

TO PROTECT AND SERVE

# GLOBAL POLICE INDEX 2019

Issue 01 • Oct 2019

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- Above Average Performing Police Forces
- Average Performing Police Forces
- Under-Performing Police Forces

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+ GUIDE TO POLICE STATION SAFETY

+RESEARCH: VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY

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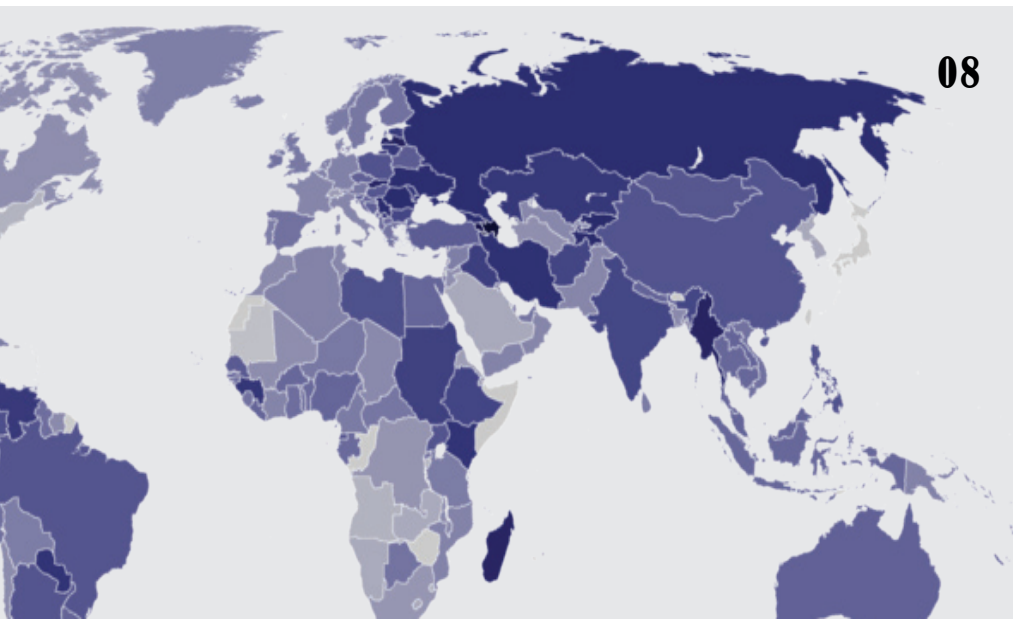




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# The GLOBAL POLICE INDEX

Developing of police sciences and various specialities is an urgent necessity, and the aim of improving the performance level of police affairs, meeting its requirements and strengthen the ability of its facilities, to discuss aspects of crime and delinquency in the framework of the legal context and without prejudice to the right and freedom of individuals.

The Global Police Index (GPI) 2019, measures the perceived levels of police departments in 211 countries and territories. Drawing on 6 DATA sources of professional assessments, the index scores on a scale of 0.000 (inspiring) to 1 (Challenging Police Future). AVEDEV is influenced by the unit of measurement in the input data, in the sense of the GPI how to get to the inspiring/best-performing score in data allocation measuring dispersion or variance in distance from the point that is 1 set point.

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information believed to be correct as of June 2019. The context has been rounded to nearest positive count to allow errors or variables in the DATA that entails data research.

Global Police Index (GPI) measuring the effectiveness of the delivered services, that means efficiency, accountability, and corruption linked to anti-social behaviour within the country.

Crimes detected because of police action cover crimes discovered by active policing is the fundamental indicator. The role of the police does not only include crime prevention but, a fundamentally large array of the non-combatting platforms, namely:

- Create and keep a feeling of security in the community.
- To ease the movement of people and vehicles.
- To protect constitutional guarantees.
- To resolve the conflict between individuals, groups, or between citizens and government.
- To find problems and start solving the problem
- To assist crime victims and secure individuals in danger

Arguments must either be numbers or be names, arrays, or references that contain numbers. Logical values and text representations of numbers that you type directly into the list of arguments are counted. If an array or reference argument contains text, logical values, or empty cells, those values are ignored; however, cells with the value zero are included. Reports/ Credits: Comprehensive country reports collected from [Overseas Security Advisory Council](#).



[ORCID Research ID: 0000-0002-6229-4062](#)

**Researcher:** Tinus (Teno) Etsebeth joined the South African Police Service (SAPS) in 2002 and started his career at Bishop Lavis SAPS in Cape Town with a pre-training innovative. In September 2002, he underwent police training at Pretoria Police College; and currently holds the rank of Warrant Officer at the Crime Information Management Office (CIMO) for the Rapid Rail Response Unit in the Western Cape.

He gained his police experience at Bellville SAPS, where he working as a reactive police member attending to complaints, crime prevention and other policing functions; and thereafter proactive member in the crime prevention unit with includes drug-related crime combatting that involved undercover operations with the Crime Intelligence department.

In 2008, as a member of the International Police Association (IPA), they awarded him a scholarship to a seminar in Germany later that year.

Currently, he is enrolled in at the [North-West University](#) in South Africa studying Governance with Policing Practice and busy with a research project on improving the policing functions and with his research in 'The Critical Assessment Of The Future Police Concept In Development Of The South African Police Service' providing positive, realistic and innovative solutions for problems facing policing and public scrutiny, and in the long run, making a positive public picture about policing in South Africa.

Unrelated, as a hobby, he published an Adventure/thriller book [Rite of Passage \(9781631030062\)](#) (Cary Press)



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[LinkedIn](#)



# GLOBAL POLICE INDEX

# FACTORS

## SUBJECTIVE

DEVELOPED

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AUTHORITARIAN

CORRUPTION

POLICE/POPULATION

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

UNEMPLOYMENT

PRISON POPULATION

*Comparing police forces without including the **Authoritarian** rating of a country is illogical.*



**Developed Countries:** A developed country is defined as a country that have a developed economy and advanced tech infrastructure when compared to other nations. Typically, a developed country is designated by look at several factors, including the gross national product, gross domestic product, per capita income, industrialization level, standard of living, and infrastructure.

**Developing Countries:** A developing country is also known as an LMIC, or a low- and middle-income country. It is less developed than countries classified as “developed countries” but these nations are ranked higher than

“less economically developed countries.” These countries are characterized by being less developed industrially and a lower Human Development Index when compared to other countries.

However, developing countries do have the potential for high growth and security when evaluating factors including the standard of living, gross domestic product and per capita income.

The term refers to the current state of a nation and is not used to determine changing dynamics or future progress.





# AND OBJECTIVE

**Global Police Index (GPI)** measuring the effectiveness of the delivered services, that means efficiency, accountability, and corruption. The Best police rating only factor related to the police, because the police are acting accruing to the constitution of the country and entails the power of arrest and results in the average of the absolute deviations.



**Exclusion:** Any military and private security personnel Data modules is excluded, only true police efficacy data.



## AUTHORITARIAN:

Authoritarianism is a form of government characterized by strong central power and limited freedom. Under an authoritarian regime, individual freedoms are subordinate to the state, and there is no constitutional accountability.

**Involvement of United Nations:** The United Nations has been deploying police officers for service in peace operations since the 1960s. ONUC was the very first United Nations mission where United Nations Police were deployed. The number of United Nations Police officers authorized for deployment in peacekeeping operations and special political missions increased from 5,840 in 1995 to over 11,000 in 2018.

On any given day, United Nations police are providing operational support to host-State counterparts including to protect civilians; help facilitate secure elections; investigate incidents of sexual and gender-based violence; or prevent and address serious organized crime and violent. United Nations Police also assist with the reform, restructuring and development of host-State police services and other law enforcement agencies.

Arguments must either be numbers or be names, arrays, or references that contain numbers. Logical values and text representations of numbers that you type directly into the list of arguments are counted.

The Excel AVEDEV function returns the average of the absolute value of deviations from the mean for a given set of data. Average deviation is a measure of variability. The following steps show how to calculate average deviation for the mean. The absolute deviation formula (i.e. the formula to calculate the distance for one point).

$$\text{average deviation} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \bar{x}|}{n}$$



**CORRUPTION:** The abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Corruption can be classified as grand, petty, and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs. Also see 'grand corruption', 'petty corruption' and 'political corruption'.

The practice of receiving kickbacks is one that is often viewed as victimless. But, besides the fact that certain businesses or people are not given a fair chance to compete for work, kickbacks can also have other, very direct victims.

Corruption is a complex social, political, and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development, and contributes to governmental instability.

Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law, and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existing is the soliciting of bribes. In many countries, the police force is identified as one of the most corrupt governmental institutions (Transparency International, 2017b).

This year's Corruption Perceptions Index highlights that most countries are making little or no progress in ending corruption, while further analysis shows journalists and activists in corrupt countries risking their lives every day to speak out.

Police-related corruption may comprise petty corruption where, for example, the public is expected to pay bribes for alleged traffic violations; at the other end of the spectrum, corrupt police officers can conspire with criminals and organised crime gangs in the trafficking of drugs, humans and weapons (DCAF 2012).

Corruption Introduces A Risk for The Continued Performance of Democratic

Institutions in Full Democracies  
Even in full democracies, with robust oversight institutions and observance of the rule of law, when corruption seeps into the higher levels of the political system, corrupt leaders often try to subvert those democratic institutions. As the global economy expanded during the 20th century, levels of corruption increased.

It is difficult to estimate the global size and extent of corruption since these activities are carried out in secret.

**The World Bank estimates international bribery exceeds US\$1.5 trillion or 2% of global GDP and ten times more than total global aid funds. Other estimates are higher at 2-5% of global GDP.**

Corruption permeates all levels of society from low-level public servants accepting petty bribes to national leaders stealing millions of dollars.

**CRIME:** The causes of crime are complex. Poverty, parental neglect, low self-esteem, alcohol, and drug abuse can be connected to why people break the law. Some are at greater risk of becoming offenders because of the circumstances into which they are born.

Factors including poverty, neglect, low self-esteem, alcohol, and drug abuse can be connected to why people break the law. Some are at risk of offending because of their circumstances.

Poverty and inequality may only be a partial explanation for high rates of crime. Reasons for committing a crime include greed, anger, jealousy, revenge, or pride. Some people decide to commit a crime and carefully plan everything in advance to increase gain and decrease risk. These people are making choices about their behaviour; some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job—

Others get an adrenaline rush when successfully carrying out a dangerous crime. Others commit crimes on impulse, out of rage or fear.

Individualist and collectivist approach  
Individualists tend to focus on personal weakness as they commit the reason crime. If someone offends, that is their responsibility and if caught, they should suffer the consequences. Individualists believe that if punishments were stronger and the police and courts had more powers, there would be less crime.

This report uses the term "proactive policing" to refer to all policing strategies that have as one of their goals the prevention or reduction of crime and disorder and that are not reactive in terms of focusing primarily on uncovering ongoing crime or on investigating or responding to crimes once they have occurred.

Specifically, the elements of proactivity include an emphasis on prevention, mobilizing resources based on police initiative, and targeting the broader underlying forces at work that may be driving crime and disorder.

**Proactive policing is distinguished from the everyday decisions of police officers to be proactive in specific situations and instead refers to a strategic decision by police agencies to use proactive police responses programmatically to reduce crime.**



**POLICING:** Today, proactive policing strategies are used widely in the United States. It does not isolate them programs used by a select group of agencies but a set of ideas that have spread across the landscape of policing.

Criminal Activities - Crime is a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms (Advanced Oxford Learner's Dictionary). Crime is presented in various forms in Ibadan; money laundering, murder/assassins, fraud, extortion, human trafficking. Many criminal operations engage in black marketing, political violence, religiously motivated violence, abduction, robbery, and assault. Other forms are poverty crimes such as burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, cyber-crime, corruption, and police misconduct (Andy, 1995).

The United Nations spends close to \$8bn (£6.5bn) every year on peace-keeping around the world, with the bulk going to missions in Africa.

Geographers, sociologists, criminologists have been interested and involve themselves in different research work on the causes and consequences of rapid population growth and also criminal activities. A review of the literature shows that there are major issues of population growth and crime rate, these indicate the concepts or meaning of population growth, the classification of crime, the causes of crime (Oyebanji, 1982).

**POPULATION:** About 275 million people worldwide, which is 5.6 per cent of the global population aged 15–64 years, used drugs at least once during 2016. Some 31 million people who use drugs suffer from drug use disorders, meaning that their drug use is harmful to the point where they may need treatment. Initial estimations suggest that, globally, 13.8 million young people aged 15–16 years used cannabis in the past year, equivalent to a rate of 5.6 per cent.

A high number of workers exist for a few vacancies and this seems destined to lead to high rates of joblessness in the future. This could provoke rising crime and social revolt.

Rising living costs: all the above will lead, at the end of the day, to increasing living costs in most countries. Fewer resources, less water, the packing of many people into confined spaces and a lack of money are provoking an increase in the cost of living whereby only a percentage of the population will be able to cover all their needs.

**P R I S O N POPULATION:** It holds close in pre-trial detention and other forms of remand imprisonment throughout the world according to the second edition of the World Pre-trial/Remand Imprisonment List (WPTRIL), researched and compiled by Roy Walmsley and published on 18 June by the International Centre for Prison Studies, a partner of the University of Essex. Not only are the rates of imprisonment for many countries excessively high,

As more, and bigger prisons are built, and at vast expense, to contain an increasing population, there is little evidence to suggest that conditions are improving, or that high rates of imprisonment have an impact on reducing a country's level of crime.

but they have also been growing at a considerable pace over the past twenty years, a trend which places an increasing and massive financial burden on governments as well as an added strain on social order and cohesion.

**ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:** Issues of 'deviance', 'delinquency', 'disorder', and 'incivilities' have occupied politicians and policy-makers for many years. The current widespread policy focus on 'antisocial behaviour' draws heavily on theories, which

-level nuisance and disorder, to break perceived links with more serious subsequent criminal behaviour. The score of 0,03 (Goldilocks and the anti-social bears) was given to the 'No data' in source, I see it as the expectable parameters for behavior.

This 'widening of the net' of forms of social control associated with these issues has necessitated that social workers curb the behaviour of alleged unruly people. This control function potentially places practitioners at odds with widely held social work ethics and value and has implications for social work practice and education.

The city is the meeting point for people from a diverse cultural, racial, and religious background, a place where there is a struggle for limited and scarce resources.












**UNEMPLOYMENT:** Socioeconomic is the social system that examines how economic interests the civil processes. It studies how societies develop, stall, or deteriorate because of their local or regional economy, or the overall economy. A human being living at or below the poverty level may hold an irrational assumption that higher education is unattainable.

This concept can lead to fewer and less rewarding employment opportunities and restrict that person's growth potential within society.

Overpopulation is the biggest threat to the world.

Prisons do not solve the problem of Anti-Social Behaviour. But, does get rid of the Bad Apples will increase police productivity and better crime targeting.

## TOP 10

1		Finland	0,056
2		Denmark	0,063
3		Switzerland	0,064
4		Austria	0,068
5		Iceland	0,073
5		Japan	0,073
6		Norway	0,089
7		Estonia	0,090
8		Luxembourg	0,091
9		United Kingdom	0,099
10		Australia	0,100

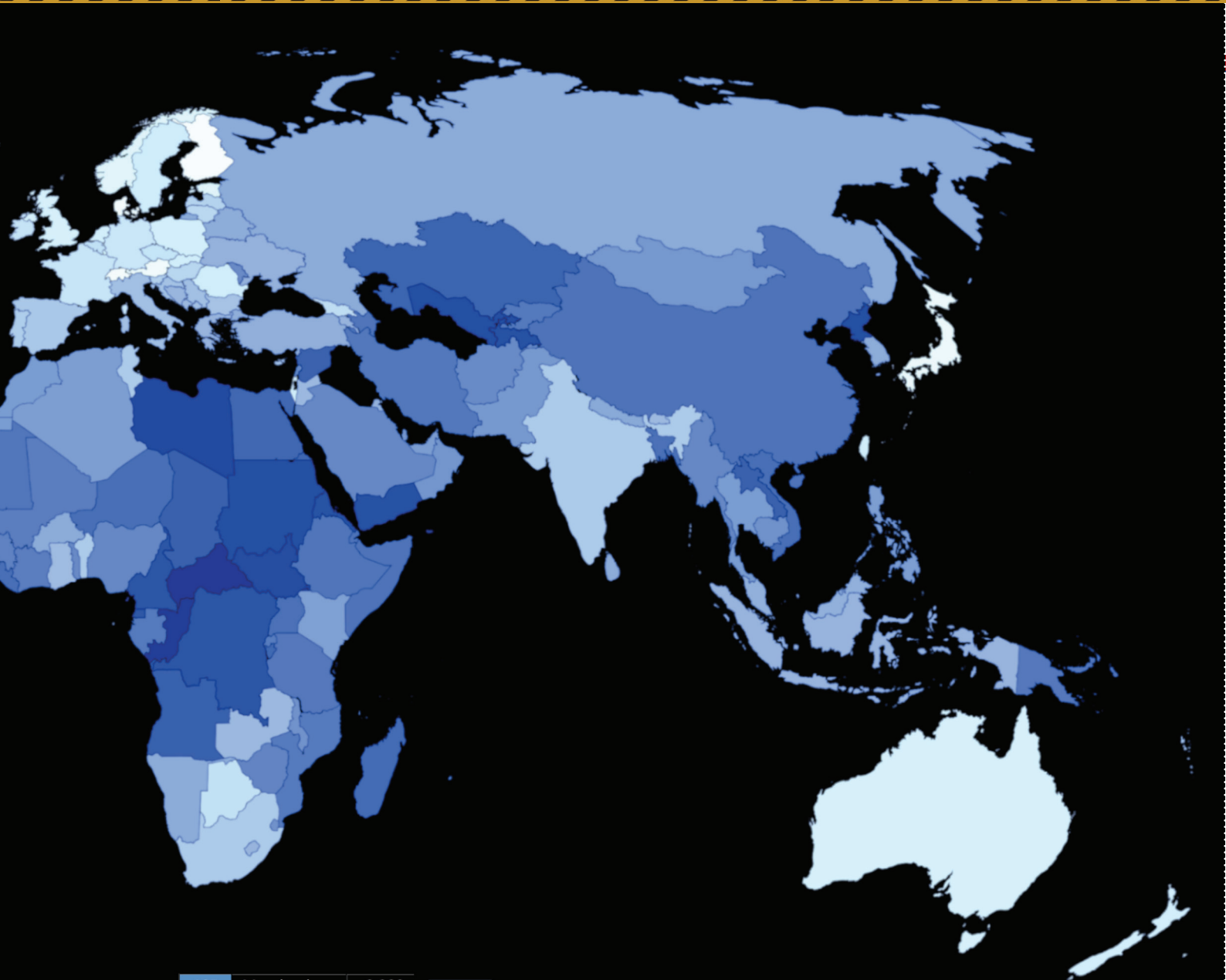
89	Afganistan	0,249	135	Central African Republic	0,398
73	Algeria	0,221	122	Chad	0,320
123	Angola	0,321	18	Chile	0,114
81	Argentina	0,232	108	China	0,283
58	Armenia	0,189	55	Colombia	0,186
10	Australia	0,100	77	Comoros	0,227
4	Austria	0,068	134	Congo republic	0,391
106	Azerbaijan	0,281	36	Costa Rica	0,156
84	Bahamas	0,238	41	Croatia	0,169
99	Bahrain	0,271	104	Cuba	0,277
111	Bangladesh	0,290	39	Cyprus	0,162
42	Barbados	0,171	22	Czech Republic	0,123
65	Belarus	0,201	125	Democratic Republic of Congo	0,342
25	Belgium	0,129	2	Denmark	0,063
37	Benin	0,157	110	Djibouti	0,285
50	Bhutan	0,182	80	Dominica	0,231
70	Bolivia	0,217	54	Dominican Republic	0,185
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,187	54	Ecuador	0,185
24	Botswana	0,127	117	Egypt	0,305
56	Brazil	0,187	92	El Salvador	0,252
67	Brunei	0,205	124	Equatorial Guinea	0,339
40	Bulgaria	0,168	126	Eritrea	0,347
68	Burkina Faso	0,206	7	Estonia	0,090
116	Burundi	0,303	107	Ethiopia	0,283
85	Cambodia	0,239	1	Finland	0,056
125	Cameroon	0,342	21	France	0,122
19	Canada	0,115			
57	Cape Verde	0,188			

101	Gabon	0,274
100	Gambia	0,273
27	Georgia	0,132
20	Germany	0,120
49	Ghana	0,181
59	Greece	0,190
31	Grenada	0,143
105	Guatemala	0,280
96	Guinea	0,262
121	Guinea-Bissau	0,319
86	Guyana	0,243
114	Haiti	0,299
113	Honduras	0,295
31	Hong Kong	0,143
29	Hungary	0,142
5	Iceland	0,073
37	India	0,157
59	Indonesia	0,190
104	Iran	0,277
115	Iraq	0,302
23	Ireland	0,124
15	Israel	0,106
45	Italy	0,174
97	Ivory Coast	0,268
61	Jamaica	0,193
5	Japan	0,073
51	Jordan	0,183
119	Kazakhstan	0,311
72	Kenya	0,220
43	Kosovo	0,172

