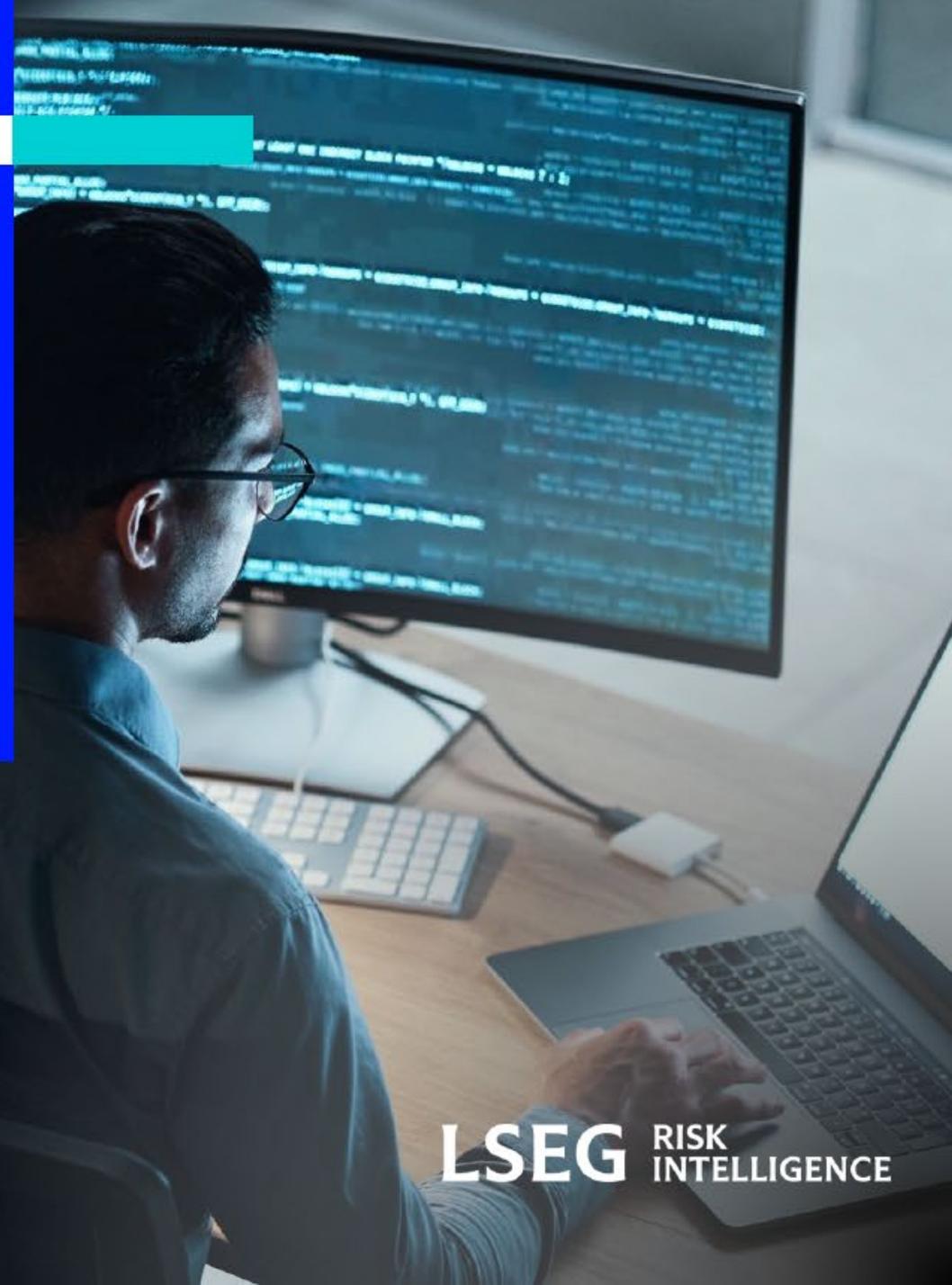

LSEG World-Check®



LSEG RISK INTELLIGENCE

About World-Check

World-Check is a **risk intelligence database** designed for use in screening programmes for know your customer (KYC), anti-money laundering (AML), counter-terrorist financing (CTF), sanctions, and anti-bribery and corruption (ABAC) compliance.

Created through open-source intelligence research, it provides **high quality, structured and relevant** intelligence on heightened-risk individuals and entities identified using **public domain data** that is:

- Global
- Deduplicated
- Structured
- Connected
- Augmented
- Timely
- Updated
- Accurate

World-Check has content from every inhabited location on earth – 240 countries and dependent territories



The World-Check content

What is in the data?

