



FNET RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

Methodology and updates

August 2022



AGENDA

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01 METHODOLOGY

FNET RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

The FNET Risk Assessment Tool calculates a risk score for an ingredient based on several factors provided by the user

The factors below are used to generate a composite risk score and rating for an ingredient/product

- Source country / Final processing country
- Ingredient
- Buying Channel
- Known Industry Risks
- Labour Type



Anthesis Update

02 COUNTRY RISK SCORE

COUNTRY RISK SCORE



Indicators for country risk score and weighting calculations

FNET Country Risk Score; sources of data and weighting calculations

- The country risk score is split into 6 indicators; development, modern slavery, labour rights, trafficking, governance and child labour.
- Reports were selected to provide the relevant data sources for each indicator.
- A scoring mechanism was established to provide relevant weightings to each indicator.
- The scoring mechanism includes converting all the data scores to a range of 1-100, using a variety of normalising techniques.
- Data is extracted from the reports according to their reporting cycle (annual, bi-annual)



Further details of all indicators, including a link to the reports and the scoring mechanism can be found in the appendix.

FNET Country Risk Score Indicators in detail - 2 of 3

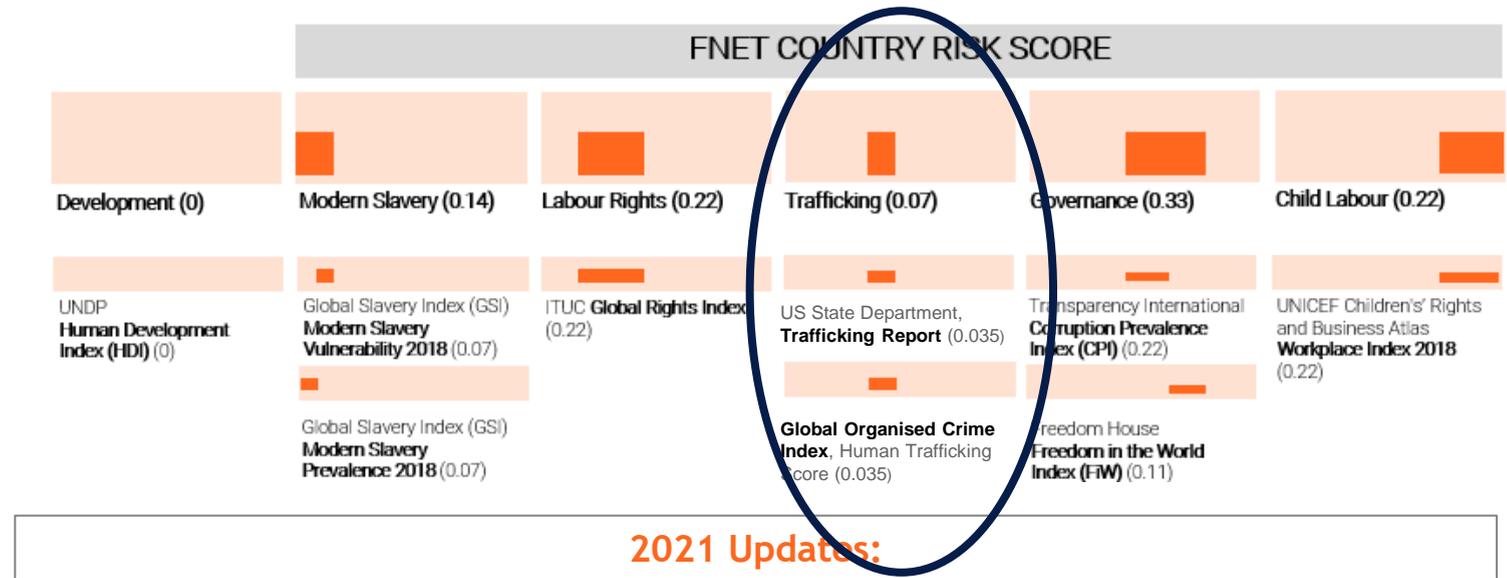
Category	Risk indicators	Description	Data provenance	Use in FNET Risk Score
Labour Rights	Global Rights Index	Ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognised indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. Data presented on a 1-5+ scale.	ITUC Global Rights Index, Geneva, Switzerland: The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). https://files.mutualcdn.com/ituc/files/ITUC_GlobalRightsIndex_2021_EN_Final.pdf Updated annually	In order to normalise the index we have had to change scores of '5+' to 6. Each value is divided by max (6) before multiplying by 100 to convert to a 0-100 score. Where an ITUC score is not available for a country the UNDP Human Development Index groups (very high human development, high human development etc) have been used to calculate an ITUC proxy (modal ITUC score for that group). In some cases countries where a proxy is required are also not on listed in the HDI and therefore there remains no data.
Trafficking	Trafficking in Persons Report	Places each country onto one of three tiers based on the extent of their governments' efforts to comply with the "minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking". Tier 1 is the highest ranking (best performing), followed by Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, Tier 3, and Special Cases.	Trafficking in Persons Report, U.S. Department of State . https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/282798.pdf Updated annually	Scored on 3 Tiers (1, Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch list, Tier 3 and Special Case). Assigned each tier a score 1-3.5. Then divided each value by 3.5 before multiplying by 100 to calculate a 1-100 score.
	Human Trafficking Score	Countries are given a score from 1 - 10 based on the measure of human trafficking as a criminal market. This covers human trafficking within a modern slavery context and includes the trafficking of organs.	Global Organised Crime Index, Human trafficking score only. https://ocindex.net/ Updated every 2 years	This indicator is new for 2021 onwards. Scores provided by the report are converted from 1-10 to 1-100 to be in line with wider calculations in the Tool. It sits alongside the Trafficking in Persons report and the overall trafficking weighting has been adjusted accordingly.

