Threat Index Per Country

Risk Ranking	Country Name	Normalized Risk Index	Rank last month	Rank Change
1	Mongolia	100	1	0
2	Nepal	95,4	2	0
3	Macao	81,2	3	0
4	Ethiopia	77,4	6	-2
5	Viet Nam	73,9	5	0
6	Mauritius	72,2	4	2
7	Indonesia	70,1	7	0
8	Taiwan	68,6	8	0
9	Maldives	68,3	21	-12
10	Bangladesh	67,6	9	1
11	Nigeria	66	13	-2
12	Myanmar	65,1	16	-4
13	Philippines	63,7	11	2
14	Georgia	62,9	14	0
15	Morocco	62,5	26	-11
16	Ecuador	62,4	12	4
17	Kuwait	60,7	20	-3
18	Peru	59,3	10	8
19	Colombia	58,7	17	2
20	Thailand	58,2	15	5
21	India	58,2	22	-1
22	Uganda	58,1	30	-8
23	Mexico	58,1	23	0
24	Guatemala	57,6	18	6
25	Kenya	56,9	24	1
26	Sri Lanka	56,6	27	-1
27	Angola	55,8	28	-1
28	Zambia	54,2	25	3
29	Kazakhstan	53,1	29	0
30	Ghana	53,1	53	-23
31	Cambodia	51,4	55	-24
32	Belarus	51,4	37	-5
33	Trinidad and Tobago	50,7	42	-9
34	Malaysia	49,5	38	-4
35	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	49,4	19	16
36	Brazil	49,2	31	5
37	Bosnia and Herzegovina	48,2	35	2
38	Russian Federation	48,2	32	6
39	China	47,9	40	-1
40	Turkey	47	33	7
41	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	46,6	34	7
42	Paraguay	46,4	36	6
43	Chile	45,5	52	-9
44	Saudi Arabia	45,4	58	-14
45	Jamaica	45,1	39	6
46	Slovenia	45,1	43	3

Threat Index Per Country

Risk Ranking	Country Name	Normalized Risk Index	Rank last month	Rank Change
47	Czech Republic	44,9	41	6
48	Israel	44	49	-1
49	Italy	43,9	44	5
50	Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	43,1	48	2
51	Panama	42,5	51	0
52	Slovakia	42,5	47	5
53	Uzbekistan	41,1	79	-26
54	El Salvador	41	65	-11
55	South Africa	40,9	46	9
56	United Arab Emirates	40,6	64	-8
57	Portugal	40,4	59	-2
58	New Zealand	40,4	60	-2
59	Estonia	40,4	50	9
60	Japan	40,4	66	-6
61	Dominican Republic	40	61	0
62	Singapore	39,5	69	-7
63	Ireland	39,4	72	-9
64	Costa Rica	39,1	78	-14
65	Greece	39,1	71	-6
66	Denmark	39	54	12
67	Spain	38,6	67	0
68	Albania	37,7	63	5
69	Nicaragua	37,3	92	-23
70	Luxembourg	37,1	75	-5
71	Argentina	36,9	45	26
72	United States	36,7	73	-1
73	Austria	36,6	74	-1
74	Hong Kong	36,3	80	-6
75	Qatar	35,9	93	-18
76	Serbia	35,5	70	6
77	Bulgaria	35,4	77	0
78	United Kingdom	35,4	82	-4
79	Uruguay	35,2	56	23
80	Honduras	35,1	57	23
81	Finland	34,9	68	13
82	Australia	34,5	84	-2
83	Belgium	34,4	81	2
84	South Korea	34,1	87	-3
85	Canada	33,9	91	-6
86	Germany	33,8	83	3
87	Hungary	33	90	-3
88	Norway	32,7	88	0
89	Cote d'Ivoire	32,7	99	-10
90	Namibia	32,7	62	28
91	Poland	32,6	85	6
92	Sweden	32,2	89	3

Threat Index Per Country

Risk Ranking	Country Name	Normalized Risk Index	Rank last month	Rank Change
93	Bahrain	31,9	96	-3
94	Azerbaijan	31,8		
95	Lithuania	31,8	105	-10
96	Switzerland	31,6	98	-2
97	Mozambique	31	95	2
98	Croatia	31	76	22
99	Romania	30,5	94	5
100	Latvia	30,5	100	0
101	Netherlands	30,2	103	-2
102	Montenegro	29,7	86	16
103	Cyprus	29,7	102	1
104	France	28,8	97	7
105	Moldova, Republic of	28,5	101	4
106	Cayman Islands	24,5	106	0
107	Malta	23,7	107	0
108	Ukraine	21,2	104	4
109	Egypt	17,9	108	1

Rank	Geo	Industry
1	Africa	Communications
2	Africa	ISP/MSP
3	Africa	Finance/Banking
4	Africa	Government/Military
5	Africa	Transportation
6	Africa	Utilities
7	Africa	Manufacturing
8	Africa	Education/Research
9	Africa	Retail/Wholesale
10	Africa	Leisure/Hospitality
1	Asia	Education/Research
2	Asia	Finance/Banking
3	Asia	Government/Military
4	Asia	Healthcare
5	Asia	Transportation
6	Asia	Manufacturing
7	Asia	Utilities
8	Asia	ISP/MSP
9	Asia	Communications
10	Asia	Software vendor
11	Asia	Consultant
12	Asia	Hardware vendor
13	Asia	Retail/Wholesale
14	Asia	Leisure/Hospitality
15	Asia	Insurance/Legal
1	Eastern Europe	Government/Military
2	Eastern Europe	Education/Research
3	Eastern Europe	ISP/MSP
4	Eastern Europe	Communications
5	Eastern Europe	Consultant
6	Eastern Europe	Software vendor
7	Eastern Europe	Retail/Wholesale
8	Eastern Europe	Finance/Banking
9	Eastern Europe	Utilities
10	Eastern Europe	Healthcare
11	Eastern Europe	Manufacturing
12	Eastern Europe	Transportation
13	Eastern Europe	Leisure/Hospitality
14	Eastern Europe	Hardware vendor
1	Europe	Healthcare
2	Europe	Government/Military
3	Europe	Education/Research
4	Europe	Finance/Banking
5	Europe	Communications
6	Europe	ISP/MSP
7	Europe	Software vendor
8	Europe	Transportation
9	Europe	Retail/Wholesale
10	Europe	Manufacturing
11	Europe	Consultant
12	Europe	Utilities

