Illegal Deforestation and Associated Trade (IDAT) Risk

Summary of Data and Methodology

May 2025

This document outlines the approach and methodology used by Forest Trends to better understand risk in global commodity supply chains driving Illegal Deforestation and Associated Trade (IDAT), using publicly available trade data and indicators of national governance risk.

The approach and methodology laid out in this document are used to inform a series of tools available on the IDAT Risk website. These include:

1. **Legality Risk Country Dashboards** or summaries of publicly available information sources that speak to the risks associated with *timber* and *forest risk commodities* (FRCs) entering international supply chains. Each country dashboard includes:
    i. Summary of the legality risks;
    ii. Governance and harvest risk scores assigned using the methodology laid out in this document;
    iii. Trade profile for timber or FRC product export and imports;
    iv. Summary of the species-level risks, including lists of internationally and nationally protected species;
    v. Forest sector information, including extent of the forest area, deforestation rate, ownership, extent of certified forest, and statistics on domestic production, and;
    vi. Legality context synopsis, covering publicly available, evidence-based information related to illegal logging and trade as well as the reported governance challenges in the country, helping to identify opportunities to combat illicit activities.

2. **Illegal *Logging* and Associated Trade Risk Data Tool (ILAT Risk Data Tool)** for *timber, pulp, and paper* products, to support a better understanding of global trade in timber, pulp, and paper products, including revealing the main producers and processors of timber commodities as well as the higher-risk trade routes associated with an elevated risk that the timber was illegal harvested or traded.

3. **Illegal *Deforestation* and Associated Trade Risk Data Tool (IDAT Risk Cattle Data Tool)** for beef and cattle products, to support a better understanding of the global trade of cattle products and the potential links to illegal deforestation.

These tools have been designed to facilitate the very initial stages of a national risk assessment when sourcing timber or cattle products.[1]

Background

Forest crimes and illegal logging, by their very nature as illicit acts, are not well documented; the extent and nature of illegal logging is difficult to systematically monitor and great efforts are taken to hide it. This poses challenges for the private sector seeking to assess the risk of illegal timber entering their supply chains, as well as for enforcement officials implementing a growing number of timber and agricultural commodity or FRC import measures designed to exclude illegal or unsustainable deforestation from entering their markets.

Comprehensive and consistent global data on illegal deforestation may be limited, but forest crimes have been scrutinized by international/national environmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations such as the World Bank, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and Interpol. While useful case studies of illegal deforestation and associated trade exist, this information tends to be compromised in a number of ways:

- Accounts are for the most part published as individual reports — snapshots in time — rather than systematic (near) real-time monitoring;
- Generally, only a small number of high-profile countries are the focus of these reports, leaving an information gap for many countries with a significant number of producers and traders in timber products;
- NGO case studies, in particular, can be criticized (rightly or wrongly) for apparent bias, oversimplification, and/or misrepresentation, especially those from advocacy groups with a strong emphasis on attracting media coverage;
- Formal reports from Independent Forest Monitoring organizations are invaluable in providing systematic assessments of forest crime, but operate in fewer and fewer

[1] Disclaimer: the analysis presented on the IDAT Risk website is by no means comprehensive and is not an absolute assessment of illegal logging or illegal deforestation risk for a source country. The analysis can therefore only offer an indication of *relative national-level "risk"* (based on corruption, governance, and political and harvest risk) associated with a trading country. This data therefore is intended to offer insight into the initial stages of risk assessment, but should not be used in isolation or as an alternative to seeking out detailed location specific assessments of forest crime. Crimes can still occur in countries rated "lower risk", and there can be legal, sustainable, and/or certified timber produced in countries listed as "higher risk". All robust due diligence/care systems would need to investigate further.

source countries and require the commitment of significant funds and forest administrations that are willing to accept high levels of scrutiny and accountability.

- The continuity and scope of NGO reporting on illegal deforestation often depend on sustained donor support; during periods of limited funding, regular updates and long-term monitoring efforts may be reduced, affecting the consistency and breadth of available information.

Industry, governments, and environmental groups are therefore looking for tools to better assess up to date risks of illegal deforestation entering into global trade flows and supply chains.

This document outlines the key proxies/indicators of risk associated with illegal logging and the research process undertaken to inform the analysis presented in the timber legality risk dashboards and ILAT Risk data tool.

TRADE DATA

To understand global trade relationships and patterns for timber, pulp, and paper products, data on imports, exports, re-imports and re-exports[2] was sourced from the United Nations Statistics Division's UN Comtrade database — the official repository for international trade statistics (UNSD 2021). Forest Trends downloaded UN Comtrade data for the period of 2012 - 2019 for 33 Harmonized System (HS) Codes under Chapters 48, 44 (4401 - 4421), 47 (4701 - 4705), and 94 (940161, 940169, 940330, 940340, 940350, and 940360). Forest Trends initially downloaded UN Comtrade data in December 2018 and performed subsequent updates in July 2019, November 2020 and March 2021 to capture newly reported data. In addition, in the most recent iteration of the ILAT Risk Data Tool published in 2021, Forest Trends also incorporated data downloaded from China's General Administration of Customs database[3] for the same HS codes (General Administration of Customs 2021).[4]

In general, and where possible, data reflects the official submission of the reporting country. However, in a number of cases, countries did not report data to UN Comtrade for one or several years between 2012 and 2019. In these instances, Forest Trends aggregated the relevant data from

[2] Re-imports are goods imported in the same state as previously exported. Re-exports are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported.

[3] As of April 2025, the ILAT Risk Data Tool utilizes Chinese customs data solely for Chinese-reported trade value (in US$) from 2013 - 2019. For 2013 - 2019 net weight data (in kg), as well as all 2012 data (both net weight and trade value), the Data Tool utilizes data downloaded from UN Comtrade. This was done in the interest of incorporating the best-available data for the ILAT Risk Data Tool.

[4] In certain instances, Forest Trends had to aggregate certain 4-, 6- or 8-digit HS codes within the Chinese customs data from 2013 - 2017. These aggregated codes are 94 (an aggregate of wood furniture codes under HS Chapter 94) and 4702 - 4704 (an aggregate of wood pulp codes 4702, 4703 and 4704 under HS Chapter 47).

all other reporting countries for those years (i.e., if Country X failed to report to UN Comtrade in a given year, global imports from Country X replace the missing data for Country X's exports, and global exports to Country X replace the missing data for Country X's imports). This provides an estimate based on best-available global data, but is not an official submission. This "Trade Flow Switch" was applied using only data downloaded from UN Comtrade, and not Chinese customs. A full list of the countries and years for which this "Trade Flow Switch" methodology was applied is published in Annex IV.

Trade data can indicate the volume and value of trade in timber, pulp, and paper products as well as key relationships and trade routes globally, but does not in and of itself reveal trade routes for illegal timber.

RISK PROFILE OF SOURCE COUNTRIES

To indicate potential higher risk trade routes for illegal timber, we follow a growing body of work in using existing data and metrics related to national governance (Forest Trends 2017).

To date, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) has often been used to indicate the relative risk of corruption and links to illegality in a particular country of harvest. The CPI ranks 180 countries by perceived public sector corruption levels (Transparency International 2024). Corruption has been shown to be highly correlated with the failure of a country's public sector to enforce relevant laws or regulate industries effectively (Lawson and MacFaul 2010). Nearly half of the world's forests are in nations with what Transparency International calls 'rampant' corruption (Sundstrom 2016) and most of the forest crimes identified by Interpol and UNEP result from the inability of state forest administrations to enforce laws that regulate timber harvesting and trade (Nellemann et al. 2016). The complicity of government officials in corruption in many states undermines the enforcement of laws and regulations relating to forest protection and management, as well as the reliability of chain of custody systems.[5]

[5] For a summary of the ways in which corruption negatively impacts environmental governance, see Leitao, Alexandra. 2016. "Corruption and the Environment." *Journal of Socialomics* See 5(3). DOI: 10.41 72/2167-0358.1000173. https://www.longdom.org/open-access/corruption-and-the-environment-2471-8726-1000173.pdf.
For examples of the links between government corruption and illegal logging, see Gore, Meredith L., Jonah Ratsimbazafy and Michelle L. Lute. 2013. "Rethinking Corruption in Conservation Crime: Insights from Madagascar." *Conservation Letters* 6(6): 430-438. DOI: 10.1111/conl.12032. https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/conl.12032.
For a summary of the scope and results of studies on corruption and illegality in forest management see Sundstrom, "Understanding Illegality and Corruption in Forest Management".

