

# Dentons Flashpoint

## Daily Global Situation Report

October 2, 2020

# Global Situation Update: October 2, 2020

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## KEY TAKEAWAYS

President Trump and the first lady test positive for coronavirus and go into quarantine.

Thousands of riot police filled Hong Kong as anti-government protestors attempted one of the first large coordinated demonstrations since June.

Stock markets tumble as investors eye increasing uncertainty in the US.

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

# Global

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**Overnight, confirmed coronavirus cases rose to 34,519,817 in 213 countries and territories, with 1,028,232 deaths.**

- The IMF called for urgent action to prevent a **debt crisis** in the world's poorest countries.
- Pfizer's CEO criticized the politicization of a **Covid-19 vaccine** during the first presidential debate, saying his company would move at the "*speed of science*."
- A major non-profit health emergencies group has set up a **global laboratory network** to assess data from potential COVID-19 vaccines, allowing scientists and drugmakers to compare them and speed up selection of the most effective vaccines.

# Markets

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**Global stock markets fall upon news that President Trump tested positive for coronavirus, increasing concerns about economic stewardship and a contested election.**

- **European bourses** fell on Friday, with growing concerns about political instability and economic volatility in the US as coronavirus spreads through the Trump White House.
- **Stock markets in Asia** also tumbled.
- **US markets** closed higher Thursday after a choppy trading day.
- Brent crude slipped below \$40 Thursday on rising concerns about **weak oil demand**; the return of Libyan production also led traders to warn OPEC may need to slow production plans.
- **US manufacturing growth** slowed in September, underperforming economists' expectations of a slight rise.
- The **Japanese yen** strengthened against rival currencies as investors pulled out of riskier assets including equities.

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# Business

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**Amazon says close to 20,000 of its 1.4m staff have tested positive for coronavirus or are presumed to have had Covid-19, fewer than expected.**

- **Bed, Bath & Beyond** reported growth in same-store sales for the first time since 2016.
- **Boeing** will stop making the 787 Dreamliner in Washington state and consolidate production at its non-unionized South Carolina plant.
- **Nikola** forced the removal of several critical videos from YouTube, which they say are copyright infringements.
- **PepsiCo's** revenue grew 5.3 percent in Q3.
- **Fujifilm Holdings** signed a vaccine manufacturing agreement with the US VLP Therapeutics.
- **US banks** are moving assets out of London ahead of Brexit deadlines.
- The **British Chamber of Commerce** said that many more British companies reported a fall in sales over the past three months rather than an upswing.
- **Playboy** plans to return to public markets almost a decade after going private.

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# Africa

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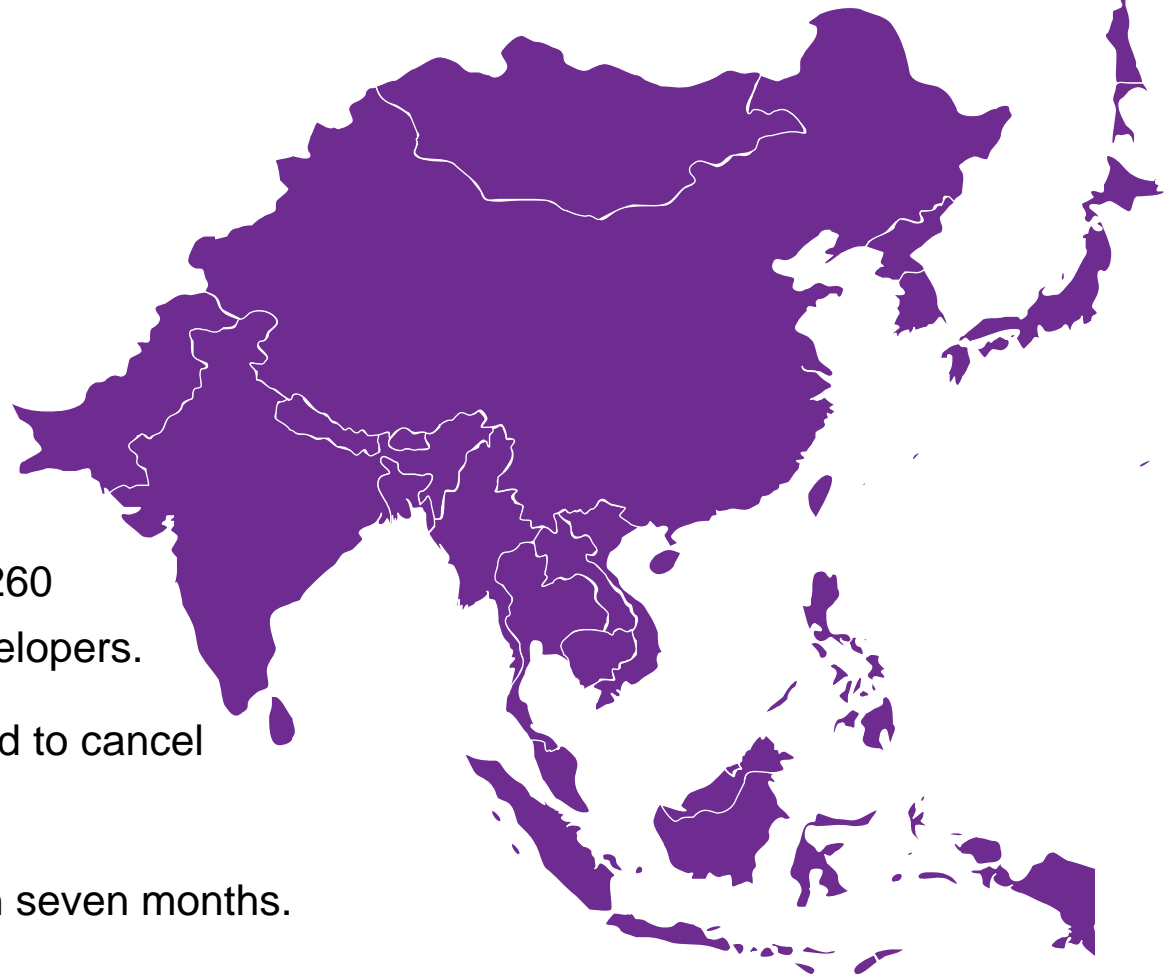
- Authorities in **Ethiopia's** Oromia arrested over 500 people ahead of a major festival observed by the Oromo, Ethiopia's largest ethnic group.
- At least 41 people have died from flooding in northern **Nigeria**, and over 10,000 have been forced from their homes.
- Two people died in a Nairobi bar brawl just a day after **Kenya** reopened bars.
- ECOWAS hinted that sanctions on **Mali** could soon be lifted.
- The family of 'Hotel Rwanda hero' Paul Rusesabagina called on the US, EU, and Belgium to press for his release from **Rwandan** prison.



