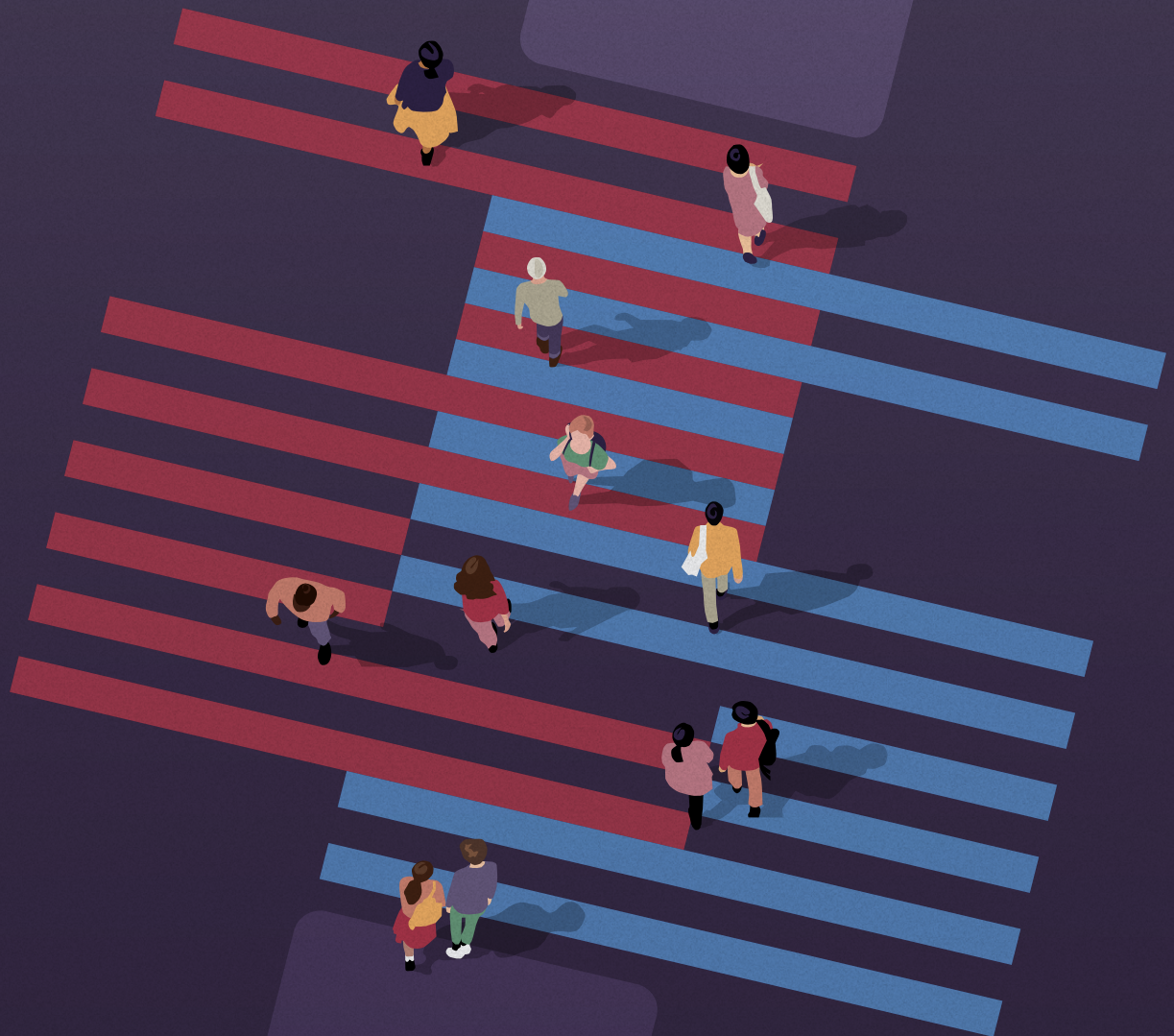




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Global Organized Crime Index 2025

Crime at a crossroads



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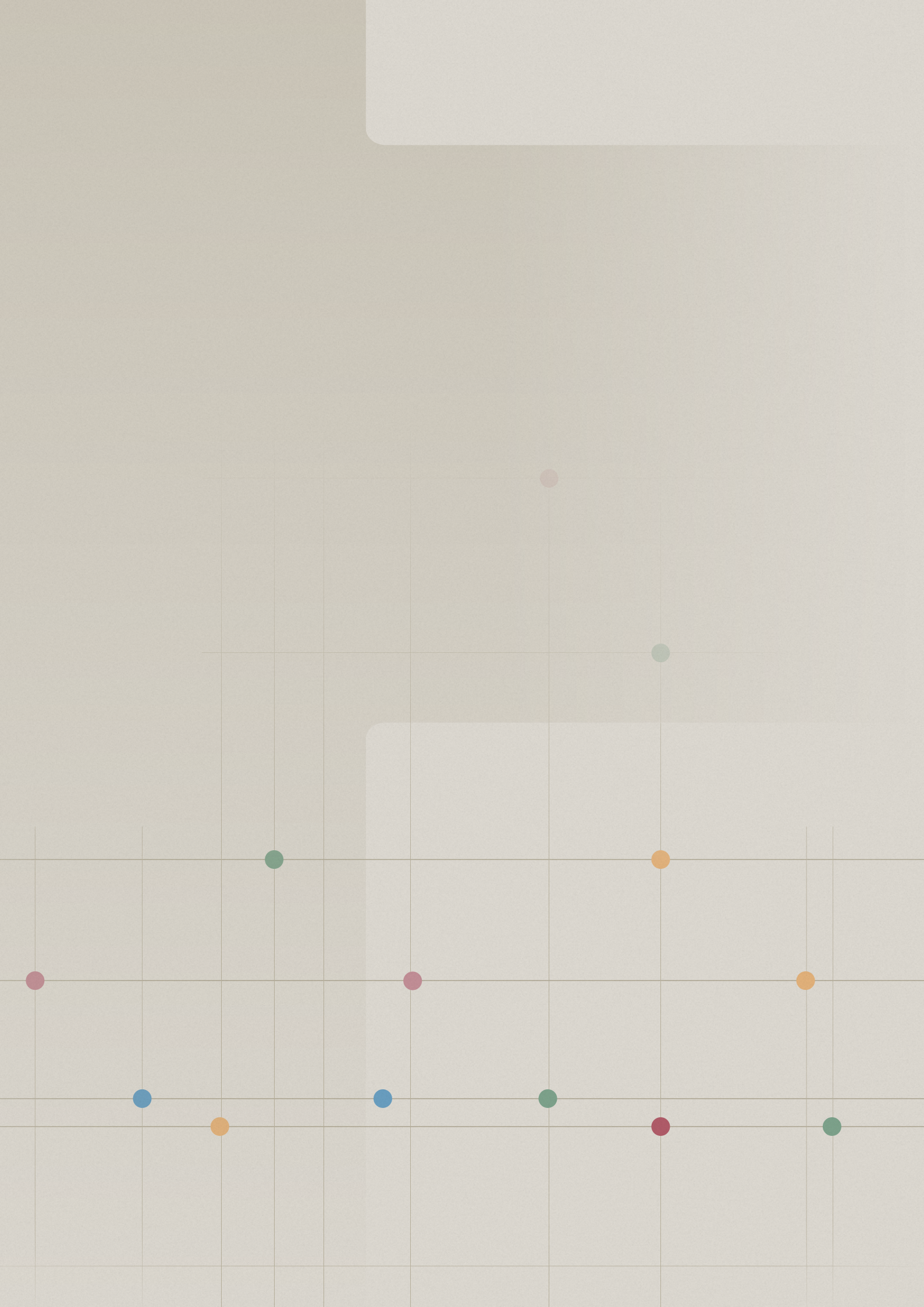
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**Global
Organized Crime
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Director's message

The Index as a compass to navigate the choices ahead

The world is at a crossroads when it comes to dealing with illicit economies. Organized crime is undermining democracy, the sovereignty of states, and even international peace and security. The rules-based order that has prevailed for decades is now being exploited by those who don't play by the rules. Criminal groups are some of the biggest profiteers.

Illicit economies reflect broader socio-economic, political and geopolitical processes, because criminals are often the ones who adapt first and take advantage of disruptions such as geopolitical competition, rapid technological innovation, violent conflicts, trade wars and the erosion of democracy. So, the Global Organized Crime Index is not just a tool for measuring crime: it is a mirror reflecting what is going on within states and the international system.

Since this is our third edition, we now have three data sets that enable us to track and compare how criminal markets and actors have evolved over the past five years.

Among the findings the data of this edition of the Index identifies is that there have been several shifts in the global criminal economy. For example, synthetic drugs and cocaine are rapidly dominating world drug markets. This shows the ability of criminal actors to capitalize on changing consumer preferences, technological developments in production and increasingly interconnected trafficking networks.

At the same time, this Index shows a significant and rapidly growing trend: a rise in non-violent forms of crime such as financial and cyber-dependent crimes. These 'invisible' forms of organized crime are less reliant on traditional violent methods or corruption, but have become more embedded in transnational financial and digital systems. And they are often harder to detect. Despite the absence of violence in these illicit economies, they still cause untold harm. Financial fraud and cyber-dependent crimes have high costs for their victims – individuals, businesses and states.

Counterfeiting, another silent crime, is also becoming more pervasive, the Index finds. Inflation, weak economies, job insecurity and trade wars are fuelling this market as consumers with less purchasing power seek cheaper products.

This year's Index also shows that, while state-embedded actors are the most prevalent criminal actors, yet again, foreign actors registered the sharpest overall increase since the last Index in 2023. This suggests criminal groups are increasingly mobile and that there is closer transnational cooperation between them. Private sector actors are also playing an increasingly significant role in illicit economies, particularly as facilitators of criminal activity, for example in logistics, finance and technology.

In addition to analyzing criminal markets and actors, the Index measures resilience. While many criminal markets are witnessing growth, resilience scores appear to have plateaued. An example of this is international cooperation. While this indicator usually outperforms the other 11 resilience indicators, an increasingly fractured international system and a retreat from multilateralism suggest that states are less willing to cooperate to fight crime. This is a worrying trend, not least in this year when we mark the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

That said, the trajectories of crime can be changed. For example, the Index shows that, statistically, by strengthening key areas of resilience we can reduce the influence of state-embedded actors over illicit activities to a measurable degree, while stronger response measures can shift communities, even societies, into a more positive direction.

The Index is both a record of vulnerabilities and a tool for solutions. By charting trends, risks and trajectories across every country, the Index provides a foundation for action to guide reforms, to strengthen institutions and to empower civil society. Its continuity across editions makes it possible to track change over time, offering not only a mirror of today's realities, but also a compass for the choices that lie ahead. We therefore invite governments, policymakers, civil society and international actors to use the Index as a shared evidence base to transform knowledge into policy, and urgency into action.



Mark Shaw

Executive Director, Global Initiative Against
Transnational Organized Crime



SECTION 1

Introduction

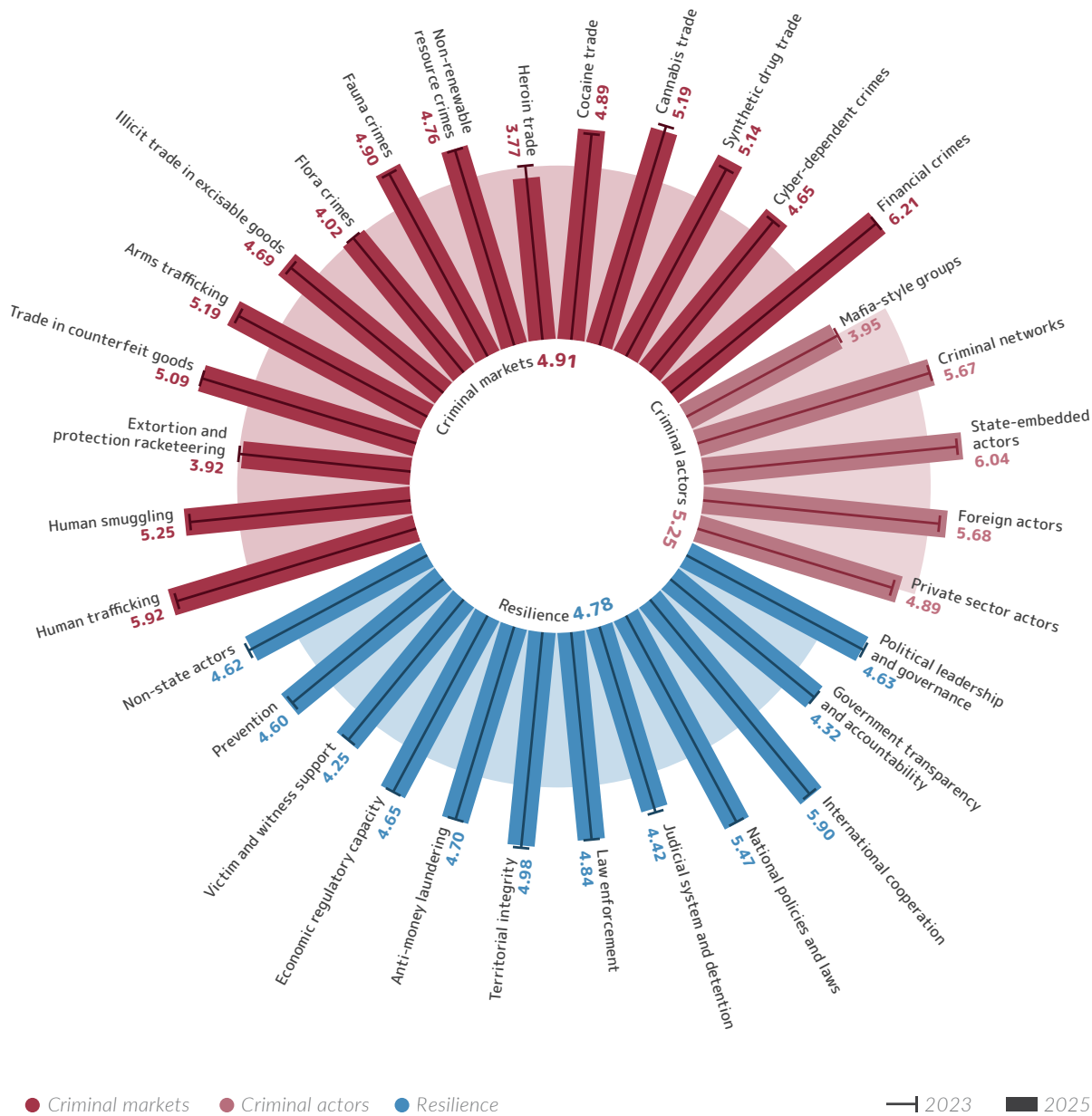
Shifts in the global
criminal landscape

The global criminal landscape is best understood as a dynamic and intricate web made up of a dense network of illicit activities. It reacts to countermeasures and shifting socio-economic and political conditions, which continually shape it. Organized crime is therefore fluid – it adapts to changing contexts, capitalizes on emerging vulnerabilities and exploits the intersections of incoherent governance, economic pressures and technological change. While certain illicit markets, actors and response patterns show remarkable persistence over time, what truly defines the trajectory of organized crime are moments of inflection: the points at which entrenched patterns begin to shift and the criminal ecosystem reorganizes itself.

Historically, such shifts have often unfolded gradually, revealing themselves over long periods. After World War II, the expansion of global trade networks, the geopolitical realignments that followed the end of the Cold War, and the cocaine boom of the 1980s and 1990s each reshaped the contours of organized crime over long periods of time, leaving behind enduring structures and practices that defined the modern underworld. Yet in recent years, they have become more abrupt and fluid, triggered by events such as conflict, technological breakthroughs, economic crisis or the shifts in alliances within an ever-changing multilateral order. The COVID-19 pandemic is a striking example: within months, criminal groups adapted to global restrictions and supply chain disruptions, pivoting into new illicit markets and methods. Such junctures mark points of inflection, when trafficking routes are redrawn, criminal groups consolidate or fragment, illicit markets diversify into new domains, and resilience measures either adapt or fall behind. These moments redefine the scale, scope and impact of organized crime.

This third edition of the Index shows that the world is now at such a juncture. Drawing on five years of accumulated data, the findings show that organized crime has reached a crossroads. Long-standing trends can still be seen, including the persistence and spread of markets such as drug trafficking, human exploitation and financial crime, but they are becoming more nuanced, and are intersecting with macro-level transformations in geopolitics, technology, environmental stress and conflict. These convergences are not only reinforcing existing dynamics, but also generating new forms of criminality that are more adaptive, networked and difficult to counter.

FIGURE 1
Global criminality and resilience (2023–2025)



The findings are stark. For example, the scores for financial and cyber-dependent crimes have surged since the 2023 edition. These have been propelled by digital transformation, particularly the growing adoption of artificial intelligence. Foreign actors and private sector actors are becoming more prominent, reflecting the growing interconnectedness across borders, and between licit and illicit supply chains.

Drug markets, too, are changing: synthetic drugs and cocaine are in ascendancy, while cannabis and heroin are losing ground. These developments are not isolated: they are manifestations of how bigger global trends are reshaping the criminal landscape, expanding its reach and deepening its complexity. And traditional responses to transnational organized crime are being challenged.

What emerges from the analysis of the 2025 Index results is that it is not only levels of criminality that matter, but the shifts themselves – how markets evolve, how actors adapt and how resilience measures change in response. These inflection points are likely to have the greatest influence on how organized crime manifests in the years to come. Building on the past iterations of data, this edition also seeks to demonstrate how future trends in criminality might develop.

Reflecting this, the 2025 Index takes a different approach from its predecessors. While earlier editions provided a comprehensive analysis of global and regional results, this report focuses on capturing the shifts in the criminal landscape at a moment of global inflection.¹ Rather than presenting only levels of criminality and resilience, it zooms in on the thematic areas where change has been most pronounced, situating them in the wider geopolitical, technological and financial context – the crossroads at which the world now stands.

To illustrate these transformations, the report highlights five areas in particular:

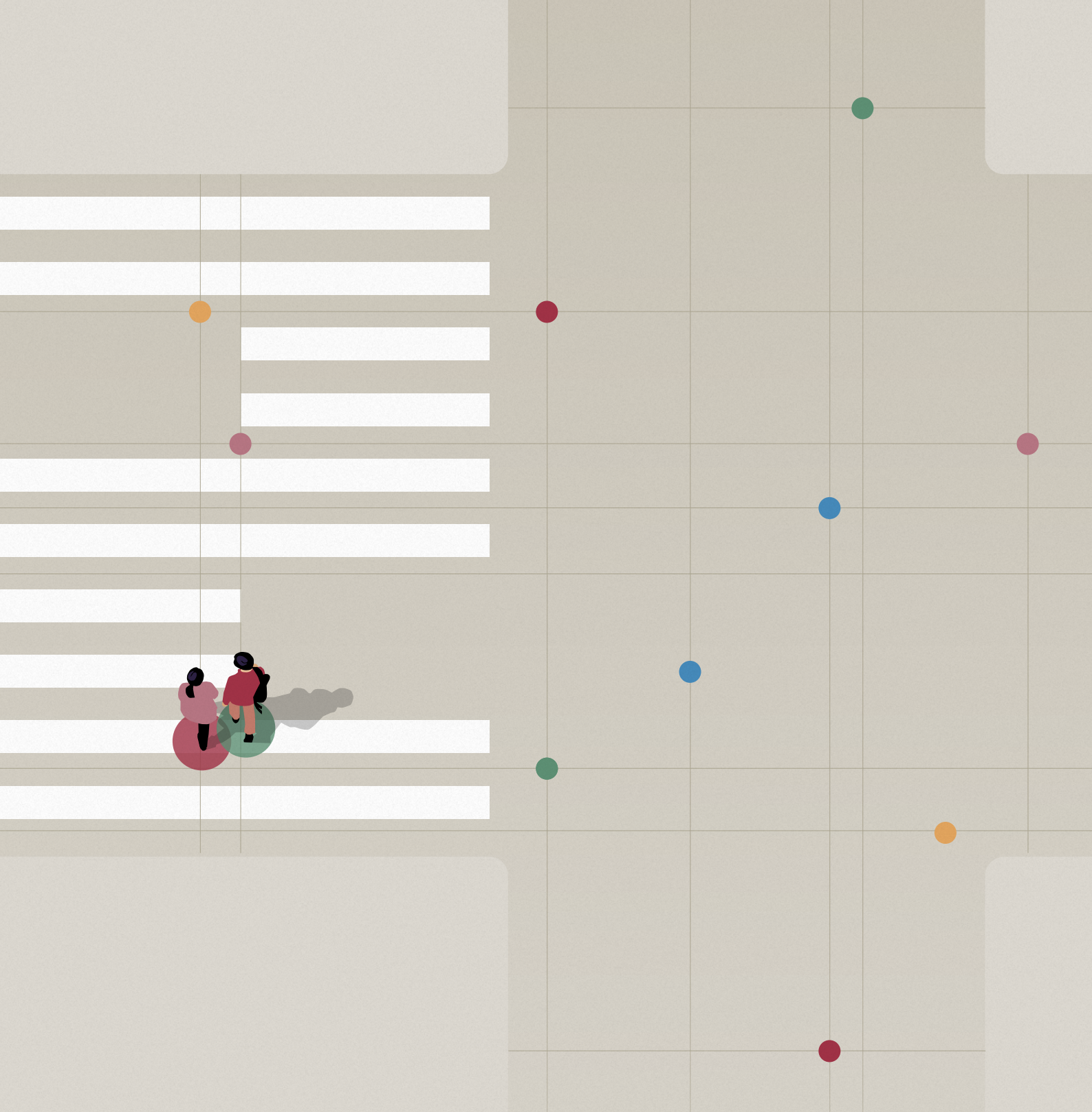
- 1.** The shifting predominance in drug markets.
- 2.** A surge in non-violent forms of organized crime.
- 3.** The growing trade in counterfeit goods amid an unstable global licit economy.
- 4.** The growing influence of foreign and private sector actors.
- 5.** The rising pressure on the international cooperation, judicial and detention systems.

Together, these themes show how organized crime is not merely expanding but fundamentally reorganizing. The evidence points to profound changes in the dynamics of the criminal landscape. In this sense, the 2025 Index is intended not only to measure criminality, but also to capture movement to reveal how the criminal ecosystem evolves, adapts and reconfigures itself at moments of global change.

This year's edition, for the first time, introduces a forecasting component that projects the trajectory of criminality over the next four years. For this, 21 countries were identified based on their positions within the vulnerability matrix and likelihood of reaching over time the benchmark quadrant of low criminality and high resilience (see Figure 22). We then applied the prediction model to these countries to forecast their likely paths. Although the forecasts often point to rising levels of criminality, they also underscore the agency of states, drawing attention not only to projected risks but also to the potential for reforms at the state level that can alter these trajectories.

Meanwhile, complementary analysis examines the relationship between resilience and state-embedded actors, the most influential type of criminal actor across all three iterations of the Index. The findings demonstrate that, even when rising criminality may appear inevitable, states retain considerable capacity to shape outcomes and steer them towards greater resilience and lower criminality. Moreover, as demonstrated by the ensuing analysis, this could be achieved through targeted reforms rather than large-scale institutional overhauls.

While this report presents an analysis of organized crime through a global lens, it will be complemented by a forthcoming series consisting of five briefs that examine continental dynamics in greater detail. Given that criminality and resilience are shaped by specific regional factors, such analysis is critical. The follow-up series is therefore designed to capture regional variations, offering a deeper understanding of how organized crime and resilience manifest in different parts of the world.



SECTION 2

Crossroads of crime and resilience

2.1 Global drug trafficking shifts to a duopoly

Drug markets have been undergoing profound transformations, driven by major shifts in the global criminal economy. Disruptions in Afghan heroin production, surging cocaine supplies, the steady rise in the market for synthetic opioids, and the partial legalization of cannabis in some countries are reshaping patterns of production, trafficking and consumption worldwide.² As the dynamics of the drug markets change, the consequences for public health, organized criminal activity and drug-related violence are becoming increasingly severe.

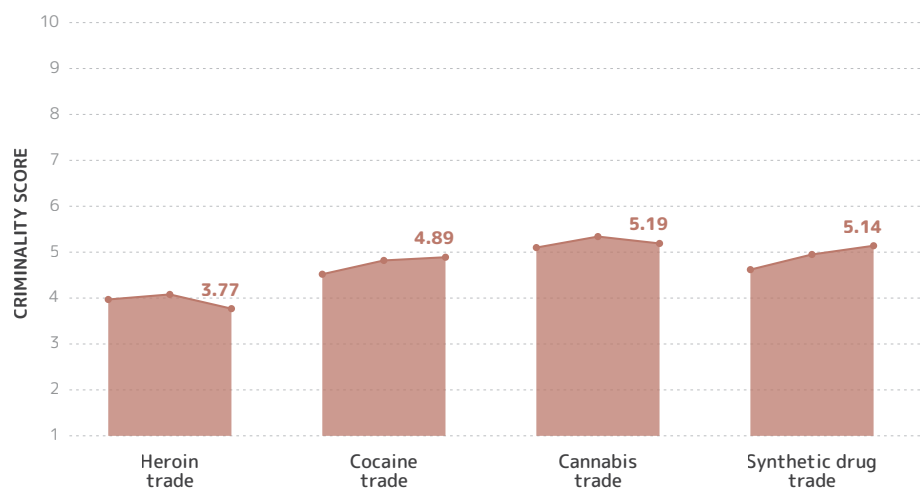
The result is a steadily expanding global drug trade, marked by record-high drug use and mounting social and security costs in nearly every region. The 2025 World Drug Report estimates that 316 million people used drugs in

2023 – a 28% increase over the past decade, outpacing global population growth.³ Beneath this overarching trend, distinct dynamics are emerging that will shape the contours of the drug economy in the years ahead.

A key shift is the sharp rise in the prevalence of cocaine and synthetic drugs, which have steadily expanded in influence and availability since the first global assessment in 2021. Both markets have shown continuous and substantial growth in their scores. Cocaine rose from 4.52 in 2021 to 4.89 in 2025 (+0.37); synthetic drugs increased more markedly, from 4.62 to 5.14 (+0.52) over the same period. Notably, the synthetic drug trade also registered the largest year-on-year increase of any criminal market since the 2021 edition of the Index, second only to financial crimes since 2023.

FIGURE 2

Drug markets (2021–2025)



While cannabis remains the most widely used illicit substance (ranking as the fourth highest-scoring criminal market in the latest iteration, at 5.19) and heroin, despite an overall slowdown, continues to hold ground in certain regions, the 2025 Index highlights a turning point: cocaine and synthetics, though not yet the most prevalent, are on a rapid path to dominating global drug markets. This shift reflects their profitability and adaptive nature – seen in how criminal actors capitalize on changing consumer preferences, advances in production and increasingly interconnected trafficking networks.

However, cocaine and synthetics follow different patterns. Cocaine production is highly localized, tied to specific geographic and climatic conditions,

and with supply chains controlling smuggling routes and logistical infrastructure. Production demands specialization, allowing large cartels and powerful criminal organizations to dominate and exert control over territories.⁴

The cocaine market is a testament to the global reach of South America's drug cartels, which maintain connections with local groups in other regions to facilitate this illicit trade.⁵ The regional concentration is reflected in the Index scores, with South America (8.42), Central America (7.94) and the Caribbean (6.81) ranking highest in the world for the cocaine trade. West Africa and Western Europe follow closely (at 6.67 and 6.05, respectively), as cocaine flows to Europe – directly or via Africa – have surged in recent years.⁶



FIGURE 3

Cocaine trade by region (2025)

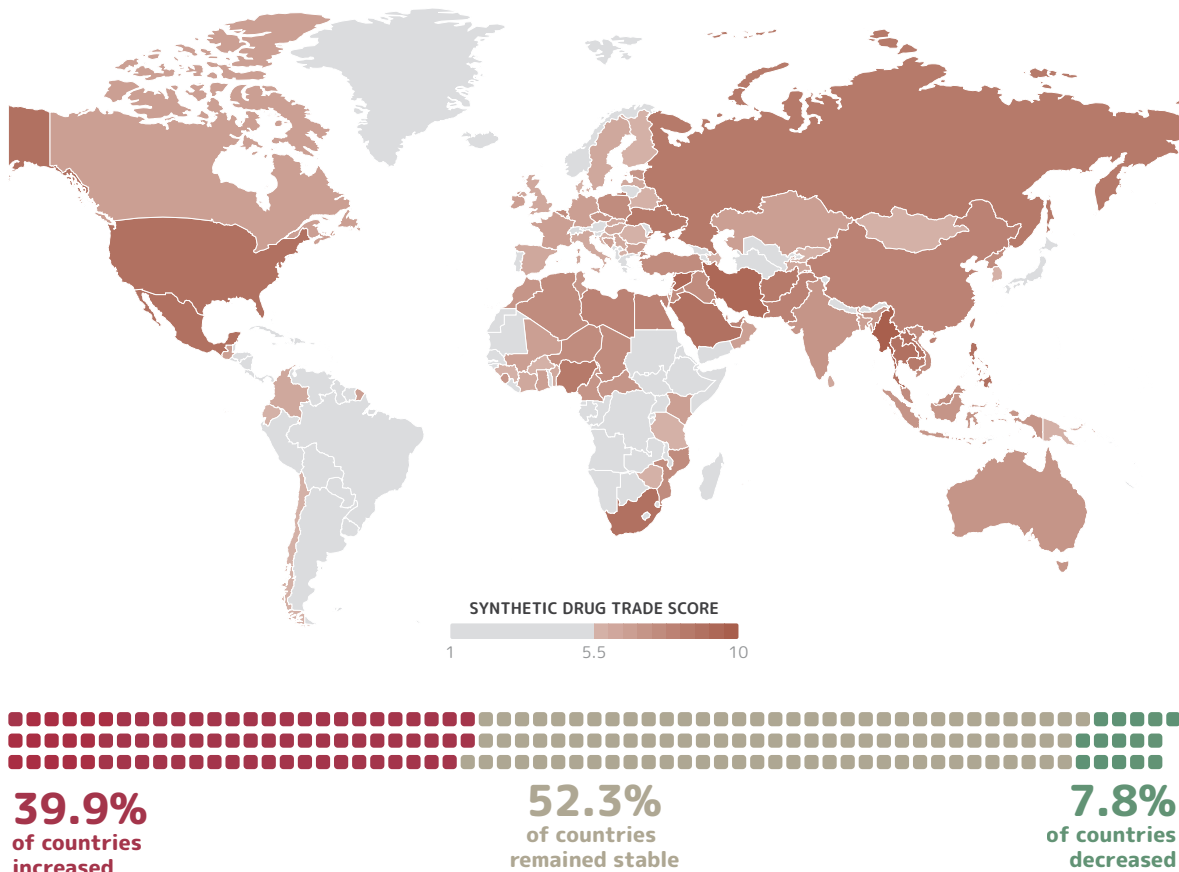


In contrast to the cocaine trade, the synthetic drug economy is far more flexible and decentralized. Production laboratories can be set up anywhere close to consumer markets, lowering operational costs and production barriers.⁷ The trade in precursor chemicals is also difficult to regulate, as many of the input chemicals used to produce synthetic drugs such

as methamphetamine and synthetic opioids are legally retailed and widely accessible.⁸ This versatility makes the market difficult to control and highly adaptable. According to the Index, synthetic drugs exert significant to severe influence in around 50% of countries in the study,⁹ with 77 out of 193 experiencing an expansion in their synthetic drugs market since 2023.

