

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

June 9, 2020

Global Situation Update: June 9, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The World Bank estimated that the global gross domestic product will shrink 5.2 percent in 2020.

Two new studies suggest that lockdowns saved 60m lives in the US and 285m in China.

The US officially entered a recession in February, ending 128 months of growth.

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Global

Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases rose to 7,217,018 in 213 countries and territories, with 409,095 deaths.

- As new daily case numbers hit a **record high**, the WHO warned that the pandemic is far from over and has yet to peak in Central America.
- Two new studies published in the journal Nature showed that **lockdowns saved millions** of lives that would have otherwise died from the coronavirus (60m in the US and 285m in China).
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization said that over one third of **global fish stocks** are being overfished, a problem most acutely faced by developing nations.
- The World Bank estimated that the **global gross domestic product** will shrink 5.2 percent in 2020, the worst global recession since World War II.
- A study from 23andMe suggests that people with **type O blood** may be at lower risk of catching the coronavirus.
- The secretary-general of NATO called for a more global approach to **stand up to China's "bullying and coercion."**

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Markets

Hong Kong-based hedge funds are exploring plans to uproot their operations as China prepares to impose sweeping national security legislation.

- On Monday, the **Nasdaq** hit its first record since February, and the **S&P 500** finished in positive territory for the year.
- Tuesday, **European stocks** sank, and **Wall Street futures** pulled back after gloomy economic reports.
- **Boeing shares** soared 58 percent, riding optimism of economic reopening.
- **Tesla shares** closed at a record high after sales tripled in China.
- **Uganda's central bank** cut its benchmark lending rate to 7 percent.

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Business

Google Maps is adding a feature to alert users about coronavirus-related travel restrictions.

- **BP** announced plans to cut 14 percent of its global workforce, nearly 10,000 mostly office-based jobs, due to the impact of oil prices.
- **Airports** around the world are reconsidering expansion projects.
- **Thor Industries**, the company behind **Airstream** and other RV brands, noted a surge in RV sales driven by increased availability of remote working.
- The Fed broadened loan terms for its **Main Street Lending** program in a bid to help borrowers.
- Paris unveiled a €15bn support plan for the **French aerospace industry**.
- The Hong Kong government will take a stake in **Cathay Pacific** and increase its influence over the airline's board as part of a HK\$39bn (\$5bn) rescue plan.
- Dubai's **Emirates** launched a second wave of layoffs as the government-owned airline cuts costs.
- **British Airways, Ryanair and Easyjet** began legal proceedings against the British government over rules that would require all international arrivals to quarantine for 14 days.

Africa

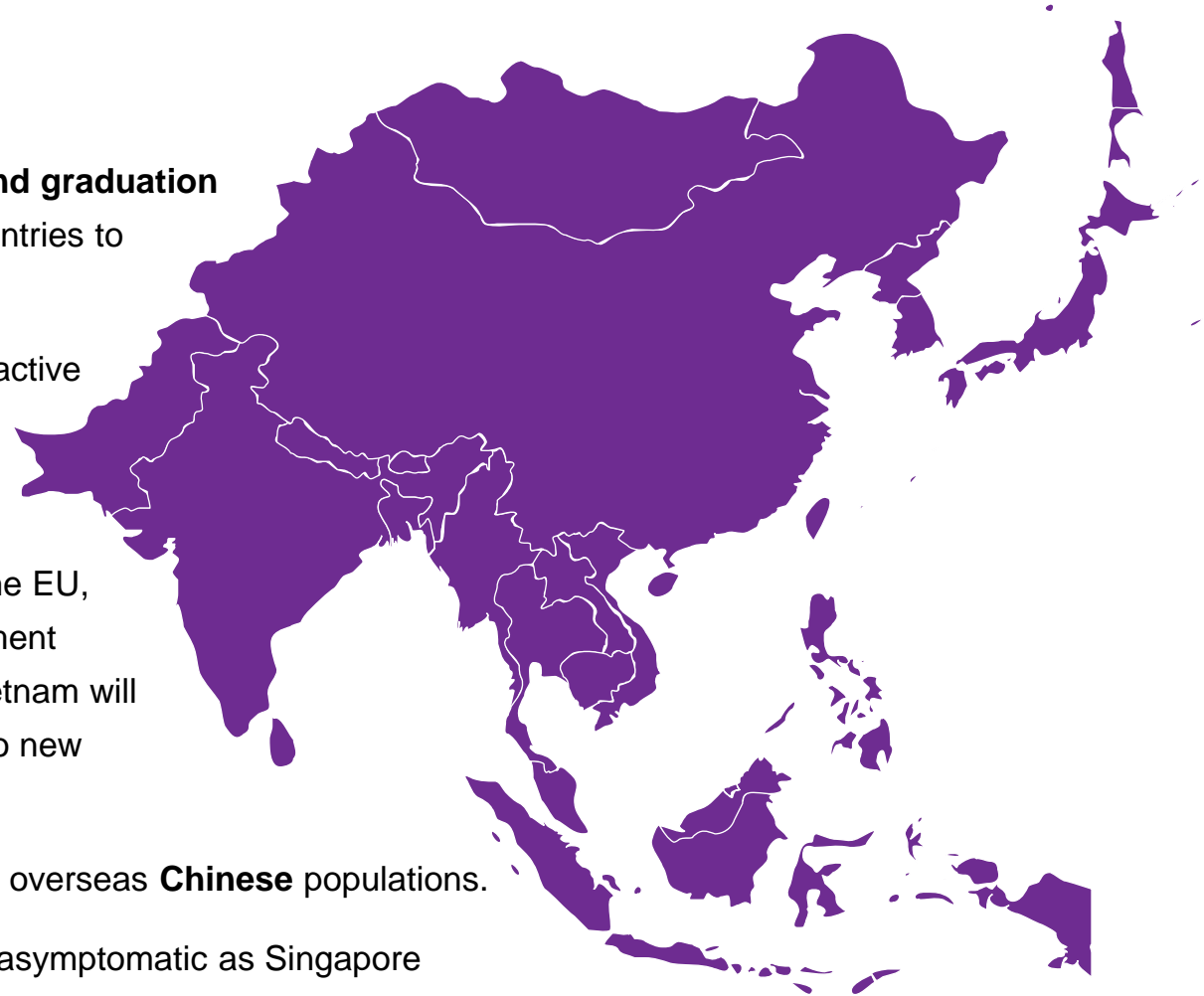
- Places of worship reopened throughout **Nigeria and Ghana** over the weekend. The governor of Abia State in **Nigeria** tested positive for the virus.
- Most schools in **South Africa** reopened last week after facing a one-week delay when teachers' unions urged teachers to defy the order to restart school until the government provided sufficient PPE and cleaning materials. South Africa has reported more than 50,000 coronavirus cases.
- The World Bank predicted that **Tanzania's and Uganda's** GDP growth would fall to 2.5 and 3.1 percent, respectively, in 2020.
- Up to 12 have now been infected in the **Congo's** new Ebola outbreak.
- **Sierra Leone** reported 1,000 confirmed coronavirus cases.



