

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

June 19, 2020

# Global Situation Update: June 19, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

Anti-China protests  
spread across India.

US Congress unveils  
a \$1.5trn  
infrastructure plan.

A study finds that  
blood plasma from  
recovered coronavirus  
patients is a safe  
treatment.

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# Global

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**Overnight, confirmed cases of coronavirus grew to 8,602,416 in 213 countries and territories, with 456,802 deaths.**

- A study found that **blood plasma** from people who have recovered from the coronavirus is a safe treatment.
- **Trade exhibitions** have moved online during the pandemic, creating some opportunities for more global connections.
- Kenya was elected to the **UN Security Council** on Thursday after defeating Djibouti in a run-off vote.

# Markets

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## Shares in Nintendo continue to surge as investors anticipate a sustained boom in video gaming.

- On Thursday, **US stocks** steadied as data showed another drop in unemployment claims but remain wary of rising case numbers.
- Friday morning, **European stocks** pushed higher as investors weighed up rising coronavirus cases in the US and China against sprawling stimulus measures from central banks; **stock markets in Asia** edged lower.

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# Business

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## China approved JPMorgan's request to operate the country's first fully foreign-owned futures business.

- **Facebook** said it has taken down advertisements from President Trump's reelection campaign that violate the company's organized hate policy. Facebook also outlined its plans to improve workforce diversity and support Black-owned businesses.
- **Carnival** reported a net Q2 loss of \$4.4bn, demonstrating continued devastation of the cruise industry.
- **Marathon Petroleum** is in discussions with potential buyers of its **Speedway** gas-station unit, reviving a sale that fell apart in the early stages of the coronavirus crisis.
- **McDonalds** said it would hire 260,000 more staff this summer as stores reopen.
- UK biotech company **Avacta** announced that it had found a possible COVID-19 treatment.
- **Lloyd's of London** insurance market apologized for its role in the Atlantic slave trade.
- Thousands of **Hong Kong restaurants** are offering 30 percent discounts in an effort to restore consumer spending.
- **Zoom** has proven appealing to Chinese students and professionals seeking contact with the rest of the world.
- **Japan Airlines** plans to raise as much as ¥500bn (\$4.6bn) to weather a virtual shutdown in global travel caused by the coronavirus outbreak.
- Anglo-Swiss asset management firm **GAM** has announced an expected loss of SFr400m (\$420m) for the first half of the year.

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# Africa

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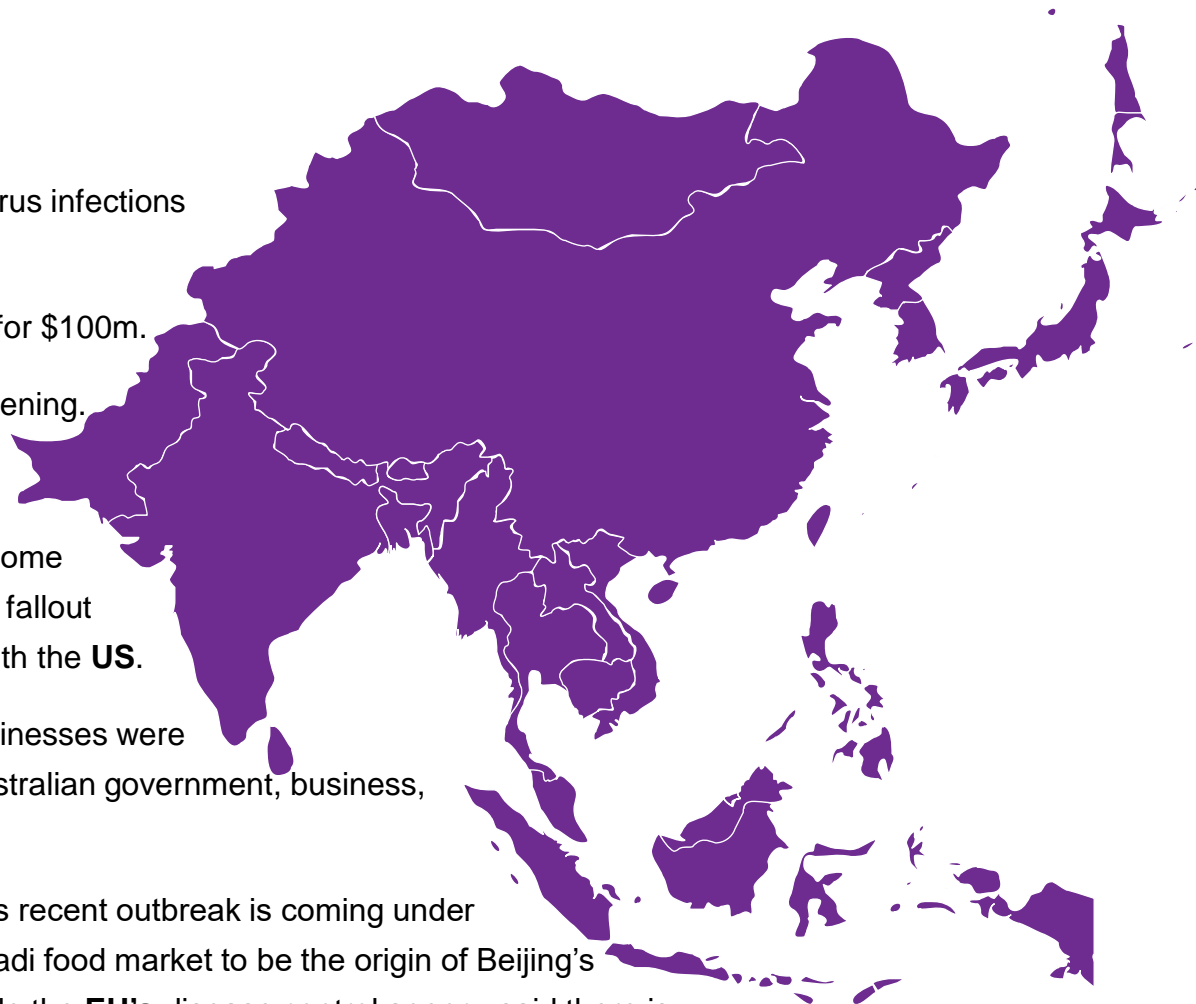
- The pandemic has caused a decreased in remittances **to African** countries.
- **Nigeria** okayed six local airlines to fly as lockdown restrictions continue to lift. Nigeria has been declared wild polio-free.
- **Burundi** swore in a new president, Evariste Ndayishimiye, following the death last week of the former president, which some have posited was of COVID-19.
- **Chinese** President Xi pledged to provide a potential vaccine to **Africa** free of charge and begin the construction of a new African Centers for Disease Control ahead of schedule.