60	Kuwait	0,192
102	Kyrgyzstan	0,275
122	Laos	0,320
32	Latvia	0,148
91	Lebanon	0,251
58	Lesotho	0,189
112	Liberia	0,291
133	Libya	0,362
28	Lithuania	0,139
8	Luxembourg	0,091
114	Madagascar	0,299
83	Malawi	0,238
63	Malaysia	0,197
79	Maldives	0,230
97	Mali	0,268
39	Malta	0,162

GLOB





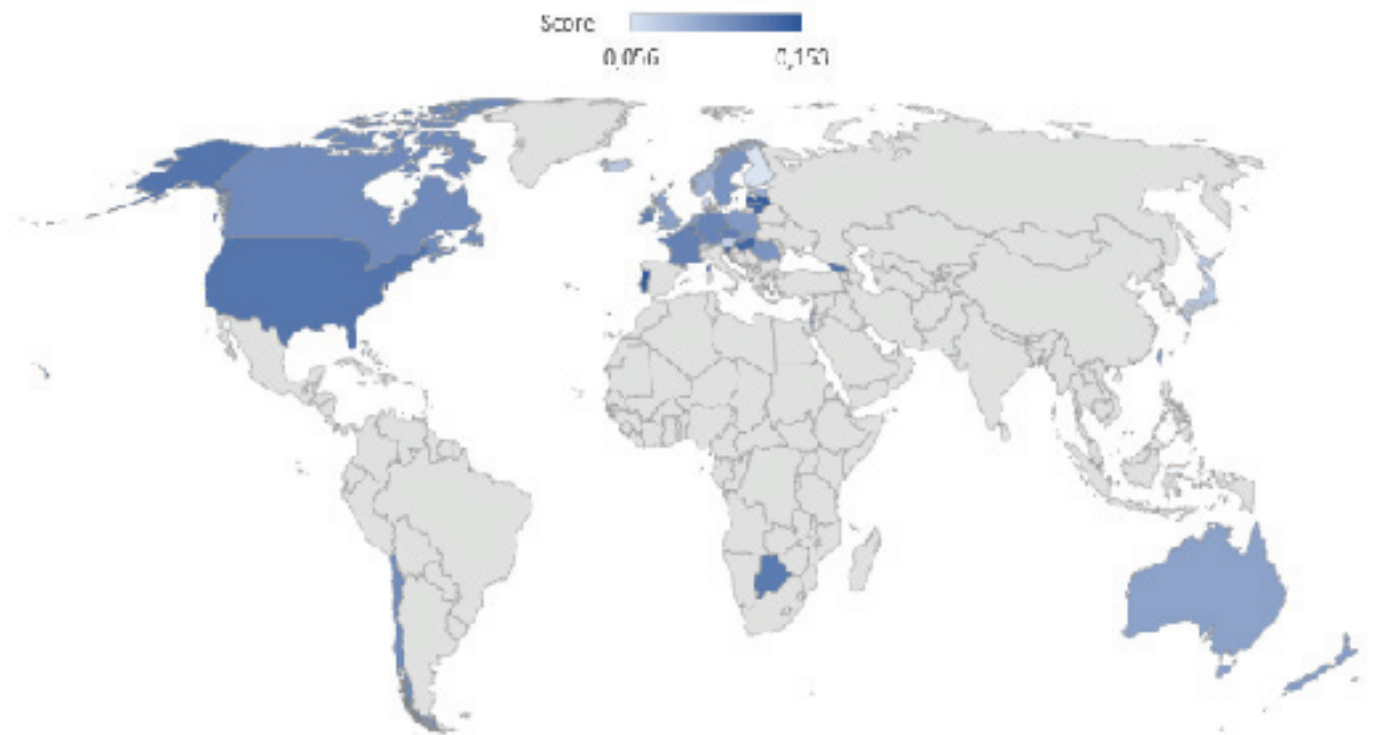
105	Mauritania	0,280
95	Mauritius	0,258
26	United States	0,130
87	Moldova	0,248
81	Mongolia	0,232
50	Montenegro	0,182
75	Morocco	0,224
99	Mozambique	0,271
94	Myanmar	0,254
67	Namibia	0,205
69	Nepal	0,207
13	Netherlands	0,104
11	New Zealand	0,103
118	Nicaragua	0,310
112	Niger	0,291
93	Nigeria	0,253
130	North Korea	0,352
6	Norway	0,089
82	Oman	0,234
78	Pakistan	0,229
53	Panama	0,184
103	Papua New Guinea	0,276
105	Mauritania	0,280

71	Paraguay	0,219
64	Peru	0,200
73	Philippines	0,221
13	Poland	0,104
34	Portugal	0,153
78	Qatar	0,229
16	Romania	0,108
68	Russia	0,206
98	Rwanda	0,271
58	Saint Lucia	0,189
50	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0,182
46	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,176
94	Saudi Arabia	0,254
45	Senegal	0,174
44	Serbia	0,173
48	Seychelles	0,178
73	Sierra Leone	0,221
89	Singapore	0,249
12	Slovakia	0,105
33	Slovenia	0,149

108	Somalia	0,283
37	South Africa	0,157
66	South Korea	0,204
132	South Sudan	0,358
38	Spain	0,159
66	Sri Lanka	0,204
129	Sudan	0,351
47	Suriname	0,177
84	Swaziland	0,238
17	Sweden	0,109
3	Switzerland	0,064
120	Syria	0,317
14	Taiwan	0,105
127	Tajikistan	0,349
103	Tanzania	0,276
76	Thailand	0,225
67	Timor-Leste	0,205
90	Togo	0,250
77	Trinidad and Tobago	0,227

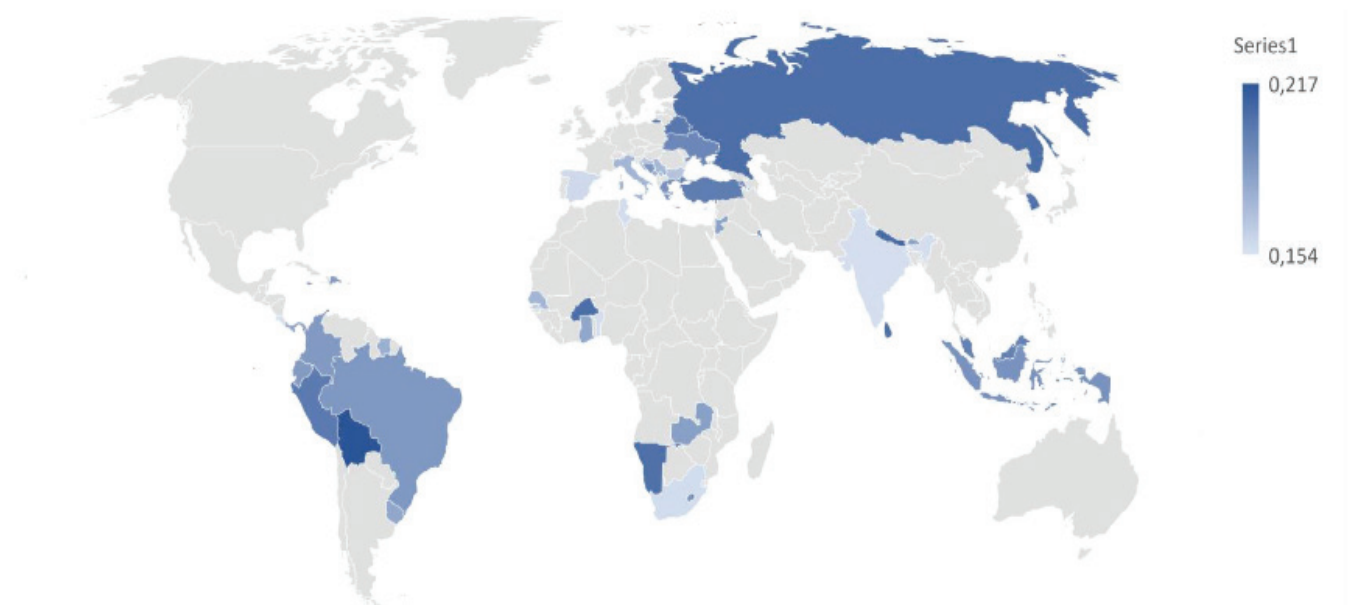
37	Tunisia	0,157
64	Turkey	0,199
116	Turkmenistan	0,303
111	Uganda	0,290
62	Ukraine	0,194
74	United Arab Emirates	0,223
9	United Kingdom	0,099
84	Mexico	0,238
49	Uruguay	0,181
131	Uzbekistan	0,353
35	Vanuatu	0,154
109	Venezuela	0,284
112	Vietnam	0,291
128	Yemen	0,350
52	Zambia	0,184
95	Zimbabwe	0,258

## TOP PERFORMING POLICE FORCES



Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Estonia, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Slovakia, Netherlands, Poland, Taiwan, Israel, Romania, Sweden, Chile, Canada, Germany, France, Czech Republic, Ireland, Botswana, Belgium, United States, Georgia, Lithuania, Hungary, Grenada, Hong Kong, Latvia, Slovenia, Portugal

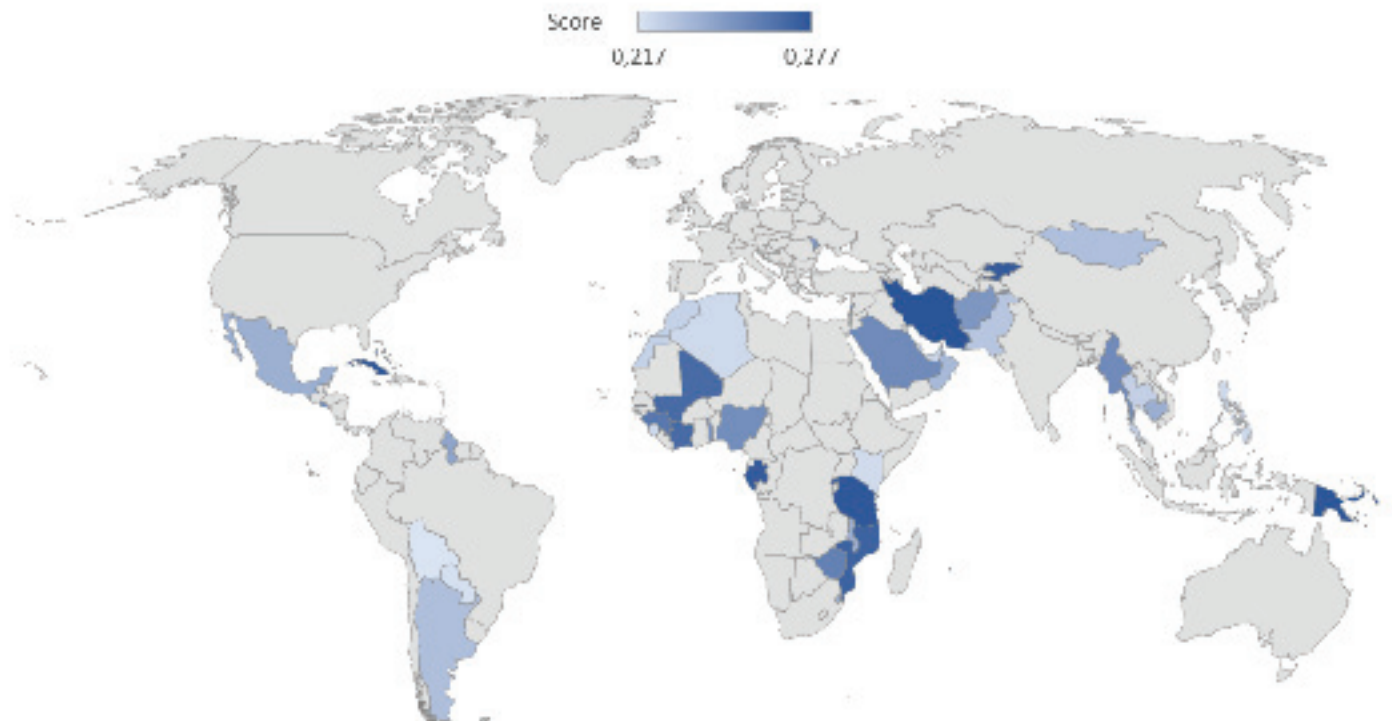
## ABOVE AVERAGE PERFORMING POLICE FORCES



Armenia, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

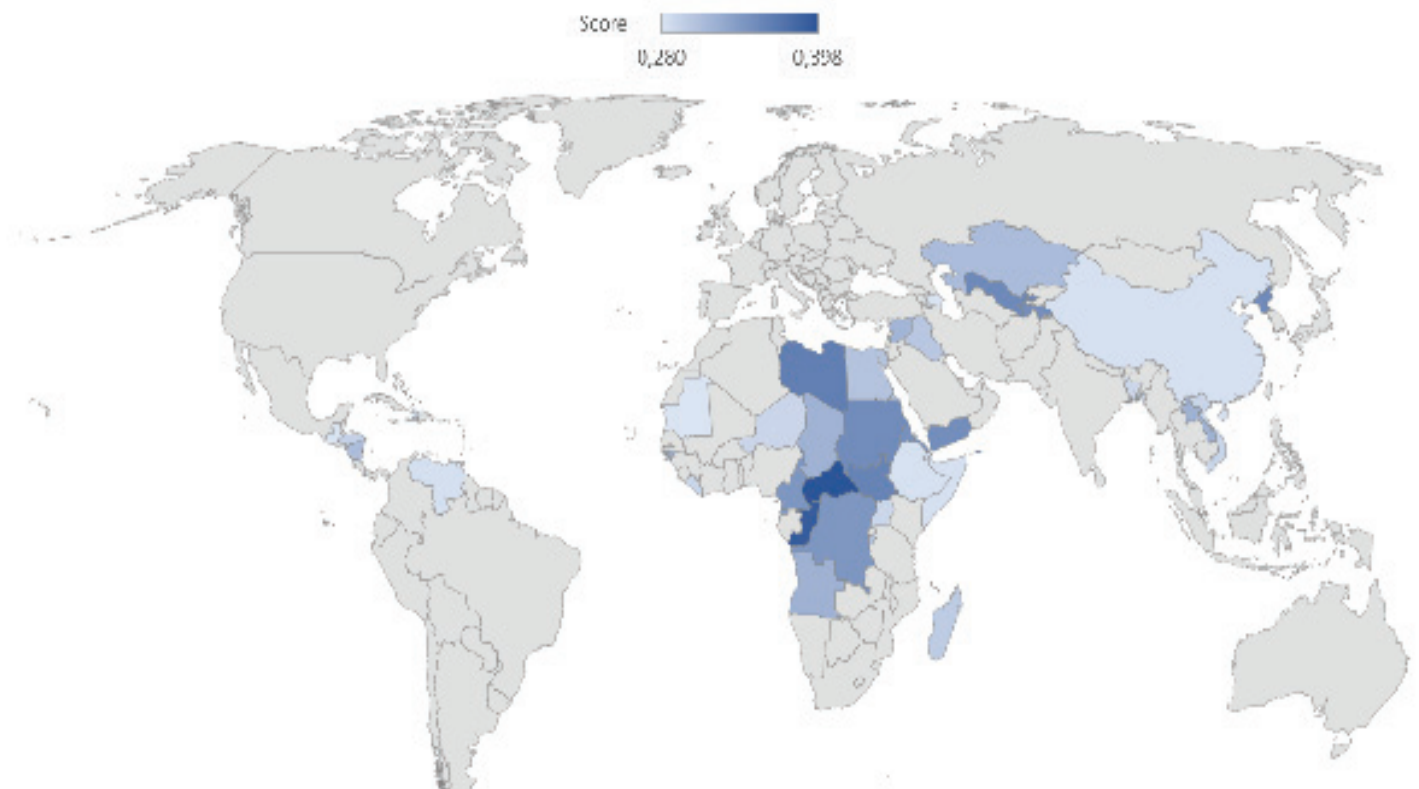


## AVERAGE PERFORMING POLICE FORCES



Afganistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Cambodia, Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe

## BELOW AVERAGE PERFORMING POLICE FORCES

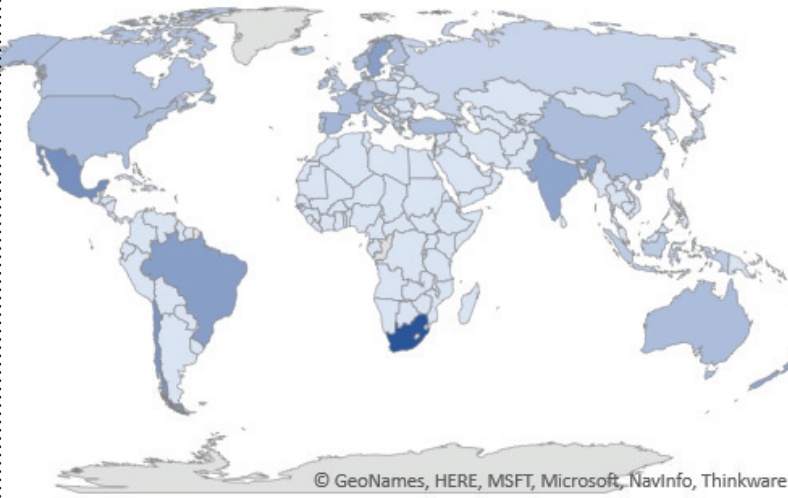


Guatemala, Mauritania, Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, China, Somalia, Venezuela, Djibouti, Uganda, Bangladesh, Liberia, Vietnam, Niger, Honduras, Madagascar, Haiti, Iraq, Turkmenistan republic, Burundi, Egypt, Nicaragua, Kazakhstan, Syria, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Laos, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Eritrea, Tajikistan, Yemen, Sudan, North Korea, Uzbekistan, South Sudan, Libya, Congo republic, Central African Republic

# CALCULATING FACTORS MAPPED

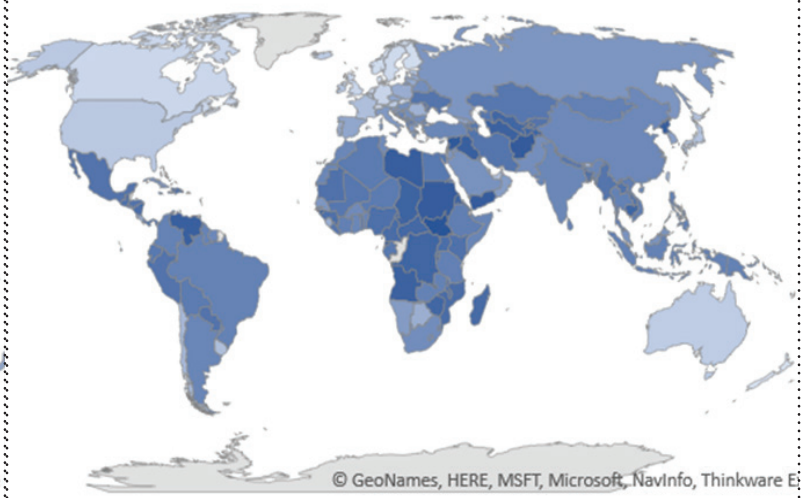
## Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour   
0,03 0,22