However, corruption is not a perfect proxy for the risk of illegal wood entering a supply chain (see Disclaimer in Footnote 2); the CPI also only assesses perceptions of corruption and is just one source of data.

Forest Trends therefore sought to review a broader set of independent indices to understand whether countries are consistently ranked relative to one another. The full methodology and findings from this comparative analysis of independent indices is discussed in the Forest Trends report, "National Governance Indicators" (Forest Trends 2017). The Forest Trends approach ultimately draws on three main and inter-related "risk" categories: (a) political governance risk; (b) risk of product association with armed conflict; and (c) risk of export in violation of export restrictions. These categories, as well as the indicators and data sources are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Risk Categories, Indicators and Sources

Risk Category	Rationale and Indicator	Source
1. Governance and Harvest Risk	To indicate the potential governance and harvest risk associated with a source country directly trading with an importer. *Indicators/Data:* Forest Trends Governance Scores, based on 11 publicly available indices from sources such as the World Bank, the Economist Intelligence Unit and TRACE International. Preferred by Nature Timber Risk Score, in countries which have been assessed.	Forest Trends, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2025 Preferred by Nature Timber Sourcing Hub, 2019, 2021, 2025
2. Conflict Risk	To indicate the risk that trade could be funding conflict. *Indicators/Data:* Source/producer country on World Bank Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations.	World Bank Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations, 2025

3. Illegal Forest Product Export Risk	Logs and sawnwood sourced from countries with active regulations restricting the export of these products.	Compilation of national and subnational laws restricting exports of logs and sawnwood, Forest Trends, 2022

Governance and Harvest Risk

The ILAT Risk Score,[6] used in the timber legality risk dashboards and the ILAT Risk data tool, was compiled using a combination of Forest Trends Governance Scores,[7] which provide an average relative governance and corruption ranking for 211 countries globally, and where available, Preferred by Nature's Timber Risk Score which measures the risk of illegality occurring in 21 areas of law relevant to timber legality.

An average of both the Preferred by Nature and Forest Trends scores has been calculated for 61 countries where both datasets are available as of 2025. For all other countries, the Risk Score reflects Forest Trends Governance Scores for 2025. Countries scoring less than 25 are categorized as "Lower Risk", while countries scoring between 25 and 50 are categorized as "Medium Risk". Countries scoring above 50 are categorized as "Higher Risk". Further details on the methodology of the Forest Trends and Preferred by Nature scores are detailed below.

Forest Trends Governance Scores

In 2017, Forest Trends compared national-level political, governance, business, economic, and corruption indices to determine their level of consistency in country assessments. These indices draw on a broad range of relevant underlying data from the World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations, and governmental aggregated data, as well as independent surveys and other primary data (Box 2).[8]

[6] Where the term "ILAT Risk" is used, this indicates a focus on the risks associated with sourcing *timber* products and as such, these ILAT Risk scores incorporate governance indicators as well as Preferred by Nature's Timber Risk Scores, which measure the risk of illegality occurring in 21 areas of law relevant, specifically, to *timber* legality.

[7] These scores have previously been called "National Governance Indicators" and "Forest Trends Average Relative Country Governance Percentile Rank." For details on the methodology underlying these scores, see Forest Trends, "National Governance Indicators".

[8] Forest Trends updated the 2017 assessment of national relative governance scores in 2019, 2021 and 2025 to capture new data for 2017 - 2024. The 2019 and 2021 updates used the same approach as the initial

Box 2: Indices Incorporated into Forest Trends Governance Scores 2025

1. Economist Intelligence Unit Illicit Trade Country Rankings (EIU IT, 2025)
2. Environmental Performance Index (EPI, 2024)
3. Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom (IEF, 2025)
4. International Property Rights Index (IPRI, 2024)
5. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Governance Ranking (ND-GAIN R, 2022)
6. PRS Group Political Risk Index (PRS PRI, 2020)
7. The Fund for Peace Fragile States Index (FSI, 2024)
8. TRACE Bribery Risk Matrix (TRACE, 2025)
9. Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI, 2024)
10. World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI, 2023)
11. World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (WJP, 2024)

Despite diverse underlying data, the results of the comparison show striking consistency in the relative governance score or ranking given to a country. Forest Trends averaged percentile ranks across the indices and then ordered countries from lowest score (suggesting a lower national corruption and governance risk) to highest score (suggesting a higher national corruption and governance risk). Compiling and comparing these indices resulted in the development of a new relative governance ranking for 211 countries, now called the Forest Trends Governance Scores.

The lists of 2019, 2021 and now 2025 Forest Trends Governance Scores are included in Annex II, Annex IV and Annex V, and show relatively minimal change in the results compared with the original 2017 assessment. The 2025 update does highlight some changes consistent with recent geopolitics and the onset of several new conflicts globally. Regardless, this suggests that not only

assessment but also incorporate the Economist Intelligence Unit's Illicit Trade Environment Index, reflecting the new data now available for 84 countries (The Global Illicit Trade Environment Index 2018). The 2025 update also uses the same approach but no longer uses the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business or the Economist Intelligence Unit Operational Risk Country Rankings due to lack of publicly available and updated data. The 2025 update also incorporates the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) which ranks 180 countries based on their environmental performance, using 58 performance indicators across 11 issue categories, and the International Property Rights Index (IPRI) which evaluates the legal and political environment, physical property rights, and intellectual property rights in 125 countries. The 2025 update also introduces a new risk category for "transshipment risk," applied to jurisdictions such as Singapore, Hong Kong, and Macao. These locations serve as major trading hubs but do not produce significant volumes of timber domestically. This introduces additional uncertainty regarding the timber's legality and origin—factors not necessarily captured by the governance and political risk scores that reflect how these jurisdictions themselves are administered.

is there a high degree of consistency in relative scores or rankings assigned to countries across a broad set of credible and independent indices, but that certain countries consistently rank as higher risk based on governance over time.

Preferred by Nature Timber Risk Scores

Governance and corruption indicators do not specifically reflect the risk of illegal harvest in a source country. To capture the best available information on illegal *timber* harvest risk, this project also uses Preferred by Nature's Timber Risk Scores, which measure the risk of illegality occurring in 21 areas of law relevant to timber legality. Preferred by Nature has completed and published timber risk assessments for 61 countries globally as of April 2025. Preferred by Nature's scores have been flipped to ensure compatibility with Forest Trends' scoring/ranking system, where higher numbers are associated with greater governance and corruption challenges.

A full list of country ILAT Risk Scores and Risk Profile Categories is published in Annex I, updated as of 2025.

Risk and Conflict

A further indicator of risk associated with sourcing illegal timber is the prevalence of armed conflict. Fragile and conflict-affected situations face particularly severe development challenges and are characterized by weak institutional capacity, ineffective rule of law, poor governance, political instability, and the threat or reality of on-going, small-scale violence (Woolcock 2014). Armed conflicts frequently erupt in rural areas, often in forests, which are generally far from centers of government oversight, and provide a context for concealing armed forces. Forests also represent an opportunity to exploit valuable natural resources by cutting and selling timber either locally or internationally, meaning that forests have often been implicated in patterns of conflict in fragile states (USAID 2005, Cheng and Zaum 2016). Therefore, there is a risk that the forestry sector is affected by, and even fueling the outbreak or continuation of, violent conflict, undermining national endeavors towards development, good governance, and rule of law.