COUNTRY RISK SCORE – UPDATES 2021 / 2022

Indicators for country risk score and weighting calculations

FNET Country Risk Score; sources of data and weighting calculations

- Updated data for 2021 has been obtained from the reports, where available
- There has been no update from the GSI, Modern Slavery Vulnerability Index or the UNICEF Children’s Rights and Business Atlas
- New indicator for 2021 has been incorporated into the report. The Global Organised Crime Index, Human Trafficking Score.
- This sits alongside the US State Department Trafficking Report and the weighting has been adjusted to account for this.



2021 Updates:

The HDI is not used as an indicator in the FNET Risk Index in 2021.

GSI data from 2018 - no update this year

ITUC Global Rights Index, 2021 report. Where data not available generated proxy from UNDP

Global Organised Crime Index, Human Trafficking score - NEW INDICATOR for 2021

Transparency International Corruption Prevalence Index (CPI) 2020

UNICEF data from 2018 - no update this year

Freedom House, Freedom in the World Index (FiW) 2021

COUNTRY RISK SCORE – NEW INDICATOR

Anthesis undertook a full review of the **Global Organised Crime Index, 2021 (GOC)**.

Found that the GOC Report was too broad, and it did not align well to FNET objectives.

However, concluded that the Human Trafficking index is relevant and should be incorporated into the methodology.

The *Trafficking in Persons* score (currently in the tool) is calculated based on the extent of government efforts to eliminate human trafficking. Whereas the GOC Human Trafficking score is based on the criminal market around human trafficking.

These indicators now sit alongside each other within the methodology and the weighting for human trafficking overall remains at 0.07.

Global Organised Crime Index, 2021 - Human Trafficking score

The GOC Human Trafficking indicator is regarding the criminal market around human trafficking, which involves a form of coercion deception, abduction or fraud for the purpose of exploitation.

“Drawing from a range of sources, the Index covers human trafficking within a modern slavery context and includes the trafficking of organs...Under the Index, human trafficking includes activity, means and purpose and reflects all stages of the illicit activity, from recruitment and transfer, to harbouring and receipt of persons.”

