

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

June 5, 2020

Global Situation Update: June 5, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Despite lockdowns, carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere hit record high levels in May.

Thousands defied protest restrictions in Hong Kong to gather for the anniversary of Tiananmen Square.

Scientists retracted a study that had shown a higher mortality rate among coronavirus patients treated with hydroxychloroquine.

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

Global

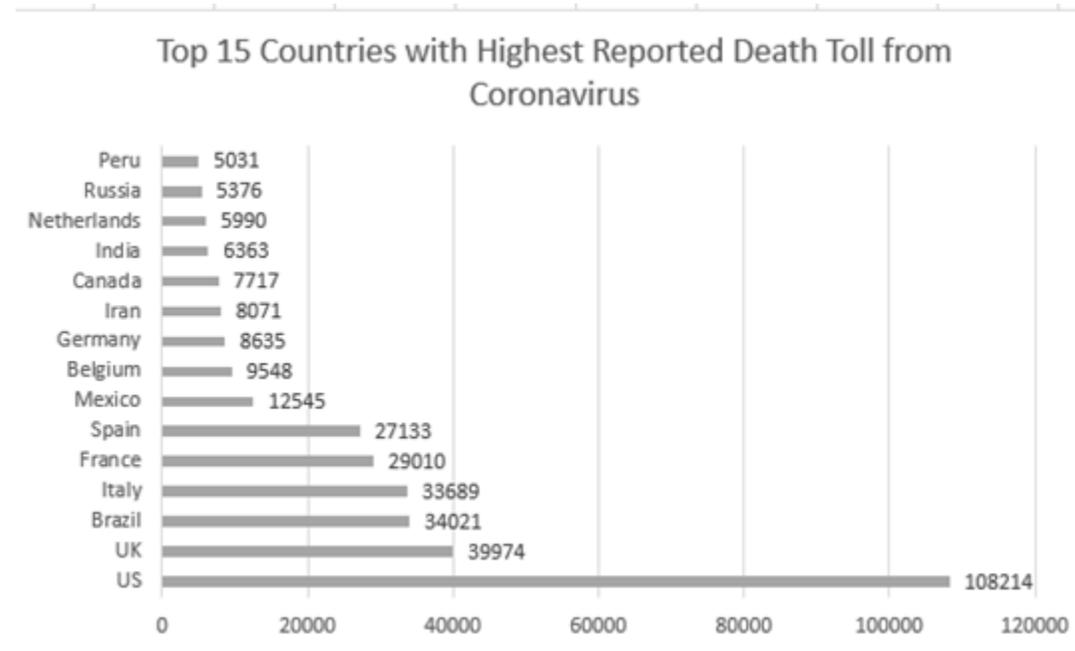
Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 6,720,124 in 213 countries and territories, with 393,536 deaths.

- Scientists retracted a study that had shown a higher mortality rate among coronavirus patients treated with **hydroxychloroquine** after doubt was cast on the data underpinning their results.
- **Protests** against police violence continued in the US, albeit at a slightly calmer tone, and internationally.
- Despite lockdowns, **carbon dioxide levels** in the atmosphere hit record high levels in May.
- **Global donors** at a UK-led conference pledged over \$8.8b for childhood vaccination programs in low-income countries.

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Global

Brazil Overtakes Italy in Global Death Toll from Coronavirus



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Markets

Thursday, US stocks saw their biggest one-day drop in weeks, following a worse than expected US jobs report.

- On Friday, **European stocks** opened up as investors welcomed additional ECB stimulus.
- The **euro** climbed to a two-month high against the dollar as the ECB scaled up its bond-buying program.
- **American Airlines** shares jumped 40 percent after announcing a coming boost in US flights.
- The **Syrian pound** hit a record low against the dollar amid fears of tougher US sanctions.
- **Shares in Slack**, a workplace messaging app, tumbled after the company revealed limited revenue growth from the onset of widespread WFH.

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Business

Facebook will add warning labels to Chinese and Russian state-controlled media, including Xinhua, People's Daily, and Russia Today.

- **Virgin Atlantic** announced plans to resume flights to Orlando, Hong Kong, Shanghai, New York, and Los Angeles by mid-July.
- **Simon Property Group**, the largest US mall owner, is suing **Gap** over three months of withheld rent, amounting to \$66m. Gap reported a \$932m Q1 loss.
- **German factory orders** fell 25.8 percent in April, the largest ever monthly decline that was almost double the previous record set only the month before.
- **Victoria's Secret's** U.K. owner **L Brands** files for creditor protection.

