



GLOBAL RISK PROFILE
TRUE DILIGENCE

Qatar

COUNTRY RISK PROFILE



GLOBAL RISK PROFILE

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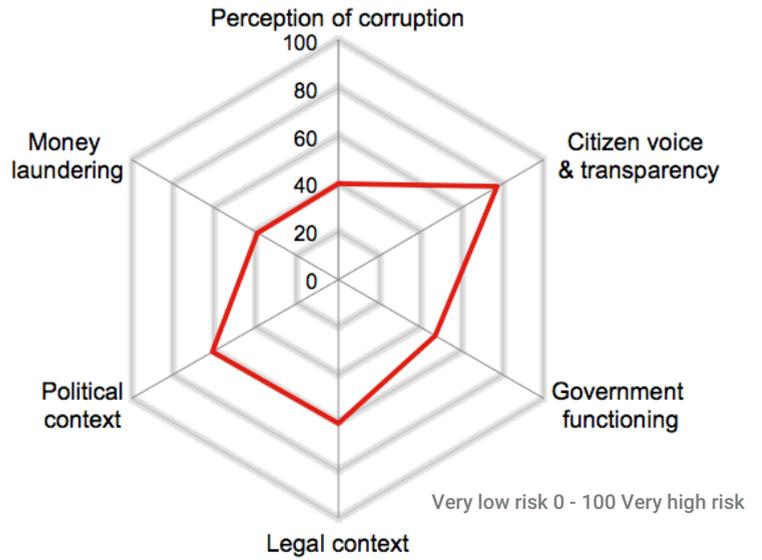
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Overall Score 45.36 / 100 **Overall Rank** 79 / 199 **Regional* Rank** 12 / 46



	Risk score (0 - 100)	World rank (/199)	World position	Regional* rank (/46)	Regional position
Perception of Corruption	40.05	52		10	
Citizen voice & transparency	77.42	165		31	
Government functioning	47.23	83		16	
Legal Context	60.36	98		18	
Political Context	60.85	139		23	
Money laundering	38.67	56		7	

***Regional rank (Asia)**

Please find below the exhaustive list of countries / territories considered:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea Dem. Rep., Korea Rep., Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Yemen.



Corruption

Subjective / perception based measures of corruption:

Despite a seemingly good performance, when evaluated on a worldwide scale, both the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and relevant data provided by the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) indicate a worsening of public power abuses: the CPI ranks Qatar 30 out of 180 countries in 2019, but its scoring has decreased from 68 in 2012 to 62 in 2019 (-8.82%). A similar decrease is observed with data collected by the WGI.

Citizen voice & transparency:

In Qatar, only scant budget information is given to the general public and no formal opportunity is offered to the public to meaningfully participate in the budget process (Open Budget Index 2017).

In addition, surveys performed on the country's citizens indicate they have limited ability to participate in selecting their government, limited freedom of expression / of association and lack media freedom (WGI), ranking Qatar as low as 170 out of 199 countries and territories in this indicator.

Opacity creates corruption opportunities by facilitating arbitrary allocation of resources and reducing detection risks for corrupt officials. The Global Corruption Index raises important red flags for Qatar concerning a heavily centralized and opaque government, ranking the country as low as 165 out of 199 in the Citizen voice & transparency dimension.

Political context:

Even though Qatar has a fair political stability (WGI), the country is ranked 139 out of 199 for its political context due to its regime being classified as authoritarian (Democracy Index 2018).

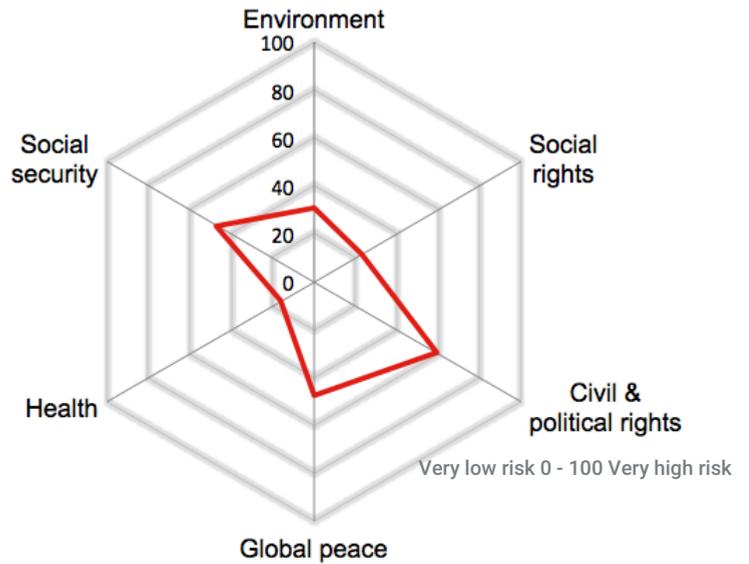
White collar crimes

Being an important banking and financial services actor in the Gulf region and considering the country's poor transparency in its political finances, money laundering and terrorism financing represent a particular threat in Qatar. The country, however, still has a fair position in this dimension. Additionally, the issuance in September 2019 of Law No. (20) of 2019 on combating money laundering and terrorism financing represents a positive development for the country.



Overall Score	Overall Rank	Regional* Rank
31.36 / 100	40 / 177	4 / 40

	Risk Evaluation					
Overall (ESGI)						Low
Environment						Low
Human Rights						Medium
Health & Safety						Low



	Risk score (0 - 100)	World rank (/nb)	World position	Regional* rank (/nb)	Regional position
Environment -	32.2	32/180		4/41	
Social rights	22.82	44/189		9/45	
Civil & political rights	59.35	143/189		21/45	
Global Peace	47.45	38/189		5/45	
Health -	15.76	34/184		6/44	
Social security	46.81	77/184		17/44	

***Regional rank (Asia)**

The same list of countries / territories are considered for both the GCI and the ESGI. The ESGI however has variable county coverage depending on the sub-index:

- Environment: 4 missing, Hong Kong, Korea Dem. Rep, Syria and Yemen.
- Human Rights: all 45 Asian countries are covered
- Health & Safety: 1 missing, Taiwan

Environment

Ranked 32 out of 180 countries for its environmental performance on a worldwide level, and 4th on a regional level, Qatar figures close to best performers. Some indicators however suggest a poor management of Sustainable Nitrogen Management and lack of biodiversity & habitat protection (Environmental Performance Index 2018).

Human Rights

Civil & political rights:

This measure captures one of Qatar's major issues, i.e. political rights & civil liberties. As of 2019, Qatar is rated as a "not free" country, where non citizens have no political rights and only limited civil liberties. In addition, the executive and legislative powers are not separated but held by a single person: the emir, who inherited his position (Freedom House).

Labour rights:

Qatar is ranked among the worst countries for workers. Labour rights are considered to not be guaranteed. Qatar has however committed to providing minimum guarantees to migrant workers, such as a national minimum wage for all workers and the possibility for migrants to break off their contract (ITUC Global Rights Index 2018). In August 2020, related reforms were officially announced.

Health & Safety

Health:

Qatar has an overall good medical care system, ranked 35 out of 184 countries in this dimension. The country has relatively low maternal and children mortality and conversely an overall good healthy life expectancy (ranked 40 out of 185).

Safety:

According to the Qatar Statistic Authority, 1.7 fatal injuries and 26.7 non-fatal injuries per 100'000 workers have occurred in 2016, with only minor differences between the total population and migrants. Safety through protection plans such as old age pension and unemployment benefits are however not equally offered between Qatari nationals and migrants.

