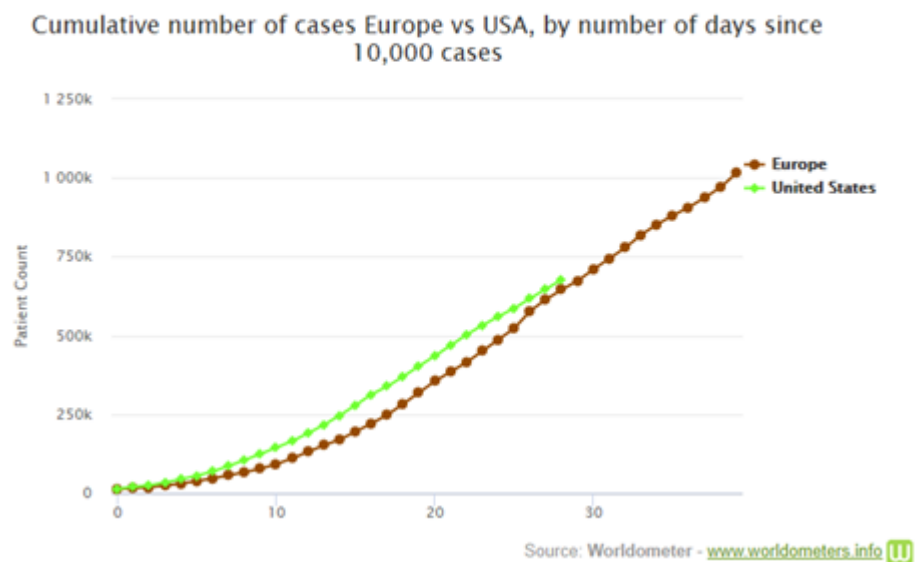
- **French** President Macron warns that EU could unravel without financial solidarity and member states have no choice but to set up a joint virus recovery fund.
- **Britain** will extend its lockdown for 3 weeks. Britain will allow larger businesses to apply for support. The British parliament approved virtual debates.
- Putin postponed a military parade scheduled for May 9. Cases surged in **Russia** for the sixth straight day, overnight reporting over 32,000 cases.
- **Greece** will move some 2,000 vulnerable migrants from crowded island camps to larger mainland camps.
- **Liechtenstein** will pilot biometric wristbands meant to detect and track early symptoms.
- **France** says its outbreak has plateaued.
- **Poland** will reopen parks and increase store max capacity Monday. **Switzerland** laid out its reopening plan, with most things open by June 8. **Slovenia** will ease lockdowns from Monday.
- **Portugal** extended its lockdown to May 2.
- **Albanian** curfew-breakers will face 2-8 years in jail. **Bulgarian** capital Sofia will be sealed from Friday.
- **Georgia** banned private traffic until April 21.

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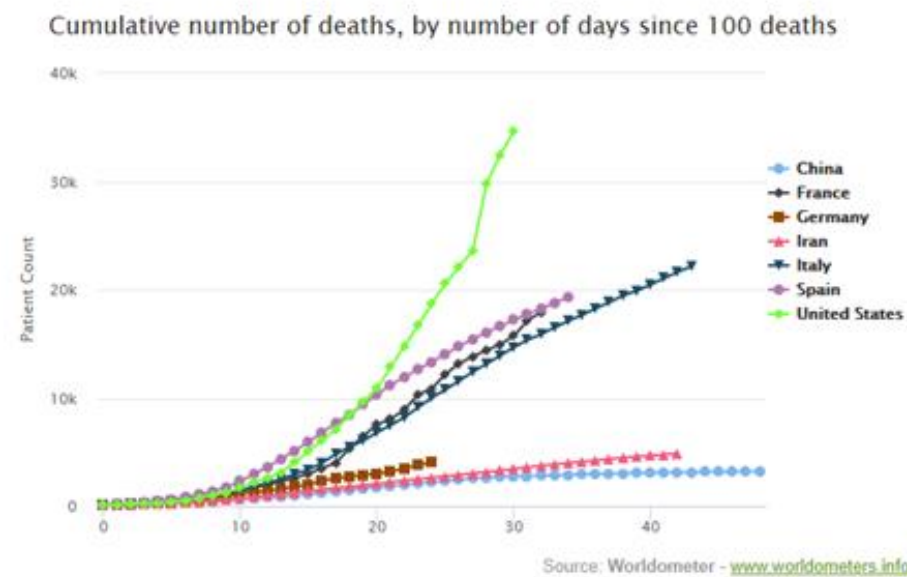