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Asia

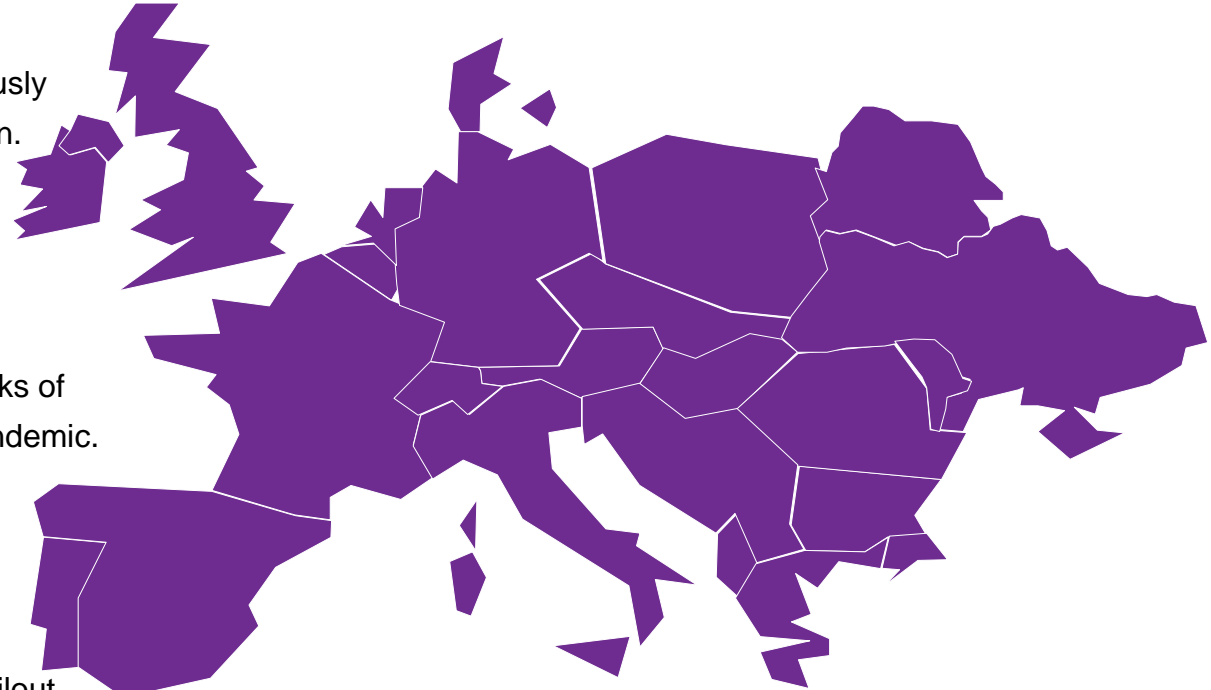
- The pandemic is threatening progress in raising **school enrollment and graduation rates** in developing countries across Asia. Calls continue for Asian countries to address **social inclusion of migrant workers**.
- **New Zealand** lifted all social distancing restrictions after recording no active cases.
- **India** further eased its lockdown.
- **Vietnam's** National Assembly approved a free trade agreement with the EU, a move expected to help the country become a more desirable investment destination for manufacturers hoping to diversify away from **China**. Vietnam will resume international flights to and from countries that have reported no new coronavirus cases for at least 30 days.
- A new study suggested that the CCP is stepping up efforts to influence overseas **Chinese** populations.
- At least half of all newly reported coronavirus cases in **Singapore** are asymptomatic as Singapore announced safety measures for voting but did not give an indication of when elections will be held.
- **North Korea** said it will sever hotlines with **South Korea**, a latest step to cutting all contact with Seoul.



