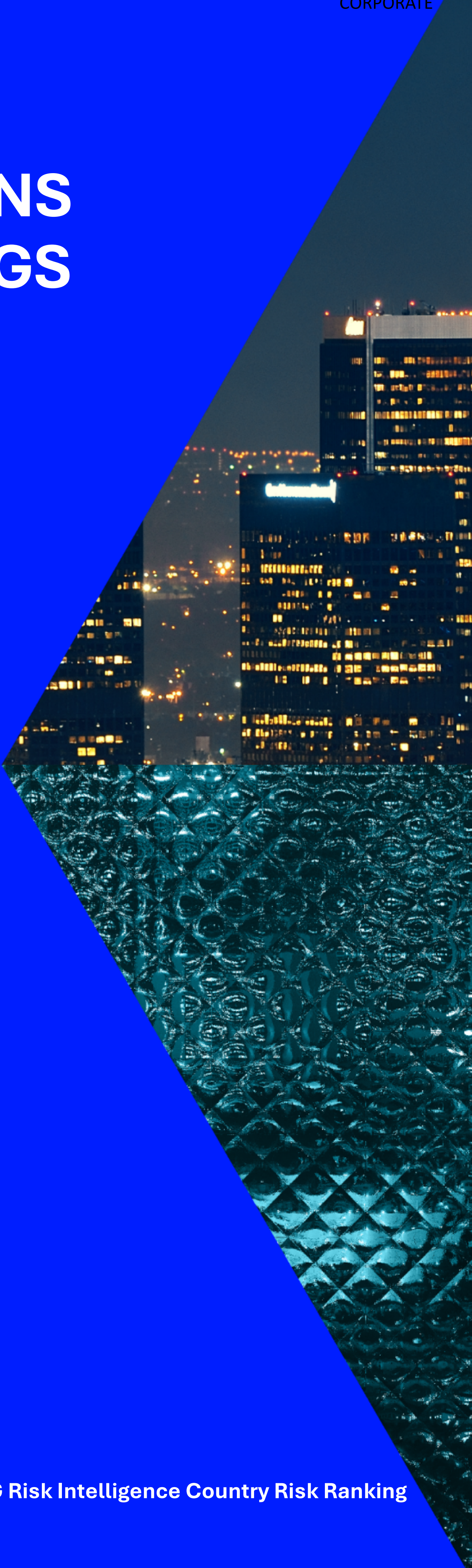
COUNTRY RISK RANKING DIMENSIONS AND SOURCE LISTINGS

2026



LSEG RISK INTELLIGENCE

Contents

Factor 1: Political

Dimension 1: Type of Governance

P-SOG1: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) – Status Index

Analyses development and transformation processes towards democracy and market economy in international comparison. The BTI measures the current state of democracy and market economy in each country, its evolution over the past two years and the quality of governance performed by its leadership. https://bti-project.org/en/?&cb=00000

P-SOG2: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) – Governance 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. https://www.bti-project.org/en/index/governance.html

P-SOG3: 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/

Dimension 2: Government Effectiveness

P-GE1: 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 many 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.
https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators

Dimension 3: Civil Liberties & Political Rights

P-CLPR1: Freedom House – Freedom in the World – Civil Liberties

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.
https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores

P-CLPR2: Freedom House – Freedom in the World – Political Rights

Part of 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. Political Rights ratings are based on an evaluation of three subcategories: electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and functioning of government.
https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores

Dimension 4: Freedom of the Press

P-FP2: Reporters without Borders – Press Freedom Index

Measures the state of freedom of the press in the world. Reflects the degree of freedom that journalists and the means of communication enjoy in each country and the measures created by States to respect and ensure this freedom is respected.
https://rsf.org/en/ranking

P-FP3: Freedom in the World – Press Freedom

The Press Freedom Indicator examines whether there are free and independent media (media refers to all relevant sources of news and commentary including formal print, broadcast, and online news outlets, as well as social media and communication applications when they are used to gather or disseminate news and commentary for the public. Also applies to artistic works in any medium). A country or territory is awarded 0 (least free) to 4 (most free) points for the press freedom indicator.
https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world

Dimension 5: Political Stability

P-PS1: 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 many 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. https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators

P-PS4: BICC – Preservation of regional peace, security and stability

Index rates the degree of peace, security and stability of each country. http://ruestungsexport.info/db

