

Dentons Flashpoint

Daily Global Situation Report

July 16, 2020

Global Situation Update: July 16, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

China becomes the first major economy to return to growth since the pandemic.

The US threatens to impose sanctions on any companies helping Russia build the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline.

75 high-income countries have joined Gavi's "Covax facility," which will attempt to ensure fair distribution of vaccine doses to 90 low-income members.

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Global

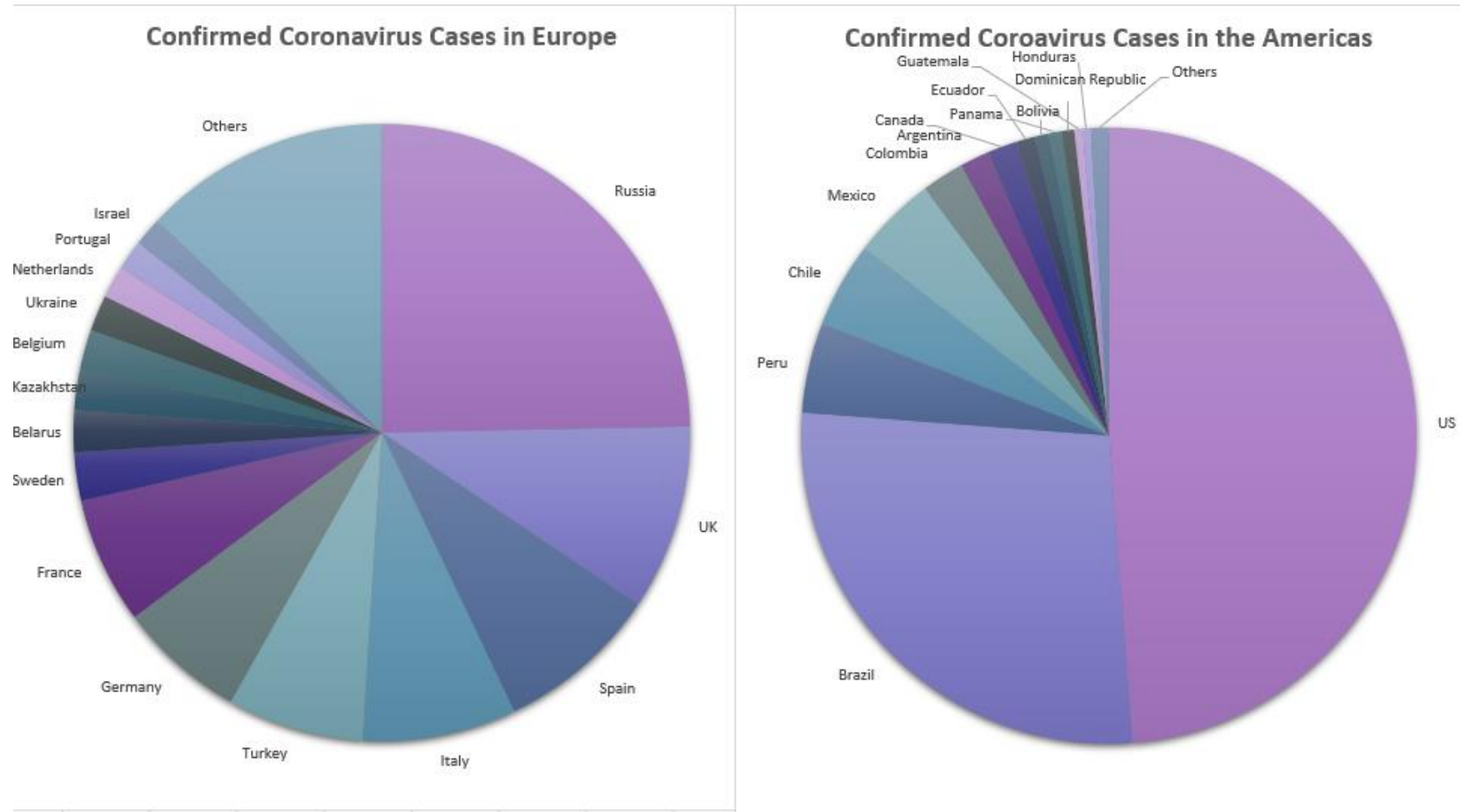
Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases grew to 13,717,903 in 213 countries and territories, with 587,327 deaths.

- OPEC+, led by Russia and Saudi Arabia, announced an agreement to begin undoing historic production cuts by **increasing production** by 2 million bpd from August.
- The **2022 Youth Olympics** in Dakar, Senegal, was postponed to 2026.
- Seventy-five high-income countries have joined Gavi's "**Covax facility**," which will attempt to ensure fair distribution of vaccine doses to 90 low-income members.
- UNICEF has received funding from UK's MedAccess, a government-owned social finance venture, to help low and middle-income countries secure **costly health supplies** for countering COVID-19.

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Global

Europe surpasses 3 million confirmed virus cases and the Americas 7 million.



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Markets

Vaccine optimism continued to boost markets: US stocks closed higher on Wednesday with the S&P 500 logging its second straight day of gains.

- On Thursday, **Chinese stocks** fell after disappoint data on retail sales, the latter falling 1.8 percent in June. China's CSI 300 index of Shanghai and Shenzhen-listed companies suffered its worst day since February.
- **European shares** eased from one-month highs on Thursday as weak earnings and mixed economic data from China dented sentiment.
- The **Fed Beige Book** report documented continued uncertainty for US businesses.
- **US airline stocks** surged on positive vaccine news and the prospect of further government aid.
- The Bank of Canada pledged to keep **interest rates low** until inflation reaches 2 percent.
- Officials indicated that the Trump Administration plans to scrap a 2013 auditing agreement between the US and China, a move that may foreshadow a wider crackdown on **US-listed Chinese firms**.

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Business

The Twitter accounts of Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, Elon Musk, and other prominent figures and companies were hacked, posting messages requesting money to cryptocurrency accounts.

- **Goldman Sachs** reported a Q2 profit of \$2.42, unchanged from last year.
- **US Bancorp** outperformed analysts Q2 projections, but income remained 60 percent lower than in 2019.
- UK Chancellor Sunak warned that **UK companies** should not expect the government to help relieve growing debt burdens.
- **UnitedHealth** reported a surge in Q2 profits as elective procedures delayed earlier in the spring helped lower overall costs.
- **American Airlines** will send 25,000 furlough notices.
- US-EU data sharing deal **Privacy Shield** was struck down by the European Court of Justice because of US surveillance concerns, in a blow to Facebook and thousands of companies that rely upon it.
- **California Resources Corp**, the state's biggest oil and gas producer, filed for bankruptcy protection.
- The **Guardian Media Group** will cut 180 jobs in the latest sign of the pandemics heavy toll on the news industry.