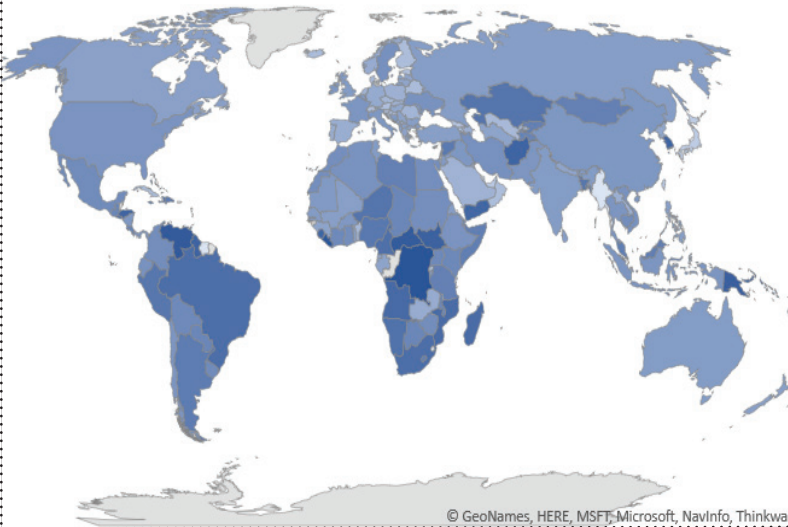
## Corruption Perceptions

Corruption Perceptions   
0,11 0,88



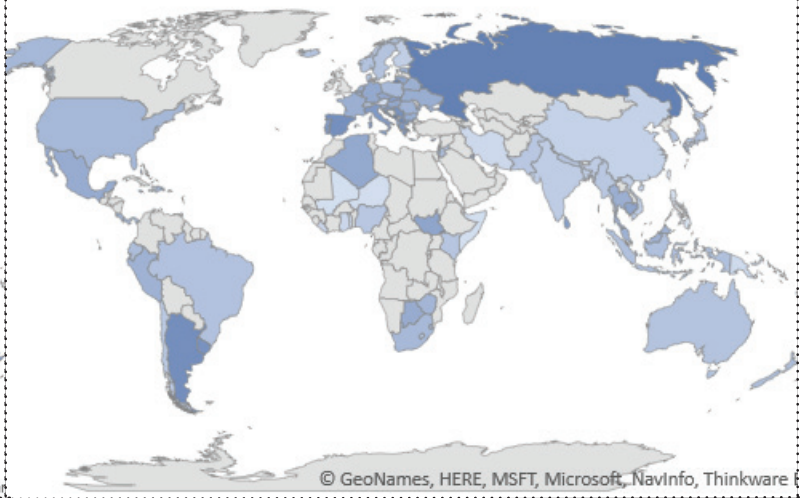
## Crime & Safety Perception

Crime & Safety Perception   
0,0 0,9



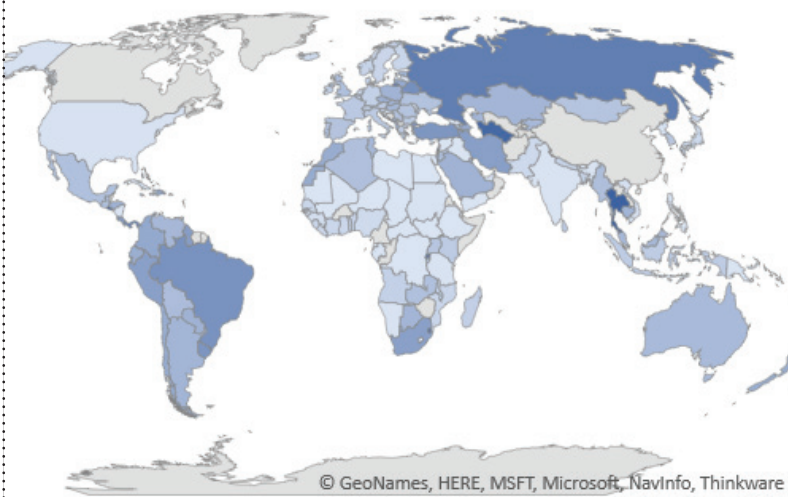
## Police Per Population

Police Per Population   
0,0000 0,9277



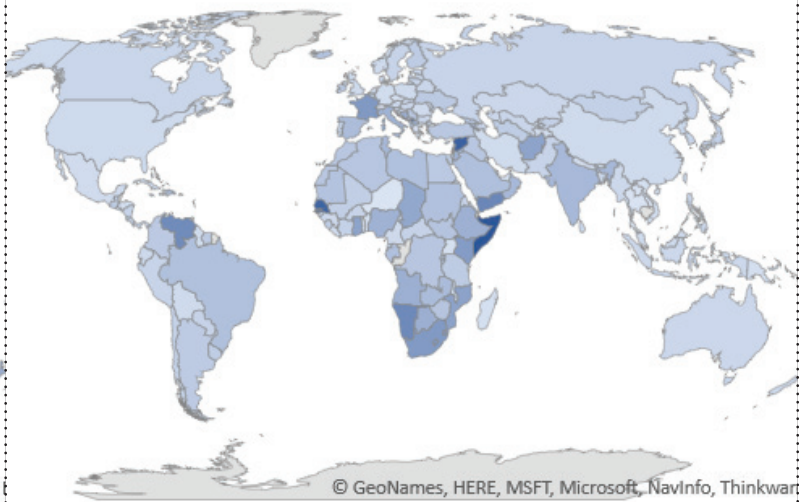
## Prisoners Per Population

Prisoners per population   
0,000 0,595



## Unemployment Rate

Unemployment Rate   
0,01 0,54





Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
89	Afghanistan	0,249	0,03	0,890			0,84	0,73
73	Algeria	0,221	0,03	0,112	0,141	0,375	0,67	0,66
123	Angola	0,321	0,03	0,200	0,076		0,81	0,69
81	Argentina	0,232	0,03	0,091	0,189	0,543	0,61	0,16
58	Armenia	0,189	0,03	0,206	0,120		0,65	0,49
10	Australia	0,100	0,08	0,050	0,164	0,196	0,23	0,02
4	Austria	0,068	0,06	0,051	0,099	0,031	0,25	0,07
106	Azerbaijan	0,281	0,03	0,060	0,233		0,69	0,89
84	Bahamas	0,238	0,03	0,100	0,433	0,744	0,35	0,09
99	Bahrain	0,271	0,03	0,038	0,213		0,64	0,88
111	Bangladesh	0,290	0,03	0,040	0,053	0,122	0,72	0,59
42	Barbados	0,171	0,03	0,105	0,030		0,32	0,04
65	Belarus	0,201	0,03	0,056	0,345	0,328	0,56	0,81
25	Belgium	0,129	0,09	0,062	0,087	0,327	0,25	0,04
37	Benin	0,157	0,03	0,021	0,066		0,61	0,21
50	Bhutan	0,182	0,03	0,032	0,014		0,33	0,41
70	Bolivia	0,217	0,03	0,040	0,158		0,67	0,33
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,187	0,03	0,205			0,62	0,47
24	Botswana	0,127	0,03	0,200	0,183	0,358	0,39	0,28
56	Brazil	0,187	0,12	0,131	0,330	0,206	0,63	0,25
67	Brunei	0,205	0,03	0,069	0,013		0,38	0,71
40	Bulgaria	0,168	0,03	0,054	0,100	0,347	0,57	0,20
68	Burkina Faso	0,206	0,03	0,060			0,58	0,40
116	Burundi	0,303	0,03	0,120	0,087		0,78	0,86
85	Cambodia	0,239	0,03		0,188	0,388	0,79	0,74
125	Cameroon	0,342	0,03	0,044			0,75	0,81
19	Canada	0,115	0,07	0,056			0,18	0,01
57	Cape Verde	0,188	0,03	0,090	0,275		0,45	0,10
135	Central African Republic	0,398	0,03	0,069	0,016		0,77	0,91
122	Chad	0,320	0,03	0,226	0,006		0,80	0,83
18	Chile	0,114	0,13	0,070	0,228	0,165	0,33	0,06
108	China	0,283	0,08	0,039		0,113	0,59	0,89
55	Colombia	0,186	0,03	0,094	0,240		0,63	0,34
77	Comoros	0,227	0,03	0,065	0,224	0,588	0,73	0,50
134	Congo republic	0,391	0,03	0,110	0,015		0,79	0,85
36	Costa Rica	0,156	0,03	0,085	0,285	0,290	0,41	0,09
41	Croatia	0,169	0,03	0,081	0,001	0,483	0,51	0,15
104	Cuba	0,277	0,03	0,026	0,005		0,53	0,86
39	Cyprus	0,162	0,03	0,085	0,049	0,439	0,43	0,06
22	Czech Republic	0,123	0,10	0,019	0,208	0,378	0,43	0,09
125	Democratic Republic of Congo	0,342	0,03	0,122	0,025		0,79	0,79
2	Denmark	0,063	0,08	0,048	0,063	0,190	0,12	0,03

Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
110	Djibouti	0,285	0,03	0,440	0,001		0,69	0,74
80	Dominica	0,231	0,03	0,230	0,003	0,678	0,43	0,07
54	Dominican Republic	0,185	0,03	0,144	0,239	0,291	0,71	0,33
54	Ecuador	0,185	0,03	0,042	0,219	0,234	0,68	0,37
117	Egypt	0,305	0,03	0,099	0,001		0,68	0,78
92	El Salvador	0,252	0,03	0,070	0,595		0,67	0,33
124	Equatorial Guinea	0,339	0,03	0,086	0,004		0,83	0,94
126	Eritrea	0,347	0,03	0,060			0,80	0,98
7	Estonia	0,090	0,10	0,058	0,198	0,339	0,29	0,06
107	Ethiopia	0,283	0,03	0,193	0,011		0,65	0,81
1	Finland	0,056	0,07	0,089	0,055	0,131	0,15	0,00
21	France	0,122	0,08	0,280	0,105	0,336	0,30	0,10
101	Gabon	0,274	0,03	0,128	0,016		0,68	0,77
100	Gambia	0,273	0,03	0,033	0,001		0,70	0,55
27	Georgia	0,132	0,03	0,119	0,095		0,44	0,37
20	Germany	0,120	0,06	0,032	0,076	0,374	0,19	0,06
49	Ghana	0,181	0,03	0,240	0,049	0,076	0,60	0,17
59	Greece	0,190	0,06	0,023	0,090	0,491	0,52	0,13
31	Grenada	0,143	0,03	0,240	0,004		0,48	0,11
105	Guatemala	0,280	0,03	0,090	0,139		0,72	0,67
96	Guinea	0,262	0,03	0,045	0,024		0,73	0,57
121	Guinea-Bissau	0,319	0,03	0,059	0,031		0,83	0,58
86	Guyana	0,243	0,03	0,033	0,283		0,62	0,25
114	Haiti	0,299	0,03	0,037	0,079	0,107	0,78	0,59
113	Honduras	0,295	0,03	0,029	0,202		0,71	0,56
31	Hong Kong	0,143	0,03	0,069	0,001	0,453	0,23	0,41
29	Hungary	0,142	0,08	0,053	0,180	0,374	0,55	0,30
5	Iceland	0,073	0,06	0,118	0,038	0,192	0,23	0,06
37	India	0,157	0,11	0,160	0,003	0,141	0,60	0,25
59	Indonesia	0,190	0,06	0,046	0,091	0,215	0,63	0,38
104	Iran	0,277	0,03	0,037	0,278	0,072	0,70	0,82
115	Iraq	0,302	0,03	0,106	0,001		0,82	0,68
23	Ireland	0,124	0,07	0,104	0,077		0,26	0,03
15	Israel	0,106	0,05	0,024	0,225	0,334	0,38	0,22
45	Italy	0,174	0,07	0,185	0,101	0,467	0,50	0,11
97	Ivory Coast	0,268	0,03	0,070	0,054		0,64	0,59
61	Jamaica	0,193	0,03	0,049	0,133	0,296	0,56	0,22
5	Japan	0,073	0,05	0,074	0,041	0,199	0,27	0,04
51	Jordan	0,183	0,03	0,180	0,156	0,248	0,52	0,63
119	Kazakhstan	0,311	0,03	0,049	0,183		0,69	0,78
72	Kenya	0,220	0,03	0,265	0,098	0,182	0,72	0,52
43	Kosovo	0,172	0,03	0,544			0,61	0,46
60	Kuwait	0,192	0,03	0,022	0,141	0,424	0,61	0,46
102	Kyrgyzstan	0,275	0,03	0,072	0,170		0,71	0,62
122	Laos	0,320	0,03	0,015			0,71	0,86



Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
32	Latvia	0,148	0,03	0,069	0,002		0,42	0,13
91	Lebanon	0,251	0,03	0,066	0,106		0,72	0,55
58	Lesotho	0,189	0,03	0,281	0,001	0,183	0,58	0,37
112	Liberia	0,291	0,03	0,027	0,044	0,082	0,69	0,38
133	Libya	0,362	0,03	0,130	0,001		0,83	0,91
28	Lithuania	0,139	0,03	0,063	0,230	0,383	0,41	0,09
8	Luxembourg	0,091	0,06	0,050	0,109	0,269	0,18	0,02
114	Madagascar	0,299	0,03	0,020	0,078		0,76	0,44
83	Malawi	0,238	0,03	0,057	0,075		0,69	0,36
63	Malaysia	0,197	0,03	0,035	0,171	0,314	0,53	0,48
79	Maldives	0,230	0,03	0,061	0,400		0,67	0,65
97	Mali	0,268	0,03	0,081	0,000	0,036	0,69	0,66
39	Malta	0,162	0,03	0,037	0,136	0,439	0,44	0,09
105	Mauritania	0,280	0,03	0,117	0,000		0,72	0,68
95	Mauritius	0,258	0,03	0,069	0,201	0,928	0,50	0,11
84	Mexico	0,238	0,14	0,034	0,138	0,356	0,71	0,73
87	Moldova	0,248	0,03	0,042	0,002		0,69	0,42
81	Mongolia	0,232	0,03	0,073	0,122		0,64	0,15
50	Montenegro	0,182	0,03	0,144	0,178	0,669	0,54	0,35
75	Morocco	0,224	0,03	0,107	0,227		0,60	0,61
99	Mozambique	0,271	0,03	0,245	0,058		0,75	0,49
94	Myanmar	0,254	0,03	0,045	0,147	0,171	0,70	0,70
67	Namibia	0,205	0,03	0,340	0,003		0,49	0,25
69	Nepal	0,207	0,03	0,030	0,063	0,200	0,69	0,46
13	Netherlands	0,104	0,09	0,034	0,061	0,321	0,18	0,01
11	New Zealand	0,103	0,11	0,039	0,218	0,230	0,11	0,02
118	Nicaragua	0,310	0,03	0,065	0,003		0,74	0,78
112	Niger	0,291	0,03	0,005	0,000	0,038	0,67	0,51
93	Nigeria	0,253	0,03	0,188	0,038	0,174	0,73	0,50
130	North Korea	0,352	0,03	0,048	0,006		0,83	0,97
6	Norway	0,089	0,08	0,040	0,062	0,204	0,15	0,00
82	Oman	0,234	0,03	0,160			0,48	0,77
78	Pakistan	0,229	0,03	0,060	0,041	0,173	0,56	0,61
53	Panama	0,184	0,03	0,055	0,382	0,284	0,68	0,16
103	Papua New Guinea	0,276	0,03	0,025	0,001	0,062	0,63	0,36
71	Paraguay	0,219	0,03	0,065	0,201		0,71	0,35
64	Peru	0,200	0,03	0,061	0,272	0,316	0,71	0,27
73	Philippines (E+0,001)	0,222	0,03	0,055	0,002		0,63	0,39
13	Poland	0,104	0,04	0,038	0,196	0,263	0,40	0,16
34	Portugal	0,153	0,07	0,067	0,132	0,449	0,40	0,04
78	Qatar	0,229	0,03	0,089			0,37	0,75
16	Romania	0,108	0,03	0,040	0,120	0,308	0,37	0,19
68	Russia	0,206	0,05	0,060	0,418	0,636	0,52	0,80
98	Rwanda	0,271	0,03	0,132	0,477		0,71	0,77
58	Saint Lucia	0,189	0,03	0,157	0,292	0,525	0,45	0,08
50	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0,182	0,03	0,180	0,424	0,625	0,45	0,09

Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
46	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,176	0,03	0,135	0,118		0,42	0,17
94	Saudi Arabia	0,254	0,03	0,135	0,199		0,54	0,93
45	Senegal	0,174	0,03	0,480	0,056		0,51	0,28
44	Serbia	0,173	0,03	0,110	0,124	0,515	0,55	0,33
48	Seychelles	0,178	0,03	0,017	0,442		0,59	0,29
73	Sierra Leone	0,221	0,03	0,086	0,057		0,40	0,35
89	Singapore	0,249	0,03	0,021	0,199	0,682	0,70	0,49
12	Slovakia	0,105	0,03	0,066	0,192	0,445	0,16	0,12
33	Slovenia	0,149	0,03	0,052	0,063	0,344	0,50	0,06
108	Somalia	0,283	0,03	0,540		0,035	0,61	0,93
37	South Africa	0,157	0,22	0,275	0,272	0,270	0,57	0,21
66	South Korea	0,204	0,03	0,049	0,108	0,193	0,46	0,17
132	South Sudan	0,358	0,03	0,115	0,005	0,392	0,88	0,94
38	Spain	0,159	0,09	0,145	0,127	0,538	0,43	0,06
66	Sri Lanka	0,204	0,03	0,040	0,098	0,423	0,62	0,44
129	Sudan	0,351	0,03	0,128	0,005		0,84	0,93
47	Suriname	0,177	0,03	0,091			0,59	0,23
84	Swaziland	0,238	0,03	0,280	0,464	0,294	0,61	0,84
17	Sweden	0,109	0,12	0,063	0,057	0,196	0,16	0,00
3	Switzerland	0,064	0,09	0,024	0,079	0,205	0,15	0,04
120	Syria	0,317	0,03	0,500	0,058		0,86	1,00
14	Taiwan	0,105	0,03	0,037		0,000	0,37	0,07
127	Tajikistan	0,349	0,03	0,024			0,79	0,91
103	Tanzania	0,276	0,03	0,090	0,005		0,64	0,55
76	Thailand	0,225	0,03	0,007	0,538	0,332	0,63	0,70
67	Timor-Leste	0,205	0,03	0,030	0,049		0,62	0,30
90	Togo	0,250	0,03	0,017	0,059	0,049	0,68	0,57
77	Trinidad and Tobago	0,227	0,03	0,045	0,291	0,473	0,59	0,18
37	Tunisia	0,157	0,03	0,159	0,176		0,58	0,31
64	Turkey	0,199	0,08	0,103	0,313		0,60	0,69
116	Turkmenistan republic	0,303	0,03	0,086	0,512		0,81	0,98
111	Uganda	0,290	0,03	0,210	0,001		0,74	0,64
62	Ukraine	0,194	0,03	0,097	0,130	0,347	0,70	0,40
74	United Arab Emirates	0,223	0,03	0,016	0,007		0,29	0,82
9	United Kingdom	0,099	0,06	0,038	0,138		0,18	0,07
26	United States	0,130	0,08	0,038	0,007	0,277	0,25	0,14
49	Uruguay	0,181	0,03	0,085	0,318	0,517	0,30	0,02
131	Uzbekistan	0,353	0,03	0,058			0,78	0,91
35	Vanuatu	0,154	0,03	0,046	0,002	0,200	0,57	0,18
109	Venezuela	0,284	0,03	0,333	0,174		0,82	0,21
112	Vietnam	0,291	0,03	0,022	0,010	0,133	0,65	0,80
128	Yemen	0,350	0,03	0,350	0,001		0,84	0,89
52	Zambia	0,184	0,03	0,150	0,138		0,63	0,46
95	Zimbabwe	0,258	0,03	0,113		0,289	0,78	0,69







# WELCOME TO THE INTERNATIONAL

The biggest Police Association in the world with almost 360,

The worldwide IPA is a growing and outward looking organisation. It is an NGO in Consultative (Special) Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; in Consultative Status with the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States and UNESCO;

## Our motto is

**‘Servo per Amikeco’ - Service Through Friendship’**



“Friendship has to be there or there will be no future for mankind” - **Arthur Troop**. The IPA was founded in 1950 by police sergeant Arthur Troop in the United Kingdom and has since evolved into the largest police association in the world.

**Travel:** IPA membership provides many opportunities to travel as part of a group or individually - meeting other members around the world. IPA friendship weeks are particularly popular.

**IPA Houses:** Members benefit from our hugely popular IPA Houses and other accommodation options.

These are located around the globe and are available for IPA members to stay in.

**Education & Information Centre:** Our beautiful historical training centre, located in the woodlands and mountains of Germany, is a unique and special location for furthering your education and has a wide variety of seminars to choose from.

**Arthur Troop Scholarship:** There are funding opportunities for activities and seminar programmes for IPA members. Each year the prestigious Arthur Troop Scholarship is awarded to applicants from around the





000 members.

# POLICE ASSOCIATION



world.

**Young Police Officers' Seminar (YPOS):** Every other year, the IPA organises a Young Police Officers' Seminar, providing the opportunity for newer recruits to meet their peers and take part in a themed training programme. In recent years, the YPOS has taken participants to the UK (2019), USA (2017), Poland (2015) and Australia (2013). The majority of members attending these events are aged 35 or under, and the aim is to provide a global view of law enforcement and the IPA overall. A subsidy is provided to the organising section



from the international budget to keep costs affordable.

**International Youth Gatherings (IYG):** Our popular International Youth Gatherings are a chance for the children or grandchildren of IPA members to take part in an action-packed 2-week programme.

Hosted annually by a different IPA section, around fifty 16-17 year olds are invited to participate and enjoy various activities to encourage an 'international spirit', and often strong, long-lasting friendships are formed.

**Join the IPA:** We welcome



members of the police service, on active duty or retired. Our purpose is to create bonds of friendship and promote international co-operation. To become a member, please visit the [National Sections](#) page. If your country is listed, you can contact them directly to request further information about joining us or enrol online visit our web a page [www.ipa-international.org](http://www.ipa-international.org) or contact the International Administration Centre at [iac@ieb-ipa.org](mailto:iac@ieb-ipa.org).