S-PS5: Aon – Political Risk Map

Measure 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.
https://www.riskmaps.aon.co.uk/

Dimension 6: Voice & Accountability

P-VC1: 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 many 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 can participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.
https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators

Dimension 7: Regulatory Quality

P-RQ1: 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 many 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.
https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators

Dimension 8: Rule of Law

P-RL1: 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 many 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.
https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators

Dimension 9: Political Terror Scale

P-PT1: 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: 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/

Dimension 10: Armed Conflict

P-AC2: 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://hiik.de/conflict-barometer/?lang=en

P-AC3: BICC – Internal Conflict

Bonn International Centre for Conversion: This criterion rates the degree of violent conflict within the respective country.
http://ruestungsexport.info/db

Dimension 11: Military Influence

P-MI1: 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://ruestungsexport.info/db

Dimension 12: Human Rights

P-HR4: BICC – Adherence to human rights

Bonn International Centre for Conversion: Considers membership in international human rights conventions as well as considers different indices as they are published, for example, by Freedom House or the World Bank, this criterion evaluates a country's overall adherence to human rights.
http://ruestungsexport.info/db

P-LR1: ITUC – Global Rights Index

The ITUC Global Rights Index depicts the world's worst countries for workers by rating 151 countries on a scale from 1-5 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 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. https://www.ituc-csi.org/

Dimension 13: Fragile States Index

P-FS1: 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.
https://fragilestatesindex.org/

Dimension 14: Public Services & Education

P-PSE2: 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: The World Bank Group – WDI (Participation in education)

Gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether 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

P-PSE5: CIA The World Factbook – Literacy

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.
https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/literacy/

Dimension 15: Research & Development

P-PRD1: The World Bank Group – WDI – Expenditures for R&D % of GDP

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

P-PRD2: The World Bank Group – WDI - % of High-Tech Exports

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

Factor 2: Economic

Dimension 16: GDP

F-GDP1: CIA The World Factbook – GDP – per capita (PPP)

Compares countries' GDP on a purchasing power parity basis divided by total population. https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/real-gdp-per-capita/country-comparison

F-GDP2: World Bank Group – WDI – GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international $)

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: 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. https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.RES:WEO

F-GDP4: World Bank Group – WDI – GDP

Ranking of Gross Domestic Product based on purchasing power parity (PPP).http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.PP.CD

F-GDP5: IMF World Economic Outlook Database – Real GDP (% change)

States the annual percentages of constant price GDP on year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.RES:WEO

Dimension 17: Natural Resources

F-NR1: CIA The World Factbook – Labour Force

Depicts the total labour force figures https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/labour-force/country-comparison

F-NR2: CIA The World Factbook – Crude Oil

Production Shows the total amount of crude oil produced in barrels per day (bbl/day).
https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/petroleum/

F-NR3: CIA The World Factbook – Crude Oil and Lease Condensate

Exports Shows the total amount of crude oil exported in barrels per day (bbl/day). https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/petroleum/

F-NR4: 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.
https://www.eia.gov/international/data/world#/?tl_type=p&tl_id=44-A&pa=004&ct=0&ord=SA&c=ruvvvvvfvtvnvv1urvvvvfvvvvvvfvvvou20evvvvvvvvvnvvuvo&f=A

Dimension 18: Poverty

F-PV1: CIA The World Factbook – Poverty Line

National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of subgroups, 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. https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/population-below-poverty-line/

Dimension 19: Debt

F-ED1: 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.
https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/debt-external/country-comparison

F-ED2: 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: World Bank Group - WDI - Total External Debt

Total External Debt http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.DOD.DECT.CD

Dimension 20: Military Expenditure

F-ME1 (source 41) CIA The World Factbook – Military Expenditures – % of GDP

Compares the expenditure on defence programs as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP). https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/military-expenditures/country-comparison

F-ME2 (source 42) The World Bank Group – WDI – Military Expenditure as percentage GDP

Military Expenditure as percentage GDP. Lists the Military expenditures data from SIPRI which are derived from the NATO definition and includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces (comprising peacekeeping forces; defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence 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

Dimension 21: Country/Public Debt

F-PD1: 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. https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/public-debt/country-comparison

