

GLOBAL SANCTIONS DATA BASE

Codebook

Global Sanctions Data Base – Release 5 (GSDB-R5)

Document	Codebook for the <i>GSDB-R5</i>
Version	1.0
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Dataset documented	<i>GSDB-R5</i> , case-list and dyadic versions
Reference period	1949–2025
Custodian	The GSDB Team
Access	On request at https://www.globalsanctionsdatabase.com/data/
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Document control

Table 1. Revision history

Version	Date	Description of change
1.0	09/01/2026	First edition documenting the <i>GSDB-R5</i> .

Recommended citation

The full terms of use are set out in Section 10.

Table 2. Recommended citation

Dataset	Citation
<i>GSDB-R5</i>	Felbermayr, G., A. Kirilakha, C. Syropoulos, E. Yalcin, and Y. V. Yotov (2020), “The Global Sanctions Data Base,” <i>European Economic Review</i> , 129, 103561.

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(Right-click and select "Update Field" in Word to populate this table.)

How to use this codebook

This codebook documents the *GSDB-R5*, the fifth release of the Global Sanctions Data Base (GSDB), which records the universe of sanction cases. It is published in two versions: a case-list version, in which the unit of observation is the sanction case, and a dyadic version, in which it is the sender–target–year.

The codebook proceeds in the following order: what the dataset is, how it is defined, which files it comprises, a variable dictionary for each version, the code lists its categorical variables draw on, known limitations, guidance for users, release notes, and terms of use.

The *GSDB-R5* records the financial dimension of a sanction as a binary indicator. Which financial measures a case contains is recorded in a separately published dataset, the Global Sanctions Data Base – Financial Sanctions (*GSDB-FS*), which is documented in its own codebook. That codebook also sets out how the two datasets are merged, at both the case and the dyadic level.

Structure of a variable dictionary entry

Every variable is listed in a dictionary table with six attributes. Where a variable requires more explanation than a table cell allows, an annotated entry follows the table.

Table 3. Attributes used in the variable dictionaries

Attribute	Meaning
Variable	Name of the variable as stored in the distributed file.
Label	Short descriptive label.
Type	numeric (integer), binary (0/1), or string.
Values	Range for numeric variables; the code list identifier for categorical variables; the format for free-text and date-like fields.
Not applicable	Number of observations for which the variable does not apply, and is therefore unpopulated by design.
Missing	Number of observations for which the variable applies but the value could not be established.

Conventions

- (a) **Variable names and values** are set in a monospaced face, as in `descr_trade` and `exp_comp1`, to distinguish them from ordinary prose.
- (b) **Code lists** are numbered and referenced by identifier, as in Code list 3. A categorical variable's dictionary entry names the code list from which its values are drawn, rather than repeating the values.
- (c) **Unpopulated fields** are represented in two ways. `end_year` and `end_month` are left blank for cases still in force. The remaining string fields hold the literal two-character string NA where they are unpopulated, which is not an empty field; see Section 7 for the consequences in Stata.
- (d) **Multi-valued fields** hold more than one value in a single field, comma-separated. They occur in `descr_trade`, `objective` and `success`.
- (e) **Tables and code boxes** are numbered consecutively through the document and are referenced by number.

1 Dataset at a glance

Dataset	Global Sanctions Data Base – Release 5
Acronym	<i>GSDB-R5</i>
Versions published	Case-list version; dyadic (sender–target–year) version
Unit of observation	Sanction case (case-list); sender–target–year (dyadic)
Observations	1,794 cases; 170,563 dyad-years
Reference period	1949–2025 (case-list); 1950–2025 (dyadic)
Geographical coverage	197 sender and 241 target entities (case-list); 212 senders and 196 targets across 11,366 dyads (dyadic)
Supersedes	<i>GSDB-R4</i> (1,547 cases, coverage to 2023)
Financial Sanctions	Binary indicator only. The subtype decomposition is published separately in the <i>GSDB-FS</i> and documented in its own codebook
Requested citation	Felbermayr et al. (2020); see Section 10

2 Scope and definitions

2.1 Definition of a sanction

The GSDB records binding restrictive measures applied by individual nations, country groups, the United Nations, and other international organizations to address different types of violations of international norms by inducing target countries to change their behavior or to constrain their actions (Felbermayr et al., 2020). Only enforced measures are recorded; sanction threats are excluded. The database covers measures imposed in response to economic, political, and environmental concerns, including measures that apply to specific individuals and/or groups within the target country.