FIGURE 4

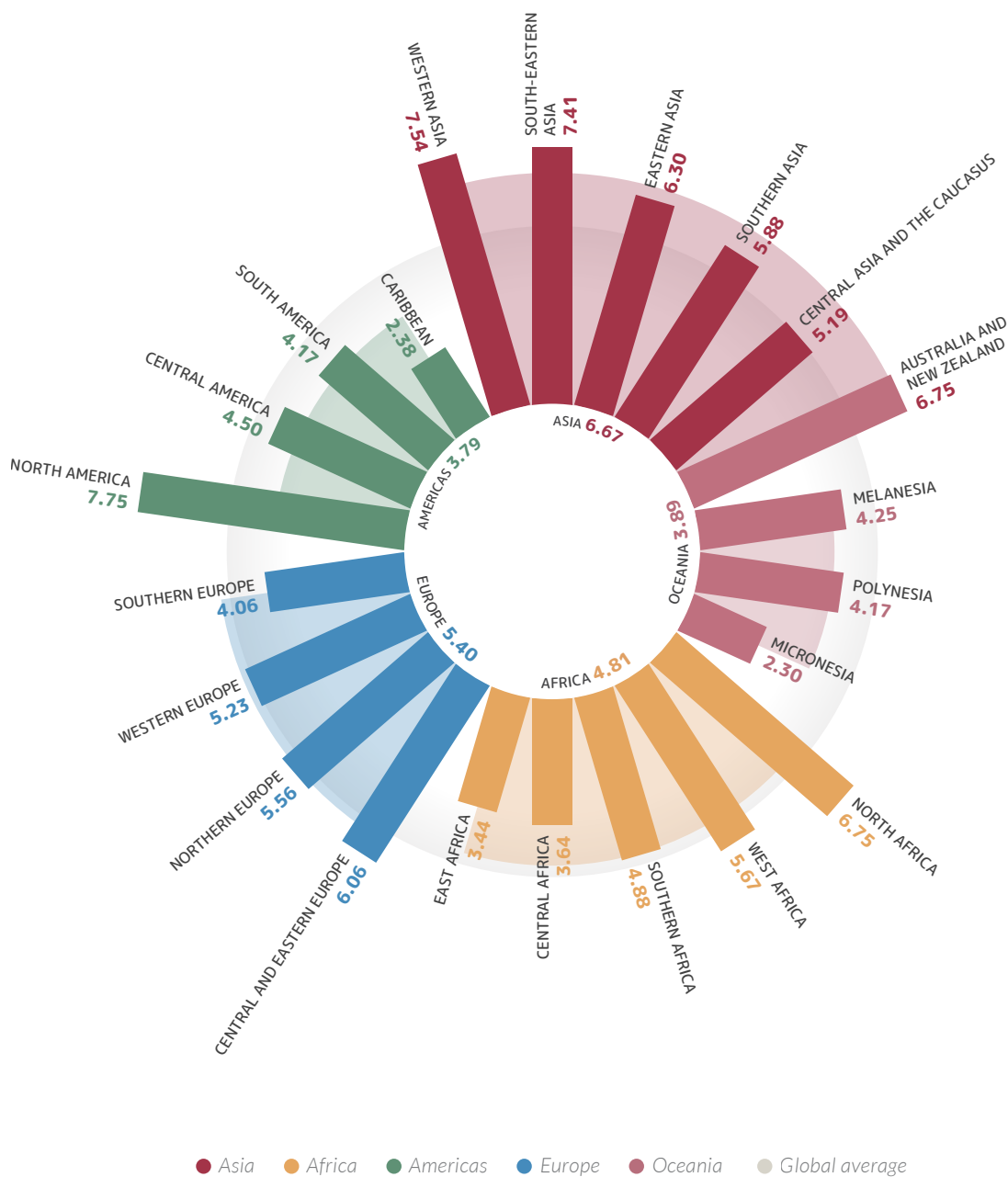
The pervasiveness of the synthetic drug trade



Synthetic drugs are reshaping the global drug landscape due to their profitability, high potency and relatively low production costs.¹⁰ This trade is at an inflection point: not only is it expanding into new regions, but it is also intensifying in established hubs. North America (7.75) faces a deepening crisis driven by fentanyl and methamphetamine,¹¹ while Western Asia (7.54) remains heavily affected by Captagon, which continues to circulate widely despite political change in Syria¹² and increasingly overlaps with methamphetamine networks.¹³ South-eastern Asia (7.41) is another major hub, sustaining vast methamphetamine production and exports.¹⁴ Meanwhile, Pacific and Oceanian countries serve as transit points between the Americas, Oceania and Eastern Asia. At the same time, synthetic markets are spreading into new geographies: in West and Central Africa, the non-medical use of synthetic pharmaceuticals such as tramadol is a growing concern, while the emergence of highly potent opioids like nitazenes in parts of Europe signals an escalating and diversified challenge.¹⁵

FIGURE 5

Synthetic drug trade by region (2025)



The rapid market growth in synthetic drugs and cocaine sheds a light on how drug economies can become particularly pervasive, albeit through very different means. The emerging duopoly of cocaine and synthetic drugs, however, does not mean that heroin and cannabis have lost their significance in the global drug economy. Cannabis, in particular, remains the most widely consumed drug, driven by a combination of social and cultural factors, as well as its less harmful effects in comparison to other controlled substances. It continues to rank among

the most traded illicit commodities worldwide, largely because of its low cost and ease of production, and has been identified as the most pervasive drug market globally across the three Index editions. Despite a global decline from 5.34 in 2023 to 5.19 in 2025 (–0.15), it still remains above the 2021 level of 5.10.

However, the status of the drug is evolving as legal and reform frameworks are reshaping the cannabis market. Increasingly permissive legal environments – particularly in North America, Europe and Latin America, where a growing number of countries are progressively decriminalizing or regulating cannabis for non-medical use – are creating opportunities for licit markets to grow, even as illicit trade remains significant.¹⁶ This coexistence of legal and illegal markets underscores the complex relationship between regulation and organized crime. While regulation or legalization can weaken certain criminal economies, it can also drive criminal actors to trade in other, often more harmful, commodities, requiring authorities to adapt their responses and focus on emerging drug-related threats.¹⁷

Similarly, heroin remains widely available, especially across Asia, with a continental average of 5.28, far higher than any other region globally. Although opium production has dropped following the 2022 ban on

poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, the market has shown a degree of stability in certain regions, sustained by reportedly abundant stockpiles and alternative sources, such as opium cultivation in Myanmar.¹⁸ Recent police operations in European countries revealed that heroin continues to be transported hidden in trucks and cars along traditional pathways through Central Asia and the Balkans, as well as along less usual trafficking routes. Yet, signs of gradually reduced purity and rising prices suggest a diminishing supply.¹⁹ Reflecting this, the heroin market recorded the steepest decline of all criminal market indicators in the Index, falling from 4.08 in 2023 to 3.77 in 2025 (–0.31). This indicates that, although stockpiles are still being drawn on and trafficking routes are adapting, signs of shortages are emerging, raising the risk of a shift toward synthetic opioids as substitutes, as highlighted above.

With synthetic drugs already expanding globally at an unprecedented pace, and the heroin trade now assessed as the least pervasive criminal market worldwide, the development of new alternative substances points to a major structural change in drug markets. This shift warrants close attention, not only because of its potential to reshape trafficking dynamics, but also because of the significant public health risks it poses, underscoring how quickly synthetics can gain ground wherever demand exists.

2.2 Forms of non-violent organized crime are exerting a growing impact, adding to the burden of enduring violent crimes

Violence is a recurrent feature of organized crime. Its role, however, varies depending on the criminal market. In some cases, violence is ancillary, in that it is used as a supportive tool but is not strictly necessary to sustain the underlying illicit activity. In others, violence (or the credible threat of it) is intrinsic to how the market operates, and is strategically deployed to achieve

a criminal group's goals, enforce internal rules or settle disputes with rivals.²⁰ This distinction is important, as not all forms of organized crime rely on violence to the same degree.

There are some markets that are inherently less violence-prone. Cyber-dependent crimes and financial crimes operate through technological

means, manipulation and fraud rather than physical coercion. These markets highlight the growing importance of 'invisible' forms of organized crime. Less reliant on traditional violent methods, they are more dependent on the transnational financial and digital systems that facilitate the global flow of money, and are often harder to detect.

That is not to say that violence is completely absent in these sectors, particularly when they intersect with more conventional criminal activities. A notable example of this can be found in the scam centres proliferating across South-eastern Asia, especially in Myanmar. Here, victims lured by fraudulent job offers are trafficked to hotels and casinos repurposed as compounds for scam operations. Once inside, they are subjected to threats, physical abuse and sexual exploitation, or forced to work under coercive conditions to carry out crimes (most often online fraud) targeting victims worldwide.²¹

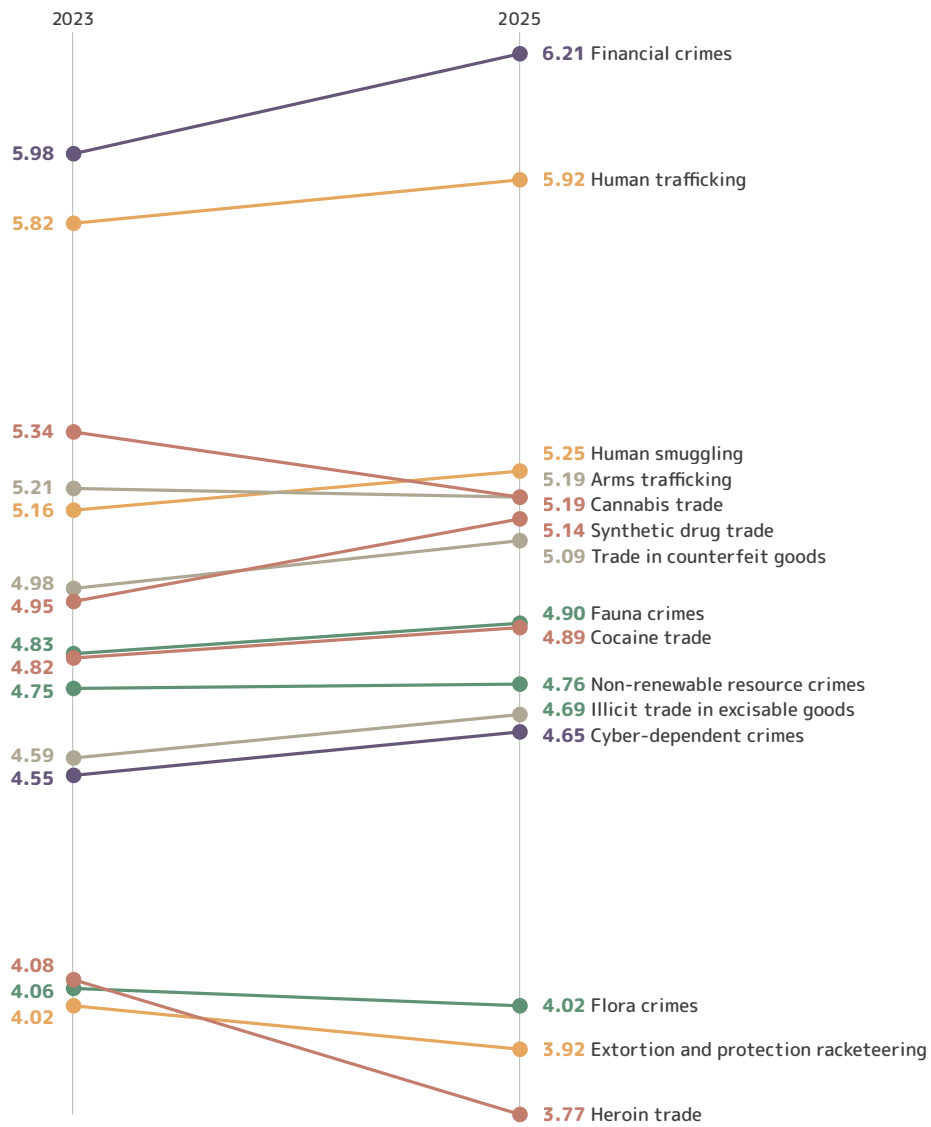
However, when we think of financial and cyber-dependent crimes, such as ransomware, DDoS

attacks, online scams, phishing and identity theft, we typically perceive them as virtual, non-violent and non-territorial activities, and relatively less harmful than other criminal economies.²² Although this may be generally true in terms of the physical harm accompanying these activities, it is not the case when considering psychological impact, reputational damage and financial loss. INTERPOL estimates that the total value lost to cybercrime yearly now rivals the GDP of major economies.²³ With costs projected to more than double in the coming years, the financial toll is not only accelerating but also fuelling a shadow economy that sustains further criminal innovation and draws more actors into illicit activities.²⁴

The accessibility of cybercrime markets is a fundamental driver of their expansion. Off-the-shelf tools, such as pre-packaged commercial hacking kits, and outsourced services can be obtained relatively easily, lowering the barriers to entry and enabling individuals with limited technical skills to carry out sophisticated attacks.²⁵



FIGURE 6
Criminal market changes (2023–2025)

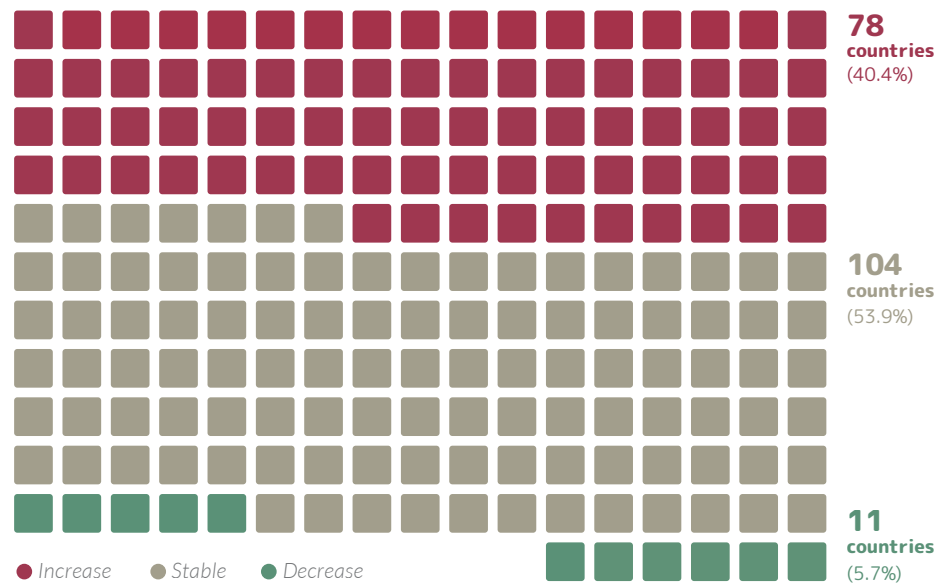


In terms of global pervasiveness, financial crimes remain the most prevalent criminal market in 2025, with a score of 6.21. Of the 15 markets measured by the Index, this market also saw the greatest expansion since 2023 (+0.24, up from 5.98) and is the only market indicator consistently ranked among the top five in all continents (taking the top spot in both Africa and Europe). This extensive global scope reflects not only the

wide spectrum of crimes encompassed within the financial crimes category – from traditional offences, such as embezzlement and tax evasion, to sophisticated cyber-enabled schemes like online scams and business email compromise – but also its growing appeal, as it is generally perceived as a low-risk, low-cost form of crime. Notably, 78 countries recorded worsening financial crime markets since 2023.

FIGURE 7

Changes in financial crimes market (2023–2025)



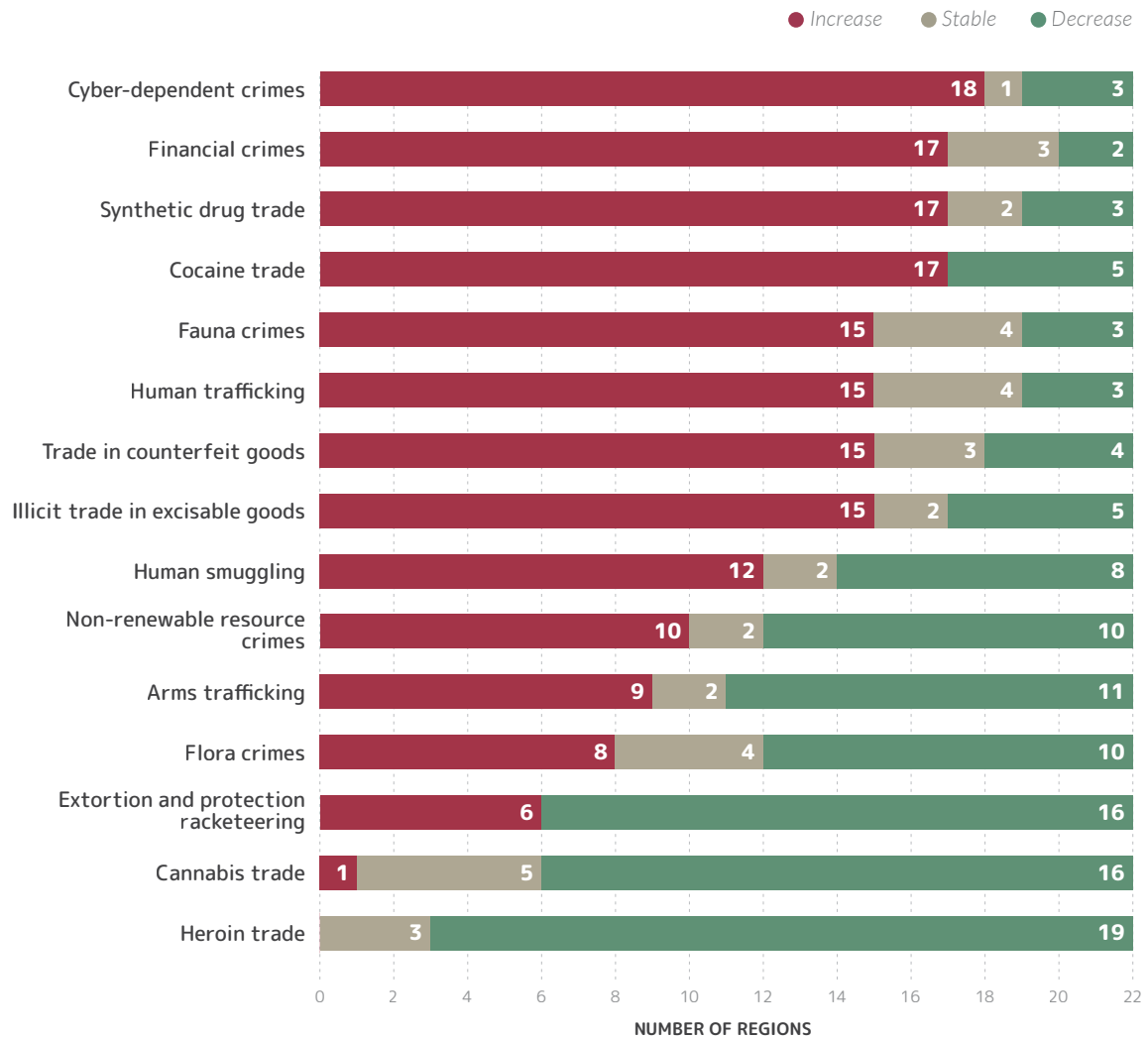
Cyber-dependent crimes, although among the less pervasive markets globally, also registered growth (+0.09, rising from 4.55 to 4.65). More regions (18 out of 22) experienced a worsening of their cyber-dependent crime markets than

of any other category, underscoring its expanding global footprint. The regions most affected by cyber-dependent crimes vary widely in their economic and socio-political contexts.



FIGURE 8

Regional changes by criminal market (2023–2025)

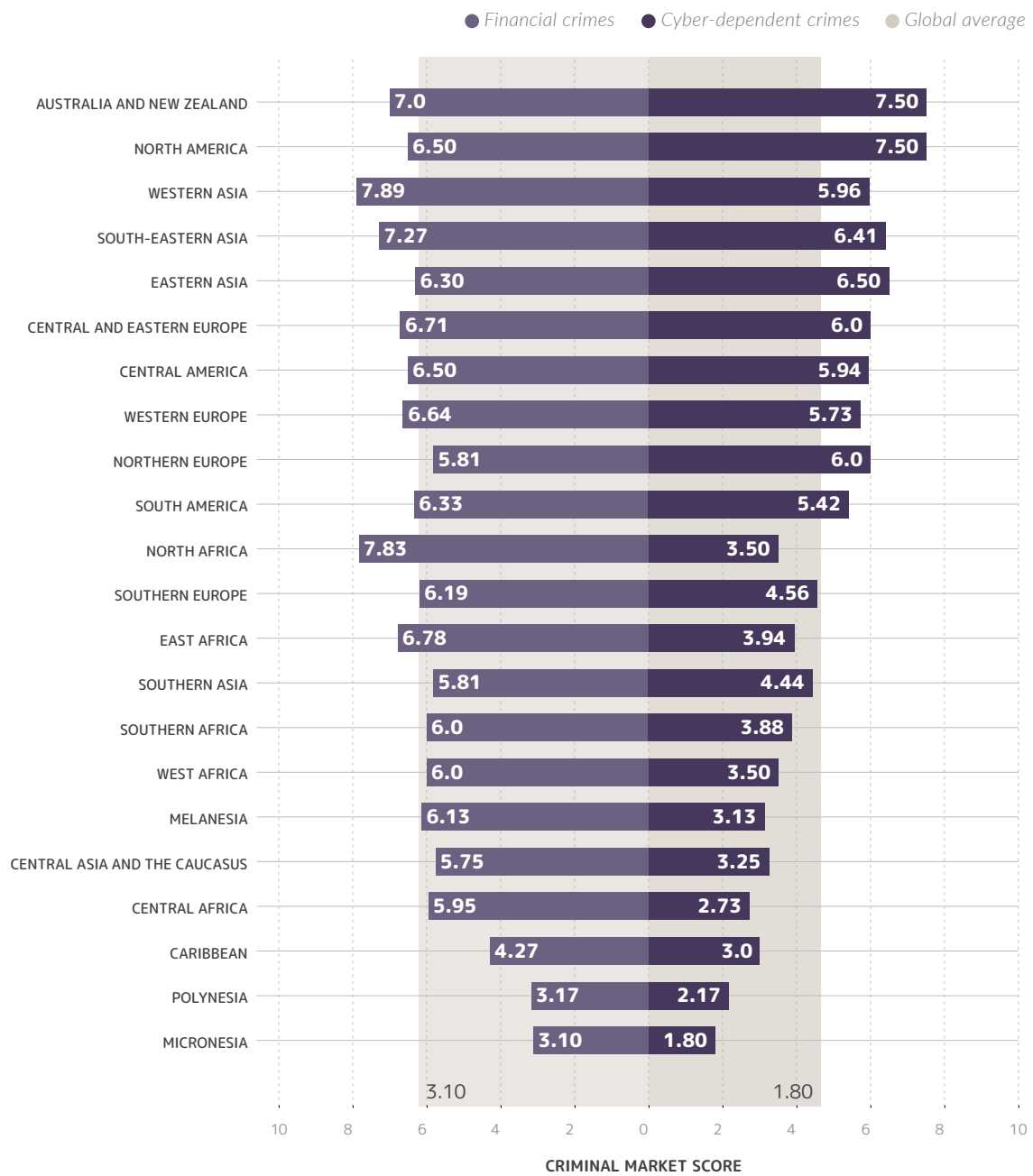


Cyber-dependent crimes had high scores in North America and Australia and New Zealand (both regions at 7.50),²⁶ Eastern and South-eastern Asia (respectively at 6.50 and 6.41), as well as Northern Europe, and Central and Eastern Europe (both at 6.0). This shows that the prevalence of cyber-dependent crime is independent of geography, level of economic

development or position along criminal supply chains, with both source and target countries equally vulnerable. According to the 2024 Global Risks Report of the World Economic Forum, attempts to use technology to disrupt critical resources and services are expected to become more frequent and dominate global concerns over the next decade.²⁷

FIGURE 9

Financial crimes and cyber-dependent crimes by region (2025)





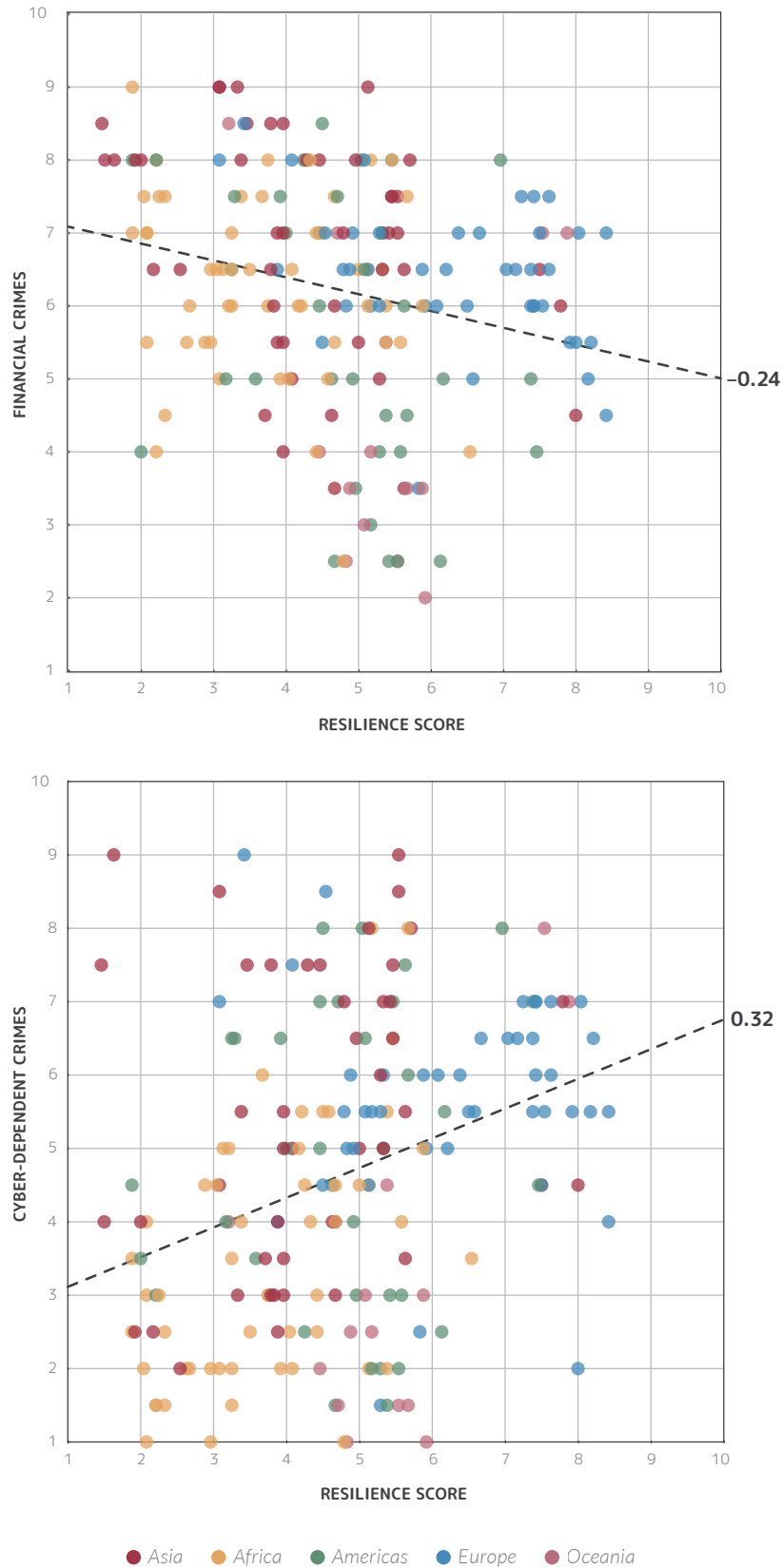
These crimes represent an escalating threat, not only because of their growing prevalence, but also because evidence suggests that national resilience measures are insufficient to meet the challenge. The relative lack of violence associated with such forms of crime may render their impact less immediately visible, yet their consequences are often more far-reaching, undermining both economic stability and national security. Although some countries are improving measures to confront cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled crimes – strengthening national policies and laws, often using the Council of Europe’s Convention on Cybercrime (also known as Budapest Convention)²⁸ as a guideline, creating specialized cybercrime units, fostering public-private partnerships and raising awareness of cybersecurity – many still lack the technological infrastructure and capabilities needed to detect, prevent and disrupt such crimes.²⁹ In these settings, regulatory frameworks are often fragmented, detection systems weak, reporting mechanisms underdeveloped and data collection

typically insufficient. These gaps create fertile ground for criminal actors to exploit.³⁰

Statistical analysis based on the 2025 Index results reveals a weak correlation between financial and cyber-dependent crimes and overall resilience (-0.240 and $+0.324$, respectively). In other words, resilience efforts made in the political, criminal justice, economic and social spheres appear to have only a marginal impact on these markets. This is partly explained by the nature of financial and cyber-dependent crimes, which, as explained, involve intangible commodities, such as data, digital platforms or financial systems, and generally do not rely on physical violence. As a result, they are relatively easy to perpetrate yet very difficult to detect, investigate and police. At the same time, the findings highlight that current responses remain inadequate and insufficiently effective in addressing fast-growing forms of organized cybercrime, such as online fraud and cyber-attacks.