- World-Check data is collected in line with complex inclusion criteria and guidelines **aligned to AML, KYC, CTF and ABAC legislation**. Inclusion is ‘limited by design’ and aims to cover only the content required for screening purposes.
- Each World-Check record sits in one or more of the following content buckets:

Sanctions

PEPs and RCAs

Law enforcement

SOEs and SIEs

Regulatory enforcement

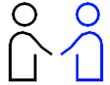
Adverse media

Use cases

World-Check is used to screen clients, transactions and payments, suppliers, agents and intermediaries, vessels, UBOs, SMOs, other third parties, securities and more, at the time of onboarding, on a continuous basis, during transactions, in order to identify:

- Possible explicitly or implicitly **sanctioned** entities, individuals, securities or places
- **Politically exposed persons** and their relatives and close associates
- Entities or individuals that are listed or wanted by **law or regulatory enforcement agencies**
- People or entities about whom there is reliable, relevant and material **adverse media**

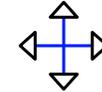
Key features and benefits



World-Check is a global standard, trusted by **10,000+** customers in 180+ countries and territories



World-Check's sanctions content is updated 24/7/365 and is **ISAE 3000 certified** on an annual basis



World-Check is **globally comprehensive**, with 5M+ records



World-Check is **updated** with 50K new records and 170K records reviewed each month. Major sanctions processed in **less than 24 hours** from publication



World-Check is designed and structured **to minimise operational cost** and **lower total cost of ownership**



World-Check **has strict quality-controlled inclusion, retention and deletion criteria** to ensure accuracy and relevance

About the content and data

The World-Check content: legal and regulatory drivers

The World-Check content is designed to help clients comply with legal and regulatory obligations, such as:

Sanctions

- OFAC, CAATSA, UN, UKHMT, JMOF, CANS, MINEFI, DFAT and hundreds more

Anti-money laundering

- FATF and Wolfsberg guidance, BSA, USA PATRIOT Act, 4MLD, 5MLD and 6MLD

Anti-bribery and corruption

- FCPA, UKBA, OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, UN Convention against Corruption

Countering the financing of terrorism

- UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, FATF, USA PATRIOT Act

Anti-organised crime

- Palermo Convention, POCA, RICO

Human rights and supply chains

- UK Modern Slavery Act, Dodd-Frank Act, California Transparency in Supply Chains Act

Environmental legislation

- EU Timber Regulation, US Lacey Act, RSE



Explicit sanctions coverage

Sanctions coverage is our highest priority and receives dedicated 24/7/365 attention. World-Check includes:

- All known sanctions lists: 300+ lists
- 100% coverage: external assurance with ISAE 3000 audit of major sanctions lists on an annual basis
- Major sanctions lists (OFAC, EU, UN) monitored and covered on a 24/7/365 basis
- Specialist team dedicated to cover all sanctions lists as well as dedicated quality control
- Records are tagged with the applicable official listing keyword, allowing flexible screening
- Records are deduplicated, reducing noise by more than 50%

ISAE  **3000**
C E R T I F I E D

300+

sanctions lists covered

We did

30K updates

over the last 3 months

Implicit sanctions coverage and OFAC 50% rule

Implicit sanctions apply when a sanctions order, listing or regulation extends sanctions to an entity or individual not sanctioned by name but via a narrative statement. The classic example of this is the OFAC 50% rule, but it also applies to EU, UN and Russian sanctions.

World-Check:

- Has dedicated teams with over two decades of experience (before indirect sanctions was required by OFAC), who conduct extensive qualitative research to identify such entities and individuals
- Covers every implicit sanctions regime

Example implicit sanctions keywords:

- **INSAE-WC**: International Sanctions Relevant Entity World-Check Data
- **VEPTRE-WC**: Venezuela Prohibited Transactions Relevant Entity World-Check Data
- **CAATSA228-WC**: Relatives of UKR/RUS Specially Designated Nationals
- **RUUSEM-50-WC**: Russian Ukraine Special Economic Measures – entity owned 50% or more by a sanctioned individual/entity

Law enforcement coverage

Law enforcement agencies are bodies that are responsible for ensuring that the laws are obeyed. Examples are the US Department of Justice, INTERPOL, FBI, Serious Fraud Office, CBBI, RCMP.

- Contains records of entities and individuals who are wanted, investigated or arrested by an official law enforcement body
- Coverage includes all content of such law enforcement lists
- Special teams are dedicated to monitoring all law enforcement lists
- Records are keyworded

180+

law enforcement lists covered

Law enforcement comprises

12%

of the World-Check data

Regulatory enforcement coverage

Regulatory enforcements are protective restrictive measures, aiding in preventing criminal activity across local authority boundaries and improving coordination between local authorities and central governments.

- Includes individuals or entities against whom official regulatory administrative action has been taken by government or independent regulatory agencies
- Special teams are dedicated to monitoring regulatory enforcement lists
- Records are keyworded

480+
regulatory lists covered

Regulatory
enforcement comprises
18%
of the World-Check data

Politically exposed persons

A primary PEP is an individual who is (or has been) elected or appointed to a prominent public function in a foreign country. A secondary PEP is an immediate relative or close associate of that individual. Our research is based on the PEP definition provided by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), plus expanded definitions from other bodies including the Wolfsberg Group and from the EU Money Laundering Directive.