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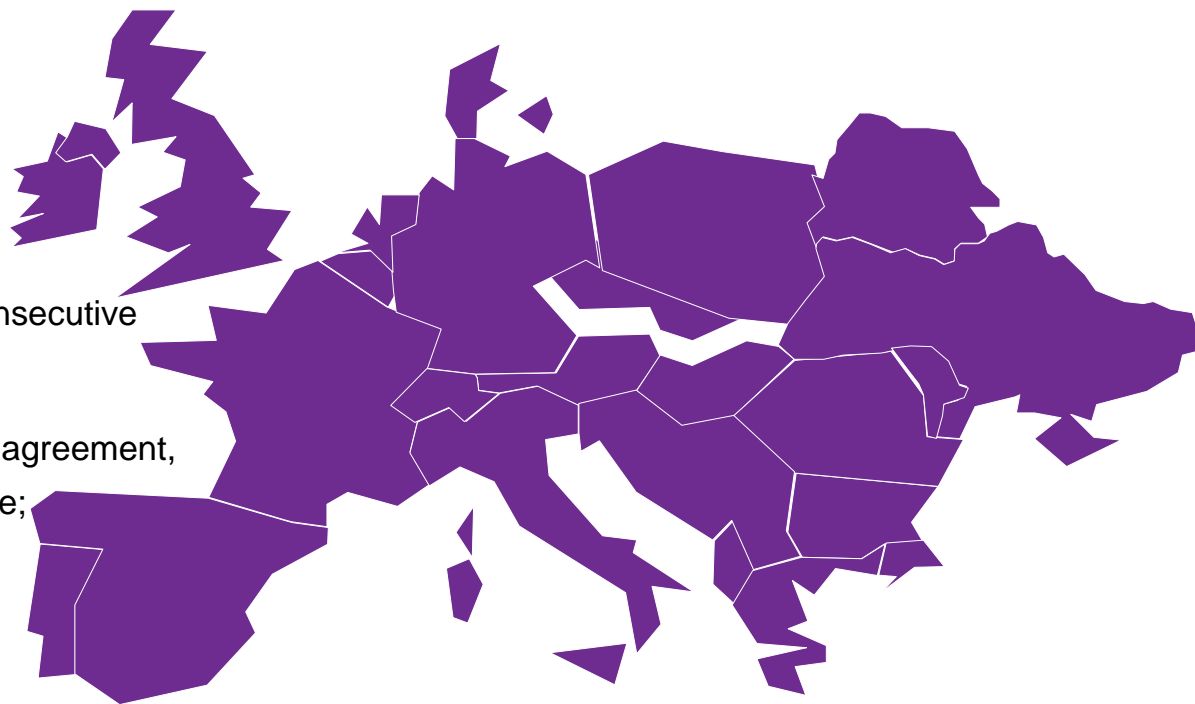
# Asia

- **Indonesia** introduced the distribution of Remdesivir.
- **Japan's** government began discussing a fresh round of coronavirus aid.
- **Malaysia** reported its biggest daily case rise since June, at 260 cases, and said it is in discussions with multiple vaccine developers.
- **India's** top court ordered airlines to refund passengers forced to cancel bookings during the country's two-month lockdown.
- **South Korean** exports rose in September for the first time in seven months.
- Fifty **US** bipartisan Senators called for talks on a bilateral trade deal with **Taiwan**.
- Hong Kong deployed thousands of riot police to Thursday, **China's** National Day, as anti-government protestors attempted one of the first large coordinated demonstrations since the imposition of the national security law in June; police said 69 people were arrested.



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# Europe



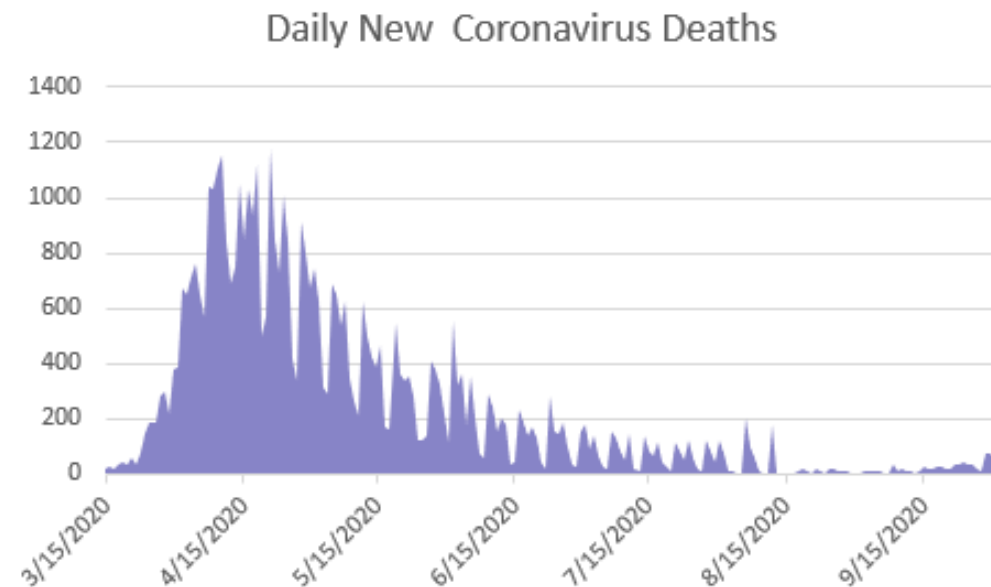
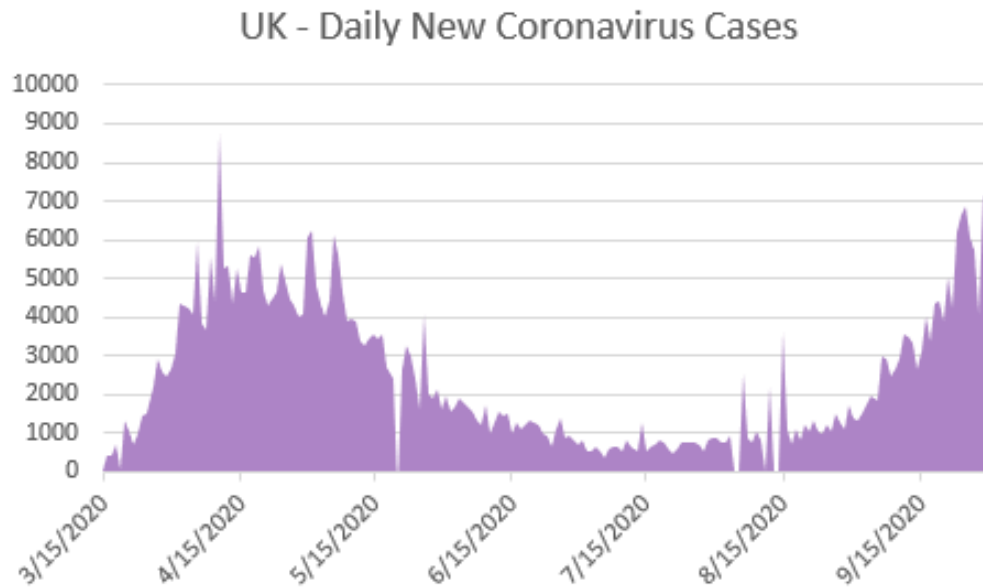
- The **eurozone's** pandemic-stricken economy sank into its second consecutive month of deflation.
- The **EU** is suing the **UK** over its plans to violate the Brexit withdrawal agreement, an action that could bring the UK before the European Court of Justice; Brussels has sent London a "letter of formal notice."
- Alexei Navalny officially accused **Russian** President Putin of being behind his poisoning.
- **France** accused **Turkey** of sending Syrian jihadists to **Nagorno-Karabakh**. **Armenia** said it shot down four drones near Yerevan. The presidents of **Russia, France, and the US** called for an immediate ceasefire in Nagorno-Karabakh.
- NATO said **Greece and Turkey** have set up a hotline to avoid confrontation in the eastern Mediterranean.
- **North Ireland** tightened coronavirus restrictions for its second largest city. **France** is considering closing bars and other restrictions in six cities including Paris. The **UK** government will require travelers arriving from **Turkey and Poland** to quarantine. Weekly COVID-19 cases in England rose 61 percent compared to the week before, as the government tightens virus restrictions on Liverpool and other northern cities. **Greece** saw a COVID-19 surge in September, led by rising cases in Athens. **Italy** reported over 2,000 daily cases for the first time since April; Italian PM Conte said he would propose an extension of the COVID-19 state of emergency until the end of January. The **Netherlands** released data showing thousands more deaths than were initially reported.