FIGURE 10

Correlation coefficients between resilience and financial crimes, and cyber-dependent crimes (2025)



While some countries have begun to integrate such strategies, they are limited in scope and uneven, generally directed at traditional, and often more visible, forms of organized crime. This underscores that the fight against financial and cyber-dependent crimes is not keeping pace with the markets. Even highly developed countries in Northern Europe, such as Denmark and Sweden, despite having strong legal frameworks and advanced cybersecurity infrastructures, are vulnerable and frequently targeted by cyber-threats. Both countries score 6.50 for cyber-dependent crimes, reflecting a market of significant influence, even though their resilience frameworks are assessed as relatively strong, averaging 8.21 and 7.38, respectively. Unless resilience measures are recalibrated to address emerging risks, resilience frameworks risk losing relevance and effectiveness in the face of these forms of crime.³¹

If the growing global prominence of financial and cyber-dependent crimes constitutes a troubling trend, and one that signals a profound shift likely to shape the future of organized crime, the persistence of more traditional, violent forms, even if declining in some contexts, remains significant. Violence, albeit not inherent, can be critically instrumental in many illicit markets. In drug trafficking, for instance, violence continues to play a central role at strategic transit points and logistical hubs, where violent control of supply chains and competition are intense.

Similar dynamics are found in human trafficking, where violence, intimidation and debt bondage are used to control victims, and in markets such as oil theft or diamond and wildlife smuggling, where force can secure access to resources.³²



Yet the markets considered to be most intrinsically linked to violence are extortion and protection racketeering, and arms trafficking.

Extortion schemes rely heavily on intimidation and coercion, with violence serving as the main tool through which organized crime groups establish and maintain territorial control, extract payments from businesses or individuals, and sustain reputational dominance.³³

In the case of arms trafficking, the relationship between violence and organized crime is even more direct. Firearms are not only traded commodities but also essential enablers of crime, conflict and insecurity. Illicitly sourced weapons are crucial tools for organized crime groups, enabling them to intimidate, coerce victims and engage in other crimes. This is especially true in already insecure environments, where

the illicit flow of weapons can prolong and intensify organized crime and armed conflicts, and their presence among civilians can hinder peacebuilding efforts and undermine security.³⁴ This link is underscored by the fact that arms trafficking has the highest correlation with the 2025 Global Peace Index's safety and security domain, at 0.67.

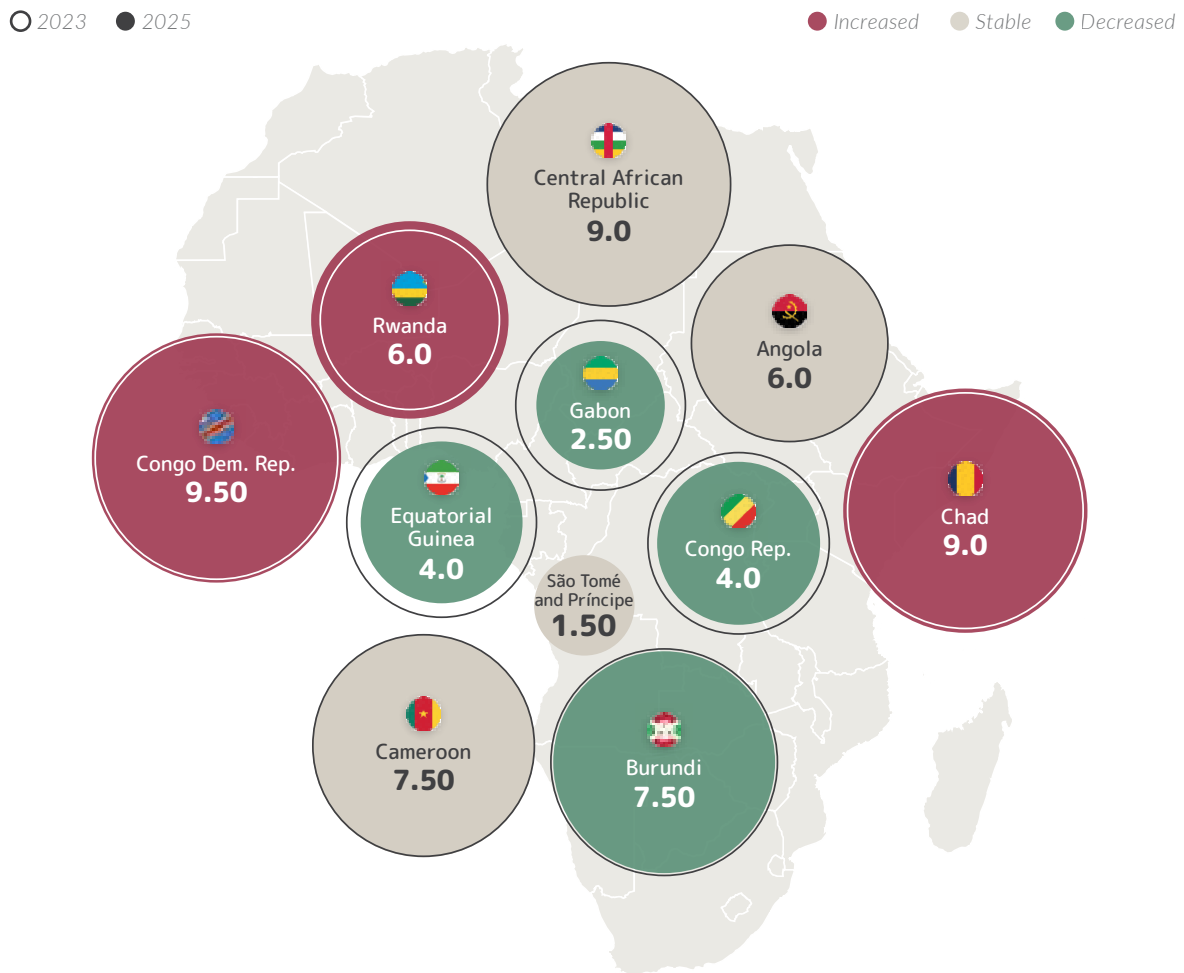
In today's world, marked by geopolitical tensions, violent confrontations and inter-state conflicts, one might expect criminal markets most closely intertwined with violence to have grown in pervasiveness in the 2025 Index. Yet, both the extortion and arms trafficking markets recorded a slight decline at the global level (-0.10, from 4.02 to 3.92, and -0.02, from 5.21 to 5.19, respectively). While this may seem counterintuitive, the declines are only marginal in numerical terms, especially given the Index's global scope of 193 countries, each with its own distinct geographic and socio-political context. Indeed, the pervasiveness of such markets differs greatly when we examine the specific local contexts in which they operate.

For instance, the regional average for arms trafficking in Central Africa fell by 0.27 between 2023 and 2025, though the region remains among the world's highest-scoring for this market (at 6.05). At first glance, this seems surprising given the highly volatile situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)³⁵ and other countries in the region, such as Chad, which has become deeply affected by spillover effects from the war in Sudan and rising cross-border demand for weapons.³⁶ However, a closer look reveals a more nuanced picture: the DRC and Chad both recorded score increases (+0.50 each), while the average regional decline is explained by countries such as Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, where improvements in security measures and arms monitoring have reduced trafficking risks following past periods of heightened instability.³⁷



FIGURE 11

Arms trafficking score changes, Central Africa (2023–2025)



Several other dynamics are also at play. The world has become increasingly insecure, with calls for increased militarization, and at the same time several recent conflicts have been primarily state-based and fought with advanced military technologies (drones, ballistic missiles and heavy weaponry), which are difficult for non-state actors to acquire through illicit channels. These arsenals are typically sourced through formal procurement contracts with foreign suppliers, sometimes controversial from a human rights perspective, but nonetheless licit.³⁸

That said, risks remain. Weapons acquired legitimately can leak from state stockpiles and find their way into criminal networks, but such diversions often take time to materialize and are highly context-dependent, shaped by factors

such as stockpile management, border controls and oversight mechanisms. Ukraine illustrates this complexity: despite concerns about the diversion of small arms and light weapons from the battlefield into Europe, no evidence of widespread trafficking into the EU has yet emerged.³⁹ The potential for criminal groups to exploit such contexts remains, however, making close monitoring of supply chains and trafficking routes essential.

As for extortion and protection racketeering, recent trends suggest a gradual shift away from more overt forms of violence. In several contexts, criminal groups appear to rely less on direct physical aggression, instead entrenching themselves within political and economic systems, where they advance their activities

through corruption and fraud.⁴⁰ This reduces their visibility while allowing them to maintain control, illustrating how criminal organizations can adapt their strategies to sustain influence without attracting excessive pressure from enforcement agencies. However, while this may hold true in some country contexts, in others – particularly in Central and South America – the violence associated with groups engaged in extortion remains a serious concern. Victims still face brutal intimidation, including killings, which fuels insecurity and sows fear.⁴¹

In sum, these dynamics show that another change in the way organized crime markets operate is underway. While violence continues to play a critical role in enabling organized crime in many regions and sectors, its role is diminishing in some contexts as less physical and less violent, but nevertheless equally harmful, forms of criminality gain ground. As global connectivity deepens and digital ecosystems grow more complex, opportunities for exploitation multiply. This is driving cyber-dependent crimes and financial crimes, particularly those cyber-enabled forms like online fraud that digital tools amplify.⁴² The challenge is compounded by the difficulty many countries face in crafting and implementing effective responses to these emerging ‘non-violent’ threats. Taken together, the changing dynamics show that cybercrime is no longer a peripheral concern but a central, rapidly escalating threat to global stability.



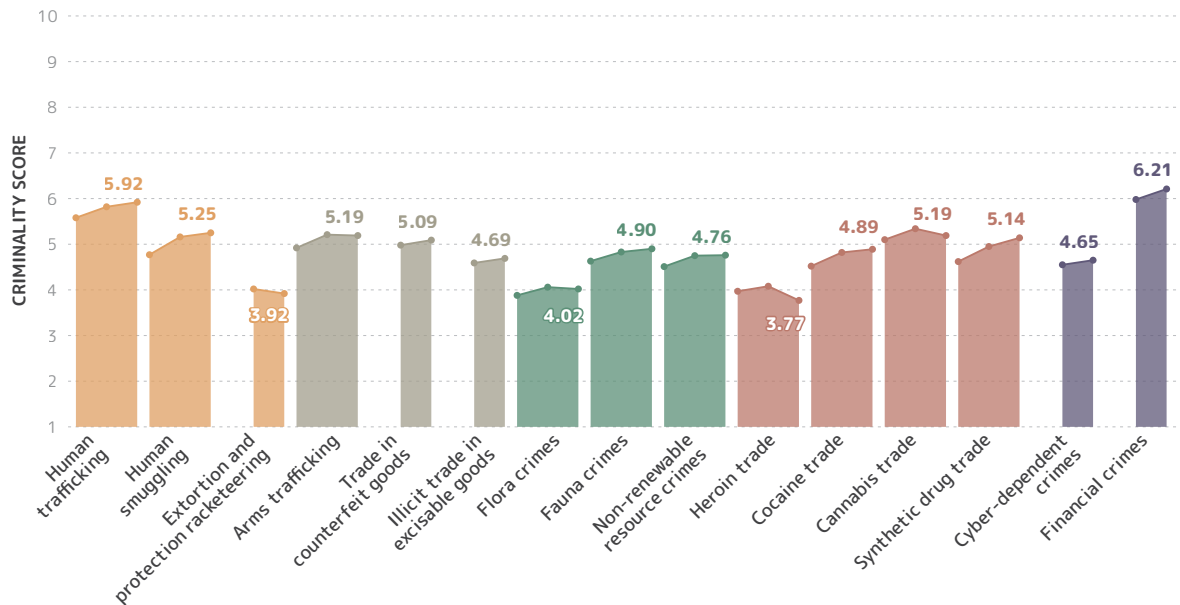
2.3 Counterfeiting at a crossroads: growth in an unstable global economy

The trade in counterfeit goods, a market that was first incorporated into the Index data in 2023, continues to occupy a mid-tier position among the 15 criminal markets. Averaging 4.98 in 2023 and rising to 5.09 in 2025, the counterfeit goods market has grown but remains within the middle range of global pervasiveness. This ranking, however, has contributed to a tendency

to overlook counterfeiting relative to other illicit markets. This market has long escaped the attention of policymakers, law enforcement and researchers, even as its scale and visibility have begun to expand rapidly, particularly through digital platforms and social media channels, which provide counterfeiters with global reach at minimal cost.

FIGURE 12

Criminal market evolution (2021-2025)



The stereotypical perception of counterfeit goods as the occasional fake handbag smuggled back from a holiday trip no longer reflects reality. The market has diversified and industrialized, encompassing everything from luxury items and everyday consumer goods to life-saving medicines. New data highlights the magnitude of the problem: the European Union Intellectual Property Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development estimates placed the value of the counterfeit trade at US\$467 billion in 2021,⁴³ with projections reaching US\$1.79 trillion by 2030.⁴⁴

Besides substantial economic loss in the form of reduced revenues for legitimate companies and forgone tax income for states, the counterfeiting market has other sinister implications. It undermines formal market structures, erodes consumer trust in brands and, in more severe cases, endangers public health. Counterfeit pharmaceuticals and electronics, for example, have been associated with health complications, such as injuries, and in extreme cases, fatalities.⁴⁵

This steady growth in counterfeiting is closely tied to technological innovation, which has radically lowered barriers to entry for illicit actors. Digital commerce platforms have become the dominant arena for counterfeit transactions, where goods can be advertised and purchased with anonymity. Payment systems increasingly rely on non-traditional methods, including digital wallets and cryptocurrencies, which obscure financial trails. Meanwhile, artificial intelligence helps counterfeiters design sophisticated replicas, automate advertising campaigns and target consumers with personalized marketing. All of these tools combined enable criminal groups to replicate goods with growing speed and precision, and on a scale once reserved for legitimate suppliers.⁴⁶

While these technological developments have undoubtedly contributed to the rapid sophistication of counterfeiting, the market must also be understood more broadly in the context of global macroeconomic turbulence.



The global economy is undergoing a profound transition, shaped by volatility in inflation, stagnating growth and heightened policy uncertainty.⁴⁷ The inflationary cycle of the past three years illustrates these pressures. In the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, prices briefly receded as demand collapsed and energy markets contracted. Yet this was quickly reversed: once restrictions eased, broken supply chains and resurgent energy costs, aggravated by events such as the Russo-Ukrainian war and exchange rate volatility, triggered sharp inflationary spikes. By mid-2022, worldwide inflation reached levels not seen since the 1990s. Although rates have moderated somewhat since, they remain well above historical norms.⁴⁸ Projections now point to a renewed escalation in 2025, with tariff

conflicts, higher energy prices and structural labour shortages expected to act as key inflationary drivers.⁴⁹

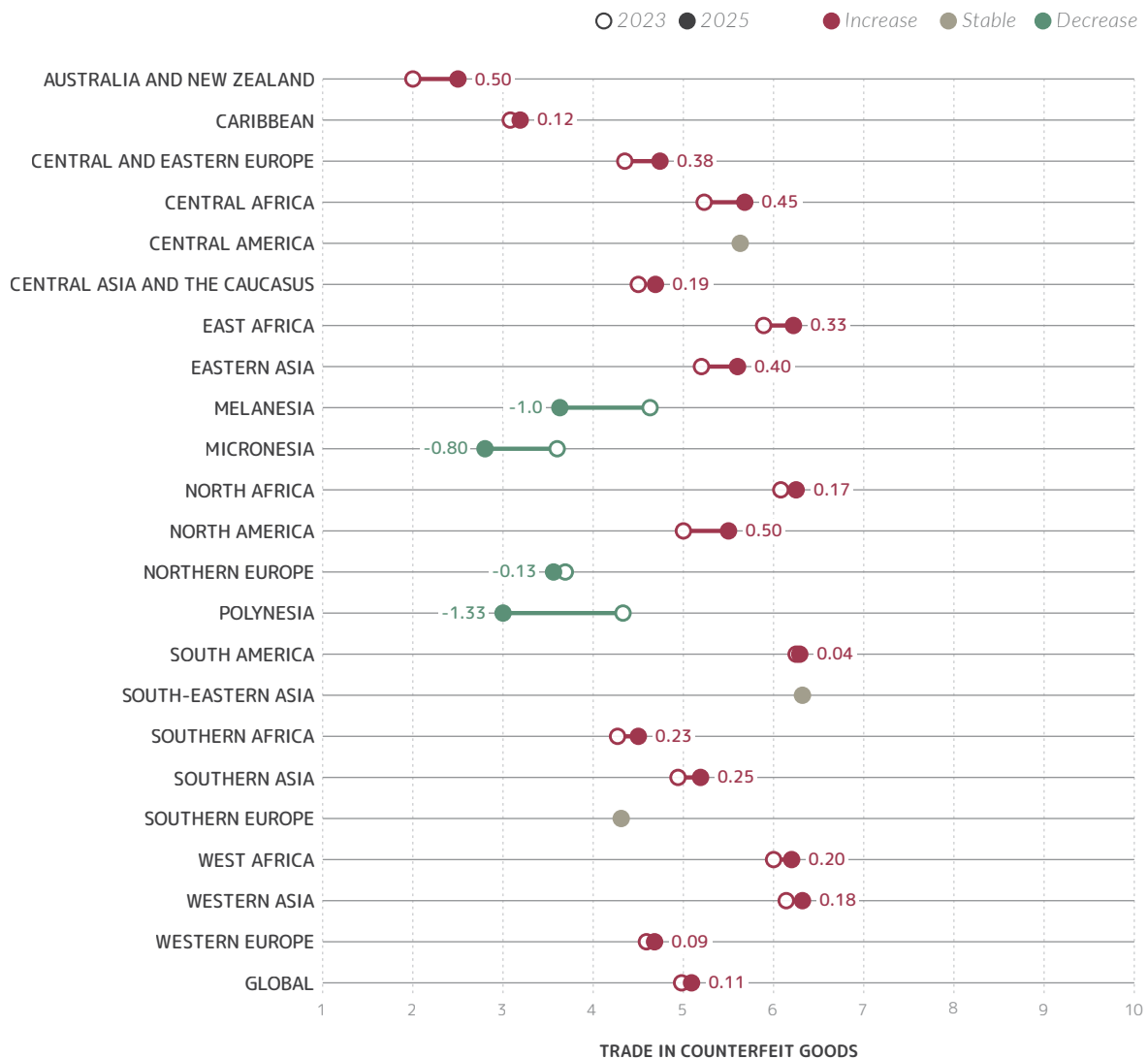
This macroeconomic instability has eroded household purchasing power worldwide. Consumers face higher costs for essentials such as food, housing and energy, while wage growth lags behind, deepening consumer vulnerability. Global output is also slowing: the World Bank projects growth of just 2.3% in 2025, the weakest pace since 2008 outside of a formal global recession. The slowdown is particularly acute in developing economies, where nearly 60% are expected to experience significant deceleration, undermining job creation, poverty reduction and income convergence with advanced economies.⁵⁰

Trade flows, once relatively resilient, are also set to contract. Global trade growth is projected at only 1.7% in 2025, a steep downward revision linked to tariffs applied to imports and geopolitical frictions.⁵¹ Labour markets reflect similar strains, with unemployment rates increasing, which is particularly affecting young job seekers.⁵² The combined effect is widening inequality and an uncertain global financial future.

Against this backdrop, counterfeiting has expanded. Consumers are increasingly price-sensitive. When faced with rising costs for legitimate products, many turn to counterfeit substitutes that offer the appearance of authenticity at lower prices. Affordability is the primary driver of demand for counterfeit goods.⁵³ For many households, counterfeits are a coping mechanism in the face of financial pressure.

FIGURE 13

Criminal market changes by region (2023–2025)



Regional patterns in the Index indicate the heightened impact of this market. Areas where counterfeiting includes essential goods as well as pharmaceuticals consistently record higher average scores for market pervasiveness. Western Asia, for example, has experienced a sharp rise in its rankings, moving from third place in 2023 with an average of 6.14 to the highest-ranked region in 2025 with an average of 6.32. This shift is closely linked to the widespread circulation of counterfeit medicines, exacerbated by fragile healthcare systems in many states across the region.⁵⁴ A comparable trend is visible in South-eastern Asia, which registers the same regional average and likewise has a pervasive market for counterfeit pharmaceuticals.⁵⁵

Although they do not rank among the highest-scoring regions for this criminal market globally, North America (5.50) and Australia and New Zealand (2.50) registered the steepest increases since 2023, by 0.50 points each. Each region encompasses only two countries, which can exaggerate statistical shifts; nevertheless, the trend is striking. The key finding is not the absolute level of pervasiveness, which remains low to moderate, but the direction of change in these advanced economies, where counterfeiting

was in the past less entrenched. In North America, the United States (6.50) and Canada (4.50) each recorded an increase of half a point, reflecting the rising prevalence of counterfeit goods in trade flows – a trend likely to be further amplified by the tariff disputes and trade frictions that have been unfolding in 2025. Australia (3.0), meanwhile, registered a full-point increase. One survey conducted in May 2025 estimates that as many as one in eight Australians have purchased counterfeit designer products from Chinese manufacturers.⁵⁶ That such shifts are occurring in high-income, highly regulated markets is evidence that counterfeiting is no longer confined to emerging or fragile economies – it is becoming a structural feature of global trade, with implications for even the most developed states.

This regional picture also illustrates a deeper reality: counterfeiting rarely exists in isolation. The interconnectedness of the counterfeit trade extends beyond its ties to the licit economy and into the broader landscape of organized crime. The latest Index data shows that counterfeiting exhibits the highest correlation with other criminal markets globally, with a strong coefficient of 0.84. In practice, this means that countries with high levels of counterfeit activity tend

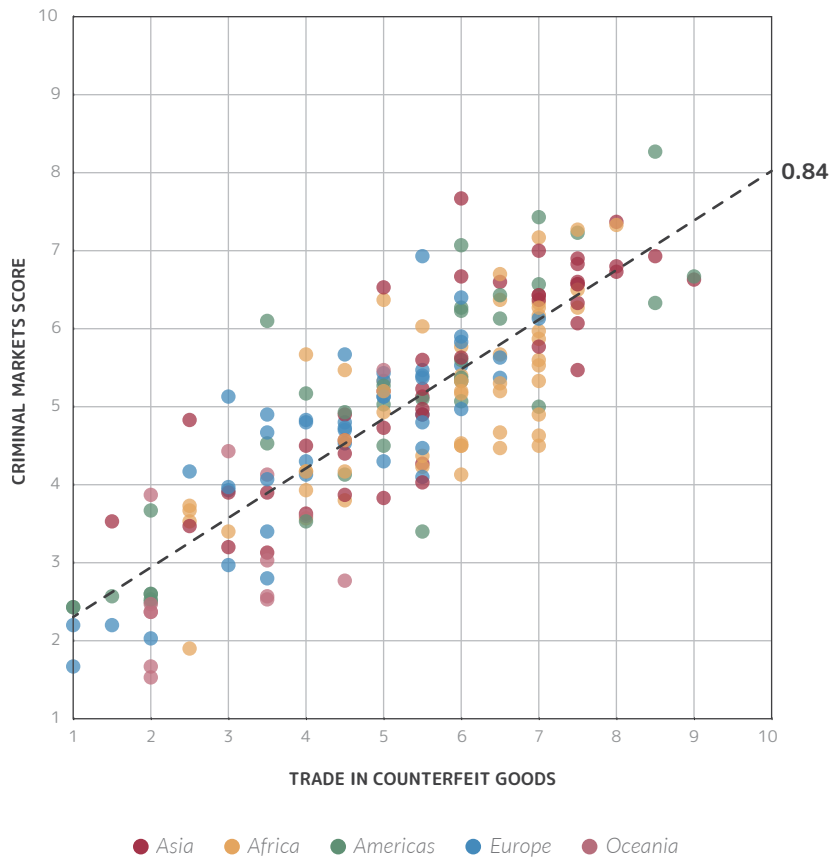


to register a high presence of other criminal markets too, in which overlapping networks, routes and financial flows interconnect across criminal markets. The drivers behind this pattern are rooted in increasing economic instability, declining household purchasing power and constrained state resources. As individuals seek

alternative sources of income amid financial hardship, participation in illicit markets becomes more attractive. At the same time, governments facing fiscal pressures struggle to maintain the institutional capacity required to disrupt criminal networks, reinforcing a cycle in which all forms of organized crime thrive.

FIGURE 14

Correlation coefficient between trade in counterfeit goods and criminal markets average (2025)



Together, these regional and systemic dynamics confirm that counterfeiting has moved well beyond the realm of imitation luxury goods. The market now sits at the intersection of three major disruptors: economic slowdown, technological transformation and trade frictions. Each reinforces the others, producing a feedback

loop that amplifies the reach and resilience of the counterfeit economy. Understanding the scope, scale and changing characteristics of this market is therefore critical for policymakers, both in regions where counterfeit goods already threaten public health and safety, and in those where its presence is expanding rapidly.

2.4 Architects of criminal expansion

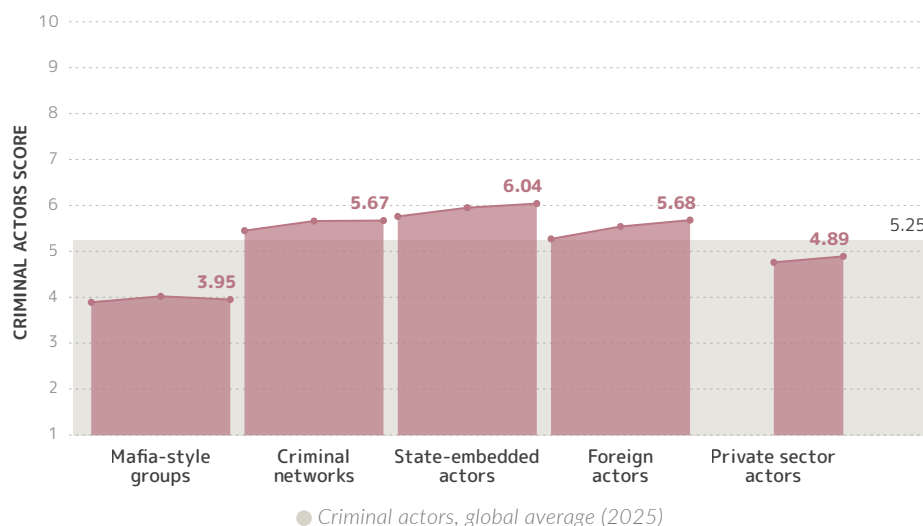
As highlighted throughout this report, criminal actors, particularly those acting as organized crime's facilitators, demonstrate a remarkable capacity for adaptation, exploiting global shifts from conflict and resource scarcity to evolving consumer preferences and technological advances in production. Much like the multi-headed Hydra, criminal groups adapt rapidly, capitalizing on emerging or deepening conflicts and aligning with digital developments. When one head is cut off, the organism regenerates,

with new heads taking its place. Many of these transformations are most evident in the growing influence of two categories of actors: foreign criminal actors and the private sector.

Foreign actors registered the sharpest overall increase (+0.40 between 2021 and 2025), with West Africa standing out at 6.67 in 2025. Private sector actors experienced the steepest growth (+0.13 between 2023 and 2025), led by Western Asia at 6.43.

FIGURE 15

Evolution of criminal actors (2021–2025)



The rising prominence of these groups moves them closer to the forefront of organized crime, a domain long dominated by state-embedded actors. This does not suggest, however, that the latter have diminished in significance. On the contrary, state-embedded actors remain the most influential globally, as they have across all three iterations of the Index. But it shows how foreign and private sector actors are gaining ground in reshaping illicit economies, marked by a flexibility that enables them to bypass legal and regulatory barriers. The momentum behind this expansion is closely tied to fractured international relations, as eroding levels of global cooperation – an essential element in combating transnational organized crime – provides opportunities for transnational illicit networks to consolidate and grow.

Since 2023, foreign criminal actors – defined as criminal groups operating outside their countries of origin – have recorded the sharpest increase in pervasiveness globally (+0.14). Their role is often dual, acting both as facilitators and beneficiaries of illicit markets. Illicit goods or services rarely remain in one place; they are in constant motion along the criminal chain. To keep this movement alive, criminal groups rely on one another, whether for access to supplies, to secure transit routes, distribute goods or launder illicit profits. Out of this necessity, alliances take shape across regions, built less on loyalty than on pragmatism. Actors with different backgrounds and expertise from different regions come together, adapting their methods to the opportunities before them and the contexts in which they operate, prioritizing flexibility over rigid monopolistic control.

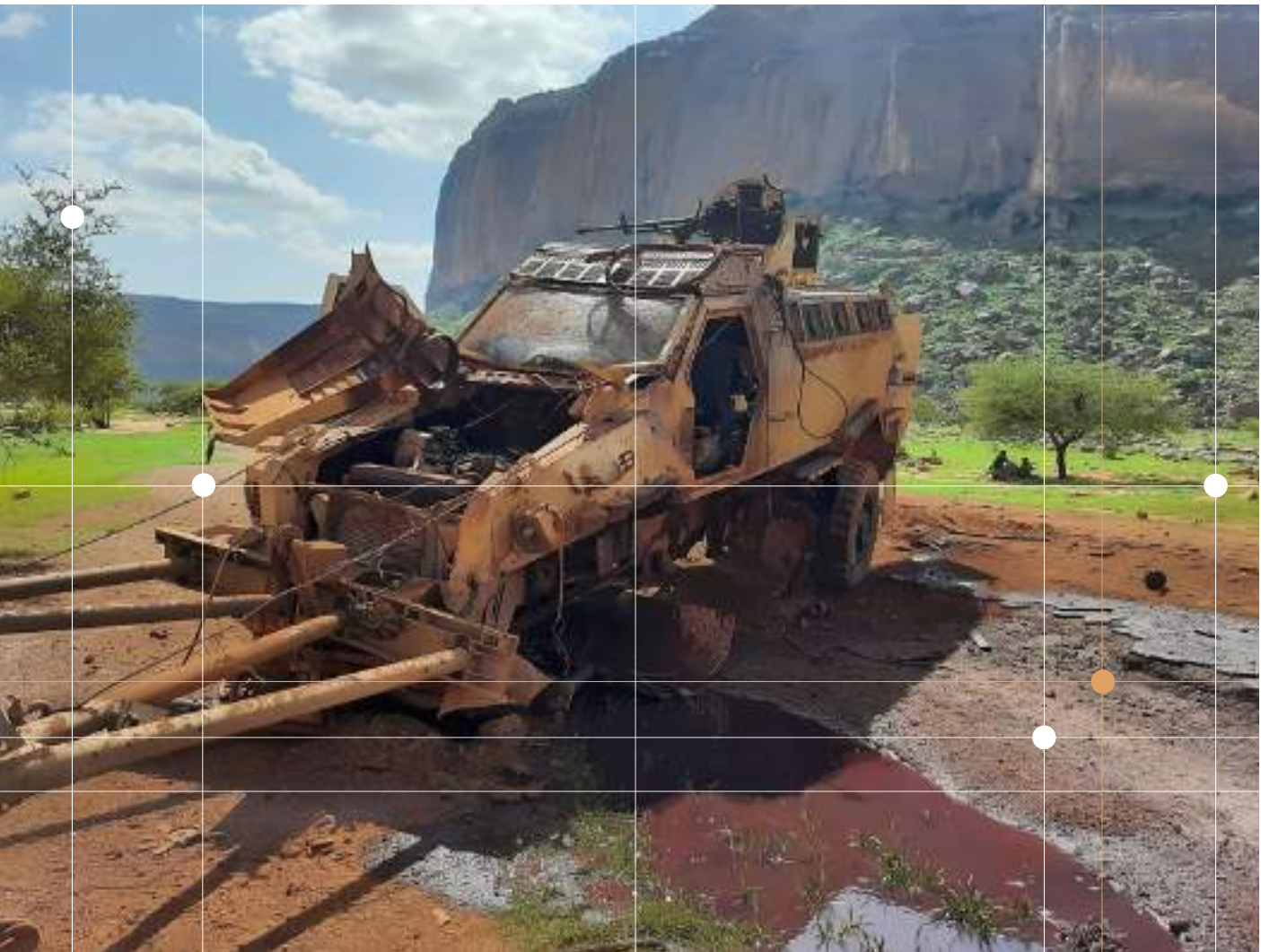


FIGURE 16

Foreign criminal actors by region (2025)



Transnational drug cartels are a prime example of this pragmatic approach to cooperation among foreign actors. This can be seen in the alliances formed between South American cartels and local groups in the Balkans. The success of Balkan networks has rested on their ability to collaborate with a wide range of partners,

from Latin American suppliers and West African intermediaries to European distributors. Rather than attempting to dominate the entire chain, these networks have thrived by strategically inserting themselves at key points, cultivating a transactional reputation that positions them as 'reliable' partners.