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Africa

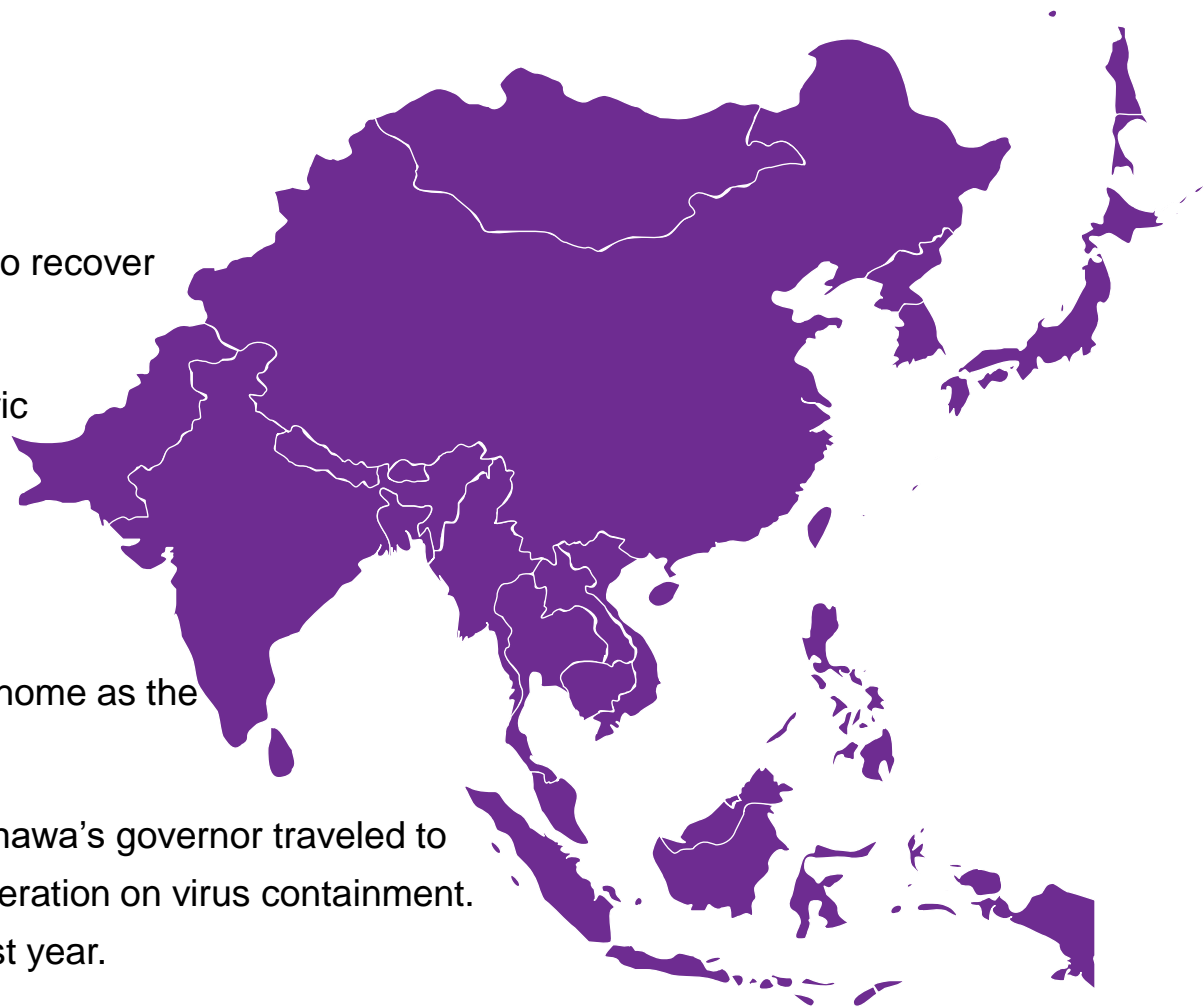
- **Ethiopia** partially restored internet access in some parts of the country after weeks of internet blackouts amid protests. Ethiopia denied reports that the government had begun filling the contentious Nile dam.
- ECOWAS assigned a mediator in a bid to end the political crisis in **Mali**.
- **Kenya's** state carrier completed its first passenger flight after 99 days of closure. Reports emerged that Kenya's largest maternity hospital is experiencing a severe outbreak.
- **Rwanda** reopens churches after four months.
- **South African** cases surpassed 300,000 confirmed virus cases and **Ghana** 25,000.



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Asia

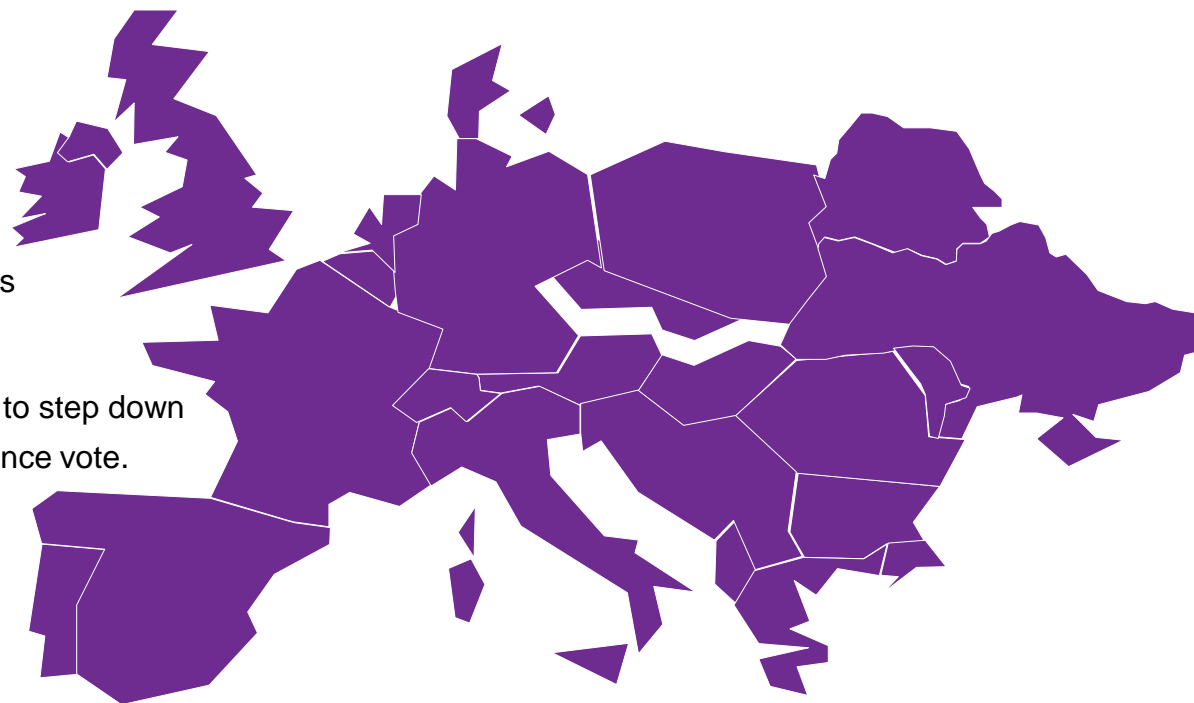
- **Chinese** GDP grows 3.2 percent in Q2, the first major economy to recover since the onset of the pandemic.
- Over 1 million villagers are marooned in **Bangladesh** amid historic floods.
- Members of **Thailand's** economic team, including the finance minister, will reportedly resign.
- Firms in **Hong Kong** are renewing encouragement to work from home as the city sees a third wave of virus infections.
- The outbreak among US troops in Okinawa rose to 136, and Okinawa's governor traveled to Tokyo to ask the Defense Minister to press the US for more cooperation on virus containment. Foreign travelers to **Japan** in June dropped 99.9 percent from last year.
- **Philippines** authorities will conduct house-to-house searches for new infections.
- **Australian** state leaders warned that harsher restrictions on movement are likely if the current outbreak is not brought under control.