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# Asia

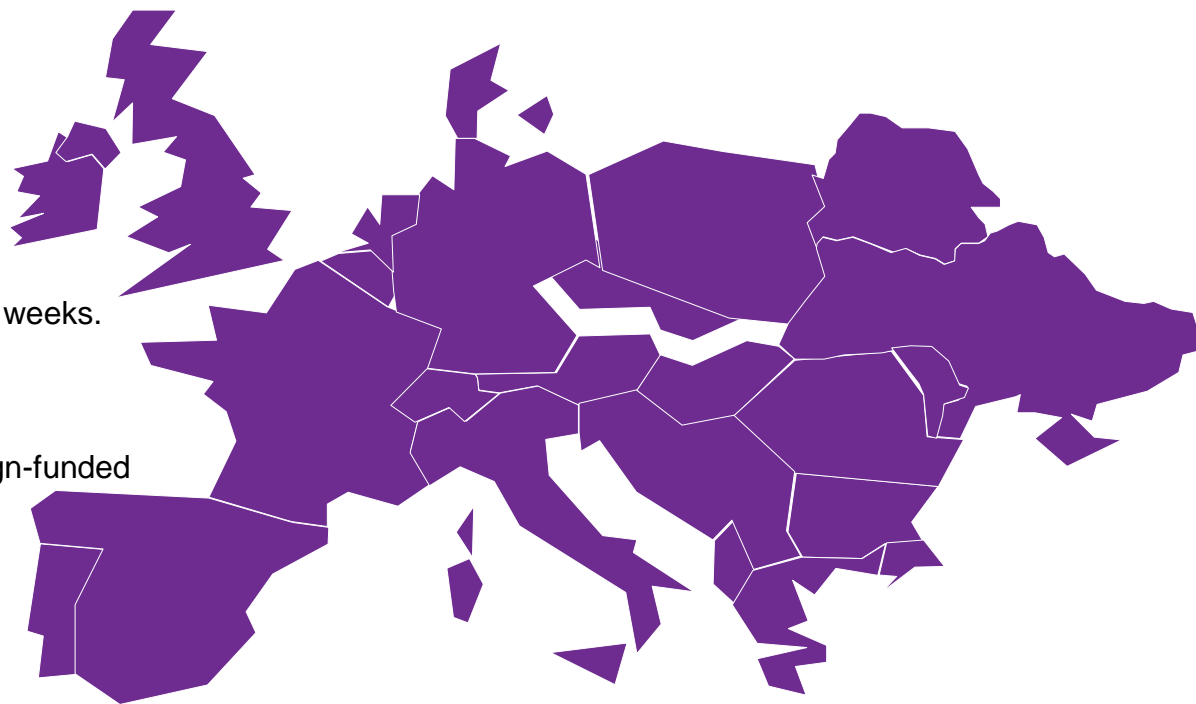
- **South Korean** health authorities on Friday warned of a new wave of coronavirus infections following a spike in untraceable local infections and imported cases.
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has approved its first loan to **Mongolia** for \$100m.
- **Indonesia** recorded a record number of new cases, even as it continued reopening.
- **Japan's** slide back into deflation continued in May.
- Anti-China protests spread in **India** over Monday's deadly border clash, with some protestors calling for boycotts of Chinese goods. Analysts posit that continued fallout from border clashes with **China** is pushing India to strengthen strategic ties with the **US**.
- Retail sales in **Australia** notched a record rise in May after restrictions on businesses were relaxed. A sophisticated, state-sponsored cyber attack is actively targeting Australian government, business, education and political organizations.
- Beijing reported a decline in new cases as a public health expert said the city's recent outbreak is coming under control. **Chinese** officials found the meat and seafood trading sections in Xinfadi food market to be the origin of Beijing's recent outbreak. China banned imported pork from a **German** meat plant, while the **EU's** disease control agency said there is insufficient evidence that Beijing's latest outbreak originated in Europe. FDI into China rose 4.2 percent in May over last year. China's legislature passed a draft of the **Hong Kong** national security bill, covering the expected four categories of crimes without providing detailed definitions of the crimes or how they would be punished.