Africa

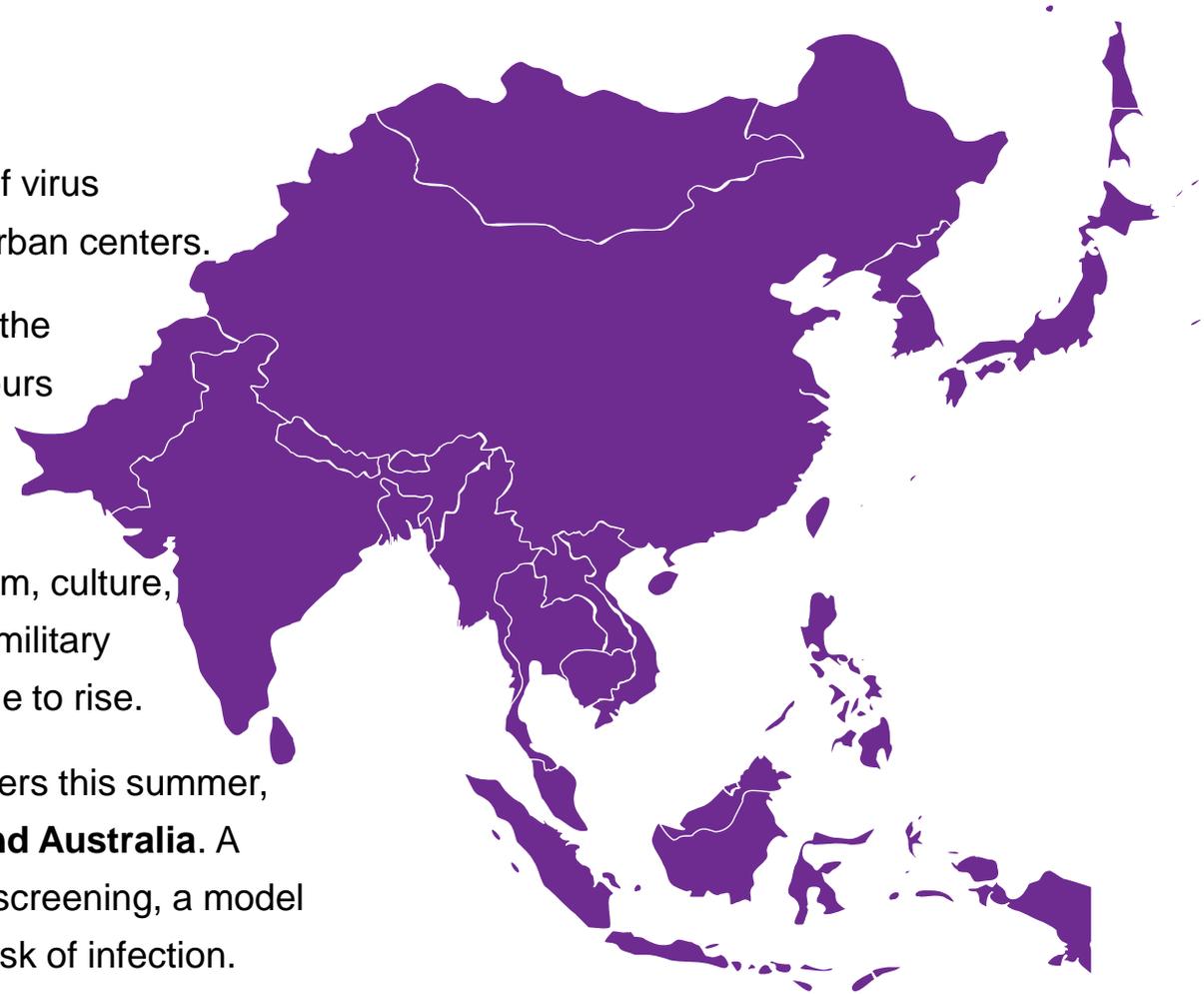
- **Senegal** eased its nighttime curfew and will resume intercity travel after two nights of protests against the restrictions.
- Protests broke out in **Madagascar** against overly aggressive police enforcement of lockdown measures.
- The **South African** government will appeal a court ruling that found some of its lockdown measures unconstitutional.
- The **African Union** has started an ambitious initiative to increase testing for coronavirus across the continent, with a goal of 1m tests in next 2-3 months.



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Asia

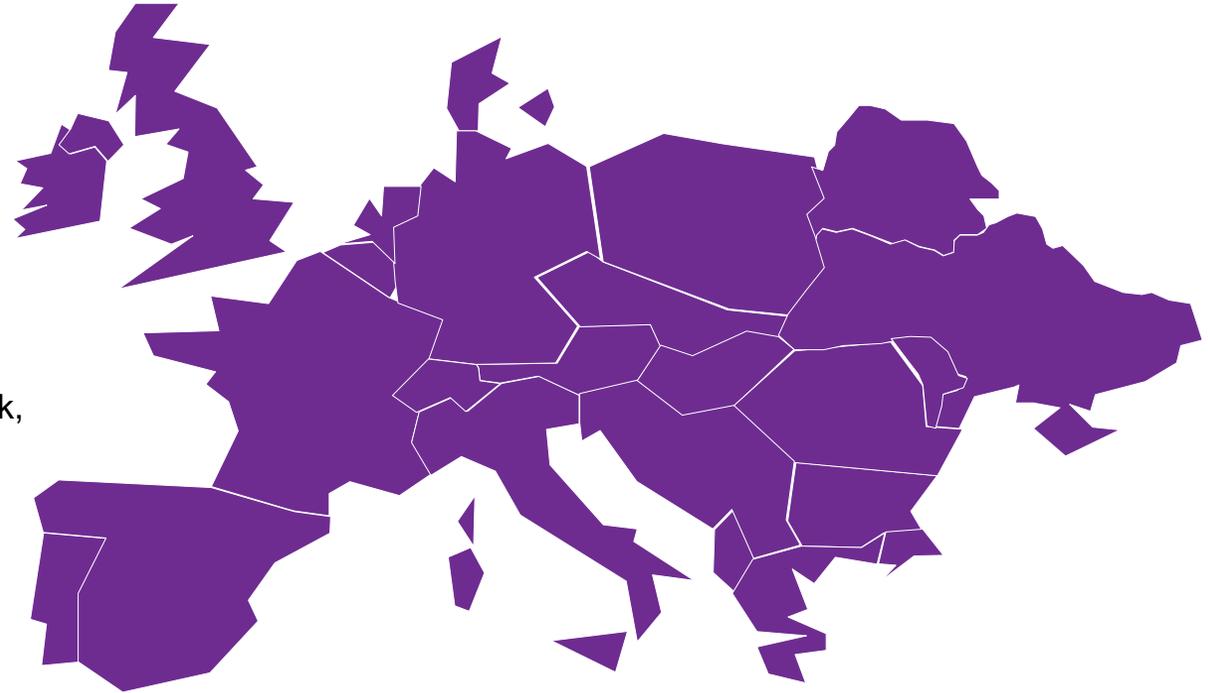
- Rural parts of **India** are reporting rising case numbers, a pattern of virus spread attributed to migrant workers having traveled home from urban centers.
- Thousands defied protest restrictions in **Hong Kong** to gather for the anniversary of Tiananmen Square; the demonstration occurred hours after the city's legislature passed a bill criminalizing mocking the Chinese national anthem.
- A top official reported that **China** will promote resumption of tourism, culture, and sports sectors. China stepped up deployment of specialized military equipment along its border with **India** as bilateral tensions continue to rise.
- **Japan** prepares to lift quarantine requirements for business travelers this summer, beginning with visitors from **Thailand, Vietnam, New Zealand, and Australia**. A coronavirus-testing robot in Japan is conducting automated PCR screening, a model which could potentially ease labor shortages and reduce human risk of infection.
- **Singapore** is developing a wearable device for contact tracing that could be used by the entire population.