[Online report here](#)

COUNTRY RISK SCORE

Improved country scores

Country scores with large positive changes or which have changed rating compared to 2020 received additional analysis

- Armenia, Kosovo and Sudan and have positively decreased their score for this reporting period
- The decrease in score has caused Armenia and Kosovo to change boundary from a high rating to a moderate rating
- Armenia has the biggest decrease, mainly because they have been included in the ITUC Global Rights Index for the first time, this caused an increase in the accuracy of the data available

Country	2020 SCORE	2020 RATING	2021 SCORE	2021 RATING	Variance 2021 - 2020	2021 Comments
Armenia	53.1	High	42.76	Moderate	-10.29	Armenia has been included in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2021 for the first time. We have previously used a proxy for this country, so the new availability of data has caused greater accuracy in the country score. Armenia have been given a rating of 2 (repeated violations of rights), which is an improvement on the proxy score that was previously given. This has caused a positive reduction in their country score and enabled the rating to move from high to moderate.
Kosovo	54.6	High	45.1	Moderate	-9.52	Kosovo does not have data for the ITUC score and as such a proxy is generated based on their categorisation in the UNDP Human Development Index, as per the methodology used. However, Kosovo also does not have a rating within the UNDP Human Development Index because they are not classified as a UN member. We have therefore used Serbia as a proxy for Kosovo due to the similar nature of their countries and development, which is consistent in the methodology used for the previous calculations within the tool. For this reporting period Serbia has been upgraded to 'Very High Human Development' within the HDI ratings, which has caused a positive decrease in the score for Kosovo.
Sudan	83.1	High	78.02	High	-5.07	ITUC Global Rights Index rating has decreased from 6 to 5, meaning there are now 'No guarantee of rights' as opposed to 'no guarantee of rights due to a breakdown of the rule of law'. This has resulted in a positive decrease in the score. The ITUC report has also highlighted how a trade-union led alliance forced President Omar al-Bashir from power, however basic workers' rights continue to be violated. The Trafficking in Persons rating for 2021 has also improved slightly from 'Tier 2 watch list' to 'Tier 2' due to the government demonstrating overall increased efforts compared to the previous reporting period. Examples of this improved activity include security forces stopping the forcible recruitment and use of child soldiers; the government having drafted and passed amendments to the 2014 anti-trafficking law that criminalized sex trafficking as well as labor trafficking; and officials investigating more potential cases and convicting more traffickers.

COUNTRY RISK SCORE

Improved country scores

Country scores with large positive changes or which have changed rating compared to 2020 received additional analysis

- Greece, Tunisia and China have also positively decreased their score for this reporting period
- The decrease in score has caused Greece and Tunisia to change boundary from a high rating to a moderate rating
- China has had a small positive change between 2020 and 2021, but they remain in the high risk category. There is particular concern with sourcing from the Xinjiang region, which members should be aware of.

Country	2020 SCORE	2020 RATING	2021 SCORE	2021 RATING	Variance 2021 - 2020	2021 Comments
Greece	51.24	High	46.97	Moderate	-4.27	The ITUC Global Rights Index rating for Greece in 2021 decreased from 5 to 4. Greece now has a rating of 'Systematic violations of rights', meaning that the situation for workers has improved from 'No guarantee of rights'. Greece has been highlighted in the report as one of eight countries that has seen their rating improve over this time period. The score for Greece within the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index has also improved for 2021. Since 2012, the score for Greece has improved by 14 points. This is the highest improvement recorded within the report and means that significant progress has been made to reduce corruption in the country. The improved rating for the ITUC index and score for the Corruption Perception Index has resulted in a positive decrease of the overall score from Greece and meant the country has moved into the moderate risk rating.
Tunisia	47.64	High	46.58	Moderate	-1.06	Tunisia have experienced a small positive decrease in their score, and as they were close to the boundary this has caused their rating to be reduced from High to Moderate. The small improvement in their scores can be seen within the Freedom in the World report and the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, however these are so small that they have not been specifically outlined in either report. The Global Organised Crime index has given Tunisia a moderate score for Human Trafficking, explaining that the human trafficking market is not as sizeable in Tunisia as in other countries in North Africa but the prevalence of several forms of trafficking is an issue. The inclusion of this index within the ratings has also caused the positive decrease in Tunisia's overall country score and rating.
China	66.1	High	65.35	High	-0.74	There has been a small positive change in China's score between 2021 and 2020. China remains in the high risk country rating due to consistent scores across most sources. China has been listed in 'No guarantee of rights' tier in ITUC Global Rights Index for a number of years and China's score on the Freedom in the World index has remained 'Not Free' in 2021. The region of Xinjiang (western China) is of particular concern due to the governments mass detention and political indoctrination campaign against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups. There are thought to be as many as 1,200 state-run interment camps throughout Xinjiang where forced labour is a central tactic for repression. Detainees of the camps are forced to work in adjacent or off-site factories or worksites producing garments, footwear, carpets, yarn, food products, holiday decorations, building materials, extractives, materials for solar power equipment and other renewable energy components, consumer electronics, bedding, hair products, cleaning supplies, personal protective equipment, face masks, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and other goods. The United States has released a Xinjiang