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# Europe

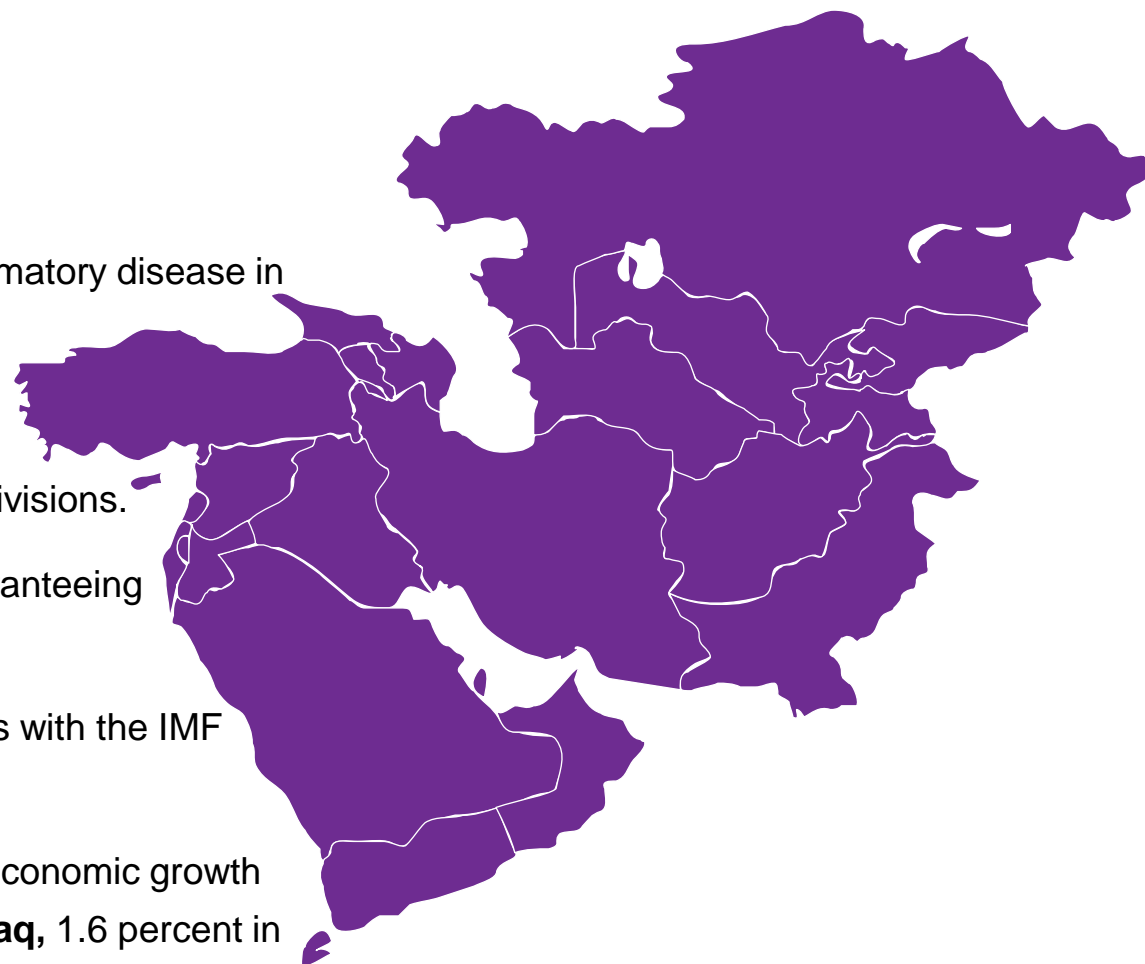
- The president of the **EU** Chamber in China said that the US-China tech war is a bigger danger to Europe than the coronavirus.
- Russia's daily case rise Thursday was the lowest the country has seen in six weeks.
- Spain announced a \$477bn bill to revitalize its tourism sector.
- An EU court struck down a **Hungarian** law forcing NGOs to register as foreign-funded entities, seen as part of PM Orban's efforts to control civil society.
- Authorities detained **Belarus's** main opposition leader less than two months before presidential elections.
- **France** announced plans to bolster domestic production of paracetamol amid efforts to restore industrial "sovereignty." France's Constitutional Council struck down the core of the country's new hate-speech law before it could go into effect, which would have required tech companies to pay hefty fines for failing to remove violating posts within 24 hours.
- The **UK** government is set to abandon its contact-tracing app in favor of something using Google/Apple's new technology model. The UK's biosecurity experts have recommended downgrading the country's official coronavirus alert level following a steady decrease in new cases of the virus. UK public debt exceeded the size of the country's economy in May for the first time since the aftermath of the second world war. The Bank of England announced an additional £100bn in stimulus.



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# Middle East

- **Turkey** announced plans to build more military bases in **Iraq**.
- The **UAE** has begun to report cases of a COVID-19-linked inflammatory disease in children, noted in some other countries.
- **Egypt** surpassed 50,000 confirmed cases.
- **Saudi Aramco** has begun announcing job cuts in some foreign divisions.
- **Tunisians** continued to protest in Tunis, now calling for laws guaranteeing employment for citizens.
- The financial advisor working with **Lebanon's** government in talks with the IMF resigned, saying there was “*no genuine will*” for reform.
- The World Bank found that the civil war in **Syria** has dampened economic growth throughout the region, resulting in GDP shrink of 1.2 percent in **Iraq**, 1.6 percent in **Jordan**, and 1.7 percent in **Lebanon** over the last decade.
- The IAEA board voted to condemn **Iran** for failing to cooperate with its probe of Tehran's nuclear activities, putting Iran in non-compliance with the JCPOA.



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# Americas

- Police violence, which often targets Black or biracial Brazilians, continues to fuel Black Lives Matters protests in **Brazil**; over 600 people have already been killed by police in 2020 in the state of Rio de Janeiro alone.
- **Mexico's** daily coronavirus cases have continued to increase at near-record levels, pushing officials to acknowledge that the country's virus curve is on a plateau with few signs of impending decrease. Analysts worry that the pandemic endangers Mexico's fight against drug gangs, as police and officials have fallen sick and security forces have been diverted to guard medical centers.
- Debt talks in **Argentina** hit a roadblock this week as the government refused to cede further ground; a key creditor group warned that negotiations have failed.
- The head of the UN refugee agency expressed acute worry over the plight of refugees in Latin America amid the pandemic, particularly the millions of **Venezuelan** refugees. The **US** blacklisted over a dozen individuals and firms accused of involvement in exporting Venezuelan oil.
- **Canada** will begin testing a voluntary contact tracing app as Canadian cases surpassed 100,000. **Chinese** prosecutors formally indicted the two Canadian men, advancing a pair of cases widely seen as retribution for Canada's arrest of a Huawei executive.
- Volunteer **Peruvian** "Goodbye Brigades" are collecting bodies of coronavirus patients whose families cannot afford to pay for burial.