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# Europe

The second wave in the United Kingdom is set to dwarf the first wave in terms of the numbers of people infected. The government has not imposed a country-wide lockdown. Notably, the number of fatalities has been significantly less during the current wave, tracking with trends in advanced economies with strong public health systems.

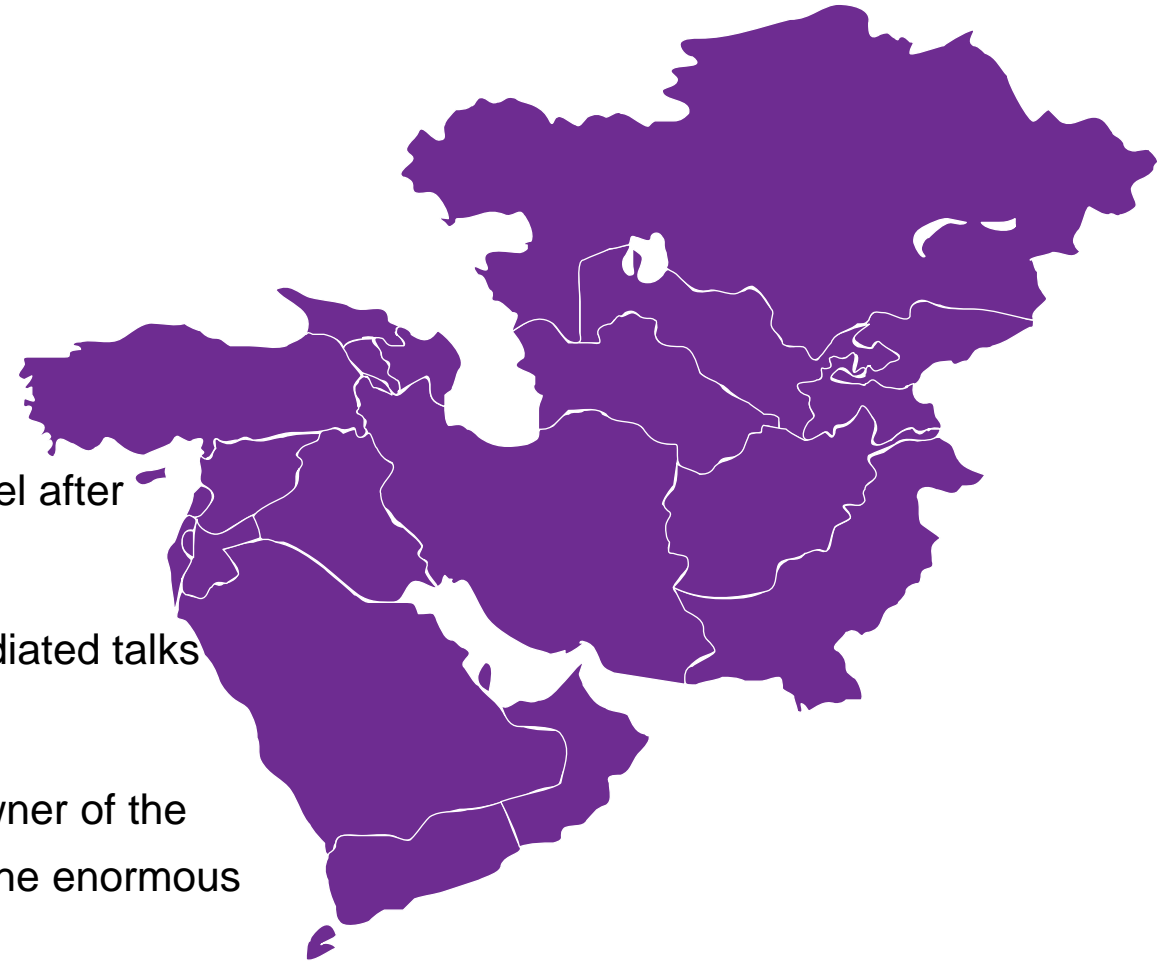


Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Middle East

- **US** Secretary of Defense Esper made a rare visit to **Algeria**.
- The **US, UAE, and Israel** announced plans to develop a joint energy strategy.
- In **Syria**, the Damascus airport reopened for commercial travel after an extended COVID-19 closure.
- **Lebanon and Israel** have agreed to a framework for US-mediated talks on their maritime borders.
- **Lebanon** asked Interpol to arrest the Russian captain and owner of the ship that brought explosive material to Beirut, which caused the enormous August 4 blast.
- Hundreds of **Iraqis** gathered in Baghdad to mark the anniversary of last-year's anti-government unrest.
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization said flooding in **Sudan** has affected nearly one third of cultivated land.

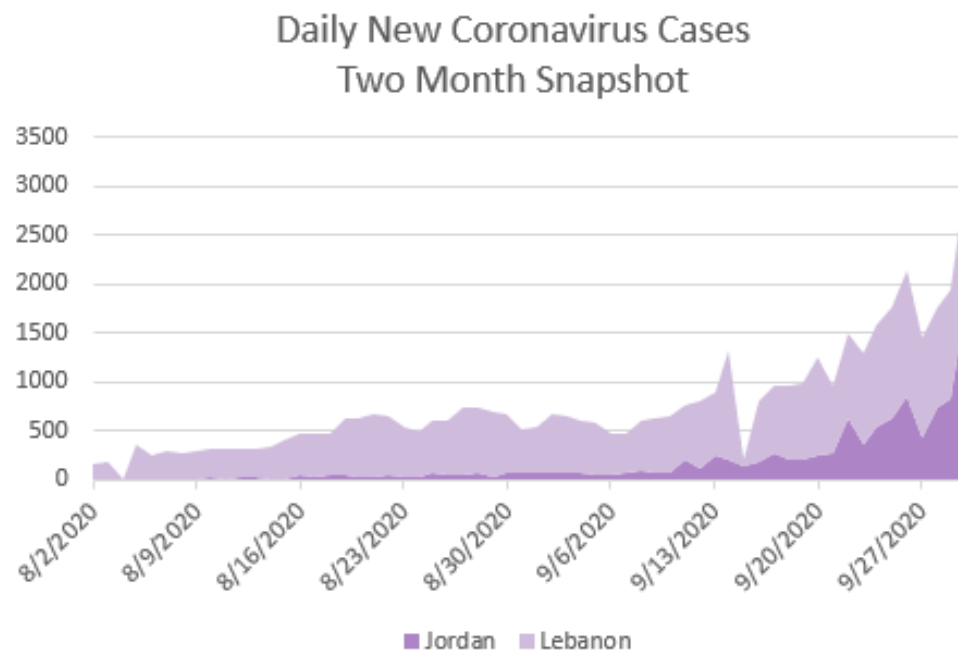


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# Middle East

New coronavirus cases are surging in both Jordan and Lebanon. Like their neighbor, Israel, the governments are considering imposing national lockdowns for a second time.

In Lebanon, however, the political and economic crisis is so acute that the government most likely does not have the ability to enforce a new lockdown without triggering a security crisis.



Source: Johns Hopkins University

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# Americas

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- A group of about 3,000 **Honduran** migrants crossed into **Guatemala** en route to the **US**; while experts say the caravan is likely to be broken up before reaching the border, analysts believe it may be dragged into US electoral politics.
- The **Mexican** Supreme Court voted to approve the ability to prosecute ex-presidents. Mexico's top security official confirmed that the Jalisco drug cartel had long controlled the "Puente Grande" federal prison.
- A US official report found that FEMA mismanaged resource distribution in **Puerto Rico** after hurricanes Irma and Maria.
- **Venezuela** insisted it will hold elections on December 6 despite an EU call for delays.