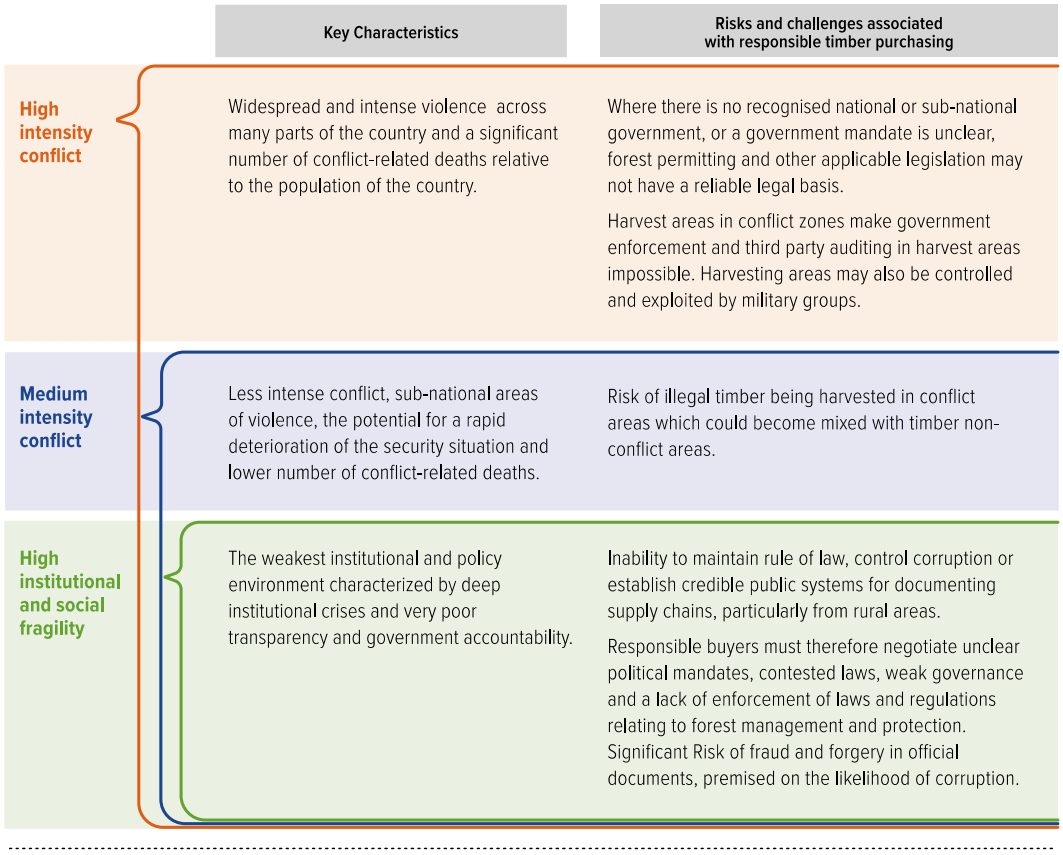
Even in post-conflict states, ceasefires often fail within a decade and countries can fall back into a "conflict trap" of repeating cycles of violence that undermine both development and good governance as well as natural resource management (Forest Trends 2016). This dynamic poses a risk for sourcing timber products from a country currently in conflict or recently emerging, post-conflict. At the same time, supporting well-governed, sustainably managed forests, and a responsible global trade in legal forest products, is an effective way to create rural jobs and the stable economic conditions in which growth and peace can occur.

To categorize "fragile and conflict-affected situation" for this analysis, we refer to the World Bank's annual classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (World Bank 2025). The concept and the list have evolved in line with World Bank's understanding of the development challenges in countries affected by violence and instability.[9] The list for Financial Year 2025 has been updated in Annex I recognizing that violence tends to erupt in fragile situations within a ten to twenty-year timeframe. While it provides a national-level classification, it is important to note that the list belies the reality that conflict is generally a spatially explicit phenomenon. Conflict often occurs in a certain place and that is not necessarily at the country-level. To understand the full complexity of conflict and illegal logging would therefore require a sub-national/spatially explicit analysis, which is currently outside the scope of this analysis. This also means that countries not on the list may experience pockets of regionally or area-specific armed conflict, and as such, it is important to consider all potential conflict situations on a case-by-case basis.

While it is possible to buy legal wood in a fragile and conflict-affected state, the political instability, weak governance, and violence inherent to these situations indicates a significant likelihood of buying illegal wood. Responsible buyers must negotiate unclear political mandates, contested laws, weak governance and a lack of state enforcement of laws and regulations relating to forest protection and a significant vulnerability to fraud and forgery in official documents, premised on the likelihood of corruption (see Table 2 below for further details on the challenges for responsible timber purchasing in different conflict situations) (Forest Trends, 2017, 2020).

[9] In July 2024, the World Bank published its updated annual list of countries affected by fragility and conflict – known as Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS). The list functions primarily as a tool to alert the World Bank Group (WBG) and other users of the need to adapt their approaches, policies, and instruments in difficult and complex environments. The list sorts countries into two distinct categories, namely those experiencing 1) conflict; or 2) institutional and social fragility. In earlier years (prior to 2020), the World Bank list aggregated all forms of fragility and conflict into just one category. The new categorizations add greater nuance and reflect a new approach to World Bank engagement in conflict situations, which also notes explicitly that:
"private sector development, like all development, must be guided by "do no harm" principles to avoid generating more fragility through corruption, illicit trade, and the financing of violent groups," World Bank. 2020. "Revised Classification of Fragile and Conflict Situations for World Bank Group Engagement" World Bank. Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (worldbank.org)

Table 2: Responsible sourcing challenges in fragile and conflict-affected situations



The 2025 ILAT Risk Categories also include a new risk category for "transshipment risk," applied to jurisdictions such as Singapore, Hong Kong, and Macao. These locations serve as major trading hubs but do not produce significant volumes of timber domestically. This introduces additional uncertainty regarding the timber's legality and origin—factors not necessarily captured by the governance and political risk scores that reflect how these jurisdictions themselves are administered.

Illegal Forest Product Export Risk

In addition to national-level risk assessments and value/volumes of trade, a further flag for potential illegality is the presence of active country export restrictions on specific forest products.

Over the past several decades, more than 66 countries – most in tropical timber-producing areas – have enacted policies to restrict or prohibit the export of certain (often unprocessed) products such as logs and sawnwood (Forest Trends 2021). Export restrictions range from comprehensive bans on all raw or crudely processed timber, to more narrow, partial restrictions targeting certain forest products, specific tree species, or distinct regions of harvest within a given country. In some

countries, the wording of the policy may be ambiguous or difficult to interpret, and in some cases, exemptions can be granted by government officials under special circumstances.

The aim of export ban policies, largely known as Forest Product Export Restrictions (FPERs), has in many cases been both economic and environmental. Requiring timber to be processed in-country before export creates jobs and enables higher sale prices (and taxes) for the semi-processed or finished wood products. It is also more difficult for illegal timber harvesters to "cut-and-run" with raw logs stolen from a country's forests when a log must be transported to a domestic mill, where nearby roads and checkpoints can be more closely monitored. Forest Product Export Restrictions are also often politically easier to implement than addressing the more difficult issues that may be contributing to illegal logging or the under-development of a country's domestic timber industry (e.g., corruption or lack of investment). Despite their seeming simplicity, FPERs are difficult to enforce for various reasons, ranging from low capacity of government agencies to outright fraud and corruption within one or multiple links along the supply chain (UNODC 2016). Due in part to these enforcement challenges, products covered under an export restriction often continue to be exported from countries, in many cases in violation of these policies.