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# Americas: US

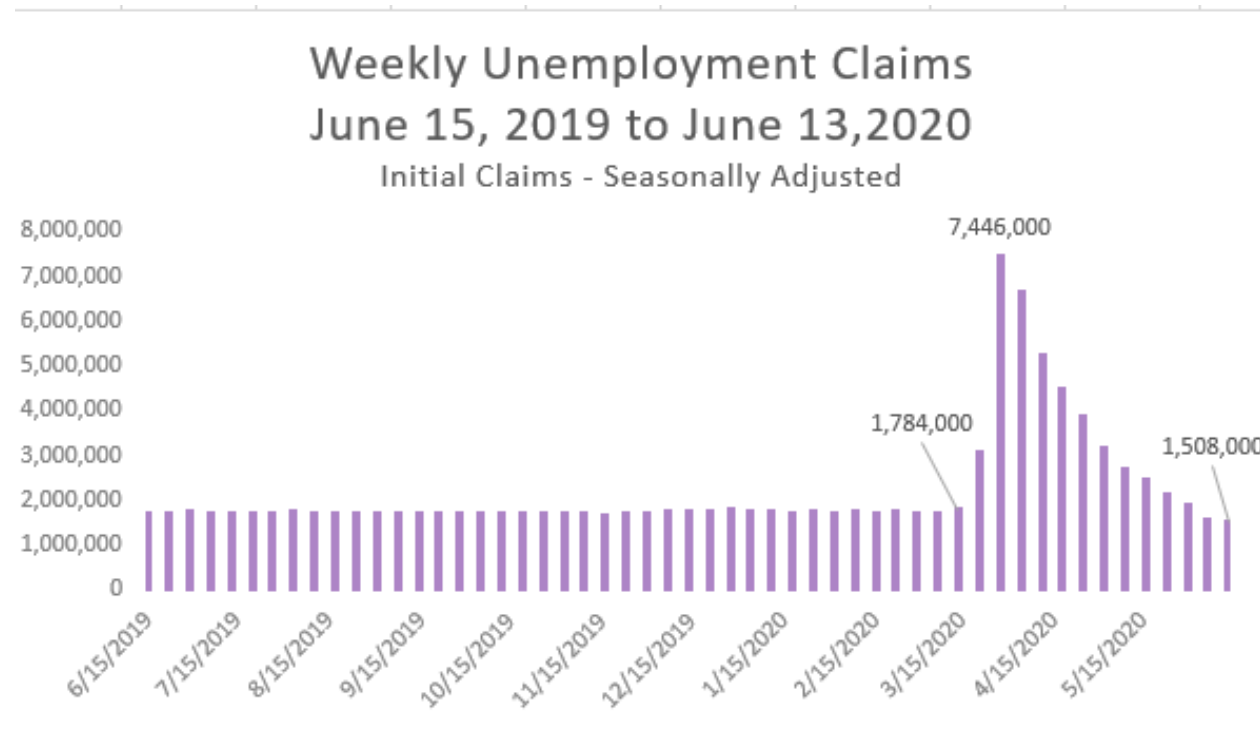
- Today is **Juneteenth**, a holiday celebrating the end of slavery in Texas two years after the Emancipation Declaration, a day which is of increased significance as **anti-racism and anti-police violence protests** continue throughout the country.
- The Supreme Court blocked the Trump Administration's efforts to end **DACA**.
- New jobless claims were again lower than the week before at 1.51m, but **unemployment** remains historically high.
- A group of bipartisan senators introduced a bill to limit **foreign espionage and influence** on US campuses.
- In a hearing, President Trump's nominee to lead the **vaccine** said he would only **collaborate** with countries that "*we deem are friendly to our national security*," a swipe at China.
- Record highs of new cases in **California, Florida, Arizona and South Carolina** for June are reported. **California** will now require face coverings in all public spaces after a spike in cases. **New York** warned that businesses could immediately have their licenses suspended for violating coronavirus regulations. **Nebraska's** governor told mayors they could lose state funding for requiring mask usage.
- House Democrats unveiled a **\$1.5 trn infrastructure plan**, which they hope to pass in coming weeks.



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# Americas: US

46 Million Americans Filed for Unemployment in Past 13 Weeks



Data Source: Department of Labor

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# The Pandemic and Worker Productivity

By Briana Boland

*As employees adjust to new expectations of work environment and employers adjust to a new context of worker productivity, advocates for a shortened or more flexible work week are gaining momentum. Experimentation in workplace format, a process necessitated by the coronavirus, may prove one of the lasting legacies of 2020.*

The coronavirus has upended the world of work, and in doing so it has given many companies the opportunity to radically reimagine the structure and schedule of the workplace. The most obvious change has been the mainstreaming of remote work. As the pandemic promises to keep employees out of the office for a significant amount of time yet to come, and many companies have announced plans to make working from home a more permanent option, the impact of this prolonged period of remote work is set to shift the structure of work spaces. However, changes are not limited to the physical workplace. Months of managing remote workers has led to shifting approaches to worker productivity and time management. As employees adjust to new expectations of work environment and employers adjust to a new context of worker productivity, advocates for a shortened or more flexible work week are gaining momentum.

Experimentation in workplace format, a process necessitated by the coronavirus, may prove one of the lasting legacies of 2020.

The sudden transition to working from home created a new context for worker productivity, producing both opportunities and challenges. Some workers have enjoyed the greater autonomy and seen higher productivity. Commute times have all but disappeared. However, many workers have reported challenges in managing work-life balance and maintaining productivity outside the office setting, especially where employees have to juggle work and child-care responsibilities. Analysis has shown that over the past few months, burnout and stress have characterized many work from home experiences, and VPN data collected in April showed that workers across the US, France, Spain, and UK spent approximately two-three hours longer logged onto work than before lockdowns.

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# The Pandemic and Worker Productivity

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To address the issues of burnout and competing responsibilities, flexible hours and shorter days have both been proposed to aid remote productivity and manage child-care duties. Working parents must deal with the gap between the end of school days and the end of workdays, a burdensome few hours even when schools are open. Adam Grant, an organizational psychologist at UPenn's Wharton School, is an advocate of the shorter workday, summarizing his position a recent Economist article: "we can be every bit as creative and productive in six focused hours a day as in twice as many distracted hours. A shorter workday would be a health legacy of covid-19."

More prominent than proposals to shorten workdays are proposals to shorten workweeks. The pandemic has fueled experimentation with the four-day workweek, which some have utilized to trim budgets and others have promoted to reduce worker stress and improve productivity. Companies such as TripAdvisor and publisher Houghton Mifflin Harcourt shifted temporarily to four-day work weeks and corresponding pay cuts to handle the pandemic's economic impact. Proponents of the shortened workweek point to the practice as a positive method to reduce layoffs, something that

will likely benefit a company's long-term hiring pool. Since the onset of the pandemic, many companies have unceremoniously dumped thousands of employees, and research suggests that companies which prefer layoffs to other cost-saving alternatives such as pay cuts perform worse in both the short and long-term through hurting both immediate productivity and future hiring prospects. As businesses continue to navigate recessions and uncertain economic outlooks, workweek flexibility could prove an important tool in compassionate cost-saving.

Even where budgeting and pay cuts are not involved, the idea of a four-day workweek is gaining popularity. A Harris Poll in late May showed that 82 percent of Americans would prefer a four-day workweek, even if it meant working longer days – a significantly higher percentage than found by similar polling last year. Some analysts credit part of this rise in popularity to former presidential candidate Andrew Yang, who promoted the idea of a four-day workweek in his campaign. The idea is not untested. A Society of Human Resource Management survey reported that about one third of US employers already offer "compressed workweeks" and the

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# The Pandemic and Worker Productivity

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organization expects that number to grow. Microsoft's Japanese Subsidiary is among the firms which have experimented with a four-day week and found they resulted in increased productivity.

Amid the heightened stress of the coronavirus pandemic, advocates have posited that now is an opportune time to explore the options of a shortened workweek. Looking to the future, many labor market specialists see the four-day workweek as a major perk to incentivize hiring, something that firms of any size in any location can offer.