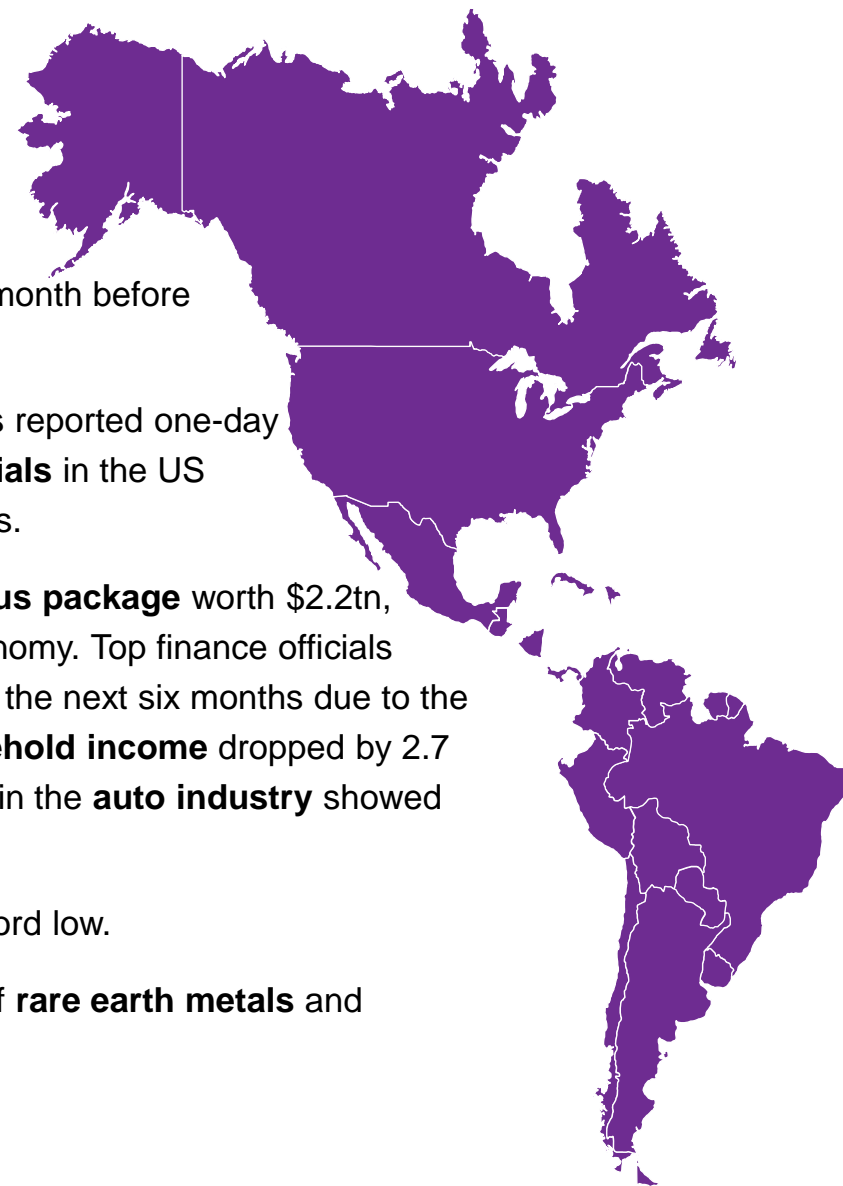


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# Americas: US

- **President Trump** and the first lady tested positive for coronavirus, going into **quarantine** a month before the election.
- The US reported its biggest jump in coronavirus cases in five days on Thursday as **18 states** reported one-day increases of more than 1,000 infections. A *Wall Street Journal* analysis of leading **vaccine trials** in the US found that only about 150-160 people become infected, a tiny fraction of total trial participants.
- The Democratic-controlled US House of Representatives has approved a **new fiscal stimulus package** worth \$2.2tn, but the move failed to break the political deadlock over additional relief for the American economy. Top finance officials warn that nearly half of New York City's restaurants and bars could **close permanently** over the next six months due to the pandemic. A smaller than expected 837,000 **jobless claims** were filed last week. US **household income** dropped by 2.7 percent, or \$543.5bn, in August after the lapse of emergency unemployment benefits. Sales in the **auto industry** showed signs of Q3 recovery.
- The Trump Administration set the cap on **refugees** in the coming fiscal year at 15,000, a record low.
- President Trump signed an executive order targeted at expanding US domestic production of **rare earth metals** and reducing dependence on China.
- Texas limited the number of ballot drop boxes for **early voting** to one per county.
- The Treasury Department warned that cyber insurers and other financial institutions that facilitate payments to **hackers** could run afoul of sanctions.

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# Brief Review of Cyberattack Trends in Q3

*By Scott Muir*

During the third quarter of 2020, there continued to be an uptick in reported cyber intrusions as hackers enjoyed and exploited an enlarged attack surface that resulted from the shift to remote working. From June to September, many organizations were still not yet able to conduct comprehensive asset discovery to map all the hardware, software, and users on their network and extend security controls out to remote workers and away from traditional in-office networks. Going forward into the final quarter of the year, it will be crucial for organizations to upkeep IT asset and patch management so that intrusions are made more difficult and expensive for cyber criminals. Also, with not all aspects of cybersecurity yet fully automated, it will remain important for organizations to invest in the education and training of key personnel and outsource efforts only when necessary.

## *Account takeover as popular as ever*

Account takeover via credential theft remained one of the easiest methods for hackers to breach targets in the third quarter of 2020. With stolen log-in credentials and tokens, cyber criminals appear as legitimate users as they invade a target network. They may go unnoticed unless security teams are able to detect suspicious and unusual activity. This makes it important for cybersecurity teams to

have access to behavior analytics so that they can identify and recognize the patterns of unwelcome malicious actors, who struck leading companies over the past three months such as Airbnb and Instagram. Attempted account takeover rates have skyrocketed 282 percent year-over-year and appear poised to continue with the online holiday shopping season up ahead.

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Worryingly, there is a growing trend of collaboration among, and outsourcing between, cyber criminals when it comes to account takeover efforts. For example, hacking groups like Gnostic Players and Shiny Hunters may setup a data breach by stealing credentials they then sell, trade or give away to another bad actor that specializes in identifying and extracting information to extort a victim. Many account takeover tactics are well known, but it remains as important as ever for organizations to implement multi-factor authorization and quickly recognize takeover attempts.

## *High rates of malicious use of PowerShell*

There continued to be widespread malicious use of PowerShell script (developed by Microsoft) to infiltrate the networks of organizations in the third quarter of 2020. This type of cyber-attack takes advantage of PowerShell, which is considered a 'dual-use' tool by hackers because it is commonly trusted by IT staffs, but can be weaponized to conduct malicious behavior in plain view of network administrators. PowerShell attacks are popular with cyber criminals because they are simple to execute, difficult to detect, and often appear as legitimate system administration activity.

An example of a PowerShell attack might involve emailing an employee with a Microsoft Word attachment that appears to be a bill or invoice. After the attached file is opened a message pops up prompting the employee to enable macros. The macros is then used to execute a PowerShell script which can download malware or steal credentials to help the attacker move laterally throughout the network. Since PowerShell commands would not usually be considered suspicious activity, it will be important for cybersecurity professionals to adjust how they look for intrusions and build behavioral analytics capability so that they can map what normal activity looks like in order to mitigate risk and strengthen defenses.

## *Ransomware continues to boom*

The ransomware market grew even more lucrative in the third quarter guaranteeing that there will be more such attacks for the foreseeable future. Driven by profit-motive, hacking groups are now attacking a wide range of targets daily with ransomware like Netwalker, which is Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) operation that has generated an estimated \$25 million in ransom payments thus far during the coronavirus pandemic. One thing that remains unchanged,

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however, is that the vast majority of ransomware attacks exploit known vulnerabilities on just a small number of software and systems and, thus, could be stopped with adequate cybersecurity.