Dimension 22: Average Earnings

F-AE2: World bank 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. https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups

F-AE3: 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. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD

F-AE4: World Bank Development Database – GNI per capita, Atlas method

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. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

Dimension 23: Economic Freedom

F-EF1: 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 Labour Freedom. http://www.heritage.org/index/Ranking.aspx

F-EF3: 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, Labour and Business. https://www.fraserinstitute.org/

Dimension 24: Sovereign Credit Ratings

F-RA1: 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 considering 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: 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: 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/

Dimension 25: Developing Country

F-DC4: IMF - Advanced Economies / Emerging and Developing Economies
Divides the world into two major groups: advanced economies, and emerging and developing countries.
https://data.imf.org/en/Datasets/WEO/Groups-and-Aggregates-October-2025

Dimension 26: Competitiveness

F-CP1: 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.
https://www.weforum.org/reports/how-to-end-a-decade-of-lost-productivity-growth#the-top-10

Dimension 27: Sanctions

F-SC1: 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://ruestungsexport.info/db

F-SC2: OFAC Country Sanctions Program
Indicates if a country is a target of an OFAC sanctions program. https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-sanctions/sanctions-programs-and-country-information

F-SC3: UN Sanctions
Indicates if a country is a target of UN sanctions. https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information

F-SC4: EU Sanctions
Indicates if a country has been targeted by specific EU sanctions. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/oj/direct-access.html

F-SC5: HM Treasury – Financial Sanctions
Indicates if a country has been targeted by specific sanctions through HM Treasury (UK).
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/financial-sanctions-regime-specific-consolidated-lists-and-releases

F-SC6 (source 59) Canada – Current Sanctions Measures
Indicates countries which are currently sanctioned by the Government of Canada. https://international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/currenthttps://international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/current-actuelles.aspx?lang=engactuelles.aspx?lang=eng

F-SC7 (source 60) Australian Sanctions
The Australian sanction laws implement the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) sanctions regimes and the Australian Autonomous Sanctions Regimes. Includes the list of countries that are currently sanctioned by the Australian Government. https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/sanctions-regimes

F-SC8 (source 61) Jersey Financial Services Commission – Current Sanctions Measures
The Jersey Financial Services Commission implements and enforces restrictive measures relating to financial sanctions.

https://www.jerseyfsc.org/industry/international-co-operation/sanctions/sanctions-by-country-and-category/

Dimension 28: Trade Climate (IP)

F-TC1: 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 50+ economies across nine main categories of 50 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) Design Rights, Related Rights and Limitations; (5) Trade Secrets and Protection of Confidential Information; (6) Commercialization of IP Assets and Market Access; (7) Enforcement; (8) Systemic Efficiency; (9) Membership and Ratification of International Treaties. The GIPC Index looks at economies who favour 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. https://www.theglobalipcenter.com/

F-TC2: 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 number of damages generated by IP infringement; enforcement of criminal standards of minimum imprisonment and fines; effectiveness of border-control measures; and transparency and public reporting by customs authorities of trade-related IP infringement. https://www.theglobalipcenter.com/

Dimension 29: Business Operational Risk

F-BOR2: FSB Jurisdictions concerning adherence to international cooperation and information exchange standards
Countries/Jurisdictions are rated based on their adherence to internationally agreed information exchange and cooperation standards in the areas of banking supervision, insurance supervision and securities regulations. https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/PLEN2014132-Status-Update-on-International-Cooperation-andhttps://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/PLEN2014132-Status-Update-on-International-Cooperation-and-Information-Exchange-initiative-FINAL.pdfInformation-Exchange-initiative-FINAL.pdf

F-BOR3: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Ownership

Based 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR4: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Accounting

Based 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR5: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Bank

Based 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 accountholders. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR6: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Access Power

Based 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR7: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Rights and Safeguards

Based 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR8: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) EOI Instruments

Based 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: EOI mechanisms should provide for effective exchange of information. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR9: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Network of Agreements

Based 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' network of information exchange mechanisms should cover all relevant partners.https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR10: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Confidentiality

Based 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR11: OECD Tax Transparency (LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK) Rights and Safeguards

Based 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR12: OECD Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information

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. https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/tax-transparency-and-international-co-operation/crs-mcaa-signatories.pdf