So far, experimentation in four-day work weeks have been concentrated in the tech sector, where corporate culture tends to be more open to new workplace models. However, many of the perks of flexible working, from shortened schedules to remote work, are possible across most white-collar professions. The grand experiment in remote work of the last few months may prove an important force in shifting approaches to worker productivity and management, creating a more positive and flexible work environment for many employees. If greater workplace flexibility does follow the coronavirus pandemic, however, it will be a legacy divided along class lines. Most front-line and blue-collar workers

lack the privilege to work remotely or tailor their hours. New workplace models and schedules are therefore likely to widen the divide between the workplace expectations of white-collar professionals and lower-wage workers.

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# The Anatomy of a Ransomware Attack

By Scott Muir

## Background

Dentons hosted an online discussion on June 18 entitled “The Anatomy of a Ransomware Attack” with leading cybersecurity practitioners from S-RM, an expert forensics and cyber risk consulting firm. Panellists included Jamie Smith, head of cyber security for S-RM; Tim Carter, head of ethical hacking at S-RM; and, Dan Caplin, a senior associate at S-RM. The discussion was moderated by Antonis Patrikios, a Dentons partner who works in the Privacy & Cybersecurity practice in London, and its objective was to provide technical explanations of ransomware attacks to a non-technical audience.

Key takeaways from the discussion included that there is a recent uptick in the volume of cyberattacks against companies in recent weeks following the peak of the coronavirus pandemic, and that the market average for ransom amounts is now in the millions of dollars. Ransomware, or cyber extortion, accounts for an estimated 85% of these latest cyber incidents. This is a marked shift from 2019 when roughly 80% of reported incidents were mailbox compromises that involved financial fraud, and specifically, redirection of payments. Not

all ransomware is created equal. Some strains can self-replicate and spread far and wide into a network to seek targets, while others are built to steal data to send back to cybercriminals. The types of ransomware are as diverse as the objectives for which they are deployed. Two most common ways that ransomware infects networks remains phishing, with links and downloads containing malware, and via remote access solutions, such as Microsoft remote desktop products and Citrix, which have well-known vulnerabilities.

## Finding a victim to target

Online threat actors find victims to target with ransomware primarily through web-based services and also various manual approaches. Available on the dark web are web-based services that can continually scan the Internet for open ports on computer systems. A cybercriminal might, for example, query the service to find every system in a geographic region that offers remote access. Manual approaches might involve using an open source tool to scan a specific open port for accessibility. This method is not as efficient because hackers must know the username and password to gain access, and they must understand the specific vulnerabilities of certain systems.

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# The Anatomy of a Ransomware Attack

## *Gaining access to a victim network*

Cybercriminals can make some assumptions about log-in credentials in an attempt to gain access to a network. For example, knowing that Windows 2008 is out-of-date and susceptible, hackers can employ brute force tactics to try and breach it.

Online threat actors also realize that in almost every system there is an account named 'Admin' or 'Administration,' so they can use tools to make repeated attempts with those usernames in combination with different passwords that would likely be common to a company. Hydra is one brute force tool that is equipped with millions of words that may be potential common or weak passwords which can be paired with a known username. When Hydra eventually hits a successful password, it notifies the hacker.

## *Moving across the network and escalating privilege*

Once a system is breached, hackers can view the desktop as if they are seated in front of the keyboard. They move across the network to see if there are any interesting documents or perhaps any password lists. If cybercriminals were successful with the 'Admin' master log-in, they may be able to escalate privileges and expand access. Hackers

regularly study the format and naming conventions of the main computer to gain domain control and access the full network, which they will attack and then extort. Cybercriminals face the risk that their activities may be too "noisy" and could be spotted by a company's IT team. To avoid this problem, hackers cover their tracks with pre-packaged tools that generate codes which make them less suspicious to security staff. Those codes can also be used for other intelligence gathering by the threat actor including logging the keystrokes of users, recording audio and video on certain computers, and more.

## *Deploying the ransomware*

From inside the system, hackers can deploy the ransomware that will earn them the money they seek. Cybercriminals upload the ransomware to the master server or system and can wait weeks or even months and years before taking action. Soon after the ransomware is uploaded, network users will see changes to the system, such as files with new extensions on them and unreadable documents. Typically, hackers will leave a ransom note on the computer with an email address at which to contact them to arrange payment.

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# The Anatomy of a Ransomware Attack

## *Decisions faced by the victim*

Ransomware victims face the dilemma of whether or not to pay. Some companies store complete backups of their entire system offline and may decide not to pay. Other companies will have had their backups completely encrypted by the hackers and be forced to pay, while yet others may opt for the 'nuclear option' of not paying at the cost of losing all data and starting over. A complex risk assessment should be undertaken when deciding whether to pay. For example, if the ransom demanded is more costly than the lost data it may not be beneficial to pay. It is also important to understand the track record of the particular threat actor involved. Victims should gather intelligence on who they are dealing with and learn if the hacker publicizes attacks or retains the stolen data for possible repeat attacks in the future. It should also be understood that the negotiation profile of cybercriminals varies by group. Some can be negotiated down far below their initial demand, while others may be known for providing poor decryption keys for which to unlock stolen data. In most ransomware cases, however, data is ultimately recovered because cybercriminals are motivated by money and if they were to gain a reputation for not giving back data then future victims would be less likely to pay. Therefore, it is in the best interest for