COUNTRY RISK SCORE

Negative changes to country scores

Country scores with large negative changes or which have changed rating compared to 2020 data received additional analysis

- Ireland, Panama and Switzerland have increased their score (by less than 2 points) for this reporting period.
- As a result, all 3 countries have changed boundary within the country rating.
- These changes in scores originate from the Human Trafficking category. They have changed scores in either the TiP report or the GOC index.

Country	2020 SCORE	2020 RATING	2021 SCORE	2021 RATING	Variance 2021 - 2020	2021 Comments
Ireland	20.9	Low	21.47	Moderate	0.53	The Trafficking in persons score increased due to be placed on the 'Tier 2 watch list', a negative change from 2020 when they were in Tier 2. They have been downgraded because the government does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. More specifically the government investigated and prosecuted fewer suspected traffickers, did not prosecute any labor traffickers, and victim identification decreased for the fourth year in a row. The government continued to have systemic deficiencies in victim identification, referral, and assistance, and lacked specialized accommodation and adequate services for victims. The prevalence of human trafficking in Ireland is likely much higher than official statistics report, and an independent and comprehensive 2021 study found that from 2014-2019, the true number of trafficking victims was approximately 38 percent higher than the official national statistics. Traffickers exploit victims of forced labor in domestic work, the restaurant industry, cannabis cultivation, nail salons, food processing, waste management, fishing, seasonal agriculture, and car washing services.
Panama	45.87	Moderate	47.02	High	1.15	Panama has had a slight increase in score since 2020, which has pushed them over the boundary into the 'High' risk rating. The UNDP has reported Panama as having a High Human Development Index, which is an improvement on 2020. However, the cause for the negative increase in their score is due to the Global Organised Crime index regarding Human Trafficking. This report has given them a high score for Human Trafficking, explaining that Panama is a destination country for human trafficking, with victims including women, migrants and indigenous people from Latin America, and particularly Venezuela, because of the economic and political crisis there, as well as from Asia. Panama is also a transit country for human smuggling, with crime organizations taking advantage of the country's strategic location. Smuggling rings transport migrants from countries such as Cuba, Haiti, Venezuela, Ecuador, Pakistan, Ghana, Ethiopia, India and Bangladesh to the United States, with the help of corrupt police officers and other officials.
Switzerland	20.1	Low	21.89	Moderate	1.79	The Trafficking in Persons report 2021 report has downgraded Switzerland's status from 'Tier 1' to 'Tier 2' because the governments efforts to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking were not serious and sustained compared to the previous reporting period. This has caused a small negative increase in their overall Country Score, but as they were close to a rating boundary this change in score has caused Switzerland to move from a low rating to moderate. The TIP report has evidenced multiple reasons for downgrading their status, including that the government did not report the number of trafficking investigations for the third year in a row and reported fewer convictions, which could not be attributed to pandemic-related court closures. Law enforcement efforts on labor trafficking remained low compared with sex trafficking, and the government lacked comprehensive and sufficiently disaggregated data on trafficking.

COUNTRY RISK SCORE

Negative changes to country scores

Country scores with large negative changes or which have changed rating compared to 2020 data received additional analysis

- Vanuatu, Comoros, Malaysia, Haiti, Myanmar and Seychelles have increased their score for this reporting period.
- The increase in score has only caused Vanuatu to change boundary from moderate to high. Comoros, Malaysia, Haiti and Myanmar were already in the High-risk category.
- Seycelles has had the highest score change for any country. This is due to the HDI rating being downgraded from 'very high human development' to 'high human development', which has caused the proxy score in the ITUC to increase as well.

