POLITICAL (FACTOR 1)

TYPE OF GOVERNANCE (DIMENSION 1)

P-SOG1 (source 1) Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) - Status Index
Analyzes development and transformation processes towards democracy and market economy in international comparison. The BTI measures the current state of democracy and market economy in a given country, its evolution over the past two years and the quality of governance performed by its leadership.
http://www.bti-project.org/en/index/status-index/

P-SOG2 (source 2) Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) - Management Index
Comparative analysis of economic governance in 120+ countries. Evaluates quality of political decision-making in response to global financial and economic crisis in economies such as Germany, Sweden, UK and US as well as in emerging economies of Brazil, Chile, China, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.
http://www.bti-project.org/en/index/management-index/

P-SOG3 (source 3) Polity IV - Polity 2 Score
Codes the authority characteristics of states in the world system. Examines concomitant qualities of democratic and autocratic authority in governing institutions. Consists of six component measures that record key qualities of executive recruitment, constraints on executive authority, and political competition. Constantly monitors regime changes in all major countries and provides annual assessments of regime authority characteristics and regimes changes.
http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

P-SOG6 (source 4) CIRI - ELECSD - Electoral Self-Determination
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 190+ countries. This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as self-determination.
http://humanrightsdata.blogspot.com/p/data-documentation.html

P-SOG7 (source 5) Carleton - CIFP - Governance
CIFP Fragile States reports are based on three analytical elements. Structural indicators are grouped into six clusters capturing different facets of state fragility and robustness: Governance, Economics, Security and Crime, Human Development, Demography, and Environment. Documents include up to 75 separate structural indicators providing a detailed quantitative structural assessment of the country. This structural data is then reprocessed using what is referred to the ALC framework (Authority, Legitimacy, and Capacity). The CIFP fragility index is based on the idea that a state needs to exhibit three fundamental properties (ALC) and that weaknesses in one or more of these dimensions will have an impact on the overall fragility of a particular country.
http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php

GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS (DIMENSION 2)

P-GE1 (source 6) World Bank - (WGI) - Government Effectiveness
WGI (Worldwide Governance Indicators): reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 200+ economies for six dimensions of government: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprises, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, ngo's and international organizations. Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service, and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

P-GE4 (source 7) Carleton - CIFP - Government Authority
Authority captures the extent to which a state possesses the ability to enact binding legislation over a population, to exercise coercive force over its sovereign territory, to provide core public goods, and to provide a stable and secure environment to its citizens and communities. Key measures include: rule of law, economic growth, internal rebellion, border disputes, size of informal economy, paying taxes, military expenditures, political stability, terrorism, refugees hosted, regulatory and financial quality.
http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php
Legitimacy refers to the extent to which a state commands public loyalty to the governing regime and to generate domestic support for the government’s legislation and policy. States in which the ruling regime lacks either broad and voluntary domestic support or general international recognition suffer a lack of legitimacy. Such states face significant difficulties in maintaining peaceful relations between and among various communities within the state: any security found within the state is likely the result of coercion rather than popular consent. Key measures of legitimacy include: gender equality, level of democracy, minority rights, civil and political rights, freedom of the press, corruption and transparency and accountability, and international covenants on human rights.

http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php

Capacity refers to the potential for a state to mobilize and employ resources towards productive ends. Its actual ability to do so is captured through our measures of authority and legitimacy. States lacking in capacity may prove unable to respond effectively to sudden shocks such as natural disasters, epidemics, food shortages, or refugee flows. Key measures of capacity include: GDP/capita, education, human development, youth bulge, infant and maternal mortality, literacy, disaster risk, arable land, energy consumption.

http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php

Civil liberties and political rights (dimension 3)

Part of the annual evaluation of progress and decline of freedom in 190+ countries and 15 select related and disputed territories. The survey, which includes both analytical reports and numerical ratings, measures freedom according to two broad categories: political rights and civil liberties. Civil liberties ratings are based on an evaluation of four subcategories: freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law and personal autonomy and individual rights.


Freedom of the press (dimension 4)

The degree to which each country permits the free flow of news and information determines the classification of its media as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free. The examination of the level of press freedom in each country comprises 23 methodology questions divided into three broad categories: the legal environment, the political environment, and the economic environment. The legal environment includes an examination of the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government’s inclination of use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media’s ability to operate. Under political environment, evaluation is done of degree of political control over content of news media. The economic environment for the media is examined, including structure of media ownership, the impact of corruption and bribery on content, etc.


Freedom of religion (dimension 5)

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 190+ countries. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner.

POLITICAL STABILITY (DIMENSION 6)
P-PS1 (source 15) World Bank - (WGI) - Political Stability
WGI (Worldwide Governance Indicators): reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 200+ economies for six dimensions of government: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprises, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, NGO's and international organizations. Political Stability and absence of violence measures the perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism.
http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

P-PS4 (source 16) BICC - Preservation of regional peace, security and stability
Index rates the degree of peace, security and stability of each country.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db

S-PS5 (source 17) Aon - Political Risk Map
Measures countries and territories on their significant risks involving exchange transfer, sovereign non payment, political interference, supply chain disruption, legal & regulatory risk and political violence. Countries and territories are rated in 6 categories from Low risk to Very high risk.
http://www.aon.com/2016politicalriskmap/

VOICE & ACCOUNTABILITY (DIMENSION 7)
P-VC1 (source 18) World Bank - (WGI) - Voice & Accountability
WGI (Worldwide Governance Indicators): reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 200+ economies for six dimensions of government: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprises, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, NGO's and international organizations. Voice and accountability captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.
http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

REGULATORY QUALITY (DIMENSION 8)
P-RQ1 (source 19) World Bank - (WGI) - Regulatory Quality
WGI (Worldwide Governance Indicators): reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 200+ economies for six dimensions of government: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprises, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, NGO's and international organizations. Regulatory quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

RULE OF LAW (DIMENSION 9)
P-RL1 (source 20) World Bank - (WGI) - Rule of Law
WGI (Worldwide Governance Indicators): reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 200+ economies for six dimensions of government: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprises, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, NGO’s and international organizations. Rule of law captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

POLITICAL TERROR SCALE (DIMENSION 10)
P-PT1 (source 21) Political Terror Scale (PTS) - (A)
The Political Terror Scale measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year – ratings based on Amnesty International Reports.
http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/

P-PT2 (source 22) Political Terror Scale (PTS) - (S)
The Political Terror Scale measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year – ratings based on US State Department Reports.
http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/
ARMED CONFLICT (DIMENSION 11)
P-AC2 (source 23) Heidelberg Institute - Conflict Barometer
Reviews the clashing of interests (positional differences) over national values of some duration and magnitude between at least two parties (organized groups, states, groups of states, organizations) that are determined to pursue their interests and achieve their goals. Conflict items include: territory, secession, decolonization, autonomy, system/ideology, national power, regional predominance, international power, resources, other.
https://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/

P-AC3 (source 24) BICC - Internal Conflict
Bonn International Centre for Conversion: This criterion rates the degree of violent conflict within the respective country.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db