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Europe

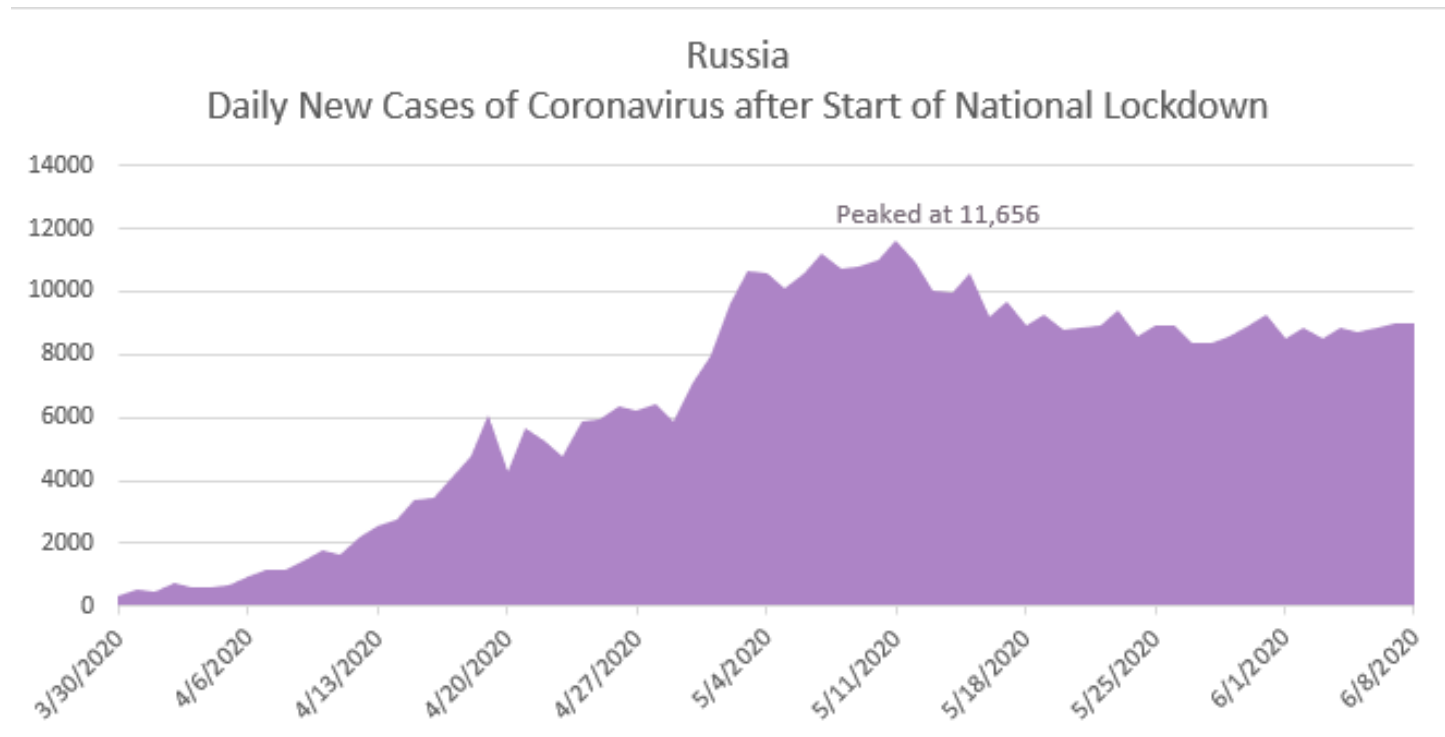
- The **eurozone** economic contraction in Q1 was marginally milder than previously estimated, falling by 3.6 percent, due to the collapse in household consumption.
- The **Dutch** economy, the fifth largest in the eurozone is expected to shrink at a record pace in 2020, according to the central bank; a projected 6.4 percent contraction could become worse if a second wave emerges.
- **Greece** saw a jump in new virus cases in the past few days after several weeks of decline. **Poland** recorded its highest daily case rise since the onset of the pandemic.
- Fewer businesses in the **UK** expected their workforce to decrease in May compared to April, as trading recommences.
- Schroder's senior Europe economist called **Italy's** debt unsustainable, saying that the country will eventually require either a restructuring or a European bailout.
- The **Spanish** central bank warned the country may see a 15 percent contraction in 2020.
- With over 475,000 confirmed cases and almost 6,000 deaths, **Moscow** begins reopening today and plans to return to near-normal by July.
- **Sweden's** PM defended its lax lockdown a week after the country's lead epidemiologist acknowledged that it led to unnecessary deaths



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Europe

Russia Begins Easing its Lockdown



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Middle East

- **Saudi Arabia** re-imposed its lockdown on the large city of Jeddah and announced the construction of further walk-in testing clinics throughout the country after a spike in cases over the last week. Tunisia lifted its coronavirus curfew, in place since March; the country has already reopened most businesses.
- **Iraq's** new oil minister affirmed commitment to production cut extensions.
- **Israel** paused its reopening plans, reported to next include reopening movie theaters and national rail service, after seeing a jump in cases.
- **Qatar** will start lifting its lockdown in four phases from June 15.
- **Abu Dhabi** extended its ban on movement into and out of the emirate for a further week.
- **Pakistan** hit 100,000 cases, with infections rising, but PM Khan has dismissed the possibility of another lockdown as an “*elitist idea*.”



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Americas

- The WHO warned that **Latin American** countries are facing extreme epidemics.
- The price of iron ore rose again on fears of supply chain disruption in **Brazil**, which accounts for almost one quarter of global supply. Brazil drew further criticism for publishing contradictory figures on coronavirus deaths and infections, prompting one senator to call for a congressional inquiry.
- **Mexico's** President Lopez Obrador agreed to a virtual meeting with President Trump to launch the USMCA, which goes into force on July 1.
- **Honduras** began reopening its economy, even as doctors warned the healthcare system may become overloaded. Honduras has reported almost 6,500 confirmed cases of coronavirus and 262 deaths.



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Americas: US

- The National Bureau of Economic Research found that the US economy officially entered a **recession** in February, ending 128 months of expansion.
- The **federal deficit** is nearing \$2 trillion.
- NYC will increase the prevalence of bus-only corridors to increase transit service and address issues of overcrowding. **New York City** will begin its first phase of reopening, including returning the subway to regular service and reopening some retail outlets.
- President Trump announced plans to restart **campaign rallies** within the next two weeks.
- Democratic lawmakers introduced **police reform legislation**, distancing themselves from protestor calls to “*defund the police.*”
- The FDA said that some **N95 masks** should not be reused, reversing its previous stance.
- Most states are not counting possible coronavirus deaths, in opposition to CDC recommendations, likely leading to **widespread undercounting**.



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Situation Update: Worldwide Anti-Racism Protests Continue

Widespread protests ignited by the killing of George Floyd continue two weeks after his death. However, images of massive protests over the past few days have proven markedly different from last weekend, focused on large-scale peaceful demonstrations rather than stories of vandalism and clashes with police. Curfews have been lifted in major cities including New York and Chicago, the National Guard was ordered to withdraw from Washington DC, and politicians at the local and federal level have further focused on developing police reform.