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Europe

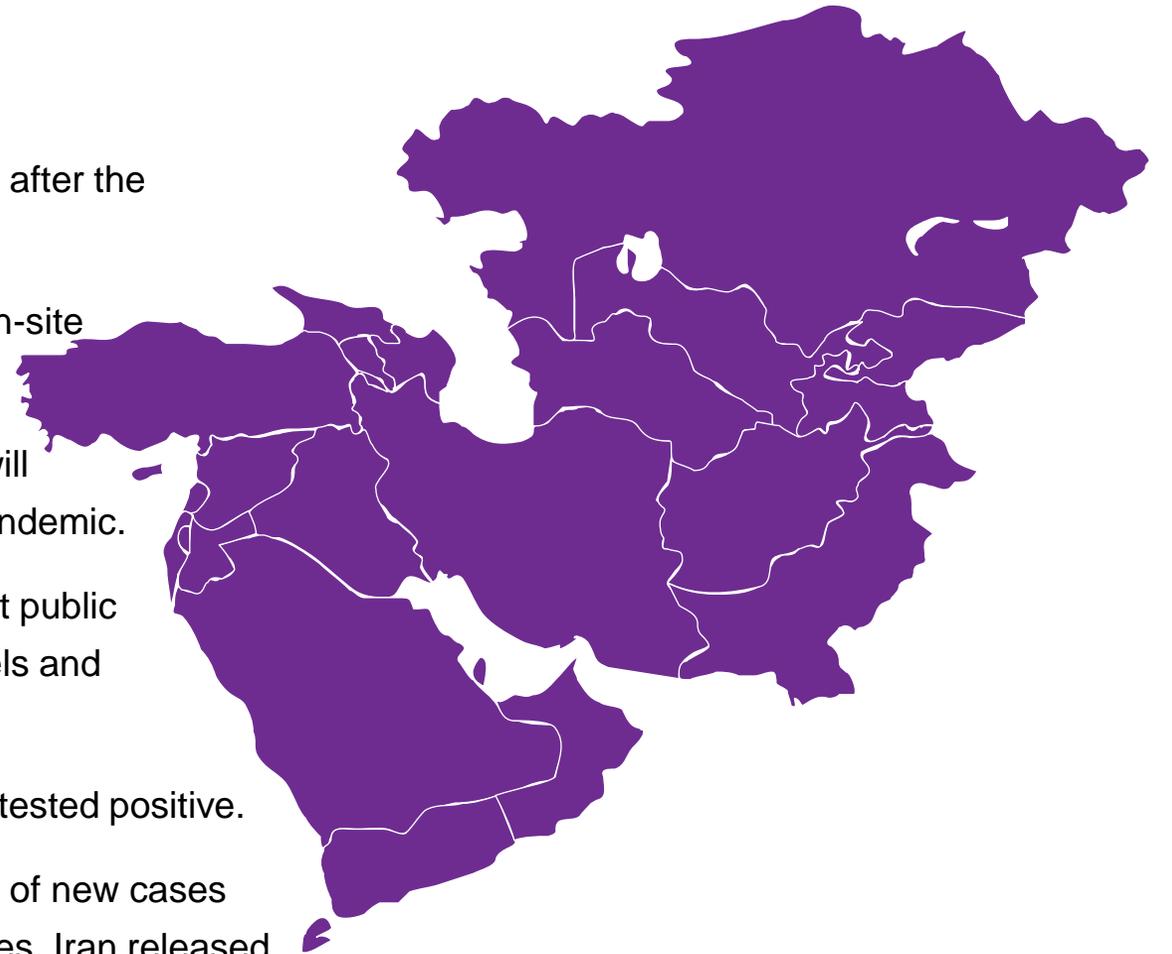
- The **ECB** boosted its bond-buying stimulus by €600bn.
- The **Czech Republic** is preparing to reopen borders with **Hungary, Austria, and Germany.**
- The **Greek** economy contracted 1.6 percent in Q1.
- **Russia** launched a criminal investigation into a massive Arctic fuel leak, following President Putin's declaration of a national emergency.
- **Germany** approved a new \$145b stimulus package including family subsidies for children, rebates for purchasing electric cars, and cancelling the VAT.
- England will now require face masks on public transportation. The **UK** cut the estimated cost of its furlough scheme by 30 percent, discovering employers have concentrated its use on low-wage and part-time workers. Commentators discuss the impact of **China's** new national security law in **Hong Kong** on souring relations with the UK.
- **Turkey, Greece, Spain and Portugal** are seeking “transport corridors” as soon as next month that would let **British** vacationers visit Mediterranean resorts without quarantining for 14 days on their return.



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Middle East

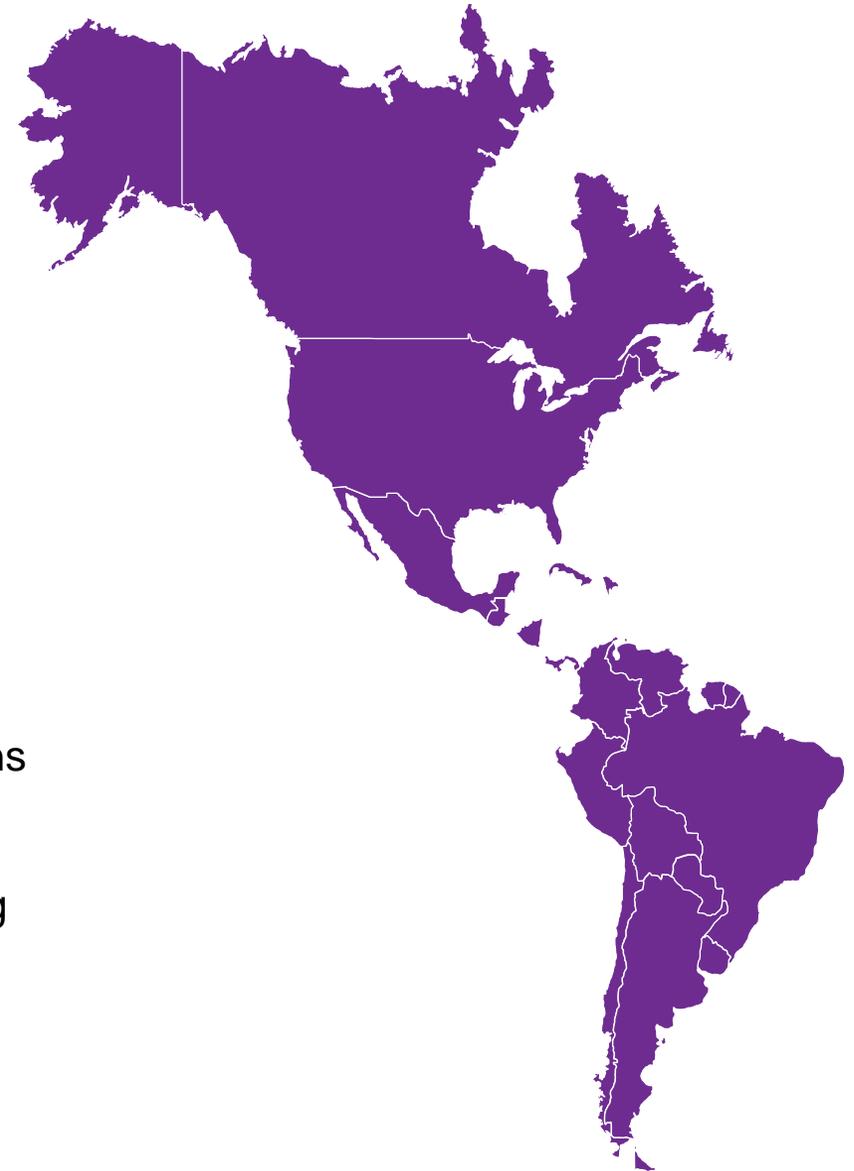
- The **UAE's** Emirates and Etihad airlines will resume transit flights after the country lifted a prohibition on layovers to minimize risk.
- **Egyptian** hotels have attempted to lure tourists by establishing on-site clinics at hospitals.
- **Oman**, among the least financially secure of the Gulf countries, will establish a national investment authority to help it weather the pandemic.
- Lockdowns eased in **Tunisia and Jordan**: Tunisia reopened most public spaces, including cafes and mosques, and Jordan reopened hotels and restaurants, with restrictions.
- **Israel** suspended its scheduled Knesset session after a member tested positive.
- **Iran** may be entering a second wave after reporting a record high of new cases over the past 24 hours and four days of over 3,000 new daily cases. Iran released a US Navy Veteran who had been detained for two years and had contracted the coronavirus, one of multiple hopeful prisoner releases in recent days.