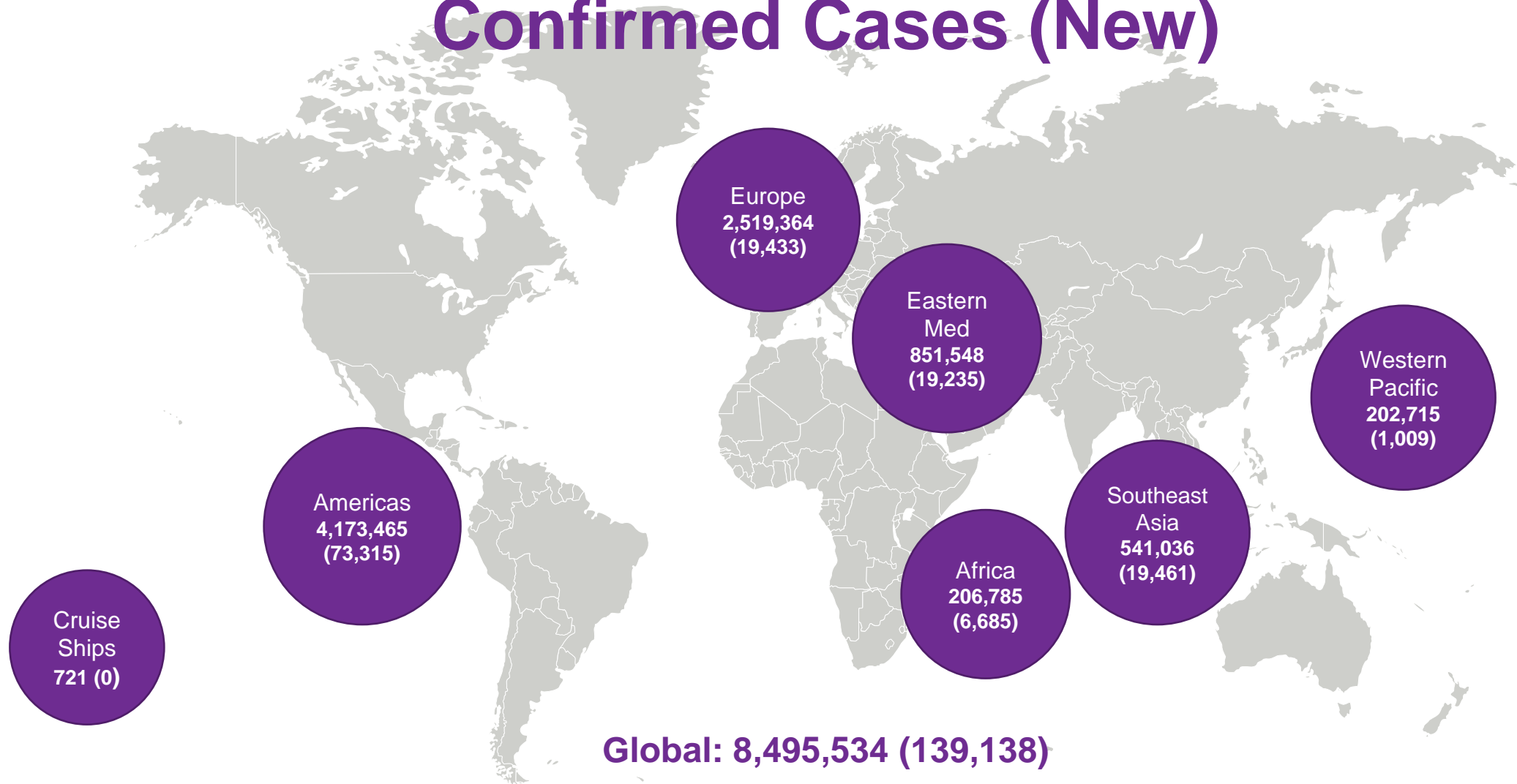
hackers to provide working decryption tools to victims. One final consideration for victims is the potential legal minefield that surrounds paying the ransom. Every jurisdiction is different, and in some locales ransom payments may be illegal due to money laundering and terror financing laws and more. A cost-benefit analysis on the decision to pay the ransom is crucial for victims.