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Europe

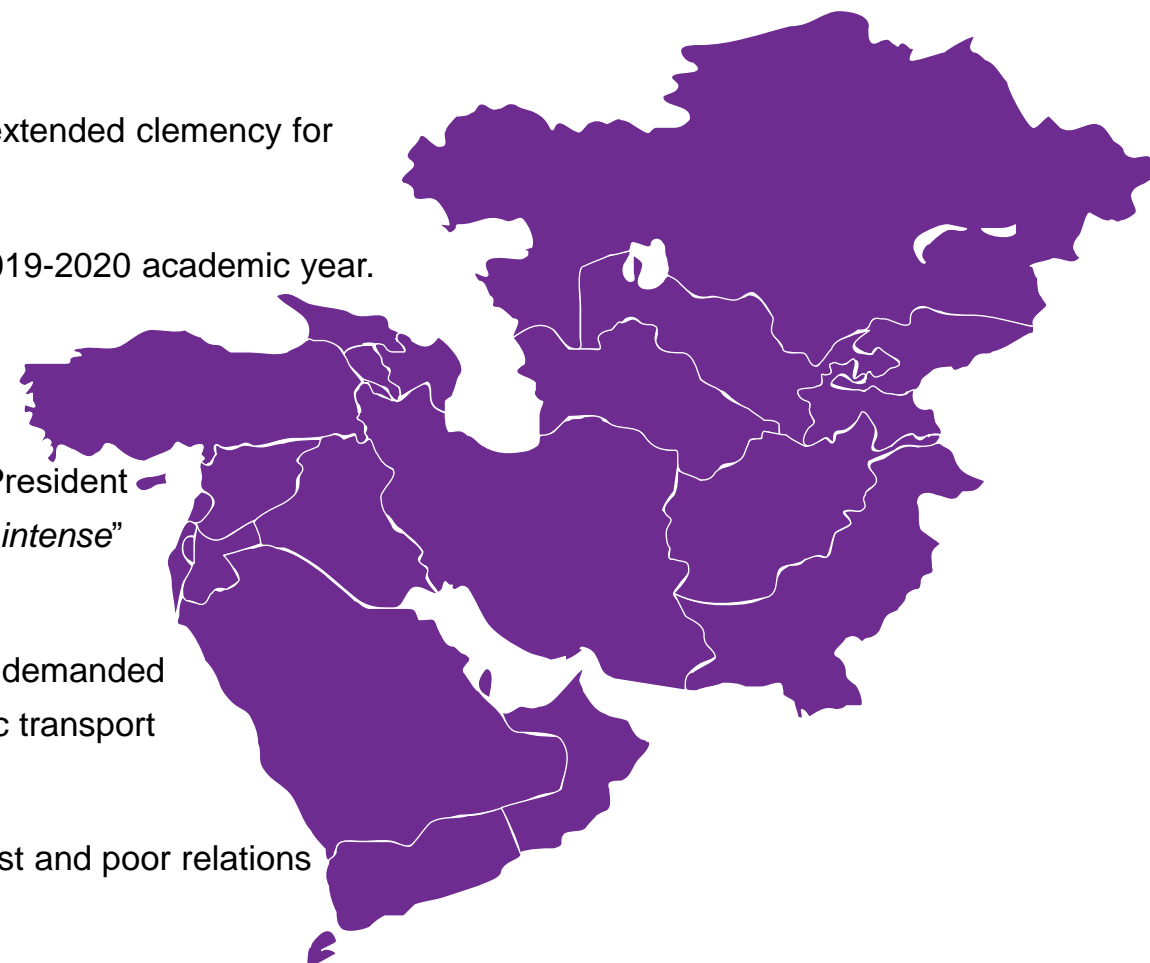
- The IMF warned **Ukraine** to preserve the independence of its central bank as President Zelensky prepares to appoint a new bank governor.
- **Bulgaria's** prime minister asked his finance, economy and interior ministers to step down after a week of anti-corruption protests, and the opposition filed a no-confidence vote.
- The US has threatened sanctions on any companies aiding **Russia's** construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline.
- **Georgia** reports 1,000 virus cases.
- Disneyland Paris reopened. Ireland delayed the reopening of bars and nightclubs amid a rise in infections. France's PM Castex said that €40bn of coronavirus recovery funds will be directed towards modernizing national industry and reducing dependence on foreign countries. The **French** government orders mask-wearing in public indoor spaces from next week.
- The **UK** government committed to a future independent inquiry into the country's handling of the pandemic. The UK has shed more than half a million jobs during the coronavirus lockdown while employees worked fewer hours and earned less despite the government rolling out numerous measures to support the economy.
- **Belgium** postponed further easing of social distancing rules after an uptick in cases.
- **Sweden** said that keeping schools open did not contribute to the virus surge in the country.



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Middle East

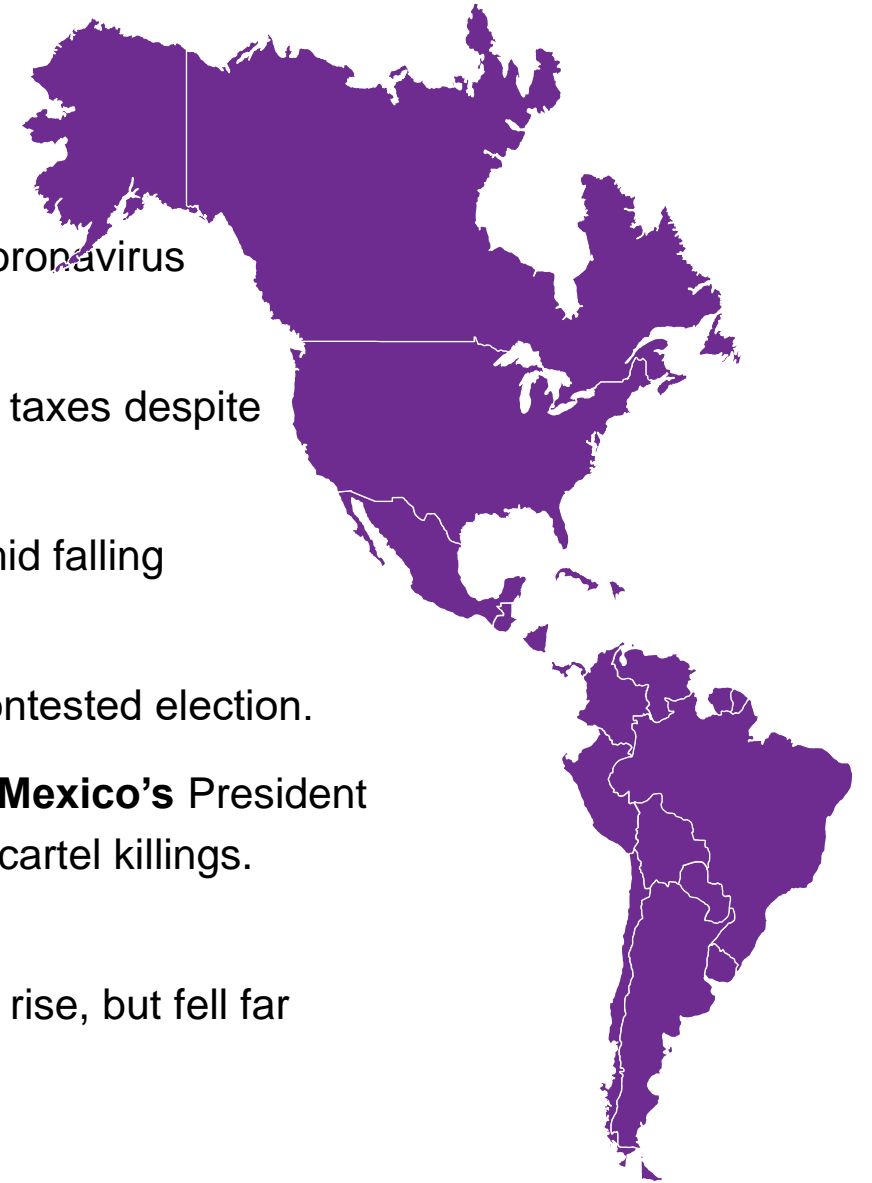
- The **UAE** reported no coronavirus deaths in 24 hours. The UAE further extended clemency for migrant workers in the country with expired visas.
- **Kuwait** will officially end in-person instruction in public schools for the 2019-2020 academic year.
- Airstrikes in **Yemen's** al-Jawf province killed civilians on Wednesday.
- Internet access was restricted in **Iran** after uncharacteristic dissent on social media after the death sentences given to three protesters. Iran's President Rouhani said that the recent second wave of infections is proving "*more intense*" than the first wave.
- **Lebanese** protesters launched a new platform, National Civil Front, and demanded the resignation of the government. Lebanon increased the costs of public transport and taxis by 50 percent amid a growing financial crisis.
- **Tunisia's** Prime Minister resigned amid accusations of conflicts of interest and poor relations with the largest party in government.
- The US military has accused **Russian** state-backed mercenaries - known as the Wagner Group - of laying landmines in **Libya**, violating a UN arms embargo.