The analysis of trade statistics represents only a starting point for further investigation of specific imports from countries with FPERs. Digging deeper into trade flows reveals that the imports either do in fact fall within a window of exemption under the exporting country's partial policy, or are in fact violating the terms of a FPER. Experience over the past three years in analyzing trade data and digging deeper into specific import flows has shown the importance of this additional investigation. The presence of an FPER signals a need for additional risk assessment and mitigation actions to ensure that the import of certain products from these countries does not violate the specific laws and regulations of the relevant source countries.

ANNEX I – 2025 ILAT Risk Score & Risk Profile Categorization

ILAT Risk Scores are based on a) Forest Trends Governance Scores (2025 Update) and b) Preferred by Nature Risk Scores where available.

Risk Profile Categorizations:

- ILAT Risk Score of 0 - 24.99: Lower Risk
- ILAT Risk Score of 25 - 49.99: Medium Risk
- ILAT Risk Score of 50 - 100: Higher Risk
- Conflict State: Based on the World Bank List of Fragile and Conflict-Affect Situations (2025)
- Transshipment Risk: Major trading hubs that do not produce significant volumes of timber domestically[10]

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Afghanistan	94.53	Higher Risk Conflict
Albania	44.96	Medium Risk
Algeria	69.97	Higher Risk
American Samoa	18.69	Lower Risk
Andorra	20.68	Lower Risk
Angola	88.05	Higher Risk
Anguilla	15.76	Lower Risk
Antigua and Barbuda	28.21	Medium Risk
Argentina	53.35	Higher Risk

[10] The 2025 update also introduces a new risk category for "transshipment risk," applied to jurisdictions such as Singapore, Hong Kong, and Macao. These locations serve as major trading hubs but do not produce significant volumes of timber domestically. This introduces additional uncertainty regarding the timber's legality and origin—factors not necessarily captured by the governance and political risk scores that reflect how these jurisdictions themselves are administered.

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Armenia	42.50	Medium Risk
Aruba	16.79	Lower Risk
Australia	4.72	Lower Risk
Austria	5.20	Lower Risk
Azerbaijan	62.58	Higher Risk
Bahamas	25.33	Medium Risk
Bahrain	50.01	Higher Risk
Bangladesh	78.72	Higher Risk
Barbados	21.53	Lower Risk
Belarus	68.95	Higher Risk
Belgium	6.99	Lower Risk
Belize	48.98	Medium Risk
Benin	60.80	Higher Risk
Bermuda	16.80	Lower Risk
Bhutan	36.10	Medium Risk
Bolivia	78.58	Higher Risk
Bosnia and Herzegovina	56.43	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Botswana	31.20	Medium Risk
Brazil	56.08	Higher Risk
Brunei Darussalam	34.79	Medium Risk
Bulgaria	56.08	Higher Risk
Burkina Faso	71.18	Higher Risk Conflict
Burundi	91.07	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Cabo Verde	37.04	Medium Risk
Cambodia	89.62	Higher Risk
Cameroon	91.75	Higher Risk Conflict
Canada	3.83	Lower Risk
Cayman Islands	19.28	Lower Risk
Central African Republic	84.06	Higher Risk Conflict
Chad	90.40	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Chile	46.04	Medium Risk
China	58.61	Higher Risk
Colombia	69.35	Higher Risk
Comoros	82.15	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Congo, Dem. Rep.	95.94	Higher Risk Conflict
Congo, Rep.	85.80	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Costa Rica	26.25	Medium Risk
Cote d'Ivoire	63.96	Higher Risk
Croatia	27.89	Medium Risk
Cuba	66.02	Higher Risk
Cyprus	24.54	Lower Risk
Czechia	7.28	Lower Risk
Denmark	2.20	Lower Risk
Djibouti	78.85	Higher Risk
Dominica	38.10	Medium Risk
Dominican Republic	46.83	Medium Risk
Ecuador	78.71	Higher Risk
Egypt	72.76	Higher Risk
El Salvador	63.10	Higher Risk
Equatorial Guinea	93.64	Higher Risk
Eritrea	94.42	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Estonia	0.43	Lower Risk
Eswatini	46.91	Medium Risk
Ethiopia	83.01	Higher Risk Conflict
Fiji	41.98	Medium Risk
Finland	1.97	Lower Risk
France	8.96	Lower Risk
French Guiana	19.74	Lower Risk
Gabon	84.06	Higher Risk
Gambia	62.38	Higher Risk
Georgia	31.07	Medium Risk
Germany	4.15	Lower Risk
Ghana	59.20	Higher Risk
Greece	33.17	Medium Risk
Greenland	11.45	Lower Risk
Grenada	35.31	Medium Risk
Guam	22.19	Lower Risk
Guatemala	75.77	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Guinea	80.96	Higher Risk
Guinea-Bissau	83.79	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Guyana	50.19	Higher Risk
Haiti	93.08	Higher Risk Conflict
Honduras	86.38	Higher Risk
Hong Kong SAR, China	13.58	Transshipment Risk
Hungary	37.37	Medium Risk
Iceland	8.84	Lower Risk
India	68.02	Higher Risk
Indonesia	48.87	Medium Risk
Iran	84.79	Higher Risk
Iraq	88.72	Higher Risk Conflict
Ireland	3.75	Lower Risk
Israel	25.18	Medium Risk
Italy	36.15	Medium Risk
Jamaica	35.52	Medium Risk
Japan	5.35	Lower Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Jersey, Channel Islands	10.74	Lower Risk
Jordan	43.53	Medium Risk
Kazakhstan	50.65	Higher Risk
Kenya	69.04	Higher Risk
Kiribati	51.29	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Korea, Dem. Rep.	93.38	Higher Risk
Korea, Rep.	13.25	Lower Risk
Kosovo	42.31	Medium Risk Institutional and social fragility
Kuwait	42.47	Medium Risk
Kyrgyz Republic	69.92	Higher Risk
Lao PDR	85.67	Higher Risk
Latvia	15.35	Lower Risk
Lebanon	83.41	Higher Risk Conflict
Lesotho	67.71	Higher Risk
Liberia	80.88	Higher Risk
Libya	95.05	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Liechtenstein	5.58	Lower Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Lithuania	11.61	Lower Risk
Luxembourg	4.01	Lower Risk
Macao SAR, China	23.70	Transshipment Risk
Madagascar	77.13	Higher Risk
Malawi	68.17	Higher Risk
Malaysia	68.11	Higher Risk
Maldives	57.91	Higher Risk
Mali	85.34	Higher Risk Conflict
Malta	23.51	Lower Risk
Marshall Islands	43.49	Medium Risk Institutional and social fragility
Martinique	28.06	Medium Risk
Mauritania	82.20	Higher Risk
Mauritius	27.17	Medium Risk
Mexico	72.09	Higher Risk
Micronesia, Federated States	42.82	Medium Risk Institutional and social fragility
Moldova	47.21	Medium Risk
Monaco	10.28	Lower Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Mongolia	49.05	Medium Risk
Montenegro	39.54	Medium Risk
Morocco	54.06	Higher Risk
Mozambique	81.66	Higher Risk Conflict
Myanmar	94.79	Higher Risk Conflict
Namibia	44.27	Medium Risk
Nauru	36.25	Medium Risk
Nepal	65.93	Higher Risk
Netherlands	6.84	Lower Risk
New Zealand	3.41	Lower Risk
Nicaragua	79.91	Higher Risk
Niger	74.43	Higher Risk Conflict
Nigeria	91.82	Higher Risk Conflict
North Macedonia	43.93	Medium Risk
Norway	1.73	Lower Risk
Oman	36.55	Medium Risk
Pakistan	82.94	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Palau	33.61	Medium Risk
Panama	43.24	Medium Risk
Papua New Guinea	84.66	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Paraguay	59.71	Higher Risk
Peru	71.47	Higher Risk
Philippines	62.41	Higher Risk
Poland	16.56	Lower Risk
Portugal	16.14	Lower Risk
Puerto Rico	28.13	Medium Risk
Qatar	32.03	Medium Risk
Reunion	30.71	Medium Risk
Romania	45.29	Medium Risk
Russian Federation	65.26	Higher Risk
Rwanda	54.09	Higher Risk
Samoa	32.44	Medium Risk
San Marino	21.43	Lower Risk
Sao Tome and Principe	54.21	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Saudi Arabia	43.32	Medium Risk
Senegal	53.40	Higher Risk
Serbia	48.71	Medium Risk
Seychelles	24.80	Lower Risk
Sierra Leone	73.78	Higher Risk
Singapore	8.38	Lower Risk
Slovakia	17.76	Lower Risk
Slovenia	19.24	Lower Risk
Solomon Islands	68.05	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Somalia	97.40	Higher Risk Conflict
South Africa	24.88	Lower Risk
South Sudan	98.72	Higher Risk Conflict
Spain	10.50	Lower Risk
Sri Lanka	63.68	Higher Risk
St. Kitts and Nevis	27.52	Medium Risk
St. Lucia	33.77	Medium Risk
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	32.55	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Sudan	92.56	Higher Risk Conflict
Suriname	51.51	Higher Risk
Sweden	2.60	Lower Risk
Switzerland	2.43	Lower Risk
Syria	98.22	Higher Risk Conflict
Taiwan, China	15.49	Transshipment Risk
Tajikistan	82.37	Higher Risk
Tanzania	60.38	Higher Risk
Thailand	59.90	Higher Risk
Timor-Leste	57.39	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Togo	72.10	Higher Risk
Tonga	51.17	Higher Risk
Trinidad and Tobago	40.92	Medium Risk
Tunisia	56.39	Higher Risk
Turkey	61.36	Higher Risk
Turkmenistan	81.83	Higher Risk
Tuvalu	27.94	Medium Risk Institutional and social fragility