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- **OSAC.GOV:** Registered users can receive 100+ monthly security notices including daily news highlights, upcoming events, and global reports, embassy/consulate alerts, and city-specific crime and safety reports.
- **INDUSTRY REPORTING:** Expert staff research issues affecting the private sector overseas and produce reports, briefings, and consultations.
- **GLOBAL NETWORKS:** Industry-specific working groups (aviation, agriculture, energy, faith-based, hospitality, media and entertainment, and development) offer targeted information-sharing, while Regional Councils focus on Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa. Country Councils replicate the OSAC partnership overseas, bringing together U.S. diplomatic missions and local private sector organizations.
- **THREAT NOTIFICATIONS:** OSAC works with government partners to inform at-risk U.S. organizations of specific and credible threats targeting their facilities or personnel abroad.



# Security Alert

## TRAVEL WARNING



## TRAVEL ADVISORY

Level ④ Do Not Travel





# REGIONS

## Africa

**0,262/ 1**

Average Score

### TOP 5

24	1		Botswana	0,148
37	2		South Africa	0,157
37	3		Benin	0,157
37	4		Tunisia	0,157
45	5		Senegal	0,174

### BOTTOM 5

129		Sudan	0,351
132		South Sudan	0,358
133		Libya	0,362
134		Congo republic	0,391
135		Central African	0,398



73	Algeria	0,221	117	Egypt	0,305	83	Malawi	0,238	48	Seychelles	0,178
123	Angola	0,321	124	Equatorial Guinea	0,339	97	Mali	0,268	73	Sierra Leone	0,221
37	Benin	0,157	126	Eritrea	0,347	105	Mauritania	0,280	108	Somalia	0,283
24	Botswana	0,127	107	Ethiopia	0,283	95	Mauritius	0,258	37	South Africa	0,157
68	Burkina Faso	0,206	101	Gabon	0,274	75	Morocco	0,224	132	South Sudan	0,358
116	Burundi	0,303	100	Gambia	0,273	99	Mozambique	0,271	129	Sudan	0,351
125	Cameroon	0,342	49	Ghana	0,181	67	Namibia	0,205	84	Swaziland	0,238
57	Cabo Verde	0,188	96	Guinea	0,262	112	Niger	0,291	103	Tanzania	0,276
135	Central African	0,398	121	Guinea-Bissau	0,319	93	Nigeria	0,253	90	Togo	0,250
122	Chad	0,320	97	Côte d'Ivoire	0,268	98	Rwanda	0,271	37	Tunisia	0,157
77	Comoros	0,227	72	Kenya	0,220	46	São Tomé and	0,176	111	Uganda	0,290
134	Congo	0,391	58	Lesotho	0,189	45	Senegal	0,174	52	Zambia	0,184
125	Democratic	0,342	112	Liberia	0,291				95	Zimbabwe	0,258
110	Djibouti	0,285	133	Libya	0,362						
			114	Madagascar	0,299						

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# AFRICAN SUB REGIONS

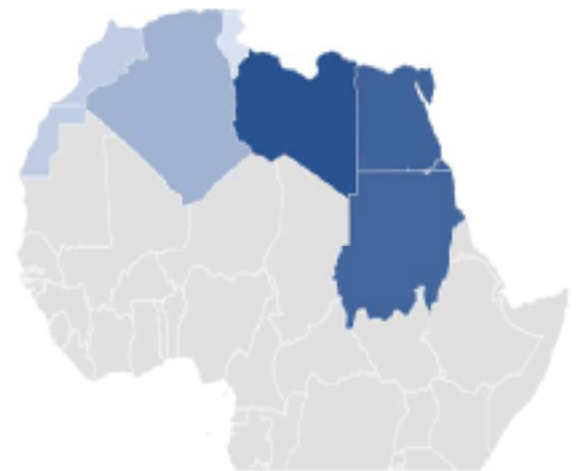
The UN Statistics Division has subdivided the African continent into five regions, Northern Africa, Central or Middle Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa, and Western Africa. These subdivisions include the following countries:

## Northern Africa

**0,290 / 1**

Average Score

73		Algeria	0,221	
110		Djibouti	0,285	
117		Egypt	0,305	
126		Eritrea	0,347	
133		Libya	0,362	
75		Morocco	0,224	
132		South Sudan	0,358	
129		Sudan	0,351	
37		Tunisia	0,157	



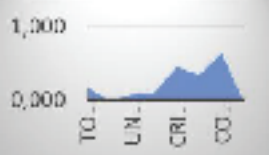
Rating: 73 Score: 0,221



### Algeria

The Sahara Desert covers more than four-fifths of the land. Algeria is the continent's biggest country and is the world's 10th largest.

A major issue within Algeria is human trafficking, with women being subjected to atrocities such as forced labor, sex trafficking, prostitution, domestic service and begging. Fortunately, slight improvement has been made with Algeria moving from a category three to a category two in human trafficking.



In 2016, the ANP neutralized **2,615** smugglers, **6,103** illegal immigrants and **414** drug traffickers, and seized **110,951** kilograms of processed kief, **4,768** weapons.

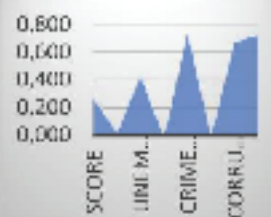


Rating: 110  
Score: 0,285



### Djibouti

A significant percentage of Djiboutian males, to include security and law enforcement officers, are under the influence of khat (a plant that is typically chewed) on a daily basis. The distribution of khat occurs in the afternoon hours, with sales kiosks set up across the city. The drug's effects may escalate what would otherwise be a casual interaction into confrontation.



Rating: 117 Score: 0,305



### Egypt

Rapid population growth and the limited amount of arable land are straining the country's resources and economy, and political unrest has often paralyzed government efforts to address the problems. The police became increasingly motorized and it Police patrols are more visible on the streets, units to combat sexual harassment and domestic violence against women have been established and deployed





Rating: 126  
Score: 0,347

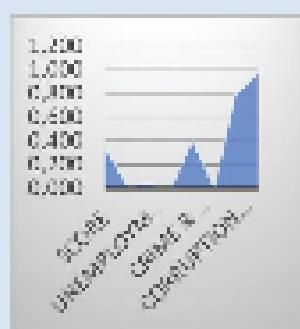


## Eritrea

Eritrea has very strong drug control policies that are based

on harsh violence, punishment, as well as cutting off economic links. It is rarely reported and perpetrators rarely even prosecuted. No information is available on the presence of rape.

The risk conditions for individuals in Eritrea are: Generalisations are used.



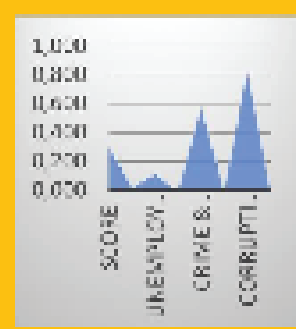
Rating: 133  
Score: 0,367



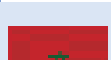
## Libya

All Libya has been in 2011 with clashes between the government and rebel forces, and that fueled a second wave of civil fighting.

Currently, the western half of the country is being held by UN-recognized government, based on all of them, but it has struggled to actually assert control over the city as it has been carved up by war time militias.



Rating: 37  
Score: 0,157



## Morocco

Following pressure for reform inspired by the Arab Spring of 2011, a new constitution was introduced, expanding the powers of parliament and the prime minister but leaving the king with broad authority over all branches of government.

However, the constitution has succeeded in breaking up tribes and some have been to state, including allegations of high level corruption.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights is urging Morocco to continue to improve its human rights record.

Months before mass protest decapitated them

government, the Moroccan and Algerian survey results were getting worse, showing they were angry, fearful and desperate.

Almost two thirds of Algerians said the country's law enforcement were not fair, more than of the other places surveyed.

Above all 10,868 of surveys result was revealed.

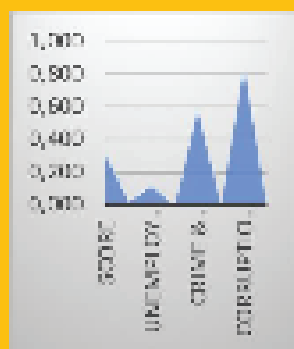


Rating: 132  
Score: 0,358



## South Sudan

The UN mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) documents how government and allied rebel fighters attacked 40 villages, in operations entailed deaths or maiming. Killing at least 252 civilians and injuring many more, including burned homes and rape. The weapons were targeted at least 130 women and girls, and several children were killed. Their families are hiding places.

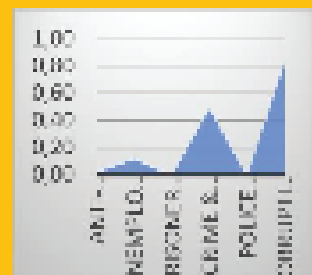


Rating: 129  
Score: 0,251



## Sudan

The UN address a list of threats to the Darfur states, the Abyei Region, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, the southern areas of West Kordofan state. It was previously part of South Kordofan, with 30% of the border with South Sudan. While the area is very stable, and with 30% of the border with Chad. The level of structural violence, and other human rights abuses, with the exception of Darfur, is low but increasing.



Rating: 62  
Score: 0,182



## Tunisia

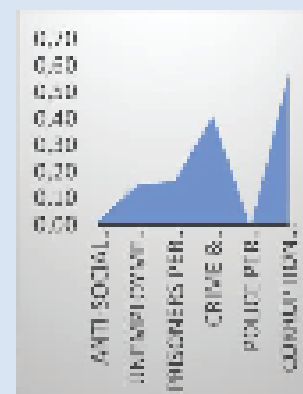
Going to 2011, a study by the International Centre for Policy Studies highlighted tensions between some tribal elites and recent migrants. It noted that criminal groups were using Salafite militias to control drug and trafficking in their territory through violence. So-called Islamic gangsters had also emerged in suburbs of the capital, Tunis, and in the border region with Algeria, where criminal networks typical of Salafite are believed to be involved in trafficking drugs and firearms.

Trafficking in people – including children, women and foreigners – criminal networks and for other illegal, criminal activities are also a major concern. It has been reported that drug trafficking, human trafficking, and

sexual and pornography-based activities, drug and sexual

trafficking, and drug trafficking activities are encouraged to report abuses.

The gender ratio in Tunisia is 25 per 100,000, with every year, taking into account Tunisia's population of 1,225,000. It means that on average, a girl is born every 25 minutes, 35 minutes and 17 seconds.



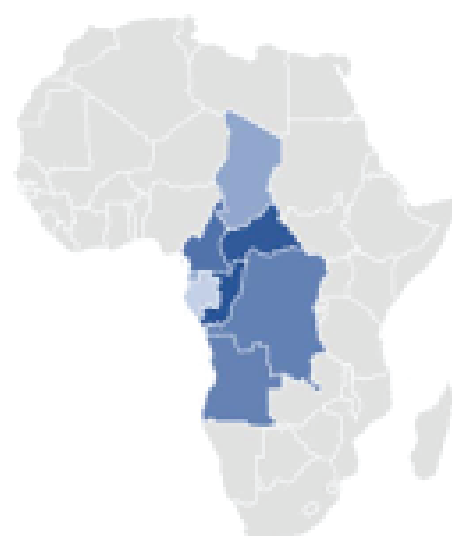
# AFRICAN SUB REGIONS

## Central Africa

**0,322/1**

Average Score

123		Angola	0,321
125		Cameroon	0,342
136		Central African Republic	0,398
122		Chad	0,326
134		Congo Republic	0,391
125		Democratic Republic of Congo	0,342
124		Equatorial Guinea	0,335
101		Gabon	0,274
46		São Tomé and Príncipe	0,176



Rating: 123 Score: 0,321



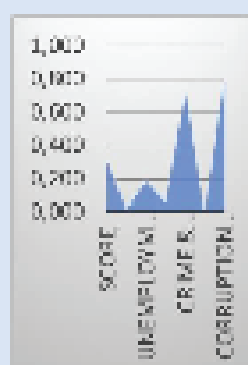
### Angola

Robbery remains the primary criminal threat to the population, especially in business districts and shopping centers. Sometimes escalating to homicide, have occurred throughout the capital. Worst incidents are more common after dark.

The government continues to request efforts to enforce national norms and enforce laws, including public inspections, enforcement of existing laws, and public awareness campaigns to promote safe driving.

Angolan police continues to improve their capabilities, despite internal issues like corruption and resource and training shortages.

Police are more proactive in response to reports of crime or requests for assistance.



Rating: 125 Score: 0,342



### Cameroon

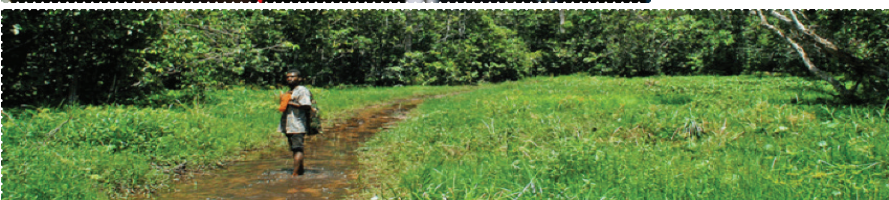
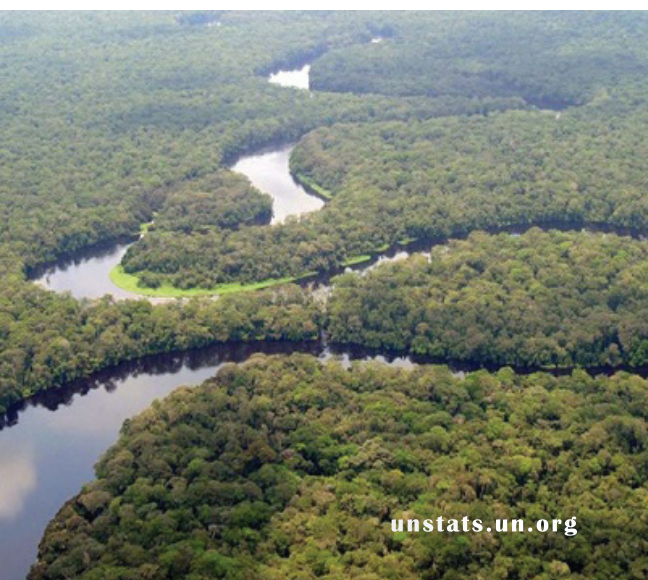
Violence, including armed robbery and kidnapping, has increased around Douala and some towns in the north. Internal displacement and economic desperation stemming from the Anglophone crisis and loss of some of this trend.

Worst time to travel in major metropolitan areas, and ranges from sporadic to constant in the rural, low-level and more sophisticated criminal continues to target wealthy Cameroonian, expatriates, and members of the diaspora community.

Lock-in centers to basic services and live those opportunities have increased the vulnerability and exposed persons and led to negative coping mechanisms, including crime and human trafficking, particularly around areas where these living instability have occurred.









Rating: 135 Score: 0,398



## Central African Republic

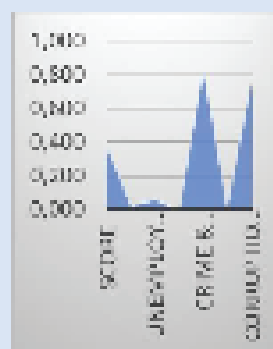
Crime rates result of continuous political instability and extreme poverty. When coupled with poor infrastructure, ethnic religious conflict, and a weak education system, there are few job opportunities available for the country's youth. Many note drug-related criminal gangs and related gangs to be a challenge.

Gathering places relative to violence including traditional councils become aggressive toward one another and toward police.

Drug-related crimes - Penalties for possession.

Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in the CAR are severe, use of trafficking in illegal drugs in the CAR is severe. Confined officers can spend long periods in prison and heavy fines.

Criminal gangs are a real growth in providing support for non-state armed groups, many outside of Bangui.



## Central African Republic:

The UN peacekeeping mission, MINUSCA, deployed about **11,650** military peacekeepers and **2,060** police across many parts of the country.

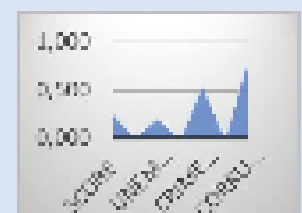


Rating: 122 Score: 0,320



## Chad

Police response and emergency services vary depending on the service area, with more capabilities in major cities. Police response is generally poor in bordering regions as limited support is available. Police and emergency response times are slower than in Western countries. Crime trends are mixed due to mass because there are no official crime statistics in Chad, and because many incidents go unreported.



Rating: 134 Score: 0,391



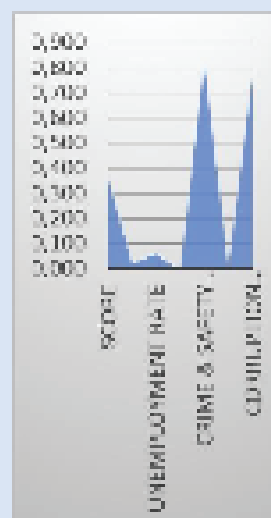
## Congo Republic

Crime rates result of "Hate crimes due to migration of ex-combatants into urban areas and, however, the police are seen slow, and rebels have been relatively clear."

Violence against women of opportunity or against resistance without good services. Rape and kidnapping and sexual violence are the most common crimes.

Drugs and Narcotics Trafficking: Drug use is reportedly common in poor neighborhoods, however evidence of drug trade is not easily apparent to travelers in major towns and Port of France.

Country is urged when traveling through the country to report any threats and reports of frequent road blocks and robberies in rural areas.

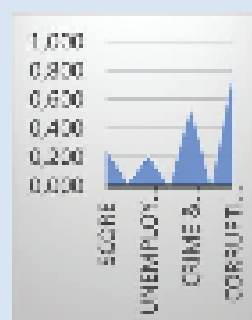


Rating: 125 Score: 0,342



## DR Congo

Police response and emergency services vary depending on the service area, with more capabilities in major cities. DRC is seen as a country with a high level of corruption for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, especially conditions of forced labor and forced prostitution.



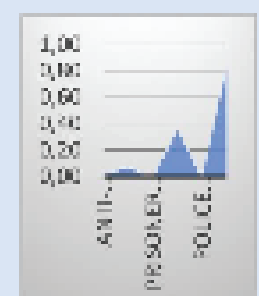
Rating: 121 Score: 0,319



## Equatorial Guinea

During 2014, there was an increase in reported robberies, both armed and unarmed, outside banking facilities.

Crime trends in law enforcement are a bit due to limited police presence. The most common crime were gangs robbery is extortion by members of the security forces.



Rating: 104 Score: 0,276



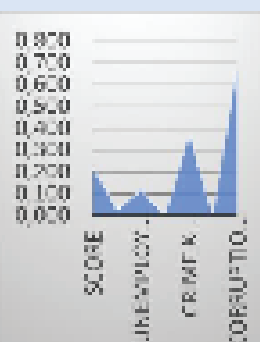
## Gabon

The majority of crimes involving foreigners are mainly sex transgressions — more often, cases of rape than incest. There have been some reports of foreigners robbed at knife or machete point, those crimes involve robbing theft or unattended possessions and pickpocketing. The two most common crimes during a robbery tend to be cash, cultural objects, and other valuables items.

Crime rates are not high. Foreigners are in possession of illegal drugs would expect prosecution, punishment and imprisonment. Marijuana is legal in Gabon.

The police and security forces often lack communication equipment, weapons and ammunition, and vehicles. Limiting the ability to respond to routine and emergency calls.

Many gang crimes and police stations have only one vehicle, and often no personal cellular phones to contact any police response. A response is often slow and limited to writing a report or taking statements.



Rating: 46 Score: 0,176



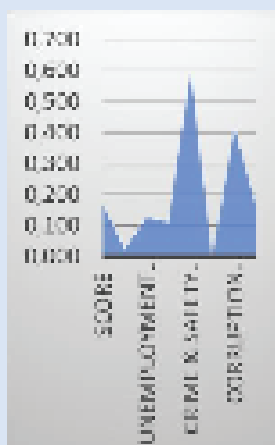
## São Tomé and Príncipe

Crimes such as burglary, pickpocketing, and armed home invasion are common on the islands, particularly around the white buildings. Pickpocketing can occur anywhere but is more prevalent in public places, such as markets, on the streets, and near hotels.

Generally, São Tomé and Príncipe is a very safe place in which to travel. There is very little violent crime, and armed robberies and rapes are rare. If there were an Africa on your walk around the streets of the top 100, it probably any time of the day or night.

There has, however, been a rise in petty crime.

São Tomé and Príncipe has had peaceful elections and creation of power. This is uncommon for the continent of Africa where there is a great deal of violence and society for most nations.