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Americas

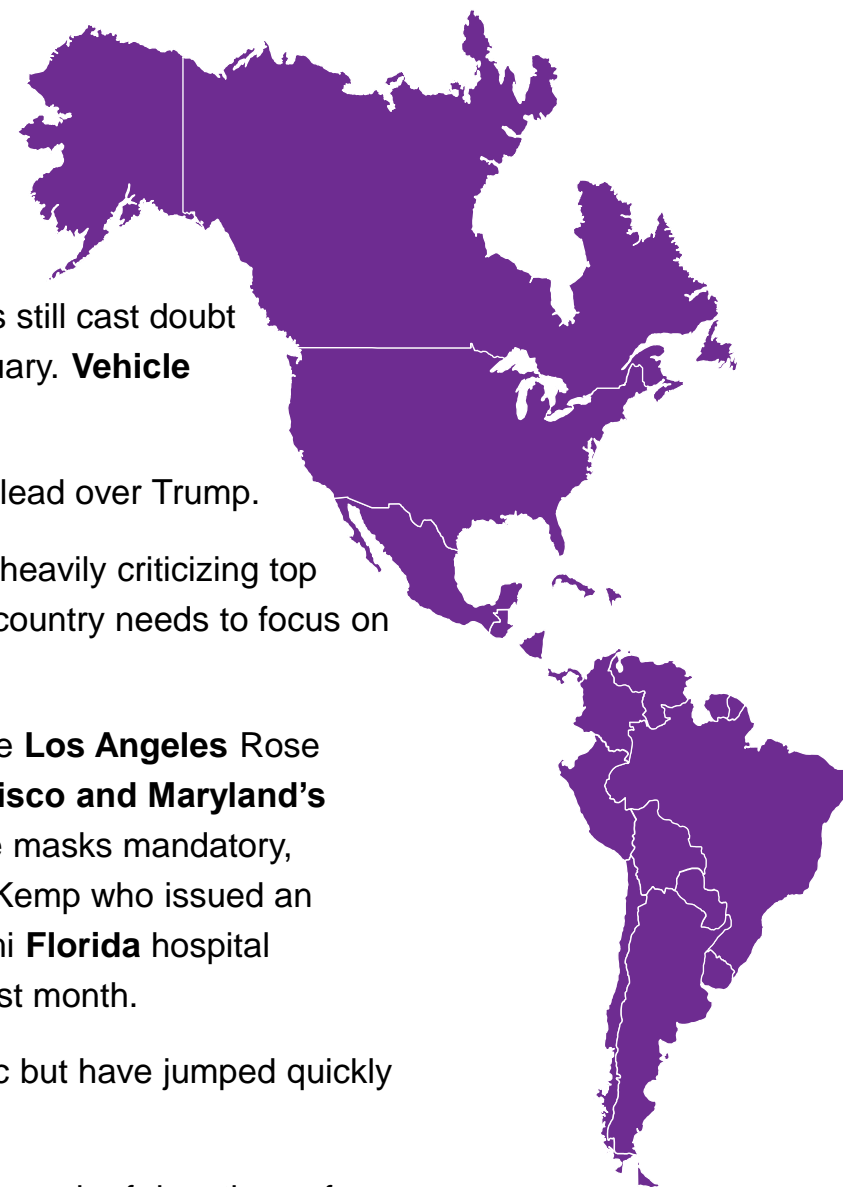
- **Brazil's** President Bolsonaro said that he had tested positive for the coronavirus again, a week after his first result.
- **Argentina's** farm minister reported no intention of hiking grain exports taxes despite the country's need for revenue.
- **Peruvian** President Vizcarra replaced more than half of his cabinet amid falling popularity.
- The US called on **Guyana's** new government to “*step aside*” after a contested election.
- To counter accusations of a “*hands-off*” strategy towards drug cartels. **Mexico's** President Lopez Obrador is traveling to three states which have seen a surge in cartel killings. Mexico recorded near-record new infections and new deaths.
- **Canadian** factory sales rose 10.7 percent from May to June, a historic rise, but fell far below pre-pandemic levels.
- **Uruguay** reports 1,000 coronavirus cases.



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Americas: US

- US **industrial output** increased for the second consecutive month, but surging virus cases still cast doubt on economic recovery. New York **manufacturing** activity grew for the first time since February. **Vehicle factory output** rose for the second straight month, but still fell below pre-pandemic levels.
- A new WSJ/NBC poll showed Democratic **presidential candidate** Joe Biden widening his lead over Trump.
- Top White House advisor **Peter Navarro** published an “*unauthorized*” op-ed in USA Today heavily criticizing top health official **Anthony Fauci’s** handling of the pandemic; Fauci responded by saying the country needs to focus on the virus rather than “*games*.”
- **Oklahoma** Governor Stitt became the first governor to test positive for the coronavirus. The **Los Angeles** Rose Parade was canceled. Several more major school districts, including **Houston, San Francisco and Maryland’s George’s County**, announced online classes in the fall. More states and businesses make masks mandatory, moving the practice towards a national standard. Holdouts remain, such as **Georgia** Gov. Kemp who issued an order overnight nullifying all local mask mandates, including Atlanta and Savannah. A Miami **Florida** hospital executive said that coronavirus cases in his hospitals increased by 226 percent over the last month.
- **Hiring for diversity and inclusion** positions fell twice as fast as others amid the pandemic but have jumped quickly since the Black Lives Matter protests.
- **Food charities** are coping with shortages of some consumer goods liked canned goods, a crush of donations of others such as produce and soaring demand.



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Industry in Focus: Domestic Tourism


For tourism-dependent countries and regions, the coronavirus pandemic has been disproportionately devastating: the UN World Tourism Organization estimated in June that the global tourism industry could take a hit of anywhere from 850 million to 1.1 billion international tourist arrivals, \$910 million to \$1.1 trillion in export revenues and 100-120 million jobs, depending on if borders reopened in July, August, or September. The losses will have further damage related industries, such as retail and food service. As resurgent outbreaks have pushed many countries to re-impose lockdowns and travel restrictions, it could likely take longer than September for international tourism to return with any strength. In response, many countries have turned to domestic tourism to buoy crucial tourism industries, which, while helpful, will not be able to replace international spending in most countries.

The countries have proposed diverse campaigns, from loosening restrictions to giving subsidies for travel:

- This week, China announced plans to loosen domestic travel rules and restrictions on the tourism industry, such as allowing the operation of group tours and raising the maximum capacity of tourist sites from 30 percent to 50. Beijing hopes these changes will save the country's growing domestic tourism industry, which accounted for 6 percent of the country's economic output last year.
- This week, Thailand announced a \$718m domestic tourism stimulus entitled "We Travel Together," which will provide medical and other essential workers subsidies to take vacations within the country, among other measures. The UN estimates that Thailand is among the country that stands to be most affected by losses from international tourism and could lose 9 percent of its GDP even if international borders reopen in August.
- In New Zealand, Prime Minister Ardern has called on employers to consider instituting four-day weekends to boost domestic travel and urged Kiwis to take weekend road trips.
- Saudi Arabia announced an initiative entitled "Saudi Summer" that will advertise multiple recently-restored tourism locations throughout the Kingdom in an attempt to recover lost international cash as well as support the tourism industry that the government had intended as a pillar of Saudi economic diversification plans prior to the pandemic.