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Uganda	79.60	Higher Risk
Ukraine	77.08	Higher Risk Conflict
United Arab Emirates	21.02	Lower Risk
United Kingdom	6.54	Lower Risk
Uruguay	19.22	Lower Risk
USA	7.29	Lower Risk
Uzbekistan	62.38	Higher Risk
Vanuatu	44.59	Medium Risk
Venezuela	90.40	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility
Vietnam	74.85	Higher Risk
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	27.87	Medium Risk
West Bank and Gaza	78.34	Higher Risk Conflict
Yemen	98.20	Higher Risk Conflict
Zambia	66.97	Higher Risk
Zimbabwe	85.01	Higher Risk Institutional and social fragility

ANNEX II - Forest Trends Governance Scores (2025 Update)

Country	FT Governance Score 2025
Estonia	0.86
Norway	3.45
Finland	3.94
Luxembourg	4.01
Denmark	4.41
Switzerland	4.86
Sweden	5.19
Liechtenstein	5.58
New Zealand	6.82
Netherlands	6.84
Australia	7.44
Ireland	7.50
Canada	7.66
Germany	8.31
Singapore	8.38
Iceland	8.84
Japan	9.70
Monaco	10.28
Austria	10.39
Jersey, Channel Islands	10.74
Greenland	11.45
United Kingdom	13.08
Hong Kong SAR, China	13.58
Belgium	13.97
Korea, Rep.	14.51
Czechia	14.57
USA	14.58
Lithuania	15.21
Taiwan, China	15.49
Anguilla	15.76
Aruba	16.79
Bermuda	16.80
France	17.93
American Samoa	18.69
Latvia	18.69
Uruguay	19.22
Slovenia	19.24
Portugal	19.28
Cayman Islands	19.28
French Guiana	19.74
Andorra	20.68
Spain	20.99
United Arab Emirates	21.02
San Marino	21.43
Barbados	21.53
Guam	22.19
Chile	23.08
Malta	23.51

Country	FT Governance Score 2025
Slovakia	23.53
Macao SAR, China	23.70
Poland	24.12
Cyprus	24.54
Seychelles	24.80
Israel	25.18
Bahamas	25.33
Costa Rica	26.25
Mauritius	27.17
St. Kitts and Nevis	27.52
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	27.87
Croatia	27.89
Tuvalu	27.94
Martinique	28.06
Puerto Rico	28.13
Antigua and Barbuda	28.21
Italy	28.31
Romania	29.58
Reunion	30.71
Botswana	31.20
Qatar	32.03
Samoa	32.44
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	32.55
Greece	33.17
Bulgaria	33.51
Palau	33.61
St. Lucia	33.77
Brunei Darussalam	34.79
Grenada	35.31
Jamaica	35.52
Bhutan	36.10
Georgia	36.15
Malaysia	36.22
Nauru	36.25
Oman	36.55
Cabo Verde	37.04
Hungary	37.37
Dominica	38.10
Montenegro	39.54
Trinidad and Tobago	40.92
Fiji	41.98
Kosovo	42.31
Kuwait	42.47
Armenia	42.50
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	42.82
Panama	43.24
Saudi Arabia	43.32
Marshall Islands	43.49

Country	FT Governance Score 2025
Jordan	43.53
North Macedonia	43.93
Namibia	44.27
Vanuatu	44.59
Albania	44.96
Dominican Republic	46.83
Moldova	47.21
Thailand	47.80
Serbia	48.71
Indonesia	48.87
Belize	48.98
Mongolia	49.05
South Africa	49.77
Bahrain	50.01
Guyana	50.19
Kazakhstan	50.65
Tonga	51.17
Kiribati	51.29
Suriname	51.51
Argentina	53.35
Senegal	53.40
Ghana	53.41
Colombia	53.71
Morocco	54.06
Rwanda	54.09
Brazil	54.17
Sao Tome and Principe	54.21
Peru	54.95
Vietnam	55.69
Tunisia	56.39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	56.43
India	57.04
Solomon Islands	57.11
Timor-Leste	57.39
Maldives	57.91
China	58.61
Paraguay	59.71
Tanzania	60.38
Benin	60.80
Mexico	61.18
Uzbekistan	62.38
Gambia	62.38
Philippines	62.41
Azerbaijan	62.58
El Salvador	63.10
Sri Lanka	63.68
Cote d'Ivoire	63.96
Ecuador	65.42

Country	FT Governance Score 2025
Turkey	65.71
Nepal	65.93
Cuba	66.02
Ukraine	66.17
Zambia	66.97
Lesotho	67.71
Malawi	68.17
Belarus	68.95
Kenya	69.04
Guatemala	69.53
Kyrgyz Republic	69.92
Algeria	69.97
Eswatini	70.83
Gabon	71.12
Burkina Faso	71.18
Lao PDR	71.35
Togo	72.10
Papua New Guinea	72.32
Honduras	72.76
Egypt	72.76
Sierra Leone	73.78
Niger	74.43
Angola	76.11
Russian Federation	76.52
Madagascar	77.13
Bolivia	77.16
West Bank and Gaza	78.34
Bangladesh	78.72
Djibouti	78.85
Uganda	79.60
Nicaragua	79.91
Liberia	80.88
Guinea	80.96
Cambodia	81.25
Mozambique	81.66
Turkmenistan	81.83
Comoros	82.15
Mauritania	82.20
Tajikistan	82.37
Congo, Rep.	82.59
Pakistan	82.94
Ethiopia	83.01
Lebanon	83.41
Cameroon	83.50
Nigeria	83.65
Guinea-Bissau	83.79
Iran	84.79
Zimbabwe	85.01

Country	FT Governance Score 2025
Mali	85.34
Equatorial Guinea	87.27
Iraq	88.72
Myanmar	89.58
Central African Republic	90.12
Venezuela	90.40
Chad	90.40
Burundi	91.07
Congo, Dem. Rep.	91.88
Sudan	92.56
Haiti	93.08
Korea, Dem. Rep.	93.38
Eritrea	94.42
Afghanistan	94.53
Libya	95.05
Somalia	97.40
Yemen	98.20
Syria	98.22
South Sudan	98.72

ANNEX III – 2022 ILAT Risk Score & Risk Profile Categorization

ILAT Risk Scores are based on a) Forest Trends Governance Scores (2021 Update - see Annex III) and b) Preferred by Nature Risk Scores where available.