By Reuters For Citizen Digital



Photo by Ray Rui on Unsplash  
Serengeti National Park, Arusha, Tanzania



REUTERS/Siphiwe Sifiso



dispatch.ug





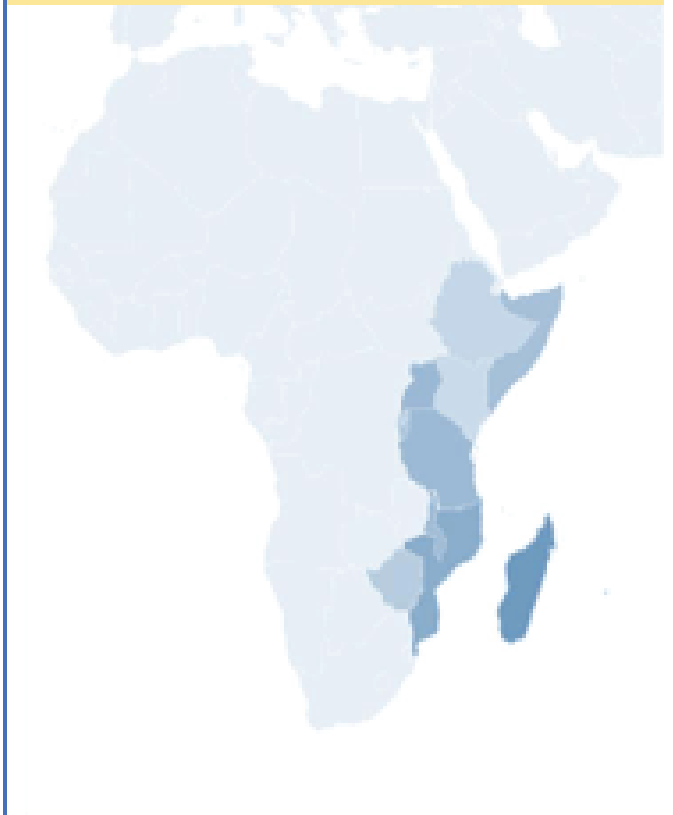
# AFRICA SUB REGIONS

## Eastern Africa

**0,251/1**

Average Score

116		Burundi	0,305
77		Comoros	0,217
107		Ethiopia	0,283
72		Kenya	0,270
114		Madagascar	0,290
83		Malawi	0,228
95		Mauritius	0,258
98		Mozambique	0,271
99		Rwanda	0,271
48		Seychelles	0,178
108		Somalia	0,263
103		Tanzania	0,275
111		Uganda	0,290
52		Zambia	0,184
95		Zimbabwe	0,258



East Africa is one of the most conflicted and poorly-governed corners of the world. Terrorists based in Somalia pose a security threat to the United States, while piracy off the Somali coast affects U.S. economic interests and has led to the murders of U.S. citizens. U.S. policymakers face the challenge of protecting national security while helping tackle the poor governance which is so often a root cause of insecurity. The Africa Program brings these issues into focus by monitoring developments in the region, including: the implementation of Kenya's new constitution, the ongoing efforts to bring order and government to Somalia; the frozen yet volatile Ethiopian-Eritrean border dispute; and piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.



The East African population is growing at a yearly rate of three percent. That is three times the global average. Estimates show that by 2100 four billion people will be living in Africa. A young population offers a good chance for quick economic growth, says the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Provided there are enough jobs, food and social services.

Rating: 116 Score: 0,303



## Burundi

There is considerable risk from crime in Burundi. Overall, foreigners are unlikely to be specifically targeted or attacked, although the army, wearing plain uniforms, often watch. Travelers are more likely to be injured in traffic accidents, rather than as a result of crime.

Violent crime, such as armed robbery and armed robbery, is common. Local police lack the resources and training to respond effectively to serious and routine crimes.

There is universal lack of sophisticated technology and counterfeiting skills. The police are unlikely to expect to investigate these types of crime when they do occur.

Due to lack of training and resources, the Burundian National Police finds it challenging to control traditional police responsibilities, dealing with traffic accidents, responding to an emergency and a request. The country has capacity at a national level, enforcement is limited.

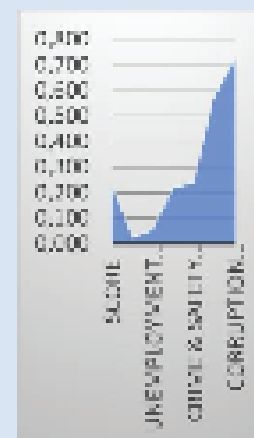


## Comoros

There is minimal risk from crime in Comoros. On the islands of Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan, criminal activity is relatively low. Criminal acts against foreigners are rare. There are numerous reported crimes and petty crimes of opportunity, such as shoplifting. Burglary is particularly when visiting crowded markets, banks and beaches. Avoid walking alone, especially at night, and display no cash and valuable personal property.

There is a potential for violent radicalism, due to limited educational and economic opportunities within the country and surrounding areas.

Corruptions for international money, or financing in legal drugs, result in a mandatory minimum sentence and heavy fines.

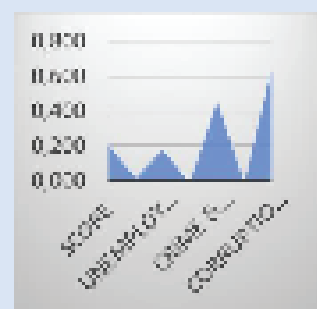


Rating: 107 Score: 0,283



## Ethiopia

There is considerable risk from political violence in Addis Ababa. Riots, protests and incidents of civil unrest have occurred throughout Ethiopia. These protests often turn violent. In 2017, widespread demonstrations took place across the country in Oromia and Amhara regions.



## Kenya

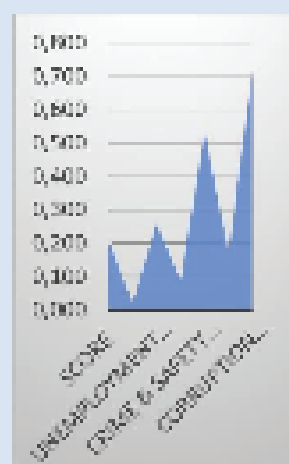
There is serious risk from crime in Nairobi. The greatest threats continue to be road crime and crime.

The National Police Bureau Crime Department reported offenses in 2018 compared to 55,020 in 2017, marking a 1.2% increase.

The Kenyan Police Force response has continued to take vast improvement in the last few years.

Kenya is a transit country for legal narcotics. Drug trafficking is widespread, often involving other transnational agents and intermediaries, to move money, funding and weapons trafficking.

There is a high risk of kidnapping and terrorism. The government is concerned for local and international business. There is a need to be alert from terrorism in Nairobi. Terrorism is a high priority concern.

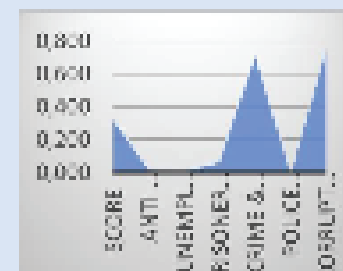


Rating: 114 Score: 0,299



## Madagascar

Due to the lack of resources and equipment, police/government resources to victims of crime are often limited, with no compensation. This is primarily due to the lack of training, funding, and reflects broader economic deterioration. The likelihood of the security forces responding to an incident depends on availability of personnel and gasoline for vehicles.



Rating: 83 Score: 0,238



## Malawi

Malawi presents a crime and safety situation consistent with many impoverished and developing countries. As the country continues to address ongoing economic issues, crime remains a serious concern. Pickpockets and purse snatchers often loiter near bus stations, marketplaces, shopping centers, and restaurants.

One of the greatest safety risks when visiting Malawi is the potential for a traffic accident. If a road accident occurs away from an urban area, there is little chance of a timely emergency medical response. The capabilities of the Malawi Police Service are growing,

but its abilities to deter and investigate crimes, assist victims, and apprehend criminals are extremely limited.

The police lack basic equipment (particularly transportation), are poorly funded, and do not receive sufficient training. Public support for the police has continued to drop, due in part to alleged corruption and ineffectiveness in deterring criminal activity.



Rating: 95 Score: 0,178

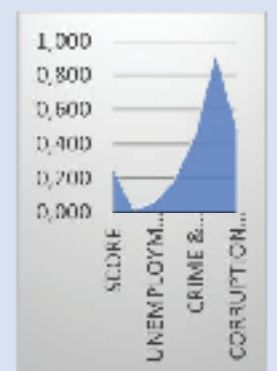


## Mauritius

There is minimal risk of crime in Port Louis. Mauritius is one of the safest countries in the region for resident and visiting foreigners. The national crime rate continues to be low, but the increase of drug use remains a growing problem. The police, customs officials, and the coast guard have made several large seizures of drugs; this may say more about the volume coming in than the amount stopped.

Violent crimes (e.g. assault, murder, rape) occur but are uncommon compared to other African countries.

Most violent crimes are "crimes of passion," or attacks resulting from the escalation of domestic or neighborhood disputes. While violent crime involving tourists or business travelers is not common, there were a few high-profile violent crimes against foreigners in 2018:



Partially Free

AUTHORITARIAN RATING

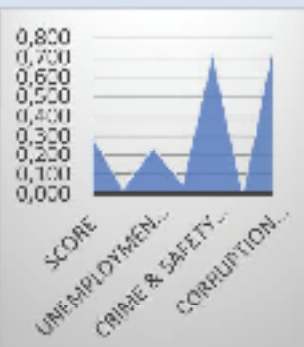
Not Free

Rating: 98 Score: 0,271



## Mozambique

All of Mozambique's borders, including the eastern coast and airports, are porous and facilitate trafficking drugs, humans, and illicit wildlife products. While lack of opportunity prevents most illegal traffickers from settling in Mozambique.



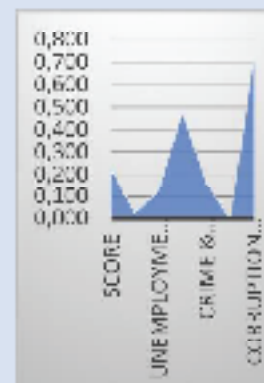
## Rwanda

Residential crimes tend to be crimes of opportunity, with unsecured items that are easy to transport and sell stolen from yards or unsecured homes. There has been no increase in forcible entry of homes to commit robberies; however, burglars generally target homes when residents are not present.

Although violent crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, and home invasion occur in Rwanda, they are rarely committed against foreigners. In 2018, however, the Embassy received several reports of late-night assaults and robberies involving

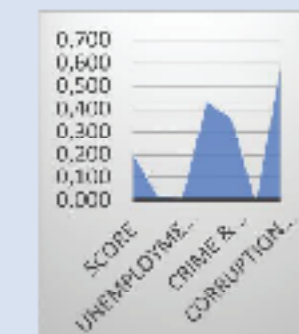
pedestrians walking alone in poorly lit neighborhoods

Drug abuse is not a significant problem, but marijuana is increasingly available. The Rwanda National Police (RNP) has interdicted drugs coming from the DRC and other border crossings.



## Seychelles

According to official police figures, there has been a decrease in incidents of petty theft, burglary, robbery, and other crime of opportunity. In 2018, robbery and burglary cases decreased by 45% and 17% respectively compared to 2017. Seychellois Police have increased their enforcement of drug trafficking and drug abuse since 2016.





Rating: 108 Score: 0.283

★ **Somalia**

erine Somalia and have experienced a gradual stability not seen in other parts of Somalia. UN30W Director-General Parkes in the 4th Assessment Mission in Somalia has a number positive effects of the rating.

Violence, including sexual violence, murder, kidnapping, and armed robbery, is common throughout Somalia, mainly in the Shabelle

There is serious risk from political violence. Extremist demonstrations and acts of intolerance are not uncommon, and often become violent. Social order is severely disrupted, strikes, looting, and rioting are common.

If equipped, do not receive  
a driving test or evaluate  
with less than 10% accuracy,  
and struggle to provide  
correct feedback.

Enforcement of criminal laws is weak and is nonexistent in rural areas. Police are poorly trained and ill-equipped to investigate crimes, and victims and witnesses are extremely limited.

The police have basic equipment (particularly transport), some poorly trained, and do not have as much discipline.



## Tanzania

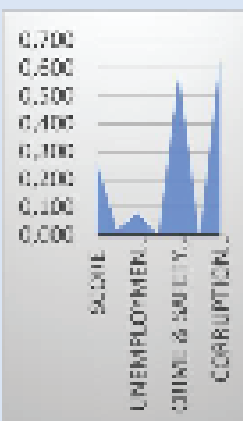
Police officers suffer from a wide range of needs, and a few major, well-known needs include a number of officers, limited education, insufficient training, low salaries, and many training needs. Some police may not be responsive to citizens' complaints; others may take a report, but fail to investigate an investigation.

The utility of authorities to investigate crime is compromised by numerous factors. Visitors should adjust their expectations accordingly.

Property from and non-violence often may not go to the satisfaction

According to some  
research, such  
concerns decrease the  
value of the most  
conspicuous portion in the  
country.

Almost none is removed in the country's urban areas, resulting in 300,000 gallons.

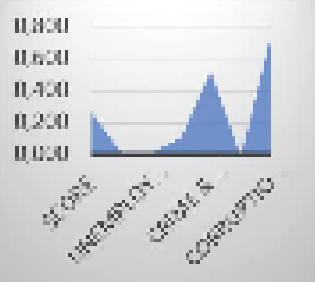


Rating: 111    Score: 0.290



## Uganda

Most children who live in the Karamoja region lack access to small groups working alone in isolated areas otherwise. The IFF facilitates the development of a metropolitan Despite efforts to professionalize and modernize the force, the IFF still engages with a wide range of resources, culture, and traditional aspects of humanitarian assistance.



## Zambia

The use of firearms and edged weapons during the demonstration of martial arts is extremely rare. Students should not use them as a threat or for self-defense.

In Luanda's high-density residential neighbourhoods, our sample included, Chokwe, Bakwile, Kikongo, Kongo, Chibemba, Chindap, groups of criminal communities that go uninvestigated and live beyond the resources.

Zambia's policy in this regard is based on the view of a dual, or two-tier, labour market. In the formal sector, where the government has a strong interest, it has introduced a number of measures to improve labour market efficiency, responsiveness, and productivity. In the informal sector, which is largely unregulated, the government has adopted a more laissez-faire approach.

Family Police were not always using a reflexive force and demonstrated rather poor practices and refinement techniques and inhibition to better investigate crime. Police often lack equipment, resources, training, and personnel to respond to caller requests and other crimes (p. 62).



## Zimbabwe

The ZPR is a state-funded and state-owned institution. Officers may find that the driver responded in a rational, professional manner. Often, a commendation must go to the nearest police station and pick up an officer in service. The reason that there is no direct communication varies. For traffic accidents, for example, they will blame, but if they take an extended period. There are several ways out of detention in the country.

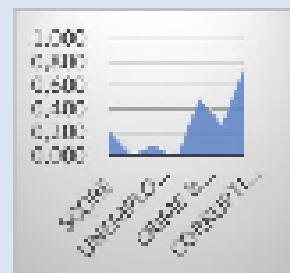






Photo by Banter Snaps on Unsplash



When an emergency strikes, emergency vehicles need to react and reach the scene as early as possible, they need adequate equipment to make sure they can handle any circumstance. As part of the research in the Critical Assessment Of The Future Police Concept Development that includes deaf and driving, with the conclusion that police don't know how to communicate with the deaf in a tense situation where any move can be mistaken as a threat.

Research is about finding a solution to a problem by incorporating a systematic and holistic method in finding the solution, and for future reference, the problem is the communication between the police and the deaf in a volatile circumstance. The law is there for our safety, and the police are there to make sure they enforce the law.

Thus, improving the methods of communication and understanding between the public and police is essential.

Dealing with law enforcement can be a frightening experience under even the best of circumstances for a deaf person and on the discussion on warning equipment suitable and understandable to a person who is deaf. The study of improving the police and deaf relations and halter volatile circumstances and the prevention of conflict between the law enforcement and the deaf by an introduction to international standards on identifying you as a hearing-impaired person.

The [World Federation of the Deaf](#) stated that over 70 million deaf people live in the world and with over 300 sign languages of interpretation.



This brings up the fundamental importance of visual signs from a hearing-impaired person to a hearing. So, imposing a standard of light warning on instructions to pull over for the hearing and the deaf person will understand the instructions of the police officer.

The problem is not that the driver sees the lights, it is how it is interpreted, and if the police officer talks over the microphone the problem can persist that the officer gives instruction, but he can't follow instructions to bring the vehicle to a full stop.

The solution is a direct identification light. Many police use the searchlight mounted on the vehicle to show which vehicle they identified and instructed to stop. Again, above mentioned method makes use of straight direct light, an alternative is a direct sequenced light beam from the roof light bar, a pure white light, thus showing to the driver he or she is the identified vehicle that the police requests to stop. Purposed versatile signalling equipment is not only for the police members but for the public.

By applying a non-verbal or sound related instructional method when instructing a vehicle to stop by activating the lights and sirens is outdated. Problems identified in the study is with the manufactures of emergency lights, and a common assumption the flashing lights are just a few colours coded lights to show it's an emergency vehicle, to draw attention so road users keep following the emergency draw attention so road users keep follow police vehicle directives. So, emergency light-bar manufacturers conduct business in such a way, thinking if it blinks or rotates it is enough, but it is not.

The hearing impaired need to be extra cautious when pulled over by a police officer, one should not put your hands in your pockets trying to take out the car that conveys that you are deaf reaching into his or her pocket to get a card that shows the barrier of the card is deaf and has instructions on how to reach an interpreter, but the officer believes instead that he or she



# THE DEAF AND THE POLICE

For the safety of yourself and others, this research has found an alternative to advised the deaf person to place your hand over your ears, it will be high enough not to be a threat to any person and the police officer will understand without saying a word.

There may be an assumption by the officer that the suspect is non-compliant when those commands fall on deaf ears and the current sign for deaf is by moving from your ear to your chin or from your chin to your ear, and acceptable for a person who understands sign language, but will it work when a firearm barrel pointed in your direction.

By adopting the protocol to international sign language, it will give a sense of full cooperation from the police to the hearing impaired by contributing to the inclusive policy development that endorses the voice of the Deaf community in police training.

















Say, 'I am deaf' internationally, by placing my hand on any ear tapping twice and then on top of your head, then the usual hands in the air.

By creating an upward movement with your hands will minimise that the police officer will see you as a threat, and while inside the vehicle, tapping twice on the roof of the vehicle will show your cooperation and show you can't follow any verbal command.

Cite: Etsebeth, T. (2019). The Deaf and the Police. Global Police index, (1), p.37.

# AFRICA SUB REGIONS

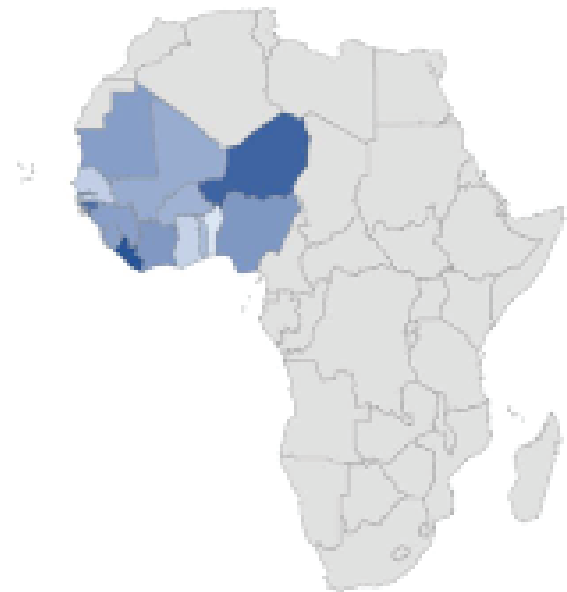
## West-Africa

37		Benin	0.157
68		Burkina Faso	0.206
57		Cape Verde	0.188
100		Gambia	0.271
49		Ghana	0.181
96		Guinea	0.261
121		Guinea-Bissau	0.319
97		Ivory Coast	0.268
112		Liberia	0.291
97		Mali	0.268
105		Mauritania	0.280
112		Niger	0.291
93		Nigeria	0.252
45		Senegal	0.174
79		Sierra Leone	0.221
90		Togo	0.250



**0,242/1**

Average Score



Rating: 37 Score: 0.157

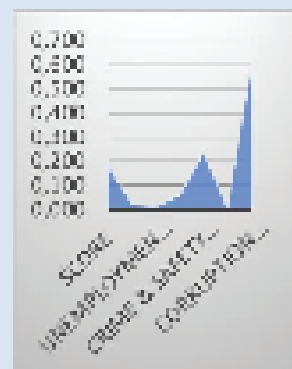
### Benin

Petty crime is common throughout Benin. Sexual violence and gender-based violence in northern Benin are ongoing, along the Benue and Niger rivers. The security forces are the main source of violence near borders. Incidents of sexual violence have been reported in the north. The use of force, often by armed persons, with sexual violence is reported in the north.

Overland travel to Nigeria is dangerous due to the Boko Haram insurgency, due to the use of force and sexual violence, and highway robbery.

Even in daylight hours, foreigners in the north and south are frequently harassed or robbed.

There has been a continued increase in the number of kidnappings and sexual violence, both within metropolitan areas.