Europe

Cumulative number of cases Europe vs USA (by number of days since 10,000 cases)



Cumulative number of deaths (by number of days since 100 deaths)



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Middle East

- **Egypt** will halt all public transport starting Monday.
- **Saudi Arabia** pledged \$500m to multilateral institutions to combat the pandemic.
- Ramadan prayers were banned in **Jerusalem's** Al-Aqsa mosque.
- **Dubai** will ration movement permits to one in three days per household.
- **Jordan** established a council to advise on reopening the country.
- The US will give \$5m in aid to **Palestinians**.
- **Iran** held an army parade on the annual “*army day*,” displaying equipment to counter the coronavirus outbreak; political leaders did not attend.



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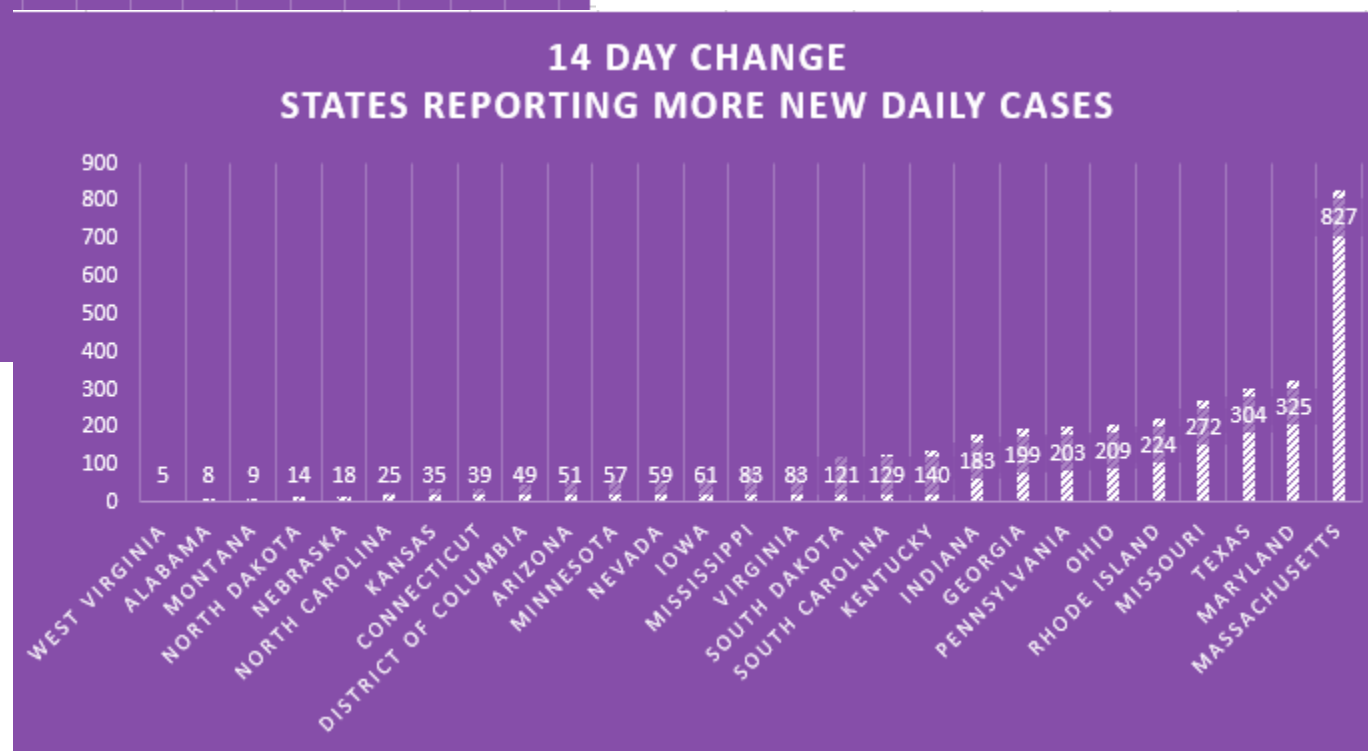
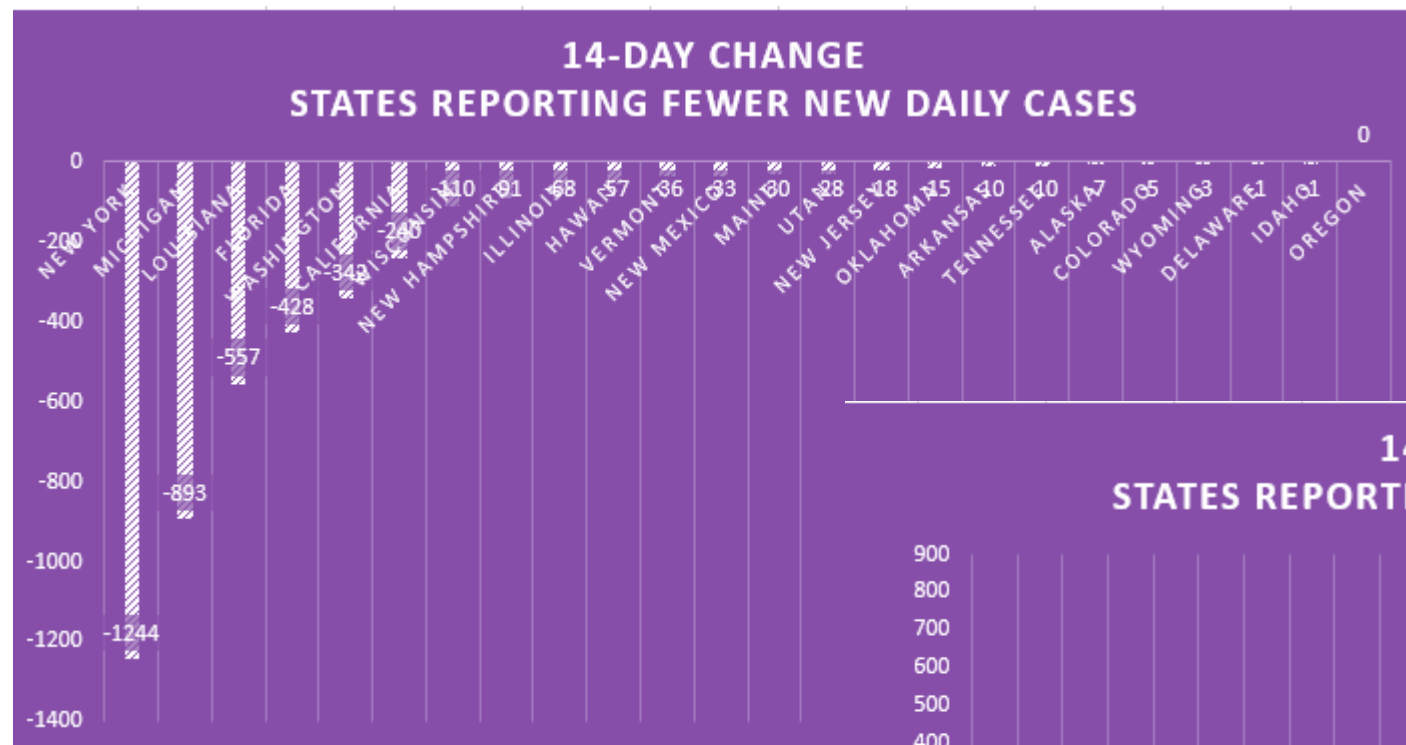
Americas