Country	2020 SCORE	2020 RATING	2021 SCORE	2021 RATING	Variance 2021 - 2020	2021 Comments
Vanuatu	45.42	Moderate	49.03	High	3.61	<p>The Trafficking in Persons report did not previously have any data for Vanuatu, they are a new addition for 2021, which has resulted in the overall Country Score and Rating being more accurate. Vanuatu has been placed into Tier 2 in the TIP report because the Government of Vanuatu does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. This increase in the overall country score has cause Vanuatu to move boundary into the high rating.</p> <p>An example of the efforts to remove trafficking included the continued prosecution of the country's first trafficking case and, in partnership with an international organization, continued protection services for victims identified in that case. However, the government also forced some victims to stay in the country for the duration of court proceedings without allowing them to formally work, possibly increasing their indebtedness and vulnerability to re-trafficking.</p>
Comoros	56.3	High	60.6	High	4.26	<p>Comoros does not have data for the ITUC score and as such a proxy is generated based on their categorisation in the UNDP Human Development Index. In 2021, the categorisation for this country changed from low human development to medium human development and as a result this has caused their ITUC score to change, leading to an increase of the overall FNET score.</p>
Malaysia	53.5	High	58.12	High	4.58	<p>The ITUC Global Rights Index 2021 rating for Malaysia has increased from 4 to 5 (no guarantee of rights), meaning the situation for workers has worsened. Malaysia Airlines were highlighted specifically as a country violating workers' rights in Malaysia.</p> <p>Trafficking in Persons 2021 report downgraded Malaysia's rating from the 'Tier 2 watch list' to 'Tier 3', meaning that the government does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. The TIP report also states that "the government continued to conflate human trafficking and migrant smuggling crimes and did not adequately address or criminally pursue credible allegations from multiple sources alleging labor trafficking, including in the rubber manufacturing industry and palm oil sector, with the government owning 33 percent of the third largest palm oil company in the world".</p>

COUNTRY RISK SCORE

Negative changes to country scores

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Country	2020 SCORE	2020 RATING	2021 SCORE	2021 RATING	Variance 2021 - 2020	2021 Comments
Haiti	65.8	High	70.82	High	4.98	The ITUC Global Rights Index for 2021 increased Haiti's score from 4 to 5 (no guarantee of rights), meaning the situation has worsened in the country and caused a negative increase in the overall Country Score. The ITUC report explains that nearly a third of Haiti's 57,000 garment workers, who were struggling to survive in the pandemic, were suspended or terminated but haven't yet received any compensation from the government in spite of earlier promises. The report highlights Premium Apparel in particular as one of the country's violating workers' rights in Haiti.
Myanmar	69.8	High	76.98	High	7.19	Myanmar received the highest rating (6), within the ITUC Global Rights Index for 2021 and was highlighted as one of the ten worst countries for working people. In 2021 Myanmar descended into systemic violence against workers and harsh suppression of civil liberties as the military junta, which seized power on 1 February, relentlessly cracked down on the crowds of protesters calling for the return of democracy. Daily demonstrations were met with increasing brutality, and at least 550 persons were killed while hundreds more have been wounded and over 2,700 have been arrested, charged or already sentenced.
Seychelles	30.1	Moderate	40.02	Moderate	9.94	Seychelles does not have data for the ITUC score and as such a proxy is generated based on their categorisation in the UNDP Human Development Index. In 2021, the categorisation for this country changed from very high human development to high human development and as a result this has caused their ITUC score to change, leading to an increase of the overall FNET score.

CLIMATE RISK INDICATOR – NEW FOR 2021

For 2021, FNET are providing an index to support members in risk assessment of the exposure of communities to the physical impacts of climate change and other environmental shocks and stresses.

Climate change exposure is particularly hard to quantify in this way as many impacts happen incrementally as well as the ability to determine whether events or hazards are because of climate change at all.

As a result, the Climate Risk index should only be used to give an indication of a populations physical exposure to climate change.

UNICEF Children's Climate Risk Index 2021

There are two pillars within this report

1. Exposure to climate and environmental shocks and stresses
2. Child vulnerability

FNET are only using the first pillar within the Climate Risk Index. This is formed from indicators covering water scarcity, riverine and coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, vector borne diseases, heatwaves, air pollution and soil and water pollution.