F-BOR13: Signatories of the OECD MCAA on the exchange of Country by Country (CbC) reports 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.https://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/about-automatic-exchange/CbC-MCAA-Signatories.pdf

F-BOR14: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Availability of Information A1 Ownership

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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR15: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Availability of Information A2 Accounting

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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR16: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Availability of Information 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 accountholders. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR17: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Access to Information B1 Access Power

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). https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR18: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Access to Information B2 Rights & Safeguards

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 rights and safeguards (notifications, appeal rights) that apply to persons in the requested jurisdiction should be compatible with effective exchange of information (EOI). https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR19: 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR20: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Exchange of Information C2 Network of Agreements

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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR21: 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR22: OECD Tax Transparency (Implementation of Legal & Regulatory Framework) Exchange of Information C4 Rights & Safeguards

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 EOI mechanisms should respect the rights and safeguards of taxpayers and third parties. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR23: 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR24: 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. https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/exchange-of-information-on-request-ratings.htm

F-BOR25: 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 heights 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: 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. http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/Status_of_convention.pdf

F-BOR27: 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. http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/inclusive-framework-on-beps-composition.pdf

F-BOR28: Countries with agreements in place with the U.S. Government to facilitate the implementation of FATCA

FATCA requires foreign financial institutions (FFIs) to report to the IRS information about financial accounts held by U.S. taxpayers, or by foreign entities in which U.S. taxpayers hold a substantial ownership interest. FFIs are encouraged to either directly register with the IRS to comply with the FATCA regulations (and FFI agreement, if applicable) or comply with the FATCA Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) treated as in effect in their jurisdictions. This source captures the jurisdiction/country in which is having an IGA in effect to facilitate the implementation of FATCA.https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/tax-policy/foreign-account-tax-compliance-act

Dimension 30: Tax Concerns

F-TCD1: EU List of Non-Cooperative Jurisdictions for Tax Purposes

The Council of the European Union (at its meeting on 05 December 2017), adopted the Council conclusions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. As of 17 February 2026, the list was amended.
https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/02/17/taxation-council-updates-the-eu-list-of-non-cooperative-jurisdictions-for-tax-purposes/

F-TCD3: Fair Taxation – Existence of Harmful Tax Regimes

The Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS Action Plan) identified 15 actions to address BEPS in a comprehensive manner. The G20 Finance Ministers endorsed the BEPS package which includes the Action 5 report: Countering Harmful Tax Practices More Effectively, Considering Transparency and Substance. The Action 5 report is one of the four BEPS minimum standards. Each of the four BEPS minimum standards is subject to peer review to ensure timely and accurate implementation. All members of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS commit to implementing the Action 5 minimum standard and peer view. The minimum standard of the Action 5 Report consists of two parts, which are monitored and reviewed separately. This source focuses on the first part on preferential tax regimes, where a peer review is undertaken to identify features of such regimes that can facilitate base erosion and profit shifting, and therefore have the potential to unfairly impact the tax base of other jurisdictions.

https://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/harmful-tax-practices-consolidated-peer-review-results-on-preferentialhttps://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/harmful-tax-practices-consolidated-peer-review-results-on-preferential-regimes.pdfregimes.pdf

Dimension 31: Environmental Performances

F-EPC1: 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' Sustainable Development Goals and carrying out the recent international climate change agreement. The EPI 206 assesses 58 indicators which are grouped into 11 issue categories (Air Quality, Sanitation and Drinking Water, Waste Management, Biodiversity & Habitat, Climate Change Mitigation, Heavy Metals, Water Resources, Agriculture, Air Pollution, Fisheries, Forests). These 11 issues are then fit under one of the three main EPI objectives of 'Environmental Health, Ecosystem Vitality' and 'Climate Change'. Environmental Health measures the protection of human health from environmental harm. Ecosystem Vitality measures ecosystem protection and resource management. The 58 indicators established how close countries are to establish environmental policy goals. http://epi.yale.edu/

F-EPC2: Carbon dioxide (CO2) production emissions per capita

Carbon dioxide emissions (production emissions) refers to the Total carbon dioxide emissions produced because of human activities (use of coal, oil and gas for combustion and industrial processes, gas flaring and cement manufacture), divided by midyear population. Values are territorial emissions, meaning that emissions are attributed to the country in which they physically occur. This source tracks the contribution of carbon dioxide (CO2) of the average citizen of each country. The CO2 emissions per capita is calculated by the contribution of the citizen of each country by dividing its total CO2 emissions by its population. https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/