- A top **Mexican** health official said they may force non-essential businesses to close if they violate coronavirus rules. Mexico said some businesses could begin to reopen by May 17, the first country in the Americas to set a date.
- **El Salvador** President Bukele said he would not accept court rulings to stop him from enforcing restrictions to curb coronavirus.
- **Nicaraguan** President Ortega reappeared in public after 34 days, dispelling rumors of illness, to downplay COVID-19's threat.
- **Brazilian** President Bolsonaro fired a top health official after he criticized him on television for failing to follow social distancing.
- Some **US** banks reversed policies that would apply stimulus checks to overdraft fees. Trump said states could “*call the shots*” on their own reopening, laying out guidelines based on a two-week decline in new cases, but without mandating increased testing. The New York State lockdown will continue through May 15. Conservative US lawmakers called for the WHO head to resign as a condition of resuming funding.



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Americas



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Improving Resiliency and Redundancy of Critical Infrastructure

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

Phase 2: Make sure your temporary architecture and disbursed teams can deal with penetrations, loss of connectivity and other outages.

If you are operating in an industry that is considered critical, now is the time to step back to determine what you can do to enable this temporary environment to withstand degradation and loss. You are through the initial phase. You have put infrastructure in place, along with processes, meetings and schedules, to navigate to a dispersed norm. The next phase is to drill down to understand what your critical technology infrastructure and critical human infrastructure look like now, so you can take action to improve resiliency and redundancy.

Prior to the global health crisis, most companies worked from fixed geographic locations using long-standing infrastructure, architecture and teams structured for that world. But now your IT and OT teams have had to create a temporary infrastructure and architecture on the fly, and they are not at work physically. They are not sitting around desks together

waiting for phone calls and monitoring systems built for security. They are taking on additional responsibilities like employee training and implementing and scaling new systems, while trying to figure out how to make everything work to keep the business up and running and operating safely, all from their home offices.

Now you need to make sure your temporary architecture and disbursed teams can deal with penetrations, loss of connectivity and other outages.

Start by strengthening the security of your OT network. You do not have three or six months to figure out a plan to secure your OT network with the technologies and processes you use on your IT networks. Time and resources are particularly constrained now, and that is not the right approach even under the best of circumstances.

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Improving Resiliency and Redundancy of Critical Infrastructure

Also, make sure employees and third-party vendors have secure remote access so they can still do their jobs effectively. Any employee or third-party contractor who previously worked onsite but is now working outside the facility needs online access so they can continue to ensure uninterrupted operations. Monitoring and making changes to production lines and manufacturing processes can become even more mission critical during times of disruption, depending on the industry and products and services provided.

If an incident happens and you need to respond, another important aspect of resiliency is your crisis response plan. Go back to the basics and make sure your plan translates to today. What are the critical processes to respond to an intrusion in this new world, and is the plan still relevant? No doubt it does not assume your workforce, security professionals and executive team are dispersed. Something

as simple as updating your phone tree with everyone's cell phones will save valuable time if an intrusion is detected and needs to be communicated.

It is more important than ever that critical infrastructure companies continue to operate without interruptions and impediments to minimize risk. By understanding what is critical in this new normal infrastructure, you can focus on building in levels of resiliency and redundancy at a time when we cannot afford further disruption or loss.

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Country in Focus: Singapore

In February, Harvard scientists pointed to Singapore's coronavirus response as the “gold standard” for case detection. Singapore has been screening passengers from China since January and was quick to ban travel from virus hotspots as soon as they developed. Those ordered into quarantine were monitored and faced criminal charges for breaking isolation orders. The government developed extremely efficient contact tracing and used it to identify and isolate thousands of potential cases. The country also has the advantage of a single dominant political party, which has been issuing clear and consistent messaging. During the entire month of March, Singapore never registered more than 75 new cases in one day. However, the last two weeks have seen a surge of cases, and the country now has over 4,400 cases, up from just 926 on March 31st.