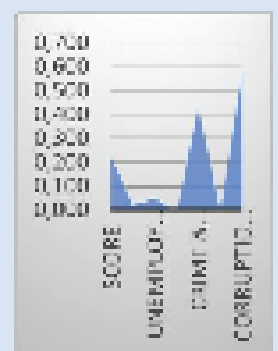
Rating: 68 Score: 0.206

### Burkina Faso

Terrorist groups continue plotting attacks in Burkina Faso. Terrorists have conducted attacks in the north, including in the north, targeting targets such as schools, hospitals, restaurants, police stations, customs offices, and other targets. Attacks have also targeted places of worship, military bases, and schools.

Burkina Faso experiences a high level of corruption.

On March 7, 2019, the Burkina Faso army launched a military operation to combat terrorism in the north of the country, resulting in the arrest of several people. In May 2019, Burkina Faso security forces launched a counter-terrorism operation in Burkina Faso's northern regions.







**NOT CROSS CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS CRIME SCENE**



AFP (Photo: VOA/Kayi Lawson)



Rating: 57 Score: 0,188

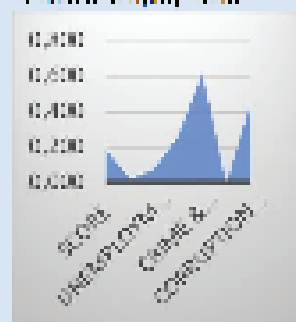


## Cape Verde

Most crimes tend to be those of opportunity, that is pick-pocketing and burglary, both of which are linked in part to high unemployment and drug abuse.

Drug smuggling and pick-pocketing by groups of strangers have been known to become violent. Armed attacks continue with some regularity in Praia and recent waves around the island of Santiago. From the streets, robbers have been armed with knives, searching instruments, and occasionally with a gun. Child arrest and civil disorder are not common.

Political violence is virtually unknown. Given the economic issues have sparked some minor demonstrations, but these have all been peaceful. Crimes are also extremely rare, and when they appear, such as robberies are infrequent, largely because of high unemployment.



Rating: 100 Score: 0,273



## Gambia

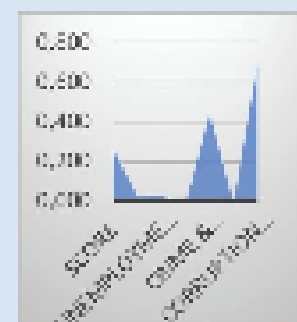
Non-economic growth and financial sector weaknesses contribute to the rise in crime rates. A wide range of criminal activity occurs in Banjul, especially after dark.

Crimes often target victims based on perceived ethnicity or perceived wealth. If a criminal threatens you with violence over money/belongings, comply. Demands a bribe, turn it over to avoid escalation as quick as possible.

Crimes of opportunity (e.g. pickpocketing, purse snatching,

theft) result either from vehicles, shops, homes and residential burglary, are the most frequently encountered crimes by citizens, and are often preventable. Most of the victims are...

banjuls are common. Over the past few years, reports of weekend crimes have increased.



Rating: 49 Score: 0,181



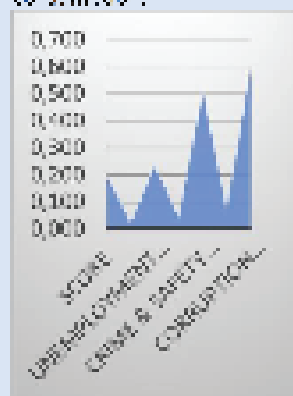
## Ghana

There is a noticeable increase in Ghana's violent crime with the rise including armed robbery, kidnapping, random violence. Most cases are unresolved. Nationwide, violent crime results in more than 500 deaths per year. Criminals frequently carry weapons; the most prevalent are locally manufactured handguns, knives, and shotguns. Reliable sources estimate that there are 1.2 million illegal handguns in Ghana. Victims of robbery should comply with unreasonable demands, as resistance may cause the criminal to escalate to violence.

Sexual violence is a serious problem throughout the country and is especially acute in Accra and other large cities. Pickpocketing, purse snatching, and carjacking are the most common crimes.

crime experience a considerable increase. Most frequently, criminals target vulnerable and isolated areas.

Ghana has become a significant transit shipment point for illegal drugs, particularly generated from South America and heroin from Afghanistan. Ghana has become a major source for criminal. The trafficking of narcotics drugs and political risk is also a concern. Trafficking has now become increasing domestic drug consumption.



Rating: 96 Score: 0,262



## Guinea

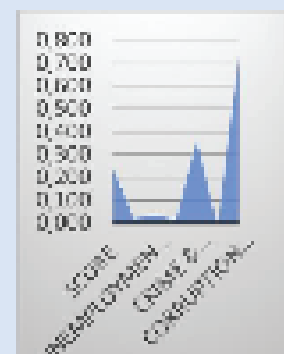
The city experience a wide spectrum of criminal activity. Crimes of opportunity (e.g. kidnapping, purse snatching, theft of valuables from vehicles, homes, residential burglaries, are of particular concern. In addition, a low level of criminal activity occurs in areas where people congregate, such as markets.

Criminals may take advantage of foreigners attempting to navigate these crowded locations.

Guinea is a transit point for trafficked goods, with illegal drugs smuggled from and out of its territory and into neighboring West African countries. Acts of piracy in West Africa are concentrated in the Gulf of Guinea near Nigeria.

Bornu and Ghana, however, recent incidents off Lomé highlight the importance of maritime security days in Guinea's waters.

Security forces are generally quick to respond to demonstrations and mob activities. Police often disarm protesters in the street and tear gas to disperse crowds. There have been police beatings, bystanders are bystanders, including non-violent protesters.



Rating: 121 Score: 0.319



## Guinea-Bissau

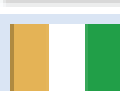
There is a considerable risk of crime in Guinea-Bissau, with many foreign tourists being victims of opportunity (e.g. petty theft, pickpocketing, theft from vehicles, minor assaults), in particular, low-level criminal activity occurs throughout a day.

Guinea-Bissau's small port has attracted both drug and human traffickers. European South America, Africa edge off the coast of Bissau, as well as remote islands, are hotbeds of drug, arms, and persons. The lack of enforcement, capabilities, resources, personnel, and susceptibility to corruption, and the country's location in

relation to Europe, South America, and West Africa provide an opportunity and a threat for traffickers. International drug cartels and other criminal networks are moving into the unpicked.



Rating: 97 Score: 0.268



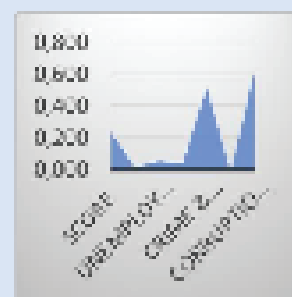
## Ivory Coast

Crime is on the rise, with an increase in residential/street robberies, car theft, and piracy. The majority of crimes against foreign tourists are violent crimes of opportunity (mugging, pickpocketing, theft of unattended luggage).

Weapons are readily available and should be freely throughout the country. There continue to be numerous incidents of highway bandits and other attacks in the countryside.

Police are largely ineffective at preventing crime and need

significant training. They lack communication equipment, weapons, and vehicles, severely limiting their capacity to respond. Many government and police stations outside of Abidjan have no vehicle for the entire country force and often must reach the city via airplane.



Rating: 112 Score: 0.291



## Liberia

In 2015, there was an increase in violent crimes from the previous year.

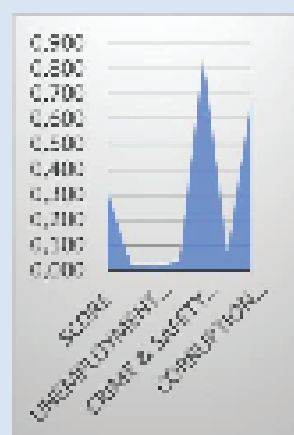
Most immediate crimes in Liberia are property crimes – namely “snatch and grab” of electronic, personal items, and kidnapping, with carjacking and vehicle theft.

These types of petty crimes of opportunity are the most commonly reported crimes affecting foreigners, and are prevalent throughout Liberia – usually in densely populated areas, during rush hour, and between the ages of 15 to 25. Most of the snatch and grab.

Crimes are often armed. These include knives or blunt objects, guns, and occasionally work in

small groups to target and cause injuries. It is a major problem and has resulted in the victim's death.

However, crimes involving the use of force have increased greatly in Liberia. Crimes of this nature (e.g., muggings, kidnappings, hijackings, and assaults) tend to target local nationals.



Rating: 97 Score: 0.260

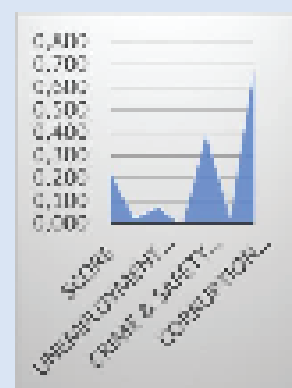


## Mali

Although most crimes in Mali are not violent, they can be violent. Although kidnapping is a common crime, and several violent cases have been reported, and property theft is regularly reported. The majority of reported attacks have targeted international personnel and tourists in the early morning or late night hours and have been muggings or kidnappings for ransom or physical assaults.

Traffic police are usually slow to respond, and frequently drivers often resolve problems without the assistance of the police by mutually agreeing on a sum of money to cover damages.

Local drivers expect motorists involved in an accident resulting in injury to pay for the immediate medical treatment of the injured, regardless of who was at fault. People commonly gather at the scene of an accident for curiosity, and expect to be paid. Even one person potentially threaten the safety of the victims if someone escalates or publicizes the situation.



Rating: 105    Score: 0.268



## Mauritania

Many are also incident fuel problems with the promotion of mass movement, or abuse of oil trucks or gas, either outside or inside the law, and the use of law enforcement personnel concentrated on roads to the detriment of vigilance in the second and third stages. Illegal transport is not always in markets in Europe, the Persian Gulf, and the Levant.

There is a real problem with knives in schools, and a police and growing problem of cocaine use. The national police have a unit that concentrates on drug education and monitors national trafficking and some crimes.

Police response to how, and how, especially in dealing with a slow. Police nearly have a need to be a bit more. In most cases, a victim must appear and police station or at officers and. In the case of a crime to which law enforcement is not



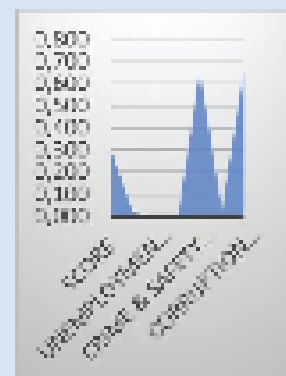
## Niger

Violence is intimidating, may frighten, offend, or cause harm, but is not violent crimes, and typical victims are dark-skinned. Assaults may be aggressive and display a weapon including a machete, knives and the most frequently employed weapon, as some 40 percent carry a knife or machete as part of their normal dress.

Smuggling of narcotics and other goods from the foreign border to the land and more black is prevalent.

The police sometimes ask the measures (e.g., whether best) to respond immediately, so call for a response.

Relations between Christians and Muslims are predominantly peaceful in India. However, sporadic anti-religious riots have occurred in Madras in which demonstrators set fire to churches, mosques, and were violent in response to such religious violence.



Rating: 93 Score: 0.253



## Nigeria

There is only limited and minimally effective enforcement of laws by law enforcement officers by law enforcement officers. Traffic police officers are rarely seen. Drivers of all nationalities must report any accidents and stoppage of vehicles at checkpoints and during other encounters with officials. Vehicle occupants should always remain polite, slow down, and use low engine power when approaching police.

Hepatitis is a serious problem. There is no comprehensive national and/or community education regarding combating violence against women.

despite a rising police presence in large cities, violent responses to the riots have not become an authorized police response. Police have usually responded directly or indirectly, and provide minimal violence, or support to citizens.

The Rapid Response Squad's ongoing expertise and commitment to education excellence continues to grow, our commitment to excellence, always.

A variety of off-road vehicles (e.g., communications equipment vehicles, police lead vehicles, and training vehicles) are used during the effectiveness of the Kansas Police Force (KPF). Crime laboratories and facilities to process evidence are also a KPF function as explained in table 12.13.



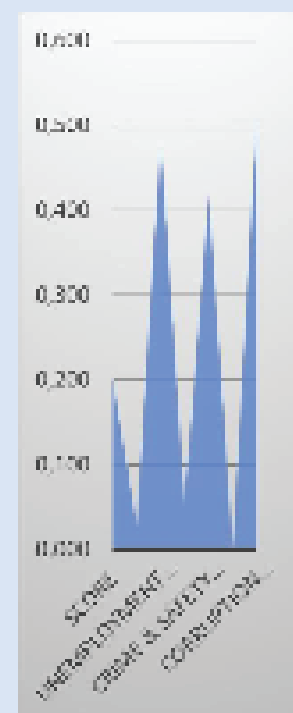
## Senegal

[illegible]

relationships, and states occur regularly and can lead to violence.

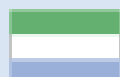
As noted, the post-1990s  
century West African drug  
trafficking network was  
Guinea and Guinea-Bissau,  
Sierra Leone and Liberia  
in the 1990s, and also  
within Senegal.

**Senegal has minimal resources available for victim assistance support.**





Rating: 73 Score: 0,221

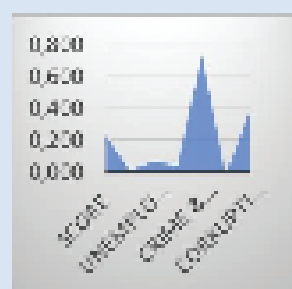


## Sierra Leone

Gangs pose a particular threat to public order, with increased criminality and social cohesion, and drug use. Most often, gangs are composed of unemployed youth who align according to political affiliation, youth teams, or tribal preferences (e.g., Kono and Mende). While street gang activity is in the eastern areas of the country and usually does not affect the general

population, with neighboring states are more susceptible to criminality due to the lack of security force presence and the enforcement of customary migration laws at most crossing areas. Thus, trafficking and smuggling across the Sierra Leone has remained a threat to the stability and safety of the region. The increase in human trafficking through Sierra Leone, with links to international organized crime syndicates, has outstripped local

law enforcement efforts associated with the drug trade, compounded with the lack of consistent efforts, has led to the proliferation of the country. This drug trade, including growing methamphetamine and marijuana, are essential to the local market. The majority of the population is engaged in subsistence farming, but the lack of border controls contribute to the growth of criminal activities in the region, and provide opportunities for organized crime to expand their activities.



Rating: 90 Score: 0,250



## Togo

In recent years, violent crime has increased significantly throughout the country. Incidents have included the use of machetes, firearms, and explosives, as well as the use of knives or staves to injure and kill. Violence against those who do not comply with the demands of perpetrators, especially those who are armed, and heading may cause the situation to escalate to violence.

The country has experienced armed robbery, often committed by organized criminal or criminal groups. Residential and commercial buildings are frequently looted.

Togo has been identified as a high-risk country for trafficking in persons, with limited legal provisions to deter or intercept trafficking activities.

Organized crime is more common in Togo. However, criminal groups are not active in Togo. The country has been a transit point for drugs to other parts of Africa and around the world.

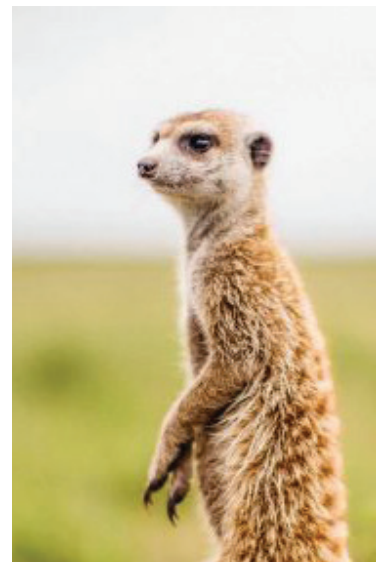
Togo's legal system is very different from our own. Authorities may exploit areas of imprisonment under Togo's laws, even overlooking it.









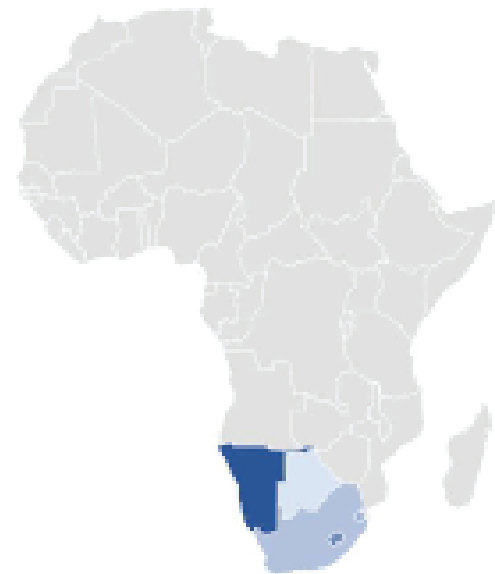









# AFRICA SUB REGIONS

## Southern Africa

**0,183/1**  
Average Score



24		Botswana	0,127
37		South Africa	0,157
58		Lesotho	0,189
67		Namibia	0,205
84		Swaziland	0,268



Analytics indicate that 8.6 million international tourists have visited South Africa this year and the second most visited country in Africa.

Rating: 24 Score: 0.127



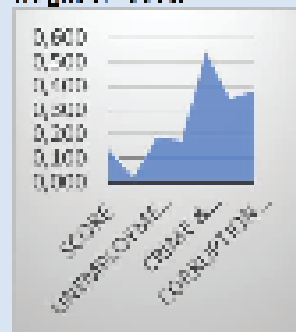
### Botswana

There is considerable risk from crime in Gaborone. Criminal incidents, particularly crimes of opportunity, can occur regardless of location. Theft of mobile phones, laptop computers, and other mobile devices are common.

Criminals can be confrontational. Criminals often armed themselves with knives or blunt objects. Botswana has strict gun control laws; however, criminals readily smuggle firearms from neighboring countries where weapons are inexpensive and readily available.

The police are well intentioned and active in their efforts to prevent and combat crime. However, personnel and resource shortages limit operational effectiveness. Vehicle and first patrols in residential and commercial areas are infrequent. Mobile response capability is limited.

In response to shortfalls, there are community-policing programs in many neighborhoods.



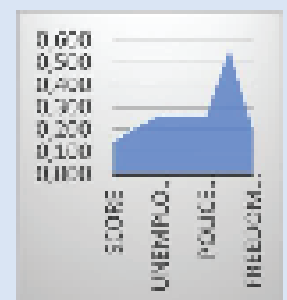
### South Africa

Common crimes include murder, rape, armed robbery, kidnapping, home invasion, property theft, smash-and-grabs, and ATM robbery. Armed robbery is the most prevalent major crime, most often involving handguns and/or knives.

South Africa has one of the highest rates of rape in the world. While not specifically targeted, foreigners are often victims. Other crimes and assaults occur frequently and can be violent and disruptive.

Recent security declines for tourism.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) has made a strong effort to decrease its response time in recent years. While active crimes will take precedence over crimes that have concluded, SAPS will respond to incidents within a reasonable time.

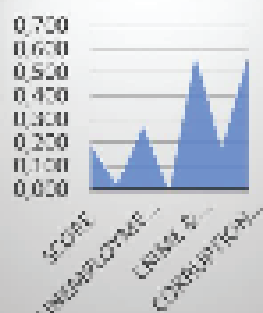


Rating: 58 Score: 0,189



## Lesotho

Even though Lesotho has very strict gun-control laws, criminal elements smuggle firearms in from South Africa through the porous border. The use of firearms in conducting criminal acts is on the rise.



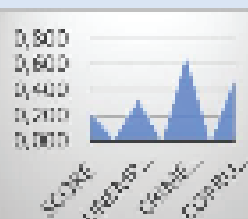
## Namibia

Residential break-ins remain prevalent, and armed robberies are on the rise. Criminals generally target unoccupied residences; however, home invasions resulting in violence do occur when criminals encounter residents.

Namibia is not a drug-producing country, but a drug transit on the coast of the drugs that are available locally arrive via smugglers.

There is minimal risk from civil unrest in Windhoek. Public demonstration are rare and are almost always non-violent.

Most of the local protests in 2013 have involved labor issues such as working conditions, wages, and criminals frequently target people walking the streets alone, especially after normal business hours or after dark. With purses, bags, or backpacks, they can easily snatch electronics such as laptops, tablets, and smartphones and the black market.



## Eswatini (Swaziland)

Criminals usually brandish edged weapons (knives or machetes), but the use of firearms has already increased in the past few years. While criminals generally rely on the threat or force to commit crimes, they will resort to physical, to include deadly force if victims resist.

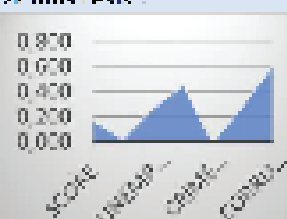


Image by David Mark from Pixabay







# SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

## SPECIAL TASK FORCE

The South African Police Service Special Task Force is the special operations element of the South African Police Service (SAPS).

The Special Task Force Coat of Arms depicts a blue shield with a lightning bolt flashing downwards from the apex of the shield. Across the bolt is a gold-rimmed red disc and a golden falcon in flight.