Dimension 32: Free Trade Zone

F-FTZ1: Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs – List of Free Trade Zones (FTZ/SEZs/Free Ports/Foreign Trade Zones)

Detail 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/

F-FTZ2: European Commission - EU Operational Free zones

States the Member States' free zones which are in operation in the customs territory of the European Union. Member States may designate parts of the customs territory of the Union as 'free zones'; these free zones must be communicated to the European Commission. 'Free zones' are enclosed areas within the customs territory of the Union where non-union goods can be introduced free of import duty, other charges (i.e. taxes and commercial policy measures. Such goods may, following the period in the free zones, be released for free circulation (subject to payment of import duty and other charges), or be placed under another special procedure (e.g. inward processing, temporary admission or end-use procedures - under the conditions laid down for these procedures) or re-exported. Union goods, may also be entered into or stored, moved, used, processed or consumed in free zones. Such goods may afterwards be exported or brought into other parts of the customs territory of the Union. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/free-zones_en

Dimension 33: Heavily Indebted Poor Country (PR CNTRY)

F-HIPC1: 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. http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/hipc.htm

F-HIPC2: 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. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/debt/brief/hipc

Dimension 34: Globalisation

F-GZ2: 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/

Factor 3: Criminal

Dimension 35: Illicit Drugs and Narcotics

S-ID1: 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. https://www.whitehouse.gov/

S-ID2: 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 neighbouring 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 to produce 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

Dimension 36: Fraud

S-F3: UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Fraud Rate

The Fraud rate records the rate of police-recorded offences for Fraud. Fraud refers to obtaining money or other benefit or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct, and it includes Mortgage Fraud and Financial Fraud (i.e. involving financial transactions for the purpose of personal gain. This includes using financial consumer products such as bank accounts, credit cards, cheques, store cards or online banking systems. Bank fraud; investment fraud; cheque/credit card fraud; store card fraud; online banking fraud; writing bad cheques), quackery, impersonation, identity theft; possession, creation or use of false weights for measure. https://dataunodc.un.org/

Dimension 37: AML Controls

S-AML1: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML4: 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, e.g. five years. https://www.state.gov/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML5: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML7: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML8: US Dept of State (INCSR) - Arrangements for Asset Sharing

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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML9: US Dept of State (INCSR) - Intl Law Enforcement Cooperation
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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML10: US Dept of State (INCSR) - Cross-Border Transportation of Currency
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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML15: US Dept of State (INCSR) - States Party to 1988 UN Drug Convention
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. 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML17: FATF Member Country
Lists member countries of FATF (Financial Action Task Force) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/countries/fatf.html

S-AML19: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 1
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 1: Money Laundering Offense (legal systems) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML20: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 2
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 2: ML offense-mental element and corporate liability (legal systems) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML21: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 3
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 3: Confiscation and provisional measures (legal systems) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML22: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 4
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) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML23: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 5
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 5: Customer due diligence (preventive measures) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML24: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Recommendation 6
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9. Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 6: Politically Exposed Persons (preventative measures) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML25: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 7
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 7: Correspondent banking https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML26: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML27: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML28: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML29: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML30: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML31: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML32: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML33: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML34: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML35: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 17
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 17: Sanctions https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML36: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML37: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML38: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports) – Recommendation 20
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 20: Other NFBP & secure transaction techniques https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML39: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML40: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML41: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML42: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML43: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML44: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML45: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML46: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML47: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 29
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 29: Supervisors https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML48: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML49: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML50: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 32
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 32: Statistics https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML51: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML52 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML53: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 35
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 35: Conventions https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML54: 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) https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML55: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML56: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML57: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)-Recommendation 39
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Recommendation 39: Extradition https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML58: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML59: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML60: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML61: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML62: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML63: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML64: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML65: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation VII
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation VII: Wire transfer rules https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML66: 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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML67: FATF (Mutual Eval Reports)- Special Recommendation IX
Assesses countries level of compliance with 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Special Recommendation IX: Cross-Border Declaration & Disclosure https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML68: FATF Jurisdictions with strategic AML CTF deficiency
Identifies jurisdictions that have strategic AML/CTF deficiencies. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/topics/high-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions.html