These examples demonstrate that the strength of such actors lies in their pragmatic approach and willingness to forge alliances, arguably in stark contrast to states, which, in today’s divisive global context, increasingly react in fragmented and individualistic ways in international forums and other engagements. While these traits are central to the growing influence of foreign actors, broader global shifts have also fuelled their expansion. Among these

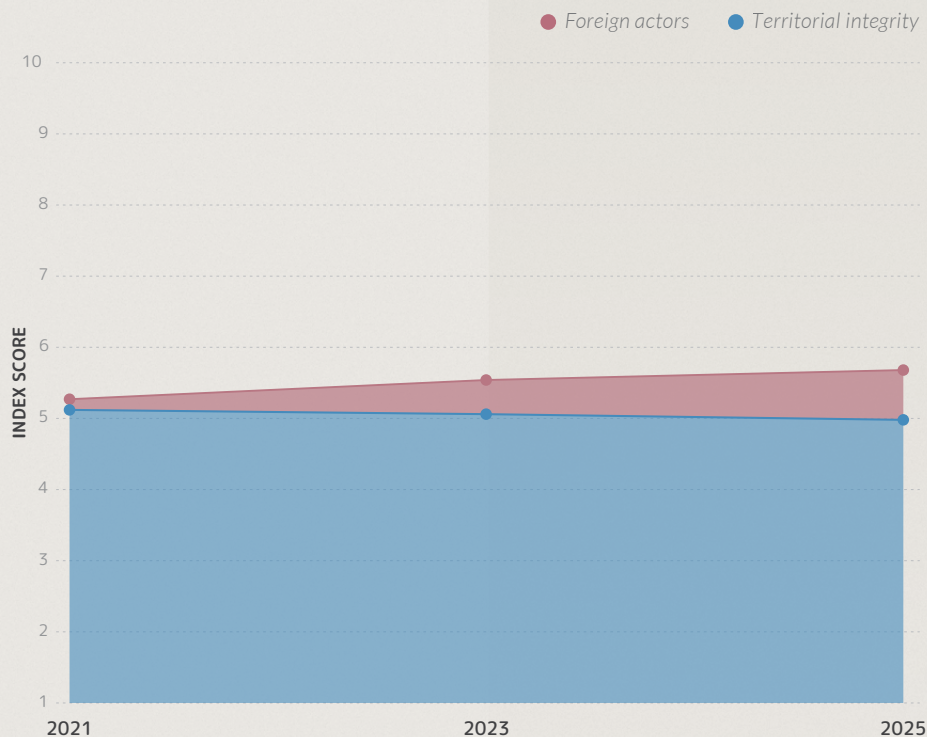
are the widening reach of criminal interests enabled by virtual spaces, such as cyber-enabled fraud, the escalation of conflicts as violent organizations compete for power and resources, the erosion of territorial integrity and the weakening of state capacity to monitor foreign businesses. Each of these vulnerabilities is exploited by actors whose hallmark flexibility enables them to adapt and thrive across shifting landscapes.

Under pressure – territorial integrity

Territorial integrity, one of the key resilience measures for keeping foreign actors at bay both physically and in cyberspace, has come under growing strain in recent years. The lifting of COVID-19 movement restrictions, the globalization of trade through expanding infrastructure facilities such as ports and airports, and intensified use of cyberspace have placed significant pressure on this indicator. Since the inception of the Index, ‘territorial integrity’ has dropped by 0.14. When combined with the growing influence of foreign actors, weakening levels of territorial integrity point to mounting vulnerability facing states as their territories become more exposed to the dynamics of interconnected illicit economies.

FIGURE 17

Foreign actors and territorial integrity, global average (2021–2025)





West Africa (6.67) stands out as the highest-ranking region globally in terms of the influence of foreign actors, whose presence permeates almost every strand of the criminal economy. The region's strategic location, resource wealth and institutional fragility make it particularly attractive to external actors, embedding foreign influence into local economies. Nigerian networks extend their influence far beyond their borders, driving human trafficking, fuel smuggling and cyber-enabled fraud in neighbouring states. Chinese actors have become embedded in resource economies, particularly illegal logging and informal mining. Latin American cartels and European networks have likewise made coastal West African hubs critical nodes for global cocaine routes. Meanwhile, private military company the Wagner Group – rebranded as Africa Corps – has been operating under the guise of security assistance, but in practice has been linked to looting, extortion and smuggling. Adding another layer of complexity, violent extremist organisations, including Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) and Islamic State Sahel Province, exploit illicit economies within the region by taxing traffickers, controlling smuggling

routes and through involvement in the gold, fuel, arms and wildlife trade, while also presenting themselves as parallel governing authorities and service providers in neglected regions.

South-eastern Asia, a region where foreign actors dominate certain criminal markets, including counterfeit goods and environmental crimes, follows closely behind at 6.64. Demand for rare timber, wildlife products and illegally mined minerals has drawn significant foreign involvement, while international companies have been implicated in illegally laundering forest resources through global supply chains by reintegrating them into the legal trade. At the same time, foreign groups in the region maintain a strong presence in narcotics trafficking, using key regional hubs as gateways to high-value markets such as Australia and Europe, positioning South-eastern Asia as a central link in global drug chains. Diaspora communities also play a significant role in the region's illicit economies. In particular, Chinese networks operating in the region have been associated with activities ranging from illegal gambling and online scam operations to methamphetamine trafficking.

While illicit supply chains remain the primary arena of foreign actor influence, operations are no longer limited to physical infrastructure but increasingly extend into the digital space. Traditional criminal markets are shifting online, with transactions facilitated through e-commerce platforms and payments processed using digital systems and blockchain technologies. This shift has diminished the need to maintain a physical footprint in most criminal markets, including wildlife trafficking and the drug trade. The trend is most evident in cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled financial crimes, where perpetrators and victims are often separated by entire continents. The surge in large-scale cyber fraud has drawn attention to this trend, particularly since the exposure of cyber scam compounds in South-eastern Asia that have an impact in other regions. Specializing in defrauding victims in financially stable countries, these centres generate tens of billions of dollars annually. This globalization of illicit economies, facilitated by technology, has amplified the role of foreign actors, as physical borders no longer constrain these forms of criminality.

Alongside foreign actors, the private sector has also emerged as a growing conduit of illicit activities. Discussions of organized crime and the private sector have tended to focus on legitimate businesses as victims, highlighting the adverse impact of illicit markets on their operations. Yet it is increasingly evident that private sector actors should not be viewed only through this lens, as their involvement as perpetrators of organized crime is becoming harder to ignore. In fact, when it comes to forging alliances within illicit economies, private sector actors stand out as indispensable partners for all types of criminal groups. Their role, whether in logistics, finance or technology, has become increasingly pervasive, enabling the movement of illicit goods and the integration of criminal proceeds into the formal economy. The growing recognition of this role, long overlooked, is reflected in the 2025 Index, which recorded the sharpest increase in influence for any actor type between 2023 and 2025 (+0.13). Yet despite this jump, private sector actors continue to rank on average as the least influential criminal actor category.



FIGURE 18

Private sector criminal actors by region (2025)



Private sector actors play a dual role in the criminal ecosystem. They can be direct perpetrators of criminal activities, including environmental crimes (such as illegal logging, mining and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing) as well as financial crimes – tax evasion, fraud, embezzlement and corruption. On the other hand, companies are co-opted as facilitators by organized criminal groups. In these cases, businesses may knowingly

or unwittingly provide technology networks, documentation, logistical support or channels for laundering illicit funds through financial systems and real estate markets. It is in the latter role that their influence is most evident. By enabling logistics, financial flows and technological support, they embed themselves within broader criminal alliances, making them indispensable to the functioning of illicit economies.

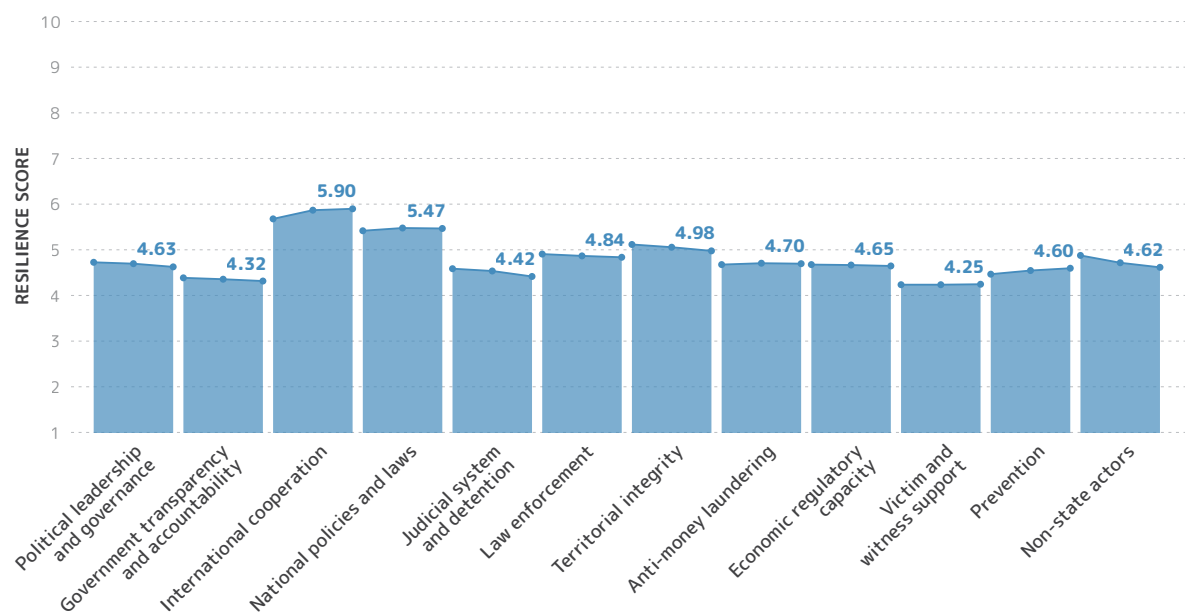
2.5 Resilience at a crossroads: international cooperation and judicial systems under pressure

Resilience indicators largely reflect the effectiveness of institutional systems, such as law enforcement, prevention and criminal justice, where change is inherently slow-moving. As a result, shifts in resilience scores are less likely to produce sharp variations over short periods of time. This gradual pace of change is

reflected in the global averages, which showed only a marginal movement of -0.004 points between 2021 and 2023, followed by a further -0.03 points between 2023 and 2025. At the continental level, changes have been similarly minimal, with the overall ranking remaining consistent since the Index's inception in 2021.

FIGURE 19

Evolution of resilience (2021–2025)



Nevertheless, an important shift has been observed in the Index's strongest-performing resilience indicator: 'international cooperation'. For three consecutive iterations, 'international cooperation' has outperformed the other 11 resilience indicators, with average scores of 5.68 in 2021, 5.87 in 2023 and 5.90 in 2025, underscoring what has been a broad trust in the international legal system and a past propensity among sovereign states to engage in cooperative frameworks. This cooperative momentum was particularly visible in earlier years of the Index, when law enforcement collaboration,

technical assistance and bilateral agreements contributed to marked gains. Indeed, the second iteration of the Index recorded the highest single increase for 'international cooperation' of all 12 resilience indicators. However, this trajectory slowed considerably in 2025, registering only a marginal 0.03 point increase since 2023. This suggests the indicator may have plateaued, raising questions about whether the trend of improvement in international cooperation has reached its peak. For international cooperation, we may have reached a potential inflection point.



The timing is noteworthy. The first two iterations of the Index followed a period in which shared global challenges – the COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic consequences, intensifying conflicts and the climate crisis – fostered a sense of collective responsibility among states, even those with diverging political agendas. In contrast, the past two years have witnessed a reversal: national interests increasingly taking precedence over the common good. Illustrative examples include:

- Russia's withdrawal from the European Convention on Human Rights in September 2022⁵⁷ and its revocation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in November 2023.⁵⁸ Russia's score for this indicator is 3.0 – down from 4.50 in 2021.
- Nicaragua's exit from the Organization of American States in November 2023.⁵⁹

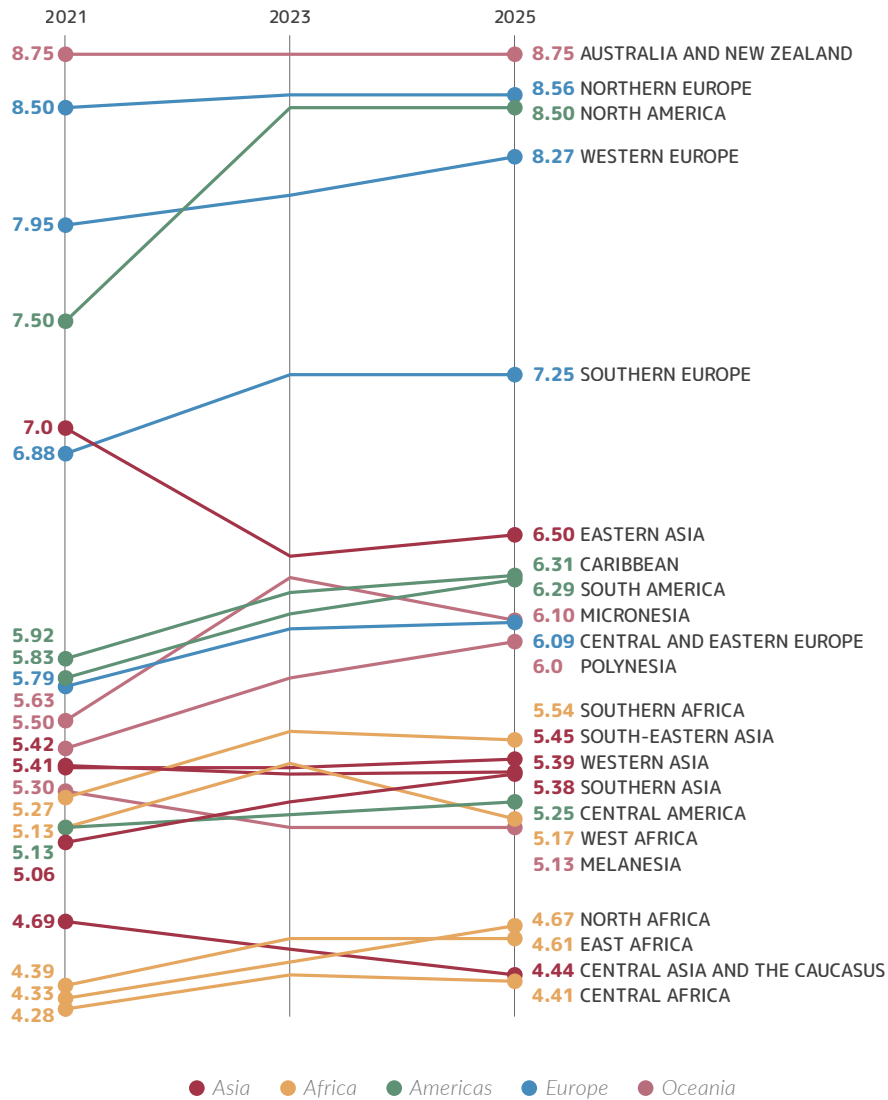
Nicaragua's score is 2.0 – down from 2.50 in 2021.

- The coordinated decision of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger to withdraw from the Economic Community of West African States in January 2024, coupled with their distancing from traditional Western alliances, including the expulsion of French and US forces.⁶⁰

The latter case triggered one of the sharpest declines in regional international cooperation scores since 2023 as West Africa's average fell by 0.27 points to 5.17. This drop was largely attributable to Burkina Faso (down by 1.50 points to 3.50), Mali (by 1.0 point to 3.0), and Niger (by 2.0 points to 3.50) – countries that were among those registering the steepest declines globally in this resilience indicator in 2025.

FIGURE 20

International cooperation by region (2021–2025)



Since early 2025, more states, including the US, have announced plans to withdraw from international courts, organizations and treaties, a trend reflecting perceptions of multilateral institutions as overly interventionist. While these developments fall outside the scope of the data that informs this iteration of the Index, they signal a deepening shift toward unilateralism that warrants close monitoring in the years ahead.

If such decisions materialize and similar patterns continue, international cooperation could reach a critical turning point. Multilateral cooperation has long been central to confronting illicit economies that operate across borders, yet the growing drift toward unilateralism threatens to undermine this foundation. Weakening trust and solidarity between states reduces the system’s ability to contain networks whose influence extends beyond national jurisdictions. The findings of the



2025 Index corroborate this trend, recording the sharpest global increase in foreign actors among criminal groups. As discussed above, these actors are steadily consolidating their position as some of the most influential drivers of organized crime, embedding themselves in multiple markets and regions. Such developments highlight the structural interconnectedness of illicit economies and suggest that, in the absence of strong cooperative mechanisms, resilience levels are likely to erode further, accompanied by mounting criminality worldwide.

Another notable shift has been observed in the 'judicial system and detention' indicator, which recorded a deterioration of -0.12 points since 2023 – the sharpest decline across all resilience indicators in 2025. As the final and decisive stage of the criminal justice process, the judiciary plays a pivotal role in addressing organized crime. It adjudicates cases, imposes penalties that carry both punitive and deterrent weight, and ensures that justice is delivered in a credible manner. By setting the framework for investigation, prosecution and adjudication,

the judiciary underpins accountability and safeguards the rule of law, making it an indispensable pillar in the fight against organized crime.

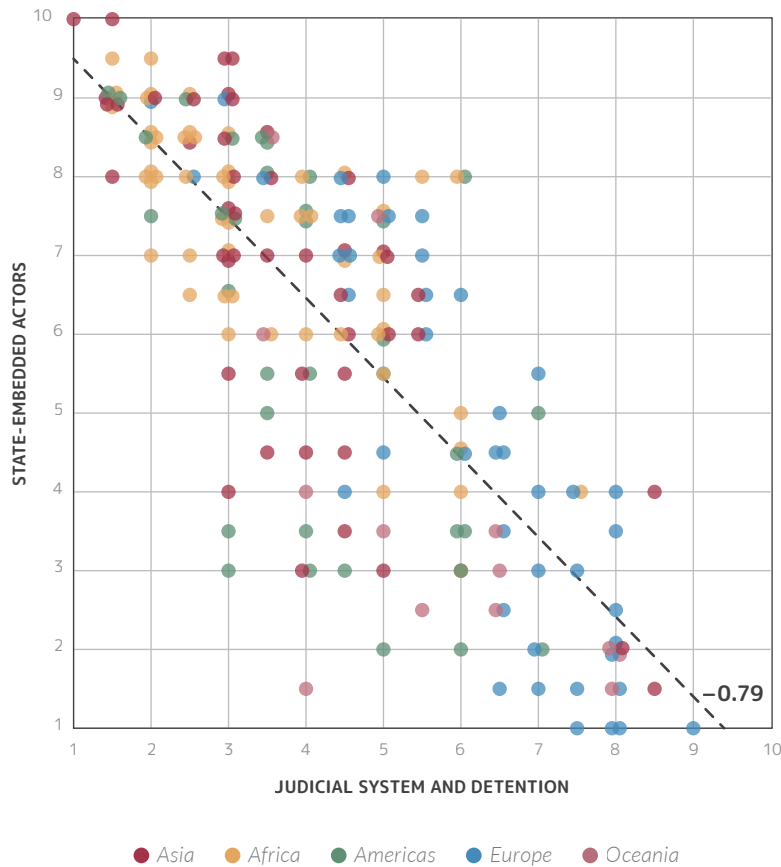
Penitentiary systems play an equally vital role, both in disrupting organized crime and in preventing its reproduction. Effective detention regimes can dismantle criminal leadership structures, hinder operational networks and serve a rehabilitative function, enabling the reintegration of offenders into society.

Despite their importance, this indicator has consistently performed poorly under the Index. Since its inception, 'judicial system and detention' has ranked among the four weakest resilience indicators, trailing 'victim and witness support' and 'government transparency and accountability' in the past two iterations, with average scores of 4.59 in 2021, 4.54 in 2023 and 4.42 in 2025. The recent decline is therefore especially concerning, as it reflects weakness in an institution that is essential to sustaining long-term resilience to organized crime.



FIGURE 21

Correlation coefficient between state-embedded actors and judicial system and detention (2025)



This declining strength in the judicial and penitentiary systems is compounded by the strong correlation between state-embedded actors and the performance of the judicial system. With a coefficient of -0.79 , the 'judicial system and detention' indicator is among the most adversely affected by corruption within state institutions, ranking just behind the 'leadership and governance' indicator. This figure is not only statistically significant, but also points to a structural vulnerability: when state actors are themselves involved or complicit in organized crime, the very institutions tasked with upholding justice become compromised, undermining their ability to address the problem effectively.

Corruption, political interference and selective enforcement of the law erode judicial independence, weaken prosecutorial capacity and distort sentencing practices. Penitentiary systems, rather than serving as spaces for disruption and rehabilitation, can instead become extensions of criminal networks, allowing actors to exert influence, secure privileges or even direct criminal operations from within prison walls. The outcome is a dual failure: the judiciary and detention systems lose their deterrent power while simultaneously reinforcing impunity for those with access to political protection. Taken together, the decline observed in 2025 should be seen as more than a statistical fluctuation: it is a warning sign of how state capture and institutional weakness can converge to erode one of the most critical pillars of resilience.



SECTION 3

Trajectories

Criminality and resilience are part of an interlinked web of numerous and overlapping dynamics that are continually changing over time. For policymakers, understanding how these dynamics translate into vulnerabilities, and developing adequate responses is an immense challenge, particularly as transformations in organized crime dynamics have become marked in recent years. In this context, the value of the Index becomes clear. The Index not only measures the scale of criminal activity, but also identifies the strengths and weaknesses of institutional anti-organized crime systems. The vulnerability matrix illustrates the interaction between criminality and resilience by positioning each of the 193 assessed countries within one of four quadrants (see Figure 22). This approach enables stakeholders to monitor shifts in vulnerability specific to their own context and to respond to emerging risks.

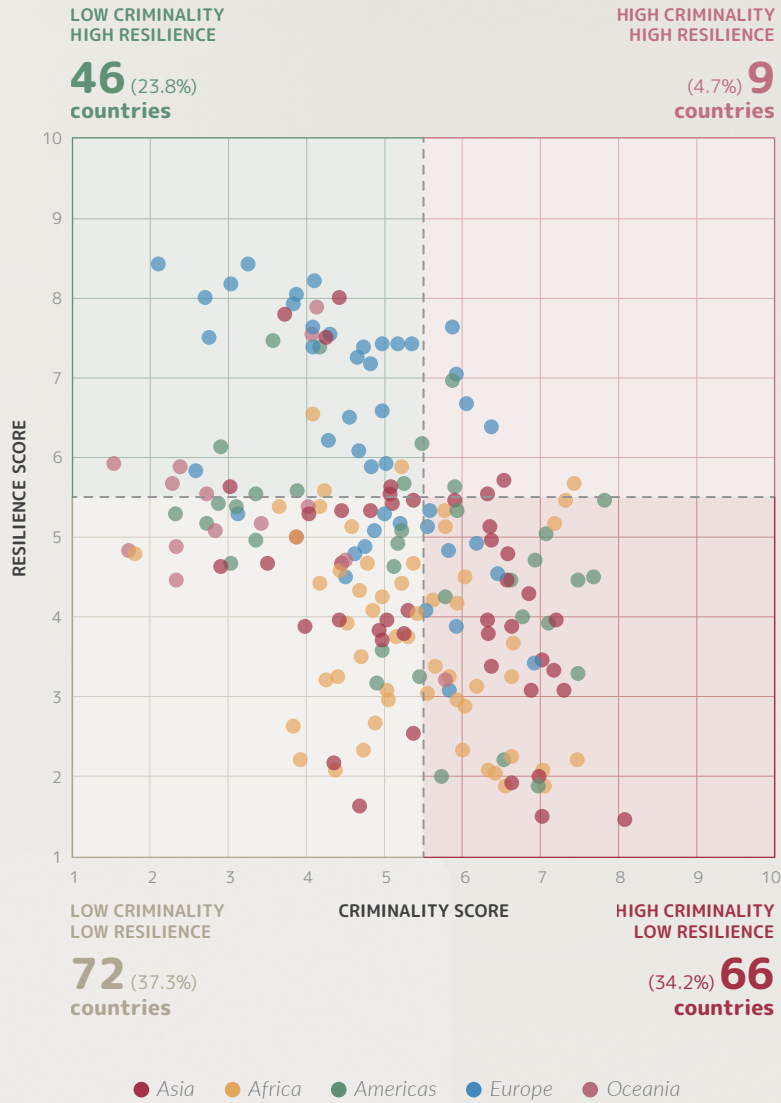
3.1 Containing criminality and boosting resilience

Because the intersection of criminality and resilience is shaped by country-specific circumstances, each state has vulnerabilities that are particular to its own context. Some of these may be inherent or deeply entrenched and resistant to change, whereas others can realistically be addressed within a more immediate timeframe. Just as there are no 'one-size-fits-all' vulnerabilities, there are likewise no universal solutions for addressing them. Nevertheless, a shared objective unites countries: curbing organized crime and mitigating its impact while simultaneously strengthening countries' capacity to tackle criminality by enhancing frameworks needed to confront both current and future threats.

The Index visualizes this goal in the vulnerability matrix (see Figure 22), where the desired outcome is represented by countries moving towards the top-left quadrant, low criminality and high resilience, depicted in green. As of this iteration, almost 24% of states are situated in this quadrant – the countries that display the most favourable balance between resilience and criminality. That is not to say that such countries have reached their full potential in terms of reducing their vulnerability to organized crime. Indeed, even within this quadrant, country scores reflect a range of contexts, and amid ever-changing criminal dynamics, resilience efforts must be adaptable too. Nevertheless, this quadrant may be viewed as a benchmark that countries aim to meet. To that end, 21 countries (see Figure 23) were identified as having the shortest distance to travel in order to reach the low-criminality, high-resilience category, indicating their potential to achieve this goal within a relatively short time frame.

FIGURE 22

Vulnerability classification (2025)



High criminality–low resilience 66 countries (34.2% of UN member states)

This quadrant includes countries that are faced with compelling organized crime threats, spanning multiple markets and involving a multitude of criminal actors. These countries also exhibit deficiencies in their resilience frameworks, which could make them vulnerable to organized crime becoming further entrenched. These breakpoints could set off a vicious cycle whereby criminality suppresses resilience, and lack of resilience capacity perpetuates criminality.

Low criminality–low resilience 72 countries (37.3% of UN member states)

While countries in this quadrant are technically in the safe zone, criminality-wise, many are on the verge of moving into another quadrant. A more detailed look into specific contexts reveals that a number of countries have some pervasive criminal markets, which puts them at risk of seeing their criminality levels spike. In these contexts, building adequate resilience measures to address threats should be the highest item on the agenda.

High criminality–high resilience

9 countries (4.7% of UN member states)

Countries located in the high criminality-high resilience quadrant often present ripe opportunities for criminal groups to settle in. The few countries located under this quadrant are economic powerhouses with highly developed trade infrastructure. These countries should strive to stay ahead of the curve by actively working on their resilience capacity so that the already high levels of criminality do not overwhelm the state.