Demonstrations have expanded both within and outside of the United States. While international and national protests alike remained largely peaceful, incidents of protestors vandalizing monuments and statues associated with racism were widely shared. In the UK, Bristol protestors tore down the statue of a 17th century British slave trader and rolled it into a nearby river. In the US, local government and protestors alike have been removing Confederate monuments, which will likely continue to be targeted. Protests remain largely spontaneous and ad-hoc, with new organizers emerging across additional towns and cities. Over the past week, US protests have spread beyond major cities to become increasingly common in small towns around the country. A thread of local news reports gathered last Friday showed

almost 250 protests in small communities across all 50 states, a number that has certainly since risen. Demonstrations within major cities also continued momentum, particularly in Washington DC, where over 10,000 weekend protestors constituted the largest demonstration in the capital yet. The message of protestors also seems to be gaining traction with a broader political base; over the weekend, Senator Mitt Romney (R-UT) made headlines by joining a Black Lives Matter march, becoming the first Republican senator known to do so.

However, while bipartisan support for the message of Black Lives Matter may be rising, police reform agendas will likely remain more divisive. On Monday, Democratic lawmakers unveiled broad police reform legislation in the Justice in Policing Act of 2020. Drafted by the Congressional Black Caucus, the legislation includes banning chokeholds and establishing a national database to track police misconduct among an array of measures. House Speaker Pelosi has vowed to quickly pass the legislation through the House; however, it remains unclear how Republican members of Congress and the White House will react. Beyond the federal debate, local level reforms have already begun to take shape, taking an array of forms from incremental change to restructuring of entire police departments.

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For example, the New York State legislature is set to repeal a statute that keeps police disciplinary records hidden from public view. As 12 states already make police disciplinary records generally available to the public, such legislation is among the more established reforms currently being pushed. A much more sweeping approach to police reform was articulated by nine members of the Minneapolis City Council, who announced their intention to disband the city's police department. The Council President explained that the city did not intend to have no police department in the short term but are looking into shifting police funding toward community-based strategies. Calls for defunding police departments have been echoed around the country. While the idea of defunding the police has long been discussed among activists and academics on the left, the momentum of the protests has brought the calls closer to the mainstream, prompting responses from mayors around the country. Last week, Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti announced a \$150 million cut to his planned budget boost to the LAPD, and New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio has since pledged to divert an unspecified amount of NYPD funding to social services. As coronavirus-related widespread budget cuts continue, local governments are likely to continue facing calls to defund police

and re-prioritize budgets. Meanwhile, President Trump has pledged that there will be no defunding or disbanding of police; the calls for defunding on the left will likely be used to politically target Democrats and the Biden campaign.

International protests have also retained momentum and in many cases grown. German police reported gatherings as large as 15,000 in Berlin and 20,000 in Munich over the weekend, as well as smaller demonstrations across other German cities. Over the weekend, large-scale protests proceeded in Dublin, London, Paris, Lisbon, São Paulo, and Tokyo, as well as many smaller cities, often focused around US embassies. The international protests continue to both express solidarity with the US Black Lives Matter movement and address domestic issues of racism and police violence. Protest leaders in South Africa called for the need to stand in solidarity with African Americans, discussing African American support for the anti-Apartheid movement. In Brazil, many anti-racism protestors rallied against President Bolsonaro, as well as the deaths of Black Brazilians in the country's slums and at the hands of police. Japanese protestors spoke against domestic racism, after a video of a Kurdish man being shoved by Tokyo

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police was widely circulated. Some governments, including the UK and Australia, have warned against or attempted to stop protests on the grounds of coronavirus public health concerns.

Protests, however, have continued. Tens of thousands of protestors in Australia rallied in defiance of the governments' limits on gathering size, legally allowed to do so by a last-minute Court of Appeals decision. Local authorities in Australia resorted to urging social distancing, stepping into the role of facilitating protests. As demonstrations retain or gain momentum around the world, more governments may follow in shifting focus away from discouraging protests on public health grounds to encouraging social distancing and other methods to mitigate the risk of coronavirus spread.

The international momentum of protests over the last two weeks adds weight to the likelihood that the protests will be more sustained than some initially thought. Activists and analysts have put forward an array of explanations for the resonance of the present moment, addressing the question of why the protest movement has gained such traction

now, and what implications the protests will bring. Some see the articulation of anti-racism movements as evidence of the pervasive nature of systemic racism across different countries. While the killing of George Floyd sparked action, the protests have been sustained across the world through underlying anger and frustration with systems of oppression. Others have focused on the current global context of economic downturn and the coronavirus pandemic, examining the contributing factors that may be helping fuel protestors. While the issues driving protests are long-standing, the pandemic has shaken the world, perhaps contributing to willingness to change routines and support change. Some degree of change is inevitable, but how impactful the protests ultimately are will relate to how long they retain and target momentum. One implication of the protests is already beginning to emerge: political polarization is likely to increase, furthering an existing trend in US politics. As reform agendas are laid out, fault lines may deepen between a left wing advocating radical change, a moderate center calling for steady reform, and a right wing opposing proposed measures.

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Social Media and Online Content Moderation

Social media giants are no stranger to controversy over online content moderation. From emerging as a platform for the spread of fake news to accusations of promoting extremism and violence, the responsibility of social media platforms for the content they spread has long been a matter for debate. Over the last few months, social media has set new precedent in its handling of the coronavirus pandemic, which has again demonstrated the power of misinformation spread online. Most recently, social media giants in the US have stirred controversy about online content moderation through action, or lack thereof, to address platforms' role in regulating the remarks of political leaders. Social media platforms long regulated content to abide with criminal law and regulations against the promotion of child pornography, human trafficking and more. Over the past decade, regulations and codes of online conduct have become more substantial as the role of social media in misinformation and adverse incitation emerged. The context of the coronavirus pandemic and the polarized political environment of the US, where the most prominent tech firms are based, will be key factors in determining how the regulation of online content moderation develops in the wake of the pandemic and widespread protests in the US.