- Country-specific PEP definitions are also considered.
- World-Check monitors state owned entities (SOEs) and state invested entities (SIEs,) including their board members, chairmen, directors and senior executives.
 - Special teams dedicated to PEPs in each country or regional team
 - Records are sub categorised

2.1m+
politically exposed persons

PEPs comprise
44%
of the World-Check data

PEP role and expiration

PEP definition

- While there is no single, universally agreed definition of a PEP, World-Check relies on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) classification as a starting point.

Why PEP screening is important

- PEPs are defined as high-risk customers with more opportunities than ordinary citizens to acquire assets through illegal means, such as taking bribes and money laundering. The term PEP includes both the group of those with formal political power and the group of informal, but influential political actors.
- The FATF 40 Recommendations on money laundering states that financial institutions should, in relation to PEPs both foreign and domestic, have a risk-based approach to assess the money laundering/terrorist financing risk by having appropriate risk-management systems to determine whether the customer is a PEP, take reasonable measures to establish the source of wealth and source of funds, and conduct enhanced ongoing monitoring of the business relationship.

PEP expiration

- It is common knowledge that former public officials and elected officials do not lose influence, but rather assert it elsewhere and make use of the network they formed during their time in office. How long after the termination of the official activity the PEP status should continue is not an easy question to answer and it is decided on a country level.
- According to the European Union's Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive (4AMLD), a PEP is considered a PEP until 12 months after leaving office. Other countries have varying expiration dates and some countries take the view that once a PEP, always a PEP. In response to regulatory requirements and customer demand to visualise the chronological role details of PEPs and to configure their own PEP expiration rules, World-Check has released fields that provide additional metadata to the PEP records.

“Individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions in a foreign country, for example Heads of State or of government, senior politicians, senior government, judicial or military officials, senior executives of state-owned corporations, important political party officials. Business relationships with family members or close associates of PEPs involve reputational risks similar to those with PEPs themselves. The definition is not intended to cover middle-ranking or more junior individuals in the foregoing categories.”

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

State owned entity

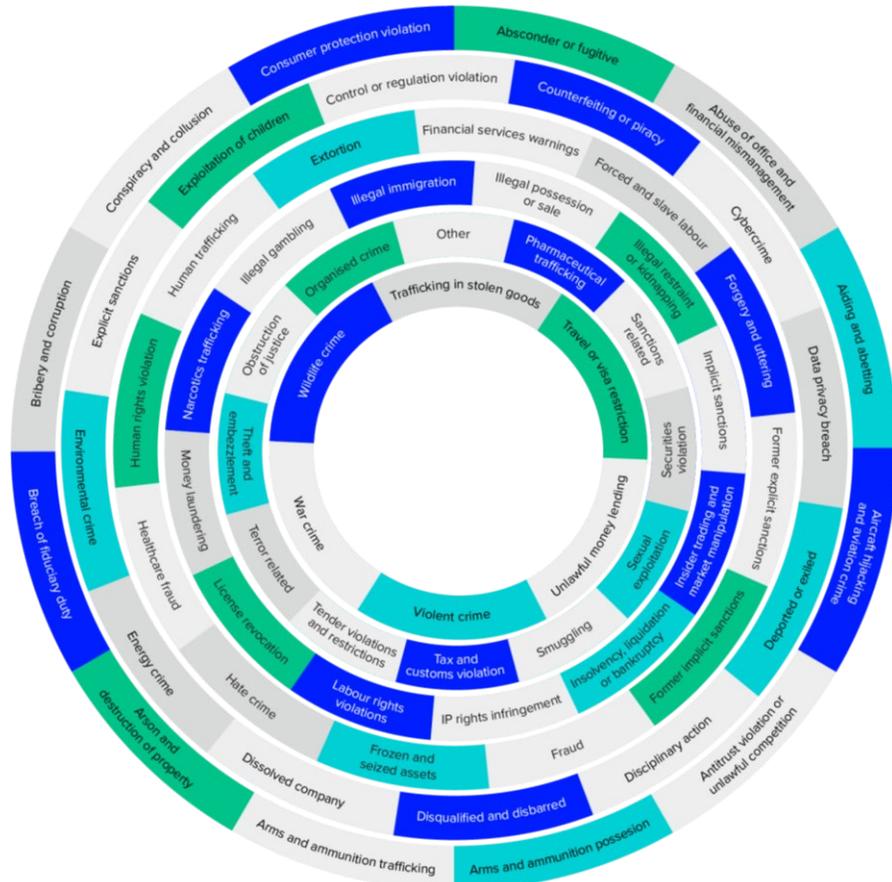
State owned entity (SOE)

- **SOEs** are legal entities in which the government/state holds more than a **50%** direct, indirect or combined indirect shareholding.
- Senior officials (primary PEPs) of such SOEs and their immediate family members and close associates (secondary PEPs) are included in the database and subcategorised in line with the World-Check PEP inclusion criteria.

State invested entity (SIE)

- **SIEs** are entities where the government/state holds **more than a 10% and less than a 50%** direct, indirect or combined indirect shareholding.
- Senior officials of SIEs are not considered PEPs and are not included in the database.