S-AML69: 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/2022-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report-2/

S-AML71: US Dept of State (INCSR) - Know Your Customer Provisions
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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML73: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML74: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML77: 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://egmontgroup.org/members-by-region/

S-AML78: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 1
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology - Assessing risks & applying a risk-based approach. https://www.fatfgafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML79: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 2.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML80: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 3.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – ML Offence. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML81: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 4.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML82: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) Recommendation 5.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Terrorist Financing Offence. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML83: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 6.
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 Terrorism and Terrorist Financing. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML84: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 7.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML85: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 8.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Non-Profit Organizations https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML86: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 9.
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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML87: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 10.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Customer Due Diligence. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML88: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 11.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Record-Keeping. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML89: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 12.
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). https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML90: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 13.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Corresponding Banking https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML91: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 14.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML92: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 15.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – New Technologies https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML93: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 16.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Wire Transfershttps://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML94: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 17.

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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML95: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) Recommendation 18.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML96: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 19.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Higher Risk Countries https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML97: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 20.
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 https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML98: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 21.

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Tipping-off and Confidentiality https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML99: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 22.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – DNFBPs: Customer Due Diligence. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML100: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 23.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – DNFBPs: Other Measures. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML101: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 24.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons. https://www.fatfhttps://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.htmlgafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML102: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 25.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Arrangements. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML103: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 26.

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Regulation and Supervision of Financial Institutions. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML104: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 27.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Powers of Supervisors. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML105: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 28.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Regulation and Supervision of DNFBPs. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML106: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 29.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Financial Intelligence Units https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML107: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 230
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Responsibilities of Law Enforcement and Investigative Authorities. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML108: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) Recommendation 31.

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Powers of Law Enforcement and Investigative Authorities https://www.fatfhttps://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.htmlgafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML109: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 32.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Cash Couriers https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML110: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 33.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Statistics https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML111: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 34.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Guidance and Feedback https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML112: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 35.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Sanctions. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML113: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 36.

Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – International Instruments. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML114: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 37.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Mutual Legal Assistance. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML115: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 38.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML116: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 39.
Assesses countries/jurisdictions' level of compliance with the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) using the 2013 methodology – Extradition https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML117: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Recommendation 40.
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML118: 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.
https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML119: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on International Cooperation
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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML120: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML121: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML122: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML123: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML124: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML125: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML126: 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. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML127: 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. https://www.fatfhttps://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.htmlgafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML128: FATF (Mutual Evaluation Reports – 2013 Methodology) – Effectiveness Rating on Proliferation Financing 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 eleventh immediate outcome evaluates the effectiveness of the country/jurisdiction's Proliferation Financing Financial Sanctions. https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations.html

S-AML129: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML130: 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/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

S-AML133: Beneficial Ownership Data Collection and Retention Provisions

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. By law or regulation, competent authorities and/or banks and other covered entities are required to collect and retain beneficial ownership information. https://www.state.gov/2025-international-narcotics-control-strategy-report

Dimension 38: High-Risk Countries

S-HRC1: High-Risk Third Countries with strategic deficiencies under the Fourth & Fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive (4AMLD) (5AMLD)

Having regard to Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing (Fourth Anti Money Laundering Directive, 4AMLD), in particular to Article 9(1) and consistent with international standards and recommendations in force, third-country jurisdictions which have strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes that pose significant threats to the financial system of the EU must be identified to protect functioning of the internal market. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/financial-crime/high-risk-third-countries-and-international-context-content-antihttps://finance.ec.europa.eu/financial-crime/high-risk-third-countries-and-international-context-content-anti-money-laundering-and-countering_enmoney-laundering-and-countering_en

S-HRC2: UK – The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (High-Risk Countries) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023