For most of the pandemic, Singapore operated with a rare normalcy: schools remained open, as did restaurants, with the condition that patrons were to maintain distancing and limit gatherings to less than 10 people. However, on April 7th the country instituted a strict lockdown to curb the spread of the virus, which the government plans to keep in place for a month. The restrictions limit Singaporeans to their homes except for exercise and buying essentials, and they face six months in prison or a fine of \$7,000 for visiting any person who does not live with them.

The main cause of the case surge is thought to be a wave of Singaporeans returned home in late March as outbreaks grew more serious in other countries. While 14 days of self-isolation were required of all travelers, some

cases obviously slipped through the screening system. Health experts believe this may be due to asymptomatic family members or roommates of isolating travelers, who were still allowed to move freely. Singapore has thus far been fortunate in that the outbreak has not exceeded hospital capacity, but the country is worried about its vulnerable elderly population – about 10 percent of Singaporeans are over 65.

Densely packed migrant worker dormitories have also emerged as a major area of concern. Thousands of migrant workers, largely men from India and Bangladesh employed in construction and maintenance, live on the outskirts of the city in dormitories that sleep up to 20 people per room and have shared kitchen and bathroom facilities. In such cramped quarters, residents struggle to prevent virus spread; hundreds of infections have been identified in the dormitories, accounting for a majority of new cases in the country. The government pledged to pay the wages of quarantined migrant workers and has made some attempts to move residents into other facilities and raise dormitory standards to provide more opportunity for social distancing.

Fact Box

- Confirmed Cases: 4,427
- Deaths: 10
- Population: 56 million
- GDP: \$364.9 billion (2018)
- GDP per Capita: \$64,582 (2018)
- Global Health Security Index: 24 (out of 195)

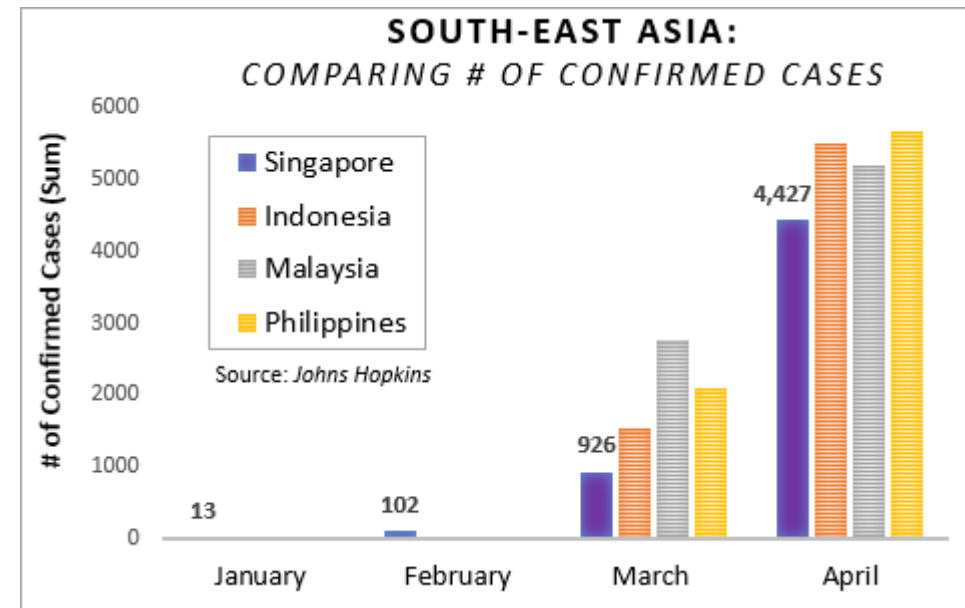
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Country in Focus: Singapore

Such government attention to migrant workers' issues is rare – although low-wage migrant labor is critical to the construction and daily operation of the ultra-modern city-state, the workers are often overlooked. While Singaporean office workers had their temperatures checked and office buildings regularly sanitized, few paid attention to health protection for migrant workers. The coronavirus may force Singaporean society to take notice of a part of their population that has historically been kept out of sight. Health experts also worry that the virus spread in migrant dormitories may prove an alarming model for the speed of virus spread in developing countries where crowded accommodations are more common.