[Online report for methodology](#)

This indicator will sit as a separate tab on the Excel version of the tool only.

03

KNOWN SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS

KNOWN SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS

Data sources have been chosen for their coverage of issues and commodities, as well as geographical cover. Data sources within a timeframe of 10 years are deemed suitable for the tool.

The issues associated with each country / ingredient are recorded in a matrix and updated each year.

The following data sources are reviewed on an annual basis to record commodity-related known human rights issues in specific countries

- US Department of Labour, List of Goods Produced by Child Labour and Forced Labour, 2021 <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods>
- Responsible Sourcing Tool (the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Verite, Made in a Free World and the Aspen Institute) <https://www.responsiblesourcingtool.org/>
- Verite Forced Labour Commodity Atlas, 2020 - <https://www.verite.org/commodity-atlas/>
- US Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2020 - <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/>
- WRAP Sustainability risk index (information held by Anthesis 2017)
- Seafood Slavery Risk Tool - <http://seafoodslaveryrisk.org/profiles/>



KNOWN SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS

Additions to the Known Severe Human Rights Matrix for 2021

Additions to the Human Rights Matrix for 2021, categorised by country and ingredient

- The following ingredients are additions to the Human Rights Matrix for 2021 from our data sources
- There are also a number of additions as a result of a member report; chilli pepper and walnuts (nuts) from China
- Anthesis consider new reports and sources of data, as long as they pass data requirements. We will continue to include new data / sources as they become available.

Country	Ingredient	Addition
Mexico	Cattle	Child Labour
Pakistan	Cereals	Forced Labour
Mexico	Clothing and footwear	Forced Labour
Brazil	Coffee	Forced Labour
Thailand	Fish	Forced Labour
China	Flowers	Forced Labour
Honduras	Fruit	Child Labour
Egypt	Granite	Child Labour
Columbia	Grapes	Child Labour
Tanzania	Herbs	Child Labour
Brazil	Meat	Forced Labour
Chad	Meat	Child Labour
Costa Rica	Meat	Child Labour
Mexico	Meat	Child Labour
Niger	Meat	Forced Labour
Paraguay	Meat	Forced Labour
Vietnam	Non-alcoholic beverages	Child Labour
China	PPE	Forced Labour
Mexico	Root vegetables	Child Labour
El Salvador	Shellfish	Added in for 2020
Mexico	Spices	Forced Labour

Country	Ingredient	Addition
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Ecuador	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Egypt	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Ethiopia	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Ghana	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Kenya	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	Stones and Gems	Forced Labour
Mali	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Mongolia	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Peru	Stones and Gems	Child Labour / Forced Labour
Philippines	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Senegal	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Sudan	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Suriname	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Tanzania	Stones and Gems	Child Labour
Venezuela	Stones and Gems	Forced Labour
Argentina	Tobacco	Child Labour
Dominican Republic	Vegetables	Child Labour
Brazil	Wild Fish	Child Labour
Paraguay	Wild Fish	Child Labour
Peru	Wild Fish	Child Labour
Thailand	Wild Fish	Forced Labour
Uganda	Wild Fish	Child Labour
Vietnam	Wild Fish	Child Labour
Yemen	Wild Fish	Child Labour

04 RISK METRIC SCORES

OTHER RISK METRICS

Other risk metrics that are included within the Final Ingredient Risk Score

Not updated by Anthesis - FNET review these on an annual basis to explore if any changes need to be made