2.2 Unit of observation

Each observation in the case-list version corresponds to one sanction case, identified by a unique numeric *case_id*. A case is defined by the combination of sanctioning state (sender), sanctioned state (target), and the stated policy objective(s) pursued.

2.3 Case delineation rules

Five conventions govern how sanction activity is partitioned into cases. They determine what a case count does and does not measure, and should be read before any analysis based on case counts.

Table 4. Case delineation conventions

Convention	Rule
Aggregation within years	If a sender imposes multiple rounds of sanctions against the same target within the same calendar year in pursuit of the same objective(s), these rounds are aggregated into a single case; <i>begin_month</i> records the earliest imposition.
Distinct objectives, distinct cases	Measures imposed by the same sender against the same target in pursuit of distinct policy objectives are recorded as separate cases, even when contemporaneous. For example, case 1373 records sanctions on Iranian individuals and entities for supplying Russia with drones used in its war against Ukraine, while case 1372 records sanctions on Iranian individuals and entities involved in the crackdown on protesters during the Woman, Life, Freedom protests. Both involve the same target and overlapping periods but pursue distinct objectives, and are therefore coded separately.
Multi-year episodes	Where a sender imposes successive rounds under continuing objectives across multiple years, the general convention is to record at most one case per sender–target–year, so that escalation is reflected in the case structure rather than collapsed into a single entry. An escalation may consist of additional sanction types or subtypes (e.g., adding travel sanctions or investment restrictions), or of a substantial broadening within an existing type that the classification cannot capture separately — for example extending sectoral trade sanctions to further sectors, which leaves <i>descr_trade</i> unchanged. The mere continuation of a regime, or the addition of further individuals or entities to existing designation lists while types and subtypes remain the same, does not constitute a new case.
Coordinated senders	Where several states sanction the same target for the same objective(s) in a coordinated fashion, the recording depends on the degree of institutionalization. Sanctions imposed jointly — announced through a joint statement or press conference, or adopted through a common institutional framework

Convention	Rule
	— are generally recorded as a single case with a multilateral sender (<code>sender_mult = 1</code>). Sanctions merely coordinated in timing or substance but imposed through separate national decisions may be recorded as separate cases per sender.
Case termination	A case is in force or ended as a whole; partial lifting of a sanctions package does not occur within a case.

Coder judgment. The delineation of cases within complex, long-running episodes, and the classification of intermediate forms of sender coordination, involve coder judgment, and the treatment of individual episodes may reflect case-specific considerations.

3 Files and structure

Table 5. File inventory, GSDB-R5

File	Unit of observation	Obs.	Vars.	Reference period	Format
GSDB_R5	Sanction case	1,794	18	1949–2025	.csv
GSDB_R5_Dyadic	Sender–target–year	170,563	17	1950–2025	.dta

3.1 Relationship between the two versions

The dyadic version contains the same information as the case list, reorganized for panel and gravity work. Three transformations separate them.

Table 6. Transformations from the case-list to the dyadic version

Transformation	Consequence
Senders expanded	Coalition and organization senders are replaced by their member states, so a case imposed by the EU generates one row per member state per year. This is why the dyadic file records more sender entities (212) than the case list has sender strings.
Years expanded	Each case is expanded from its begin year to its end year, so a case in force for ten years generates ten rows per dyad. <code>begin_year</code> , <code>end_year</code> , <code>begin_month</code> and <code>end_month</code> are therefore not carried over; the year variable replaces them.
Cases aggregated	Where several cases are simultaneously in force for the same dyad and year, they are collapsed into a single row. The type indicators are the maximum across those cases; the descriptive fields take the maximum intensity; <code>case_id</code> lists the contributing cases.

Not a reshaping. Because of the third transformation, 60,773 dyadic rows draw on more than one case. Case counts and dyad-year counts answer different questions and should not be compared directly.