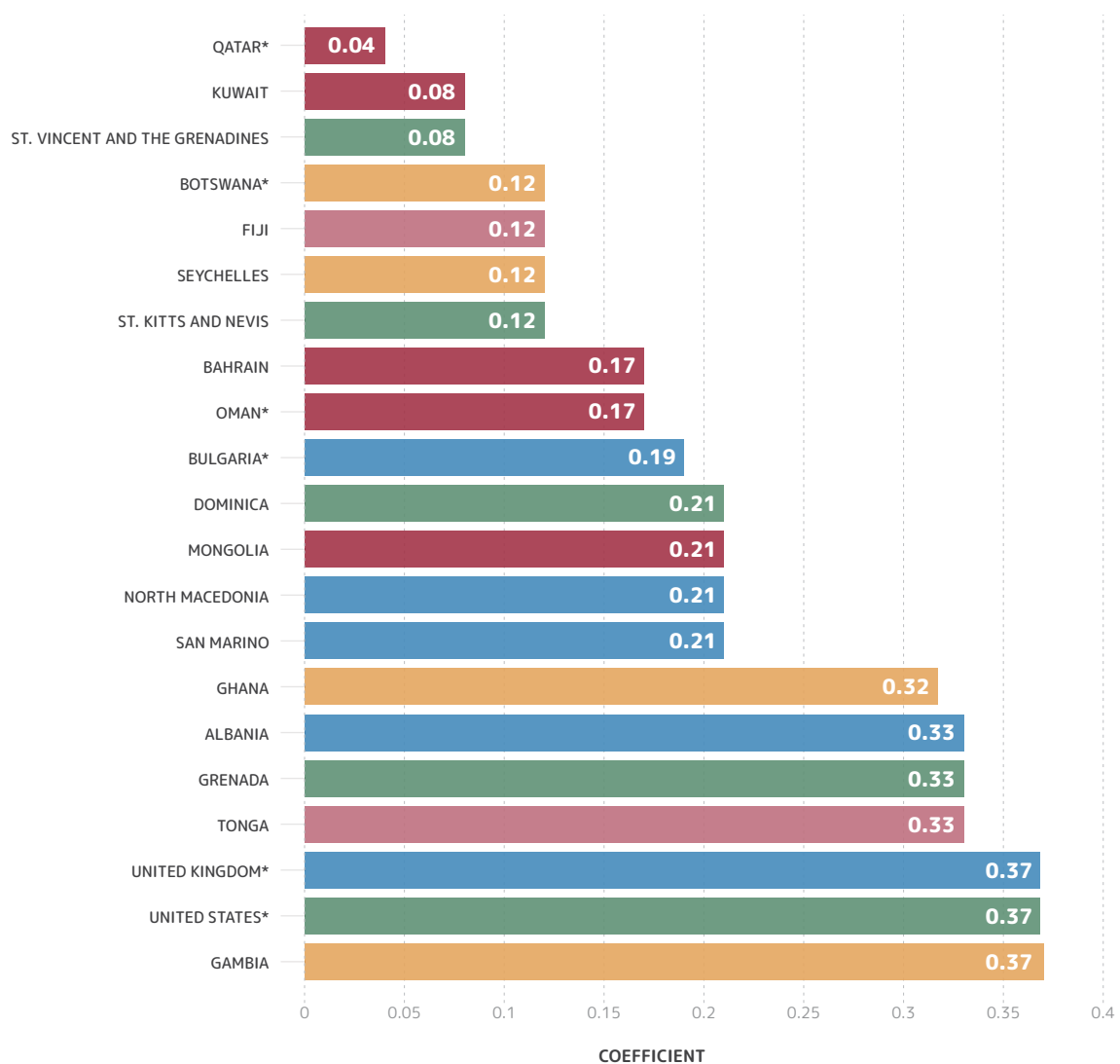
Low criminality–high resilience

46 countries (23.8% of UN member states)

The countries in the low criminality-high resilience quadrant are in the best situation possible. But, once more, context is key. While there are stable countries that boast higher resilience and low to moderate criminality, others maintain a fragile balance between criminality and resilience levels and could well find themselves in another less safe quadrant. It is critical for these to find ways to proactively strengthen their resilience.

FIGURE 23

Shortest distance to 'low criminality–high resilience' quadrant (2025)



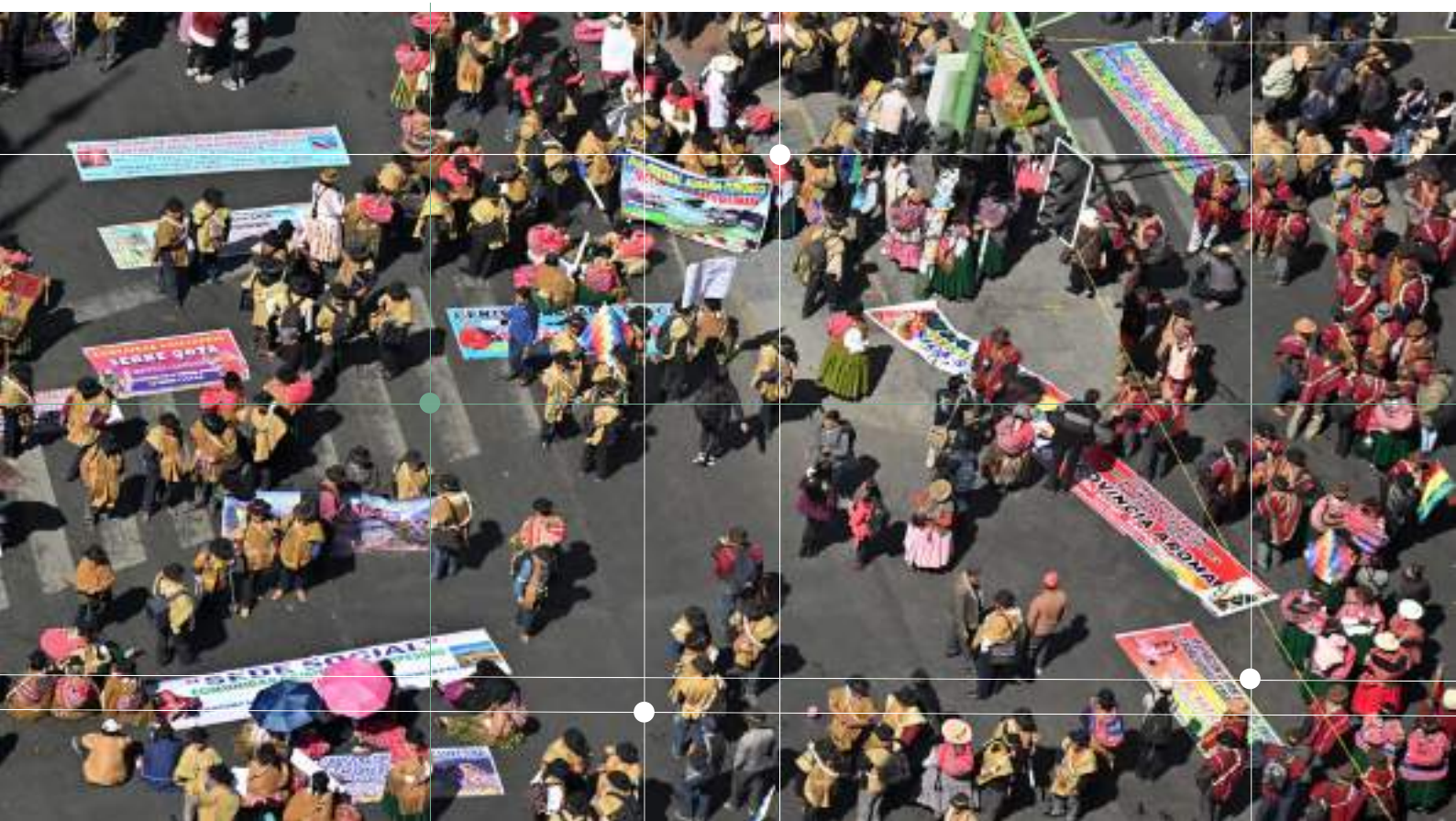
Note: * Projected to have its overall criminality score increase in the 2029 Index edition.

There is no single toolkit that can propel countries towards this quadrant regardless of their position within the vulnerability matrix. But two elements are essential: a clear understanding of their current criminality–resilience situation, and an awareness of how that situation may develop over time. To this end, four trajectory models have been developed, designed to forecast the path these countries are likely to follow, if no significant changes occur.⁶¹ Building on the five years of data the Index has accumulated, these models have been developed by extrapolating from observed past trends in criminality. Based on these trends, an average change score is derived, which provides a clear and accessible way of inferring where criminality for each country is likely to be headed – assuming all else remains equal. Although the available Index data provides a good starting point for building forecasting models, they have their limitations, a consequence of the lack of historical data – which would need to span several decades rather than just the past five years – to accurately inform the predictions. However, over time, as more iterations of the Index are produced, the accumulation of data will allow for the development of more robust tools capable

of making increasingly accurate and variable-sensitive predictions.

The four-year-trajectory prediction model shows that 28.6% of countries in the sample (six of the 21) would see an increase in their criminality scores by 2029. Meanwhile, the 15 remaining countries that are projected to reduce their overall criminality levels in that time frame would do so slightly.⁶² Notably, there are outliers in the sample – countries that are projected to improve by a larger margin based on their past performance. Yet, by taking only one of the outliers out of the equation, the improvement for the remaining countries would be even less significant.

Based on the results of the Index, both past and present, this modelling suggests that current responses to organized crime are not only not yielding the desired results, but if the state-of-play remains the same, criminality dynamics are unlikely to change significantly in the coming years. Countries therefore need a course-correct that would allow for more meaningful strides towards minimizing the impact of organized crime on societies, and achieving the desired outcome of high resilience and low criminality.



3.2 The path of most resistance: state-embedded actors as an obstacle to resilience

The same data collected through the Index that enables a clear understanding of the current situation and foresight into how it may evolve over time can also be applied to identify the steps countries need to take to strengthen resilience and, in turn, reduce levels of organized crime. Designing such an analysis, however, is not straightforward. Across the three iterations of the Index, it has become clear that the relationship between criminality and resilience is neither simple nor uniform. Although the correlation is negative, it is not particularly strong, standing at a coefficient of -0.44 . Moreover, the relationship is non-linear, varying considerably across countries.

Regardless of the variations in criminality contexts, there are commonalities in determining how resilience should be strengthened. For example, countries may favour the path of least resistance – often in the form of short-term, heavy-handed crackdowns that yield quick results, where long-term reforms (such as improving judicial efficiency, implementing anti-corruption reforms and building cooperation with non-state actors in policymaking) would be more effective but harder to achieve.

Yet even in their pursuit to counter criminality threats, states find that reforms are often made more difficult because of internal resistance, arising from criminal actors embedded at various levels of the state apparatus. State-embedded actors have consistently ranked as the most pervasive criminal actor type globally, increasing by 0.28 points to 6.04 out of 10 between 2021 and 2025. More importantly, the Index reveals a strong negative correlation between resilience and the influence of state-embedded actors, measured at -0.803 in the latest edition. In other words, contexts where state-embedded actors are powerful are associated with less effective regulatory and institutional frameworks for tackling organized crime. The strength of this

relationship also exceeds that observed between resilience and any other type of criminal actor.

Building on this evidence, state-embedded actors were therefore identified as the primary obstacle to resilience and thus serve as a proxy to overall criminality for this analysis, allowing the hypothesis to be tested systematically. Using a difference-in-differences (DiD) design,⁶³ the results provide robust evidence that improvements in resilience are linked to measurable reductions in the presence of state-embedded actors. Specifically, a one point increase in resilience corresponds to an average 1.80 point decline in state-embedded actors.⁶⁴

Notwithstanding a range of variable conditions that could influence the pervasiveness of criminality, a separate analysis also allows for the direct impact of state-embedded actors on the scope and scale of criminal markets to be estimated. Preliminary models indicate that a one point decrease in state-embedded actors would result in a decrease in the criminal markets average by 0.14.⁶⁵ In other words, the interconnectedness of criminality and resilience can be thought of as having a chain reaction: if, for example, a country's resilience were to increase by 2 points, its state-embedded actors score would see a reduction by an average 3.60 points, thereby resulting in a 0.49 point drop in the criminal markets average.

Drawing on the Index's 12 resilience building blocks, the same DiD design was implemented to produce estimates of the impact of each resilience indicator on the presence of state-embedded criminal actors.⁶⁶ As shown in Figure 24, the DiD analysis indicates that eight of the 12 resilience indicators have statistically significant and negative effects on the presence of state-embedded actors, confirming that the relationship is unlikely to be driven by chance.

These are ‘prevention’ (–0.28), ‘victim and witness support’ (–0.27), ‘judicial system and detention’ (–0.24), ‘anti-money laundering’ (–0.23), ‘economic regulatory capacity’ (–0.22), ‘political leadership and governance’ (–0.20), ‘government transparency and accountability’ (–0.19) and ‘national policies and laws’ (–0.17). Although the extent of the impact these indicators may have on state-embedded actors may well vary across countries, a statistical analysis shows that improving resilience in these areas may directly weaken the ability of state-embedded actors to manipulate state institutions for illicit gains and operate with impunity.

The remaining four indicators – ‘territorial integrity’, ‘international cooperation’, ‘law enforcement’ and ‘non-state actors’ – also display negative point estimates, but their confidence intervals suggest the effects are not statistically significant. This implies that, considered individually, these four dimensions do not exert a direct impact on the existence or influence of state-embedded actors. However, this should not be interpreted as evidence that they are less important resilience indicators. Their role rather lies in reinforcing the broader resilience environment, functioning as integral parts of a holistic system rather than as standalone drivers in diminishing the power of state-embedded actors in the way the other eight indicators do.

For example, ‘international cooperation’, although indispensable in addressing transnational organized crime, is not by itself enough to reduce the influence of state-embedded actors on criminal economies. A possible explanation may be the lack of mechanisms for translating bilateral, regional or global commitments into action at the national level where state actors themselves are responsible for their implementation. In the case of the two key resilience pillars – ‘law enforcement’ and ‘non-state actors’ – when criminal elements infiltrate state structures it often undermines their ability to combat organized crime by eroding their independence. Civil society and the media frequently operate in the restrictive environment imposed by criminalized states, as evidenced by increasing attacks on the sector. Given such

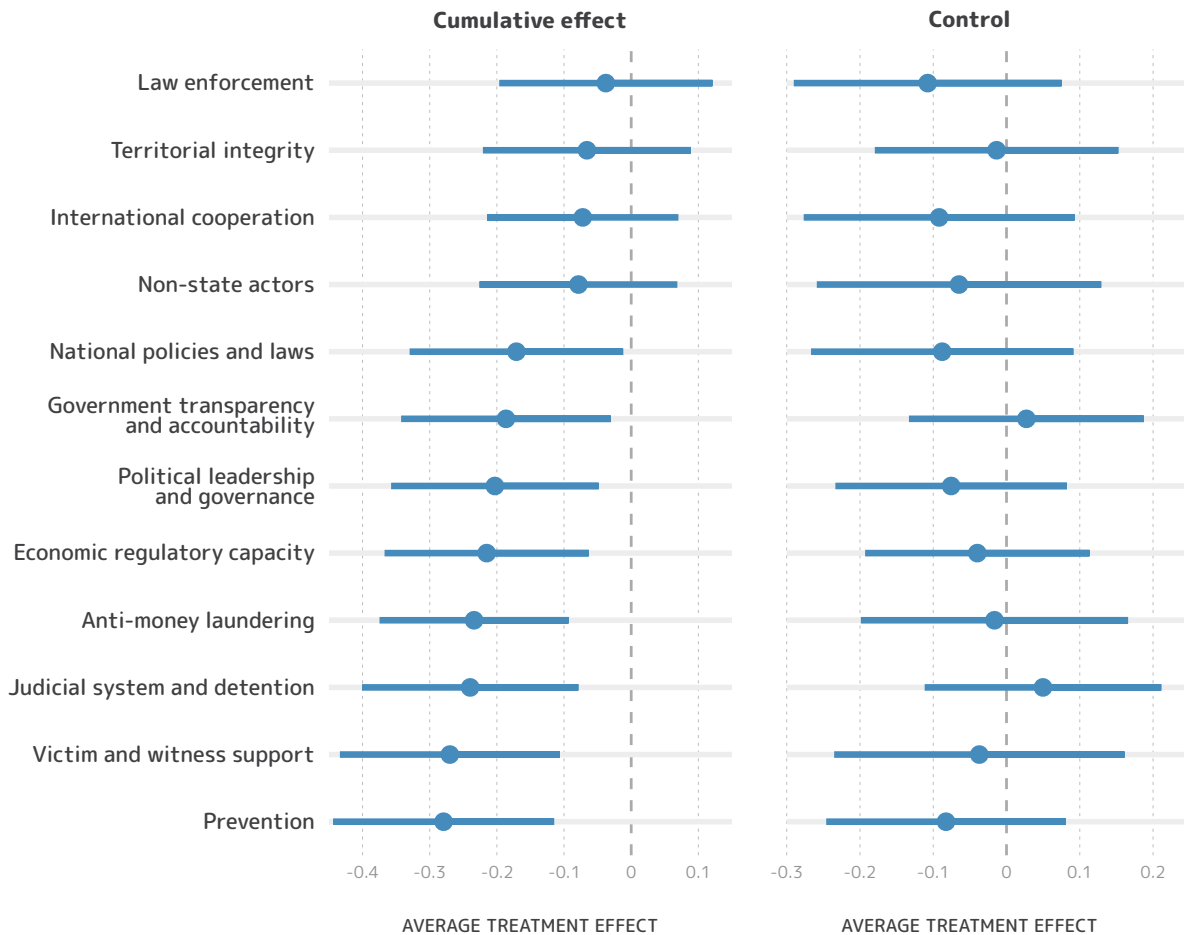
conditions, it is unsurprising that their role in confronting state-embedded actors can be highly constrained.

Nevertheless, these indicators, in interaction with other resilience indicators, can act as amplifiers to building resilience to organized crime by limiting state infiltration, where civil society are often actors of last resort. They may play the role of critical intermediaries where state-embedded criminal networks are prevalent. To explore this dynamic, a Conditional Marginal Effects analysis was conducted to estimate how resilience influences the presence of state-embedded actors across varying levels of civil society participation, as measured by V-Dem’s Civil Society Participation Index. The findings reveal that when civil society engagement is low, the impact of resilience on curbing state-embedded criminality is minimal. However, as civil society participation increases, the marginal effect of resilience grows substantially. This suggests that efforts to strengthen resilience at a broader level are most effective in reducing the influence of state-embedded criminal actors in environments where civil society is actively engaged.

Strengthening resilience is rarely quick or simple, yet its impact on curbing the presence of state-embedded criminal actors, and by extension criminality, is substantial and measurable. Even modest increases in resilience can yield large declines in state-embedded criminality. For policymakers, this is a critical insight, as meaningful progress does not depend on intensive institutional overhauls but can be achieved through intensely targeted small-scale reforms. As shown by the Index data, large leaps in overall resilience are uncommon, with most countries experiencing only gradual shifts in aggregate resilience over time. In fact, large upward or downward changes are exceptional, with the largest single-country increase in average resilience measured at 0.58. Only three countries have increased their average resilience by 0.30 points or more, and 12 other countries have had a year-on-year increase by a margin of 0.20 to 0.29. Against this backdrop, resilience levels on a global scale have fallen by 0.03 points since

FIGURE 24

Cumulative and control effects of resilience indicators on state-embedded actors

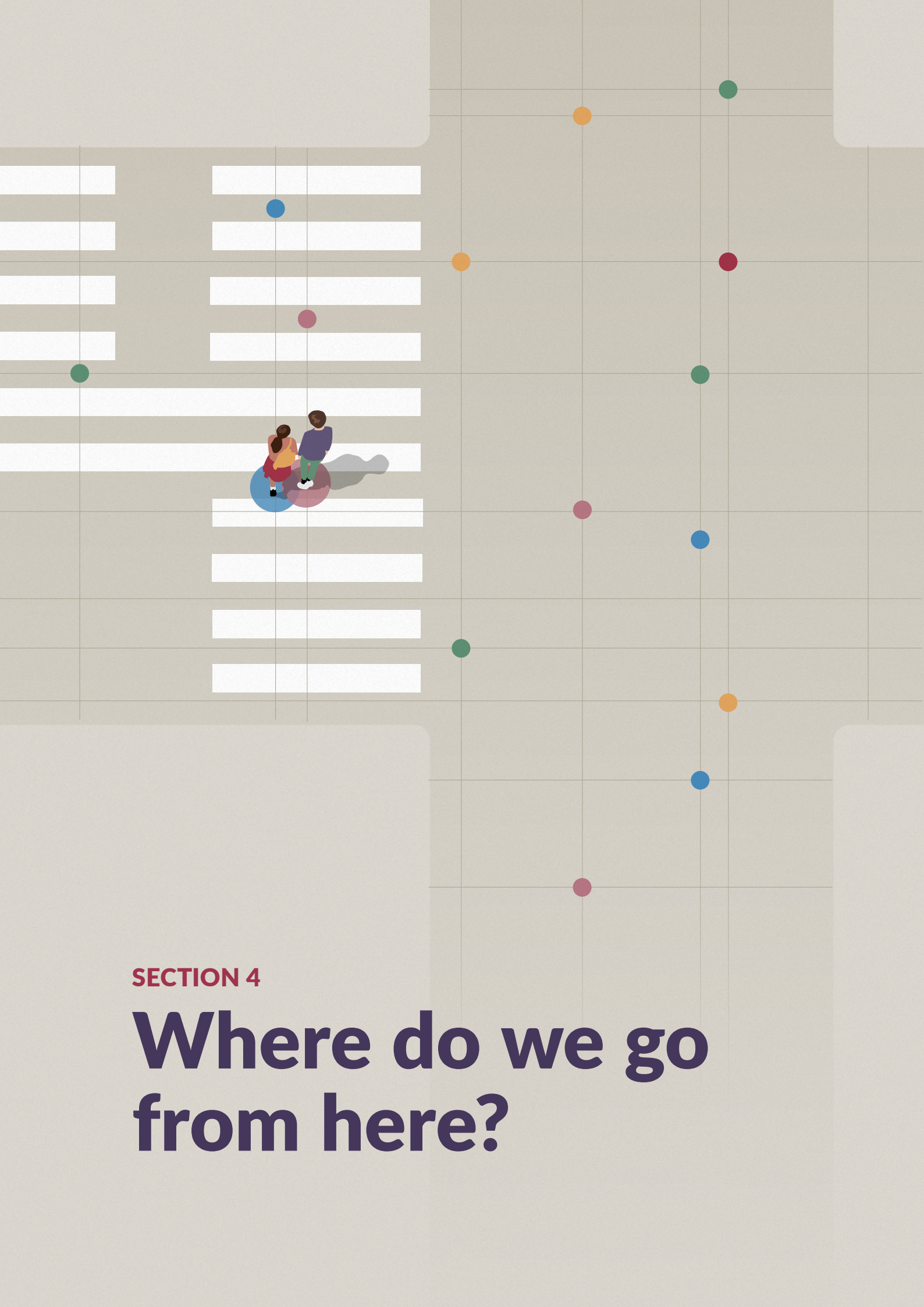


Note: The DiD framework posits that in the absence of treatment (resilience variable), the treated and control groups would have followed similar state-embedded actor trajectories over time. The absence of effects in the control group (coefficients in the control group are indistinguishable from zero) confirm the DiD results and suggest that the eight resilience indicators have a statistically significant impact on state-embedded actors.

2023. These gradual shifts in overall resilience to organized crime reflect the complexities of the resilience construct itself, which encompasses institutional, legal, economic, governance and social dimensions.

Yet, the data also reveals that movement within specific resilience building blocks is far more common, and in some cases even substantial over short periods. In fact, it is not uncommon to see indicator-level increases of a full point or more at a country level. These changes

are not just statistical curiosities – they represent actionable policy levers. Several resilience indicators have a demonstrably significant effect in reducing the influence of state-embedded actors. While transformative increases in aggregate resilience may be a long-term aspiration, the findings suggest that policy wins against state-embedded criminal actors are possible now through targeted reforms. Incremental progress in the right areas can curb the power of state-embedded actors, generate deterrent effects and set in motion broader institutional strengthening that ultimately lowers overall criminality.



SECTION 4

Where do we go from here?

The world is at a moment of inflection and the Index findings support this notion, as geopolitical, economic and technological disruptions are redrawing the contours of the global criminal economy. Organized crime is not only expanding but fundamentally reorganizing, embedding itself more deeply in licit systems with a speed and sophistication that continue to outpace state responses. Traditional trafficking routes are being redrawn, new commodities are displacing old ones, criminal actors that operate across borders or within the legal economy are consolidating, and new and less visible illicit markets are spreading. These dynamics exploit governance gaps and technological shifts, and are expected to shape developments in the years ahead. Earlier patterns have not disappeared, however; they persist, even as the trajectory increasingly points in new directions.

Among the major shifts transforming the criminal ecosystem, the Index highlights several critical dynamics: the growing tendency towards a duopoly in the global drug economy (with cocaine and synthetic drugs at the centre); the rise of less visible and traditionally less violent forms of organized crime, such as financial and cyber-enabled crime; an increasingly encroaching counterfeiting market, shaped not only by technological innovation but also by global economic disruptions such as inflation volatility, stagnating growth and widening inequality; the growing influence of foreign and private-sector actors, reflecting their deepening interconnectedness across borders and the central role of mediators in trafficking dynamics; and, finally, a marked shift within the international cooperation framework, as multilateral collaboration gives way to growing unilateralism.

These developments underscore the importance of identifying red flags in organized crime. This year's edition has therefore highlighted the patterns and transitions that are reshaping organized crime worldwide against the backdrop of these macro-level developments. Tracking where markets expand most rapidly, or which actors consolidate power provides critical insights into where resilience must be directed. Crucially, it is not only the size of criminal markets that matters, but also the direction of change – the trajectories that reveal where vulnerabilities are deepening and where interventions might alter the course.

The 2025 Index has introduced a forecasting component to interpret the trajectories, made possible by six years of continual and systematic data collection. Although still in its infancy, the forecasting model uses this data to project where criminality is likely to be headed. By continuing to build up a wider set of datapoints, more robust results are expected in the future. Using a sample of 21 countries, the four-year-trajectory prediction model has demonstrated that the current responses to organized crime are unlikely to lead to a sizable reduction in overall criminality levels.

Yet these projections do not imply inevitability. Forecasting models reveal risks, but they also underscore agency. If the future is not fixed, countries still retain the capacity to act as agents of change. Strategically strengthened resilience can recalibrate trajectories, even in contexts where criminality appears deeply entrenched. This potential is most visible when confronting state actors, who can serve as the primary drivers of resilience but also as significant obstacles when they engage in or facilitate criminal activity. Where state-embedded actors hold significant power, regulatory and institutional frameworks are typically less effective in countering organized crime.

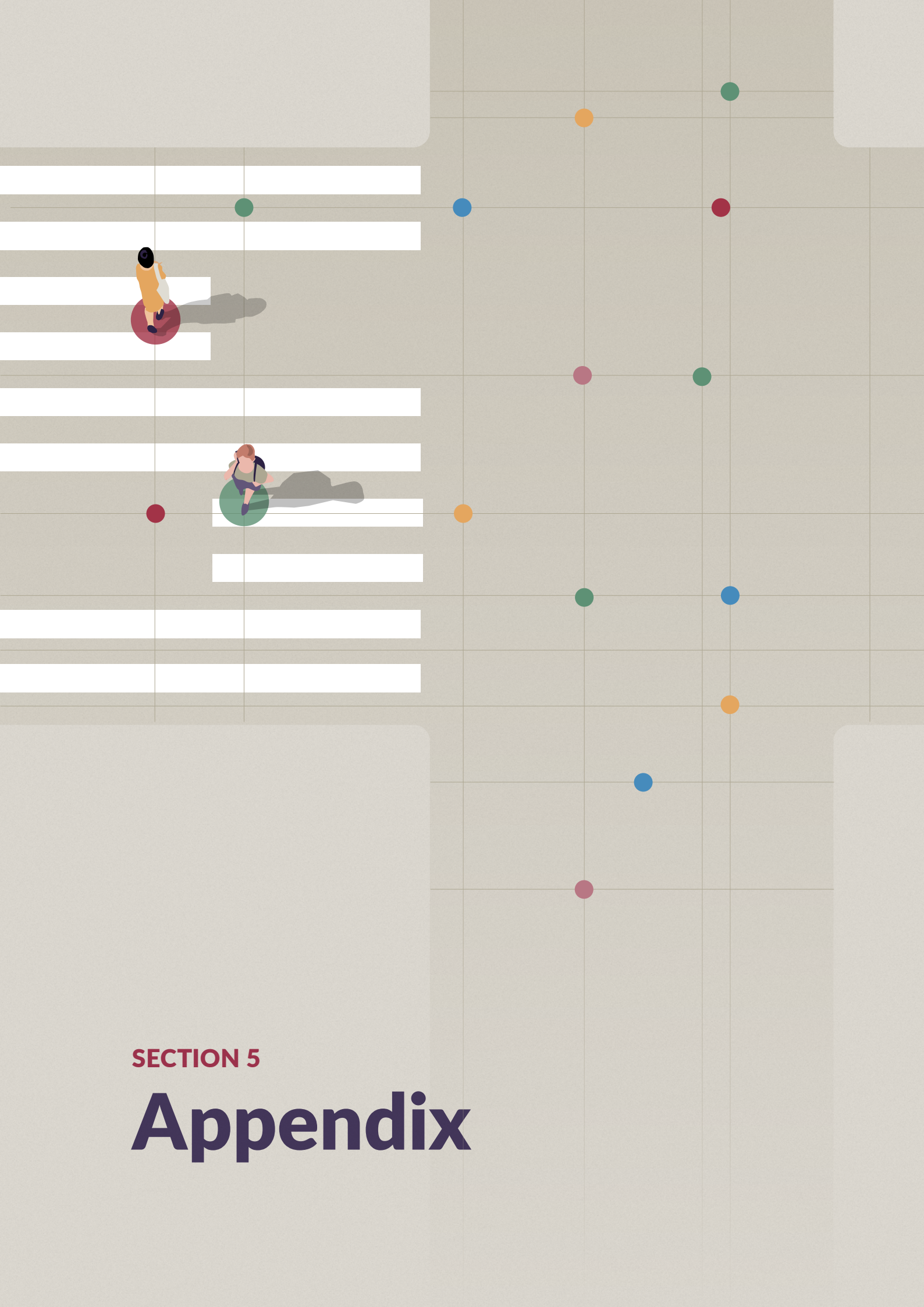


Through advanced statistical analysis, the Index has confirmed the strength of this relationship: even modest reforms, such as strengthening judicial independence, expanding victim and witness support, and tightening prevention and financial oversight systems, can deliver measurable reductions in the influence of state-embedded actors, who are assessed as the most pervasive and corrosive agents of criminality worldwide.

If different resilience indicators exert different effects on state-embedded actors individually, our findings have also shown that, in combination, their effects multiply. Notably, in contexts where civil society is more engaged, resilience proves especially effective in curbing the influence of state-embedded actors. This underscores the value of a whole-of-society approach in addressing organized crime, one that mobilizes governments, civil society, international cooperation and the private sector to generate reinforcing effects and foster systemic resilience. By integrating strong institutional frameworks with active societal engagement, countries can create environments that are progressively more resistant to exploitation.

Nevertheless, unpredictability is a defining feature of today's global environment. Criminal actors thrive on volatility and adapt rapidly to crises. We are at a crossroads. If left unchecked, organized crime will continue to expand and reorganize in ways that undermine governance, development and security. While no model can eliminate uncertainty, identifying patterns and mapping future trajectories can provide opportunities for course correction, shaping outcomes towards greater security, integrity and resilience. By targeting the right levers of resilience, such corrections are within reach.