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Americas

- **Brazil** once again recorded more new infections than any other country.
- **Mexico's** interior minister promoted 'magic drops' containing extracts from citrus and zinc as a preventative coronavirus treatment. Mexico's President Lopez Obrador defended the country's coronavirus strategy, noting that its record-high daily death toll was caused by a data update. Analysts point out that Mexico's official death rate is likely a considerable undercount, as deaths are only recorded if confirmed by a test, and testing remains low.
- **Argentina's** Buenos Aires province extended its debt restructuring talk deadline to June 19.



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Americas: US

- **Protests** continued across the country, but at a slightly calmer tone as many cities lifted curfews and three more officers were arrested in relation to George Floyd's death.
- 1.9 million Americans filed for **unemployment** last week, the lowest number since the onset of the pandemic, but higher than expected.
- US **imports and exports** both saw record decreases in April.
- Google said that Biden and Trump campaign staffers have been targeted by seemingly unsuccessful **cyber attacks** from China and Iran.
- **Senator Lisa Murkowski** (R-AL) endorsed General Mattis's criticism of Trump, and says she is uncertain about supporting him in November.
- Casinos in **Las Vegas** began to reopen. The **NBA** will resume in July.
- The federal government will require states to provide more granular **race and ethnicity data** as awareness rises that the pandemic has hit minorities especially hard.



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Americas: US

42 Million Americans Filed for Unemployment in Past 11 Weeks.



Data Source: Department of Labor

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The Calculus of Lifting Lockdowns

By Briana Boland

It has been almost six months since the world first heard of a novel coronavirus emerging from Wuhan, China. Since January, most of the world's population has experienced living under some form of lockdown. Now, as much of the globe emerges from those lockdowns to face a grim economy and shaken society, we draw on the benefit of hindsight to examine the policy of lockdown.

Extreme restrictions on the movement of people proved a critical emergency brake for governments around the world to curb virus spread. Modeling shows that lockdowns saved lives, potentially in the millions, and many leaders around the world echoed a similar sentiment: saving lives must be the top priority of government response. However, as the debate turns to how and when to lift lockdowns, policymakers must account for the complex impact they have had in different countries.

Lockdowns had two main purposes, which have been articulated variously throughout the world. First, lockdowns are meant to halt or slow local virus transmission. The efficacy of this has varied, most prominently along two metrics: how early the lockdown went into effect, and how high compliance has been. The second purpose of lockdowns is to buy time for pandemic preparedness. Governments utilizing the time

wisely rushed to improve ICU bed capacity, build stockpiles of PPE and ventilators, and improve the type of testing and tracing capacity to allow for life after lockdown to proceed safely. As the world exits the initial emergency phase of the pandemic, the effectiveness of lockdowns has proven different across and within regions. As much of South America and South Asia emerges from lockdown into a chaos of accelerating case numbers and economic fallout, it seems to some observers that some governments have simply given up on the policy approach. The truth is more nuanced; even if countries do not meet the ideal guidelines of decreasing case numbers, ending lockdowns may be necessary. In particular, low-income countries face a difficult calculus, facing severe damage from both the decision to prolong lockdowns and to allow virus spread.

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The Calculus of Lifting Lockdowns

The case against lockdowns

There are many downsides to a lockdown, both obvious and subtle. The most prominent problem is devastating economic damage. Lockdowns have all but halted many aspects of the economy, and no country has escaped the effects of global economic downturn. Moreover, lockdowns exacerbate economic inequality. White collar professionals who are able to work remotely are much better shielded from economic fallout than low-wage service sector workers. In particular, informal and day workers across the world have been hit hard, as in-person operations shriveled, and workers found themselves with no safety net to fall back on. Corporations with vast balance sheets have fared better than small local businesses with thinner margins. The closure of schools is another major issue. Along with disrupting the education of a majority of the world's students, school closures cause an array of social issues. Schools provide meals for low-income students around the world, as well as a safe environment for children. Studies of the Ebola epidemic in West Africa showed that in particularly dire circumstances, school closures contributed to child marriages, prostitution, permanently heightened drop-out rates. Even when students have safe homes to shelter in, economists have raised significant concern about the impact of new child-care duties on

parents' productivity. Health experts have also warned that lockdowns can have adverse impact on public health. Data from health industry groups show that people across the US have delayed routine and preventative health appointments during the pandemic. Even more concerning, the WHO and multiple government health bodies have warned that existing vaccine programs are hurting, from both issues of supply allocation and lockdown restrictions. From a potential resurgence of polio in Pakistan to concerns about measles in the US, these health outcomes have serious implications.

The psychological impact of life under lockdown is likely to become an ever more prescient issue – the UN has warned of a mental health crisis coming in the wake of the pandemic. Of course, the toll of being forced to stay home hits differently depending on living situations, again raising the possibility of exacerbating socioeconomic inequalities. While families in large houses with backyards may be faring relatively well, those living in cramped or impoverished residences face a more untenable position. Individuals stuck at home with domestic abusers are especially vulnerable. Some analysts have also posited that the psychological impact of lockdowns contributes to the frustration and anger of protesters, noting it may be one factor helping fuel the current

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The Calculus of Lifting Lockdowns

widespread protests against systematic racism across the US. Other protests have directly targeted lockdowns. Just this week, protests against lockdown measures in Madagascar and Senegal broke out, some ending in violence. The protestors were partially speaking against another downside of lockdowns: heavy-handed enforcement. Widespread restrictions on movement have provided governments with new powers to misuse. Across different countries journalists have been silenced, peaceful protests have been prohibited, and quarantines have been enforced with sometimes deadly force, all in the name of fighting coronavirus.