3.2 Row identification

Table 7. Keys

File	Unique on
GSDB_R5	<code>case_id</code>
GSDB_R5_Dyadic	<code>sanctioning_state</code> , <code>sanctioned_state</code> , <code>year</code>

The dyadic file is not unique on `sanctioning_state_iso3`, `sanctioned_state_iso3` and `year`, because the five non-state targets share a missing ISO3 code: that key leaves 5,431 duplicate rows. The state-name key is unique throughout and should be preferred for merging and panel construction, if those non-state actors should be carried over.

4 Variable dictionary: case-list version

Table 8. GSDB_R5, 18 variables

Variable	Label	Type	Values	Not appl.	Missing
<code>case_id</code>	Sanction case identifier	numeric	1–1,794	0	0
<code>sanctioning_state</code>	Sender	string	197 distinct values	0	0
<code>sanctioned_state</code>	Target	string	241 distinct values	0	0
<code>begin_year</code>	Year of entry into force	numeric	1949–2025	0	0
<code>begin_month</code>	Month of entry into force	string	English month name	0	61

Variable	Label	Type	Values	Not appl.	Missing
end_year	Year of termination or censoring	numeric	1951–2025	786	0
end_month	Month of termination	string	English month name	786	130
trade	Trade sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
descr_trade	Trade sanction scope	string	Code list 1, multi-valued	1,052	0
arms	Arms sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
military	Military assistance sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
financial	Financial sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
travel	Travel sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
other	Other sanction type	binary	0/1	0	0
target_mult	Multiple targets	binary	0/1	0	0
sender_mult	Multiple senders	binary	0/1	0	0
objective	Declared policy objective(s)	string	Code list 2, up to 3 values	0	0
success	Outcome per objective	string	Code list 3, one per objective	0	0

Not applicable versus missing. A field may be unpopulated for two different reasons. *descr_trade* does not apply to the 1,052 cases without a trade sanction, and *end_month* does not apply to the 786 cases still in force: both are unpopulated by design and are not missing values. Only 61 begin months and 130 end months are missing in the sense that the variable applies but the value could not be established from the sources.

Distinct values are not country counts. The case-list variables hold one string per case, and a case with several senders or targets stores them in a single comma-separated value. 79 of the 197 sender strings and 62 of the 241 target strings name more than one party, so these are counts of recorded sender and target configurations, not of countries. A comma does not always separate two parties — names such as Korea, South and Egypt, Arab Rep. contain one — so the number of countries involved cannot be recovered by splitting these fields. The dyadic version instead stores one row per country pair, and its counts are not comparable with these. For targets the combination effect dominates and the case-list count is the higher of the two (241 against 196); for senders the expansion of organizations such as the EU and the UN into member states that never sanction alone dominates, and the dyadic count is higher (212 against 197).

4.1 Annotated entries

case_id Also the merge key to the *GSDB-FS* case list, documented in the *GSDB-FS* codebook.

sanctioning_state The state, coalition of states, or multilateral/supranational organization (e.g., UN, EU, African Union, ECOWAS) imposing the sanction. Users requiring one row per sender–target pair should use the dyadic version, in which multilateral and coalition senders are expanded to their member states.

begin_month The month of the first imposition of sanctions within the case's begin year, recorded wherever the exact month could be identified from the underlying sources; for some older cases this was not possible. Where multiple rounds within the same year are aggregated into one case, *begin_month* refers to the earliest imposition.

end_year Calendar year in which the sanction case ended. Left blank for the 786 cases still in force at the time of release, so that a case which genuinely ended in the final year of coverage is distinguishable from one still running. *end_month* is blank for the same cases.

financial The *GSDB-R5* records the financial dimension as a binary indicator only. Which financial measures a case contains is recorded in the separately published *GSDB-FS*; it is not part of the *GSDB-R5*. The *GSDB-R5* can be merged with the *GSDB-FS* through the *case_id* which serves as a key variable.

descr_trade Classifies the trade sanction along two dimensions: direction (exports from the sender to the target vs. imports from the target to the sender) and coverage (partial = specific firms, goods, or sectors; complete = all sectors). Populated only when a trade sanction is present. Cases restricting both directions carry both an export and an import value — for example case 74, the complete US embargo on Cuba, records *exp_comp1*, *imp_comp1*.