Singapore's experience presents an important cautionary tale for the rest of the world. Despite unparalleled testing and contact tracing mechanisms, it was unable to prevent a surge in cases. As many countries begin to ease lockdowns and discuss strategies for reopening their economies, they would do well to take lessons from Singapore's outbreak. Professor Dale Fisher, chair of the WHO's Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, has pointed out that Singapore demonstrates just how hard it is to contain the virus. The Professor outlined three steps needed control the virus before lifting lockdowns: first, to halt local transmission, second, to increase health care system capacity, and third, to get isolation facilities, quarantine laws, testing, and contact tracing systems in place. Without the third step, he worries that lifting lockdowns will just lead to new outbreaks, as most of the world lacks the type of sophisticated testing and tracing systems seen in

Singapore. As the country's outbreak progresses, it will be a test of how effective that infrastructure is in curbing a local outbreak, rather than just screening incoming travelers. The world will be watching to see if Singapore can once again get ahead of the coronavirus by halting local transmission through lockdown.



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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	689740	667953 (31451)	32916 (4590)	2047	105
Italy	106607	168941 (3786)	22170 (525)	2794	367
France	95228	145960 (12490)	17920 (753)	2528	275
Spain	90836	184948 (7304)	19315 (607)	3956	413
UK	89882	103965 (4655)	13752 (865)	1519	202
Turkey	65461	74193 (4801)	1643 (125)	880	19
Germany	56646	137698 (2945)	4052 (248)	1643	48
Netherlands	25649	29214 (1061)	3315 (181)	1705	193
Russia	25402	27938 (3448)	232 (34)	191	2
Belgium	22390	34809 (1236)	4857 (417)	3003	419
Iran	20897	77995 (1606)	4869 (92)	929	58
Canada	19853	30809 (2600)	1258 (251)	798	32
Portugal	17719	18841 (750)	629 (30)	1848	62
Brazil	14475	30425 (2105)	1924 (188)	144	9
Ireland	12708	13271 (724)	486 (42)	2688	98
India	11214	13430 (1108)	448 (43)	10	0.3

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Sweden	10657	12540 (613)	1333 (130)	1242	132
Israel	9798	12758 (257)	142 (12)	1474	16
Switzerland	9551	26732 (396)	1281 (42)	3089	148
Japan	7547	8626 (526)	178 (32)	73	2
Ecuador	6984	8225 (367)	403 (15)	466	23
Poland	6830	7918 (336)	314 (28)	209	8
Norway	6712	6896 (156)	152 (2)	1274	28
Peru	6097	12491 (1016)	274 (20)	379	8
Romania	5958	7707 (491)	392 (20)	401	20
Chile	5403	8807 (534)	105 (11)	461	5
Saudi Arabia**	5307	6380 (518)	83 (4)	183	2
Czech Rep	5292	6433 (217)	169 (3)	601	16
Serbia**	5215	5318 (445)	103 (4)	609	12
Pakistan**	5146	6919 (536)	128 (17)	31	0.6
Austria	5080	14476 (140)	410 (17)	1607	46

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Philippines	4863	5660 (207)	362 (13)	52	3
UAE	4695	5825 (460)	35 (2)	589	4
Indonesia	4472	5516 (380)	496 (27)	20	2
Australia	4044	6462 (22)	63 (0)	254	2
Belarus	3961	4204 (476)	40 (4)	445	4
Ukraine	3859	4161 (397)	116 (8)	95	3
Singapore	3734	4427 (728)	10 (0)	757	2
Qatar	3681	4103 (392)	7 (0)	1424	2
Panama	3573	3751 (177)	103 (8)	869	24
Denmark	3535	6879 (198)	321 (12)	1188	55
Dominican Republic	3344	3755 (141)	196 (7)	346	18
Mexico	3273	5847 (448)	449 (43)	45	3
Luxembourg	2823	3444 (71)	69 (0)	5502	110
South Korea	2627	10613 (22)	229 (4)	207	4