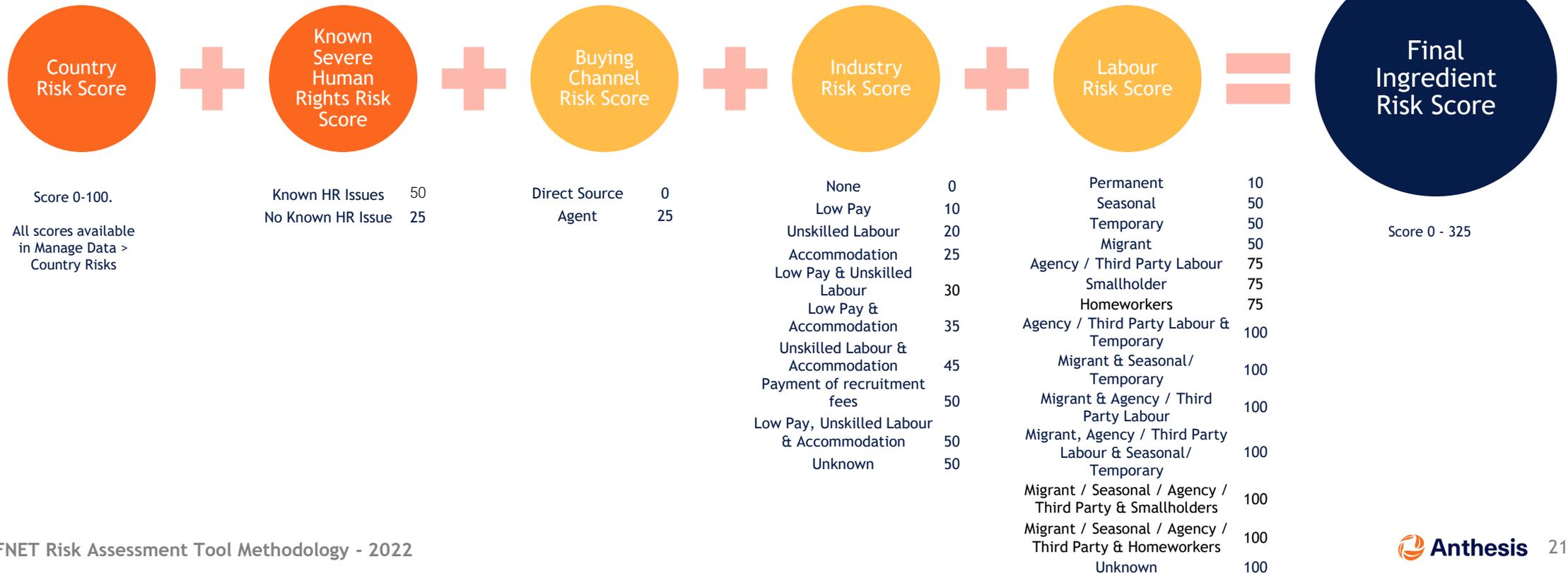
- **Buying Channel Risk Score** - score attributed to Direct Source or via an Agent
- **Industry Risk Score** - score attributed based on the known industry risks including but not limited to: Unskilled labour, Low par, Recruitment
- **Labour Risk Score** - score attributed according to the type of labour used including but not limited to: Permanent, Seasonal, Smallholder, Migrant, Agency



RISK METRIC SCORING

The following scores are applied within the tool, based on the information that is provided

The final ingredient risk score is calculated and reported on the platform



05 SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- Online FNET tool now shut down
- Offline excel tool available from FNET
- Updates were completed using 2021 data
- Further information available in the appendix; methodology, scoring and data sources



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06 APPENDIX

FNET Country Risk Score Indicators in detail - 1 of 3

Category	Risk indicators	Description	Data provenance	Use in FNET Risk Score
Development	Human Development Index	Summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The Index assigns a score to each country from 0 to 1, 1 being Highest Human Development, and 0 Lowest Human Development.	Human Development Index, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). http://hdr.undp.org/en/data Updated annually	HDI is no longer used as a contributing indicator to the final score. However, HDI is useful in terms of grouping countries into their different levels of Human Development. Therefore, HDI groups (e.g. High Human Development) were used to calculate proxies for countries which were not included in the ITUC index. The modal ITUC score was generated for each HDI group, and this average was assigned to countries who also sat in this group, but were not included in the ITUC index.
Modern Slavery	Global Slavery Index - Modern Slavery Vulnerability	Uses statistical testing and processes to identify the factors that explain or predict the prevalence of modern slavery. Reflecting the limits of existing data, the Vulnerability Model is necessarily in the early stages of development and, as such, it should be viewed as iterative. Nonetheless, the Vulnerability Model provides an important resource to better understand and predict where modern slavery is most likely to occur based on our present best available data. This indicator score is 0-100, with 100 having highest risk of vulnerability.	Modern Slavery Vulnerability Index, The Walk Free Foundation's The Global Slavery Index (GSI). https://www.globallslaveryindex.org/2018/data/maps/#vulnerability No update since 2018	We have used GSI's published normalised final score as can be found on their map/website. No further normalisation or transformation was required.
	Global Slavery Index - Modern Slavery Prevalence	Evaluates the proportion of a national population held in modern slavery, country by country. Presented as est. prevalence of population in modern slavery (victims per 1,000 population).	Modern Slavery Prevalence Index, The Walk Free Foundation's The Global Slavery Index (GSI). https://www.globallslaveryindex.org/2018/data/maps/#prevalence No update since 2018	The Prevalence Index is a relative index based on per 1000 of the population, it has had to be transformed to reduce the significant positive skew in the raw data (many countries with very low numbers of the population per 1000 in Modern Slavery). We have transformed the data using a typical, and accepted approach using log 10. This shifts maxima and minima to 100 and 0 respectively and improves distribution of data, whilst maintaining the relative position of countries.