objective The policy objective(s) officially declared by the sanctioning state(s), based on official documents or statements (UN resolutions, executive orders, council decisions, and equivalent national sources). Up to three per case, unranked.

success Assessed per objective, from official government statements or indirect confirmation in international press reports. A case lists as many success scores as it lists objectives, in the same order, so that the *k*-th score refers to the *k*-

th objective. A case is either in force or ended as a whole: if ongoing, all objectives carry ongoing; if ended, each carries one of the terminal scores, which may differ across objectives within the case. A mixture does not occur.

5 Code lists

Code list 1. Trade sanction scope (descr_trade)

Value	Definition
exp_part	Partial export sanction: specific firms, goods or sectors of sender-to-target exports restricted.
exp_compl	Complete export sanction: all sender-to-target exports restricted.
imp_part	Partial import sanction: specific firms, goods or sectors of target-to-sender imports restricted.
imp_compl	Complete import sanction: all target-to-sender imports restricted.

Code list 2. Policy objective (objective)

Value	Definition
policy_change	Enforce a domestic economic, political or social policy change in the target state.
destab_regime	Destabilize the target's regime or exert political influence; includes ideologically motivated cases (e.g., Cold War-era containment of communism).
territorial_conflict	Sender and target are parties to a militarized conflict over territory. If the sender is not a party to the underlying conflict, the objective is classified as end_war.
prevent_war	De-escalate a military conflict, or address a threat to international peace and security.
terrorism	Induce the target to stop sustaining or tolerating terrorist groups.
end_war	End inter-state, intra-state or civil war including genocide; also covers territorial conflicts to which the sender is not a party.
human_rights	End human rights violations in the target state, including minority rights violations.
democracy	Restore democratic order, mostly following coups d'état.
other	Residual category; predominantly cases related to organized crime, including drug trafficking and corruption.

Code list 3. Outcome per objective (success)

Value	Definition
success_total	Full success: the target fully accepted the sender's requests.
success_part	Partial success: the target partially accepted the sender's requests.
nego_settlement	Settlement by negotiations: the parties agreed to settle the conflict by negotiations; final achievement of the original objective remains unclear.
failed	The sanction was lifted without the objective being achieved, such as due to shifting sender priorities.
ongoing	The sanction is still in force.

6 Variable dictionary: dyadic version

Table 9. GSDB_R5_Dyadic, 17 variables

Variable	Label	Type	Values	Not appl.	Missing
case_id	Contributing case identifier(s)	string	One or more case_id values	0	0
sanctioning_state_iso3	Sender ISO3 code	string	210 distinct codes	0	0
sanctioning_state	Sender	string	212 distinct states	0	0
sanctioned_state_iso3	Target ISO3 code	string	190 distinct codes	10,050	0
sanctioned_state	Target	string	196 distinct states	0	0
year	Year in force	numeric	1950–2025	0	0
trade	Trade sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
descr_trade	Trade sanction scope	string	Code list 1, multi-valued	111,297	0
arms	Arms sanction	binary	0/1	0	0

Variable	Label	Type	Values	Not appl.	Missing
military	Military assistance sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
financial	Financial sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
travel	Travel sanction	binary	0/1	0	0
other	Other sanction type	binary	0/1	0	0
target_mult	Multiple targets	binary	0/1	0	0
sender_mult	Multiple senders	binary	0/1	0	0
objective	Declared policy objective(s)	string	Code list 2, union across cases	0	0
success	Outcome per objective	string	Code list 3, union across cases	0	0

Not applicable versus missing. `descr_trade` does not apply to the 111,297 dyad-years without a trade sanction, and no ISO3 code exists for the five non-state targets. Neither field is missing in the sense of an unestablished value.

`begin_year`, `end_year`, `begin_month` and `end_month` do not appear in the dyadic version; `year` replaces them.