Risk Profile Categorizations:

- ILAT Risk Score of 0 - 24.99: Lower Risk
- ILAT Risk Score of 25 - 49.99: Medium Risk
- ILAT Risk Score of 50 - 100: Higher Risk
- Conflict State: Based on the World Bank List of Fragile and Conflict-Affect Situations (2022)

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Afghanistan	91.02	Higher Risk High-Intensity Conflict State
Albania	47.01	Medium Risk
Algeria	76.84	Higher Risk
American Samoa	21.33	Lower Risk
Andorra	11.33	Lower Risk
Angola	84.86	Higher Risk
Anguilla	17.54	Lower Risk
Antigua and Barbuda	34.94	Medium Risk
Argentina	64.38	Higher Risk
Armenia	42.76	Medium Risk High-Intensity Conflict (International) State
Aruba	25.44	Medium Risk
Australia	4.14	Lower Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Austria	4.64	Lower Risk
Azerbaijan	51.28	Higher Risk High-Intensity Conflict (International) State
Bahamas	34.33	Medium Risk
Bahrain	38.11	Medium Risk
Bangladesh	78.64	Higher Risk
Barbados	31.58	Medium Risk
Belarus	31.08	Medium Risk
Belgium	7.71	Lower Risk
Belize	65.00	Higher Risk
Benin	64.64	Higher Risk
Bermuda	40.39	Medium Risk
Bhutan	33.51	Medium Risk
Bolivia	82.80	Higher Risk
Bosnia Herzegovina	58.46	Higher Risk
Botswana	28.68	Medium Risk
Brazil	62.14	Higher Risk
Brunei Darussalam	32.08	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Bulgaria	65.12	Higher Risk
Burkina Faso	64.32	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Burundi	93.06	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Cabo Verde	38.75	Medium Risk
Cambodia	89.67	Higher Risk
Cameroon	81.74	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Canada	3.39	Lower Risk
Cayman Isds	28.71	Medium Risk
Central African Rep.	85.57	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Chad	93.54	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Chile	44.51	Medium Risk
China	37.70	Medium Risk
Colombia	66.35	Higher Risk
Comoros	81.65	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Costa Rica	30.26	Medium Risk
Côte d'Ivoire	79.36	Higher Risk
Croatia	33.30	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Cuba	65.83	Higher Risk
Cyprus	26.06	Medium Risk
Czech Republic	8.68	Lower Risk
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	94.85	Higher Risk
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	97.74	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Denmark	2.39	Lower Risk
Djibouti	72.82	Higher Risk
Dominica	37.32	Medium Risk
Dominican Rep.	59.92	Higher Risk
Ecuador	78.95	Higher Risk
Egypt	74.74	Higher Risk
El Salvador	54.04	Higher Risk
Equatorial Guinea	95.31	Higher Risk
Eritrea	94.20	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Estonia	6.04	Lower Risk
Ethiopia	80.57	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Fiji	44.92	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Finland	2.56	Lower Risk
France	9.33	Lower Risk
French Guiana	17.35	Lower Risk
FS Micronesia	58.14	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Gabon	86.88	Higher Risk
Gambia	65.67	Higher Risk
Georgia	31.53	Medium Risk
Germany	4.71	Lower Risk
Ghana	56.88	Higher Risk
Greece	38.73	Medium Risk
Greenland	7.64	Lower Risk
Grenada	39.45	Medium Risk
Guam	25.12	Medium Risk
Guatemala	79.57	Higher Risk
Guinea	83.11	Higher Risk
Guinea-Bissau	89.00	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Guyana	76.91	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Haiti	88.66	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Honduras	85.70	Higher Risk
Hong Kong	7.63	Lower Risk
Hungary	35.85	Medium Risk
Iceland	7.48	Lower Risk
India	65.02	Higher Risk
Indonesia	49.75	Medium Risk
Iran	84.76	Higher Risk
Iraq	93.61	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Ireland	5.34	Lower Risk
Israel	24.67	Medium Risk
Italy	38.09	Medium Risk
Jamaica	39.75	Medium Risk
Japan	6.68	Lower Risk
Jersey, Channel Isds	9.48	Lower Risk
Jordan	43.28	Medium Risk
Kazakhstan	49.53	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Kenya	68.56	Higher Risk
Kiribati	65.81	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Kosovo	44.91	Medium Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Kuwait	42.21	Medium Risk
Kyrgyzstan	63.68	Higher Risk
Lao PDR	88.87	Higher Risk
Latvia	16.30	Lower Risk
Lebanon	80.12	Medium Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Lesotho	63.32	Higher Risk
Liberia	83.20	Higher Risk
Libya	96.47	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Liechtenstein	7.31	Lower Risk
Lithuania	12.09	Lower Risk
Luxembourg	9.93	Lower Risk
Macao	23.71	Medium Risk
Madagascar	78.11	Higher Risk
Malawi	69.57	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Malaysia	60.19	Higher Risk
Maldives	65.44	Higher Risk
Mali	79.92	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Malta	22.53	Lower Risk
Marshall Isds	51.39	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Martinique	16.11	Lower Risk
Mauritania	79.39	Higher Risk
Mauritius	21.23	Lower Risk
Mexico	69.64	Higher Risk
Moldova	55.53	Higher Risk
Monaco	12.63	Lower Risk
Mongolia	48.12	Medium Risk
Montenegro	42.62	Medium Risk
Morocco	53.94	Higher Risk
Mozambique	81.59	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Myanmar	91.99	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Namibia	39.91	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Nauru	50.80	Higher Risk
Nepal	64.31	Higher Risk
Netherlands	8.12	Lower Risk
New Zealand	1.80	Lower Risk
Nicaragua	79.73	Higher Risk
Niger	77.06	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Nigeria	91.58	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
North Macedonia	38.72	Medium Risk
Norway	2.17	Lower Risk
Oman	34.76	Medium Risk
Pakistan	80.73	Higher Risk
Palau	51.50	Higher Risk
Panama	41.44	Medium Risk
Papua New Guinea	83.43	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Paraguay	59.48	Higher Risk
Peru	67.34	Higher Risk
Philippines	60.63	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Poland	16.79	Lower Risk
Portugal	14.02	Lower Risk
Puerto Rico (US)	36.33	Medium Risk
Qatar	25.89	Medium Risk
Rep. of Congo	89.75	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Rep. of Korea	13.88	Lower Risk
Reunion	23.70	Lower Risk
Romania	47.50	Medium Risk
Russian Federation	77.54	Higher Risk
Rwanda	39.06	Medium Risk
Saint Kitts and Nevis	37.48	Medium Risk
Saint Lucia	31.53	Medium Risk
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	33.89	Medium Risk
Samoa	37.99	Medium Risk
San Marino	24.24	Lower Risk
Sao Tome and Principe	60.29	Higher Risk
Saudi Arabia	44.43	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Senegal	49.29	Medium Risk
Serbia	47.75	Medium Risk
Seychelles	35.28	Medium Risk
Sierra Leone	77.86	Higher Risk
Singapore	6.29	Lower Risk
Slovakia	19.40	Lower Risk
Slovenia	18.96	Lower Risk
Solomon Isds	70.95	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Somalia	99.61	Higher Risk High-Intensity Conflict State
South Africa	22.51	Lower Risk
South Sudan	99.04	Higher Risk Medium-Intensity Conflict State
Spain	17.22	Lower Risk
Sri Lanka	55.76	Higher Risk
State of Palestine	66.57	Conflict State
Sudan	93.81	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Suriname	60.17	Higher Risk
Swaziland	48.86	Medium Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
Sweden	2.74	Lower Risk
Switzerland	5.91	Lower Risk
Syria	96.86	High-Intensity Conflict State
Taiwan	14.27	Lower Risk
Tajikistan	81.58	Higher Risk
Tanzania	67.95	Higher Risk
Thailand	54.56	Higher Risk
Timor-Leste	73.32	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Togo	71.91	Higher Risk
Tonga	46.83	Medium Risk
Trinidad and Tobago	51.45	Medium Risk
Tunisia	55.02	Higher Risk
Turkey	56.27	Higher Risk
Turkmenistan	87.21	Higher Risk
Tuvalu	31.48	Medium Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Small State
Uganda	72.65	Higher Risk
Ukraine	68.56	Higher Risk