Painful trade-offs

Ultimately, the decision to implement or extend a lockdown is characterized by trade-offs, creating a calculus that is very different for high- and low-income countries. Rich countries are much better able to compensate for the economic fallout of a lockdown. Massive stimulus packages in the developed world have helped cushion social safety nets through expanding unemployment benefits, business loans, and even universal basic income. Sweden has been held up by lockdown critics as an example of sensible policy, and its reliance on voluntary social distancing has saved it from deeper degrees of economic downturn seen by neighbors. This week,

however, the architect of Sweden's strategy reflected that the country would have done better with more restrictive policy, citing the disproportionately high number of deaths experienced in the country. This attitude is indicative of a wider analytical opinion: where governments can afford to sustain their publics, lockdowns are worth the cost. Beyond the unmeasurable human cost, high death tolls have wide adverse impacts. Even from the perspective of a detached economist, losing large numbers of citizens is bad for long-term economic growth.

The trade-offs faced by low-income countries are much bleaker. With higher numbers of impoverished citizens and less fiscal capability to sustain livelihoods, lockdowns have a much more dire impact. While reducing the likelihood of dying from COVID-19, lockdown policies may increase the likelihood of dying of hunger or other causes. This concern is extreme in many of the world's lowest-income nations; in Malawi, for example, a recent poll showed that 80 percent of the population is more worried about hunger than the coronavirus. The stakes of economic growth in developing countries are also arguably higher than in high-income nations, as it is the driving force of poverty reduction. Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan has long argued that lockdowns will not stop the virus and that they

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The Calculus of Lifting Lockdowns

disproportionately hurt poor people. In defense of his recent decision to lift the country's existing limited lockdown despite accelerating case numbers, he said that Pakistan will simply have to 'live with the virus.' His choice was one between two bad options. Brazil provides another case of anti-lockdown leadership. From early in the pandemic, Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro argued against a strong reaction; now, Brazil faces one of the world's most severe epidemics. With overflowing hospitals and no end in sight, it is difficult to argue that Bolsonaro made the right choice in resisting wider restrictions, although some lockdowns were implemented at the regional level. Ultimately, both Pakistan and Brazil show a grim picture: what limited lockdowns existed seem to have been largely ineffective, and neither country can bear the economic pain of continuing restrictions.

The second wave

The greatest threat in lifting lockdowns is, of course, a second wave of coronavirus cases. Health experts across the world have incessantly warned of this danger, attempting to remind world governments and publics that lifting lockdowns does not signal an end to the pandemic. The threat of coronavirus in life after lockdown is complicated, especially given the scientific uncertainty surrounding

the virus. We do not know how effective society-wide social distancing, mask wearing, and testing will be. Social distancing and mask wearing compliance might vary across and within countries. Factors such as asymptomatic spread are still being explored, and yet-unknown information may impact future modeling. The unknown factor is exemplified in the debate over re-opening schools. Many policymakers and economists see reopening schools as a critical first step in re-opening more broadly, especially as children are not highly affected by the virus. However, as new information emerged about coronavirus-linked an inflammatory condition that has been affecting children, some policymakers reconsidered the wisdom of reopening schools. While broad consensus of health experts favors the probability of a severe second wave, it is difficult to predict how or where it will emerge.

A more nuanced approach

As the world moves past the initial stage of emergency lockdowns, governments must develop more nuanced and sustainable methods of virus control. Rather than the blunt instrument of a lockdown, properly targeted pandemic response may be able to prevent further epidemics without the high economic cost of the past few months.

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The Calculus of Lifting Lockdowns

Savvy governments have used the time of the lockdown to prepare for a future of coexisting with the virus. The most unanimously advocated aspect of post-lockdown preparedness is increased testing. High levels of testing are critical for locating emerging hotspots and effectively directing further measures. South Korea has used this method to maintain relatively normal life throughout the last several months, only implementing restrictions where needed. Even countries who cannot afford high levels of testing can promote other infrastructure and best practices. Rwanda, for example, has installed foot-operated handwashing stations in busy public places like bus depots. Although insufficient to completely halt virus spread, improving access to sanitation facilities like handwashing stations may prove important for crowded areas like city slums. Public health experts have urged simple but innovative solutions, such as installing self-isolation tents on the outskirts of refugee camps to give people the option to isolate from family. Face masks are another simple solution. While epidemiologists do not have a full understanding of their efficacy, they have one undeniable benefit: they cost almost nothing and hardly disrupt economic life.

As pandemic response policies progress, we are likely to see a greater divergence of methodology. Some countries are leaning heavily on contact tracing, through either technology or manual labor.

For countries with high testing and tracing capacity, and low numbers, wider measures of social distancing may prove unnecessary. This is a trajectory South Korea and Taiwan are already on, and Australia and New Zealand are likely to join. Other countries may choose to use targeted lockdowns. China has taken this approach, clamping down on any jurisdiction that reports cases. While this approach may be effective in extinguishing new outbreaks, it can be economically costly.