Due to revocation of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 of 14th July 2016 supplementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council by identifying High-Risk Third countries with strategic deficiencies. The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (High-Risk Countries) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/69) amended the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (the MLRs 2017, S.I. 2017/692) by amending the definition of 'high-risk third country' in regulation 33(3)(a). A 'high-risk third country' for the purposes of the MLRs will now mean a country named by the Financial Action Task Force from time to time on lists it publishes: on the list of High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action or the list of Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring. Schedule 3ZA is removed from the MLRs. The new regulations came into force on 23 January 2024 and substitute the high-risk third countries list. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2024/69/introduction/made

Dimension 39: Illicit Financial Flow

S-IFF1: Global Illicit Financial Outflows due to Trade Mis invoicing (over and under-invoicing)

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 based on DOTS estimates by measuring deliberate trade mis invoicing. Trade mis invoicing (a form of Trade-based 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.gfintegrity.org/

Dimension 40: Terrorism

S-TM2: 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/

S-TM6: US Department of State – State Sponsors of Terrorism
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 defence exports and sales; certain controls over exports of dual use items; and miscellaneous financial and other restrictions. http://www.state.gov/j/ct/list/c14151.htm

S-TM7: Vision of Humanity – Global Terrorism Risk Index
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. http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index

S-TM8: US Department of State – Designated Foreign Terrorist Organization

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. https://www.state.gov/country-reports-on-terrorism-2/

Dimension 41: Crime Rate

S-CR1: The World Bank Group – WDI – International Homicide rate
Estimates the rate of intentional homicides of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted because of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, and deaths arising from armed conflict are considered separately. Individuals/small groups usually commit homicide, while killing in armed conflict is committed by cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is excluded. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5

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

Number of police-recorded offences refers to the rate of assault at the national level- Assault means physical attack against the body of another person resulting in serious bodily injury, excluding indecent/sexual assault, threats and slapping/punching. 'Assault' leading to death should also be excluded. https://data.unodc.org/

S-CR5: UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Kidnapping Rate
Number of police recorded offences refers to rate of kidnapping at the national level- Kidnapping means unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something. "Kidnapping" excludes disputes over child custody. https://data.unodc.org/

S-CR6: UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Theft Rate
Number of police-recorded offences refers to the rate of theft at the national level- Theft means depriving a person or organization of property without force with the intent to keep it. "Theft" excludes Burglary, housebreaking, Robbery, and Theft of a Motor Vehicle, which are recorded separately. https://data.unodc.org/

S-CR7: UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Robbery Rate
Number of police-recorded offences refers to the rate of robbery at the national level- Robbery means the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Where possible, the category "Robbery" should include muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence but should exclude pick pocketing and extortion. https://data.unodc.org/

S-CR8 (source 233) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Burglary Rate
Number of police-recorded offences refers to the rate of burglary breaking and entering- Burglary means gaining unauthorized access to a part of a building/ dwelling or other premises, including by use of force, with the intent to steal goods (breaking and entering). "Burglary"

should include, where possible, theft from a house, apartment or other dwelling place, factory, shop or office, from a military establishment, or by using false keys. It should exclude theft from a car, from a container, from a vending machine, from a parking meter and from fenced meadow/compound. https://data.unodc.org/

Dimension 42: Human Trafficking

S-HT1: US Department of State – Trafficking in Persons Report
Evaluates countries based on the following tiers: Tier1: 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/

Dimension 43: Corruption

S-CP2: 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. https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2025

S-CP4: 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.
https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators

S-CP5: Signatories to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (Anti-Bribery Convention)
The Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (the Anti-Bribery Convention) is the first and only international anti-corruption instrument focused on the "supply side" of the bribery transaction – the person or entity offering, promising or giving a bribe. As a legally binding international agreement, parties to the Convention agree to establish the bribery of foreign public officials as a criminal offence under their laws and to investigate, prosecute and sanction this offence. This source states the Parties who have ratified the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-sub-issues/fighting-foreign-bribery/OECD%20WGB%20Ratification%20Status%20-%20September%202024.pdf

Dimension 44: Absence of Violence

S-VC1: 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, neighbouring 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

Dimension 45: Arms Export Controls

S-AC1: 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://ruestungsexport.info/db

S-AC2: BICC – National Security of Member States and Allies
Assess the potential threat dealing with arms exports across the region. http://ruestungsexport.info/db

S-AC3: 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://ruestungsexport.info/db