Monitoring is therefore essential. The longitudinal data set developed by the Index is more than a record of past vulnerabilities – it has become a strategic resource that enables stakeholders to detect emerging trends, act effectively, identify gaps and adapt responses. For the Index to remain a tool for early warning and a compass for more effective anti-organized crime strategies, the ongoing accumulation of reliable, granular data will be indispensable. As organized crime adapts with remarkable agility, often leveraging the same technological advances that transform the licit economy, so too must the mechanisms designed to confront it. The capacity to track, interpret and forecast these shifts is indispensable if responses are to remain relevant and effective.



SECTION 5

Appendix

5.1 Definitions and guiding questions

Defining **organized crime**

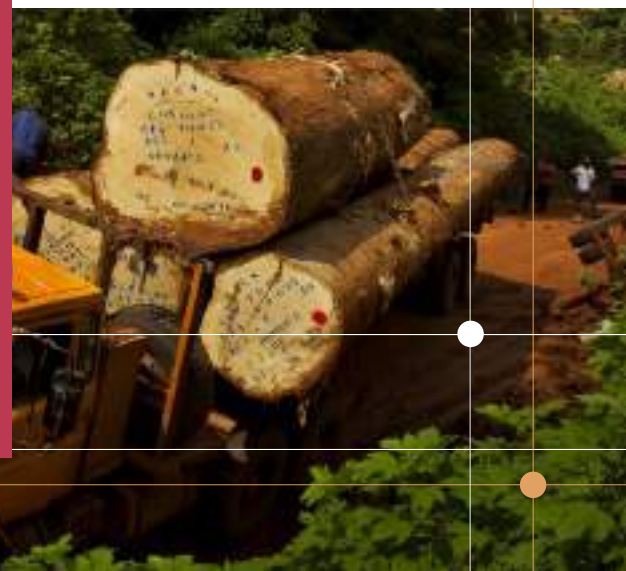
Any index is a composite measure of variables using various data points. In the context of measuring organized crime, the parameters that this Index relies on are informed by definitions of organized crime, and related activities and concepts.

Organized crime, however, is a notoriously difficult concept to define. Although there is an awareness that the phenomenon exists everywhere, there are multiple forms of crime, enabled by different actors, that fluctuate and adapt to various environments. In 2003, the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the principal international instrument against organized crime, came into force, compelling member states to consider a definition for organized crime. Unable to reach a consensus, however, the UNTOC does not actually provide a definition, but rather offers clarity on two constants within the broad context of organized crime.

The terms 'organized criminal group' and 'serious offence', outlined in the convention, offer the basic conditions for an activity to be deemed to be organized crime and the flexibility to address the widest possible range of concerns. For example, an organized criminal group may refer to a broad range of criminal associations, from hierarchal structures to loosely connected networks. Likewise, the convention's focus on the term 'serious offence' ensures a distinction is maintained between low-level criminality and organized criminal activity. Moreover, the convention specifically speaks to activities that are profit-driven, allowing for policies and responses to distinguish organized crime from solely politically motivated actions, such as terrorism. Today the consensus among the convention's member states is increasingly to refrain from definitional debates surrounding the term 'organized crime' and accept that it is flexible, that it refers to a broad spectrum of ever-changing activities and circumstances, and that there are many ways in which the label 'organized crime' can be understood and conceptualized.

Organized crime

For the purpose of the Global Organized Crime Index, 'organized crime' is defined as illegal activities conducted by groups or networks acting in concert, by engaging in violence, corruption or related activities in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or material benefit. Such activities may be carried out both within a country and transnationally.



Nevertheless, for an index to offer true insight and value, some form of definition is essential. While relying (though not exclusively) on international instruments to define various criminal markets, the Index considers both transnational organized crimes and organized criminal activities occurring within state boundaries.

By defining organized crime in this way, the Index allows for a wide range of activities and

perpetrators to be considered and measured. One key point to note in this definition is the issue of legality. Activities that are not designated as illegal or that have been legalized in a country fall outside of the scope of the assessment of that particular country, even if considered illegal in another. At the same time, activities that are not illegal but that violate international human rights standards are included under the Index.

Criminal market definitions

People

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Drawing from a range of sources, the Index covers human trafficking within a modern slavery context and includes the trafficking of human organs.

In line with common interpretations of human trafficking, this criminal market does not require the movement of individuals, and includes men, women and children. When movement is involved, it may include both cross-border and internal flows (such as from rural to urban locations). For the purposes of 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. To distinguish this market from that of human smuggling, trafficking in persons involves a form of coercion, deception, abduction or fraud, and is carried out for the purpose of exploitation, regardless of the victim's consent. In line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC, exploitation includes, at a minimum, the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

HUMAN SMUGGLING

Under the Index, human smuggling is defined as the criminalization of the illegal entry, transit or residence of migrants (by land, sea or air) by an organized criminal group for the purposes of a financial or material benefit. Activity in this criminal economy reflects all stages of the illicit activity, including producing, procuring, providing or possessing fraudulent travel or identity documents when committed for the purpose of enabling the smuggling of migrants. Although they are distinct crimes that are defined in different ways, human smuggling may turn into trafficking when the element of exploitation is involved.

EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING

Crimes of protection and extortion linked to an organized crime group or groups that exert control over a given territory or market – either legal or illegal – include:

- Activities of organized extortion, where the extortioner asks for money or other utility/benefit in exchange for a purposefully fake, fabricated or real need for protection (with or without an extortion request).

- › Cartel racketeering, where an organized crime group acts as intermediary or mediator by handling external competition and solving disputes as gatekeeper by controlling access and exit to and from key markets.

The definition does not include such acts when committed by state officials (in which case, it is included under various markets, including corruption).

Trade

ARMS TRAFFICKING

The trafficking of arms involves the import, export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of arms, their parts and components and ammunition across national borders, as well as intentional diversion of firearms from legal to illegal commerce, without involving the movement of items across physical borders. 'Firearms' refers to any portable barrelled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be readily converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique firearms or their replicas, as per the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the UNTOC. 'Small arms' and 'light weapons' refer to a range of specific weapons, as outlined by the Small Arms Survey. Often, the trafficking of arms facilitates the commission of other organized crime activities.

TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS

Refers to the production, transport, storage, distribution and sale of counterfeit goods. Counterfeit goods are either deliberately and fraudulently mislabelled with respect to identity and/or source, or are fraudulent imitations of registered brands and involve the theft of a trademark.

ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS

This market involves the illicit transport, distribution and sale of excise consumer goods, with the exception of oil (which is included under non-renewable resource crimes). An illicit market exists where the product is either transported or sold illegally (i.e. despite prohibition) or where the product is distributed outside regulated processes, the regulated trade market or the legal regulatory framework (e.g. for the purposes of tax evasion). This market does not include trade in counterfeit versions of such products (which falls under trade in counterfeit goods).

Environment

FLORA CRIMES

Crimes related to flora involve the illicit trade as well as possession of species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as well as other species protected under national law.

FAUNA CRIMES

Like flora crimes, crimes involving fauna species entail the poaching and illicit trade in animals and animal products, as well as the possession of species or animal products covered by CITES or

protected by national law. The Index also considers protected marine species, and IUU fishing falls under this category.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES

The Index includes the illicit extraction, smuggling, mingling, bunkering or mining of natural resources. It also covers any illicit activities related to trade in such products, including price misinvoicing. The Index covers commodities including, but not limited to, oil, gold, gas, gemstones, diamonds and precious metals.

Drugs

HEROIN TRADE

The Index covers the production, distribution and sale of heroin. Consumption of the drug, while not in itself a form of organized crime, was considered in determining the reach of the illicit drug market. Synthetic opioids are considered under the synthetic drugs category (see below).

COCAINE TRADE

Like heroin, the production, distribution and sale of cocaine and its derivatives are covered by the Index. Consumption of the drug, while not in itself a form of organized crime, was considered in determining the reach of the illicit drug market.

CANNABIS TRADE

The illicit cultivation, distribution and sale of cannabis oil, resin, herb or leaves are covered by the Index. Consumption of the drug, while not in itself a form of organized crime, was considered in determining the reach of the illicit drug market. Recognizing the growing legalization of cannabis

production, sale and consumption, the Index focused solely on areas where an activity was criminalized and/or where criminal groups were involved in the supply chain.

SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE

As with other illicit drug markets, the production, distribution and sale of synthetic drugs are covered by the Index. Notably, synthetic opioids, such as tramadol, as well as amphetamine-type stimulants, methamphetamines and fentanyl are included in this criminal market, as is any other narcotic included in the 1972 Protocol, Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Consumption of such drugs, while not in itself a form of organized crime, was considered in determining the reach of the illicit drug market. Notably, 'substandard and falsified medical products', as outlined by the World Health Organization, have been excluded.

Cyber-dependent crimes

Defined as organized crimes that are dependent on the use of a computer, computer network or other forms of information communications technology (ICT). These include the spread of viruses or other malware, hacking, distributed

denial of service (DDoS) attacks, ransomware and cryptocurrency fraud. These activities are considered to be conducted for the purpose of obtaining a monetary or material benefit (as opposed to a political or ideological objective).

Financial crimes

Refers to organized crime that results in a financial loss to the state, entity and/or private individuals through one or more of the following activities:

- › Financial fraud: this refers to cases where money and/or financial assets are obtained through deception, including, but not limited to, procurement fraud, identity fraud, mass marketing fraud, banking fraud, Ponzi schemes, etc.
- › Tax evasion (including activities such as price misinvoicing) and abusive tax avoidance: this refers to the use of illegal means to avoid paying taxes. It occurs when the taxpayer either

evades assessment or evades payment. When committing price misinvoicing, the profit-maximizing actor will either over- or under-invoice and the misdeclaration depends on the relative tax and tariff rates. Tax avoidance is to be distinguished from tax evasion, which is when someone acts against the law or abuses the letter of the law. By contrast, abusive tax avoidance complies with the letter of the law, but subverts its purpose.

- **Embezzlement:** this involves the fraudulent appropriation of property or funds entrusted to an individual for their management and safekeeping, with the intention of using these assets for personal benefit. It differs from regular fraud because the actor who takes the money or property has trusted and legitimate access to the valuables before taking them for their own use.

- **Misuse of funds:** this refers to the misapplication of funds from state, international or regional bodies for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted.

To be considered financial fraud, the aforementioned activities must be committed by an organized crime group for the purpose of financial gain or professional advantage. Such activities, when attributable to another criminal market under the Index, fall under that respective market indicator. For example, procurement fraud for logging contracts would fall under flora crimes.

The laundering of illicit proceeds and bribery are not included in this category.

Criminal actor definitions

MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS

Refers to clearly defined organized criminal groups. This typology also includes militia and guerrilla groups that are primarily funded by illicit activities. There are four defining features of a mafia-style group: a known name, defined leadership, territorial control and identifiable membership.

CRIMINAL NETWORKS

Refers to a loose network of criminal associates engaging in criminal activities. This also includes relatively small groups that do not control territory and are not widely known by a name or do not have a known leader. Criminal networks are involved in illicit trafficking of commodities but do not have territorial control or any of the other defining features of mafia-style groups. In essence, criminal networks and entrepreneurs are defined by their failure to meet the defining characteristics of mafia-style groups.

STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS

Refers to criminal actors that are embedded in, and act from within, the state's apparatus.

FOREIGN ACTORS

Refers to state or non-state criminal actors operating outside their home country. In addition to foreign nationals, this may also in some instances include individuals forming part of a diaspora group that has established roots in a particular country.

PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS

Refers to profit-seeking individuals or entities that own, manage or control a segment of the legal economy free from state ownership or control, that collaborate or cooperate with criminal actors wilfully, through coercion or neglect. Activities include, but are not limited to, the laundering of illicit proceeds, acting as informants, and legal representation through unethical means.

Resilience indicator definitions

Leadership and governance

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

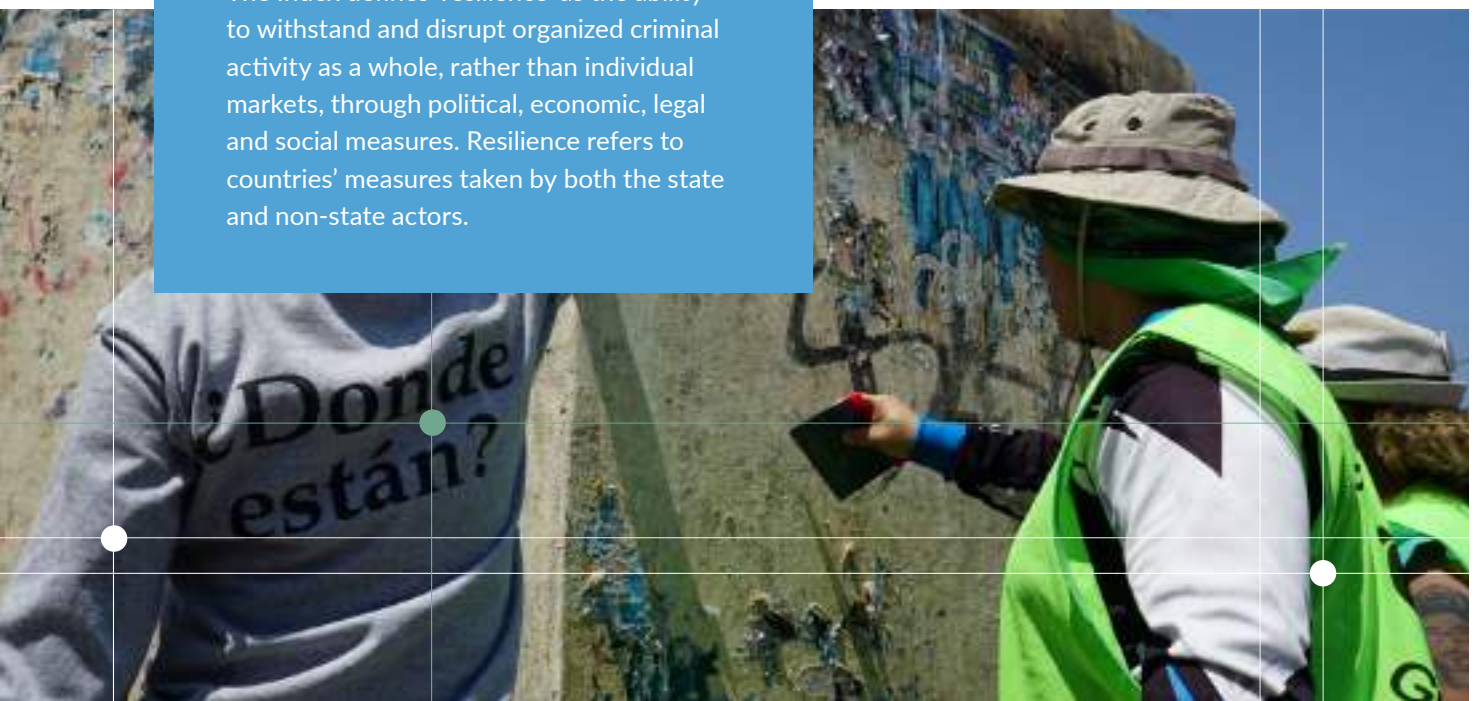
Refers to the role a state's government plays in responding to organized crime and its effectiveness in doing so. Strong political leadership and governance indicate higher state resilience to organized crime.

Governments orientate citizens towards a state's stance on organized crime, championing its role in combating the phenomenon by laying the foundations for implementing action. The platform on which anti-organized crime rhetoric is delivered reflects to some degree the level of prioritization of organized crime on the national agenda.

Governance serves as a function of the relationship between the state and its governed populations. Leaders who are seen as legitimate in their intent and actions unify society. People's confidence in those who govern them can be directly linked to conflict in a society. The presence of organized crime can tangibly reduce the capacity for governance and the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of the population. When there is no or little confidence in the government, society can become unstable, creating (further) opportunities for organized crime to fill the governance void between the state and its populations.

Resilience

The Index defines 'resilience' as the ability to withstand and disrupt organized criminal activity as a whole, rather than individual markets, through political, economic, legal and social measures. Resilience refers to countries' measures taken by both the state and non-state actors.



GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Refers to the degree to which a state has put oversight mechanisms in place to ensure against state collusion in illicit activities – in other words, whether or not the state creates opportunities for the reduction of state corruption and to obscure the illegitimate control over power or resources, including resources linked to organized crime.

As representatives of their citizens, governments are entrusted with powers to oversee and maintain the rule and order of societies. When this contract is abused, it both undermines citizens' trust in state institutions (which may lead to vulnerabilities to organized crime) and can imply state collusion in organized crime. Efforts to increase transparency, such as adequately resourcing anti-corruption measures, work to reduce opportunities for organized criminals to exert their influence. Thus, the more transparent governments are, the more resilient a state is to organized crime.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Refers to the structures and processes of interaction, policymaking and concrete implementation by countries beyond the national level in order to respond to organized crime. Strong international cooperation indicates high levels of state resilience to organized crime.

As organized crime is increasingly a transnational phenomenon, with actors and supply chains able to span national and continental boundaries, it is essential that states work together on a global scale to combat the threat.

The ratification (and timeliness of ratification) of relevant international organized crime treaties implies state willingness to effectuate responses to organized crime, in line with international standards. These treaties are:

- The UNTOC and its three protocols
- The UN Convention against Corruption
- The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988
- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
- The Arms Trade Treaty
- CITES

At the international level, for states parties, these instruments constitute sufficient legal grounds to carry out response measures to organized crime. Such responses include cooperation in criminal matters, particularly mutual legal assistance, extradition, the transfer of sentenced prisoners and transborder asset confiscation. The presence of such structures and policies, and evidence of their effective use, implies a higher degree of state resilience to organized crime.

NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS

International cooperation is an essential component of combating organized crime because it provides the basis for national responses. Thus, national policies and laws refer to state legal action and structures put in place to respond to organized crime. National organized crime strategies and legislation are adapted to the needs of the state, its legal tradition and social, economic cultural and geographic conditions. As such, the presence of these reflects higher state resilience to organized crime.

Criminal justice and security

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION

Refers to the power of a state's judiciary to effectively try to enforce judgments on organized crime-related cases. The ability of a country's judicial system to do so depends on whether it is adequately resourced and operates independently and effectively at all points along the juridical chain. Although passing judgment on cases is its primary function, the ability to enforce is also an essential component of a judiciary's activities. Factors such as evidence that key organized crime leaders are successfully prosecuted and, in particular, the degree of organized crime influence from within the prison system, should be key considerations in assessing a state's judicial capacity. Where the prison system has been captured by organized crime, this should significantly impact the score. Thus, while having more resources and independence to pass judgment on organized crime cases implies higher state resilience, high impunity implies lower state resilience.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Refers to the state's ability to investigate, gather intelligence, protect and enforce adherence to its rules and procedures regarding organized crime. As the front line of a state's criminal justice system, law enforcement and intelligence are often in direct contact with organized criminal activities. In order to bring criminal perpetrators to justice, the capacity of a state's

law enforcement to combat organized crime rests on factors such as whether it is adequately resourced and whether the state has invested in law enforcement mechanisms that are specifically focused on organized crime. It follows therefore that greater law enforcement capacity makes a state more resilient to organized crime.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

Refers to the degree to which states are able to control their territory and infrastructure against organized criminal activities, including the capacity to carry out effective border control.

A country's physical location and geography may increase the risk of exploitation by organized criminal groups. For example, long borders are less likely to be regulated effectively, and criminals are therefore more likely to take advantage by smuggling illicit commodities and people unnoticed. Moreover, the level of a state's economic engagement internationally, marked by factors such as its port and airport infrastructure, can increase the ease with which goods and people are able to move (both legitimately and illegally) between countries.

As such, the greater the resources and infrastructure put in place by a state to manage its territorial integrity against organized crime, the higher the state's resilience.



Economic and financial

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

Refers to a state's ability to implement legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering and other related threats to the integrity of its financial system.

Profits that criminals make from organized crime are often concealed by being funnelled through legitimate businesses. Through the development of anti-money-laundering mechanisms, states become more resilient to the threat of money laundering, which potentially underlies all forms of organized crime.

The Financial Action Task Force is a policymaking body that has developed a series of recommendations that are recognized as the international standard for combating money laundering, the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They form the basis for a coordinated response to these threats to the financial system. States are assessed through mutual country evaluations to determine their level of compliance with these standards. The higher compliance, the more resilient states are to organized crime.

ECONOMIC REGULATORY CAPACITY

Refers to the ability to control and manage the economy, and to regulate financial and economic transactions (both nationally and internationally) so that trade is able to flourish within the confines of the rule of law. In other words, these determine whether an actor has put into place and can effectively oversee the mechanisms that ensure economic transactions and businesses operate in a predictable, fair way, free from distortion, including criminal activities such as extortion and illicit taxation.



When actors are able to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development, it allows for options and opportunities for legitimate, regulated business to expand. This, in turn, reduces the incentive for informal, illegal business to arise, or for criminal groups to unduly influence economic forces, through alternative regulation, extortion or criminal practice.

States under protracted sanctions by the international community have been shown to develop illicit means by which to circumvent or mitigate the impact of those sanctions.

The larger the number of sound economic regulations that are in place and the lower the number of (and duration of) sanctions placed on a state, the higher a country's resilience to organized crime.

Civil society and social protection

VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT

Refers to the existence of assistance provided to victims of various forms of organized crime (for example, human trafficking, drug trafficking, extortion or fraud).

Support mechanisms, treatment programmes for victims, as well as resources allocated to these initiatives create an environment in which citizens are able to recover more quickly from the effects of organized criminal activities.

Moreover, initiatives such as witness protection programmes are essential, and often the only way to successfully prosecute organized criminals. The more effective the support programmes that are put in place, the more resilient states are to organized crime.

PREVENTION

Refers to the existence of strategies, measures, resource allocation, programmes and processes that are aimed at inhibiting organized crime. While prevention considers mainly state initiatives, these frameworks often use a holistic approach to preventive measures through community outreach, recognizing that citizens who are engaged in the prevention of organized crime help make the state more resilient.

Through prevention, states can build safeguards to protect against organized crime by effecting behavioural change in vulnerable groups and reducing the demand for illicit activities. Thus, the more robust a state's prevention scheme is, the more resilient it is to organized crime.

NON-STATE ACTORS

From a resilience perspective, non-state actors play a role in responding to organized crime by supplementing government initiatives and by ensuring 'checks and balances' are applied to governments to guarantee resilience to organized crime. The non-state actors indicator is also a measure of the degree to which civil society organizations are able and allowed to play a role in responding to organized crime across the spectrum, from victim support to crime prevention.

Civil society organizations are engaged in local communities, where ownership of initiatives against organized crime is formed, leading to more sustainable response measures. Similarly, the media is critical in the role it plays in holding governments to account while providing a voice for communities by mobilizing civil society against the threat of organized crime. Thus, the more civil society capacity a state has, the more resilient it is to organized crime.

5.2 Global Organized Crime Index data set

TABLE 1

Criminality scores

COUNTRY	SCORE	COUNTRY	SCORE
1. MYANMAR	8.08 -0.07	34. SOMALIA	6.55 +0.42
2. COLOMBIA	7.82 +0.07	35. HAITI	6.53 +0.60
3. MEXICO	7.68 +0.11	35. MALAYSIA	6.53 +0.30
4. ECUADOR	7.48 +0.41	37. UKRAINE	6.45 -0.03
4. PARAGUAY	7.48 -0.04	38. SOUTH SUDAN	6.42 +0.10
6. CONGO, DEM. REP.	7.47 +0.12	39. LAOS	6.37 +0.25
7. SOUTH AFRICA	7.43 +0.25	39. THAILAND	6.37 +0.19
8. NIGERIA	7.32 +0.04	39. ITALY	6.37 +0.15
9. LEBANON	7.30 +0.20	42. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	6.35 -0.02
10. TURKEY	7.20 +0.17	43. MALI	6.33 +0.40
11. KENYA	7.18 +0.16	43. SAUDI ARABIA	6.33 +0.10
12. IRAQ	7.17 +0.04	45. CHINA	6.32 -0.05
13. HONDURAS	7.10 +0.05	45. PAKISTAN	6.32 +0.29
14. BRAZIL	7.07 +0.30	47. CAMEROON	6.18 -0.09
15. LIBYA	7.05 +0.12	47. SERBIA	6.18 -0.04
16. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	7.03 +0.28	49. SPAIN	6.05 +0.15
17. CAMBODIA	7.02 +0.17	50. ETHIOPIA	6.03 +0.35
17. AFGHANISTAN	7.02 -0.08	50. BURKINA FASO	6.03 +0.11
19. SYRIA	6.98 -0.09	52. CHAD	6.00 +0.50
20. VENEZUELA	6.97 +0.25	53. TANZANIA	5.93 -0.27
21. PANAMA	6.93 -0.05	53. NIGER	5.93 +0.23
22. RUSSIA	6.92 +0.05	53. JAMAICA	5.93 +0.13
23. IRAN	6.88 -0.15	56. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5.92 +0.07
24. INDONESIA	6.85 0.00	56. FRANCE	5.92 +0.10
25. GUATEMALA	6.77 +0.17	58. COSTA RICA	5.90 +0.37
26. UGANDA	6.65 +0.10	58. INDIA	5.90 +0.15
27. SUDAN	6.63 +0.26	60. UNITED STATES	5.87 +0.20
27. MOZAMBIQUE	6.63 +0.43	60. UNITED KINGDOM	5.87 +0.12
27. NEPAL	6.63 +0.06	62. MADAGASCAR	5.83 +0.25
27. YEMEN	6.63 +0.06	62. BELARUS	5.83 -0.04
31. PERU	6.62 +0.22	64. MONTENEGRO	5.82 -0.08
32. VIETNAM	6.58 +0.03	65. CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.78 -0.24
33. PHILIPPINES	6.57 -0.06	65. GUYANA	5.78 -0.19

COUNTRY	SCORE	COUNTRY	SCORE
65. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	5.78 +0.06	103. IRELAND	4.97 -0.11
68. GHANA	5.77 -0.03	108. UZBEKISTAN	4.93 -0.02
69. NICARAGUA	5.73 +0.01	109. SURINAME	4.90 +0.13
70. LIBERIA	5.65 +0.15	110. GUINEA-BISSAU	4.88 -0.22
71. ANGOLA	5.62 +0.04	111. MALTA	4.87 -0.13
72. BULGARIA	5.58 -0.07	112. DJIBOUTI	4.85 +0.20
73. ZIMBABWE	5.55 +0.08	– KOSOVO	4.85 -0.12
73. GREECE	5.55 +0.20	113. ROMANIA	4.83 +0.25
75. MOLDOVA	5.53 -0.07	114. BAHRAIN	4.82 -0.13
76. CHILE	5.48 +0.30	114. BELGIUM	4.82 +0.39
77. EL SALVADOR	5.45 -0.47	116. ZAMBIA	4.78 +0.05
78. SIERRA LEONE	5.42 +0.47	117. SLOVAKIA	4.75 +0.03
79. MOROCCO	5.37 +0.57	118. BURUNDI	4.73 -0.14
79. TAJIKISTAN	5.37 -0.08	118. SWEDEN	4.73 +0.03
79. QATAR	5.37 -0.08	120. GABON	4.70 -0.15
82. GERMANY	5.35 +0.02	121. TUNISIA	4.68 +0.23
83. EGYPT	5.30 +0.25	121. KOREA, DPR	4.68 -0.14
83. BANGLADESH	5.30 +0.18	123. POLAND	4.67 +0.19
85. ARGENTINA	5.25 +0.25	124. SWITZERLAND	4.65 -0.22
85. KYRGYZSTAN	5.25 -0.07	125. HUNGARY	4.62 0.00
85. SENEGAL	5.22 -0.30	126. GAMBIA	4.58 +0.05
85. TOGO	5.22 -0.01	127. CZECH REPUBLIC	4.55 -0.13
85. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	5.22 +0.02	128. LESOTHO	4.52 +0.60
90. ALBANIA	5.20 +0.03	129. CYPRUS	4.50 +0.07
91. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5.17 +0.15	129. SOLOMON ISLANDS	4.50 +0.10
91. NETHERLANDS	5.17 +0.20	131. KAZAKHSTAN	4.45 -0.02
93. BENIN	5.15 -0.17	131. OMAN	4.45 +0.05
94. BOLIVIA	5.12 +0.17	133. NAMIBIA	4.43 +0.13
95. KUWAIT	5.10 -0.10	134. KOREA, REP.	4.42 -0.01
96. JORDAN	5.08 +0.15	134. MALDIVES	4.42 +0.15
97. ISRAEL	5.07 +0.22	136. MAURITANIA	4.40 +0.02
98. GUINEA	5.05 +0.47	137. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	4.37 -0.01
99. CONGO, REP.	5.03 +0.25	138. TURKMENISTAN	4.35 -0.05
99. AZERBAIJAN	5.03 +0.23	139. AUSTRIA	4.30 +0.17
101. CROATIA	5.02 -0.13	140. SLOVENIA	4.28 -0.09
102. NORTH MACEDONIA	5.00 -0.03	141. ESWATINI	4.25 -0.13
103. ALGERIA	4.97 +0.09	141. JAPAN	4.25 -0.03
103. BELIZE	4.97 +0.10	143. MAURITIUS	4.23 -0.14
103. SRI LANKA	4.97 +0.05	144. BOTSWANA	4.17 -0.18
103. PORTUGAL	4.97 +0.09	144. MALAWI	4.17 -0.31

COUNTRY	SCORE	COUNTRY	SCORE
144. CANADA	4.17 +0.29	170. FINLAND	3.25 +0.27
147. NEW ZEALAND	4.13 +0.05	171. SAN MARINO	3.12 -0.36
148. DENMARK	4.10 +0.08	172. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	3.10 -0.42
149. CABO VERDE	4.08 -0.20	173. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	3.03 +0.05
149. LATVIA	4.08 +0.18	173. ICELAND	3.03 -0.34
149. LITHUANIA	4.08 +0.18	175. ARMENIA	3.02 +0.20
152. AUSTRALIA	4.07 +0.07	176. BARBADOS	2.90 -0.17
153. MONGOLIA	4.03 -0.09	176. BRUNEI	2.90 +0.05
154. FIJI	4.02 -0.13	178. ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2.87 -0.21
155. TIMOR-LESTE	3.98 -0.10	179. PALAU	2.83 +0.13
156. ERITREA	3.92 -0.05	180. LUXEMBOURG	2.75 -0.10
157. BAHAMAS	3.88 +0.13	181. GRENADA	2.72 -0.21
158. RWANDA	3.87 +0.27	181. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	2.72 -0.28
158. GEORGIA	3.87 +0.27	183. ANDORRA	2.70 -0.52
158. ESTONIA	3.87 -0.38	184. MONACO	2.58 0.00
161. COMOROS	3.83 -0.09	185. SAMOA	2.38 -0.05
161. NORWAY	3.83 +0.08	186. VANUATU	2.33 -0.10
163. SINGAPORE	3.72 +0.25	186. KIRIBATI	2.33 -0.12
164. SEYCHELLES	3.65 -0.25	188. DOMINICA	2.32 -0.31
165. URUGUAY	3.57 +0.35	189. MARSHALL ISLANDS	2.28 -0.24
166. BHUTAN	3.50 -0.40	190. LIECHTENSTEIN	2.10 -0.17
167. TONGA	3.42 -0.28	191. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	1.80 +0.10
168. CUBA	3.35 -0.02	192. NAURU	1.72 -0.33
168. ST. LUCIA	3.35 -0.18	193. TUVALU	1.53 -0.09