Country	ILAT Risk Score	Risk Categorization
United Arab Emirates	18.23	Lower Risk
United Kingdom	5.26	Lower Risk
Uruguay	25.83	Medium Risk
USA	5.53	Lower Risk
Uzbekistan	74.04	Higher Risk
Vanuatu	46.04	Medium Risk
Venezuela	97.05	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State
Vietnam	63.19	Higher Risk
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	15.64	Lower Risk
Yemen	98.73	High-Intensity Conflict State
Zambia	67.62	Higher Risk
Zimbabwe	91.68	Higher Risk High Institutional and Social Fragility Non-Small State

ANNEX IV - Forest Trends Governance Scores (2021 Update)

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
New Zealand	3.59
Norway	4.35
Denmark	4.79
Finland	5.13
Sweden	5.47
Switzerland	5.81
Australia	6.27
Singapore	6.29
Canada	6.78
Liechtenstein	7.31
Iceland	7.48
Hong Kong	7.63
Greenland	7.64
Netherlands	8.12
Austria	9.28
Germany	9.41
Jersey, Channel Isds	9.48
Luxembourg	9.93
United Kingdom	10.53
Ireland	10.69
USA	11.06
Andorra	11.33
Estonia	12.07
Japan	12.35
Monaco	12.63
Taiwan	14.27

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
Belgium	15.41
Virgin Isds (US)	15.64
Rep. of Korea	15.76
Martinique	16.11
Lithuania	16.17
French Guiana	17.35
Czech Republic	17.35
Anguilla	17.54
United Arab Emirates	18.23
France	18.66
Slovenia	18.96
Chile	20.01
Portugal	21.05
Mauritius	21.23
American Samoa	21.33
Spain	21.45
Latvia	21.60
Malta	22.53
Reunion	23.70
Macao	23.71
San Marino	24.24
Poland	24.57
Israel	24.67
Guam	25.12
Aruba	25.44
Slovakia	25.79
Uruguay	25.83
Qatar	25.89

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
Cyprus	26.06
Georgia	26.07
Botswana	28.68
Cayman Isds	28.71
Malaysia	29.37
Costa Rica	30.26
Tuvalu	31.48
Saint Lucia	31.53
Barbados	31.58
Brunei Darussalam	32.08
Italy	32.18
Croatia	33.30
Bhutan	33.51
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	33.89
Romania	34.01
Bahamas	34.33
Oman	34.76
Antigua and Barbuda	34.94
Bulgaria	35.24
Seychelles	35.28
Hungary	35.85
Puerto Rico (US)	36.33
Dominica	37.32
Saint Kitts and Nevis	37.48
Samoa	37.99
Bahrain	38.11
North Macedonia	38.72
Greece	38.73

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
Cabo Verde	38.75
Rwanda	39.06
Grenada	39.45
Jamaica	39.75
Namibia	39.91
Bermuda	40.39
Panama	41.44
Kuwait	42.21
Montenegro	42.62
Armenia	42.76
Jordan	43.28
Thailand	44.11
Saudia Arabia	44.43
Kosovo	44.91
Fiji	44.92
South Africa	45.03
Vanuatu	46.04
Peru	46.68
Tonga	46.83
Albania	47.01
Colombia	47.69
Serbia	47.75
Mongolia	48.12
Ghana	48.75
Senegal	49.29
Kazakhstan	49.53
Indonesia	49.75
Nauru	50.80

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
India	51.04
Azerbaijan	51.28
Marshall Isds	51.39
Trinidad and Tobago	51.45
Palau	51.50
China	52.41
Argentina	53.76
Morocco	53.94
El Salvador	54.04
Tunisia	55.02
Moldova	55.53
Turkey	55.54
Sri Lanka	55.76
Belarus	56.16
Mexico	56.27
Vietnam	57.38
FS Micronesia	58.14
Bosnia Herzegovina	58.46
Guyana	58.81
Paraguay	59.48
Dominican Rep.	59.92
Suriname	60.17
Sao Tome and Principe	60.29
Philippines	60.63
Russia	61.08
Brazil	61.27
Solomon Isds	62.89
Lesotho	63.32

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
Kyrgyzstan	63.68
Nepal	64.31
Burkina Faso	64.32
Benin	64.64
Belize	65.00
Guatemala	65.14
Maldives	65.44
Gambia	65.67
Kiribati	65.81
Cuba	65.83
State of Palestine	66.57
Zambia	67.62
Swaziland	67.71
Cote d'Ivoire	67.71
Tanzania	67.95
Kenya	68.56
Ukraine	68.56
Ecuador	68.91
Malawi	69.57
Papua New Guinea	69.87
Honduras	71.40
Togo	71.91
Uganda	72.65
Djibouti	72.82
Timor-Leste	73.32
Gabon	73.76
Uzbekistan	74.04
Egypt	74.74

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
Algeria	76.84
Niger	77.06
Lao PDR	77.73
Sierra Leone	77.86
Madagascar	78.11
Bangladesh	78.64
Mauritania	79.39
Nicaragua	79.73
Mali	79.92
Lebanon	80.12
Ethiopia	80.57
Bolivia	80.60
Pakistan	80.73
Cambodia	81.35
Tajikistan	81.58
Mozambique	81.59
Comoros	81.65
Guinea	83.11
Nigeria	83.16
Liberia	83.41
Myanmar	83.98
Iran	84.76
Angola	84.86
Cameroon	86.47
Turkmenistan	87.21
Haiti	88.66
Guinea-Bissau	89.00
Rep. of Congo	90.51

Country	FT Governance Score 2021
Equatorial Guinea	90.62
Afghanistan	91.02
Zimbabwe	91.68
Burundi	93.06
Central African Rep.	93.14
Chad	93.54
Iraq	93.61
Sudan	93.81
Eritrea	94.20
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	94.85
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	95.47
Libya	96.47
Syria	96.86
Venezuela	97.05
Yemen	98.73
South Sudan	99.04
Somalia	99.61

ANNEX V - Forest Trends Governance Scores (2019 Update)

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
New Zealand	3.17
Norway	3.65
Sweden	4.59
Switzerland	4.95
Finland	4.96
Denmark	5.47
Canada	6.12
Australia	6.71
Hong Kong	6.83
Iceland	7.12
Greenland	7.68
Liechtenstein	7.76
Netherlands	7.98
Singapore	8.28
United Kingdom	8.45
Germany	9.13
Luxembourg	9.16
Austria	9.20
Jersey, Channel Isds	9.95
USA	10.66
Estonia	11.48
Ireland	11.56
Monaco	12.12
Taiwan	12.90
Japan	13.04
Martinique	14.69
Czech Republic	15.96

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
Belgium	16.26
Lithuania	16.53
Chile	17.57
Rep. of Korea	17.86
Slovenia	19.04
France	19.21
French Guiana	19.25
Mauritius	19.62
Latvia	19.70
United Arab Emirates	20.22
American Samoa	20.38
Anguilla	20.85
Portugal	21.62
Malta	21.73
Reunion	21.80
Virgin Isds (US)	22.27
Poland	22.48
Spain	23.11
Uruguay	23.23
Slovakia	23.86
San Marino	24.17
Guam	25.12
Cyprus	25.98
Israel	26.05
Georgia	26.35
Botswana	26.36
Qatar	26.87
Costa Rica	28.18