The black market business model that enables ransomware attacks to continue to proliferate is more sophisticated than the actual tools used, which typically take advantage of basic security flaws. Over the past few months, cyber criminals shifted from posting tips and tricks on blog forums to hosting polished websites that help build their own brand and differentiate their ransomware offerings from other hackers. On these websites, ransomware groups name victims and display ransoms paid, as well as offer advice to other cyber criminals on how to use the latest tools, much like a legitimate company might advertise successes and engage in public relations. The threat landscape will surely grow more complex over the rest of 2020 as the U.S. Treasury Department warned that companies victimized by ransomware and

firms that facilitate negotiations with ransomware extortionists could face steep fines from the U.S. federal government if the crooks who profit from the attack are already under economic sanctions.

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# Job Losses from the COVID-19 Crisis

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***After three quarters of economic impact from the coronavirus pandemic, analysts around the world are still trying to reckon with the losses of the past year. Beyond the devastating human loss of over 1 million lives, the most directly tangible impact of COVID-19 has been felt in the losses of hundreds of millions of jobs and livelihoods.***

Over recent weeks, eye-opening statistics have emerged showing the extent of job losses due to the pandemic and mixed prospects for returning employment. The International Labor Organization (ILO) found that in the second quarter, people worldwide worked 17 percent fewer hours than the year before, equating a loss of nearly 500 million jobs. While continuing economic recovery in many parts of the world raises hopes for better third quarter employment, the depth of scarring to global labor markets ensures long term impacts. Recent new data from Latin America, South Africa, and the United States provide insight into how job losses may be continuing, becoming permanent, or being undercounted in different parts of the world.

On September 30, the ILO released a report on the impact of COVID-19 on labor markets and income in Latin America and the Caribbean, describing the loss of at least 34 million jobs, including temporary losses. While the report described promising signs of economic recovery in the third quarter, it also delivered two key warnings. The true decline in employment has not been fully

reflected in unemployment rates due to the large number of people entirely leaving the labor force. In fact, net outflow from the workforce accounts for 94 percent of pandemic job losses, with only the remaining 6 percent having been captured in increased unemployment. The ILO found that, based on an average from nine countries with available data, second quarter unemployment was only 11.5 percent, 2.2 percent higher than in the first quarter, despite the vast number of job losses. This finding raises concerns about the ability of governments and economists to understand changes to the workforce, if unemployment cannot act as an accurate indicator. Moreover, the report focused its strongest warning on the likely impact of immense job losses: increased inequality throughout the region. The ILO not only predicts increased income inequality, but also found that inequality between different demographic groups rose during the pandemic. The report found that “*in all cases*,” contraction in employment has been of a greater magnitude for women than for men, and for young adults (up to age 24) than for older adults.

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# Job Losses from the COVID-19 Crisis

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South Africa provides further dispiriting evidence of the enduring impact of job losses. The second wave of data from the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS), which relies on a novel methodology of mobile surveys called the Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM), showed that virtually none of the approximately 3 million jobs lost since the onset of the pandemic had returned by June, despite the significant easing of lockdown measures. The NIDS researchers have taken this evidence as an indication that job losses are likely to be long lasting, dealing a further blow to a country that has long struggled with high unemployment, although they note that Wave 3 and Wave 4 CRAM data will shed more light on the permanence of these losses. (For analysis on the NIDS Wave 1 data, see the Dentons Flashpoint [July 22 edition](#)).

The United States shows a mix of positive and concerning trends in employment recovery. This Wednesday, the ADP National Employment Report showed that private payrolls had increased by 749,000 jobs in September, a significant rise after only 481,000 new jobs in August and a higher figure than economists' expectations of a 650,000 rise. Moreover, new hires were spread across industries

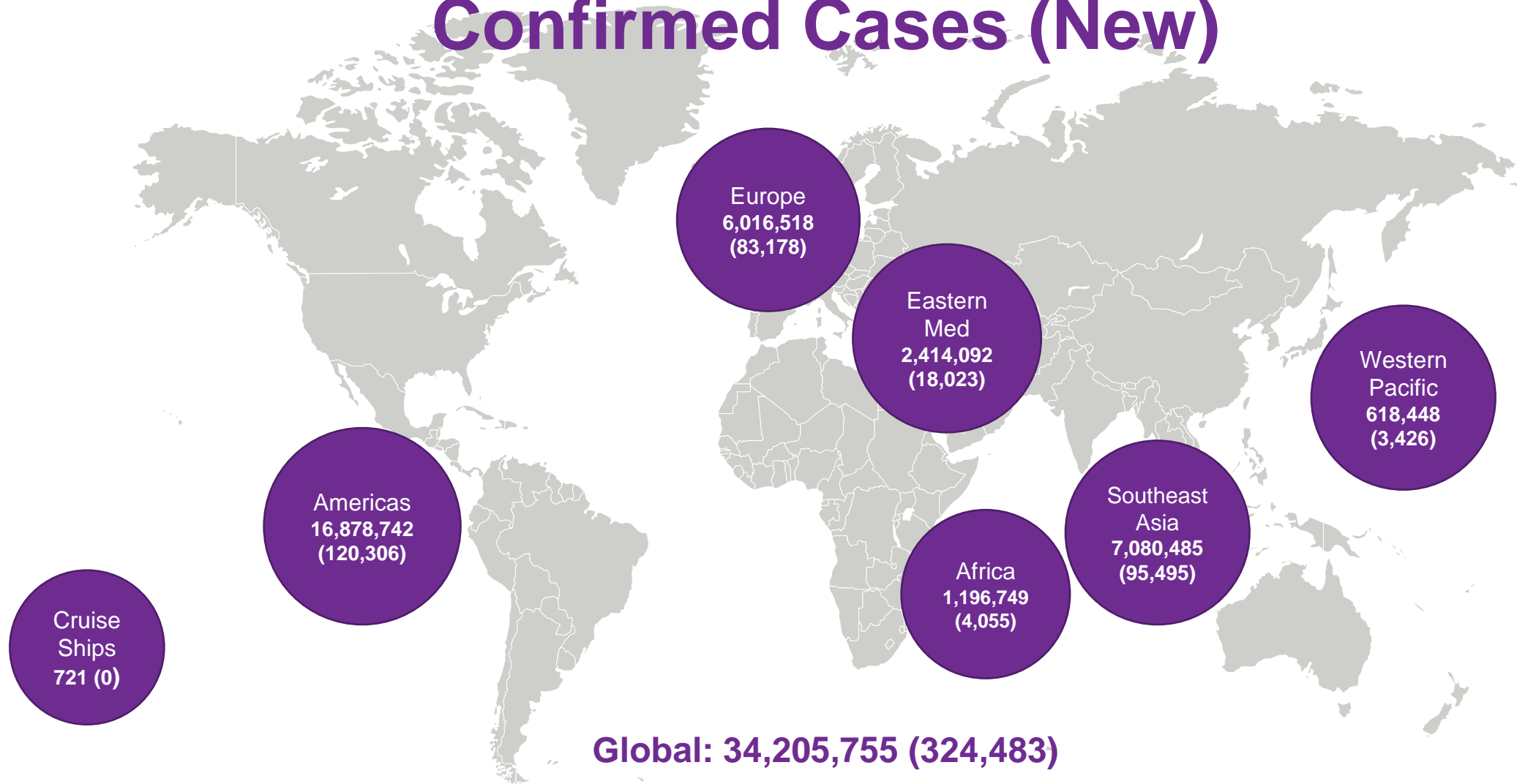
and company sizes, including substantial gains in the services industry, construction, and manufacturing. Though this hiring rise is a positive sign for economic recovery, other news from the US shows continuing hurdles in the labor market. Over 30,000 airline employees are facing job cuts as federal aid plans stall, a conspicuous demonstration of a warning that has been echoed by many economists and analysts for weeks: without further stimulus, economic recovery could stall. Even more pressing for employment recovery is the worrying uptick in coronavirus cases being seen in some states and in many regions of the world. The third quarter saw many positive developments for global economic recovery, but challenges in the final stretch of 2020 remain a significant risk. As the northern hemisphere enters approaches colder winter weather and coronavirus cases rise, the question of a return to lockdowns, even if less strict than those of the spring, has become more pressing. Stalled economic recovery, whether from lack of federal aid or increased coronavirus restrictions, is likely to further entrench the most prominent trend of COVID-19 job losses: increased inequality.