S-AC4: Peddling Peril Index
The Peddling Peril Index measures the effectiveness of strategic trade controls using a set of criteria relating to a country's existing laws, regulations, procedures, practices, international obligations, and actions. Its fundamental purpose is to identify in a measurable manner the relative strengths and weaknesses of national strategic trade control systems throughout the world. https://isis-online.org/peddling-peril-index

Dimension 46: Counterfeiting

S-CTG59: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG60: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG61: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG62 (source 246) EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Body Care items – Perfumes & Cosmetics) Report on EU Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights:
shows breakdown of number of articles detained by country at EU Border. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG63: EU Counterfeit Seizure by articles (Other Body Care 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG64: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG65: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG66: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG67: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG68: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG69: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG70: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG71: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG72: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG73: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG74: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG75: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG76: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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

SCTG77: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG78: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG79: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG80: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG81: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG82: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG83: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG84: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG85: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S- CTG86: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG87: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG88: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG89: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG90: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG91: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG92: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG93: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S-CTG94: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

S- CTG95: 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. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-union-detains-112-million-counterfeit-items-worth-eu38-billion-2024-2025-10-01_en

Dimension 47: Exploitative Labour

S-CL1: List of Agricultural Goods – Fruits (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL1: List of Agricultural Goods – Fruits (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL2: List of Agriculture Goods – Vegetables (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL2: List of Agriculture Goods – Vegetables (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL3: List of Agriculture Goods – Plants (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL3: List of Agriculture Goods – Plants (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) in violation of international standards as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL4: List of Agriculture Goods - Raw Materials (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL4: List of Agriculture Goods – Raw Materials (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL5: List of Agriculture Goods – Caffeine (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL5: List of Agriculture Goods – Caffeine (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL6: List of Agriculture Goods – Nuts and Grains (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S- FL6: List of Agriculture Goods – Nuts and Grains (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL7: List of Agriculture Goods (other) – Condiments and Spices (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL7: List of Agriculture Goods (other) – Condiments and Spices (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL8: List of Precious Materials Minerals (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL8: List of Precious Materials – Minerals (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL9: List of Precious Materials – Stones (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL9: List of Precious Materials – Stones (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL10: List of Precious Materials – Natural Resources/ Material (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 (tungsten ore), Zinc) that is produced by Child Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL10: List of Precious Materials – Natural Resources/ Material (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 (tungsten ore), Zinc) that is produced by Forced Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL11: List of Precious Materials – Minerals (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S- FL11: List of Precious Materials – Minerals (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL12: List of Food &Beverages Meat, Seafood and Poultry (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL12: List of Food & Beverages – Meat, Seafood and Poultry (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.

https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL13: List of Food & Beverages – Alcoholic Beverages (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL13: List of Food & Beverages – Alcoholic Beverages (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL14: List of Building & Household – Building Materials (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL14: List of Building & Household – Building Materials (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL15: List of Building & Household – Household items (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL15: List of Building & Household – Household items (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL16: Lifestyle Products Fashion (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour.
https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL16: List of Lifestyle Products – Fashion (produced by Forced Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL17: List of Lifestyle Products – Videos (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL17: List of Lifestyle Products – Videos (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL18: List of Lifestyle Products – Others (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL18: List of Lifestyle Products – Others (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL19: List of Other Products – Tobacco (produced by Child Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 (hand rolled cigarettes), Incense (agarbatti)) that is Produced by Child Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL19: List of Other Products – Tobacco (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 (hand rolled cigarettes), Incense (agarbatti)) that is produced by Forced Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-CL20: List of Other Products – Medical Equipment (produced by Child Labour)

Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL20: List of Other Products – Medical Equipment (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

S-FL21: List of Other Products – Solar Products (produced by Forced Labour)
Includes the source country and a list of goods which are produced by exploited labour (i.e. Child Labour and/ or Forced Labour) 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 – Solar Products (Polysilicon produced by Forced Labour, and Polysilicon used as a key input to produce: Photovoltaic Ingots, Photovoltaic Wafers, Solar cells, and Solar Modules) produced by Forced Labour. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labour/list-of-goods

Dimension 48: Natural Resources Industry Controls

S-EXT1: EITI – Level of Governance of Resource-rich countries
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

S-EXT2: Kimberley Process – List of Participating Countries of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
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 to prevent conflict diamonds from entering the legitimate trade.
https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/

lseg.com