MILITARY INFLUENCE (DIMENSION 12)
P-MI1 (source 25) BICC - Danger of disproportionate military capacities impairing development
Bonn International Centre for Conversion: Danger of disproportionate military capacities impairing development Checks whether an unproportionately high share of military expenditure, military personnel and arms imports may have a negative effect upon both human and economic development.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db

HUMAN RIGHTS (DIMENSION 13)
P-HR2 (source 26) CIRI - [PHYSINT] Physical Integrity Rights Index
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 190+ countries. This is an additive index constructed from the Torture, Extrajudicial Killings, Political Imprisonment, and Disappearance indicators. It ranges from no government respect for these rights to full government respect for these rights.
http://humanrightsdata.blogspot.com/p/data-documentation.html

P-HR3 (source 27) CIRI - [EMPINX] Empowerment Rights Index
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 190+ countries. This is an additive index constructed from Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Speech, Workers’ Rights, Political Participation, and Freedom of Religion Indicators. It ranges from no government respect for these rights to full government respect for these rights.
http://humanrightsdata.blogspot.com/p/data-documentation.html

P-HR4 (source 28) BICC - Adherence to human rights
Bonn International Centre for Conversion: Considers membership in international human rights conventions as well as takes into account different indices as they are published, for example, by Freedom House or the World Bank, this criteria evaluates a country’s overall adherence to human rights.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db

P-LR1 (source 29) ITUC - Global Rights Index
The ITUC Global Rights Index depicts the world’s worst countries for workers by rating 141 countries on a scale from 1 to 5 based on the degree of respect for workers’ rights. As the global voice of working people, the ITUC has been documenting and exposing violations of workers’ rights for three decades. This has been done through narrative information published in the ITUC Survey. In 2014, the ITUC Global Rights Index was developed for the first time in order to increase the visibility and transparency of each country’s record on workers’ rights. In addition, the ITUC Global Rights Index serves as a tool to track trends across the world every time changes in policies or legislation take place.

FRAGILE STATES INDEX (DIMENSION 14)
P-FS1 (source 30) The Fund for Peace - Fragile States Index
Reviews social, economic, political and military indicators faced by 170+ countries to determine most stable countries versus those at the most risk of collapse and violence.
http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/

PUBLIC SERVICES & EDUCATION (DIMENSION 15)
P-PSE2 (source 31) UNDP - Human Development Report - Human Development Index
Serves as a frame of reference for both social and economic development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite human development index.
http://hdr.undp.org/en

P-PSE3 (source 32) The World Bank Group - WDI (Participation in education)
Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR
Details country profiles providing a snapshot of each economy's level of ICT (Information Communications Technology) penetration and usage. Examines how prepared countries are to use ICT effectively in three dimensions: the general business, regulatory, and infrastructure environment for ICT; the readiness of the three key social actors: individuals, businesses, and governments to use and benefit from ICT; and their actual usage of available ICT.

Indicates literacy percentage for total population. Low levels of literacy, and education in general, can impede the economic development of a country in the current rapidly changing, technology-driven world.

The IDI measures each economy's ICT readiness levels in enhancing growth, development and efficiency. The IDI monitors the ICT development levels of 167 global economies across 11 indicators. It compares the annual progress made by both developed and developing economies to reflect changes taking place in countries at different levels of ICT infrastructure development; the digital divide; and the development potential of ICTs or the extent in which economies can make use of ICTs to enhance growth and development using available capabilities and skills.

Expenditure for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS

High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports) - High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.TECH.MF.ZS
ECONOMIC (FACTOR 2)

GDP (DIMENSION 17)
F-GDP1 (source 38) CIA The World Factbook - GDP - per capita (PPP)
Compares countries’ GDP on a purchasing power parity basis divided by total population.

Shows sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes, less subsidies not included in
the valuation of the output; calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and
degradation of natural resources. Expressed in international dollars using purchasing parity rates and divided by total
population.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD

F-GDP3 (source 40) IMF World Economic Outlook Database - GDP per capita (PPP) current prices
Expressed in current U.S. dollars per person. GDP in current national currency is converted to U.S. dollars and divided by the
total population. These data form the basis for the country weights used to generate the World Economic Outlook country
group composites for the domestic economy.

F-GDP4 (source 41) World Bank Group - WDI - GDP
Ranking of Gross Domestic Product based on purchasing power parity (PPP).

NATURAL RESOURCES (DIMENSION 18)
F-NR1 (source 42) CIA The World Factbook - Labor Force
Depicts the total labor force figures

F-NR2 (source 43) CIA The World Factbook - Crude Oil - Production
Shows the total amount of crude oil produced in barrels per day (bbl/day).

F-NR3 (source 44) CIA The World Factbook - Crude Oil - Exports
Shows the total amount of crude oil exported in barrels per day (bbl/day).

F-NR4 (source 45) EIA - International Total Primary Energy Production
The total primary energy production includes the production of petroleum (crude oil and natural gas plant liquids), dry natural
gas, and coal and the net generation of nuclear, hydroelectric and non-hydroelectric renewable electricity, as well as biomass
production, geothermal, and solar energy that are not used for electricity generation.
http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/IEDIndex3.cfm?tid=44&pid=44&aid=1

POVERTY (DIMENSION 19)
F-PV1 (source 46) CIA The World Factbook - Poverty Line
National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with
the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary considerably among nations. For
example, rich nations generally employ more generous standards of poverty than poor nations.

DEBT (DIMENSION 20)
F-ED1 (source 47) CIA The World Factbook - Debt - External
Gives the total public and private debt owed to non-residents repayable in internationally accepted currencies, goods, or
services.

F-ED2 (source 48) World Bank Group - WDI - Total Debt service as a percentage of GNI
Debt service as percentage of GNI. Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency,
goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.TDS.DECT.GN.ZS

F-ED3 (source 49) World Bank Group - WDI - Total External Debt
Total External Debt
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.DOD.DECT.CD
MILITARY EXPENDITURE (DIMENSION 21)
F-ME1 (source 50) CIA The World Factbook - Military Expenditures - % of GDP
Compares the expenditure on defense programs as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

F-ME2 (source 51) The World Bank Group - WDI - Military Expenditure as percentage GDP
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Lists the Military expenditure data from SIPRI which are derived from the NATO definition and includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces (comprising peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations and military space activities). These expenditures also include military and civil personnel (retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, military R&D, military aid
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/MS.MIL.XPND.GD.ZS

COUNTRY/PUBLIC DEBT (DIMENSION 22)
F-PD1 (source 52) CIA The World Factbook - Public Debt
Public debt is expressed as a cumulative total of all government borrowings less repayments that are denominated in a country's home currency. Public debt should not be confused with external debt, which reflects the foreign currency liabilities of both the private and public sector and must be financed out of foreign exchange earnings.