World-Check adverse media

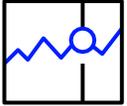


World-Check adverse media data includes names of individuals and entities reliably reported in *credible and reputable media sources to be questioned, investigated, charged, wanted, accused, fined, or convicted* by an official enforcement authority, of crimes or violations listed under the **FATF designated offenses** and the latest **EU AML directive as predicate offences**.

Covers both **pre- and post-conviction stages**

The coverage also extends to crimes and violations linked to regulatory, judicial or law enforcement action or obligation, including but not limited to regulatory enforcement action, obstruction of justice, wanted persons and frozen and seized assets.

Additional content sets



Iran Economic Interest

Comply with the US Government CISADA requirements and screen for Iran-related risk exposure to steer clear of sanctions breaches. A database containing links to Iran's energy, financial, insurance, trade and transportation sectors.



Sanction Set

For payment processing compliance, to be used as part of an automated compliance screening process. This data set contains purely the information appearing on sanctions regulatory lists containing named individuals and entities.

Data structure & metadata schema

We make it easy to slice and dice the data for the purposes of regulatory compliant, risk-tolerant screening programme design. Metadata can be used to prioritise remediation activity and to quickly pinpoint risks contained in each record

Highly structured data

Less resources, shorter remediation time

HIGHLY STRUCTURED FIELDS FOR FLEXIBLE SCREENING

Primary identifiers	Last name	Aliases	Alternative spelling	
	First name	Low quality	E/I	
Secondary identifiers	Age	Deceased	Locations	
	Age date (as of date)	Passports	Countries	
	DOBS	Identification numbers	Citizenship	
	Place of birth			
Biographical	Category	Linked to	Record Identifiers	UID
	Subcategory	Companies		Entered
	SIC	Further information		Updated
	Title	Keywords		Update category
	Position	PEP roles		
	PEP status	PEP expiration		
	External sources			

The data is **highly structured**, with 34+ fields with exact definitions.

Records are grouped in multiple ways: keywords, categories, subcategories and more.

Categories explained

There are currently over **28 categories** included in the World-Check data, below are a few examples listed

The Category of a record indicates the nature of the data subject (e.g. Individual, Website, Trade Union) and/or the more specific classification for inclusion.

CRIME

CRIME-FINANCIAL

Person found or pleaded guilty, convicted, and/or sentenced for crimes relating to embezzlement, theft, fraud, money laundering, extortion, bribery or corruption, tax evasion, etc.

CRIME-TERROR

Individuals or entities that have been convicted of or held liable for a terror-related crime.

POLITICAL INDIVIDUALS

POLITICAL INDIVIDUAL

Person currently holding or having held a political position.

Person who has been elected to a government or PEP position.

Individual in a country where cabinet ministers, state secretaries and the like are appointed and not elected (e.g. kingdom or military state).

Leader of a political party.