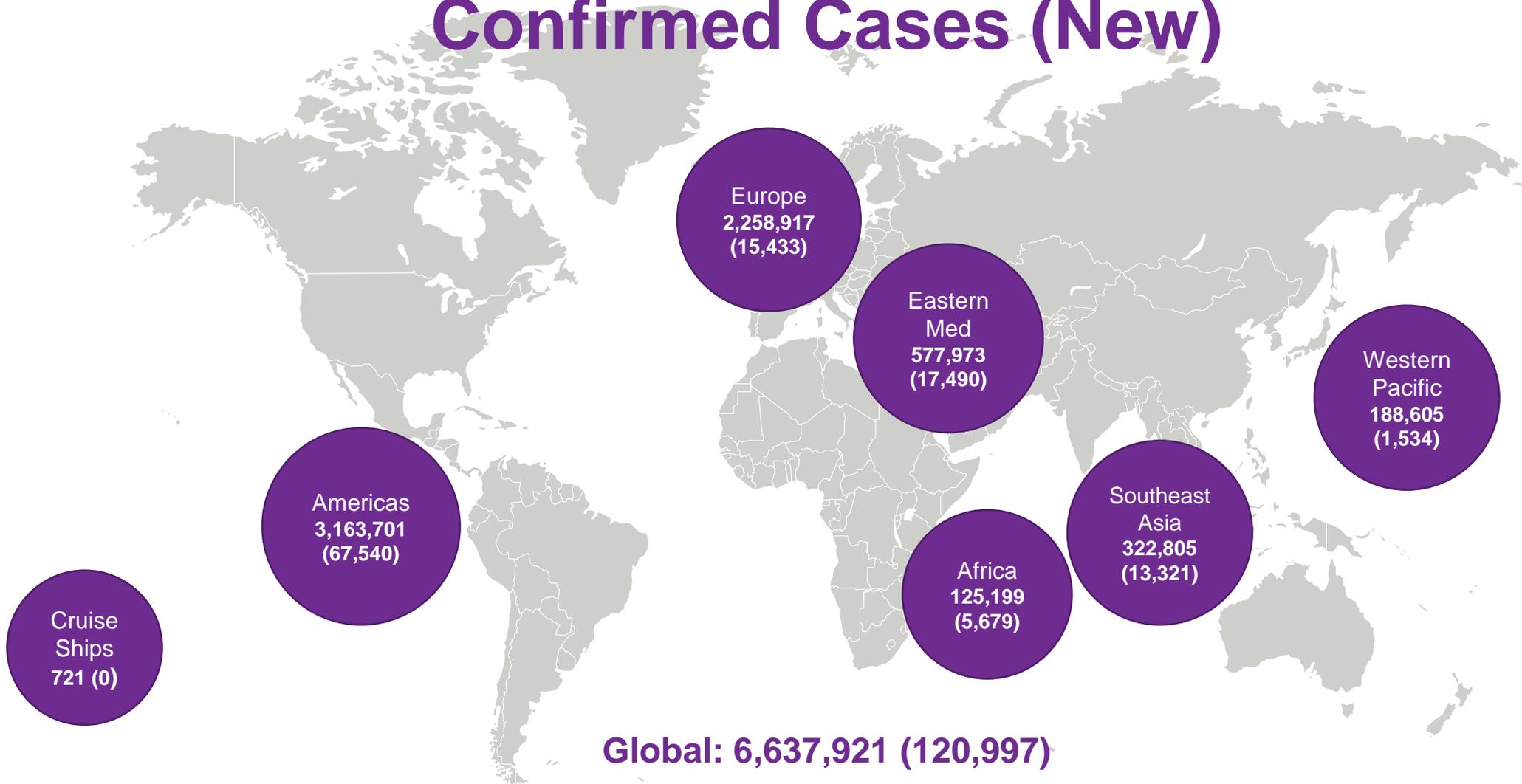
In countries which have already experienced widespread transmission, such as many in Europe, there is likely to be a focus on continued social distancing. This could mean a re-opened economy still looks quite different than life four months ago. Bans on large gatherings, regulations on customer capacity at shops and restaurants, and frequent sanitation of public infrastructure may remain a sensible approach for quite a while. Finally, some countries will reopen without a well-targeted plan for preventing further outbreaks. In poorer countries, state capacity will be behind imperfect response, while in others, governance mistakes may be made. Throughout the coming months, the efficacy of post-lockdown policies will be put to the test, potentially leading to a realignment of hardest-hit countries.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 4