Industry in Focus: Domestic Tourism

Changes in GDP: 15 most affected countries, moderate scenario

Country	% Change (GDP)	Country	Value Change – GDP (US\$Millions)
 Jamaica	-11	 United States of America	-187,038
 Thailand	-9	 China (inc. Hong Kong SAR)	-104,690
 Croatia	-8	 Thailand	-47,728
 Portugal	-6	 France	-47,289
 Dominican Rep.	-5	 Germany	-46,260
 Kenya	-5	 Spain	-44,119
 Morocco	-5	 United Kingdom	-37,096
 Greece	-4	 Italy	-34,324
 Mauritius	-3	 Japan	-30,706
 Senegal	-3	 India	-28,120
 Ireland	-3	 Republic of Korea	-22,092
 Egypt	-3	 Indonesia	-20,713
 South Africa	-3	 Canada	-18,480
 Malaysia	-3	 Mexico	-17,376
 Spain	-3	 Portugal	-13,922

Source: GTAP simulations. See Appendix table A3 for the detailed numbers.

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Industry in Focus: Domestic Tourism

- Lawmakers in Borneo proposed instituting frequent three-day weekends to boost domestic tourism.

The promotions have seen some success. In Vietnam, considered one of the most successful countries in the world in handling its outbreak, travel has actually increased since last year: the number of domestic flights and their passengers increased 16 and 24 over last year. Industry representatives credit the country's broader success in containing its outbreak, as well as deep discounts making hotels and flights available to some people for the first time - one airline added a route with tickets that cost just 69,000 Vietnamese dong, or three US dollars. Northern resorts in Ukraine saw a 30 percent increase in tourists from the previous months and its largest Black Sea resort town saw tourism at pre-pandemic levels. Elsewhere, however, domestic tourism is unlikely to bounce back for some time, and when it does, simply cannot replace foreign cash. In New Zealand, for example, foreign visitors account for just over half of the country's \$10.3bn tourism industry. The continued closure of the US is hurting everyone - the US is the single largest country for tourism by contribution to the global GDP, and a significant number of visitors

every year are international. In addition to lost international tourism, US domestic tourism remains depressed due to border closures and persistent apprehension about public transportation and planes. Outside US borders, American travel represents significant percentages of tourism in many destination countries. The European market is hurting for lack of American tourists: over half of all hotel nights sold in Europe in 2019 were bought by Americans, and Italy alone is set to lose €1.8 billion to the American tourism drought.

In many cases, it is unlikely that domestic tourism will revive to the extent that is needed while the pandemic persists. The tourism industry has been so hard-hit precisely because it is so interrelated with the pandemic - the abilities to travel, gather with groups in public spaces, and afford travel expenses were some of the first to go at the onset of the pandemic. The Vietnamese case may answer the hard question of what is actually needed to bring back tourism, domestic or international: a mostly-eliminated outbreak and a stable economy in which citizens feel safe traveling and can afford it.

Account Takeover Has Never Been Easier for Cybercriminals

By Scott Murr

Account takeover by cybercriminals remains a persistent threat to individuals and organizations and the tactics are only increasing in sophistication.

Account takeover by cybercriminals remains a persistent threat to individuals and organizations and the tactics are only increasing in sophistication. The danger is as simple as it sounds: bad actors in the cybercriminal underground gain control of an account they can use to facilitate their nefarious objectives. Hackers may aim to takeover C-suite accounts to perpetrate mass cash-out schemes or money heists or target internal accounts in an organization to access hot points that may lead to something of value. In a striking incident this week, the Twitter accounts of several major cryptocurrency groups were hijacked and used to solicit donations to a fraudulent charity. The size of the problem is immense with billions of stolen accounts and exposed credentials being sold and traded on cybercriminal forums and the dark web. And, just like any marketplace, online threat actors set prices for breached accounts according to type, access level, how recent and other factors.

Cybercriminal marketplace

For most hackers, money is the driving factor behind account takeover efforts. They will sell credentials on the cybercriminal marketplace or even rent account access for a set period of time. If a breached account is perceived as having more direct access to funds it will fetch a higher price on the market. Also, the “freshness,” or how recently, an account was hacked is another factor in determining price. Perhaps unsurprisingly then it is recently hacked bank and financial accounts that are most often targeted for account takeover. While the credentials to a stolen personal bank account may sell for as low as \$15 on cybercriminal forums and the dark web, the accounts of organizations are likely more alluring to hackers. For example, a breached domain administrator account belonging to a company could sell for between thousands and hundreds

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Account Takeover Has Never Been Easier for Cybercriminals

of thousands of dollars because of the level of network access it may grant online threat actors or depending on the amount of revenue generated by a business.

Administrative accounts are also generally more difficult to breach and thus they fetch more money in the marketplace. A relatively inexpensive stolen personal bank account and a high-priced compromised domain administrator account could be used in tandem, for example, for a hacker to receive funds from a fraudulent cash-out scheme among the staff of an organization.

How do attackers perform account takeovers?

Brute-force cracking of accounts remains the most popular method for cybercriminals. Attackers submit many passwords or passphrases with the hope of eventually guessing correctly. They may deploy bots or scripts to guess until there is a successful hit. The cost of brute-forcing tools varies by target industry, with higher prices for tools that crack bank and financial accounts over those that can breach social media and video game accounts. Phishing and malware are also common tactics to harvest credentials. Experienced hackers even offer 'account takeover as a service' and rent to their cybercriminal customers IP addresses,

phony geographical and time zone settings, cookie data, and more. Fingerprinting is growing in popularity on cybercriminal forums and the dark web. Attackers aim to obtain the operating system information of target hosts to make preparations for better future attacks. Credential stuffing is also a common tactic for account takeovers. OpenBullet is an increasingly popular open-source software used for credential stuffing, which automates the logins for a large number of previously stolen credential combinations. Clearly, threat actors have no shortage of options for attempting account takeovers, and the tools available to them are growing in number.

Who is most targeted by account takeovers?

Recent surveys have found that companies in the food and beverage industry are among those with the highest average of exposed accounts currently circulating on cybercriminal forums and the dark web. Education-related entities are also among those with the most accounts available for purchase by hackers. In contrast, business in the oil and gas sectors, as well as chemicals industry, have a far lower average number of credentials floating around the cybercriminal marketplace.

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This may be attributed to the varying strength of cybersecurity of companies in the aforementioned industries. There are, however, many commonalities between companies no matter their business. For example, hackers know that in every organization there are likely to be accounts that contain email addresses and usernames with keywords such as 'billing' or 'invoice' or 'vendors' or perhaps 'partners.' Threat actors may not have much difficulty identifying potential generic passwords that are centered around company functions and roles. That is a major reason why the password policy of a company is so important to cybersecurity.