TABLE 2

Criminal market scores

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL MARKETS (AVERAGE)	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	HUMAN SMUGGLING	EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING	ARMS TRAFFICKING	TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS
1. MEXICO	8.27 +0.14	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50
2. MYANMAR	7.67 -0.03	9.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	9.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50
3. COLOMBIA	7.43 +0.13	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	9.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	6.00 +1.50
4. IRAN	7.37 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.50 +0.50
5. NIGERIA	7.33 -0.04	8.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 -0.50	8.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50
6. KENYA	7.27 +0.34	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50
7. BRAZIL	7.23 +0.30	6.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	8.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.00 +1.00
8. SOUTH AFRICA	7.17 +0.30	4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	8.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
9. ECUADOR	7.07 +0.34	6.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	8.50 +0.50	8.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
10. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	7.00 -0.03	8.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50
11. AFGHANISTAN	6.93 -0.07	9.00 0.00	9.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00
11. RUSSIA	6.93 +0.10	8.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	5.50 +1.00	6.50 0.00
13. TURKEY	6.90 +0.13	8.00 0.00	8.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.50 +0.50
14. THAILAND	6.83 +0.06	7.50 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00
15. INDIA	6.80 +0.10	8.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
16. CAMBODIA	6.73 +0.03	8.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50
17. LIBYA	6.70 +0.13	8.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00
18. PARAGUAY	6.67 -0.06	7.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50
18. SAUDI ARABIA	6.67 +0.10	8.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
20. CHINA	6.63 +0.10	7.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	9.00 -0.50	6.50 +0.50
21. INDONESIA	6.60 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
21. LEBANON	6.60 +0.30	8.00 +0.50	8.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	9.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50
23. PANAMA	6.57 -0.10	7.00 -0.50	7.50 +1.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	7.50 +0.50
23. MALAYSIA	6.57 -0.10	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
23. VIETNAM	6.57 +0.07	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
26. PAKISTAN	6.53 +0.26	8.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
27. UGANDA	6.50 +0.10	7.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
28. VENEZUELA	6.43 +0.40	8.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 +1.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 +1.00	7.00 +0.50
28. PHILIPPINES	6.43 -0.14	7.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	7.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
28. IRAQ	6.43 +0.16	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50
31. UKRAINE	6.40 +0.13	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 +1.00
32. MOZAMBIQUE	6.37 +0.47	5.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00	5.50 +1.00
32. MALI	6.37 -0.10	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
32. SYRIA	6.37 -0.06	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	6.00 -0.50
35. CONGO, DEM. REP.	6.33 +0.13	7.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	9.50 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	5.00 +1.00
35. PERU	6.33 +0.13	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 +1.00	7.00 +0.50	8.50 -0.50	4.50 +2.50

FLORA CRIMES	FAUNA CRIMES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	HEROIN TRADE	COCAINE TRADE	CANNABIS TRADE	SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	CYBER- DEPENDENT CRIMES	FINANCIAL CRIMES
7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	7.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00
8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.50 0.00	1.50 -2.00	4.50 0.00	10.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00
7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	9.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	9.50 0.00	8.50 -0.50	4.50 -1.00	6.00 0.00	9.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.00 -1.00	8.50 0.00	6.50 -1.50	8.00 +1.00
6.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 +1.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50
8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 +1.00
6.00 +1.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	9.00 +0.50	8.00 +1.00	7.50 0.00
7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	9.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50
5.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 -0.50
5.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	9.00 -0.50	1.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	8.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50
7.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00
3.50 -0.50	3.50 +0.50	8.50 0.00	8.00 -0.50	6.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	8.50 +0.50
6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	8.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	9.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50
8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50
1.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	6.50 +1.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	9.00 -0.50
7.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 -1.00	7.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50
8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.00 +2.00	6.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00
8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
2.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00
6.00 -0.50	7.00 -1.00	7.00 +0.50	4.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 -1.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00
6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
7.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00
5.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 +1.00	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
4.00 +0.50	5.00 +2.00	9.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 +1.00	8.00 0.00
7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
1.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	3.00 +1.00	9.00 0.00
7.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	2.50 -1.50	2.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	8.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50
8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	7.00 +0.50
5.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	7.00 0.00
1.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	9.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	8.00 0.00
9.00 0.00	8.50 +0.50	9.50 0.00	3.00 -1.00	3.00 -1.00	7.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	1.50 -1.00	8.00 +1.00
7.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	4.50 -1.00	9.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	3.50 -1.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL MARKETS (AVERAGE)	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	HUMAN SMUGGLING	EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING	ARMS TRAFFICKING	TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS
35. LAOS	6.33 0.00	8.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
38. CAMEROON	6.27 +0.04	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 +1.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
38. TANZANIA	6.27 -0.13	6.50 0.00	6.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50
38. HAITI	6.27 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	8.00 +1.00	8.50 +1.50	6.00 +1.00	6.00 +1.00
41. GUATEMALA	6.23 +0.13	7.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
42. ETHIOPIA	6.17 +0.10	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	8.50 0.00	7.00 -1.00	8.00 0.00
43. UNITED STATES	6.13 +0.30	6.50 +0.50	6.50 +1.00	3.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
43. FRANCE	6.13 +0.20	6.50 +0.50	7.50 +1.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50
45. HONDURAS	6.10 +0.10	7.50 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	9.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50
46. NEPAL	6.07 +0.04	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50
47. GHANA	6.03 +0.03	6.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
48. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	5.97 +0.37	8.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	9.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50
49. SPAIN	5.90 +0.20	7.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50
50. NIGER	5.87 +0.17	8.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	6.00 +2.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 +1.00
51. ITALY	5.83 +0.10	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
52. BURKINA FASO	5.77 -0.06	7.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
52. YEMEN	5.77 +0.14	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
54. SUDAN	5.67 +0.44	8.50 +0.50	9.00 +1.00	7.50 +3.00	9.50 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	4.00 +1.50
54. CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.67 -0.26	6.50 -0.50	5.50 -1.00	5.00 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	4.00 +0.50
54. SERBIA	5.67 -0.06	6.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
57. QATAR	5.63 -0.07	8.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
57. UNITED KINGDOM	5.63 +0.13	7.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	5.00 -1.00	4.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
59. SOMALIA	5.60 +0.33	8.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	9.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	6.00 +1.00
59. COSTA RICA	5.60 +0.23	5.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
59. KUWAIT	5.60 -0.10	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	5.00 -1.00	5.50 -0.50	3.50 +0.50
62. MOROCCO	5.53 +0.43	5.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
62. BELGIUM	5.53 +0.36	5.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	5.00 +1.00
64. MADAGASCAR	5.47 +0.20	5.50 -0.50	4.00 +1.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
64. KOREA, DPR	5.47 -0.26	9.00 +0.50	6.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	9.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
64. BULGARIA	5.47 +0.07	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
64. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	5.47 +0.14	7.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50
68. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5.43 +0.13	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
69. CHAD	5.40 +0.30	7.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	6.50 +1.50	9.00 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	4.50 0.00
69. GERMANY	5.40 -0.07	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50
71. CHILE	5.37 +0.30	6.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.00 +1.00
71. BELARUS	5.37 +0.04	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50
71. ROMANIA	5.37 +0.10	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
74. ANGOLA	5.33 +0.16	6.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
74. SOUTH SUDAN	5.33 +0.20	8.50 0.00	7.00 +1.50	5.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
74. ALGERIA	5.33 +0.16	4.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
74. SENEGAL	5.33 -0.20	6.00 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	2.00 -2.50	5.50 +0.50	7.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00

FLORA CRIMES	FAUNA CRIMES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	HEROIN TRADE	COCAINE TRADE	CANNABIS TRADE	SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	CYBER- DEPENDENT CRIMES	FINANCIAL CRIMES
8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	1.50 -1.00	4.50 0.00	9.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	3.50 -1.00	3.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
7.00 0.00	7.00 -1.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50
7.00 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	8.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50
4.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	8.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50
4.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00
2.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	9.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50
4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00
7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	7.00 0.00
7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 -0.50	5.00 -1.00	6.50 +0.50
7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	10.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00	5.50 +2.00
3.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00
2.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.50 -1.00	6.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 +1.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 -1.00	5.50 0.00
2.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	2.50 +1.00	8.00 0.00
3.00 +0.50	4.50 -1.00	9.00 +0.50	2.50 0.00	1.50 -1.00	6.50 -1.00	5.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50
6.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	2.00 -2.00	6.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 -1.00	6.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 -1.00	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00
6.50 -0.50	6.00 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	2.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00
2.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	3.50 +2.00	4.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	4.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00
3.50 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00
8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00	3.50 +1.00	2.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
2.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 -3.00	7.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
8.50 0.00	6.50 +1.50	7.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	5.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	8.50 -0.50
5.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	6.50 +0.50
1.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	7.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	2.50 -0.50	4.50 +1.50
3.00 +0.50	3.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	7.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00
4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +1.00
3.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
7.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 +1.00
7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 -1.00	2.00 +1.00	2.00 +1.00	7.50 0.00
1.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	7.50 +1.00	4.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00
7.00 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	1.00 -2.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 -1.00	4.00 +1.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL MARKETS (AVERAGE)	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	HUMAN SMUGGLING	EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING	ARMS TRAFFICKING	TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS
74. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5.33 +0.20	6.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
74. NETHERLANDS	5.33 +0.10	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	2.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
80. LIBERIA	5.30 -0.10	6.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.00 -3.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50
81. NICARAGUA	5.27 +0.04	7.50 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 -1.00	6.00 +0.50
82. ISRAEL	5.23 +0.23	6.50 +0.50	2.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
83. EGYPT	5.20 +0.10	6.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	3.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
83. ZIMBABWE	5.20 +0.17	5.50 0.00	5.00 +1.50	2.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00
83. BENIN	5.20 -0.23	6.00 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00
83. BANGLADESH	5.20 +0.17	8.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00
87. TUNISIA	5.17 +0.17	4.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	3.50 +1.50	3.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50
87. GUYANA	5.17 +0.04	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
89. SAUDI ARABIA	5.13 -0.27	8.00 0.00	4.50 -1.00	1.00 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
89. MONTENEGRO	5.13 -0.07	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
89. POLAND	5.13 +0.16	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
89. IRELAND	5.13 -0.04	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
93. EL SALVADOR	5.10 -0.33	7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	5.00 -2.50	6.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50
94. JAMAICA	5.07 +0.17	5.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.50 -0.50
95. BOLIVIA	5.03 +0.03	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
96. ARGENTINA	5.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50
97. JORDAN	4.97 +0.10	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
97. MOLDOVA	4.97 -0.23	7.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 -1.00	7.00 -0.50	6.00 +1.00	7.50 0.00
99. SIERRA LEONE	4.93 +0.33	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00	4.00 +0.50
99. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	4.93 +0.13	6.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
101. GUINEA	4.90 +0.13	6.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	1.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 +2.00	4.50 0.00
101. KYRGYZSTAN	4.90 +0.27	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 +1.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
101. OMAN	4.90 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	1.50 -1.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50
101. ALBANIA	4.90 +0.07	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00
101. GREECE	4.90 +0.20	5.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00
106. SRI LANKA	4.83 0.00	7.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50
106. CROATIA	4.83 -0.07	5.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
108. CZECH REPUBLIC	4.80 -0.07	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	2.50 -1.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
108. NORTH MACEDONIA	4.80 -0.07	5.50 +0.50	6.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
108. SWITZERLAND	4.80 +0.17	5.00 0.00	4.50 +1.00	2.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00
111. TAJIKISTAN	4.73 -0.07	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	2.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	3.50 +0.50
111. PORTUGAL	4.73 +0.06	6.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
113. SLOVAKIA	4.70 -0.03	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	2.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00
- KOSOVO	4.70 -0.13	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 -0.5	5.50 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50
114. BURUNDI	4.67 +0.04	8.50 0.00	5.50 -1.00	5.50 +1.00	7.50 -0.50	6.50 +1.00	6.00 0.00
114. SWEDEN	4.67 +0.07	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	3.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00
116. TOGO	4.63 -0.14	5.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	1.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
117. ZAMBIA	4.57 +0.10	5.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00	2.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00

	FLORA CRIMES	FAUNA CRIMES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	HEROIN TRADE	COCAINE TRADE	CANNABIS TRADE	SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	CYBER- DEPENDENT CRIMES	FINANCIAL CRIMES
	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
	4.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	6.00 +1.00
	7.50 +1.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	3.00 -2.00	7.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 +1.50	4.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00
	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	1.50 -1.00	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
	1.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	9.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50
	1.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00
	5.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.50 -1.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 +1.00
	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	2.50 -2.00	6.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 -1.50	6.00 0.00
	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50
	2.50 -1.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	9.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	8.00 -0.50
	2.50 -1.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
	3.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00
	2.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
	2.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	4.50 -1.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
	3.00 -2.00	5.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.00 -1.00	2.50 0.00	6.50 +1.00	6.50 0.00
	2.50 +1.00	2.50 +0.50	1.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00
	7.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	1.00 -1.00	8.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
	4.00 +2.00	5.00 +1.00	3.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	4.00 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	4.50 +1.00
	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
	2.50 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	3.00 -1.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
	6.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50	7.50 +2.00	6.00 -1.00	7.00 +1.00	2.50 +1.00	5.00 +1.00
	1.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00
	5.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00	1.00 -1.50	7.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	5.50 +1.00	2.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
	2.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	3.00 +1.00	6.50 +0.50
	5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00
	4.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00
	2.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 +1.00	6.50 0.00
	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
	3.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
	4.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 +0.50	5.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
	1.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
	2.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
	3.00 -1.00	4.00 +0.50	2.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
	4.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 -0.5	5.00 +0.5	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.5	4.50 -1.00	6.00 0.00
	2.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 -1.00	1.50 -0.50	7.50 +1.00
	2.00 -0.50	4.00 +0.50	1.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50
	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	3.00 -2.00	4.00 +0.50
	7.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL MARKETS (AVERAGE)	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	HUMAN SMUGGLING	EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING	ARMS TRAFFICKING	TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS
117. UZBEKISTAN	4.57 -0.03	8.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
118. MALAWI	4.53 -0.24	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	6.00 -1.00	6.00 0.00
118. BELIZE	4.53 +0.10	5.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	3.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
118. HUNGARY	4.53 -0.20	6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
122. GABON	4.50 -0.10	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.50 -2.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00
122. DJIBOUTI	4.50 +0.20	7.00 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	3.00 -0.50	8.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	6.00 -0.50
122. MAURITANIA	4.50 +0.23	7.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
122. SURINAME	4.50 -0.03	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50
122. KAZAKHSTAN	4.50 +0.17	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50
127. GAMBIA	4.47 -0.20	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 +1.00	2.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50
127. LATVIA	4.47 -0.03	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50
129. AUSTRALIA	4.43 +0.13	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.00 +1.00	5.50 +0.50
130. TURKMENISTAN	4.40 0.00	8.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 -1.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
131. CONGO, REP.	4.37 -0.10	7.00 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	3.50 +0.50	4.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 +1.00
132. DENMARK	4.30 -0.03	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50
132. AUSTRIA	4.30 +0.13	4.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	5.00 +1.00	3.50 0.00
134. AZERBAIJAN	4.27 +0.17	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 -1.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
135. BOTSWANA	4.23 -0.17	4.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	1.50 -2.50	3.00 -1.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00
136. MAURITIUS	4.17 +0.04	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50
136. NAMIBIA	4.17 +0.07	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 -1.50	3.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00
136. GUINEA-BISSAU	4.17 -0.43	5.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.00 -3.00	4.50 -1.00	4.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00
136. NORWAY	4.17 +0.07	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50
140. RWANDA	4.13 +0.13	5.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	6.00 +1.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
140. CANADA	4.13 +0.26	4.00 0.00	5.00 +1.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.00 +0.50
140. MALTA	4.13 -0.17	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50
140. FIJI	4.13 -0.17	5.50 +0.50	3.50 -0.50	2.00 -1.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 -1.50	3.00 -1.50
144. CYPRUS	4.10 +0.13	5.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
145. LITHUANIA	4.07 +0.27	4.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
146. SINGAPORE	4.03 +0.10	5.50 0.00	3.50 +1.00	1.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00
147. SLOVENIA	3.97 -0.06	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
148. ERITREA	3.93 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.50 -1.00	1.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	7.00 0.00
148. ESTONIA	3.93 -0.27	4.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 -1.00	4.50 -0.50
150. JAPAN	3.90 +0.03	5.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00	4.50 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	3.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00
150. BHUTAN	3.90 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
152. MONGOLIA	3.87 +0.04	5.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	4.50 +1.00	2.00 0.00
152. NEW ZEALAND	3.87 +0.10	3.50 0.00	2.50 -1.00	3.00 -1.00	3.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00
154. GEORGIA	3.83 +0.23	4.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50
155. ESWATINI	3.80 -0.07	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 -1.50	3.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00
156. LESOTHO	3.73 +0.30	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 +1.00	5.00 +1.00	2.50 +1.50	3.50 0.00
157. COMOROS	3.67 -0.06	4.50 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	2.50 -1.00	4.50 +0.50
157. BAHAMAS	3.67 +0.07	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	2.50 +1.00	5.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50

FLORA CRIMES	FAUNA CRIMES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	HEROIN TRADE	COCAINE TRADE	CANNABIS TRADE	SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	CYBER- DEPENDENT CRIMES	FINANCIAL CRIMES
2.00 -1.00	3.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	2.00 -2.00	3.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
5.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	2.50 -1.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	3.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00
3.50 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	2.50 -1.00	4.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.50 +1.00
8.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50
1.50 -0.50	6.00 +1.00	4.00 +1.00	3.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	2.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00
1.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50
4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	9.00 +0.50	1.00 -0.50	8.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00	5.00 +0.50
2.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.00 +1.50	6.00 +1.00
5.50 -1.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 -1.50	2.50 -2.00	7.50 +0.50	6.50 -0.50	5.00 +1.00	2.00 -1.00	6.00 +0.50
2.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00
2.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	6.50 +1.00
8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	1.00 -1.00	6.00 0.00	2.00 -2.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50	5.00 +1.00
2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 +1.00
2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
3.50 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50
2.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +1.00
6.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
7.00 -1.50	6.00 -0.50	1.50 +0.50	3.00 -2.00	8.50 0.00	4.00 -1.00	3.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
2.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	2.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
2.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50
2.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	1.50 -1.50	4.00 -1.00	5.00 +1.50	3.00 0.00	6.50 +1.00	7.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
1.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
4.00 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	2.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00
2.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
2.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
2.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 +1.00	4.50 0.00	2.00 -1.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
2.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00	1.50 -1.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
2.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.00 -1.00	1.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
2.50 +0.50	1.50 -0.50	2.50 -1.00	2.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +1.00	6.50 +0.50
6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	3.50 +0.50
5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 +1.00	1.50 -0.50	1.00 -1.00	3.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
2.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	5.50 +1.00	4.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	7.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50
1.50 -1.00	2.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50
1.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 +1.00	5.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	2.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
1.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	1.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL MARKETS (AVERAGE)	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	HUMAN SMUGGLING	EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING	ARMS TRAFFICKING	TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS
159. KOREA, REP.	3.63 +0.06	5.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	1.50 -1.50	2.00 -0.50	4.00 +0.50	3.50 +0.50
160. SOLOMON ISLANDS	3.60 -0.10	5.00 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	1.50 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	1.50 -2.50
161. CABO VERDE	3.57 -0.40	4.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	1.50 -3.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
162. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3.53 -0.04	5.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 -1.50	2.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00
162. URUGUAY	3.53 +0.20	3.50 +0.50	3.00 -1.00	3.00 -1.00	4.00 +1.00	4.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50
162. MALDIVES	3.53 0.00	6.50 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	1.50 -1.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00
165. TIMOR-LESTE	3.47 -0.20	5.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
166. SEYCHELLES	3.40 -0.10	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
166. CUBA	3.40 -0.23	6.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	1.00 -1.00	1.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.00 0.00
166. FINLAND	3.40 +0.13	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00
169. BRUNEI	3.20 -0.10	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
170. ARMENIA	3.13 +0.20	3.50 +0.50	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00
171. TONGA	3.03 -0.47	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00	4.50 -1.00	3.50 -1.00	4.00 0.00
172. ICELAND	2.97 +0.04	5.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
173. LUXEMBOURG	2.80 -0.10	4.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50
174. PALAU	2.77 -0.13	4.00 +0.50	2.00 -0.50	2.00 +0.50	1.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	2.50 -1.50
175. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	2.60 -0.23	2.00 -1.00	3.00 +0.50	1.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50
175. ST. LUCIA	2.60 -0.07	4.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00
177. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2.57 -0.10	4.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00	1.00 -1.00	4.00 +0.50	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00
177. SAMOA	2.57 -0.40	3.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00	3.50 -1.00	1.50 -2.50
179. ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2.53 -0.14	2.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00
179. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	2.53 -0.47	5.00 0.00	1.50 -1.50	1.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	3.50 -0.50
181. BARBADOS	2.50 +0.07	4.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	2.00 +0.50	1.00 0.00
182. VANUATU	2.47 -0.20	4.50 +1.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	2.00 -2.00	1.00 -1.50
183. DOMINICA	2.43 -0.24	2.00 -1.00	2.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00
183. GRENADA	2.43 -0.24	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
185. KIRIBATI	2.37 -0.23	5.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.50 -1.00	1.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	1.50 -1.50
185. MARSHALL ISLANDS	2.37 -0.36	5.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.00 0.00	1.00 -1.00	2.00 -1.00	2.00 -1.50
187. ANDORRA	2.20 -0.53	1.50 -1.00	1.50 -1.50	1.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00
187. LIECHTENSTEIN	2.20 -0.13	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.00 -1.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
189. SAN MARINO	2.03 -0.34	2.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -1.00	2.00 -0.50	2.00 -1.00	1.50 +0.50
190. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	1.90 +0.20	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 +1.00	2.00 +0.50
191. MONACO	1.67 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
191. TUVALU	1.67 -0.26	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 -2.00	2.00 -1.00
193. NAURU	1.53 -0.67	1.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 -2.50	2.00 -2.00

FLORA CRIMES	FAUNA CRIMES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	HEROIN TRADE	COCAINE TRADE	CANNABIS TRADE	SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	CYBER- DEPENDENT CRIMES	FINANCIAL CRIMES
3.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +1.00	4.50 +0.50
8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	1.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	1.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
1.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	2.50 -1.50	7.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 -1.00	4.00 0.00
8.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	1.00 -1.00	2.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	7.00 +1.00
1.00 0.00	4.50 +1.00	1.50 +0.50	1.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
2.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50
2.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 -1.00	1.50 -1.00	2.00 -1.50	4.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00
1.00 -3.00	4.50 0.00	2.00 +1.00	8.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	2.00 -0.50	5.50 +1.00
2.50 -1.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 -1.00	1.00 -1.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 -1.00	1.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50
3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	2.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 +1.00	3.50 +0.50
1.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	3.50 -1.50	6.50 -1.00	2.50 +0.50	4.00 -0.50
1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
1.00 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50
1.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -1.00	2.00 -1.00	3.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	3.00 +0.50
1.00 -0.50	1.00 -1.00	1.00 -1.00	1.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 -1.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	4.50 0.00
1.00 -1.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00
1.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.50 -1.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 0.00
1.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	1.50 -0.50	1.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	4.00 -1.50	4.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00
1.00 0.00	1.00 -1.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00
1.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.50 -1.00	3.00 -1.00	2.00 -1.50	1.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00
1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 -1.00	1.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	1.50 +0.50	2.50 +1.00	2.50 +0.50
3.50 0.00	7.00 +1.00	1.00 -0.50	1.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	2.50 -1.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00
1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	1.50 -1.00	2.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00
1.00 -1.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 -1.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00
1.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
1.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 -1.50	3.50 0.00
1.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	1.00 -2.00	1.50 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	5.50 -1.00
1.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50
1.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	7.00 -0.50
3.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50
1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	3.50 +1.00
1.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	2.00 -0.50
1.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 -2.50	1.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 -1.50	2.50 -0.50

TABLE 3

Criminal actor scores

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL ACTORS (AVERAGE)	MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	CRIMINAL NETWORKS	STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	FOREIGN ACTORS	PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS
1. CONGO, DEM. REP.	8.60 +0.10	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50
2. MYANMAR	8.50 -0.10	9.00 -0.50	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
3. PARAGUAY	8.30 0.00	7.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50
4. COLOMBIA	8.20 0.00	9.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
5. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	8.10 +0.20	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.50 +1.00
5. HONDURAS	8.10 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
7. LEBANON	8.00 +0.10	6.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
8. ECUADOR	7.90 +0.50	8.50 +0.50	8.50 +1.00	7.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50
8. IRAQ	7.90 -0.10	6.50 0.00	8.00 -0.50	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
10. SOUTH AFRICA	7.70 +0.20	8.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50
11. SUDAN	7.60 +0.10	7.50 +1.00	6.50 -1.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50
11. SYRIA	7.60 -0.10	4.50 0.00	8.50 -0.50	10.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
13. SOMALIA	7.50 +0.50	9.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	6.50 +1.00
13. SOUTH SUDAN	7.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50
13. VENEZUELA	7.50 +0.10	9.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
13. TURKEY	7.50 +0.20	8.00 -0.50	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.00 +1.00
13. YEMEN	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
18. LIBYA	7.40 +0.10	9.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	9.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
19. NIGERIA	7.30 +0.10	6.50 +1.00	8.00 -0.50	8.00 +0.50	7.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00
19. GUATEMALA	7.30 +0.20	8.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
19. PANAMA	7.30 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	8.00 -0.50
19. CAMBODIA	7.30 +0.30	5.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	9.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
23. NEPAL	7.20 +0.10	5.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00
24. KENYA	7.10 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
24. MEXICO	7.10 +0.10	9.00 0.00	8.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50
24. INDONESIA	7.10 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
24. AFGHANISTAN	7.10 -0.10	4.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
28. MOZAMBIQUE	6.90 +0.40	6.00 +1.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.00 +1.00
28. BRAZIL	6.90 +0.30	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	7.00 +1.00
28. PERU	6.90 +0.30	7.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
28. RUSSIA	6.90 0.00	5.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	9.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
28. ITALY	6.90 +0.20	9.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
33. UGANDA	6.80 +0.10	5.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
33. HAITI	6.80 +0.70	9.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	8.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 +2.00
33. JAMAICA	6.80 +0.10	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	3.50 +1.00
36. PHILIPPINES	6.70 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	3.50 0.00
36. SERBIA	6.70 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL ACTORS (AVERAGE)	MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	CRIMINAL NETWORKS	STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	FOREIGN ACTORS	PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS
38. CHAD	6.60 +0.70	5.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00	6.50 +1.50	6.00 +1.50
38. VIETNAM	6.60 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
40. MALAYSIA	6.50 +0.70	5.50 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00
40. MONTENEGRO	6.50 -0.10	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50
40. UKRAINE	6.50 -0.20	5.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50
43. GUYANA	6.40 -0.40	4.00 -2.00	5.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
43. LAOS	6.40 +0.50	2.50 +1.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 +1.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
43. IRAN	6.40 -0.30	4.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.00 -0.50
43. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	6.40 0.00	4.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 -1.00	6.50 +0.50
47. BURKINA FASO	6.30 +0.30	5.00 +1.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
47. MALI	6.30 +0.90	7.00 +3.00	6.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	6.00 +2.00	4.00 0.00
47. BELARUS	6.30 -0.10	3.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00
50. MADAGASCAR	6.20 +0.30	5.00 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
50. COSTA RICA	6.20 +0.50	8.00 +1.00	6.00 0.00	3.50 +1.00	7.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
50. NICARAGUA	6.20 0.00	4.00 -1.00	6.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
50. GREECE	6.20 +0.20	4.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00
50. SPAIN	6.20 +0.10	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
55. CAMEROON	6.10 -0.20	3.50 -1.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	3.50 -1.00
55. PAKISTAN	6.10 +0.30	6.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
55. MOLDOVA	6.10 +0.10	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00
55. UNITED KINGDOM	6.10 +0.10	5.50 +1.00	7.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00
55. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	6.10 0.00	1.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
60. LIBERIA	6.00 +0.40	3.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 +1.00	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
60. NIGER	6.00 +0.30	5.50 +1.50	7.00 -0.50	8.00 -0.50	6.50 +1.00	3.00 0.00
60. TAJIKISTAN	6.00 -0.10	6.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	9.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
60. CHINA	6.00 -0.20	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00	7.00 0.00
60. SAUDI ARABIA	6.00 +0.10	3.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	9.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
65. ANGOLA	5.90 -0.10	2.50 -1.00	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00
65. ETHIOPIA	5.90 +0.60	4.00 +2.00	7.00 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50
65. ZIMBABWE	5.90 0.00	2.50 -1.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
65. CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.90 -0.20	3.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50	7.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
65. SIERRA LEONE	5.90 +0.60	3.50 +1.00	6.50 +0.50	8.00 +1.50	7.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
65. THAILAND	5.90 +0.30	2.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00
71. TOGO	5.80 +0.10	1.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
71. EL SALVADOR	5.80 -0.60	6.00 -2.50	6.00 -1.00	7.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00
71. AZERBAIJAN	5.80 +0.30	5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	8.50 +1.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00
74. CONGO, REP.	5.70 +0.60	3.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	4.00 +1.00
74. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	5.70 0.00	1.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL ACTORS (AVERAGE)	MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	CRIMINAL NETWORKS	STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	FOREIGN ACTORS	PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS
74. BULGARIA	5.70 -0.20	4.50 -0.50	6.00 -1.00	7.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50
74. FRANCE	5.70 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00
78. TANZANIA	5.60 -0.40	3.00 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00
78. GUINEA-BISSAU	5.60 0.00	1.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
78. UNITED STATES	5.60 +0.10	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00
78. CHILE	5.60 +0.30	5.00 +1.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
78. KYRGYZSTAN	5.60 -0.40	5.50 -1.00	5.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50
78. MALTA	5.60 -0.10	2.00 -1.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
84. GHANA	5.50 -0.10	2.00 -1.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.00 +0.50
84. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	5.50 -0.10	6.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
84. ARGENTINA	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
84. ALBANIA	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
88. EGYPT	5.40 +0.40	4.00 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50
88. BELIZE	5.40 +0.10	6.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00
88. BANGLADESH	5.40 +0.20	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00
88. SOLOMON ISLANDS	5.40 +0.30	1.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	7.00 +0.50
92. LESOTHO	5.30 +0.90	6.00 +3.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 +1.00	5.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00
92. SURINAME	5.30 +0.30	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	8.50 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00
92. UZBEKISTAN	5.30 0.00	4.00 -1.00	5.00 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 +1.00
92. MALDIVES	5.30 +0.30	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 +1.00
92. GERMANY	5.30 +0.10	5.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
97. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	5.20 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	8.50 0.00
97. DJIBOUTI	5.20 +0.20	1.00 -0.50	6.00 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
97. MOROCCO	5.20 +0.70	1.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	5.50 +1.50	4.50 +1.50
97. GUINEA	5.20 +0.80	1.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.00 +3.00
97. BOLIVIA	5.20 +0.30	4.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
97. KOREA, REP.	5.20 -0.10	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
97. JORDAN	5.20 +0.20	1.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 +1.00	6.00 0.00
97. CROATIA	5.20 -0.20	4.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50
97. NORTH MACEDONIA	5.20 0.00	3.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00
97. PORTUGAL	5.20 +0.10	4.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
107. BENIN	5.10 -0.10	1.00 -1.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
107. SENEGAL	5.10 -0.40	1.00 -2.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50
107. SRI LANKA	5.10 +0.10	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50
107. QATAR	5.10 -0.10	1.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50
111. ZAMBIA	5.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00	6.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	3.50 +0.50
111. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5.00 +0.10	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00
111. INDIA	5.00 +0.20	3.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 +1.00	3.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
111. NETHERLANDS	5.00 +0.30	4.00 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	4.50 +0.50
- KOSOVO	5.00 -0.10	3.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL ACTORS (AVERAGE)	MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	CRIMINAL NETWORKS	STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	FOREIGN ACTORS	PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS
115. GABON	4.90 -0.20	1.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	7.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
115. ISRAEL	4.90 +0.20	6.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
115. CYPRUS	4.90 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
118. BURUNDI	4.80 -0.30	1.00 -1.00	4.00 -0.50	8.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
118. SLOVAKIA	4.80 +0.10	3.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00
118. SWEDEN	4.80 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	2.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50
118. IRELAND	4.80 -0.20	6.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 -1.00	3.00 +1.00
122. ESWATINI	4.70 -0.20	1.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	4.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00
122. NAMIBIA	4.70 +0.20	1.00 -1.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 +1.00	6.50 +0.50	4.50 +1.00
122. GAMBIA	4.70 +0.30	1.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	5.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00
122. HUNGARY	4.70 +0.20	1.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
126. ALGERIA	4.60 0.00	1.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50
126. CABO VERDE	4.60 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00
126. JAPAN	4.60 -0.10	5.50 -0.50	6.00 +0.50	2.00 -1.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50
126. KUWAIT	4.60 -0.10	1.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00
126. SLOVENIA	4.60 -0.10	2.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
131. TIMOR-LESTE	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
131. BAHRAIN	4.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
131. SWITZERLAND	4.50 -0.60	3.50 -1.00	3.00 -1.00	1.50 -0.50	7.00 -0.50	7.50 0.00
134. KAZAKHSTAN	4.40 -0.20	3.00 -1.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
134. NEW ZEALAND	4.40 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	5.00 -1.00
136. MAURITANIA	4.30 -0.20	1.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	5.00 -1.00	3.50 0.00
136. MAURITIUS	4.30 -0.30	2.00 0.00	5.50 -1.00	5.00 -1.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 +1.00
136. TURKMENISTAN	4.30 -0.10	2.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	9.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00
136. CZECH REPUBLIC	4.30 -0.20	2.50 -1.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
136. ROMANIA	4.30 +0.40	3.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 +1.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50
136. AUSTRIA	4.30 +0.20	2.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
142. TUNISIA	4.20 +0.30	1.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.00 +1.50	4.50 0.00
142. CANADA	4.20 +0.30	5.00 0.00	5.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50
142. MONGOLIA	4.20 -0.20	1.00 -1.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00
142. POLAND	4.20 +0.20	2.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
142. SAN MARINO	4.20 -0.40	1.00 -1.00	3.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
147. BOTSWANA	4.10 -0.20	1.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.00 -1.50
147. BAHAMAS	4.10 +0.20	4.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00
147. ST. LUCIA	4.10 -0.30	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	3.00 -2.00	6.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50
147. LITHUANIA	4.10 +0.10	3.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.00 +0.50
147. BELGIUM	4.10 +0.40	3.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	6.00 +1.00	3.50 0.00
152. COMOROS	4.00 -0.10	1.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00
152. OMAN	4.00 +0.10	1.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
154. ERITREA	3.90 -0.10	1.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	9.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 0.00