The coronavirus pandemic further demonstrated the influential role of social media in informing publics and affecting opinions. Data has shown that as the world went into lockdown, use of online platforms unsurprisingly surged. Even as much of the world reopens, the coronavirus has solidified the role of social media in public debate by reducing other opportunities for personal contact. Amid the surge of misinformation that followed the spread of COVID-19, Twitter, Facebook and YouTube took significant steps to curb dangerous information. Both Facebook and Twitter introduced labels warning of unverified information about the virus and took steps to remove posts considered harmful to public health and safety. Twitter's rules were applied even to world leaders, as the platform deleted misleading tweets from Brazil's President Jair Bolsonaro and Venezuela's President Nicolás Maduro, among other prominent public figures. Analysts argued that in the fearful atmosphere of the global pandemic, social media platforms were quick to action because they did not want to be held responsible for the deadly repercussions of coronavirus misinformation. Indeed, even with regulatory action, online platforms have failed to stem the spread of conspiracy theories and misinformation about the virus.

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Social Media and Online Content Moderation

Researchers have warned that much of this disinformation is politically targeted, designed to sow political division or promote discrimination against certain groups. For example, researchers at Carnegie Mellon University found that about half of the Twitter accounts pushing for reopening in the US were likely bots, promoting messages to increase polarization amid the pandemic.

The role of social media platforms in regulating information about the pandemic has since been overshadowed in public debate by controversy initiated by Twitter's regulation of two tweets from President Trump. Earlier in the pandemic, analysts had noted that Twitter's increased content moderation had avoided the "*hornet's nest*" of President Trump's Twitter feed, despite tweets that many health experts pointed to as dangerous. Over the last weeks, however, Twitter labeled two of Trump's statements over concerns about misinformation and inciting violence. Facebook took a contrasting stance, refusing to similarly label Trump's posts. Both platforms have since garnered criticism for their action or inaction. Proponents of content moderation warn against the danger of providing a platform for extremism, misinformation, and promotion of violence. Anti-regulation advocates cite the defense of free speech. Actors across the political spectrum

have raised concerns about who is in charge of content moderation. The perceived anti-conservative bias of social media giants has long been a rallying cry on the right. Conversely, many on the left point to a conservative bias in online platforms, especially Facebook, and some have warned of the danger that labels against inciting violence have historically been used to silence antigovernment and antiracist activists. A complex, high stakes issue, online content moderation is likely to only grow in political importance. The combined impact of the pandemic and present political debate has increased public scrutiny of social media's regulatory responsibility, accelerating the death of perceived platform neutrality. Even Snapchat, a generally less political platform, has taken action, ceasing the promotion of President Trump's account on its discover page and pledging not to "*amplify voices who incite racial violence and injustice.*" The demographic of the Silicon Valley workforce will also play a role in determining firm decisions. Largely democratic, millennial employees have weighed in on the debate, primarily on the side of content regulation; on June 1, hundreds of Facebook employees showed their opposition to the company's stance by staging a virtual strike, explaining their protest in automated out-of-office email replies.

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Social Media and Online Content Moderation

While the outcome of ongoing debate over social media's online content moderation remains uncertain, momentum seems to be gathering around the push for increased regulation. European governments generally take a stronger stance on content moderation than the US and have been developing further regulations for years. For example, in 2016 the EU agreed to a 'Code of Conduct' with Twitter, Facebook, Microsoft and YouTube to combat the spread of online hate speech; in 2017, Germany made compliance with the code mandatory. Analysts predict that independent content oversight or review boards, both run by governments and private companies, will become more common. Tech giants' increased moderation amid the pandemic has also been seen as an indicator that they will be decreasingly resistant to accepting regulation. In the US, new attention has focused on section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, which protects American social-media firms from liability for content published on them. President Trump has targeted this protection in response to Twitter's labeling of his statements. While many saw Trump's targeting of section 230 as an attempt to deter social media from fact-checking his speech, he is not alone in criticizing the law. Democratic candidate Joe Biden and other figures

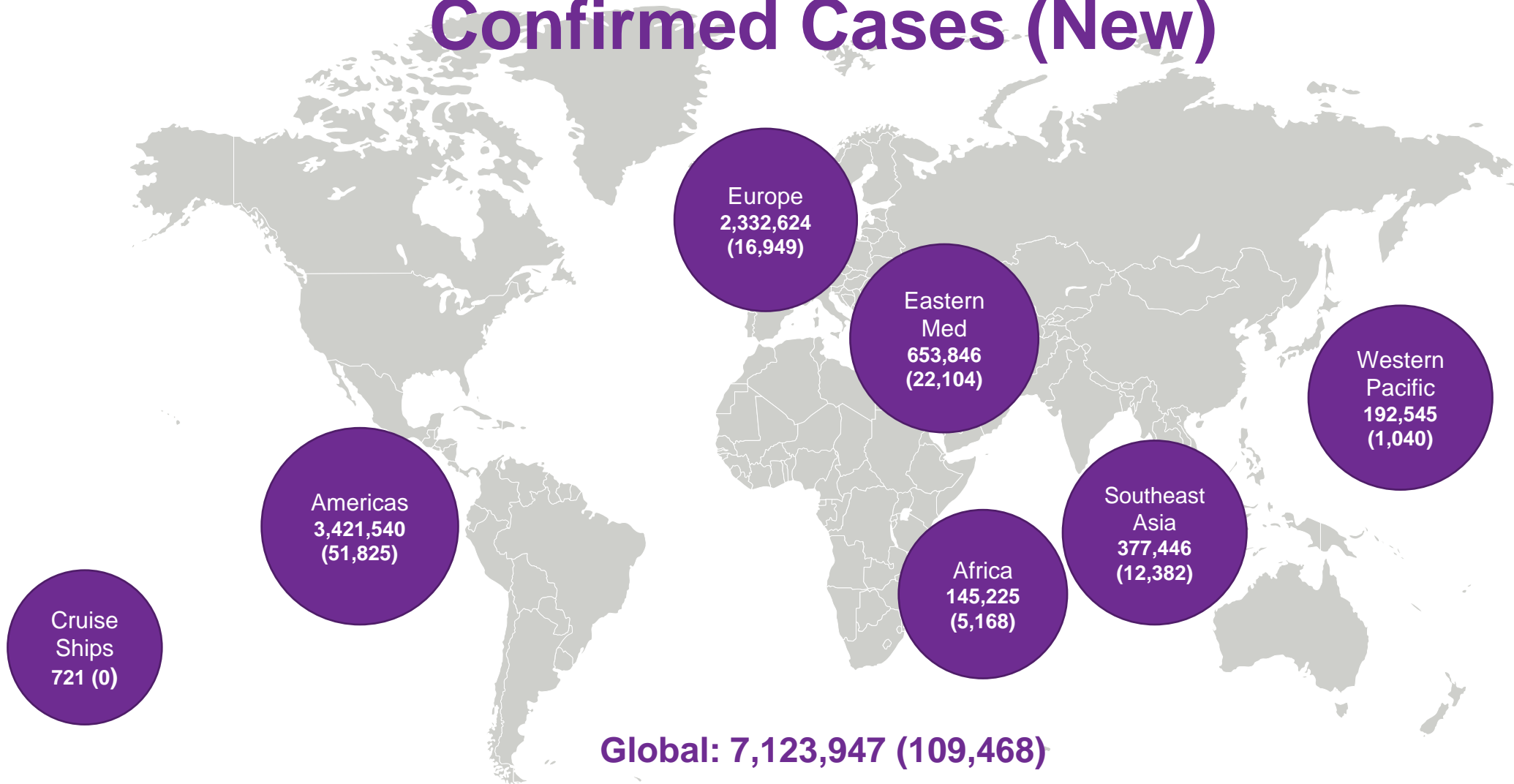
on the left have also raised doubts about it. However, discarding section 230 could have dire implications for social media firms, resulting in more policing of online content than either side wants. Efforts towards incremental change may be more likely, such as specific legislation to exempt certain communications from the immunity conferred by section 230. Recent precedent for this already exists: in 2018 Congress added content that promotes sex-trafficking to the category of non-immune communications. Regulators could also mandate more action from social media companies through various regulations, such as the European requirement that offensive content be removed within 24 hours. While the exact shape of future online content moderation remains unclear, 2020 has certainly provided a context for lasting change to the perception and regulation of social media platforms.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 8