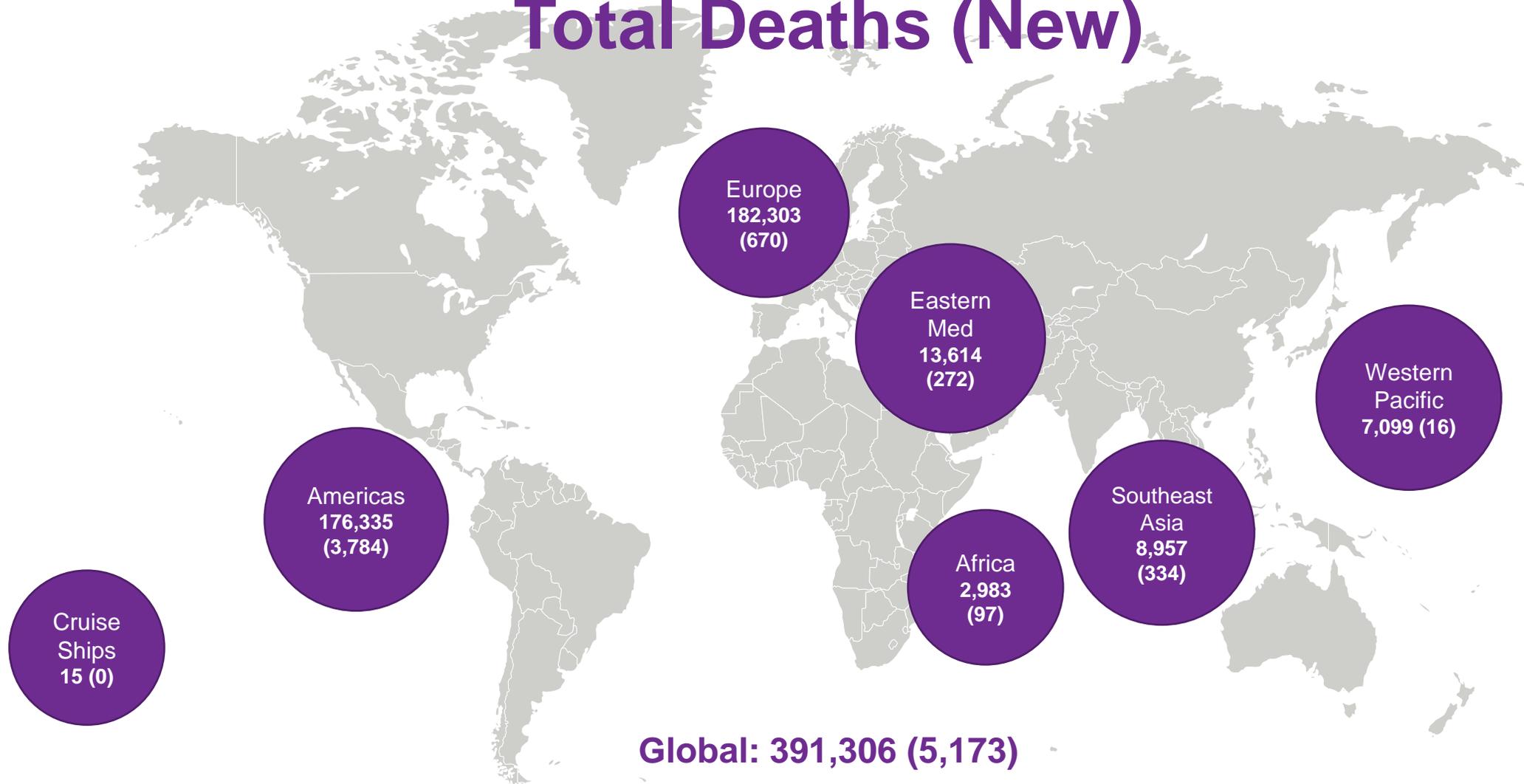
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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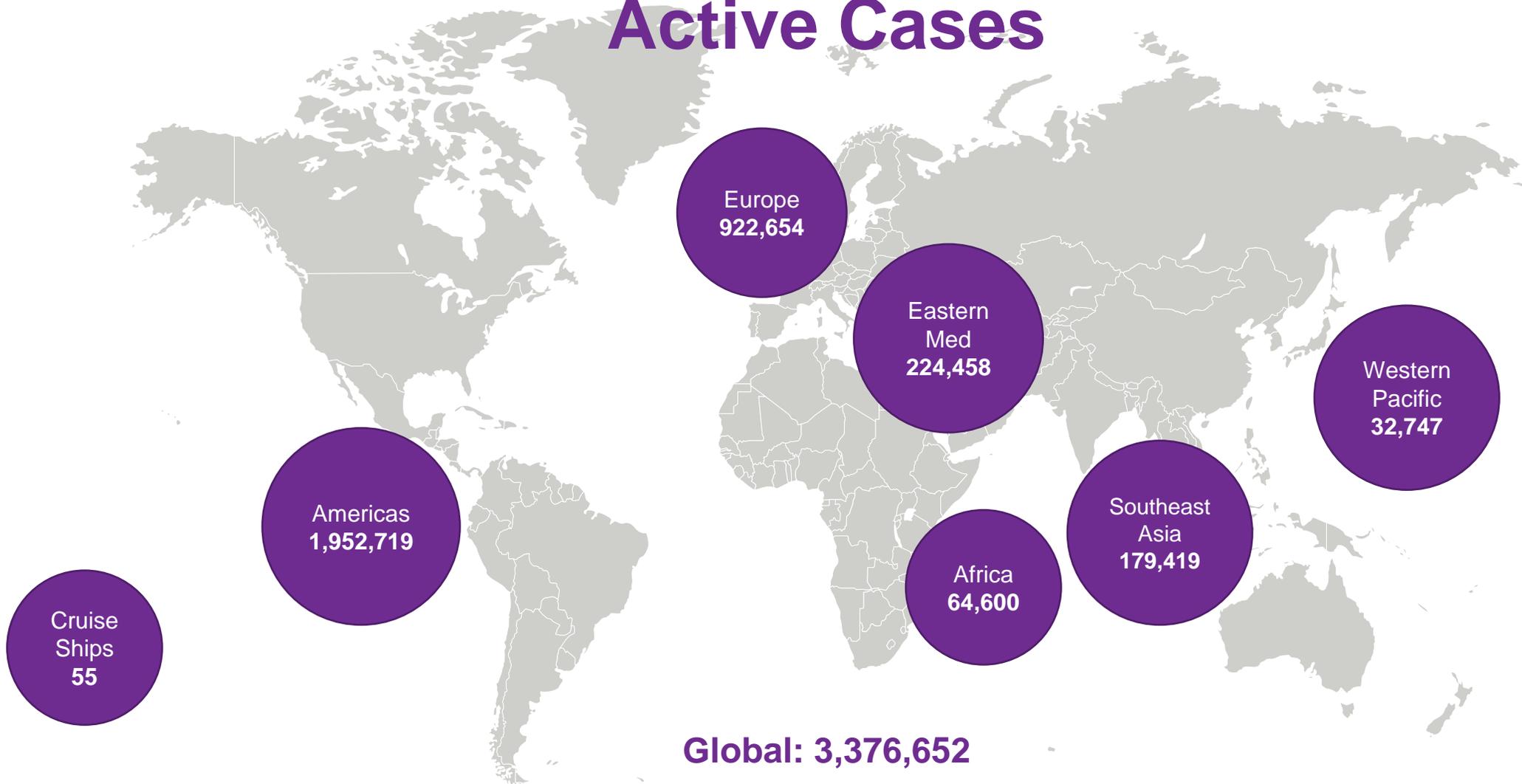
Total Deaths (New)



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Active Cases



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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	1279596	1872812 (21070)	108214 (1030)	5815	333
Brazil	325957	614941 (30925)	34021 (1473)	2899	160
UK	241780	282731 (1805)	39974 (176)	4151	588
Russia	230965	440538 (8823)	5376 (168)	3023	37
India	111900	226713 (9889)	6363 (275)	164	5
Peru	101939	183198 (4284)	5031 (137)	5562	153
Chile	95631	118292 (4664)	1356 (81)	6192	71
France	89466	185986 (-2850)	29010 (43)	2336	445
Spain	63151	240660 (334)	27133 (5)	6154	580
Pakistan	53366	85264 (4801)	1770 (82)	387	8
Bangladesh	44621	57563 (2423)	781 (35)	350	5
Netherlands	40952	46942 (209)	5990 (13)	2740	350

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Italy	38429	234013 (177)	33689 (88)	3870	557
Sweden	37321	41883 (1080)	4562 (20)	4149	452
Canada	35368	95269 (628)	7717 (138)	2485	202
Belgium	33171	58767 (82)	9548 (26)	5072	824
Turkey	31002	167410 (988)	4630 (21)	1987	55
Iran	28714	164270 (3574)	8071 (59)	1958	96
Belarus	24566	45981 (865)	253 (5)	4866	27
Qatar	24228	63741 (1581)	45 (0)	22701	16
Saudi Arabia	23581	93157 (1975)	611 (32)	2679	18
Egypt	20885	29767 (1152)	1126 (38)	291	11
Colombia	20048	33466 (1531)	1099 (42)	691	21
South Africa	18633	40792 (3267)	848 (56)	688	14

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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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
Mexico	18377	105680 (4442)	12545 (816)	786	91
Indonesia	18205	28818 (585)	1721 (23)	105	6
Ecuador	17461	40966 (0)	3486 (0)	2325	198
UAE	17173	37018 (659)	273 (3)	3746	28
Afghanistan	16169	18054 (787)	300 (6)	465	8
Philippines	15150	20382 (634)	984 (10)	186	9
Ukraine	13758	25981 (596)	755 (13)	581	17
Argentina	13596	20197 (929)	608 (25)	447	13
Singapore	12994	36922 (517)	24 (0)	6315	4
Kuwait	12462	29921 (562)	236 (6)	7014	55
Portugal	11814	33592 (331)	1455 (8)	3294	143
Poland	11704	25048 (361)	1117 (2)	662	30