The STF had a formidable reputation in counter terrorism and insurgency. Unlike most civilian/police counter terrorist units around the world, the special task force is also trained to conduct military special operations and has done so on many occasions, operating with their military counter parts.

The Special Task Force has participated in numerous operations including the tracing and elimination of terrorists, terrorist bases and arms caches; the rescuing of hostages; underwater searches for bodies

and exhibits; protection of VIPs; provision of specialised training to other units and various rescue operations.

Members of the Special Task Force must continually undertake refresher training to ensure the maintenance of the highest standards of fitness and expertise. Members must be prepared to depart to any destination within the country at short notice. In addition, as operators' family members are not given information on the destination, nature or duration of an operation, they too remain in a constant state of tension and uncertainty.

**Operator Status:** Once a member has completed all the compulsory post selection training courses and has served in a combat section for a period of two (2) years, operator status will be achieved and confirmed by the receipt of the operator's badge at a parade usually presented by the Chief of the South African Police. ([sapstf.org](http://sapstf.org))



















# Southern African Development Community (SADC)

## SADC

## 0,235/1

Average Score

Top Rating

24		Botswana	0,127
37		South Africa	0,157
48		Seychelles	0,178
52		Zambia	0,194
58		Lesotho	0,185
67		Namibia	0,205
77		Comoros	0,227
83		Malawi	0,238
84		Swaziland	0,248
95		Mauritius	0,258
95		Zimbabwe	0,258
99		Mozambique	0,271
103		Tanzania	0,276
114		Madagascar	0,235
123		Angola	0,371
125		Democratic Rep of Congo	0,312

Bottom Rating



**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY**  
**TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE**

The main objectives of SADC are to achieve development, peace and security, and promote growth, to alleviate poverty, enhance the standards and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration, built on democratic principles and equitable and sustainable development.

The vision of SADC is one of a Common Future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.





Photo by Captureson on Unsplash

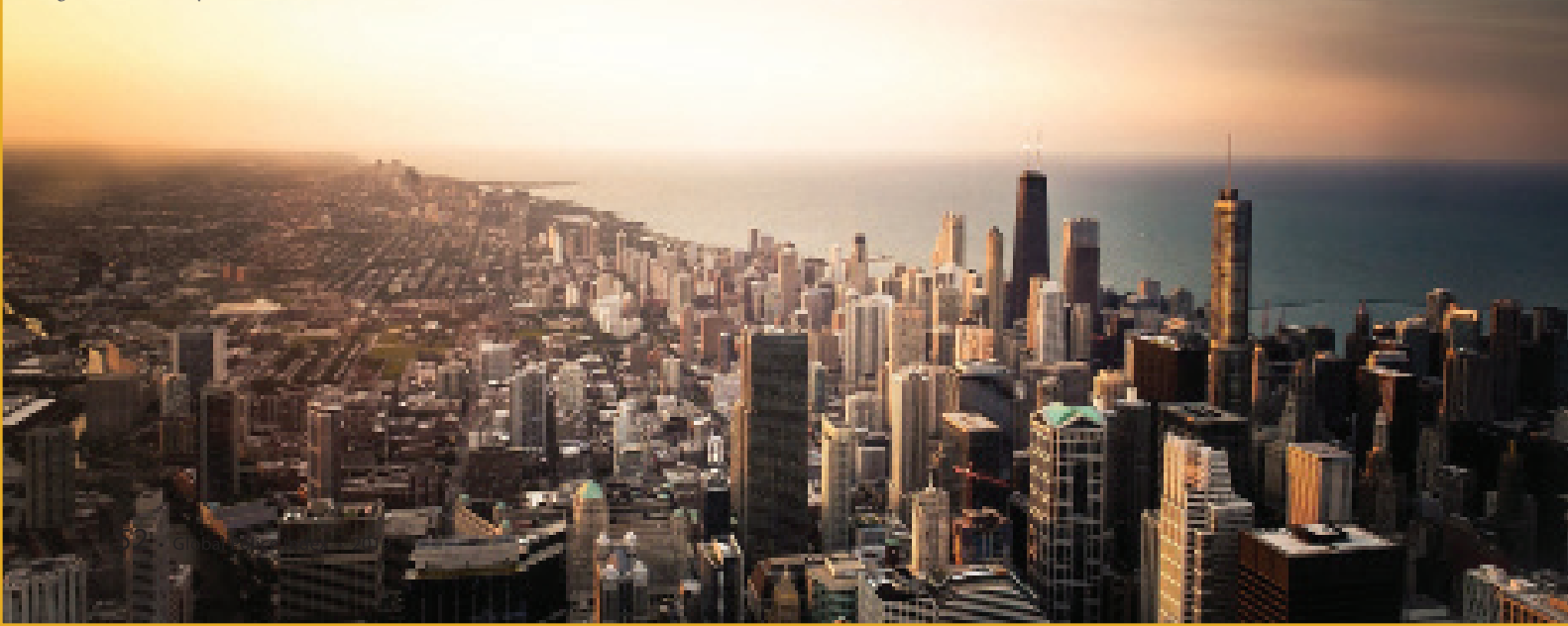


# THE FIFTY MOST VIOLENT CITIES IN THE WORLD



Credits:FRANK JACOBS / Think Big

Image from Pixabay



# Americas

## Americas

**0.210 / 1**

Average Score

### TOP 5

18		Chile	0,114
19		Canada	0,115
26		United States	0,130
31		Grenada	0,143
36		Costa Rica	0,156

### BOTTOM 5

105		Guatemala	0,280
109		Venezuela	0,284
113		Honduras	0,295
114		Haiti	0,299
118		Nicaragua	0,310



81	Argentina	0,232
84	Bahamas	0,238
42	Barbados	0,171
70	Bolivia	0,217
56	Brazil	0,187
19	Canada	0,115

18	Chile	0,114
55	Colombia	0,186
36	Costa Rica	0,156
104	Cuba	0,277
80	Dominica	0,231
54	Dominican	0,185
54	Ecuador	0,185
92	El Salvador	0,252
31	Grenada	0,143

105	Guatemala	0,280
86	Guyana	0,243
114	Haiti	0,299
113	Honduras	0,295
61	Jamaica	0,193
84	Mexico	0,238
118	Nicaragua	0,310
53	Panama	0,184
71	Paraguay	0,219

64	Peru	0,200
58	Saint Lucia	0,189
50	Saint Vincent	0,182
47	Suriname	0,177
77	Trinidad and	0,227
26	United States	0,130
49	Uruguay	0,181
109	Venezuela	0,284



# North America

**0,161/1**

Average Score

19		Canada	0,115
26		United States	0,130
84		Mexico	0,238



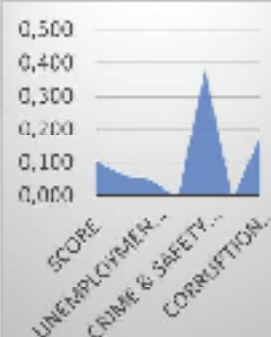
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The United States incarcerates more people than any other country in the world. There are currently 2.2 million people in jail, or about 22% of the world's population of inmates.

Rating: 19 Score: 0,115

## Canada

Police agencies are extremely professional and proactive in their enforcement efforts. Well-trained, well-equipped specialized units are committed to combating organized crime and gang activity in the region.



Rating: 26 Score: 0,145

## United States

Violent crime in the U.S. has fallen sharply over the past quarter century. The two most commonly cited sources of crime statistics in the U.S. both show a substantial decline in the violent crime rate since it peaked in the early 1990s. In 2017, there were more than 600 violent crimes per 100,000 residents in Alaska, New Mexico and Tennessee. Most crimes are not reported to police, and most reported crimes are not solved. In 2017, only 45% of violent crimes were reported to police.

Half of Americans have said crime is up in their area compared with the year before.

Property crime has declined significantly over the long term. Opinion surveys regularly find that Americans believe crime is up nationally, even when the data show it is down, the cause could be related to social media rumors.

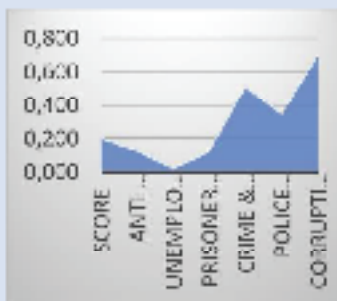


Rating: 84 Score: 0,212

## Mexico

The low rate of criminal convictions contributes to the high rate of crime. Organized criminal groups continue to cause significant levels of violence. The FBI (US) investigated 64 victims of kidnapping was a U.S.

The army and navy have been heavily involved in anti-crime initiatives, as they combat organized criminal groups.



NOT CROSS

CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS

CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS











Image by Foundry Co from Pixabay

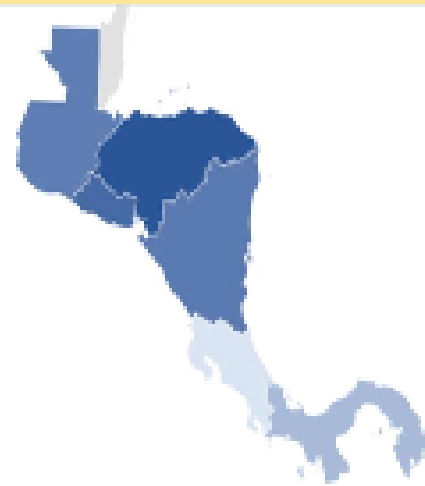
# AMERICA SUB REGIONS

## Central America

**0,246/1**

Average Score

36		Costa Rica	0,158
92		El Salvador	0,252
105		Guatemala	0,280
113		Honduras	0,205
118		Nicaragua	0,310
53		Panama	0,181



Source: IHS  
© Global Vantage

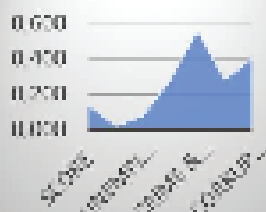
**2.5 Million** People

Visits Central America Per Year

Rating: 36 Score: 0,158

### Costa Rica

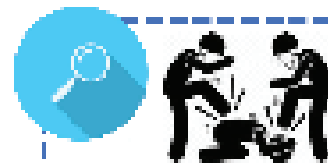
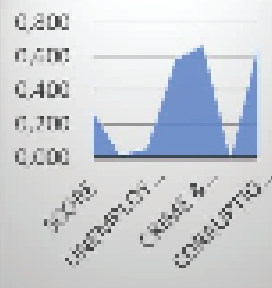
Organized criminals use less-monitored areas on Costa Rica's borders and beaches to traffic drugs and other types of contraband, sometimes in ways due to the availability of manpower (includes location, time of day, and cover by the resident, particularly outside of San José in major tourist centers).



Rating: 92 Score: 0,252

### El Salvador

Crimes against the person (e.g., assault, homicide, rape), and sexual assault accounted for 48% of all recorded crimes in 2018. El Salvador is not considered a major transit point for illegal goods or drugs, but times smuggling routes do exist in the western Pacific. The police often experience inadequate funding and limited resources.



A 2015 investigation by Human Rights Watch found that Salvadorans and Hondurans pay an estimated \$300 million, \$200 million, and \$60 million, respectively, in annual extortion fees to organized crime groups.

**US\$390 Million**

Rating: 105 Score: 0,280

### Guatemala

Especially serious crimes in less-developed regions of the country is deforestation, including logging, mining, and immigration. The lack of police presence in rural communities, as well as the enduring influence of the traditional indigenous justice system, can mean that alleged wrongdoers go unpunished, leading to brutal attacks and deaths.







These main causes of poverty in **Central America** are certainly problematic.

These countries have made significant improvements in different areas in recent years and will continue to do so in the address of the most pressing problems to reform law enforcement and criminal justice.

Rating: 113

Score: 0,295



## Honduras

### Ongoing Demonstrations Against the Government

The government lacks resources to investigate and prosecute cases; police often lack vehicles/fuel to respond to calls for assistance. Police may take hours to arrive at the scene of a violent crime, or they not respond at all. As a result, criminals operate with a high degree of impunity.



Rating: 118

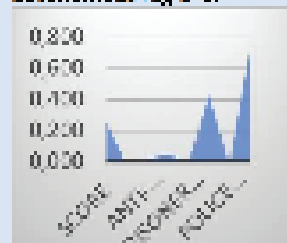
Score: 0,310



## Nicaragua

Police often ask witnesses to respond effectively to criminal investigations. Police often must wait for a police station to handle a report. Police will often not come to the scene of a crime. The police have received reports of police retiring in 10 reports.

Police coverage is extremely sparse outside major urban areas, particularly in the Caribbean coast and autonomous regions.



Rating: 53 Score: 0,184



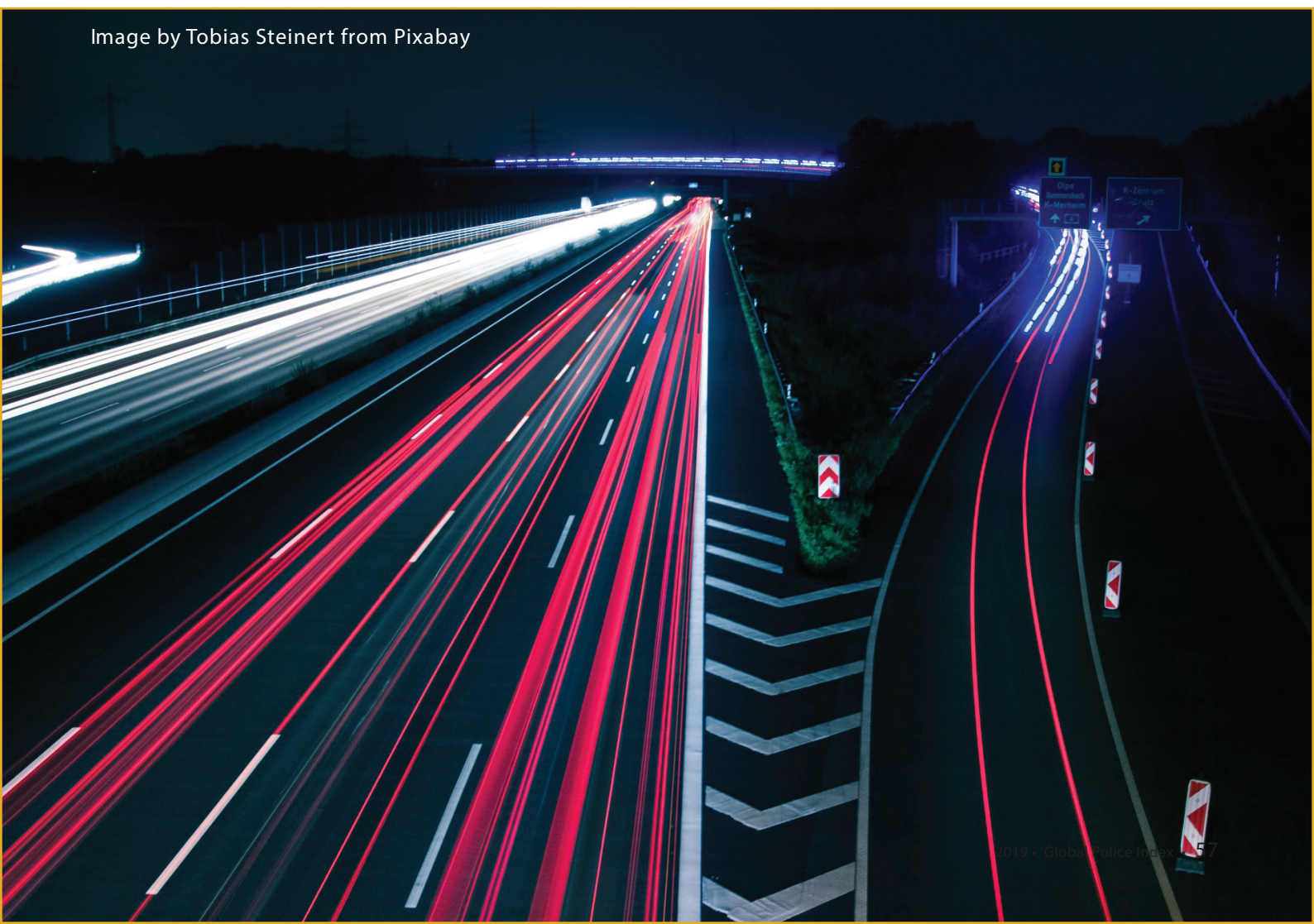
## Panama

Arrests are relatively common. Crime is a high of the area with increased gang activity. Struggles, arrests, kidnappings and shootings are common in Panama.

Criminal activity in Panama has increased and law enforcement under 10, which is police retirement. Witnesses are in trouble will be used as a police station until a system or guard services to collect them and the thing solved.



Image by Tobias Steinert from Pixabay















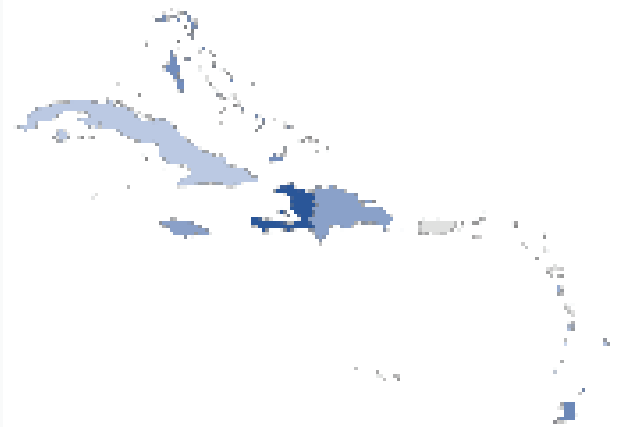
# AMERICA SUB REGIONS

## Caribbean

**0,212 / 1**

Average Score

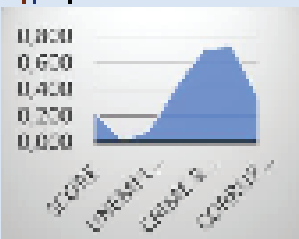
84		Bahamas	0,238
42		Barbados	0,171
104		Cuba	0,277
80		Dominica	0,231
54		Dominican Republic	0,185
31		Grenada	0,143
114		Haiti	0,299
61		Jamaica	0,193
58		Saint Lucia	0,189
50		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0,182
77		Trinidad and Tobago	0,227



Rating: 84 Score: 0,238

### Bahamas

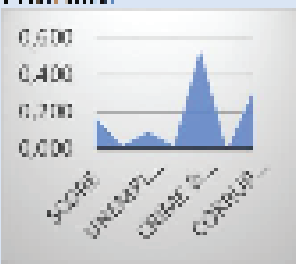
Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPFF) statistics for 2018 highlight an overall drop in crime from 2017. According to RBPFF statistics, the number of murders decreased by 25%, decreased in 2019. The number of robberies and attempted robberies decreased; however, the number of rapes increased slightly.



Rating: 42 Score: 0,171

### Barbados

The Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPFF) response in 2018 was a success in terms of crime and efficiency, but excessive delays in the courts, particularly in the rural areas of Barbados, was a significant concern. However, the RBPFF is a relatively young force compared to other Caribbean forces. Untrained police are expected to have an influence on crime occurrence.



United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Interpol, the overall Caribbean murder rate of 30 per 100,000 is higher than for any other region of the world.

The region also has high levels of other violent crime, and violence against women is widespread.

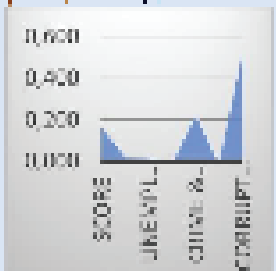
**30x**  
**100 000**

Rating: 104 Score: 0,277

### Cuba

While there are no real statistics recorded with the Government of Cuba, crime is generally an urban phenomenon. Police posted on street corners of a major city enforce traffic laws and inspect vehicles.

Although Cuba's position is ideal for the transshipment of drugs, such activities are infrequent due to the heavy police/military presence.



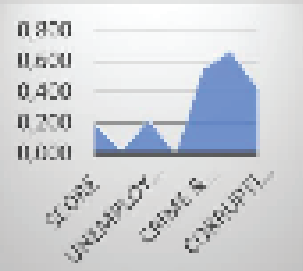
Rating: 80 Score: 0,231

Rating: 54 Score: 0,185

Rating: 31 Score: 0,143

## Dominica

The Dominican Republic is also facing challenges with organized crime, which involves a variety of activities, including drug trafficking and money laundering. This situation is worse due to a lack of law enforcement resources, poorly paid and trained police officers, and rampant corruption.



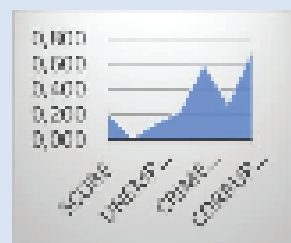
## Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is also facing challenges with organized crime, which involves a variety of activities, including drug trafficking and money laundering. This situation is worse due to a lack of law enforcement resources, poorly paid and trained police officers, and rampant corruption.