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL ACTORS (AVERAGE)	MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	CRIMINAL NETWORKS	STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	FOREIGN ACTORS	PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS
154. SEYCHELLES	3.90 -0.40	1.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 -1.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
154. GEORGIA	3.90 +0.30	3.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
154. KOREA, DPR	3.90 0.00	1.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	10.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	1.00 0.00
154. DENMARK	3.90 +0.20	5.00 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	1.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	2.50 +1.00
154. FIJI	3.90 -0.10	1.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	3.00 -2.50
160. MALAWI	3.80 -0.40	1.00 -1.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 -1.00
160. ESTONIA	3.80 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	3.50 -1.00	2.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 -1.00
160. TONGA	3.80 -0.10	1.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 -1.00	1.50 0.00
163. LATVIA	3.70 +0.40	4.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	3.00 +0.50
163. AUSTRALIA	3.70 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50
165. RWANDA	3.60 +0.40	2.00 +1.00	3.00 0.00	6.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
165. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	3.60 -0.60	1.00 0.00	5.00 -1.00	5.00 -1.50	5.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50
165. URUGUAY	3.60 +0.50	2.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 +1.50	3.50 +0.50
168. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	3.50 +0.20	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	2.50 +1.00
168. NORWAY	3.50 +0.10	4.00 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	1.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00
168. MONACO	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50
171. SINGAPORE	3.40 +0.40	2.50 -0.50	5.00 +1.00	1.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	3.50 +1.00
172. BARBADOS	3.30 -0.40	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	3.00 -1.00	3.00 +0.50	1.50 -1.00
172. CUBA	3.30 +0.20	3.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
174. ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	3.20 -0.30	1.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	2.00 -1.00
174. ANDORRA	3.20 -0.50	1.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.00 -1.00
176. BHUTAN	3.10 -0.80	1.00 -3.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
176. FINLAND	3.10 +0.40	3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	1.50 0.00	4.00 +1.00	3.50 +0.50
176. ICELAND	3.10 -0.70	3.50 -1.00	4.50 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	2.00 -1.00
179. GRENADA	3.00 -0.20	1.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
180. ARMENIA	2.90 +0.20	2.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00
180. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	2.90 -0.10	1.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.50 -1.00	1.50 0.00
180. PALAU	2.90 +0.40	1.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 +1.50	4.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50
183. LUXEMBOURG	2.70 -0.10	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.00 -1.00	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
184. BRUNEI	2.60 +0.20	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00
185. KIRIBATI	2.30 0.00	1.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
186. DOMINICA	2.20 -0.40	1.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 -1.00
186. VANUATU	2.20 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	1.50 0.00
186. MARSHALL ISLANDS	2.20 -0.10	1.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
186. SAMOA	2.20 +0.30	1.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	2.50 0.00	3.50 +1.00	1.00 0.00
190. LIECHTENSTEIN	2.00 -0.20	1.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
191. NAURU	1.90 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	1.50 +0.50
192. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	1.70 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
193. TUVALU	1.40 +0.10	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 +1.00	1.00 -0.50



TABLE 4

Resilience scores

COUNTRY	RESILIENCE (AVERAGE)	POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS
1. FINLAND	8.42 -0.21	8.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00
1. LIECHTENSTEIN	8.42 -0.04	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.50 -0.50
3. DENMARK	8.21 +0.08	9.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00
4. ICELAND	8.17 -0.04	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00
5. ESTONIA	8.04 +0.16	8.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
6. KOREA, REP.	8.00 -0.08	8.50 -0.50	7.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00
6. ANDORRA	8.00 +0.04	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00
8. NORWAY	7.92 0.00	8.50 +0.50	8.00 -0.50	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00
9. NEW ZEALAND	7.88 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
10. SINGAPORE	7.79 -0.04	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00
11. LATVIA	7.63 +0.05	7.50 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00
11. UNITED KINGDOM	7.63 +0.09	7.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00
13. AUSTRIA	7.54 +0.04	7.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
13. AUSTRALIA	7.54 +0.16	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
15. JAPAN	7.50 +0.12	7.00 +1.00	8.00 +0.50	9.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
15. LUXEMBOURG	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50
17. URUGUAY	7.46 -0.04	7.50 0.00	8.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
18. GERMANY	7.42 -0.08	7.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50
18. IRELAND	7.42 +0.09	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
18. NETHERLANDS	7.42 -0.04	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	9.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00
21. CANADA	7.38 +0.17	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00
21. LITHUANIA	7.38 +0.09	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50
21. SWEDEN	7.38 -0.08	6.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50
24. SWITZERLAND	7.25 +0.21	8.50 0.00	7.00 +1.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
25. BELGIUM	7.17 +0.13	7.50 +0.50	6.50 -0.50	8.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00
26. FRANCE	7.04 +0.08	6.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00
27. UNITED STATES	6.96 -0.17	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	8.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00
28. SPAIN	6.67 -0.08	6.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
29. PORTUGAL	6.58 +0.08	7.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00
30. CABO VERDE	6.54 -0.04	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00
31. CZECH REPUBLIC	6.50 +0.08	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
32. ITALY	6.38 -0.08	6.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50
33. SLOVENIA	6.21 +0.17	6.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
34. CHILE	6.17 0.00	6.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
35. BARBADOS	6.13 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
36. POLAND	6.08 +0.20	5.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	ECONOMIC REGULATORY CAPACITY	VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	PREVENTION	NON-STATE ACTORS
7.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	8.00 -0.50	8.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 -0.50	8.50 0.00
9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	8.50 0.00	9.50 0.00	8.50 -1.00	8.50 0.00
7.00 -0.50	8.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 +1.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	9.00 0.00
8.00 -0.50	9.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.00 -0.50
8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00
8.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	8.00 0.00
8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00
8.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 -0.50
8.50 -0.50	9.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	9.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
7.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	8.00 -0.50
8.00 -0.50	9.00 +0.50	8.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50
8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	6.50 0.00
8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	7.50 -0.50
7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	7.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50	8.50 0.00
8.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00
7.00 0.00	7.50 0.50	7.50 0.00	7.50 -0.50	8.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00
7.00 -0.50	7.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00
7.00 0.00	7.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00
7.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.50 +0.50
7.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	8.00 -0.50
6.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	8.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 +1.00	7.50 +0.50	6.50 +0.50	7.50 -0.50
6.50 +0.50	6.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 +0.50	7.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00
6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.00 +1.00	7.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	7.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	8.00 -0.50
7.00 0.00	8.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
7.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
5.50 0.00	8.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
5.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
4.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50

COUNTRY	RESILIENCE (AVERAGE)	POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS
37. CROATIA	5.92 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
37. TUVALU	5.92 -0.16	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00
39. SENEGAL	5.88 +0.09	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
39. ROMANIA	5.88 -0.12	5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
39. SAMOA	5.88 +0.05	5.50 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
42. MONACO	5.83 +0.20	4.50 +1.00	4.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50
43. MALAYSIA	5.71 -0.21	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00
44. SOUTH AFRICA	5.67 +0.04	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	7.00 +1.00	7.00 0.00
44. ARGENTINA	5.67 -0.29	6.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
44. MARSHALL ISLANDS	5.67 -0.12	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50
47. COSTA RICA	5.63 0.00	6.50 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
47. ARMENIA	5.63 -0.08	6.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
47. JORDAN	5.63 +0.05	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	8.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
50. MAURITIUS	5.58 +0.04	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
50. BAHAMAS	5.58 +0.08	5.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 +0.50
52. ST. LUCIA	5.54 -0.04	7.00 -0.50	5.50 -1.00	6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00
52. CHINA	5.54 -0.13	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	7.00 -0.50
52. ISRAEL	5.54 -0.54	5.00 -1.00	4.00 -1.00	5.50 -1.00	6.50 0.00
52. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	5.54 -0.34	6.00 -1.00	3.50 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00
56. NIGERIA	5.46 -0.33	5.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	7.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50
56. COLOMBIA	5.46 -0.17	5.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	9.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
56. INDIA	5.46 +0.04	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	8.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
56. QATAR	5.46 +0.04	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
60. ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	5.42 +0.04	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
60. KUWAIT	5.42 -0.12	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
62. BOTSWANA	5.38 -0.08	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.50 -1.00	7.00 0.00
62. SEYCHELLES	5.38 +0.17	6.00 +1.00	6.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
62. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	5.38 +0.38	6.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
62. FIJI	5.38 -0.04	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
66. GHANA	5.33 -0.13	5.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
66. JAMAICA	5.33 -0.09	4.00 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
66. BAHRAIN	5.33 -0.09	5.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
66. OMAN	5.33 +0.12	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
66. BULGARIA	5.33 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
71. DOMINICA	5.29 +0.12	4.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	7.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
71. MONGOLIA	5.29 +0.08	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
71. NORTH MACEDONIA	5.29 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
71. SAN MARINO	5.29 +0.08	4.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
75. KENYA	5.17 -0.16	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	7.50 0.00	7.00 0.00

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	ECONOMIC REGULATORY CAPACITY	VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	PREVENTION	NON-STATE ACTORS
5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00
8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50
5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
8.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	8.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50
5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	5.00 -1.00	6.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00
6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.00 -1.00	5.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50
6.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00
6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	7.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50
6.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
4.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00
4.00 -1.00	5.50 -1.00	3.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 -1.00
6.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	6.50 -0.50
4.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	4.00 -1.00	4.50 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	6.50 -0.50
5.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
4.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	7.00 -1.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
4.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50
6.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00
5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50
6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50
6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
7.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	4.00 +2.00	3.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50
5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 -1.00	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50
4.00 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
4.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50
4.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 +1.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00
5.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
5.00 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50
4.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50	6.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50
6.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	6.00 -0.50

COUNTRY	RESILIENCE (AVERAGE)	POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS
75. GRENADA	5.17 +0.04	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
75. ALBANIA	5.17 +0.04	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
75. TONGA	5.17 -0.12	5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
79. CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.13 0.00	5.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 +1.00
79. GAMBIA	5.13 -0.04	5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
79. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	5.13 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
79. GREECE	5.13 -0.04	5.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
83. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	5.08 -0.25	4.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00
83. MALTA	5.08 -0.05	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00
83. PALAU	5.08 -0.25	6.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	7.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00
86. BRAZIL	5.04 +0.12	4.00 +1.00	4.50 0.00	7.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50
87. RWANDA	5.00 -0.54	4.50 -1.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
87. GEORGIA	5.00 -0.25	4.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00	5.00 -1.00	6.50 0.00
89. CUBA	4.96 -0.42	5.50 -1.00	2.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50
89. THAILAND	4.96 +0.17	5.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	6.50 0.00	6.00 +0.50
91. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4.92 +0.13	5.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	7.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
91. SERBIA	4.92 -0.04	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50
– KOSOVO	4.92 -0.16	4.50 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
93. SLOVAKIA	4.88 -0.41	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	6.00 -1.00	6.00 -0.50
93. VANUATU	4.88 -0.25	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50
95. MONTENEGRO	4.83 +0.08	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
95. NAURU	4.83 -0.17	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	7.00 -0.50
97. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	4.79 -0.13	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	7.00 0.00	7.00 0.00
97. VIETNAM	4.79 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
97. HUNGARY	4.79 -0.09	4.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50
100. PANAMA	4.71 +0.04	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
100. SOLOMON ISLANDS	4.71 -0.37	4.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
102. MOROCCO	4.67 +0.04	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
102. ZAMBIA	4.67 +0.13	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	6.50 0.00
102. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	4.67 +0.09	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
102. KAZAKHSTAN	4.67 +0.13	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
102. BHUTAN	4.67 -0.04	5.50 -0.50	6.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50
107. BOLIVIA	4.63 -0.20	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
107. BRUNEI	4.63 +0.05	4.50 +0.50	3.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00
109. NAMIBIA	4.58 +0.04	5.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	6.50 +0.50
110. UKRAINE	4.54 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	7.50 0.00	4.50 0.00
111. ETHIOPIA	4.50 -0.25	3.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	6.00 0.00
111. MEXICO	4.50 +0.29	3.50 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	7.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00
111. CYPRUS	4.50 +0.04	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
114. ECUADOR	4.46 -0.42	3.50 -1.00	4.50 -1.00	6.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	ECONOMIC REGULATORY CAPACITY	VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	PREVENTION	NON-STATE ACTORS
4.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
5.50 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
3.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	6.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	6.50 0.00
5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	3.00 0.00
4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
3.50 0.00	4.00 -1.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 -1.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	6.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	3.00 +0.50	5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00
3.50 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	6.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
4.50 -0.50	5.50 -1.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.50 -1.00	5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	2.50 -1.00
3.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50
3.00 0.00	6.00 -1.00	7.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	6.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
3.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 -0.50
4.50 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50
6.50 -0.50	6.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	2.50 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50
4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
6.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	7.00 -0.50	7.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50
6.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00
3.50 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50
5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
5.00 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	4.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00	5.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00
5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50
3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 -1.50	5.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00
4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	6.00 -1.00	4.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50
4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 +1.00
4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
3.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	4.50 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	5.00 -0.50

COUNTRY	RESILIENCE (AVERAGE)	POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS
114. PERU	4.46 +0.08	2.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
114. PHILIPPINES	4.46 +0.25	3.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50
114. KIRIBATI	4.46 +0.13	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.00 0.00
118. MALAWI	4.42 -0.16	4.50 -1.00	5.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
118. TOGO	4.42 -0.08	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
120. TUNISIA	4.33 -0.17	4.50 0.00	3.00 -1.00	5.50 +0.50	6.00 0.00
121. INDONESIA	4.29 +0.04	4.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	6.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
122. ALGERIA	4.25 -0.13	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	6.50 +0.50
122. GUYANA	4.25 +0.21	4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00
124. ANGOLA	4.21 -0.29	4.00 -1.00	4.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
125. TANZANIA	4.17 +0.04	4.50 -1.00	3.00 +0.50	5.00 +0.50	6.00 +0.50
126. DJIBOUTI	4.08 -0.30	3.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	6.50 0.00	4.50 0.00
126. BANGLADESH	4.08 -0.34	4.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	5.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00
126. MOLDOVA	4.08 +0.16	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 +0.50
129. SIERRA LEONE	4.04 0.00	3.50 -1.00	3.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50
130. GUATEMALA	4.00 -0.08	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00
131. AZERBAIJAN	3.96 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
131. MALDIVES	3.96 -0.12	4.50 -1.00	5.00 -1.00	5.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50
131. PAKISTAN	3.96 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
131. TURKEY	3.96 +0.58	4.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00	5.00 +1.50	5.00 +0.50
135. LESOTHO	3.92 0.00	4.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	7.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50
135. HONDURAS	3.92 -0.16	2.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00	6.00 -0.50	4.50 +0.50
137. TIMOR-LESTE	3.88 +0.05	4.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
137. NEPAL	3.88 -0.12	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00
137. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	3.88 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
140. UZBEKISTAN	3.83 -0.05	3.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
141. KYRGYZSTAN	3.79 -0.04	3.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00
141. SAUDI ARABIA	3.79 -0.21	3.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
143. EGYPT	3.75 -0.08	4.00 +0.50	2.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00
143. BENIN	3.75 +0.25	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00
145. SRI LANKA	3.71 +0.29	3.00 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
146. UGANDA	3.67 -0.21	4.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00
147. BELIZE	3.58 +0.29	6.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	4.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00
148. GABON	3.50 +0.25	3.00 +1.00	2.50 +0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00
149. CAMBODIA	3.46 -0.17	3.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
150. RUSSIA	3.42 -0.37	3.50 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 -0.50
151. LIBERIA	3.38 +0.13	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00
151. LAOS	3.38 -0.08	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
153. IRAQ	3.33 +0.12	3.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00
154. PARAGUAY	3.29 -0.13	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	6.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	ECONOMIC REGULATORY CAPACITY	VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	PREVENTION	NON-STATE ACTORS
6.00 -0.50	4.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
4.50 0.00	3.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00	5.50 +0.50	5.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	4.50 +1.00	5.00 +0.50
4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 +1.00	1.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	5.50 0.00
5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50
4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 -1.00
3.00 -0.50	5.00 +0.50	6.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 -0.50	3.00 0.00	3.00 -1.00
3.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50
3.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	5.50 -1.00	4.00 -1.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00
4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00
3.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
5.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 +1.00
3.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.50 -1.00	2.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50
3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 -1.00	4.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.00 -1.00	3.50 -0.50
3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	4.00 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	5.00 0.00
3.50 0.00	5.50 +0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50
2.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00	3.50 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	4.50 -0.50
3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
3.00 +1.00	3.50 +0.50	5.50 0.00	3.00 +1.00	4.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50
3.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50
3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 -1.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	4.50 +0.50
2.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50
3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	4.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	4.50 -1.00	3.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	4.00 -1.00	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50
2.50 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	2.00 0.00
2.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	5.00 -1.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 +1.00	4.50 +0.50
3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	3.50 +1.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50
4.00 0.00	3.00 -1.00	4.50 -1.00	3.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 -1.00
4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.50 +1.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 +1.00	4.00 0.00
3.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	4.00 +1.00
3.00 -1.00	2.50 -1.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
3.00 -1.00	4.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	2.00 -0.50
3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	4.50 +0.50
3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00
3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.50 -0.50

COUNTRY	RESILIENCE (AVERAGE)	POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS
155. MAURITANIA	3.25 +0.12	4.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	4.00 +0.50	3.50 0.00
155. MADAGASCAR	3.25 -0.08	3.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00
155. MOZAMBIQUE	3.25 -0.04	2.50 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	5.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
155. EL SALVADOR	3.25 +0.04	3.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50
159. ESWATINI	3.21 -0.08	3.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50	5.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
159. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	3.21 -0.08	2.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	5.50 0.00
161. SURINAME	3.17 +0.13	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	5.00 +0.50	3.00 -0.50
162. CAMEROON	3.13 -0.04	2.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50	5.50 0.00	4.50 0.00
163. CONGO, REP.	3.08 -0.17	3.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	5.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00
163. IRAN	3.08 -0.05	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
163. LEBANON	3.08 -0.38	2.00 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	5.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50
163. BELARUS	3.08 -0.17	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50
167. ZIMBABWE	3.04 -0.09	2.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.50 0.00
168. GUINEA	2.96 -0.17	2.00 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.00 -1.00
168. NIGER	2.96 -0.50	3.00 -1.00	2.00 -0.50	3.50 -2.00	4.50 0.00
170. BURKINA FASO	2.88 -0.58	2.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.50 -1.50	5.50 0.00
171. GUINEA-BISSAU	2.67 +0.09	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	4.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00
172. COMOROS	2.63 +0.25	2.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00
173. TAJIKISTAN	2.54 -0.04	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
174. BURUNDI	2.33 +0.16	3.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	3.00 0.00
174. CHAD	2.33 -0.09	2.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00
176. SUDAN	2.25 -0.46	1.50 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	4.00 -1.50	4.50 0.00
177. CONGO, DEM. REP.	2.21 -0.17	1.50 +0.50	2.00 +0.50	3.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00
177. ERITREA	2.21 -0.12	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00
177. HAITI	2.21 -0.25	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.50 +0.50	4.00 0.00
180. TURKMENISTAN	2.17 -0.04	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 0.00
181. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2.08 +0.29	1.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	3.50 +0.50	2.50 +0.50
181. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2.08 -0.13	1.50 0.00	1.50 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	3.50 -2.00
181. MALI	2.08 -0.30	2.00 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	3.00 -1.00	2.50 0.00
184. SOUTH SUDAN	2.04 +0.16	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 +1.00	3.00 0.00
185. NICARAGUA	2.00 -0.08	1.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
185. SYRIA	2.00 +0.08	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00
187. YEMEN	1.92 +0.17	2.00 +0.50	2.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
188. SOMALIA	1.88 +0.09	1.50 0.00	1.50 +0.50	3.00 +0.50	2.50 0.00
188. LIBYA	1.88 +0.34	2.50 +1.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00
188. VENEZUELA	1.88 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00
191. KOREA, DPR	1.63 -0.16	1.00 -2.00	1.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
192. AFGHANISTAN	1.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	1.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	1.50 0.00
193. MYANMAR	1.46 -0.17	1.00 -0.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	ECONOMIC REGULATORY CAPACITY	VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	PREVENTION	NON-STATE ACTORS
2.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	3.50 -0.50	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50	2.50 +0.50	3.50 +0.50
2.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	5.00 -0.50	4.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.50 0.00
2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 +1.00	2.50 -0.50
2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	5.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50
3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	2.50 +0.50	2.50 0.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 -0.50
3.50 -1.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	3.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50
3.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	4.50 +1.00
2.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	4.00 -1.00
2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00
3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.50 -0.50	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00
3.00 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	2.00 -1.00	2.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.50 -0.50	3.50 0.00	5.00 -0.50
2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00
2.00 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	4.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	4.00 +0.50	3.00 0.00
3.00 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.00 +1.00	3.00 -0.50
2.00 -0.50	3.50 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	4.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50
2.50 -1.50	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.50 -0.50	2.50 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	2.50 -2.00
3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	3.00 0.00	4.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50	2.50 +1.00	2.50 +0.50
2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00
2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	2.50 +1.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	2.50 0.00
2.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	2.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	1.50 +0.50	2.00 -0.50
2.50 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	3.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.50 -0.50
2.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.50 -1.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.00 -1.00
2.00 0.00	2.50 -0.50	6.50 -0.50	3.00 0.00	2.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.00 0.00
2.00 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	3.50 -0.50
1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	4.50 0.00	3.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00
1.50 -0.50	2.00 +0.50	2.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 -0.50	2.00 +1.00	2.50 +1.00
1.50 -1.00	2.00 0.00	3.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 +0.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00
2.00 -0.50	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 -1.00
2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 +0.50	1.50 +0.50	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00
1.50 -0.50	2.00 -0.50	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00
1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	1.50 +0.50	2.00 0.00
2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 +0.50	1.50 0.00	2.50 -0.50
1.50 0.00	2.00 +0.50	2.00 +0.50	2.00 +1.00	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 +0.50	2.00 +0.50
1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	2.00 +0.50	2.00 0.00	2.50 +0.50
1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	6.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	3.50 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.00 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	1.00 0.00
1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 -0.50	1.50 -0.50	1.00 -0.50	1.00 0.00	1.00 -0.50	2.00 +0.50

Notes

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61 The full methodology of the statistical analyses outlined in this section can be found as a supplementary document here: <https://ocindex.net/downloads>.

62 The projected average reduction in criminality for the 15 countries equals -0.24 , equivalent to two criminal markets and a single criminal actor type decreasing by 1.50 points in total.

63 Difference-in-differences design is a quasi-experimental research method used to estimate

the causal effect of a treatment or intervention by comparing the changes in outcomes over time between a treatment group (in this case, the resilience component score) and a control group (state-embedded actors). For the full methodology, see the downloads section of the Global Organized Crime Index website: <https://ocindex.net/downloads>.

64 This result is consistent across a range of robustness checks, showing only minor fluctuations in magnitude. The direction and significance of the treatment effect remained unaltered throughout.

65 While the results of the model are statistically significant, the robustness is yet to be estimated.

66 The full methodology of the statistical analyses outlined in this chapter can be found as a supplementary document here: <https://ocindex.net/downloads>.

Acknowledgements

The Global Organized Crime Index was developed by a core team at the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime: Laura Adal, Kosyo Ivanov, Chiara Gentili, Ebru Erkan, Ioana Vasi, Tuesday Reitano and Mark Shaw. Index development was also supported by Alastair MacBeath, Dardan Koçani, Edgardo Sandoval, Gabriel Funari, Prem Mahadevan, Raouf Farrah, Rumbi Matamba, Sarah Fares and Virginia Comolli, as regional coordinators, as well as by Gabriel Granjo and Russell Gray. Credit to the GI-TOC's Publications team, Claudio Landi and Café.art.br for the design, visualizations and website.

In the process of developing this tool, the team drew on the support and expertise of more than 350 individuals and we would like to express our sincere gratitude to colleagues, experts, reviewers and research assistants for their tireless efforts to build a comprehensive and informative knowledge-sharing and analytical tool.

Over a two-year period, experiences and informed opinions were exchanged, and lessons learned in order to develop the third iteration of this Global

Organized Crime Index. The Index itself was conceptualized years before the publication of the first iteration of the tool, and its realization would not have been possible without the foundational work under ENACT (Enhancing Africa's Response to Transnational Organised Crime) – supported by INTERPOL and the Institute for Security Studies, and funded by the European Union and in part by the Government of Norway. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the United States Department of State for funding the 2021, 2023 and 2025 editions of the Global Organized Crime Index.

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For a deeper dive into the Global Organized Crime Index, visit our website to access:

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The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime is a global network with over 700 Network Experts around the world. The Global Initiative provides a platform to promote greater debate and innovative approaches as the building blocks to an inclusive global strategy against organized crime.



This report was funded in part by a grant from the United States Department of State. The opinions, findings and conclusions stated herein are those of the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and do not necessarily reflect those of the United States Department of State.



The Organized Crime Index design and development was supported by the ENACT Programme.

ENACT is funded by the European Union and implemented by the Institute for Security Studies and INTERPOL, in affiliation with the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.



Contributions also received by the Government of Norway

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