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on June 18

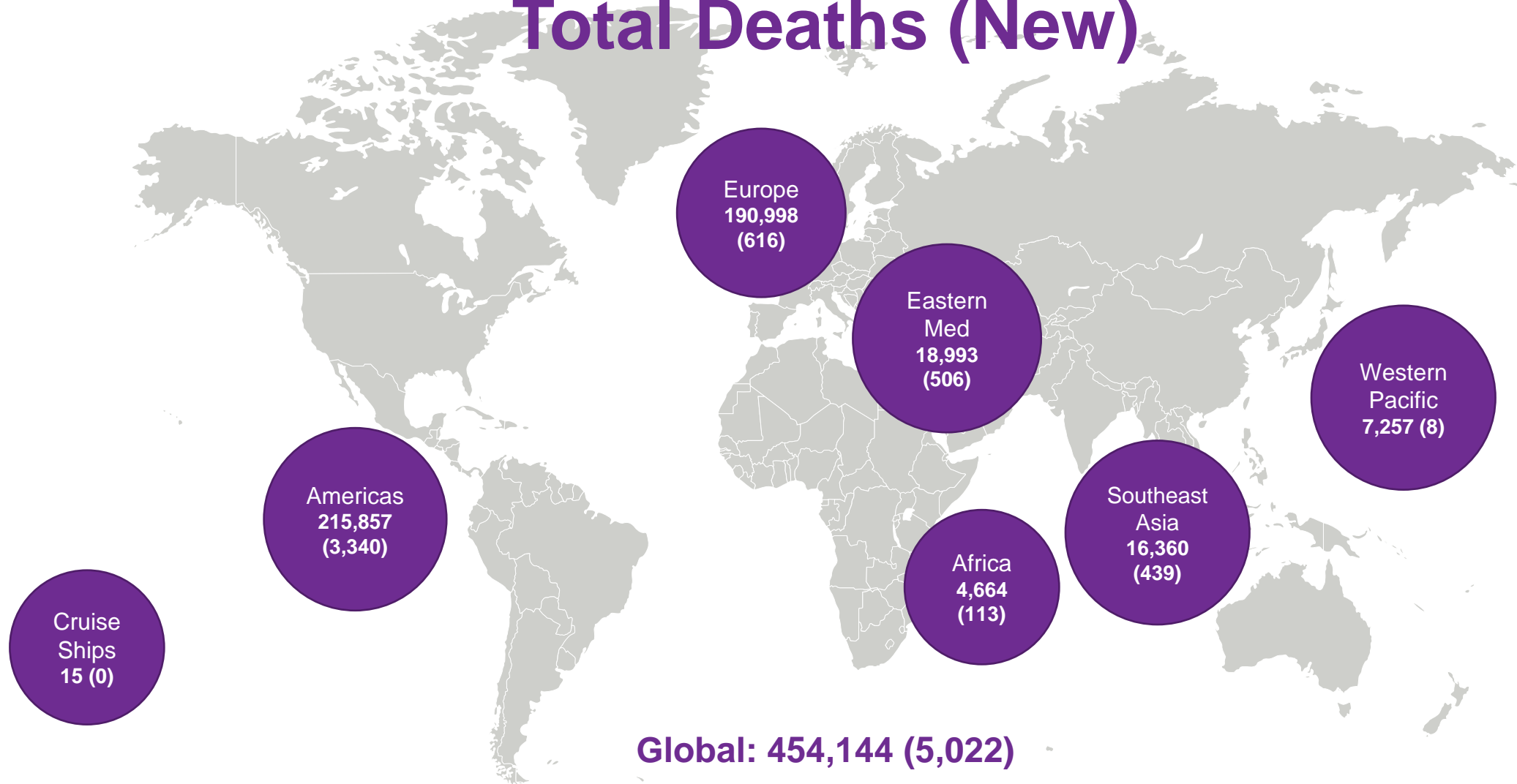
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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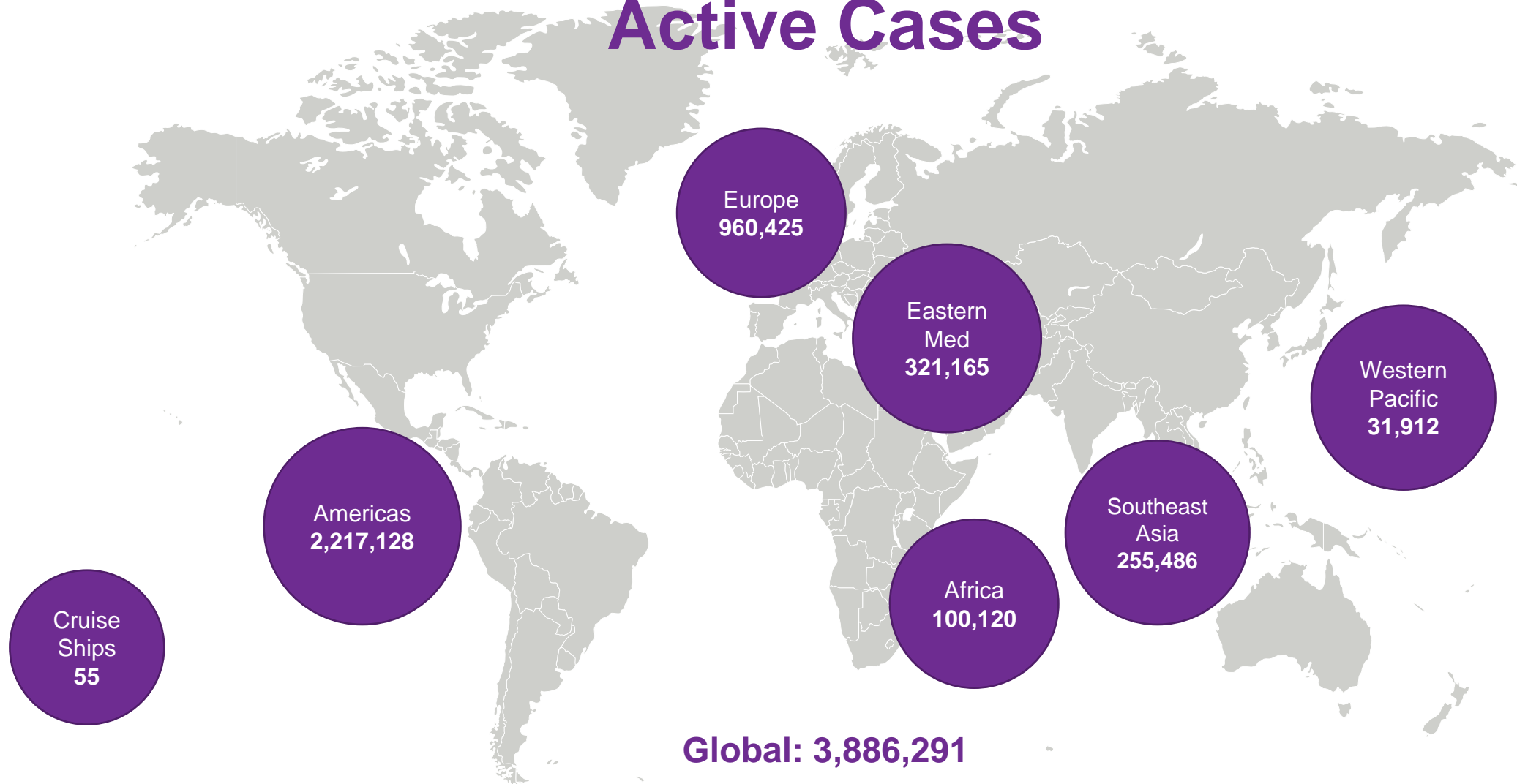
# Total Deaths (New)



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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	1473652	2191204 (27762)	118437 (717)	6840	365
Brazil	395814	978142 (22765)	47748 (1238)	4627	225
UK	258191	301551 (1218)	42360 (135)	4427	623
Russia	239262	560321 (7772)	7650 (182)	3845	52
India	163248	380532 (13586)	12573 (336)	276	9
Peru	105737	244388 (3480)	7461 (204)	7416	226
Pakistan	100450	165062 (4944)	3229 (136)	725	14
France	90245	190107 (201)	29540 (28)	2431	454
Spain	67756	245268 (585)	27136 (0)	6253	580
Bangladesh	60785	102292 (3803)	1343 (38)	621	8
Sweden	50990	56043 (1481)	5053 (12)	5550	500
Saudi Arabia	50937	145991 (4757)	1139 (48)	4196	33
Netherlands	43241	49319 (115)	6078 (4)	2878	355

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
South Africa	37233	83890 (3478)	1737 (63)	1415	29
Egypt	34971	50437 (1218)	1938 (88)	493	19
Chile	34821	225103 (4475)	3841 (226)	11779	201
Belgium	33941	60348 (104)	9683 (8)	5208	836
Colombia	33886	57202 (2119)	1955 (68)	1184	38
Iran	31384	197647 (2596)	9272 (87)	2354	110
Canada	29734	101877 (386)	8361 (49)	2656	220
Argentina	25841	37510 (1958)	948 (35)	830	21
Indonesia	23625	42762 (1331)	2339 (63)	156	9
Mexico	23528	165455 (5662)	19747 (667)	1240	148
Turkey	23127	184031 (1304)	4882 (21)	2183	58
Italy	23101	238159 (331)	34514 (66)	3939	571
Belarus	22303	56657 (625)	331 (7)	5996	35