AVERAGE EARNINGS (DIMENSION 23)
F-AE2 (source 53) Worldbank List Of Economies - Income Groups
Classifies all World Bank member economies and other economies with populations greater than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using World Bank Atlas Method. The income groups are classified as: low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income.
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/CLASS.XLS

F-AE3 (source 54) World Bank Development Database - GNI per capita PPP
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is expressed on a purchasing power parity basis. GNI is the total value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes, less subsidies not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income from abroad.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is the gross national income of each country – converted to U.S. dollars via the World Bank’s Atlas methodology (divided by the mid-year population). The Atlas methodology is used to smooth prices and exchange rates fluctuations.
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

ECONOMIC FREEDOM (DIMENSION 24)
F-EF1 (source 56) The Heritage Foundation - Index of Economic Freedom
The index covers ten freedom benchmarks and evaluates the economic success of 180+ countries. The benchmarks include: Business Freedom; Trade Freedom; Fiscal Freedom; Government Spending; Monetary Freedom; Investment Freedom; Financial Freedom; Property Freedom; Freedom from Corruption; and Labor Freedom.
http://www.heritage.org/index/Ranking.aspx

F-EF2 (source 57) DoingBusiness.com - Ease Of Doing Business Rankings
The Doing Business quantitative report ranks 189 economies on the ease of doing business by measuring regulations that are conducive in fostering business activities and those that constrains it. 11 areas are considered in the recent report: starting a business; dealing with construction permits; getting electricity; registering property; getting credit; protecting minority investors; paying taxes; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; resolving insolvency; and labor market regulation.
http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings

F-EF3 (source 58) The Fraser Institute - Economic Freedom of The World
Measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to compete, and security of privately owned property. Forty-two data points are used to construct a summary index and to measure the degree of economic freedom in five broad areas: 1) Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes, and Enterprises; 2) Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights; 3) Access to Sound Money; 4) Freedom to Trade Internationally; 5) Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business.
http://www.freetheworld.com/release.html
SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATINGS (DIMENSION 25)
F-RA1 (source 59) Fitch Long-term Foreign Currency Issuer Default Rating (Fitch Sovereign Ratings - Foreign Currency)
Measure the relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations, and consider the profile of the issuer or note after taking into account transfer and convertibility risk. This risk is usually communicated for different countries by the Country Ceiling, which limits the foreign currency ratings of most, though not all, issuers within a given country.
http://www.fitchratings.com

F-RA2 (source 60) Fitch Long-term Local Currency Issuer Default Rating (Fitch Sovereign Ratings – Local Currency)
Measure the relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations, and the likelihood of repayment in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the issuer is domiciled and hence does not take account of the possibility that it will not be possible to convert local currency into foreign currency or make transfers between sovereign jurisdictions (T&C risks).
http://www.fitchratings.com

F-RA5 (source 61) EIU Sovereign Risk Ratings
Measures the risk of a build-up in arrears of principal and/or interest on foreign- and/or local-currency debt that is the direct obligation of the sovereign or guaranteed by the sovereign.
http://www.eiu.com/

DEVELOPING COUNTRY (DIMENSION 26)
F-DC3 (source 62) OECD List of developing countries
Lists developing countries in four groups: Least Developed Countries; Other Low Income Countries; Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories; Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories
http://www.oecd.org

F-DC4 (source 63) IMF - Advanced Economies / Emerging and Developing Economies
Divides the world into two major groups: advanced economies, and emerging and developing countries.

COMPETITIVENESS (DIMENSION 27)
F-CP1 (source 64) World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report
The Global Competitiveness Report’s competitiveness ranking is based on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), developed for the World Economic Forum. GCI is based on 12 pillars of competitiveness, providing a comprehensive picture of the competitiveness landscape in countries around the world at all stages of development. The pillars are: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation.
http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index/competitiveness-rankings/

SANCTIONS (DIMENSION 28)
F-SC1 (source 65) BICC - International or Regional Arms Embargoes
Checks whether the country is subject to UN or EU arms embargoes. Countries are rated on whether an arms embargo is in force against the entire state, whether an embargo is against non-state forces operating within the territory of that country, or if no embargo is currently in place.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db

F-SC2 (source 66) OFAC Country Sanctions Program
Indicates if a country is a target of an OFAC sanctions program.
http://www.treasury.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/index.shtml

F-SC3 (source 67) UN Sanctions
Indicates if a country is a target of UN sanctions.
https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/

F-SC4 (source 68) EU Sanctions
Indicates if a country has been targeted by specific EU sanctions.

F-SC5 (source 69) HM Treasury - Financial Sanctions
Indicates if a country has been targeted by specific sanctions through HM Treasury (UK).

F-SC6 (source 70) Canada - Current Sanctions Measures
Indicates countries which are currently sanctioned by the Government of Canada.
**F-SC7 (source 71) Australian Sanctions**

**TRADE CLIMATE (IP) (DIMENSION 29)**
**F-TC1 (source 72) GIPC - International IP Index**
The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Global Intellectual Property Center (GIPC) Index is a tool for governments to understand key Intellectual Property (IP) factors that drive business decisions in innovative industries and evaluate the strength of the economy's IP Regime. The GIPC Index evaluates the robustness of the IP Environment of 30 economies across 6 main categories of 30 indicators. Each economy is assessed by the strength of its environment for (1) Patents, Related Rights and Limitations; (2) Copyrights, Related Rights and Limitations; (3) Trademarks; (4) Trade Secrets and Market Access; (5) IP Enforcement; (6) Membership and Ratifications of International Treaties. The GIPC Index looks at economies who favor strong IP protections as well as those that can improve their IP regime, and how this impact innovative activities, FDIs, growth of high-value jobs, and R&D expenditure. [http://www.theglobalipcenter.com/gipcindex/](http://www.theglobalipcenter.com/gipcindex/)

**F-TC2 (source 73) GIPC - IP Enforcement**
IP enforcement measures the prevalence of IP Rights Infringement, the criminal and civil legal procedures available to rights holders, and the authority of customs officials to carry out border controls and inspections. The IP Enforcement category consists of 6 indicators of physical counterfeiting rates; software piracy rates; civil and procedural remedies; mechanisms for determining the amount of damages generated by IP infringement; enforcement of criminal standards of minimum imprisonment and fines; and effectiveness of border-control measures. [http://www.theglobalipcenter.com/gipcindex/](http://www.theglobalipcenter.com/gipcindex/)

**BUSINESS OPERATIONAL RISK (DIMENSION 30)**
**F-BOR2 (source 74) FSB Jurisdictions concerning adherence to international cooperation and information exchange standards**

**F-BOR3 (source 75) OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Availability of Information A1 Ownership**
Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: Jurisdictions should ensure that ownership and identity information for all relevant entities and arrangements is available to their competent authorities. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf)

**F-BOR4 (source 76) OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Availability of Information A2 - Accounting**
Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: Jurisdictions should ensure that reliable accounting records are kept for all relevant entities and arrangements. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf)

**F-BOR5 (source 77) OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Availability of Information A3 Bank**
Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: Banking information should be available for all account-holders. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf)

**F-BOR6 (source 78) OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Access to Information B1 Access Power**
Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: Competent authorities should have the power to obtain and provide information that is the subject of a request under an EOI agreement from any person within their territorial jurisdiction who is in possession or control of such information. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf)

**F-BOR7 (source 79) OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Access to Information B2 Rights and Safeguards**
Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: The rights and safeguards that apply to persons in the requested jurisdiction should be compatible with effective exchange of information. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf)
Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: The jurisdictions’ mechanisms for exchange of information should have adequate provisions to ensure the confidentiality of information received.