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
Colombia	2539	3233 (128)	144 (13)	64	3
Malaysia	2332	5182 (110)	84 (1)	160	3
Morocco	1904	2283 (259)	130 (3)	62	4
China	1890	83798 (47)	3352 (0)	57	2
Egypt	1881	2673 (168)	196 (13)	26	2
Moldova	1865	2154 (105)	54 (8)	534	13
Greece	1833	2207 (15)	105 (3)	212	10
Argentina	1825	2571 (128)	115 (4)	59	3
South Africa	1654	2605 (99)	48 (14)	44	0.8
Finland	1594	3369 (132)	75 (3)	608	14
Bangladesh	1463	1572 (341)	60 (10)	10	0.4
Hungary	1311	1652 (73)	142 (8)	171	15
Kuwait	1296	1524 (119)	3 (0)	357	0.7
Estonia	1265	1434 (34)	36 (1)	1081	27

** 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
Croatia	1227	1791 (50)	35 (2)	436	9
Uzbekistan	1216	1349 (47)	4 (0)	40	0.1
Algeria	1137	2268 (108)	348 (12)	52	8
Kazakhstan	1108	1402 (107)	17 (1)	75	0.9
Slovenia**	1033	1268 (20)	61 (0)	610	29
Thailand**	1033	2672 (29)	46 (3)	38	0.7

** 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	208859	223691 (9237)	14832 (3215)	11530	821
New Jersey	71799	75317 (4287)	3518 (362)	8480	396
Massachusetts	30936	32181 (2263)	1245 (137)	4712	182
Pennsylvania	27417	28258 (1505)	841 (62)	2168	65
Michigan	27028	29119 (1060)	2091 (170)	2939	210
California	26721	27677 (991)	956 (95)	706	24
Illinois	24662	25734 (1141)	1072 (123)	2007	84
Florida	22675	23343 (832)	668 (72)	1133	32
Louisiana	21376	22532 (581)	1156 (53)	4831	248
Texas	16462	16876 (969)	414 (39)	597	14
Georgia	15082	15669 (682)	587 (35)	1590	60
Connecticut	14913	15884 (1129)	971 (103)	4435	271
Washington	10478	11057 (115)	579 (27)	1513	80
Maryland	10465	10784 (752)	319 (8)	1796	65
Indiana	9065	9542 (582)	477 (41)	1438	72
Colorado	8320	8675 (395)	355 (0)	1568	68
Ohio	8007	8414 (620)	407 (45)	723	33
Virginia	6681	6889 (389)	208 (13)	819	25
Tennessee	5946	6090 (212)	144 (7)	941	21
N Carolina	5489	5639 (299)	150 (20)	552	15
Missouri**	5005	5174 (279)	169 (4)	850	28

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases) ** Indicates moved up a risk

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Alabama	4212	4345 (270)	133 (15)	905	28
Arizona	4087	4237 (273)	150 (8)	609	22
South Carolina	3820	3931 (275)	111 (5)	793	22
Wisconsin	3678	3875 (154)	197 (14)	671	34
Mississippi	3495	3624 (264)	129 (7)	1213	43
Rhode Island	3442	3529 (278)	87 (0)	3632	99
Nevada	3179	3321 (110)	142 (11)	1136	49
Utah	2663	2683 (135)	20 (0)	881	7
Kentucky	2306	2435 (140)	129 (5)	547	29
DC	2269	2350 (153)	81 (9)	3433	118
Oklahoma	2226	2357 (94)	131 (8)	602	33
Iowa	2081	2141 (146)	60 (7)	683	19
Delaware	2015	2070 (56)	55 (9)	2185	55
Minnesota	1818	1912 (103)	94 (7)	346	17
Oregon	1672	1736 (73)	64 (6)	425	16
Arkansas	1583	1620 (51)	37 (4)	542	12
New Mexico	1553	1597 (113)	44 (8)	763	21
Idaho	1546	1587 (114)	41 (2)	953	24
Kansas	1535	1615 (111)	80 (9)	551	28
South Dakota**	1304	1311 (143)	7 (1)	1517	8
New Hampshire	1177	1211 (72)	34 (2)	901	25

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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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