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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
Ecuador	20887	49097 (607)	4087 (80)	2784	232
Qatar	20713	84441 (1267)	86 (4)	30074	31
Philippines	19593	27799 (561)	1116 (8)	254	10
Afghanistan	19326	27532 (658)	546 (42)	708	14
Ukraine	17856	34833 (847)	976 (23)	779	22
Bolivia	16800	21499 (814)	697 (18)	1773	58
Poland	14382	31015 (314)	1316 (30)	819	35
Iraq	13528	25717 (1463)	856 (83)	640	21
Oman	13435	26818 (739)	119 (3)	5257	23
UAE	13213	43752 (388)	298 (3)	4426	30
Portugal	12555	38089 (417)	1524 (1)	3735	149
Nigeria	11698	18480 (745)	475 (6)	90	2
Armenia	10829	18698 (665)	309 (7)	6310	104
Dominican Republic	9717	24645 (540)	635 (2)	2273	59

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Honduras	9217	10739 (440)	343 (7)	1040	34
Guatemala	9129	11868 (617)	449 (17)	628	24
Panama	9094	23351 (754)	475 (5)	5415	110
Singapore	8735	41473 (257)	26 (0)	7091	4
Ghana	8395	12929 (339)	66 (0)	416	2
Kuwait	8254	38074 (541)	308 (2)	8920	72
Germany	7095	189817 (1213)	8875 (24)	2269	107
Nepal	6640	7848 (671)	22 (2)	270	0.8
Puerto Rico	5964	6111 (108)	147 (0)	1804	43
Kazakhstan	5712	15877 (0)	100 (3)	846	5
Bahrain	5679	20430 (469)	55 (6)	12027	32
Moldova	5410	13106 (374)	444 (11)	3249	110
Romania	5299	23080 (320)	1473 (22)	1200	77

\*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

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
Azerbaijan	4998	11329 (338)	139 (6)	1118	14
Haiti	4808	4916 (228)	84 (2)	411	7
Sudan	4567	8020 (0)	487 (0)	183	11
Congo (Kinshasa)	4481	5283 (183)	117 (2)	59	1
Israel	4215	20036 (253)	303 (0)	2178	33
Cameroon	4018	9864 (0)	276 (0)	372	10
Cote d'Ivoire	3532	6444 (381)	49 (1)	245	2
Ethiopia	2955	3954 (195)	65 (2)	34	0.6
Kenya	2681	4257 (213)	117 (10)	79	2
Gabon	2651	4340 (111)	32 (2)	1952	14
Venezuela	2620	3483 (97)	28 (0)	122	1
N Macedonia	2612	4664 (182)	216 (6)	2239	104
Czechia	2506	10280 (118)	334 (1)	960	31
Algeria	2496	11385 (117)	811 (12)	260	19

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
CAR	2169	2605 (41)	19 (1)	540	4
Somalia	1907	2719 (23)	88 (0)	171	6
El Salvador	1883	4200 (134)	82 (3)	648	13
Mauritania	1777	2424 (201)	97 (2)	522	21
Senegal	1683	5475 (106)	76 (3)	327	5
South Sudan	1681	1830 (17)	32 (1)	164	3
Greece	1665	3227 (24)	188 (1)	310	18
Uzbekistan	1582	5767 (85)	19 (0)	172	0.6
Bulgaria	1543	3674 (132)	190 (6)	529	27
Tajikistan	1466	5279 (58)	51 (0)	554	5
Guinea	1348	4841 (173)	26 (0)	369	2
Guinea-Bissau	1324	1492 (0)	15 (0)	759	8
South Korea	1191	12306 (49)	280 (0)	239	5
Equatorial Guinea	1117	1664 (0)	32 (0)	1188	23

\* Indications moved down a risk category \*\* Indicates moved up a risk category

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

# US Risk Assessment

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New York	285543	385760 (618)	30974 (35)	20995	1598
California	161731	167086 (4288)	5355 (84)	4227	136
Illinois	128241	134778 (593)	6537 (52)	10636	516
New Jersey	126137	168107 (404)	12869 (34)	19255	1455
Massachusetts	98653	106422 (271)	7769 (36)	15440	1127
Florida	82865	85926 (3207)	3061 (43)	4001	143
Georgia	58307	60912 (882)	2605 (30)	5737	245
Maryland	55573	63229 (260)	3016 (20)	10459	499
Virginia	47159	56238 (463)	1586 (3)	6589	186
Ohio	40489	43122 (700)	2633 (22)	3699	226
Texas	35318	101259 (3560)	2129 (40)	3541	74
Arizona	35299	43445 (2508)	1283 (34)	5968	175
Connecticut	33372	45440 (11)	4226 (7)	12765	1185
Washington	25947	27192 (408)	1245 (14)	3681	164
Colorado	23995	29886 (230)	1638 (7)	5192	284
North Carolina	17758	48167 (1233)	1190 (9)	4642	118
Pennsylvania	17343	84683 (394)	6361 (42)	6623	502

## VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Missouri	16426	17371 (302)	945 (36)	2800	154
Michigan	15773	66798 (301)	6061 (25)	6689	607
Rhode Island	13882	16269 (56)	885 (9)	15357	835
Alabama	11422	28206 (894)	810 (20)	5753	165
South Carolina	11178	21533 (977)	621 (4)	4185	121
Nevada	11053	12169 (315)	475 (2)	3921	154
Kansas	10806	11753 (109)	251 (4)	4031	86
Tennessee	10313	32770 (656)	508 (10)	4807	75
Kentucky	9171	13197 (202)	520 (2)	2954	116
Indiana	8772	41438 (425)	2491 (16)	6155	370
Iowa	8577	24861 (401)	680 (5)	7880	216
Louisiana	8555	48634 (0)	3062 (0)	10462	660
DC	8221	9903 (56)	527 (4)	14032	747
Utah	6901	15839 (495)	152 (3)	4940	47
Nebraska	6414	17414 (183)	239 (5)	9003	124
New Mexico	5346	10153 (88)	456 (4)	4842	217
Wisconsin	5102	23876 (420)	719 (6)	4101	123

\*\* 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
Mississippi	4380	20641 (0)	938 (0)	6935	315
Arkansas	4344	13928 (322)	208 (11)	4615	69
Delaware	3718	10499 (55)	431 (5)	10782	443
Oregon	3677	6366 (148)	187 (4)	1509	44
Minnesota	2733	31675 (379)	1376 (19)	5617	244
Oklahoma	2091	9355 (451)	366 (2)	2364	92
New Hampshire	1015	5450 (14)	331 (1)	4008	243

\* Indicates moved down a risk category \*\* 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

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*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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