Base on global forum on transparency and exchange information, countries are reviewed to address the effectiveness of exchange of information in tax matters. This focus on: The exchange of information mechanisms should respect the rights and safeguards of taxpayers and third parties.


List the signatories/ jurisdictions of the Common Reporting Structure (CRS) Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) that operationalizes the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information. The multilateral framework CRS MCAA specifies the details of the information to be exchanged, the commencement date for the jurisdiction to implement the first exchanges between other signatories/jurisdictions to begin in 2017 and/or 2018.


List the CbC MCAA signatories. The Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) to exchange Country by Country (CbC) reports were developed based on the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. The purpose of the CbC MCAA is to set forth rules and procedures that are necessary for the competent authorities of the jurisdictions implementing the Based Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS Action 13) to automatically exchange country reports annually on the tax jurisdiction in which they do/conduct business with. These reports help enhance the transparency for tax administrations by providing them with adequate information to assess high-level transfer pricing and other BEPS-related risks.


The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that ownership and identity information for all relevant entities and arrangements are available to their competent authorities.


The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that reliable accounting records are kept for all relevant entities and arrangements.
F-BOR16 (source 88) OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Availability of Information A3 Bank

The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring banking information should be available for all account-holders.


The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that Competent authorities should have the power to obtain and provide information that is the subject of a request under an EOI arrangement from any person within their territorial jurisdiction who is in possession or control of such information (irrespective of any legal obligation on such person to maintain the secrecy of the information).


The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that the rights and safeguards (notifications, appeal rights) that apply to persons in the requested jurisdiction should be compatible with effective exchange of information (EOI).


F-BOR19 (source 91) OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Exchange of Information C1 EOI Instruments

The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that the Exchange of Information (EOI) mechanisms should allow for effective EOI.


The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring the jurisdictions’ network of information exchange mechanisms should cover all relevant partners.


F-BOR21 (source 93) OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Exchange of Information C3 Confidentiality

The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that the jurisdictions’ mechanisms for EOI should have adequate provisions to ensure the confidentiality of information received.


The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that the jurisdiction should provide information under its network of agreements in a timely manner.


F-BOR23 (source 95) OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Exchange of Information C5 Timely EOI

The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. The Phase 2 reviews examines and progressively tracks each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in ensuring that the jurisdiction should provide information under its network of agreements in a timely manner.


F-BOR24 (source 96) OECD Tax Transparency - The Overall Phase 2 Rating of the Jurisdiction's Implementation of the Legal & Regulatory Framework in practice

The OECD Tax Transparency report rates countries/jurisdictions which have undergone Phase 1 reviews (which examines the jurisdictions’ legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes) and/or Phase 2 reviews (which assesses the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework/standards in practice) so as to ensure compliance to global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Certain jurisdictions have undergone combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviews together, which is assessed over ten main elements. This provides the Overall Phase 2 Rating assessment of each country’s implementation of the legal and regulatory framework across the ten elements.


F-BOR25 (source 97) Members of the OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

Contains a list of members of the OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. Membership to the Global Forum provides members (financial centers) with international visibility and heightens the country/jurisdiction's profile as a reliable location to do business, and helps to combat corruption and money laundering. It also provides guidance and assistance to implement the new Standard on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI), training, tools and advice. OECD Global Forum members are committed to implement the standards of transparency and exchange of information; participate and contribute to peer reviews; and contribute to the Global Forum budget.

http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/members/

F-BOR26 (source 98) Ratification of the OECD Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters

The Convention is the most comprehensive multilateral instrument available for all forms of tax cooperation to tackle tax evasion and avoidance. It was developed jointly by the OECD and the Council of Europe in 1988 and was amended in 2010 in response to the call of the G20 to align it to international standards on exchange of information on request and is open to all countries, thus ensuring developing countries could benefit from the new more transparent environment.


F-BOR27 (source 99) Members of the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)

The OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) allows interested countries/jurisdictions to work with OECD and G20 members on developing standards on BEPS-related issues, review and monitor the implementation of the whole BEPS package. It tackles tax avoidance by ensuring the implementation of the measures agreed through the BEPS project, which targets multinational enterprises' aggressive tax planning practices. In particular, four "minimum standards" are at the core of the BEPS measures: harmful tax practices, treaty abuse, country-by-country (CbC) reporting and dispute resolution mechanism. The members of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS are committed to implement the BEPS Action 14 Minimum Standard and to ensure the effective implementation of the minimum standard, members are also committed to have their compliance with the minimum standard reviewed and monitored.


ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCES (DIMENSION 31)

F-EPC1 (source 100) Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

The Environmental Performance Index provides a global view of environmental performance and country by country metrics to inform decision-making. Launched at the World Economic Forum, the EPI is more relevant than ever to achieve the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals and carrying out the recent international climate change agreement. The EPI 206 assesses 20 indicators which are grouped into nine issue categories (Health impact, Air Quality, Water & Sanitation, Water Resources, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Biodiversity & Habitat, and Climate & Energy). These nine issues are then fit under one of the two main EPI objectives of "Environmental Health" and "Ecosystem Vitality". Environmental Health measures the protection of human health from environmental harm. Ecosystem Vitality measures ecosystem protection and resource management.

http://epi.yale.edu/
TAX CONCERNS (DIMENSION 32)
F-TCD1 (source 101) EU List of Non-Cooperative Jurisdictions for Tax Purposes
The Council of the European Union (at its meeting on 05 December 2018), adopted the Council conclusions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes.

FREE TRADE ZONES (DIMENSION 33)
F-FTZ1 (source 102) Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs - List of Free Trade Zones (FTZ/SEZs/Free Ports/Foreign Trade Zones)
Details countries that have one of the following variants of Free Trade Zones (FTZs): FTZs, Export Processing Zones (EPZs), Enterprise Zones; Free Ports; Single factory EPZ; Foreign Trade Zones; and Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
http://www.state.gov/e/eb/

HEAVILY INDEBTED PR CNTRY (DIMENSION 34)
F-HIPC1 (source 103) IMF - Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
International Monetary Fund lists countries that have qualified, are eligible or potentially eligible and wish to receive Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative Assistance.

F-HIPC2 (source 104) WB - Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
Based on the HIPC Initiative, the World Bank publishes a list of countries that are potentially eligible to receive debit relief.

GLOBILIZATION (DIMENSION 35)
F-GZ2 (source 105) KOF Index of Globalization
Economic, Social and Political dimensions are measured listed by KOF Index of Globalization. The index ranks 200+ countries and territories using the sub-indices of actual economic flows, economic restrictions, data on information flows, data on personal contact and data on cultural proximity.
http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/
ILLICIT DRUGS & NARCOTICS (DIMENSION 36)
S-ID1 (source 106) US Department Of State - President's Narcotics Certification
Countries marked by President of the U.S. to Congress are determined to be major illicit drug-producing countries or major drug-transit countries. The presence on the list does not necessarily reflect its counter narcotics efforts nor does it reflect its cooperation with the US. The designation can reflect a combination of geographic, commercial and economic factors that allow drugs to be produced and/or trafficked through a country despite its own best efforts.