6.1 Annotated entries

case_id A comma-separated list of the case identifiers contributing to the dyad-year: a single value where one case is in force, several where more than one is. Not a unique row identifier in this file. The contributing cases may be cases in which the sender acted alone, cases in which it acted through a coalition or organization such as the EU or the UN, or both at once.

sanctioning_state_iso3 ISO 3-letter code of the sender, following the USITC Dynamic Gravity Data. Populated for every row.

sanctioned_state_iso3 ISO 3-letter code of the target, following the USITC Dynamic Gravity Data. Not available for the five non-state targets: Terrorist Organizations (Taliban), (Al-Qaeda), (ISIL and ANF), (Taliban and Al-Qaeda), and ISIL/Al-Qaeda. These account for 10,050 dyad-years. See Section 3.2.

descr_trade As in the case list, but aggregated to the dyad-year: the maximum intensity over all cases active in that dyad-year, with complete exports/imports prioritized over partial.

All remaining variables carry the definitions given in Section 4, aggregated across contributing cases where more than one is in force.

7 Known limitations

The following properties of the data are not errors but consequences of its construction. Each has misled users in the past and should be read before analysis.

Table 10. Known limitations, GSDB-R5

Issue	Description and implication
Missing values stored as text	Missing string values are stored as the literal two-character string NA, not as an empty field. R and Python convert this to a missing value on read; Stata does not, so <code>missing(descr_trade)</code> and <code>descr_trade == ""</code> are both false for these rows. Test <code>descr_trade == "NA"</code> instead.
Case counts are not intensity measures	Under the delineation rules of Section 2.3, a long escalating regime can generate multiple cases while an equally severe one-shot embargo generates one, and multi-objective episodes split into parallel cases. Case counts therefore measure recorded episodes, not the severity or scope of sanction activity.
Right-censoring	Cases still in force carry a blank <code>end_year</code> and <code>end_month</code> . Duration analyses must treat these cases as right-censored rather than dropping them, and should not read a blank as an unknown termination date. The ongoing success score marks the same cases.
Non-random month missingness	Month availability is systematically better for recent cases. Monthly analyses over long horizons face missingness concentrated in earlier decades, which is not missing at random with respect to time.
Non-state targets lack ISO3 codes	Five targets are non-state actors and carry no ISO3 code in the dyadic version, breaking uniqueness of the ISO3 key and dropping silently from merges keyed on it.
Aggregation in the dyadic version	Where several cases are in force for the same dyad-year, the dyadic file reports their union. Variable values there describe the dyad-year, not any individual case. The <code>case_id</code> field lists every case contributing to the row: cases in which the sender acted alone, cases in which it acted through a coalition or organization such as the EU or the UN, or both at once.

8 Guidance for users

- 8.1 Choosing a version.** Use the case-list version for anything about cases: counts, durations, objectives, senders. Use the dyadic version for panel and gravity work, and for constructing dyad-year indicators. Do not aggregate the case list into dyad-year indicators by hand; the dyadic version performs that aggregation consistently, including the expansion of coalition senders.
- 8.2 Objective-level analysis.** Because objectives and success scores are stored as ordered, comma-separated strings within a single row, analyses at the objective level require splitting both fields and pairing elements by position. Counts of objectives or outcomes therefore exceed the number of cases.
- 8.3 Building date variables.** `begin_month` and `end_month` are stored as English month name strings, not numerics, and appear only in the case-list version. Convert explicitly — for example `match(begin_month, month.name)` in R — rather than relying on locale-dependent parsing.
- 8.4 Duration analysis.** Cases in force at the end of coverage carry a blank `end_year` and must be treated as right-censored; the ongoing success score identifies the same cases. Where monthly precision is required, note that dropping cases with unidentified months and imputing them give different samples; state which rule is used.
- 8.5 Multilaterality.** `sender_mult` and `target_mult` describe the composition of the sanctioning and sanctioned sides — coalition or organization versus individual state — and not the number of parties.
- 8.6 Adding the financial decomposition.** The *GSDB-R5* records only whether a case restricts financial activity. Users who require the subtype decomposition should obtain the separately published *GSDB-FS*; its codebook documents the variables and gives worked merge examples for both the case-list and the dyadic version.