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
Aruba	29.81
Saint Lucia	29.96
Croatia	31.25
Bhutan	31.34
Brunei Darussalam	31.46
Barbados	32.27
Italy	32.67
Malaysia	32.77
Dominica	32.87
Bahamas	33.09
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	33.85
Bulgaria	34.55
Saint Kitts and Nevis	35.27
Samoa	35.78
Seychelles	35.79
Macao	36.56
Antigua and Barbuda	36.78
Hungary	37.02
Romania	37.77
Grenada	37.95
Montenegro	37.96
North Macedonia	38.69
Oman	38.89
Jamaica	39.44
Cabo Verde	39.47
Vanuatu	39.55
Rwanda	40.25
Cayman Isds	40.49

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
Puerto Rico (US)	40.55
Tonga	40.66
Andorra	40.86
Panama	40.95
Namibia	41.27
Albania	41.69
South Africa	42.50
Peru	42.59
Colombia	43.08
Greece	43.15
Kosovo	43.38
Jordan	43.67
Bahrain	43.89
Serbia	43.93
Mongolia	44.02
Kuwait	46.06
Palau	46.52
Ghana	46.87
Fiji	47.78
Saudi Arabia	47.85
Thailand	48.46
Trinidad and Tobago	48.48
Armenia	48.48
Senegal	49.07
El Salvador	50.09
Argentina	51.26
Indonesia	51.51
Tuvalu	51.71

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
India	51.75
Marshall Isds	51.97
Tunisia	52.40
Mexico	53.18
Kazakhstan	53.41
Bosnia Herzegovina	54.18
Bermuda	54.32
Sri Lanka	54.55
China	54.91
Paraguay	54.95
FS Micronesia	55.34
Turkey	55.63
Morocco	55.89
Brazil	56.02
Moldova	56.57
Azerbaijan	57.70
Dominican Rep.	57.87
Benin	58.35
Nauru	58.43
Solomon Isds	59.12
Guyana	59.54
Burkina Faso	59.97
Vietnam	59.99
Belarus	60.48
Philippines	60.94
Suriname	60.99
Lesotho	61.48
Sao Tome and Principe	61.83

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
Zambia	62.51
State of Palestine	63.41
Kiribati	63.95
Maldives	64.00
Cote d'Ivoire	64.30
Tanzania	64.61
Guatemala	64.96
Belize	65.54
Malawi	66.02
Kyrgyzstan	66.52
Papua New Guinea	66.69
Cuba	66.83
Swaziland	67.18
Nepal	67.27
Russia	67.40
Honduras	68.37
Gabon	68.53
Uganda	69.00
Ukraine	69.12
Ecuador	69.48
Kenya	70.16
Niger	70.95
Nicaragua	71.12
Mali	71.16
Bolivia	71.93
Togo	71.99
Gambia	73.67
Liberia	75.11

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
Sierra Leone	75.20
Mauritania	75.28
Madagascar	76.17
Egypt	76.77
Lebanon	76.77
Algeria	76.85
Lao PDR	77.08
Comoros	77.23
Timor Leste	78.48
Mozambique	79.46
Bangladesh	79.54
Djibouti	79.70
Iran	79.74
Uzbekistan	80.23
Guinea	80.36
Tajikistan	80.38
Nigeria	80.46
Cambodia	81.07
Ethiopia	82.20
Pakistan	82.84
Myanmar	82.92
Cameroon	83.71
Haiti	86.25
Rep. of Congo	86.61
Angola	87.02
Guinea-Bissau	88.48
Turkmenistan	88.80
Equatorial Guinea	90.02

Country	FT Governance Score 2019
Central African Rep.	90.30
Iraq	90.35
Burundi	90.52
Afghanistan	90.98
Zimbabwe	92.43
Chad	93.01
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	93.80
Sudan	93.86
Eritrea	95.05
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	95.32
Venezuela	95.69
Yemen	96.51
Syria	96.53
Libya	96.59
South Sudan	97.90
Somalia	98.97

ANNEX VI - Nonreporting Countries & Missing UN Comtrade Data (2012 - 2019)

In a number of cases, countries did not report their data to UN Comtrade for one or several years between 2012 and 2019. In the instances listed below, Forest Trends aggregated the relevant data from all other reporting countries for those years (i.e. if Country X failed to report to UN Comtrade in a given year, global imports from Country X replace the missing data for Country X's exports, and global exports to Country X replace the missing data for Country X's imports). This provides an estimate based on best-available global data, but is not an official submission.

Country	Years of Missing Comtrade Data
Afghanistan	2012 - 2019
Albania	2019
Algeria	2018, 2019
Andorra	2019
Angola	2019
Bahamas	2019
Bahrain	2019
Bangladesh	2014, 2016 – 2019
Bhutan	2013 – 2019
Bolivia	2019
Br. Virgin Isds	2012 – 2019
Cameroon	2018, 2019
Cayman Isds	2012, 2014, 2016 – 2019

Country	Years of Missing Comtrade Data
Central African Rep.	2019
Chad	2012 – 2019
Cuba	2012 – 2019
Curacao	2012 – 2019
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2012 – 2019
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2012 – 2019
Djibouti	2012 – 2019
Dominica	2013 – 2019
Dominican Rep.	2019
Equatorial Guinea	2012 – 2019
Eritrea	2012 – 2019
Ethiopia	2019
Faeroe Isds	2012 – 2019
French Polynesia	2016 – 2019
FS Micronesia	2014 – 2019
Gabon	2012 – 2019
Gibraltar	2012 – 2019

Country	Years of Missing Comtrade Data
Greenland	2019
Grenada	2012 – 2019
Guinea	2012, 2016 – 2018
Guinea-Bissau	2012 – 2019
Haiti	2012 – 2019
Honduras	2013
Iran	2012, 2019
Iraq	2013, 2015 – 2019
Jamaica	2018
Kenya	2012, 2014
Kiribati	2017 – 2019
Kuwait	2012, 2019
Lebanon	2019
Lesotho	2018, 2019
Liberia	2012 – 2019
Libya	2012 – 2019
Luxembourg	2019

Country	Years of Missing Comtrade Data
Macao	2013, 2017
Maldives	2019
Mali	2013 – 2015, 2018, 2019
Marshall Isds	2012 – 2019
Mongolia	2012
Montenegro	2019
Montserrat	2015 – 2019
Mozambique	2015, 2019
N. Mariana Isds	2012 – 2019
Nepal	2018, 2019
New Caledonia	2016 – 2019
Niger	2019
Oman	2019
Palau	2019
Panama	2017 – 2019
Papua New Guinea	2013 – 2019
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2018, 2019

Country	Years of Missing Comtrade Data
Saint Maarten	2012 – 2019
San Marino	2012 – 2019
Sierra Leone	2012, 2013, 2019
Somalia	2012 – 2019
Solomon Isds	2019
South Sudan	2012 – 2019
Sri Lanka	2018, 2019
State of Palestine	2019
Sudan	2013, 2019
Syria	2012 – 2019
Tajikistan	2012 – 2019
Timor-Leste	2013, 2017
Tokelau	2012 – 2019
Tonga	2015 – 2019
Trinidad and Tobago	2016 – 2019
Turkmenistan	2012 – 2019
Turks and Caicos Isds	2013 – 2019

Country	Years of Missing Comtrade Data
Tuvalu	2012 – 2019
Uganda	2019
Ukraine	2019
Tanzania	2019
Uzbekistan	2012 – 2016
Vanuatu	2012 – 2019
Venezuela	2014 – 2019
Virgin Isds (US)	2012 - 2019
Yemen	2016, 2017

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