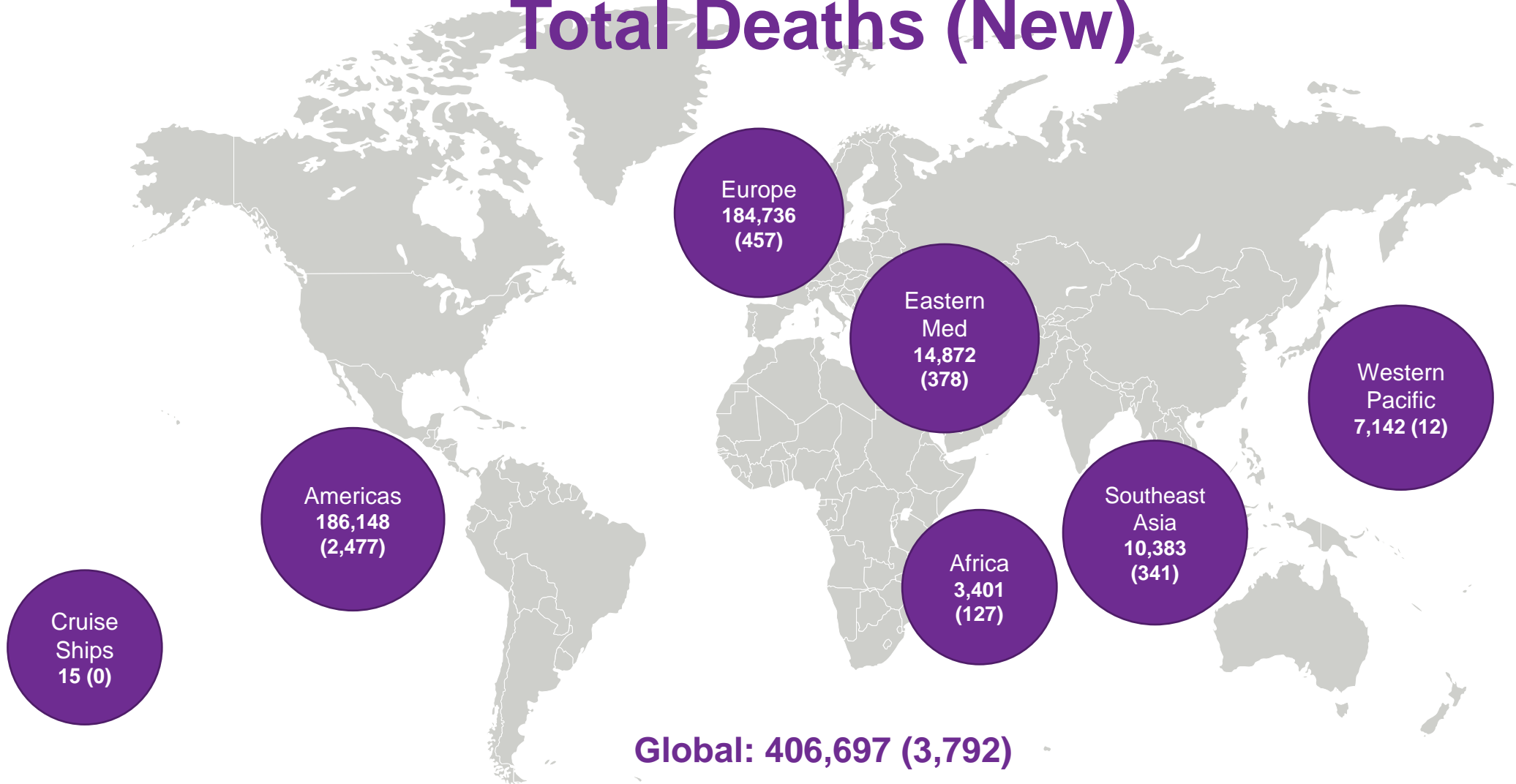
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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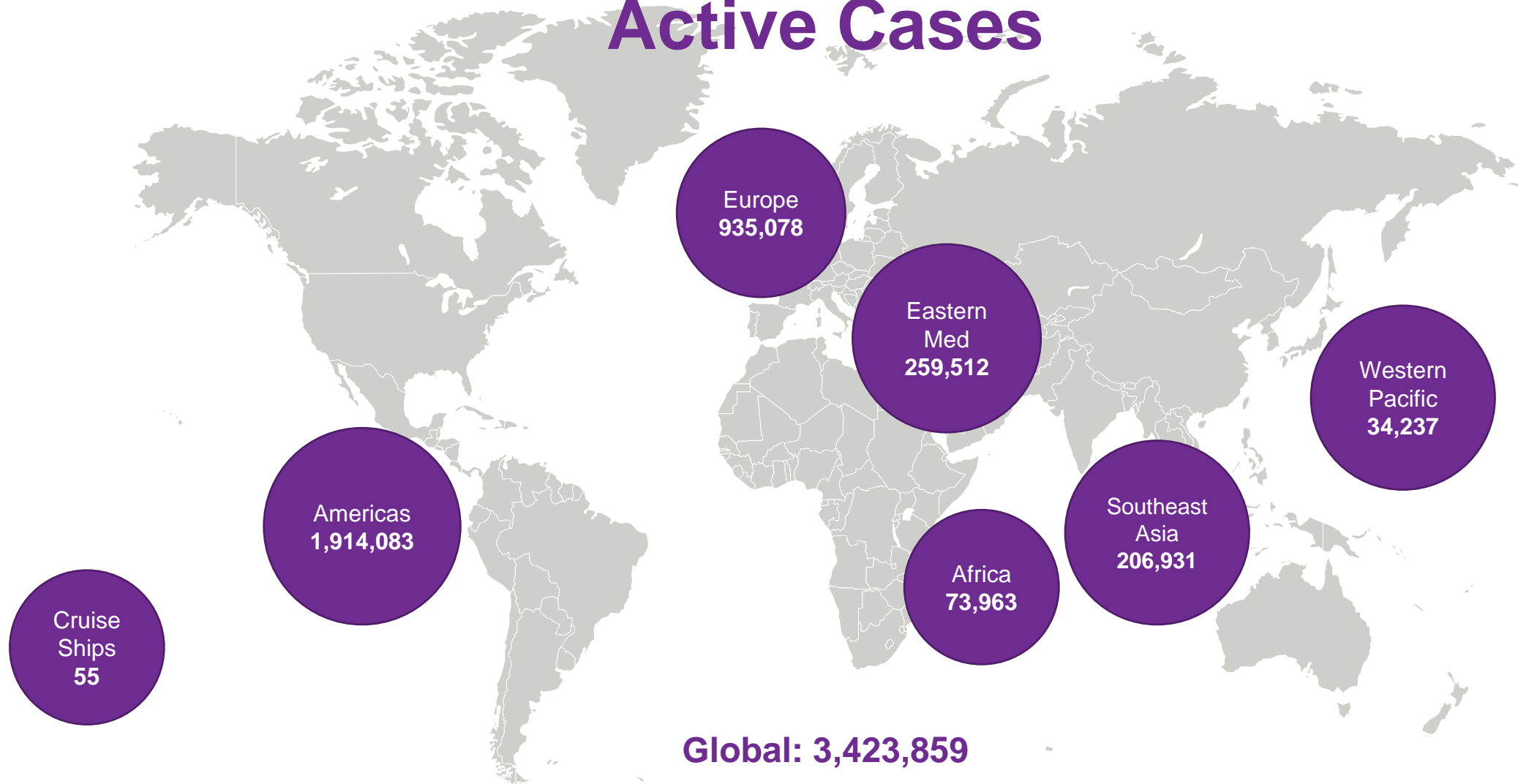
Total Deaths (New)