9 Release notes

Release 5 extends the GSDB by two years of coverage (2024 and 2025) and contains 1,794 cases, compared to 1,547 in Release 4. A total of 283 new cases were added, while 36 cases from Release 4 were removed following review — either omitted entirely or merged into existing cases.

Release 5 introduces two new variables in the case-list version: `begin_month` and `end_month`, which record the calendar month of a case's first imposition and termination where identifiable (Section 4). The monthly dimension is coded for the entire historical record, not only for the newly added cases.

Release 5 is also the first release alongside which the *GSDB-FS* is published. The subtype classification of financial sanctions is distributed with that dataset and not with the *GSDB-R5*, whose instrument variables remain binary as in all earlier releases.

9.1 Earlier releases

The *GSDB-R5* supersedes the following releases, whose accompanying papers document the earlier versions of the data:

- Yalcin, E., G. Felbermayr, H. Kariem, A. Kirilakha, O. Kwon, C. Syropoulos, and Y. V. Yotov (2025), “The Global Sanctions Data Base – Release 4: The Heterogeneous Effects of the Sanctions on Russia,” *The World Economy*, 48(9), 2003–2017.
- Syropoulos, C., G. Felbermayr, A. Kirilakha, E. Yalcin, and Y. V. Yotov (2024), “The Global Sanctions Data Base — Release 3: COVID-19, Russia, and Multilateral Sanctions,” *Review of International Economics*, 32(1), 12–48.
- Kirilakha, A., G. Felbermayr, C. Syropoulos, E. Yalcin, and Y. V. Yotov (2021), “The Global Sanctions Data Base: An Update that Includes the Years of the Trump Presidency,” in P. A. G. van Bergeijk (ed.), *Research Handbook on Economic Sanctions*, Edward Elgar, 62–106.
- Felbermayr, G., A. Kirilakha, C. Syropoulos, E. Yalcin, and Y. V. Yotov (2020), “The Global Sanctions Data Base,” *European Economic Review*, 129, 103561.

Which paper to cite. The 2020 European Economic Review paper introducing the GSDB is the citation requested of all users of the *GSDB-R5*, not the release papers listed above. See Section 10.

10 Citation and terms of use

The GSDB is a public good created in response to market demand. Its development, maintenance and updates have taken a substantial, long-term effort by the GSDB team. In return, users are asked for three things.

- 1. Cite the data base.** Users of the *GSDB-R5* are requested to cite:

Felbermayr, G., A. Kirilakha, C. Syropoulos, E. Yalcin, and Y. V. Yotov (2020), "The Global Sanctions Data Base," *European Economic Review*, 129, 103561.

2. **Do not redistribute the files.** Please refer interested colleagues to <https://www.globalsanctionsdatabase.com/data/> to request the data directly.
3. **Report errors.** If you identify errors in the *GSDB-R5*, please e-mail gsdb@drexel.edu as soon as possible so that they can be corrected. The data base has benefited from feedback provided by its users, whom we thank.

Users who also use the *GSDB-FS* are requested to cite that data base separately; see its codebook.

The following may also be of interest. The Center for Global Policy Analysis (CGPA) at Drexel University's LeBow College of Business runs a working paper series in international economics with an emphasis on sanctions.

Submissions are welcome at <https://www.lebow.drexel.edu/faculty-research/centers-institutes/center-global-policy-analysis/working-paper-series>.

Annex A Variable index

Every variable in the two distributed *GSDB-R5* files, with the file(s) in which it appears and the section documenting it.

Variable	GSDB_R5	GSDB_R5_Dyadic	Documented in
arms	•	•	4, 6
begin_month	•		4
begin_year	•		4
case_id	•	•	4, 6
descr_trade	•	•	4, 5, 6
end_month	•		4
end_year	•		4
financial	•	•	4, 6
military	•	•	4, 6
objective	•	•	4, 5, 6
other	•	•	4, 6
sanctioned_state	•	•	4, 6
sanctioned_state_iso3		•	6
sanctioning_state	•	•	4, 6
sanctioning_state_iso3		•	6
sender_mult	•	•	4, 6
success	•	•	4, 5, 6
target_mult	•	•	4, 6
trade	•	•	4, 6
travel	•	•	4, 6
year		•	6