To be sure, there is a criminal market for all types of breached accounts, even those that may seem innocuous such as small personal bank accounts or videogame profiles. The impact of account takeover on organizations though cannot be overlooked. Although hackers may not

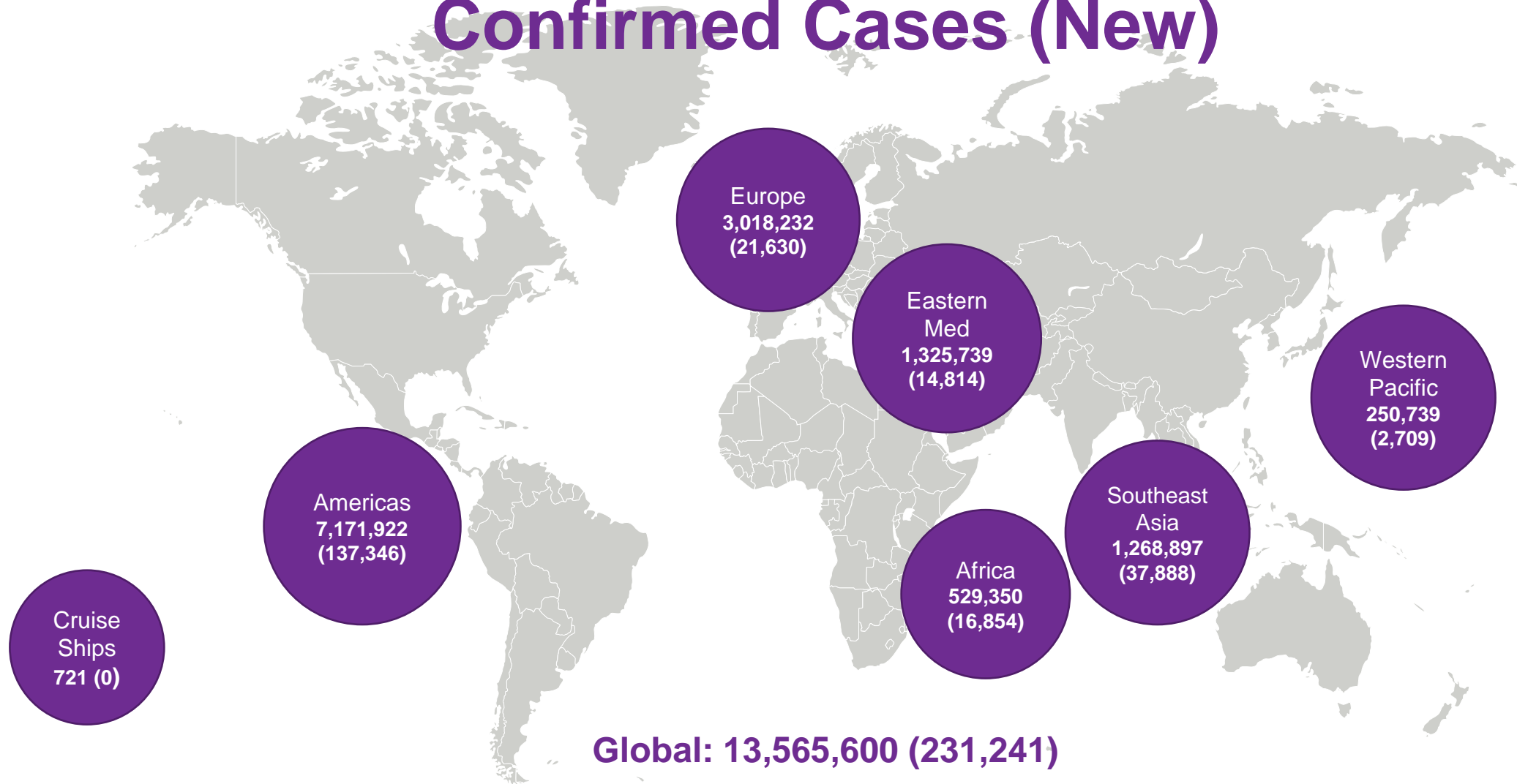
quickly steal millions of dollars by gaining control over a corporate account, they can take steps to search out information within an organization that may be valuable to buyers in the underground. That information could even be the personal identifiable information of company leaders who could then be targeted by cybercriminals. Thus, it behooves organizations to consider account takeover a serious threat and to enact strong measures such as multi-factor authentication to safeguard credentials.

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Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on July 15