ENTITIES

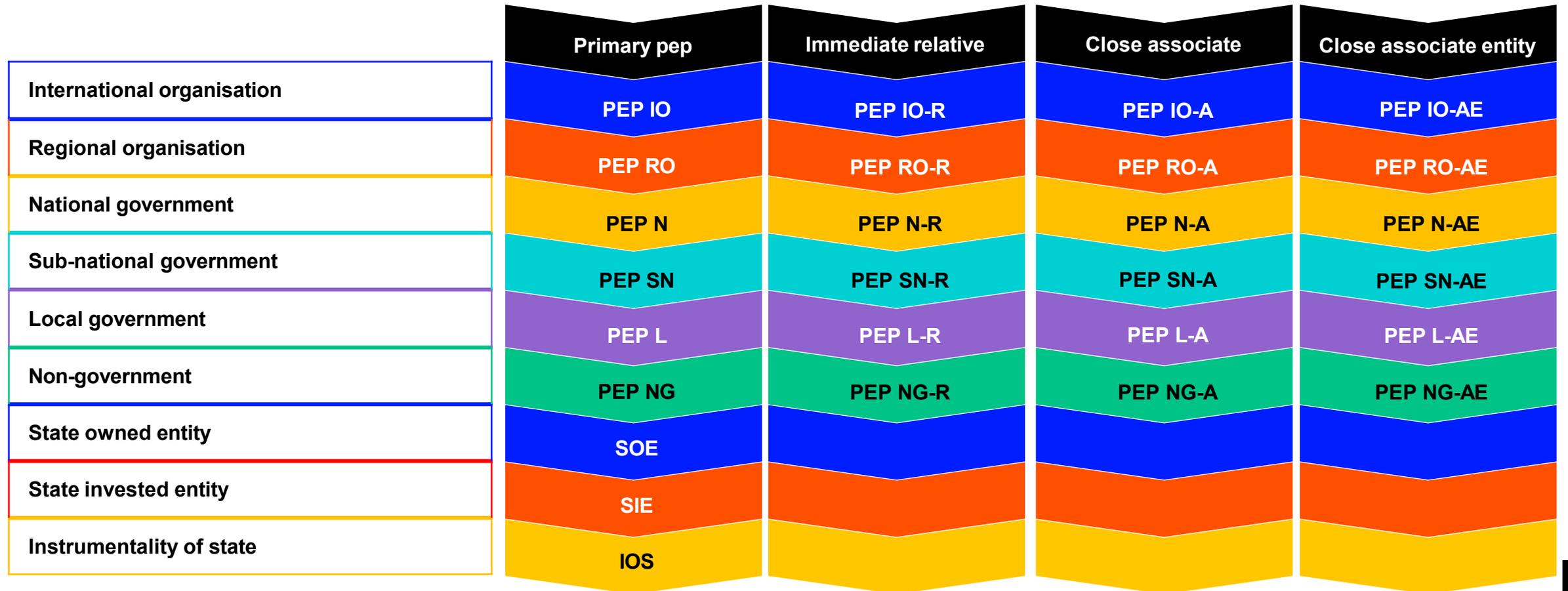
ORGANISATION

International organisations and bodies such as United Nations agencies or regional organisations and their bodies such as European Union bodies.

Foundations, religious institutions, institutes, statutory organisations, and regulatory bodies (e.g. financial services authorities, security and exchange commissions, universities).

27 subcategories

The **subcategory** of a record enables more granular information on the inclusion area/s e.g. Government level for political appointment/s and/or the nature of alleged risk or actual offences.



Keywords explained

- Approximately **25%** of World-Check reports contain one or more keywords
- Key words can be used to select data relevant for screening programmes and to prioritise and optimise remediation activity
- Keywords are divided into four types, shown below with examples:

Sanctions	Regulatory enforcement	Law enforcement	Other bodies
Implementation of UN and Autonomous Sanctions Country or Region Embargo [AUS-EMB] Foreign Affairs and Trade [DFAT] European Union Sanctions [EU]	Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation [FASRF] USA - ADOJ - Dept. of Insurance [ADOI] ACB AUSTRIA - Oesterreichische National Bank - Terrorism List [ACB]	Judiciary of Costa Rica - Sentenced Fugitives [CRPJ-SF] Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] South African Police Service [SAPS]	Eco Activists for Governance and Law Enforcement of Cote D'Ivoire [CIEAGLE] Cameroon Last Great Ape Organisation Wildlife Law Enforcement [CMLAGA-WC]

There are currently over **1000 keywords** included in the World-Check data

Special interest categories – (SIC)

What is it?

- SIC is a taxonomy of offences (in the form of 67 categories/tags) included in an individual or entity record, designed to more clearly indicate the reason of inclusion of the record in the World-Check database. These tags are useful when designing screening processes (to include/exclude certain types of record from screening programmes). A single record on World-Check database is meant to have one or more tags.

The purpose

- To enable the creation of effective adverse media screening programmes (especially valuable where customers can select relevant pre-conviction crimes that fit their risk appetite instead of choosing all or none of the pre-conviction records)
- To quickly pin-point potential risk within records when reviewing matches
- To create rules around remediation processes (routing different matches to different teams), which can then be used to speed up remediation – highlighting key information pertaining to specific records quickly

Special interest categories (SIC): assisting the identification of risk

These categories are applied to include adverse information records

Absconder or fugitive	Abuse of office and financial mismanagement	Aiding and abetting	Aircraft hijacking and aviation crime	Antitrust violation or Unlawful competition	Arms and ammunition possession
Arms and ammunition trafficking	Arson and destruction of property	Breach of fiduciary duty	Bribery and corruption	Conspiracy and collusion	Consumer protection violation
Control or regulation violation	Counterfeiting or piracy	Crimes against the state	Cybercrime	Data privacy breach	Deported or exiled
Disciplinary action	Disqualified and disbarred	Dissolved company	Energy crime	Environmental crime	Explicit sanctions
Exploitation of children	Extortion	Financial services warnings	Forced and slave labour	Forgery and uttering	Former explicit sanctions
Former implicit sanctions	Fraud	Frozen and seized assets	Hate crime	Healthcare fraud	Human rights violation
Human trafficking	Illegal gambling	Illegal immigration	Illegal possession or sale	Illegal restraint or kidnapping *	Implicit sanctions
Insider trading and market manipulation	Insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy	IP rights infringement	Labour rights violations	License revocation	Money laundering
Narcotics trafficking	Obstruction of justice	Organised crime	Other	Pharmaceutical trafficking	Sanctions related
Securities violation	Sexual exploitation	Smuggling	Tax and customs violation	Tender violation and restrictions	Terror related
Theft and embezzlement ~	Trafficking in stolen goods	Travel or visa restriction	Unlawful money lending	Violent crime *	War crime
Wildlife crime					

* if related to organised crime and/or financial gain

~Yes if above the threshold of USD1,000 or related to organised crime

Research

The benefit of global coverage and local knowledge

Gathering the extensive range of information needed for effective due diligence is an arduous, time-consuming task, especially where the business relationship involves other countries, or where relevant information can be hard to find and in a local language.