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Oman	10798	14316 (779)	67 (0)	2809	13
Bolivia	10172	12245 (607)	415 (15)	998	34
Germany	7928	184472 (351)	8635 (33)	2208	104
Nigeria	7658	11516 (350)	323 (8)	56	2
Armenia	7577	11221 (697)	176 (6)	3787	59
Dominican Rep	6325	18319 (279)	520 (4)	1690	48
Ghana	5658	8885 (337)	38 (0)	286	1
Bahrain	5547	13296 (481)	21 (1)	7838	12
Kazakhstan	5409	12067 (0)	52 (4)	643	3
Panama**	5062	15044 (435)	363 (6)	3491	84
Guatemala**	5017	6154 (394)	158 (15)	322	8

** 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
Honduras	4989	5880 (190)	243 (9)	575	24
Romania	4683	19907 (238)	1305 (9)	1034	68
Serbia	4415	11571 (48)	246 (1)	1324	28
Puerto Rico	4368	4508 (485)	140 (0)	1331	41
Iraq	4231	8840 (672)	271 (15)	220	7
Moldova	3694	9018 (223)	315 (5)	2235	78
Sudan	3556	5714 (215)	333 (19)	131	8
Congo (Kinshasa)	3071	3644 (149)	78 (3)	41	0.9
Cameroon	2881	6789 (204)	203 (3)	256	8
Algeria	2853	9831 (98)	681 (8)	225	16
Azerbaijan	2707	6522 (262)	78 (2)	644	8
Haiti	2566	2640 (133)	50 (2)	232	4
Czechia	2359	9494 (56)	326 (1)	887	30
Djibouti	2343	4054 (119)	26 (0)	4108	26
Nepal	2334	2634 (334)	10 (1)	91	0.3
Israel	2191	17495 (118)	291 (0)	1902	32
Gabon	2116	2955 (53)	21 (1)	1330	9
Tajikistan	1840	4289 (98)	48 (0)	451	5

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Senegal	1814	4021 (89)	45 (0)	241	3
Venezuela	1733	2087 (135)	20 (0)	73	0.7
Somalia	1707	2204 (58)	79 (0)	139	5
Kenya	1670	2340 (124)	78 (4)	44	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1643	3262 (152)	35 (0)	124	1
Malaysia	1573	8247 (277)	115 (0)	255	4
El Salvador	1515	2781 (76)	52 (1)	429	8
Guinea	1456	3991 (58)	23 (0)	305	2
Greece	1398	2952 (15)	180 (1)	283	17
Ethiopia	1368	1636 (150)	18 (1)	14	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	1278	1339 (0)	8 (0)	682	4
CAR	1261	1288 (115)	4 (0)	267	0.8
Maldives	1217	1872 (22)	7 (0)	3468	13
Japan	1215	16911 (44)	911 (6)	135	7
Hungary	1210	3954 (23)	539 (5)	409	56
Bulgaria	1116	2585 (25)	147 (1)	373	23
Equatorial Guinea	1094	1306 (0)	12 (0)	934	9

* 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	278203	375133 (1048)	30174 (155)	19734	1557
New Jersey	123329	162530 (462)	11970 (90)	18522	1352
Illinois	119023	124759 (929)	5736 (115)	9845	453
California	117724	122168 (2820)	4444 (70)	3108	113
Massachusetts	94862	102063 (471)	7201 (49)	14808	1045
Florida	57576	60183 (1419)	2607 (41)	2802	122
Maryland	49205	55858 (876)	2668 (27)	9239	441
Georgia	47710	49859 (965)	2149 (26)	4695	202
Virginia	40127	47856 (951)	1445 (17)	5607	169
Ohio	34942	37282 (490)	2340 (40)	3201	200
Connecticut	31948	43239 (148)	4007 (18)	12128	1124
Texas	21980	70555 (1678)	1776 (32)	2456	62
Colorado	21820	27346 (300)	1512 (18)	4751	263
Washington	21591	22729 (245)	1138 (3)	3132	151
Pennsylvania	21484	78335 (555)	5832 (90)	6127	460
Arizona	16715	22886 (530)	999 (16)	3126	137

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Michigan	14547	58241 (206)	5595 (25)	5832	560
Missouri	13643	14438 (249)	795 (4)	2366	132
Rhode Island	13243	15325 (106)	756 (14)	14466	714
North Carolina	12209	32075 (799)	1006 (7)	3058	96
Indiana	10158	36096 (384)	2231 (24)	5362	331
Kansas	9348	10167 (75)	227 (1)	3505	78
Nevada	8186	9129 (178)	431 (0)	2951	139
Tennessee	8146	25190 (357)	401 (13)	3678	59
Nebraska	7947	15139 (254)	187 (17)	7815	98
Iowa	7890	20806 (506)	583 (9)	6594	185
DC	7507	9120 (104)	475 (2)	12922	673
Alabama	7024	19072 (221)	653 (0)	3890	133
Louisiana	6951	41562 (429)	2883 (13)	8940	620
Kentucky	6944	10705 (295)	458 (8)	2396	103
Wisconsin	6286	19892 (492)	626 (10)	3416	108

** 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

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New Mexico	4957	8353 (213)	383 (8)	3984	183
South Carolina	4938	12415 (0)	501 (0)	2526	102
Mississippi	4563	16560 (238)	794 (12)	5564	267
Utah	4068	10813 (316)	117 (0)	3373	36
Delaware	3798	9746 (34)	386 (11)	10009	396
Minnesota	3657	26273 (403)	1126 (29)	4659	200
Arkansas	2557	8425 (358)	151 (9)	2792	50
Oregon	2116	4474 (75)	159 (0)	1061	38
New Hampshire	1446	4876 (81)	273 (8)	3586	201
South Dakota	1020	5247 (85)	64 (2)	5931	72

** Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Contacts

This summary is based on reports sourced from among the 75 countries in which Dentons currently serves clients as well as from firms in other locations, some of which will formally join Dentons later in 2020. We are pleased to share this complimentary summary and contemporaneous assessment, with the caveat that developments are changing rapidly. This is not legal advice, and you should not act or refrain from acting based solely on its contents. We urge you to consult with counsel regarding your particular circumstances.

To read additional analysis, visit the [Dentons Flashpoint portal](#) for insights into geopolitics and governance; industry and markets; cyber and security; science, health and culture; and economic and regulatory issues.

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