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# Coronavirus Condition Updates

As of 2100 hours US EDT on October 1

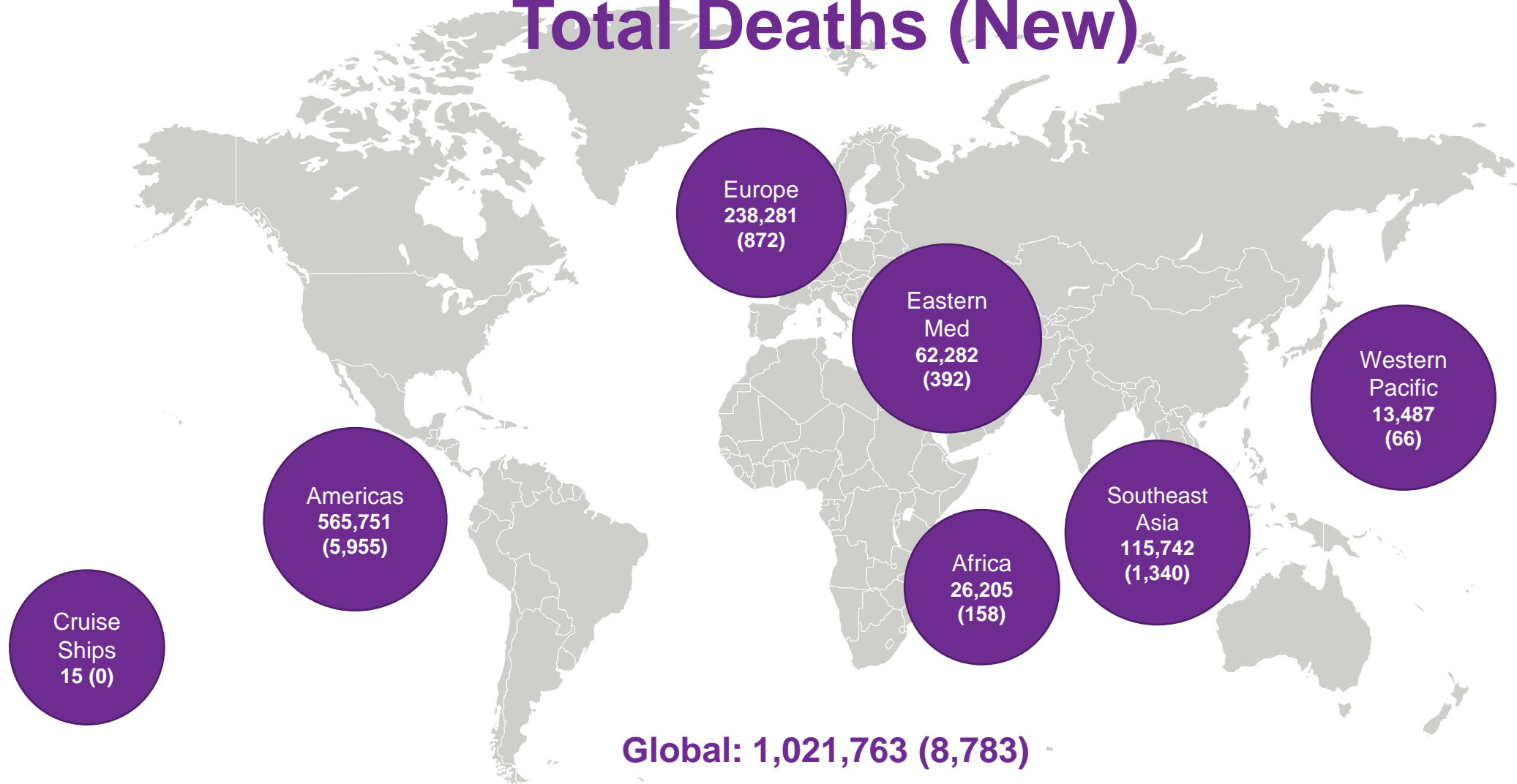
# Confirmed Cases (New)



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

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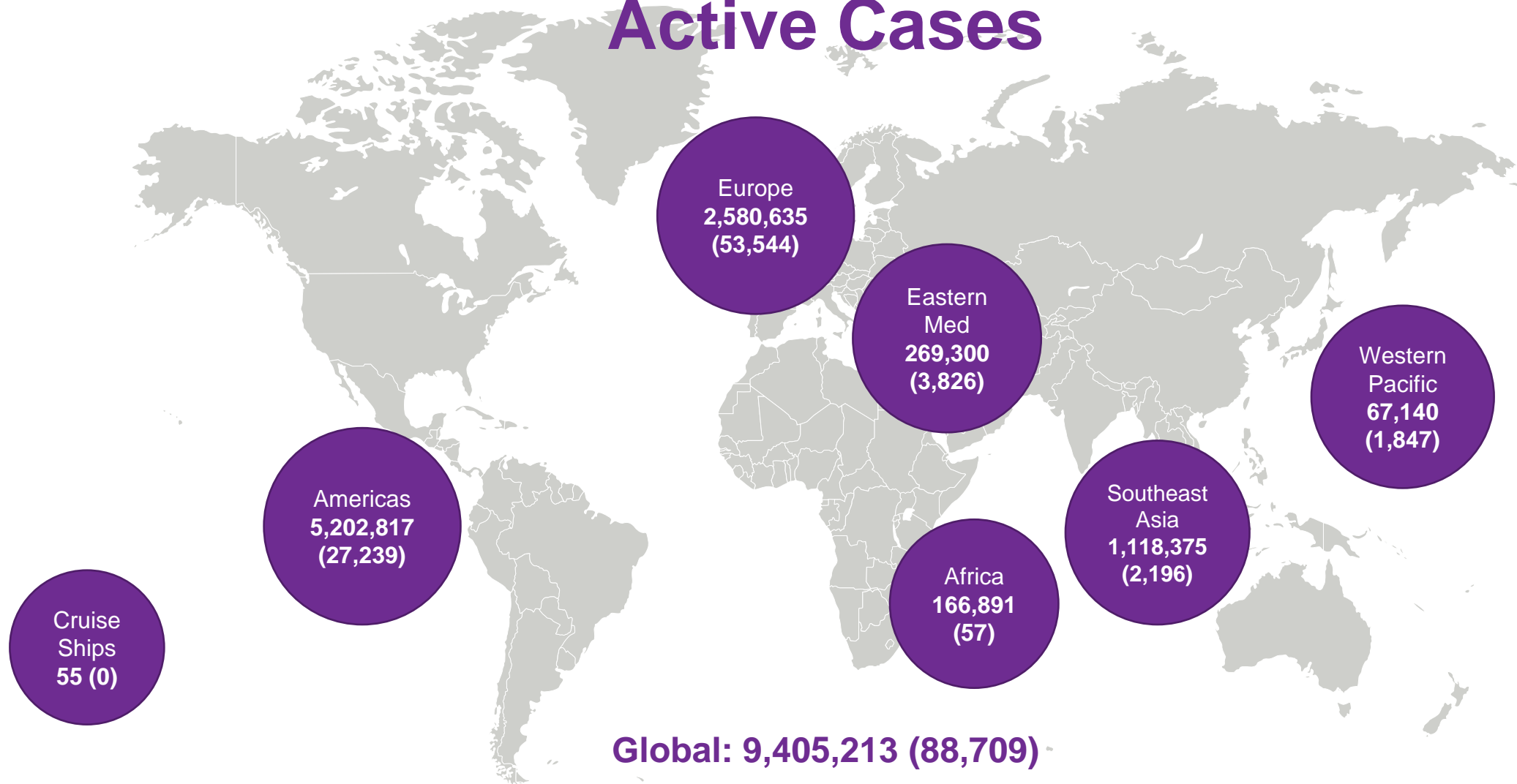
# Total Deaths (New)