S-ID2 (source 107) US Department Of State (INCSR) - Major Precursor Chemical Source Countries
The U.S. Department of State list individual countries with large chemical manufacturing or trading industries that have significant trade with drug-producing regions as well as countries with significant chemical commerce that is susceptible to diversion domestically for smuggling into neighboring drug-producing countries. The designation as a major chemical country does not indicate a lack of adequate chemical legislation or the ability to enforce it. Instead, it recognizes that the volume of chemical trade with drug-producing regions or its proximity to such regions makes such countries the sources of the greatest quantities of chemicals liable to diversion for the production of illicit narcotics. Countries that have a broad range of precursor chemicals are included in the list. For example, the U.S. is included on the list due to its large chemical industry and extensive trade with drug-producing regions.
https://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2017/index.htm

FRAUD (DIMENSION 37)
S-F2 (source 108) FBI - Cybercrime / Internet Fraud
The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)’s Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) is a partnership between the FBI and the National White Collar crime Center (NW3C). Internet crime is a global issue with the development and evolution of sophisticated online criminal techniques across jurisdictions. The FBI’s IC3 aims to provide public information to prevent, reduce the prevalence and impact of such Internet crimes; and to identify new emerging cybercrime/Internet fraud trends quickly. The FBI’s IC3 annual report captures the total number of complaints from victims of Internet / cybercrime fraud and other Internet-based crimes. The total number of Internet fraud complaints includes all incidents listing dollar loss amounts and complaints reporting no dollar loss. The complaints received include a wide variety of crime schemes/scams that are used to defraud Internet users.

AML CONTROLS (DIMENSION 38)
S-AML1 (source 109) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - Criminalized Drug Money Laundering
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. The jurisdiction has enacted laws criminalizing the offense of money laundering related to the drug trade.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML4 (source 110) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - Maintain Records Over Time
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. By law or regulation, banks and/or other covered entities are required to keep records, especially of large or unusual transactions, for a specified period of time, e.g. five years.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML5 (source 111) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - Report Suspicious Transactions (YPN)
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. By law or regulation, banks and/or other covered entities are required to report suspicious or unusual transactions to designated authorities.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML6 (source 112) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - Financial Intelligence Unit
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. The jurisdiction has established an operative central, national agency responsible for receiving (and, as permitted, requesting), analyzing, and disseminating to the competent authorities disclosures of financial information in order to counter money laundering.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML7 (source 113) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - System Identifying/Forfeiting Assets
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. The jurisdiction has established a legally authorized system for the tracing, freezing, seizure, and forfeiture of assets identified as relating to or generated by drug money laundering activities.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. By law, regulation, or bilateral agreement, the jurisdiction permits sharing of seized assets with foreign jurisdictions that assisted in the conduct of the underlying investigation. No known legal impediments to sharing assets with other jurisdictions exist in current law.

https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. No known legal impediments to international cooperation exist in current law. Jurisdiction cooperates with authorized investigations involving or initiated by third party jurisdictions, including sharing of records or other financial data, upon request.

https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. By law or regulation, the jurisdiction has established a declaration or disclosure system for persons transiting the jurisdiction’s borders, either inbound or outbound, and carrying currency or monetary instruments above a specified threshold.

https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

States party to the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, or a territorial entity to which the application of the Convention has been extended by a party to the Convention.

https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

Lists member countries of FATF (Financial Action Task Force)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/about/membersandobservers/

Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 1: Money Laundering Offense (legal systems)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/


http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 3: Confiscation and provisional measures (legal systems)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 4: Secrecy laws consistent with the Recommendations (preventive measures)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 5: Customer due diligence (preventive measures)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/


http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 7: Correspondent banking

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/
S-AML26 (source 126) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 8
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 8: New technologies & non face-to-face business
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML27 (source 127) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 9
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 9: Third parties and introducers
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML28 (source 128) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 10
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 10: Record Keeping
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML29 (source 129) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 11
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 11: Unusual transactions
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML30 (source 130) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 12
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 12: DNFBP-R.5,6, 8-11
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML31 (source 131) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 13
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 13: Suspicious transaction reporting
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML32 (source 132) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 14
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 14: Protection & no tipping-off
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML33 (source 133) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 15
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 15: Internal controls, compliance, and audit.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML34 (source 134) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 16
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 16: DNFBP-R.13-15 & 21
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML35 (source 135) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 17
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 17: Sanctions
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML36 (source 136) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 18
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 18: Shell banks
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML37 (source 137) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 19
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 19: Other forms of reporting
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML38 (source 138) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 20
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 20: Other NFDP & secure transaction techniques
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML39 (source 139) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 21
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 21: Special attention for higher risk countries
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/
S-AML40 (source 140) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 22
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 22: Foreign branches & subsidiaries
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML41 (source 141) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 23
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 23: Regulation, supervision and monitoring
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML42 (source 142) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 24
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 24: DNFBP – regulation, supervision and monitoring
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML43 (source 143) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 25
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 25: Guidelines & Feedback
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML44 (source 144) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 26
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 26: the FIU
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML45 (source 145) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 27
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 27: Law enforcement authorities
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML46 (source 146) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 28
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 28: Powers of competent authorities
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML47 (source 147) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 29
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 29: Supervisors
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML48 (source 148) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 30
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 30: Resources, integrity, and training
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML49 (source 149) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 31
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 31: National co-operation
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML50 (source 150) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 32
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 32: Statistics
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML51 (source 151) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 33
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 33: Legal persons-beneficial owners
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML52 (source 152) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 34
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 34: Legal arrangements – beneficial owners
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML53 (source 153) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 35
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
Recommendation 35: Conventions
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/
S-AML54 (source 154) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 36
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 36: Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML55 (source 155) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 37
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 37: Dual criminality
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML56 (source 156) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 38
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 38: MLA on confiscation and freezing
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML57 (source 157) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 39
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML58 (source 158) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 40
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 40: Other forms of co-operation
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML59 (source 159) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation I
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation I: Implement UN instruments
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML60 (source 160) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation II
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation II: Criminalize terrorist financing
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML61 (source 161) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation III
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation III: Freeze and confiscate terrorist assets
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML62 (source 162) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation IV
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation IV: Suspicious transaction reporting
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML63 (source 163) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation V
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation V: International cooperation
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML64 (source 164) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation VI
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation VI: AML/CFT requirements for money/value transfer services
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML65 (source 165) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation VII
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML66 (source 166) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation VIII
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation VIII: Non-profit organizations
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/

S-AML67 (source 167) FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation IX
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/mutualevaluations/
S-AML68 (source 168) FATF Jurisdictions with strategic AML CTF deficiency
Identifies jurisdictions that have strategic AML/CTF deficiencies.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/

S-AML69 (source 169) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - Major Money Laundering Countries – Countries/Jurisdictions of Primary Concern
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) identifies money laundering priority jurisdictions and countries according to jurisdictions of Primary Concern.
https://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2017/