13	Europe	Leisure/Hospitality
14	Europe	SI/VAR/Distributor
15	Europe	Hardware vendor
16	Europe	Insurance/Legal
1	Latin Americas	Transportation
2	Latin Americas	Finance/Banking
3	Latin Americas	Healthcare
4	Latin Americas	Government/Military
5	Latin Americas	Leisure/Hospitality
6	Latin Americas	ISP/MSP
7	Latin Americas	Retail/Wholesale
8	Latin Americas	Utilities
9	Latin Americas	Consultant
10	Latin Americas	Manufacturing
11	Latin Americas	Education/Research
12	Latin Americas	Communications
13	Latin Americas	Software vendor
14	Latin Americas	Hardware vendor
1	Middle East	Healthcare
2	Middle East	Education/Research
3	Middle East	Government/Military
4	Middle East	Finance/Banking
5	Middle East	ISP/MSP
6	Middle East	Transportation
7	Middle East	Manufacturing
8	Middle East	Software vendor
9	Middle East	Consultant
10	Middle East	Retail/Wholesale
11	Middle East	Communications
12	Middle East	Utilities
13	Middle East	Leisure/Hospitality
1	Nordics	Finance/Banking
2	Nordics	Government/Military
3	Nordics	ISP/MSP
4	Nordics	Consultant
5	Nordics	Communications
6	Nordics	Healthcare
7	Nordics	Software vendor
8	Nordics	Manufacturing
9	Nordics	Education/Research
10	Nordics	Retail/Wholesale
11	Nordics	Transportation
12	Nordics	Utilities
13	Nordics	Hardware vendor
14	Nordics	Leisure/Hospitality

Top Malware Per Country

Country	Malware Family	Description	Country Impact	Global Impact
Sweden	Nanocore	NanoCore is a Remote Access Trojan that targets Windows operating system users and was first observed in the wild in 2013. All versions of the RAT contain basic plugins and functionalities such as screen capture, crypto currency mining, remote control of the desktop and webcam session theft.	1.80%	1.71%
Sweden	NJRat	NJRat is a remote accesses Trojan, targeting mainly government agencies and organizations in the Middle East. The Trojan has first emerged on 2012 and has multiple capabilities: capturing keystrokes, accessing the victim's camera, stealing credentials stored in browsers, uploading and downloading files, performing process and file manipulations, and viewing the victim's desktop. NJRat infects victims via phishing attacks and drive-by downloads, and propagates through infected USB keys or networked drives, with the support of Command & Control server software.	1.55%	1.92%
Sweden	Remcos	Remcos is a RAT that first appeared in the wild in 2016. Remcos distributes itself through malicious Microsoft Office documents which are attached to SPAM emails, and is designed to bypass Microsoft Windowss UAC security and execute malware with high-level privileges.	1.29%	1.89%
Sweden	Emotet	Emotet is an advanced, self-propagating and modular Trojan that was once used as a banking Trojan, and currently distributes other malware or malicious campaigns. Emotet uses multiple methods for maintaining persistence and evasion techniques to avoid detection and can be spread via phishing spam emails containing malicious attachments or links.	1.03%	1.48%
Sweden	Zegost	Zegost is a backdoor targeting Windows platform. This malware provides unauthorized remote access to the infected host.	0.90%	0.64%
Sweden	AsyncRat	Asyncrat is a Trojan that targets the Windows platform. This malware sends out system information about the targeted system to a remote server. It receives commands from the server to download and execute plugins, kill processes, uninstall/update itself, and capture screenshots of the infected system.	0.90%	0.40%
Sweden	Cryptonite	Cryptonite is a ransomware that is distributed through email attachments, P2P communication channels, and malicious ads. Once it is installed on a device, it can encrypt all the files and display a ransom demand requesting payment in bitcoin to decrypt the files. In addition to file encryption, it can also install other types of malware, such as info stealers.	0.77%	0.45%

Sweden	Mirai	Mirai is an infamous Internet-of-Things (IoT) malware that tracks vulnerable IoT devices, such as web cameras, modems and routers, and turns them into bots. The botnet is used by its operators to conduct massive Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks. The Mirai botnet first surfaced in September 2016 and quickly made headlines due to some large-scale attacks including a massive DDoS attack used to knock the entire country of Liberia offline, and a DDoS attack against the Internet infrastructure firm Dyn, which provides a significant portion of the United States internet's infrastructure.	0.64%	1.08%
Sweden	CBgate	Backdoor.Win32.Cbgate is a Backdoor type malicious program that targets the Windows platform. The malware is designed to give malicious users remote control over an infected computer.	0.52%	0.45%
Sweden	Disco	Disco malware is a malicious software designed to compromise computer systems and perform unauthorized activities. It is typically distributed through malicious downloads, email attachments, or exploit kits, allowing attackers to gain control over infected systems and carry out various malicious actions, such as data theft, remote access, or the installation of additional malware components.	0.52%	0.49%