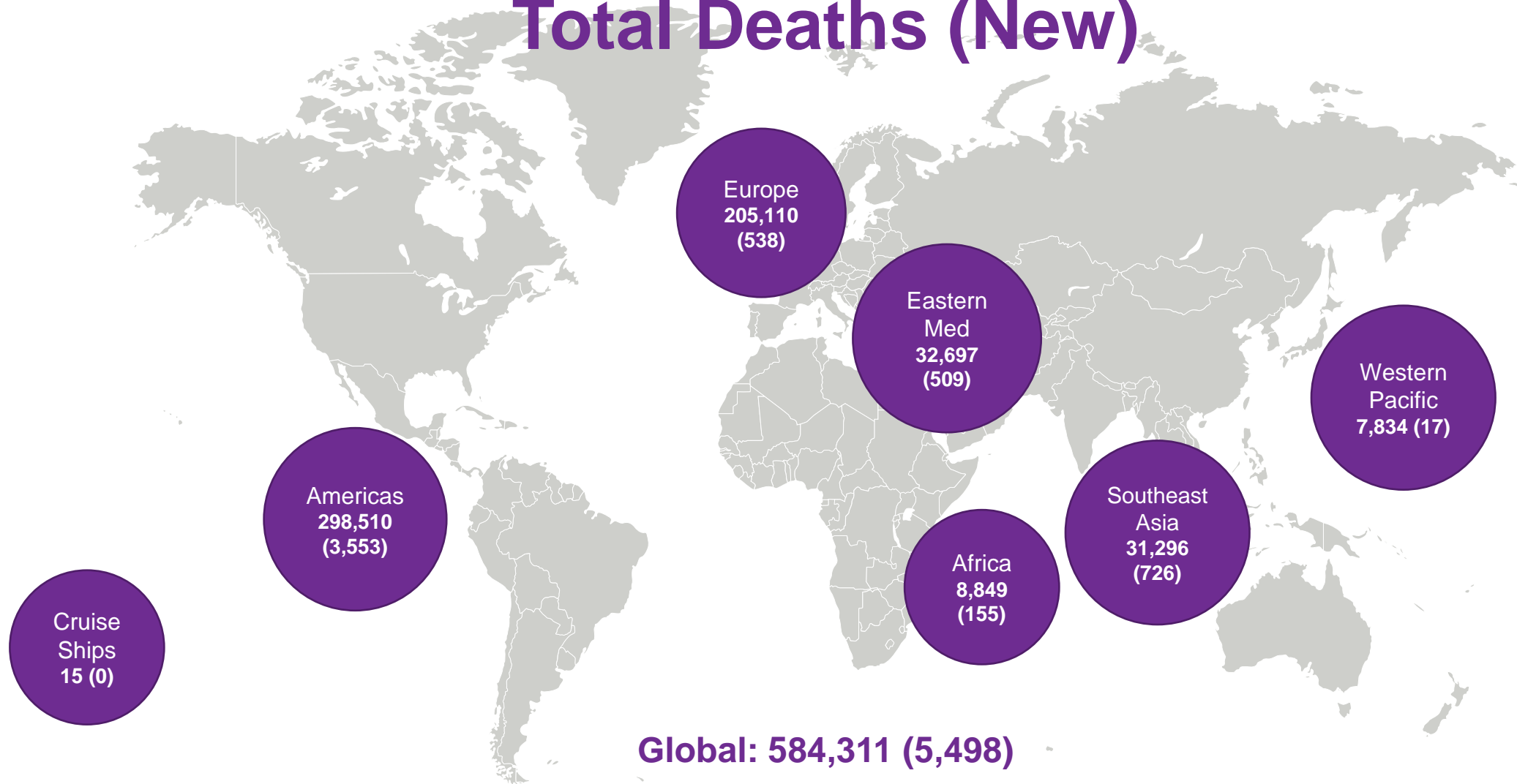
Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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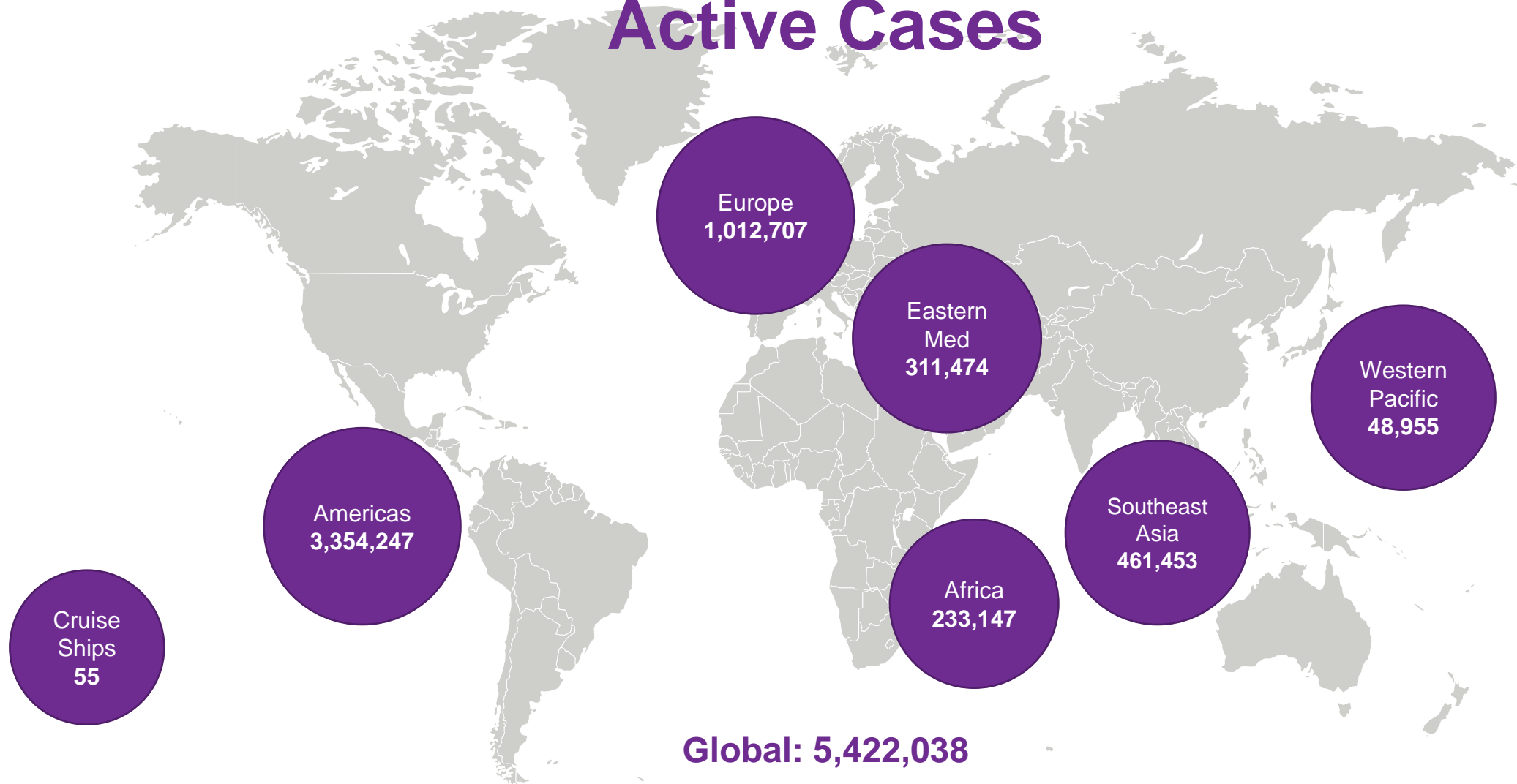
Total Deaths (New)



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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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
US	2284707	3497999 (66273)	137410 (941)	10924	423	10.86%
Brazil	541284	1966748 (39924)	75366 (1233)	9270	355	10.73%
India	331175	968857 (32676)	24914 (605)	703	18	18.07%
UK	246880	293008 (538)	45124 (85)	4299	664	1.47%
Russia	211069	745197 (6410)	11753 (156)	5114	81	5.23%
South Africa	145903	311049 (12757)	4453 (107)	5242	75	23.38%
Peru	98934	337751 (3884)	12417 (188)	10238	376	6.31%
France	98546	200338 (829)	30018 (89)	2655	461	1.18%
Bangladesh	85610	193590 (3533)	2457 (33)	1175	15	9.35%
Colombia	85123	159898 (5621)	5969 (182)	3245	114	19.55%
Spain	78705	257494 (875)	28413 (4)	6514	608	1.72%
Pakistan	73751	257914 (2145)	5426 (40)	1157	24	5.55%
Sweden	70920	76492 (491)	5572 (27)	7572	552	2.82%
Argentina	61798	111146 (4236)	2050 (82)	2458	45	18.40%
Saudi Arabia	55101	240474 (2671)	2325 (42)	6904	67	7.13%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Egypt	54641	84843 (913)	4067 (59)	829	40	6.59%
Netherlands	45116	51252 (106)	6136 (1)	2991	358	0.89%
Indonesia	37247	80094 (1522)	3797 (87)	293	14	11.68%
Philippines	36260	58850 (1305)	1614 (11)	536	15	12.06%
Belgium	35842	62872 (91)	9788 (1)	5424	844	1.05%
Ecuador	34530	70329 (759)	5158 (28)	3984	292	8.68%
Bolivia	33919	52218 (1351)	1942 (44)	4355	163	15.52%
Mexico	28361	317635 (6149)	36906 (579)	2415	282	11.13%
Iraq	27814	83867 (2110)	3432 (87)	2084	85	17.00%
Canada	27770	110693 (343)	8857 (12)	2882	233	1.84%
Ukraine	26330	56779 (848)	1444 (15)	1272	33	7.91%
Guatemala	26100	32074 (1202)	1350 (48)	1789	75	16.89%
Honduras	25832	30036 (1457)	825 (36)	2937	81	12.16%
Kazakhstan	25747	65188 (1674)	375 (0)	3381	20	16.02%
Israel	23823	44188 (1828)	376 (5)	4804	41	21.19%