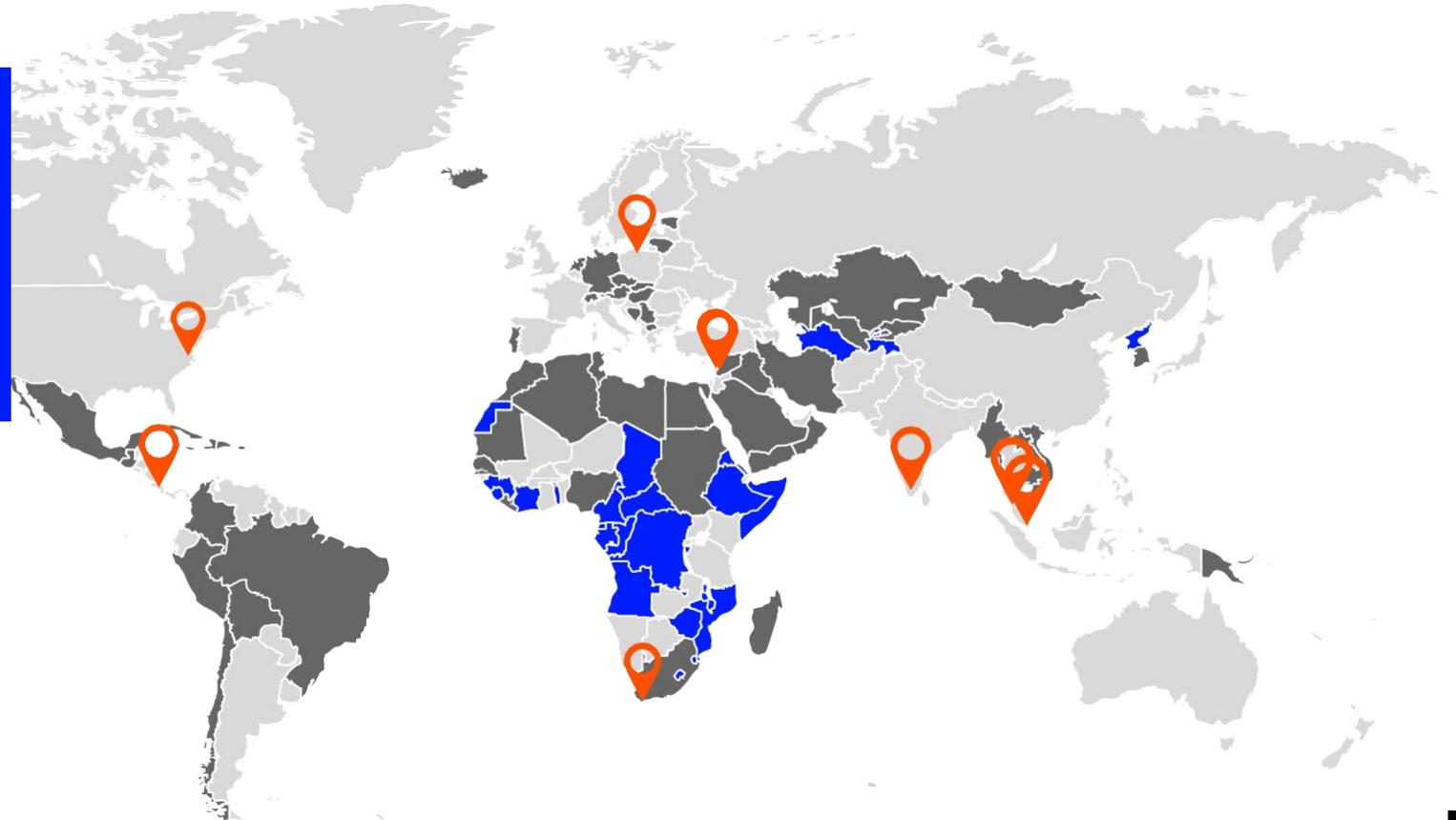
Benefits of using World-Check data

- 470+ researchers situated on five continents
- Over 90% of World-Check researchers speak two or more languages
- **Native-speaking researchers** pick up on textual or cultural subtleties in the text in a way that multilingual speakers do not

Key:

Difficulty finding information

-  Low difficulty
-  Medium difficulty
-  High difficulty
-  Research hubs

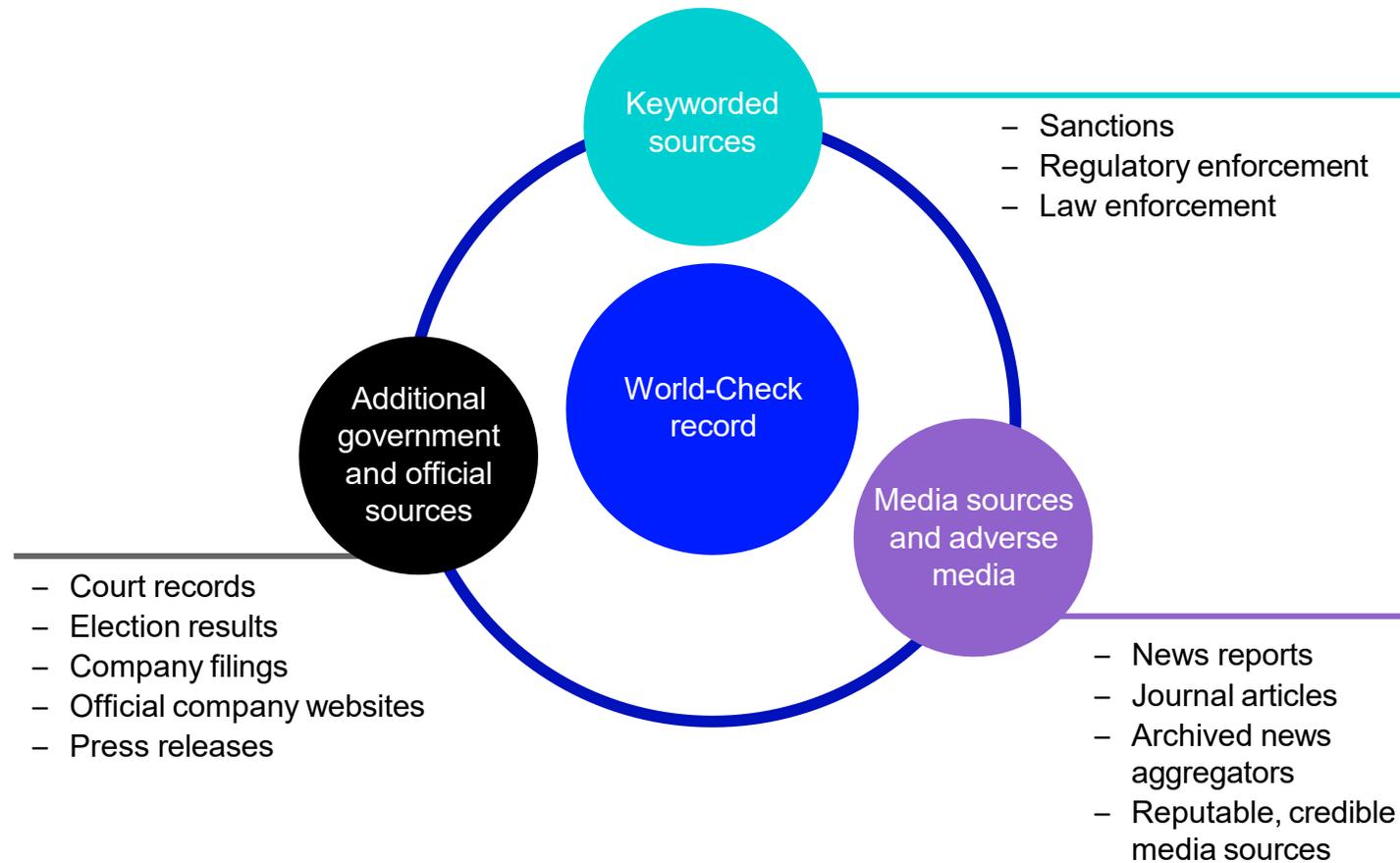


World-Check research native language capabilities

- Afrikaans
- Albanian
- Arabic
- Assamese
- Belarusian
- Bengali
- Bosnian
- Bulgarian
- Burmese
- Chinese
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Faroese
- Farsi
- Filipino
- Flemish
- French
- German
- Georgian
- Greek
- Gujarati
- Hakka
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Hokkien
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Italian
- Japanese
- Kannada
- Korean
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Malay
- Mandarin
- Marathi
- Minnan
- Montenegrin
- Nepalese
- Norwegian
- Odia
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Punjabi
- Pushto
- Romanian
- Russian
- Serbian
- Slovak
- Spanish
- Swahili
- Swedish
- Tagalog
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Teochew
- Thai
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- Urdu
- Uzbek
- Vietnamese
- Xhosa
- Zulu

Sources of information

Adherence to stringent research guidelines and inclusion criteria



50K+

media and official sources
frequently covered

14K+

global information
resource lists monitored

The following may not be used to add risk allegations to records but may be the source for 'secondary identifiers':

- Blog sites/discussion forums
- Magazine sites
- Personal opinion sites
- Tabloid newspapers
- Wikipedia/WikiLeaks
- Unauthorised subscription sites

An ethical approach is used to gather data:

- World-Check records are compiled using only open-source information
- Each record is compiled by following structured methodology
- Researchers are required to adhere to stringent research guidelines and inclusion criteria, including strict adherence to not using verification sources on the matrix of non-reputable sources

Specialist research

The specialist research teams are composed of subject-matter and regional experts and support particular focus areas, such as:

- Dedicated sanctions and regulatory monitoring unit
- PEP monitoring and updating, including SOEs and SIEs across multiple regions
- Threat finance (CFT/CTF)
- Organised crime
- Human rights abuses
- Environmental crimes

