Conflict of Interest in the Financial Services Industry

The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was established by the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2012 to develop and implement a global biodiversity assessment process that will produce a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment of the current state of biodiversity and of the ways in which it is being affected by human actions. The IPBES assessment process is intended to inform policy decisions at all levels, from local to global, and to provide a platform for science-policy interactions. The assessment will focus on the scientific, technical, and socio-economic evidence related to biodiversity and ecosystems, and will take into account the full range of ecosystem services. The assessment will also consider the experiences and values of all peoples, and will be inclusive of the views and perspectives of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as civil society and academia. The IPBES will also work to enhance the capacity of countries and regions to implement the findings of the assessment, and to support biodiversity and ecosystem service management at all levels. The first assessment report is expected to be completed in 2019, and will provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of biodiversity and the ways in which it is being affected by human actions. The report will also provide a range of recommendations for action to address the threats facing biodiversity and ecosystem services. The IPBES will provide a platform for science-policy interactions, and will work to enhance the capacity of countries and regions to implement the findings of the assessment, and to support biodiversity and ecosystem service management at all levels. The first assessment report is expected to be completed in 2019, and will provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of biodiversity and the ways in which it is being affected by human actions.

Troubled Asset Relief Program - Gene S. Dodaro 2010-01 This is the eighth report assessing the Troubled Asset Relief Program's (TARP) impact over the last year. Specifically, it addresses (1) the evolution of TARP's strategy and the status of TARP programs as of September 25, 2009; (2) the Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) progress in creating an effective management structure, including hiring for the Office of Financial Stability (OFS), overseeing contractors, and establishing a comprehensive system of internal controls; and (3) indicators of TARP's performance that could help Treasury decide whether to extend the program. The author reviewed relevant documentation and met with officials from OFS, contractors, and financial regulators. Charts and tables.

Advanced Persistent Security - Ira Winkler 2016-11-30 Advanced Persistent Security covers secure network design and implementation, including authentication, authorization, data and access integrity, network monitoring, and risk assessment. Using such recent high-profile cases as Target, Sony, and Home Depot, the book explores information security risks, identifies the common threats organizations face, and presents best practices to protect against them. The book discusses concepts such as malicious versus malicious threats, adversary mentality, motivations, the economics of cybercrime, the criminal infrastructure, dark webs, and the criminals organizations currently face. Contains practical and cost-effective recommendations for proactive and reactive protective measures. Teaches users how to establish a viable threat intelligence program. Focuses on how social networks present a double-edged sword against security programs.