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# Active Cases



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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 Change7-Day Av
US	4160251	7224805 (44394)	207053 (853)	22609	642	3.33%
India	940705	6312584 (86821)	98678 (1181)	4620	72	7.83%
Spain	596258	778607 (9419)	31973 (182)	16651	684	7.98%
France	478431	589825 (12918)	31816 (47)	8842	490	10.56%
UK	418055	461593 (6928)	42274 (59)	6770	621	8.02%
Brazil	402753	4847092 (36157)	144680 (728)	22773	680	3.25%
Russia	198109	1179634 (8835)	20796 (166)	8121	143	4.12%
Argentina	141574	765002 (14001)	20288 (3351)	16887	448	9.64%
Netherlands	117678	124097 (3252)	6419 (13)	7238	374	14.65%
Ukraine	116381	218625 (4179)	4288 (67)	4879	96	10.06%
Peru	91838	814829 (3061)	32463 (67)	24732	983	2.48%
Belgium	91515	121059 (2607)	10023 (7)	10209	863	8.33%
Sweden	87722	93615 (752)	5893 (0)	9255	583	2.88%
Bangladesh	82637	364987 (1508)	5272 (21)	2211	32	2.25%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Israel	72400	253490 (7996)	1622 (53)	27560	176	14.04%
Iraq	62361	367474 (4493)	9231 (50)	9086	228	7.01%
Indonesia	61839	291182 (4174)	10856 (116)	1062	40	8.36%
Colombia	57452	835339 (5660)	26196 (198)	16373	513	4.43%
Philippines	54294	314079 (2385)	5562 (58)	2857	51	4.69%
Italy	52647	317409 (2548)	35918 (24)	5252	594	3.52%
Iran	51296	461044 (3825)	26380 (211)	5472	313	4.59%
South Africa	49634	676084 (1745)	16866 (132)	11364	283	1.12%
Puerto Rico	48402	49067 (312)	665 (4)	14487	196	8.48%
Honduras	46701	77598 (698)	2380 (27)	7733	237	4.84%
Ethiopia	43463	76098 (730)	1205 (7)	658	10	5.16%
Mexico	40607	748315 (5099)	78078 (432)	5749	601	3.67%
Czechia	39391	74255 (5336)	678 (23)	6931	63	17.42%
Costa Rica	36068	76828 (1068)	917 (13)	15047	180	7.83%

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# Country Risk Assessment

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

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Serbia	32912	33662 (111)	750 (1)	3857	86	1.26%
Bolivia	31550	135716 (405)	8001 (36)	11552	680	1.84%
Turkey	30657	320070 (1407)	8262 (67)	3785	98	2.69%
Germany	27810	295539 (2626)	9509 (14)	3524	114	4.00%
Portugal	25482	76396 (854)	1977 (6)	7498	194	5.68%
Dominican Rep	22415	112728 (519)	2108 (3)	10366	194	1.89%
Lebanon	22405	40882 (1248)	374 (7)	5997	55	16.93%
Nepal	21830	79728 (1911)	509 (11)	2724	17	11.43%
Panama	21052	113342 (747)	2387 (15)	26166	551	3.45%
Romania	20802	129658 (2086)	4862 (37)	6751	253	7.69%
Poland	20537	93481 (1967)	2543 (30)	2471	67	9.72%
Hungary	20410	27309 (848)	781 (16)	2829	81	18.98%
Morocco	19679	126044 (2391)	2229 (35)	3405	60	10.73%
Greece	17146	18886 (411)	393 (2)	1814	38	10.45%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Paraguay	15763	41799 (1041)	869 (12)	5842	121	10.94%
Canada	15014	162930 (1823)	9368 (22)	4244	246	6.27%
Ecuador	14855	138584 (1537)	11433 (78)	7825	646	4.41%
Libya	14755	35208 (683)	559 (8)	5107	81	11.13%
Chile	13780	464750 (1759)	12822 (81)	24259	669	2.34%
Algeria	13667	51690 (160)	1741 (5)	1174	40	1.81%
Moldova	13229	54064 (1022)	1336 (16)	13410	331	8.13%
Tunisia	13116	18413 (0)	265 (0)	1554	22	21.84%
Kenya	13094	38713 (184)	711 (0)	716	13	2.60%
Ireland	11427	36597 (442)	1806 (2)	7391	365	6.24%
Saudi Arabia	10557	335097 (492)	4794 (26)	9588	137	0.83%
UAE	10024	95348 (1158)	421 (2)	9611	42	6.09%
Myanmar	9906	14383 (1010)	321 (11)	264	6	36.65%
Venezuela	15763	41799 (1041)	869 (12)	5842	121	10.94%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Venezuela	9149	76029 (907)	635 (7)	2676	22	6.26%
Oman	9122	98585 (0)	935 (0)	19186	182	2.72%
Pakistan	8877	313431 (625)	6499 (15)	1409	29	1.23%
Austria	8408	45686 (873)	802 (3)	5065	89	9.16%
Guatemala	8348	92409 (663)	3261 (15)	5134	181	3.82%
Jordan	8280	13101 (1276)	69 (8)	1281	7	44.96%
Kuwait	7867	105676 (494)	612 (2)	24654	143	3.06%
Nigeria	7437	59001 (153)	1112 (0)	284	5	1.59%
West Bank & Gaza	7427	40322 (423)	318 (7)	7859	62	5.85%
Japan	6583	84244 (653)	1580 (5)	661	12	3.79%
Switzerland	6458	53832 (550)	2074 (0)	6209	239	3.66%
Denmark	6436	28396 (398)	651 (1)	4898	112	9.87%
Slovakia	6270	10938 (797)	48 (0)	2003	9	26.42%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change 7-Day Av
Sudan	6053	13653 (13)	836 (0)	310	19	0.45%
Bosnia	5941	27749 (280)	861 (5)	8472	263	4.27%
Armenia	5668	50850 (491)	963 (4)	17152	325	4.34%
Bahrain	5570	71374 (510)	254 (3)	41599	148	4.46%
Bulgaria	5374	20833 (0)	825 (0)	3042	120	4.82%
Albania	5341	13806 (157)	388 (1)	4799	135	5.51%