The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to attach all aspects of the international drug trade. By law or regulation, the government requires banks and/or other covered entities to adopt and implement Know Your Customer/Customer Due Diligence programs for their customers or clientele.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML73 (source 171) US Dept Of State (INCSR)- States Party to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to attach all aspects of the international drug trade. States party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), or a territorial entity to which the application of the Convention has been extended by a party to the Convention.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML74 (source 172) US Dept Of State (INCSR) - States Party to the UN Convention Against Corruption
The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to attach all aspects of the international drug trade. States party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), or a territorial entity to which the application of the Convention has been extended by a party to the Convention.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML77 (source 173) The Egmont Group - List of Members
The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) is an informal group for the stimulation of international co-operation. The Egmont Group's goal is to provide a forum for FIUs around the world to improve co-operation in the fight against money laundering, the financing of terrorism and to foster the implementation of domestic programs in the field. The group was established to find ways to co-operate in the areas of information exchange, training and sharing of expertise.
https://www.egmontgroup.org/en/membership/list

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions’ level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – National Cooperation and Coordination.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions’ level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – ML Offence.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions’ level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Confiscation and Provisional Measures.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Targeted financial Sanctions related to Proliferation.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Non-Profit Organizations
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Financial Institutions Secrecy Laws
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Customer Due Diligence.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Record-Keeping.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Politically exposes persons (PEPs).
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Corresponding Banking
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Money or Value Transfer Services.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – New Technologies
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Wire Transfers
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Reliance on Third Parties
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Internal Controls and Foreign Branches and Subsidiaries.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Higher Risk Countries
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Reporting of Suspicious Transaction
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations


Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Sanctions.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Mutual Legal Assistance.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Mutual Legal Assistance: Freezing and Confiscation.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Extradition
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Other forms of Cooperation with Other Jurisdictions.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML118: (source 214) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Risk, Policy and Coordination
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the first immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Risk, Policy and Coordination.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the second immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s International Cooperation.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML120: (source 216) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Supervision
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the third immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Supervision.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML121: (source 217) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Preventive Measures
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the fourth immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Preventive Measures.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML122: (source 218) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Legal Persons and Arrangements
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the fifth immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Legal Persons and Arrangements.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML123: (source 219) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Financial Intelligence
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the sixth immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Financial Intelligence.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations
S-AML124: (source 220) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Money Laundering Investigation and Prosecution
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the seventh immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Money Laundering Investigation and Prosecution.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML125: (source 221) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Confiscation
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the eighth immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Confiscation.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML126: (source 222) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Terrorist Financing Investigation and Prosecution
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the ninth immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Terrorist Financing Investigation and Prosecution.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML127: (source 223) FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Terrorist Financing Preventive Measures and Financial Sanctions
Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the tenth immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Terrorist Financing Preventive Measures and Financial Sanctions.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

Assesses the level of effectiveness of each country/jurisdiction’s AML/CFT system against a defined set of outcomes; and whether its legal and institutional framework is producing the expected results. Based on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – 2013 methodology, the eleventh immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction’s Proliferation Financing Financial Sanctions.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations

S-AML129: (source 225) Information exchange agreements with non-U.S. governments
The International Narcotics Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. The country/jurisdiction has in place treaties, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements with other governments to share information related to drug-related money laundering.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

S-AML130: (source 226) Financial Institutions transact in proceeds from international drug trafficking that significantly affects the U.S.
The International Narcotics Strategy Report (INCSR) is an annual report by the Dept. of State to Congress that describes the efforts of key countries to combat all aspects of the international drug trade, including money laundering and financial crimes. The jurisdiction’s financial institutions engage in currency transactions involving international narcotics trafficking proceeds that include significant amounts of U.S. currency; currency derived from illegal sales in the U.S.; or illegal drug sales that otherwise significantly affect the U.S.
https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/268024.pdf

ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOW (DIMENSION 39)
S-IFF1: (source 227) Global Illicit Financial Flows due to Trade Misinvoicing outflows & Hot Money Narrow outflows
The Global Financial Integrity (GFI) provides an estimation of unrecorded money flowing illegally out (illegal financial outflows) of developing and emerging economies to another country/jurisdiction due to crime, corruption and tax evasions. This illicit flow is when the funds are illegally earned, transferred and/or utilized. The GFI assess the illegal financial outflows by measuring deliberate trade misinvoicing (gross excluding reversals methodology) and leakages in the balance of payments (illegal hot money narrow approach). Trade misinvoicing (a form of Tradebased Money Laundering) is the means to shifting illegal funds out of developing countries illegally by misstating the value/volume of an export/import on a customs invoice.
http://www.gfiintegrity.org/

TERRORISM (DIMENSION 40)
S-TM2: (source 228) Aon Terrorism Risk Map - Terrorism Threat Conditions
Provide an indication of the overall levels of terrorism threats across 200 territories. The classifications of the different levels of threat include low, medium, high, and severe threats.
https://www.riskmaps.aon.co.uk/
Designates countries determined by Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of terrorism. Four main categories of sanctions resulting from said designations include restrictions of U.S. foreign assistance; a ban on defense exports and sales; certain controls over exports of dual use items; and miscellaneous financial and other restrictions. 

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) measures the impact of terrorism activities in 162 countries. Each country's score represents a five-year weighted average to account for the lasting effects of terrorism. A key aim of the GTI is to examine trends around economic conditions; geo-political aspects and ideological aims of terrorist groups; types of strategic targets and how these evolve over time. These trends help inform a positive and practical debate about the future of terrorism and policy responses. The indicators include the number of terrorist incidents, fatalities, injuries and property damages.

Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) designations are an important element of a country's counterterrorism efforts. Designations of foreign terrorist groups expose and isolate these organizations, deny them access to the U.S. financial system, and create significant criminal and immigration consequences for their members and supporters. Moreover, these designations can assist or complement the law enforcement actions of other U.S. agencies and other governments. This lists the number of known foreign terrorist organizations present or operating in each country.

S-TM6 (source 229) US Department Of State - State Sponsors of Terrorism

S-TM7 (source 230) Vision Of Humanity - Global Terrorism Risk Index

S-TM8 (source 231) US Department Of State – Designated Foreign Terrorist Organization

CRIME RATE (DIMENSION 41)

S-CR1 (source 232) The World Bank Group - WDI - International Homicide rate

S-CR2 (source 233) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Assault Rate


S-CR5 (source 235) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Kidnapping Rate

S-CR6 (source 236) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Theft Rate

S-CR7 (source 237) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Robbery Rate

S-CR8 (source 238) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Burglary Rate

Number of police recorded offences refers to the rate of theft at the national level- Theft means depriving a person or organisation of property without force with the intent to steal goods (breaking and entering) and theft with violence, but should exclude pick pocketing and extortion.