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	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Iran	23590	264561 (2388)	13410 (199)	3148	160	5.33%
Dominican Rep	23283	47671 (1366)	929 (19)	4393	86	14.43%
Panama	22844	49243 (1147)	982 (22)	11406	227	14.27%
Chile	21934	321205 (1712)	7186 (117)	16797	376	4.67%
Oman	21928	61247 (1679)	281 (8)	11984	55	15.55%
Nigeria	19500	34259 (643)	760 (6)	166	4	10.25%
Portugal	13640	47426 (375)	1676 (8)	4652	164	4.53%
Turkey	12788	215940 (947)	5419 (17)	2559	64	2.77%
Italy	12493	243506 (162)	34997 (13)	4028	579	0.47%
Afghanistan	11444	34994 (254)	1094 (46)	898	28	3.10%
Armenia	11065	33005 (515)	592 (11)	11137	200	8.06%
Romania	10225	34226 (641)	1952 (21)	1780	101	10.04%
Puerto Rico	10208	10379 (256)	171 (2)	3064	50	14.62%
Kuwait	9581	56877 (703)	399 (3)	13311	93	7.10%
UAE	9095	55848 (275)	335 (0)	5644	34	4.07%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Azerbaijan	8651	25672 (559)	326 (7)	2531	32	12.50%
Poland	8635	38721 (264)	1594 (6)	1023	42	4.57%
Belarus	8584	65443 (174)	480 (6)	6926	51	1.58%
Kyrgyzstan	8405	12282 (838)	165 (16)	1835	25	23.81%
Kenya	7975	11252 (461)	209 (7)	209	4	20.24%
Venezuela	7278	10428 (418)	100 (4)	367	4	19.72%
Costa Rica	6395	8986 (504)	40 (3)	1763	8	27.83%
Cote d'Ivoire	6170	13403 (366)	87 (0)	508	3	12.33%
Nepal	6113	17177 (116)	39 (1)	589	1	3.76%
Moldova	6083	20040 (332)	659 (4)	4968	163	6.86%
West Bank & Gaza	5936	7064 (300)	44 (0)	1384	9	26.10%
Uzbekistan	5855	14581 (496)	71 (4)	435	2	20.69%
Germany	5810	200890 (434)	9080 (2)	2402	109	0.94%
Ethiopia	5605	8181 (212)	146 (7)	71	1	14.77%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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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	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Algeria	4938	20770 (554)	1040 (12)	473	24	14.26%
Serbia	4858	19334 (351)	429 (11)	2213	49	10.30%
Czechia	4613	13475 (134)	355 (0)	1258	33	4.13%
Sudan	4258	10527 (110)	668 (9)	240	15	3.51%
El Salvador	4239	10645 (342)	286 (8)	1641	44	16.92%
Bahrain	4123	34560 (482)	117 (6)	20292	69	8.77%
Japan	4062	23172 (735)	984 (0)	178	8	11.03%
Congo (Kinshasa)	3988	8163 (28)	192 (2)	91	2	3.88%
Singapore	3863	46878 (248)	27 (0)	8010	5	3.10%
Bosnia	3841	7411 (430)	235 (9)	2260	72	17.88%
Ghana	3780	25430 (442)	139 (0)	818	4	7.73%
Bulgaria	3747	7877 (232)	289 (6)	1134	42	15.30%
N Macedonia	3572	8530 (198)	393 (4)	4094	189	11.23%
Haiti	3405	6831 (104)	143 (2)	599	13	5.05%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Qatar	3195	104983 (450)	151 (1)	37390	54	2.74%
CAR	3048	4362 (6)	53 (0)	903	11	3.71%
Cameroon	2886	15173 (0)	359 (0)	571	14	1.69%
Madagascar	2751	5605 (262)	43 (4)	202	2	32.52%
Kosovo	2663	5237 (119)	112 (4)			21.71%
Australia	2662	10810 (323)	113 (2)	411	4	13.28%
Senegal	2611	8369 (126)	153 (3)	499	9	6.99%
Mauritania	2585	5564 (46)	149 (2)	1196	32	7.87%
French Guiana	2528	6299 (70)	33 (2)	21073	110	11.76%
Gabon	2411	6121 (95)	46 (0)	2748	21	4.08%
Greece	2343	3910 (27)	193 (0)	375	19	6.09%
Morocco	2182	16262 (165)	259 (2)	440	7	7.27%
Equatorial Guinea	2178	3071 (0)	51 (0)	2187	36	0.00%
Paraguay	1835	3198 (124)	25 (0)	448	4	17.51%

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.

Country Risk Assessment

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Congo (Brazzaville)	1586	2222 (194)	47 (0)	402	9	18.05%
Malawi	1566	2614 (117)	43 (3)	137	2	25.71%
Somalia	1565	3083 (7)	93 (0)	194	6	1.46%
Albania	1560	3752 (85)	101 (4)	1304	35	15.03%
Switzerland	1380	33148 (132)	1968 (0)	3829	227	1.70%
Austria	1269	19154 (133)	710 (1)	2126	79	2.81%
Guinea	1257	6276 (76)	38 (0)	478	3	6.29%
Tajikistan	1256	6695 (52)	56 (0)	701	6	4.26%
Croatia	1204	3953 (126)	120 (0)	963	29	13.58%
Libya	1173	1589 (26)	43 (1)	231	6	15.54%
Lebanon	1049	2542 (91)	38 (1)	373	6	20.89%
Guinea-Bissau	1043	1842 (0)	26 (0)	935	13	2.82%

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)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
California	347510	354885 (8674)	7375 (125)	8992	186	14.77%
New York	299797	404006 (831)	32427 (19)	22118	1670	1.11%
Florida	297289	301810 (10181)	4521 (112)	14052	210	22.89%
Illinois	150398	157825 (1187)	7427 (8)	12455	586	3.96%
Texas	137063	289837 (10260)	3498 (136)	10278	125	18.39%
New Jersey	129244	176278 (363)	15634 (52)	20501	1768	1.14%
Georgia	124747	127838 (3875)	3091 (37)	12040	291	16.51%
Arizona	112765	131354 (3257)	2434 (97)	18046	334	14.22%
Maryland	66437	75016 (756)	3341 (7)	12408	553	4.76%
Virginia	62008	73527 (1084)	1992 (15)	8614	233	7.53%
Washington	41608	43046 (742)	1438 (0)	5824	187	10.37%
South Carolina	37398	62245 (1856)	998 (5)	12089	194	18.56%
Connecticut	34905	47636 (106)	4380 (8)	13361	1229	0.90%
Colorado	31549	38137 (469)	1744 (6)	6626	303	6.90%

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Nevada	29024	30468 (849)	618 (6)	9892	201	18.26%
Missouri	28938	30057 (817)	1119 (5)	5085	186	12.13%
Tennessee	28421	69061 (2273)	783 (16)	10113	115	16.61%
Alabama	28120	59067 (1812)	1211 (47)	12047	247	16.75%
Louisiana	27382	84131 (2089)	3461 (16)	18098	745	14.43%
North Carolina	23124	91837 (1837)	1589 (18)	8723	153	13.26%
Pennsylvania	20876	102269 (1003)	6957 (26)	7996	549	4.62%
Kansas	19097	20349 (462)	304 (5)	7242	104	12.60%
Ohio	18933	69311 (1316)	3075 (6)	5935	264	11.51%
Michigan	18716	78913 (1049)	6330 (4)	7902	634	4.88%
Rhode Island	14946	17640 (52)	987 (2)	16652	932	2.25%
Kentucky	14557	20677 (454)	645 (10)	4628	144	11.76%
Utah	12065	30891 (413)	233 (7)	9635	73	11.44%
Mississippi	11345	38567 (1025)	1290 (18)	12959	433	12.90%

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)

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Indiana	11014	53370 (685)	2785 (10)	7928	414	7.11%
Oregon	9705	13081 (276)	247 (3)	3101	59	14.47%
Idaho	8979	12449 (729)	110 (7)	6964	62	24.26%
New Mexico	8855	15841 (327)	557 (6)	7555	266	10.04%
District of Columbia	8646	11026 (80)	571 (3)	15623	809	3.15%
Massachusetts	8589	112347 (217)	8368 (28)	16300	1214	1.29%
Iowa	8582	36536 (670)	777 (20)	11513	244	8.98%
Wisconsin	7977	38727 (821)	827 (1)	6651	142	12.44%
Arkansas	6439	30297 (485)	335 (4)	10039	111	14.01%
Nebraska	5483	21979 (262)	291 (3)	11362	150	6.17%
Delaware	5293	13050 (81)	521 (3)	13402	535	3.98%
Oklahoma**	5016	22814 (1074)	432 (4)	5765	109	18.92%

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Minnesota	4005	43742 (572)	1558 (10)	7756	276	8.18%
West Virginia	1460	4557 (150)	98 (1)	2543	55	16.04%
Montana**	1147	2096 (144)	34 (0)	1961	32	30.06%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicated moved up a risk category

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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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