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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	1331534	1961049 (18534)	110993 (476)	6124	342
Brazil	292021	707412 (15654)	37134 (679)	3346	176
UK	246819	288475 (1206)	40667 (55)	4235	598
Russia	239854	476043 (8970)	5963 (112)	3266	41
India	129360	265928 (8442)	7473 (266)	193	5
Peru	104569	199696 (3181)	5571 (106)	6062	169
France	89986	187458 (98)	29153 (53)	2362	448
Pakistan	71127	108317 (9374)	2172 (170)	470	9
Spain	64205	241717 (167)	27136 (0)	6177	580
Bangladesh	53014	68504 (2735)	930 (42)	416	6
Netherlands	41723	47739 (165)	6016 (3)	2786	351
Sweden	40439	45133 (403)	4694 (35)	4471	465

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Italy	34730	235278 (280)	33964 (65)	3891	562
Canada	34526	97779 (601)	7910 (33)	2551	208
Belgium	33427	59348 (122)	9606 (11)	5122	829
Saudi Arabia	30013	105283 (3369)	746 (34)	3027	21
Iran	29121	173832 (2043)	8351 (70)	2071	100
Belarus	25297	49453 (823)	276 (7)	5233	29
Turkey	25030	171121 (989)	4711 (19)	2030	56
Egypt	24798	35444 (1365)	1271 (34)	347	12
Chile	24334	138846 (4696)	2264 (627)	7267	118
Qatar	24166	70158 (1368)	57 (3)	24987	20
South Africa	23700	50879 (2594)	1080 (82)	859	18
Colombia	23015	40847 (2698)	1373 (108)	801	26

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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
Indonesia	19246	32033 (847)	1883 (32)	117	7
Ecuador	18716	43378 (258)	3642 (21)	2461	207
Mexico	18416	120102 (2999)	14053 (354)	909	106
Afghanistan	18377	20917 (575)	369 (12)	538	9
Philippines	16826	22474 (579)	1011 (8)	205	9
UAE	16820	39376 (568)	281 (5)	3984	28
Argentina	15622	23620 (826)	693 (29)	523	15
Ukraine	14615	28077 (478)	805 (9)	628	18
Oman	13612	17486 (604)	81 (6)	3430	16
Poland	12996	27160 (599)	1166 (9)	718	31
Singapore	12903	38296 (386)	25 (0)	6549	4
Portugal	12244	34885 (192)	1485 (6)	3421	146