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5

http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php

http://data.unodc.org/

http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index

http://www.state.gov/j/ct/list/c14151.htm
HUMAN TRAFFICKING (DIMENSION 42)
S-HT1 (source 239) US Department Of State - Trafficking in Persons Report
Evaluates countries based on the following tiers: Tier 1: Countries whose governments fully comply with Trafficking Victims Protections Act's (TVPA) minimum standards; Tier 2: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with TVPA’s minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards. Tier 3: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.
http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/

CORRUPTION (DIMENSION 43)
S-CP2 (source 240) Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index
CPI draws on different assessments and business opinion surveys carried out by independent and reputable institutions. It captures information about the administrative and political aspects of corruption. The surveys and assessments used to compile the index include questions related to bribery of public officials, kickbacks in public procurement, embezzlement of public funds, and questions that probe the strength and effectiveness of public sector anti-corruption efforts.
http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/
S-CP4 (source 241) World Bank - (WGI) - Control Of Corruption
Control of corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.
http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE (DIMENSION 44)
S-VC1 (source 242) Vision Of Humanity - Global Peace Index
Evaluates 23 indicators to determine level of “peace” for 162 countries: Level of organized conflict, Armed services personnel, Weapons imports, Military expenditure, Number of conflicts fought, Jailed population, Deaths from conflict (internal), Potential for terrorist acts, Level of violent crimes, Political Instability, Military capability/sophistication, Disrespect for human rights, Number of homicides, UN Peacekeeping funding, Number of heavy weapons, Number of displaced people, neighboring country relations, Weapons exports, Deaths from conflict (external), Violent demonstrations, Access to weapons, Perceived criminality in society, Security officers & police.
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index

ARMS EXPORT CONTROLS (DIMENSION 45)
S-AC1 (source 243) BICC - Arms Export Controls
Based on information provided in “Bite the Bullet” Report of International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), this criterion rates the efficiency of arms export control mechanisms of the selected country.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db
S-AC2 (source 244) BICC - National Security of Member States and Allies
Assess the potential threat dealing with arms exports across the region.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db
S-AC3 (source 245) BICC - Membership in Human Rights and Arms Control Conventions
Each country/jurisdiction is being checked against 38 international conventions in terms of whether the country has ratified selected conventions concerning terrorism, arms control and transnational crime.
http://bicc.de/ruestungsexport/index.php/db

COUNTERFEITING (DIMENSION 46)
S-CTG1 (source 246) Piracy Rates
BSA Global Software Survey: Determines rate of software piracy per country
http://www.bsa.org/?sc_lang=re-AP
S-CTG2 (source 247) Commercial Value of Unlicensed Software
BSA Global Software Survey: Calculates commercial value of unlicensed software per country.
http://www.bsa.org/?sc_lang=re-AP
S-CTG59 (source 248) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Foodstuffs)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.
S-CTG60 (source 249) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Alcoholic Beverages)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.
S-CTG61 (source 250) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Non-Alcoholic Beverages)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG62 (source 251) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (BodyCare items – Perfumes & Cosmetics)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG63 (source 252) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other BodyCare items – razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG64 (source 253) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Clothing: ready-to-wear clothing)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG65 (source 254) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Clothing Accessories: accessories: belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG66 (source 255) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Shoes including parts and accessories: Sport Shoes)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG67 (source 256) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Shoes including parts and accessories: Other Shoes)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG68 (source 257) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Personal Accessories: Sunglasses & other eyeglasses)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG69 (source 258) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Personal Accessories: Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG70 (source 259) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Personal Accessories: Watches)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG71 (source 260) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Personal Accessories: Jewellery and other accessories)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG72 (source 261) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Mobile phones incl. parts & technical accessories: Mobile Phones)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG73 (source 262) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Mobile phones incl. parts & technical accessories: Parts & technical accessories for mobile phones)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.
S-CTG74 (source 263) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Electrical / electronic & computer equipment : Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG75 (source 264) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Electrical/electronic & computer equipment : Memory cards & sticks)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG76 (source 265) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Electrical/electronic & computer equipment : Ink cartridges & toners)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG77 (source 266) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Electrical/electronic & computer equipment: Computer hardware equipment, technical accessories & parts)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG78 (source 267) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Electrical/electronic & computer equipment: Other technical accessories & parts -household machines, shaver, hair straightener, etc)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG79 (source 268) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (CD, DVD, cassettes, game cartridges : Recorded - music, film, software, game software)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG80 (source 269) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (CD, DVD, cassettes, game cartridges : Unrecorded)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG81 (source 270) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Toys, Games & Sporting Articles :Toys)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG82 (source 271) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Toys, Games & Sporting Articles : Games - incl. electronic game consoles)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG83 (source 272) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Toys, Games & Sporting Articles : Sporting articles incl. leisure articles)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG84 (source 273) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Tobacco products : Cigarettes)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG85 (source 274) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Tobacco products: Cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes & refills, etc.)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.
S-CTG86 (source 275) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Medical products : Medicines & other products)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG87 (source 276) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Machines & tools)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG88 (source 277) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Vehicles including accessories and parts)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG89 (source 278) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Office stationery)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG90 (source 279) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Lighters)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG91 (source 280) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Labels, tags, stickers)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG92 (source 281) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Textiles - towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc.)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG93 (source 282) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Packaging materials)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.s

S-CTG94 (source 283) 2016 EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Articles : Other goods)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

S-CTG95 (source 284) EU Counterfeit Seizures by Overall Articles (Country of Provenance of suspected IP Rights infringing goods)
Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border.

EXPLOITATIVE LABOR (DIMENSION 47)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Fruits (including Blueberries, Grapes, Olives, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Bananas, Citrus Fruits, Pineapples, Melons, Coconuts) that is produced by Child Labor
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listoffoods/