14,000+

global information resource lists monitored

900+

sanction, regulatory and law enforcement lists

5,900+

official/government sites monitored

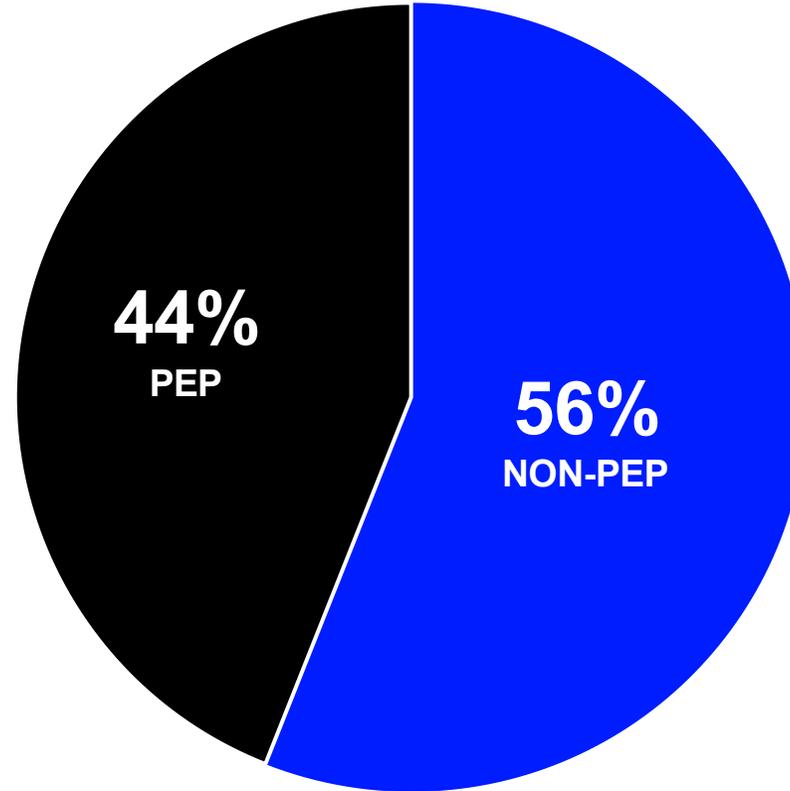
Timeliness and completeness

Average new records added per month:

50,000+

Average records reviewed per month:

170,000+



Why PEP screening is not enough

More than half of our risk intelligence is made up of non-PEP information, highlighting the need for a risk-based approach that matures beyond PEP screening alone.

99.2%
of our content
is non-sanctions

Deletions criteria

The data is relevant, accurate, not excessive and up to date

Named on an international or national sanctions list, arms or trade embargo	20 years from being removed from the active sanctions list
Listed on a law or regulatory enforcement or other government or financial authority/wanted list	20 years from listing date if remains listed
Politically Exposed Person (PEP) and direct family member or close business associate of PEP	10 years from vacating last PEP office (with exceptions)
State Owned Entity (SOE) or State Invested Entity (SIE) company and members of the board, chairman, senior executives	10 years from no longer being state owned
Reported in the reputable media as accused, questioned, investigated, arrested, charged for World-Check Crime (pre-conviction)	7 years if no further development
Reported in the reputable media as convicted for World-Check Crime (post-conviction)	10 years (less than 48 months of imprisonment) 20 years (more than 48 months of imprisonment)

Preventing crime through integration and collaboration

Discover how we partner with governments, businesses and NGOs to fight financial crime, including wildlife trafficking and modern slavery

LSEG's collaboration with various organisations helps expand our knowledge base and add valuable insights into the most effective ways to fight organised criminal networks involved in green and financial crime risks



Global Coalition to Fight Financial Crime

[Global Coalition to Fight Financial Crime](#) is a public-private coalition with the aim of enhancing the fight against financial crime globally. Founded in 2018 by LSEG, Europol and the World Economic Forum, the Coalition brings together different key players to identify key weaknesses in the current system, advocate for tangible reforms and make the global AML framework more effective.



The Sentry

[The Sentry](#), is an investigative and policy team that seeks to prevent African war criminals and their business networks from abusing the international financial system. The Sentry will provide World-Check with hard-to-obtain information on illicit activities and individuals who operate in Africa.



United for Wildlife

[United for Wildlife](#), a consortium of conservation organisations, governments and global corporations working to tackle the issue of illegal wildlife trade. The partnership between LSEG and UfW will harness the latest wildlife and environmental crime data from both organisations to benefit their respective customers and members.



The South African Anti-Money Laundering Integrated Taskforce

[SAMLIT](#) is South Africa's first public private partnership, between the banking sector and government regulatory authorities, is aimed at enhancing collaboration and co-ordination in combating financial crime, money laundering and terrorist financing.



Freedom Seal Global

The partnership with LSEG enables [Freedom Seal](#) to use LSEG's World-Check Risk Intelligence data to screen suppliers and vendors on behalf of their clients to identify potential connections to human trafficking.



Digital Asset Task Force

[The Task Force](#) and the Coalition is bringing together industry leaders committed to fighting financial crime focussing on digital assets. Core objectives include the need to increase collaboration, to share information and to leverage innovation and technology. The Task Force intends to drive urgent efforts to support sanctions compliance in the digital asset industry.



Thank you