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Bolivia	11315	13949 (306)	475 (10)	1170	40
Kuwait	10999	32510 (662)	269 (5)	7620	63
Armenia	9015	13325 (195)	211 (11)	4497	71
Nigeria	8400	12801 (315)	361 (7)	62	2
Germany	7858	186109 (359)	8695 (10)	2223	105
Iraq	7539	13481 (1115)	370 (24)	336	9
Dominican Rep	7429	20126 (526)	539 (1)	1856	50
Ghana	6217	9910 (272)	48 (4)	319	2
Panama	6055	16854 (429)	398 (5)	3910	92
Guatemala	5912	7502 (447)	267 (15)	394	14
Honduras	5448	6450 (123)	262 (4)	639	26
Kazakhstan	5427	12859 (165)	56 (0)	685	3
Bahrain	5064	15417 (654)	27 (1)	9084	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
Puerto Rico	4904	5046 (61)	142 (0)	1490	42
Romania	4439	20604 (125)	1339 (6)	1071	70
Sudan	3811	6242 (161)	372 (13)	143	8
Moldova	3716	9807 (107)	353 (12)	2431	87
Congo (Kinshasa)	3481	4106 (90)	88 (3)	46	1
Haiti	3460	3538 (204)	54 (3)	293	4
Azerbaijan	3406	7876 (323)	93 (5)	777	9
Nepal	3260	3762 (314)	14 (1)	129	0.5
Cameroon	3100	8060 (152)	212 (0)	304	8
Algeria	2751	10265 (111)	715 (8)	234	16
Israel	2632	18032 (169)	298 (0)	1961	32
Czechia	2375	9697 (69)	328 (1)	906	31
Gabon	2247	3101 (0)	21 (0)	1396	9
Djibouti	2234	4278 (71)	31 (3)	4334	31
Cote d'Ivoire	1974	3881 (142)	38 (2)	147	1
Venezuela	1964	2473 (96)	22 (0)	87	0.8
Kenya	1938	2872 (105)	85 (1)	53	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
Somalia	1814	2368 (34)	84 (1)	149	5
CAR	1807	1850 (216)	5 (0)	383	1
Tajikistan	1798	4609 (80)	48 (0)	484	5
Ethiopia	1768	2156 (136)	27 (0)	19	0.2
Senegal	1679	4427 (99)	49 (0)	265	3
El Salvador	1669	3104 (89)	56 (3)	479	8
South Sudan	1570	1604 (287)	19 (5)	143	2
Malaysia	1518	8329 (7)	117 (0)	258	4
Greece	1493	3049 (52)	182 (2)	292	17
N Macedonia	1343	3152 (127)	156 (3)	1513	75
Guinea	1275	4216 (99)	23 (0)	322	2
Guinea-Bissau	1224	1389 (21)	12 (0)	707	6
Hungary	1182	4014 (6)	548 (2)	415	57
Japan	1097	17060 (21)	920 (3)	136	7
Equatorial Guinea	1094	1306 (0)	12 (0)	933	9
Uzbekistan**	1065	4440 (109)	18 (1)	133	0.5
Bulgaria	1059	2810 (83)	164 (4)	404	24

* Indications moved down a risk category ** 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
New York	280695	378799 (702)	30417 (43)	20556	1569
California	129159	133816 (3201)	4657 (25)	3391	118
New Jersey	124342	164497 (333)	12214 (38)	18792	1384
Illinois	122491	128415 (658)	5924 (20)	10134	467
Massachusetts	96273	103626 (190)	7353 (37)	15035	1067
Florida	62192	64904 (966)	2712 (12)	3022	126
Maryland	51388	58404 (431)	2776 (27)	9660	459
Georgia	50289	52497 (599)	2208 (28)	4944	208
Virginia	43217	51251 (1854)	1477 (16)	6004	173
Ohio	36431	38837 (361)	2406 (27)	3325	206
Connecticut	32724	44092 (124)	4084 (13)	12367	1145
Texas	24857	76463 (1055)	1848 (7)	2664	64
Washington	22880	24041 (312)	1161 (4)	3298	154
Colorado	22535	28169 (182)	1543 (16)	4894	268
Arizona	20986	27678 (689)	1053 (2)	3803	144
Pennsylvania	20716	80339 (431)	5953 (10)	6283	470
Michigan	16477	64413 (0)	5895 (0)	6479	592

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Missouri	14335	15158 (135)	823 (8)	2480	136
Rhode Island	13453	15642 (201)	799 (27)	14766	754
North Carolina	11823	36517 (892)	1041 (9)	3482	99
Indiana	9699	37623 (226)	2316 (13)	5588	344
Kansas	9683	10544 (138)	236 (3)	3669	81
Tennessee	9021	27005 (512)	421 (3)	3945	62
Nevada	8852	9816 (147)	442 (4)	3177	143
Alabama	8812	20925 (425)	718 (26)	4268	146
Iowa	8362	22007 (295)	617 (12)	6975	196
District of Columbia	7755	9389 (57)	491 (2)	13304	696
Kentucky	7645	11476 (189)	472 (2)	2569	106
Nebraska	7143	15786 (122)	188 (1)	8143	97
South Carolina	6896	14800 (514)	557 (11)	2875	108
Louisiana	6202	43050 (234)	2944 (8)	9260	634
Wisconsin	6149	21038 (203)	647 (0)	3613	111
New Mexico	5355	9062 (122)	400 (4)	4322	191

** 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
Utah	4943	12322 (256)	124 (3)	3843	39
Delaware	3783	9972 (30)	398 (0)	10241	409
Mississippi*	3575	17768 (498)	837 (20)	5970	281
Minnesota	3359	28224 (338)	1208 (11)	5005	214
Arkansas	3161	9740 (314)	155 (1)	3228	51
Oregon	2521	4922 (260)	164 (1)	1167	39
New Hampshire	1401	5079 (36)	286 (0)	3735	210
South Dakota	1003	5471 (33)	65 (0)	6184	73

* Indicates moved down 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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