S-FL1 (source 286) List of Agricultural Goods - Fruits (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Fruits (including Blueberries, Grapes, Olives, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Bananas, Citrus Fruits, Pineapples, Melons, Coconuts) that is produced by Child Labor
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listoffoods/
S-CL2 (source 287) List of Agriculture Goods - Vegetables (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Vegetables (including Broccoli, Chile Peppers, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Garlic, Manioc/Cassava, Onions, Sugar Beets, Sugarcane) that is produced by Child Labor
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL2 (source 288) List of Agriculture Goods - Vegetables (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Vegetables (including Broccoli, Chile Peppers, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Garlic, Manioc/Cassava, Onions, Sugar Beets, Sugarcane) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL3 (source 289) List of Agriculture Goods - Plants (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Plants (including Artificial Flowers, Bamboo, Coca (stimulant plant), Cottonseed (hybrid), Flowers, Flowers (poppies), Miraa (stimulant plant), Oil (Palm), Palm Thatch, Sisal, Sunflowers, Teak, Timber, Yerba Mate (stimulant plant)) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL3 (source 290) List of Agriculture Goods - Plants (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Plants (including Artificial Flowers, Bamboo, Coca (stimulant plant), Cottonseed (hybrid), Flowers, Flowers (poppies), Miraa (stimulant plant), Oil (Palm), Palm Thatch, Sisal, Sunflowers, Teak, Timber, Yerba Mate (stimulant plant)) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Raw Materials (including Cotton, Rubber) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Raw Materials (including Cotton, Rubber) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL5 (source 293) List of Agriculture Goods - Caffeine (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Caffeine (including Tea, Coffee, Coca, Vanilla) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL5 (source 294) List of Agriculture Goods - Caffeine (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Caffeine (including Tea, Coffee, Coca, Vanilla) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL6 (source 295) List of Agriculture Goods - Nuts and Grains (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Nuts and Grains (including Beans (green beans), Beans (green, soy, yellow), Brazil Nuts/Chestnuts, Cashews, Hazelnuts, Peanuts, Physic Nuts/Castor Beans, Pulses (legumes), Rice, Sesame, Wheat) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/
S-FL6 (source 296) List of Agriculture Goods - Nuts and Grains (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods - Nuts and Grains (including Beans (green beans), Beans (green, soy, yellow), Brazil Nuts/Chestnuts, Cashews, Hazelnuts, Peanuts, Physic Nuts/Castor Beans, Pulses (legumes), Rice, Sesame, Wheat) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL7 (source 297) List of Agriculture Goods (other) - Condiments and Spices (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods (other) - Condiments and Spices that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL7 (source 298) List of Agriculture Goods (other) - Condiments and Spices (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Agriculture Goods (other) - Condiments and Spices (including Salt, Cloves, Cumin) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Minerals (including diamonds, emeralds) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Minerals (including diamonds, emeralds) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL9 (source 301) List of Precious Materials - Stones (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Stones (including Gems, Granite, Granite (crushed), Gravel (crushed stones), Jade, Rubies, Sapphires, Stones, Stones (limestone), Stones (pumice), Tanzanite (gems)) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL9 (source 302) List of Precious Materials - Stones (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Stones (including Gems, Granite, Granite (crushed), Gravel (crushed stones), Jade, Rubies, Sapphires, Stones, Stones (limestone), Stones (pumice), Tanzanite (gems)) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL10 (source 303) List of Precious Materials - Natural Resources/ Material (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Natural Resources/ Material (including Cassiterite (tin ore), Charcoal, Coal, Coltan (tantalum ore), Copper, Gold, Heterogenite (cobalt ore), Sand, Silver, Tin, Wolframite (wolframite ore), Zinc) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL10 (source 304) List of Precious Materials - Natural Resources/ Material (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Natural Resources/ Material (including Cassiterite (tin ore), Charcoal, Coal, Coltan (tantalum ore), Copper, Gold, Heterogenite (cobalt ore), Sand, Silver, Tin, Wolframite (wolframite ore), Zinc) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Minerals (including Fluorspar, Gypsum, Trona) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Precious Materials - Minerals (including Fluorspar, Gypsum, Trona) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL12 (source 307) List of Food & Beverages - Meat, Seafood and Poultry (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Food & Beverages - Meat, Seafood and Poultry (including Beef, Cattle, Dried Fish, Fish, Goats, Hogs, Lobsters, Meat, Nile Perch (fish), Poultry, Shellfish, Shrimp, Tilapia (fish)) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL12 (source 308) List of Food & Beverages - Meat, Seafood and Poultry (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Food & Beverages - Meat, Seafood and Poultry (including Beef, Cattle, Dried Fish, Fish, Goats, Hogs, Lobsters, Meat, Nile Perch (fish), Poultry, Shellfish, Shrimp, Tilapia (fish)) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL13 (source 309) List of Food & Beverages - Alcoholic Beverages (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Food & Beverages - Alcoholic Beverages that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL13 (source 3010) List of Food & Beverages - Alcoholic Beverages (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Food & Beverages - Alcoholic Beverages that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL14 (source 311) List of Building & Household - Building Materials (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Building & Household - Building Materials (including Bricks, Glass, Nails, Bricks (Clay), Cement, Iron) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL14 (source 312) List of Building & Household - Building Materials (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Building & Household - Building Materials (including Bricks, Glass, Nails, Bricks (Clay), Cement, Iron) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL15 (source 313) List of Building & Household - Household items (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Building & Household - Household items (including Baked Goods, Brassware, Carpets, Ceramics, Electronics, Furniture, Furniture (steel), Locks, Matches, Soap) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL15 (source 314) List of Building & Household - Household items (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Building & Household - Household items (including Baked Goods, Brassware, Carpets, Ceramics, Electronics, Furniture, Furniture (steel), Locks, Matches, Soap) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/
S-CL16 (source 315) List of Lifestyle Products - Fashion (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Lifestyle Products - Fashion (incl. Embellished Textiles, Fashion Access., Footwear, Footwear (sandals), Garments, Glass Bangles, Leather, Leather Goods/Access., Silk Fabric, Silk Thread, Textiles, Textiles (handwoven), Textiles (jute), Thread/Yarn) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL16 (source 316) List of Lifestyle Products - Fashion (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Lifestyle Products - Fashion (incl. Embellished Textiles, Fashion Access., Footwear, Footwear (sandals), Garments, Glass Bangles, Leather, Leather Goods/Access., Silk Fabric, Silk Thread, Textiles, Textiles (handwoven), Textiles (jute), Thread/Yarn) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL17 (source 317) List of Lifestyle Products - Videos (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Lifestyle Products - Videos (including Pornography) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL17 (source 318) List of Lifestyle Products - Videos (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Lifestyle Products - Videos (including Pornography) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL18 (source 319) List of Lifestyle Products - Others (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Lifestyle Products - Others (including Christmas Decorations, Fireworks, Toys, Soccer Balls, Pyrotechnics) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL18 (source 320) List of Lifestyle Products - Others (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Lifestyle Products - Others (including Christmas Decorations, Fireworks, Toys, Soccer Balls, Pyrotechnics) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL19 (source 321) List of Other Products - Tobacco (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Other Products - Tobacco (including Tobacco, Bidis (handrolled cigarettes), Incense (agarbatti)) that is Produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL19 (source 322) List of Other Products - Tobacco (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Other Products - Tobacco (including Tobacco, Bidis (handrolled cigarettes), Incense (agarbatti)) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-CL20 (source 323) List of Other Products - Medical Equipment (produced by Child Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Other Products - Medical Equipment (Surgical Instruments) that is produced by Child Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/

S-FL20 (source 324) List of Other Products - Medical Equipment (produced by Forced Labor)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labor (i.e. Child Labor and/or Forced Labor) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The list of Other Products - Medical Equipment (Surgical Instruments) that is produced by Forced Labor.
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/childlabor/listofgoods/
The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a voluntary mechanism which promotes and supports improved governance in resource-rich countries through the full publication and verification of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas, and mining. It serves as a global standard to promote revenue transparency and accountability in the extractive sector, and is a global benchmark for natural resource revenue management. The EITI aims to promote public awareness about how countries manage their oil, gas and mineral resources.

https://eiti.org/countries

The Kimberley Process (KP) is a joint-government, industry and civil society initiative to stop the trade of conflict diamonds (rough diamonds) and ensure that diamond purchases do not go into financing violent rebel movements, wars and their allies against legitimate governments. The KP is open to all countries that are willing and able to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), which sets out the extensive requirements and rules for controlling rough diamond production and trade. The List of Participating countries are required to certify shipments of rough diamonds as 'conflict-free'; put in place national legislation; export, import and internal controls; commit to transparency and data exchange in order to prevent conflict diamonds from entering the legitimate trade.

https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/2017-kp-participants-list

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