FNET Country Risk Score Indicators in detail - 2 of 3

Category	Risk indicators	Description	Data provenance	Use in FNET Risk Score
Labour Rights	Global Rights Index	Ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognised indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. Data presented on a 1-5+ scale.	ITUC Global Rights Index, Geneva, Switzerland: The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). https://files.mutualcdn.com/ituc/files/ITUC_GlobalRightsIndex_2021_EN_Final.pdf Updated annually	In order to normalise the index we have had to change scores of '5+' to 6. Each value is divided by max (6) before multiplying by 100 to convert to a 0-100 score. Where an ITUC score is not available for a country the UNDP Human Development Index groups (very high human development, high human development etc) have been used to calculate an ITUC proxy (modal ITUC score for that group). In some cases countries where a proxy is required are also not on listed in the HDI and therefore there remains no data.
Trafficking	Trafficking in Persons Report	Places each country onto one of three tiers based on the extent of their governments' efforts to comply with the "minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking". Tier 1 is the highest ranking (best performing), followed by Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, Tier 3, and Special Cases.	Trafficking in Persons Report, U.S. Department of State . https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/282798.pdf Updated annually	Scored on 3 Tiers (1, Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch list, Tier 3 and Special Case). Assigned each tier a score 1-3.5. Then divided each value by 3.5 before multiplying by 100 to calculate a 1-100 score.
	Human Trafficking Score	Countries are given a score from 1 - 10 based on the measure of human trafficking as a criminal market. This covers human trafficking within a modern slavery context and includes the trafficking of organs.	Global Organised Crime Index, Human trafficking score only. https://ocindex.net/ Updated every 2 years	This indicator is new for 2021 onwards. Scores provided by the report are converted from 1-10 to 1-100 to be in line with wider calculations in the Tool. It sits alongside the Trafficking in Persons report and the overall trafficking weighting has been adjusted accordingly.

FNET Country Risk Score Indicators in detail - 3 of 3

Category	Risk indicators	Description	Data provenance	Use in FNET Risk Score
Governance	Corruption Prevalence index	The index, which ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and businesspeople, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.	Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International. https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/nzl	Score has been inverted for use in the composite risk score so that 0 is very clean, 100 is highly corrupt. Although the index is based on public sector corruption, it is widely accepted that this remains a strong indicator for the prevalence of wider corruption.
	Freedom in the World Index	Measures levels of political rights and civil liberties. Indicators include: the freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy and individual rights. Data presented on a 0-100 scale, 100 most free.	Freedom in the World, Freedom House. https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores?sort=asc&order=Country	Score has been inverted for use in the composite risk score so that 0 is most free, 100 is least free.
Child Labour	Children's Rights and Business Atlas Workplace Index	The Children's Rights and Business Atlas helps businesses and industries assess potential and actual impacts on the lives of children and guides the integration of children's rights into due diligence practices and procedures. In 2018 it considers children's rights in three dimensions through three separate indices- Workplace, Marketplace, and Community and Environment. Scores countries between 0 and 10, with 0 lowest risk (basic due diligence required), and 10 highest risk (enhanced and heightened due diligence required).	Children's Rights and Business Atlas; Unicef & Global Child Forum. https://www.childrensrightsatlas.org/country-data/workplace/	Normalised to a 1-100 scale.