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
Afghanistan*	4985	39285 (17)	1458 (0)	1004	37	0.25%
Jamaica	4453	6555 (73)	111 (4)	2211	37	12.69%
El Salvador	4397	29175 (98)	848 (5)	4492	131	2.60%
Uganda	3782	8287 (158)	75 (0)	180	2	12.90%
Montenegro	3420	10987 (215)	170 (1)	17493	271	9.33%
Kosovo	3407	12683 (0)	488 (0)			0.00%
Belarus	3403	79019 (388)	839 (6)	8363	89	2.61%
Kazakhstan	3291	108044 (65)	1725 (0)	5733	92	0.36%
Guadeloupe	3272	5528 (0)	57 (0)	13815	142	18.83%
Mozambique	3253	8888 (160)	62 (1)	282	2	14.62%
Georgia	3180	6640 (448)	41 (2)	1665	10	29.76%
Syria	2928	4247 (47)	202 (2)	241	11	5.79%
Uzbekistan	2884	57190 (473)	471 (1)	1703	14	4.89%
CAR	2853	4829 (0)	62 (0)	996	13	0.48%

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Angola	2847	5114 (142)	185 (2)	154	6	10.25%
Qatar	2834	125959 (199)	214 (0)	44860	76	1.04%
Kyrgyzstan	2793	46841 (172)	1065 (1)	7150	163	1.94%
Norway	2685	14149 (122)	274 (0)	2605	50	4.27%
Botswana	2446	3172 (0)	16 (0)	1342	7	7.91%
N Macedonia	2327	18138 (161)	743 (4)	8706	357	4.38%
Lithuania	2268	4784 (91)	92 (0)	1764	34	12.54%
Senegal	2170	15019 (37)	311 (0)	891	18	1.20%
Namibia	2167	11373 (108)	123 (2)	4456	48	4.73%
Nicaragua	2106	5170 (0)	151 (0)	778	23	1.88%
Trinidad & Tobago	1865	4570 (39)	76 (0)	3263	54	6.41%
Bahamas	1821	4123 (0)	96 (0)	10459	244	8.08%
Slovenia	1807	5865 (175)	152 (2)	2821	73	14.63%
South Korea	1803	23952 (63)	416 (1)	466	8	1.82%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

\* Indicates moved down 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.*

# 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
Finland	1659	10103 (111)	344 (0)	1823	62	6.13%
Azerbaijan	1648	40309 (80)	593 (2)	3967	58	1.29%
Haiti	1645	8781 (15)	229 (0)	768	20	1.10%
Rwanda	1633	4843 (3)	29 (0)	372	2	0.93%
Australia	1433	27109 (13)	890 (2)	1060	35	0.34%
Martinique	1424	1543 (0)	21 (0)	4113	56	16.40%
South Sudan	1365	2704 (0)	49 (0)	241	4	1.04%
Malaysia	1334	11484 (260)	136 (0)	354	4	6.94%
Croatia	1325	16827 (234)	284 (4)	4105	69	6.13%
Zimbabwe	1310	7850 (12)	228 (0)	526	15	0.80%
Gambia	1255	3584 (5)	113 (1)	1473	46	0.81%
Luxembourg	1190	8595 (86)	125 (1)	13675	199	4.21%
Reunion	1158	3993 (0)	16 (0)	4452	18	7.71%
Maldives	1133	10354 (63)	34 (0)	19071	63	3.28%

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.*

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

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
Tajikistan	1117	9811 (42)	77 (1)	1023	8	2.54%
Congo (Brazzaville)	1113	5089 (0)	89 (0)	917	16	1.65%
Guyana	1087	2929 (35)	82 (2)	3719	104	7.51%
Malawi	1086	5779 (6)	179 (0)	300	9	0.26%

# US Risk Assessment

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases / 1M Pop.	Deaths / 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
California	806232	822205 (3090)	15973 (88)	20821	405	2.26%
Florida	694700	709144 (2628)	14444 (127)	33018	673	1.87%
New York	350038	460031 (1382)	33159 (6)	25425	1710	1.36%
Georgia	312296	319359 (1333)	7063 (42)	30076	665	2.14%
Illinois	288944	297884 (2164)	8940 (24)	23511	706	3.88%
Arizona	178127	219212 (705)	5674 (24)	30117	780	1.30%
New Jersey	154855	205889 (614)	16140 (18)	23612	1829	1.84%
Missouri	129594	131778 (1749)	2184 (27)	21425	365	7.83%
Virginia	127598	148536 (444)	3225 (20)	17424	378	2.86%
Maryland	113993	125510 (785)	3949 (0)	20760	653	2.51%
Texas	92091	776736 (3717)	16130 (114)	27261	560	3.30%
Washington	85984	88116 (594)	2132 (6)	11955	280	3.28%
Alabama	85248	155744 (1043)	2548 (8)	31764	520	3.27%
Nevada	76581	80410 (430)	1603 (3)	26106	520	3.30%

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

State	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop	% Daily Change7-Day Av
South Carolina	70424	148323 (381)	3400 (22)	28808	660	2.98%
Colorado	62612	71197 (682)	2054 (3)	12367	357	4.62%
Kansas	56747	59514 (474)	672 (3)	20866	233	5.19%
Kentucky	56567	69728 (888)	1191 (17)	15607	267	6.69%
Connecticut	43823	57742 (192)	4511 (3)	16196	1265	2.00%
Michigan	36859	139012 (998)	7102 (19)	13919	711	4.05%
Oregon	27564	33862 (353)	560 (1)	8028	133	4.57%
Pennsylvania	25600	165044 (945)	8144 (14)	12895	644	3.65%
North Carolina	24897	212898 (2266)	3579 (47)	20300	341	4.02%
Wisconsin	22144	125161 (2887)	1348 (21)	21496	232	11.45%
Indiana	21876	121176 (1157)	3645 (13)	17999	541	4.76%
Rhode Island	21455	24914 (166)	1117 (3)	23518	1054	2.94%
Idaho	19909	42561 (513)	472 (3)	23816	264	6.59%
Iowa	19443	90428 (1181)	1366 (8)	28532	431	5.97%

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
Utah	18081	74050 (1008)	459 (0)	23098	143	7.45%
Ohio	16281	155314 (1327)	4817 (13)	13295	413	4.13%
Tennessee	14150	197432 (1293)	2501 (47)	28910	366	4.04%
Oklahoma	12851	88369 (1170)	1035 (4)	22332	262	6.62%
Nebraska	12330	46185 (621)	493 (15)	23876	255	6.55%
New Mexico	12108	29661 (226)	882 (5)	14146	421	3.96%
Massachusetts	9622	132870 (754)	9480 (24)	19277	1375	2.55%
Delaware	9503	20787 (174)	636 (0)	21347	653	3.38%
Minnesota	8118	100200 (1066)	2102 (13)	17767	373	6.00%
Arkansas	7251	84821 (1124)	1384 (15)	28107	459	5.75%
Louisiana	6902	166584 (551)	5519 (8)	35834	1187	1.59%
Mississippi	6170	98886 (696)	2979 (10)	33226	1001	2.89%

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

## 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
West Virginia	4065	16026 (176)	359 (4)	8941	198	6.64%
Montana	3891	13500 (429)	181 (1)	12631	169	14.34%
South Dakota	3832	23136 (747)	236 (13)	26152	267	11.16%
North Dakota	3690	22218 (372)	256 (10)	29155	336	10.50%
Alaska	3053	7948 (124)	57 (1)	10865	78	8.73%
District of Columbia	2528	15358 (32)	628 (1)	21761	890	1.27%
Hawaii	2078	12515 (105)	139 (3)	8839	98	4.99%
Wyoming	1177	6083 (135)	53 (3)	10510	92	10.90%

*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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## Karl Hopkins

Partner and Global Chief Security Officer  
Dentons  
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 9225  
[karl.hopkins@dentons.com](mailto:karl.hopkins@dentons.com)

## Melissa Mahle

Senior Analyst  
Dentons  
Washington, DC

D +1 202 408 6383  
[melissa.mahle@dentons.com](mailto:melissa.mahle@dentons.com)