Although the country is not a center of drug production, the Dominican Republic continues to be a transit zone for drugs entering the U.S. and Europe. Drugs frequently channel from Mexico and South America, either by air or in a variety of maritime pathways.

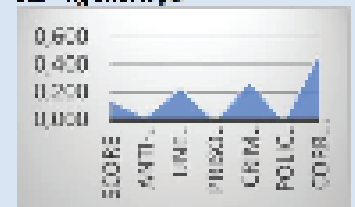
While not the top-most significant threat, health, human, and development issues are nearly available.

Corruption and official involvement remain serious concerns. Although internal affairs investigations result in the conviction of hundreds of police officers per year, these investigations are regularly under-resourced and unable to make a significant dent in the level of on-the-ground corruption.



## Grenada

Many crimes reported being lowered by increased law enforcement action to be illegal narcotics. All Eastern Caribbean nations and territories have low production, the purchase, possession, transportation, or use of illegal substances. But effective enforcement of these laws is somewhat reduced by lack of resources. Response time to law enforcement and security requests can be quite slow due to inadequate funding, lack of equipment and training, and staffing shortages.



Founded in 1957, the **Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)** promotes and facilitates law enforcement within 24 Caribbean countries. The ACCP promotes regional cooperation among the 24 countries to fight crime through collaboration to develop and implement policing strategies, systems, and procedures; developing the professional and technical skills of police officers; and, taking proactive measures to prevent crime and improve police community relations.

Rating: 114 Score: 0,259

Rating: 61 Score: 0,193

Rating: 58 Score: 0,189

## Haiti

The Haitian National Police (HNP) has about 10,000 officers, approximately two-thirds of whom serve in the greater Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (home to approximately three million residents). As a result, some communities do not have reliable means to report crimes. The HNP has a limited resource availability, which hinders the detective officer recruitment, who operates without the help of uniformed or trained police. Investigations are frequently hindered by a lack of resources.

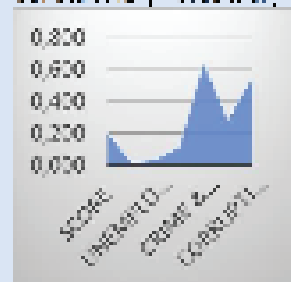
In 2018, 18 HNP officers were murdered and 41 injured in the line of duty. Underreporting or inaccurate reporting of crime appears to be an issue, partly due to the perceived lax nature of the HNP commissions, and to the perception that violent or investigative law enforcement is ineffective.



## Jamaica

Rape and sexual assault are serious problems.

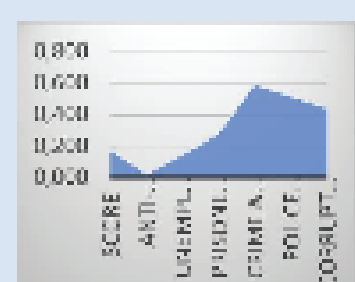
Throughout Jamaica, including in resorts and hotels, the use of date rape drugs is possible even at private parties and resorts. Jamaica is a transit point for South American criminal activity. Insufficient funding and resources hinder Jamaica's Constabulary (JCF).



## Saint Lucia

Although recently reported crime statistics have indicated that there has been a slight decrease in the crime rate in Saint Lucia, some crime on the island is on the rise.

There has been an increase in robberies, burglaries, harassment, and even incidents of violent crime against tourists.



Rating: 50 Score: 0,182

## St Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a beautiful Caribbean paradise consisting of 12 islands. While generally a safe country to visit, there are a few things travelers need to keep an eye out for.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines made minimal progress in anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts over the last year.

A drug culture is common among St Vincent, seen throughout the

Grenadines with it remains an illegal act with harsh penalties. This region is a high producer of marijuana and there is a current initiative to crack down on the crop and other illegal substances found in the area such as cocaine.



Rating: 77 Score: 0,227

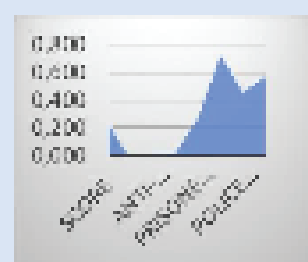
## Trinidad and Tobago

There is a low risk from crime in Port of Spain. The government of Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) does numerous things to make an effort to reduce crime, including an overhauled legal system, but faces considerable challenges. Unemployment is increased areas, often marginalized youth, the negative influence of gangs, drugs, weapons, and an economic recession.

In July 2018, T&T took steps to reduce foreign terrorist fighters by passing an Anti-Terrorism law. Trinidad has major achievements in

the drugs, drug-related incidents are a significant contributor to crime.

In recent years, in response to a dozen concerns, the government has sought skills, new police officers, construction and recruited police stations, recruited new officers, and made efforts to increase police customer service.



Colombian and Mexican transnational criminal organizations are involved in drug trafficking through the Caribbean with the collaboration of local groups.

Colombian traffickers have historically worked closely with Dominican groups, and there are signs that Mexican organizations — primarily the **Sinaloa and Zetas cartels** — have been exerting increasing control over trafficking in the region. Italy's **'Ndrangheta** mafia also operates in the Caribbean.

Today, primarily Dominican and Puerto Rican transnational criminal organizations ship cocaine to the United States and have access to cocaine markets on the US East Coast. They are also the main cocaine retail and wholesale distributors in the Caribbean region.

Caribbean gangs are closely linked to the region's high homicide rates. Among these are the Dominican Republic's **Los Trinitarios**, Jamaica's now fragmented Shower Passé and Jamaican lottery scam rings that have been blamed for surges in violence.

Organized crime in the Caribbean has come to exert social control and co-opt the state in a variety of ways. In countries like Jamaica and Haiti, for example, government sectors have established political alliances with local gangs to compensate for the state's abandonment of certain communities. Trinidad and Tobago's gangs also perform key social functions. ([insightcrime.org](https://insightcrime.org))

# InSight Crime





Photo by Jack Finnigan on Unsplash

# AMERICA SUB REGIONS

## South America

**0,222/1**

Average Score



81		Argentina	0,232
70		Bolivia	0,217
56		Brazil	0,187
18		Chile	0,114
55		Colombia	0,136
54		Ecuador	0,135
86		Guyana	0,248
71		Paraguay	0,219
64		Peru	0,203
47		Suriname	0,177
49		Uruguay	0,181
109		Venezuela	0,284

Rating: 81 Score: 0,232

Rating: 70 Score: 0,217

Rating: 56 Score: 0,187

### Argentina

The police face tremendous challenges after an approximate eight year lapse in tracking and reporting statistics, and the accuracy/integrity of reported statistics is difficult to gauge. Media coverage of individual crimes often creates disproportionate emphasis, and public manners follow suit.



### Bolivia

Most reported criminal incidents involve non-conventional property crimes that occur in shops and supermarkets, markets and commercial districts.

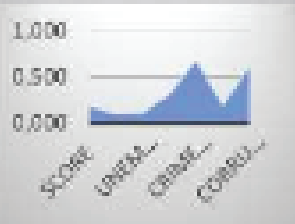
The police have limited resources, particularly outside municipalities. In many cases, crimes occurred in smaller municipalities do not have a vehicle to respond to a crime, resulting in a limited view.



Sao Paulo, Brazil has some of the world's worst traffic jams. According to Companhia de Engenharia de Tráfego, the city's traffic management agency, a congestion record was set on November 13, 2013, with a total of 269 Kilometers (167 mi) of queues around the city during the evening rush hour.

### Brazil

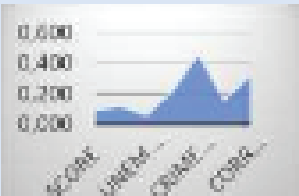
Violent crimes such as murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, assault, and kidnapping are frequent occurrences. Police officials frequently are stretched for resources, starting shortages, lack of basic equipment, and the means to respond for widely varying response times and limited crime. Police labor unions advocate and occasionally organize strikes that result in absences of police personnel in key areas.



Rating: 18 Score: 0,114

## Chile

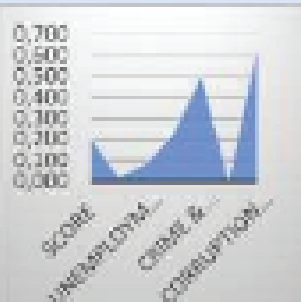
The police derive strength from crime in Santiago. The security environment in Chile is increasingly strong, with comparatively low violent crime rates. Unlike Latin American countries, the Carabineros are the uniformed national police force and have primary responsibility for crime prevention, order, and traffic control. They are not one of the most professional and well-trained, and least corrupt, since forces in Latin America.



Rating: 55 Score: 0,186

## Colombia

The Colombian National Police (PNP) is a professional organization recognized around the world for its success. One common and occasionally dangerous method used by criminals to threaten or harm a victim is kidnapping. Approximately 75% of the state-born prisoners in Colombia are in prison for no violent-related offenses.



Colombia 2017:

12 tonnes of cocaine seized in a shipment of drugs caught by the army



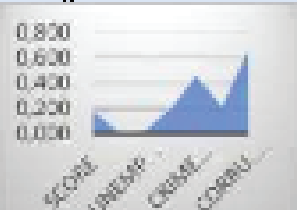
INTERPOL's Ecuador National Police and border control have restricted access to its border databases as they suspected if suspects or fugitives are wanted by INTERPOL on kidnapping and stolen passport.



Rating: 54 Score: 0,185

## Ecuador

Ecuador has a sparse remote major urban areas. Ecuador's conviction rate for major crimes is less than 15% the threshold for police involvement. The police are not the best for fighting where police officers respond to emergency but cannot respond to emergencies. The community take at least 40-60 minutes. Even after a victim files a criminal complaint, identifying police do not have recover belongings or investigate.

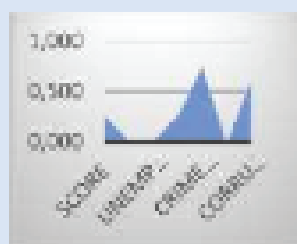


Rating: 86 Score: 0,243

## Guyana

Sexual crimes (e.g., murder, armed robbery) are common. Armed robbery involving carjacking occur regularly, especially in businesses and shopping districts.

The Guyana Police Force (GPF) has resource and workforce limitations that inhibit its ability to detect or respond to criminal activity.

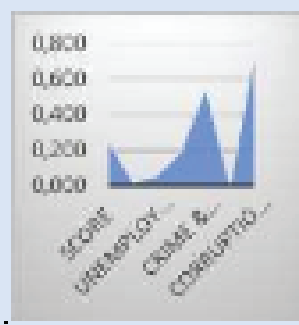


Rating: 71 Score: 0,219

## Paraguay

Recent statistics and high profile incidents indicate a growing, although by no means to, concern for law enforcement.

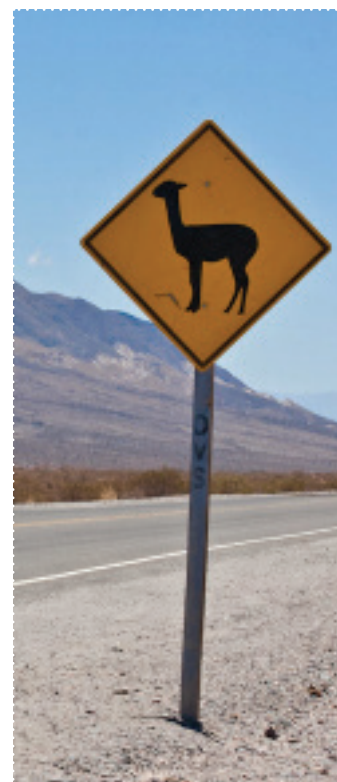
The PNP suffers from a variety of issues and lack of resources and training. As a result, police response times vary greatly and investigations rarely result in successful apprehension.



## Peru

A major robbery, rape, kidnapping, and theft of the community in Lima and many parts of the country. Narcotics production and trafficking continues to be a problem; Peru is one of the top two producers of cocaine.

The PNP is overwhelmed by an influx of cocaine trafficking and narcotics for all other crimes.





Rating: 47 Score: 0,177



## Suriname

Criminals often carry firearms and other weapons, and will use them, especially if victims resist.

Suriname is a transit zone for cocaine, primarily en route to Europe and Africa.



## Suriname

Police have made the biggest drug seizure in the tiny South American country's history (Jan 2019), after more than **2,000** kilograms of cocaine.



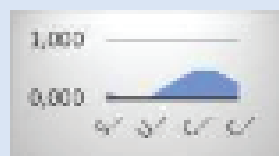
Rating: 44

Score: 0.181



## Uruguay

The Uruguayan National Police have established new public response forces. They have significantly increased their presence in order to try to contain the growing criminal potential of criminal schemes. Their approach to holding is largely reactive, and does little to deter street crime and burglary. Police may face shortages of resources and funding. Most reported crime is non-violent in nature.

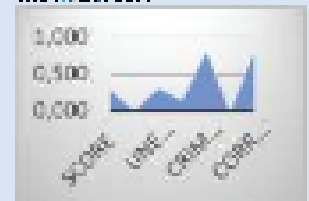


Rating: 109 Score: 0,284



## Venezuela

Currently, the crimes of greatest concern in Caracas are kidnapping and robbery, including carjacking, street robbery, and home invasion. Many of these police stations are in disrepair and they rarely conduct operations of crimes, officers will generally respond to ongoing emergencies. Police response is usually slow to crime scenes and little is recorded. They often do not arrive until many hours after the incident.



Coca plants in Catatumbo, Colombia. PHOTO: CARLOS VILLALON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL















# Europe

## Europe

### TOP 5

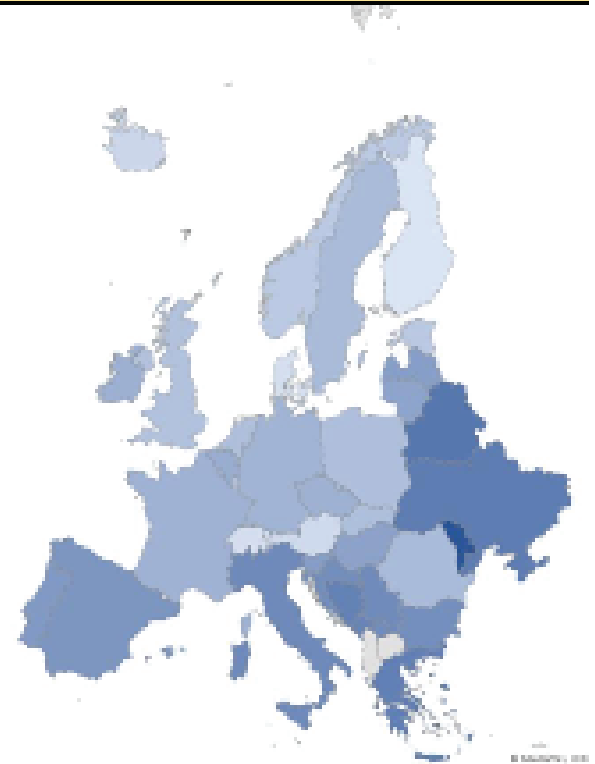
1		Ireland	0.056
2		Denmark	0.063
3		Switzerland	0.064
4		Austria	0.068
5		Finland	0.073

### BOTTOM 5

56		Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.197
59		Greece	0.198
62		Ukraine	0.194
65		Belarus	0.201
67		Moldova	0.210

**0,134/ 1**

Average Score



7	Austria	0.068	78	Ireland	0.174	16	Romania	0.108
55	Belarus	0.201	45	Italy	0.174	44	Serbia	0.173
74	Belgium	0.129	48	Kosovo	0.172	12	Slovakia	0.103
54	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.197	37	Libya	0.148	35	Slovenia	0.149
40	Bulgaria	0.158	28	Luxembourg	0.138	38	Sloin	0.159
41	Croatia	0.139	8	Macedonia	0.091	17	Sweden	0.109
22	Czechia	0.121	39	Moldova	0.210	8	Switzerland	0.064
2	Denmark	0.063	87	Moldova	0.210	62	Ukraine	0.194
7	Estonia	0.044	50	Montenegro	0.167	9	United Kingdom	0.060
1	Finland	0.073	13	Netherlands	0.094	16	Romania	0.108
21	France	0.127	6	Norway	0.090	44	Serbia	0.173
23	Germany	0.120	19	Poland	0.104	12	Slovakia	0.103
49	Greece	0.198	34	Portugal	0.152	35	Slovenia	0.149
29	Hungary	0.142				38	Sloin	0.159
5	Iceland	0.075						

**DRUG-RELATED DEATHS** in Europe 2014,

Drug-related deaths in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe 12.2 k, Western and Central Europe 9.2 k.

**21.9 K**

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

It is predicted that at any given time there are **140,000** people in Europe trapped in human trafficking.



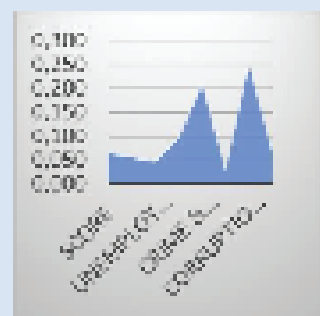


Rating: 4 Score: 0,068

## Austria

Crime rates generally decreased slightly during 2019, except for a notable increase in reported cyber crime.

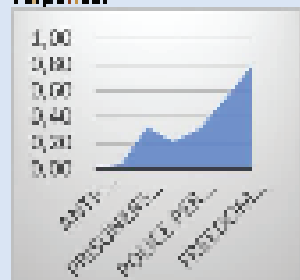
The quality of police services is comparable in training, efficiency, and expertise. Police authorities and rights professionals cooperate fully with police requests.



Rating: 65  
Score: 0,201

## Belarus

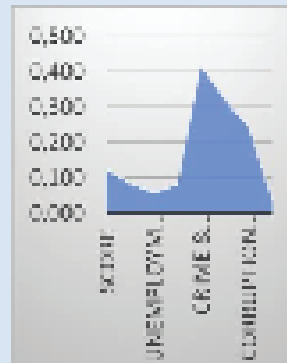
The criminal record in Minsk is comparable to that of other large capital cities in the region. The scores for the first and last years remain a constant although official statistics from the government show a decrease across the board. Criminal activity remains a concern due to the lack of adequate police enforcement and response.



Rating: 25  
Score: 0,129

## Belgium

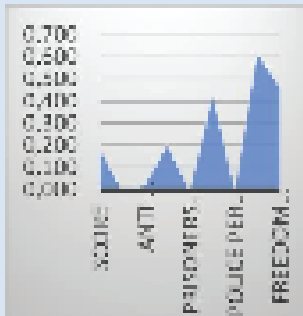
Penalties for possession, using, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Belgium are severe compared offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. Drugs are commonly available. The possession of drugs is legal in Belgium.



Rating: 65 Score: 0,187

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

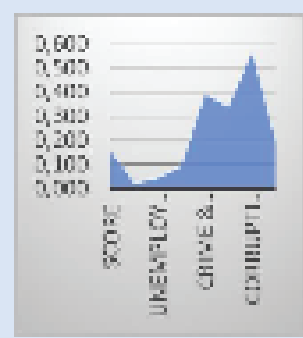
Local police are generally helpful with international community law enforcement resources (law power, response capability, multilingual) for other foreign languages (spatially) and weather and capacity to determine the crime.



Rating: 40 Score: 0,168

## Bulgaria

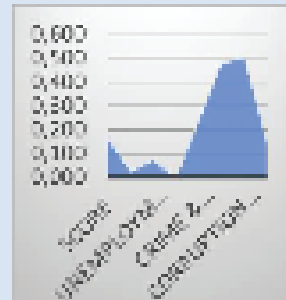
Official corruption remains a serious challenge, although the addition continues to climb, and the age of first time drug users is dropping. Bulgarian often hold demonstrations to protest or endorse specific causes.



Rating: 41  
Score: 0,169

## Croatia

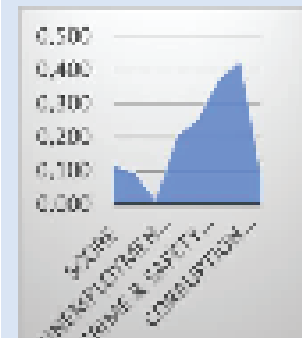
Borderline violations are frequent and generally target a respected, poorly educated citizens. Some physical assault engineering and other violent crimes do exist. The police have adequate resources and usually respond to police requests quickly and professionally.



Rating: 22 Score: 0,123

## Czech Republic

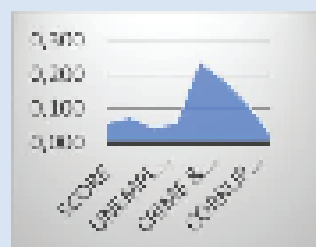
The most common crimes are theft and other economically motivated offenses. These incidents frequently occur in crowded tourist locations or on public transportation with victims being always the victims.



Rating: 2 Score: 0,063

## Denmark

Police were discovered criminal groups organised by foreign nationals with permanent residence, the members of these groups use their knowledge of the Danish legal system to commit criminal activities. The focus is smuggling, weapons trafficking, cyber, Danish law enforcement and professional, highly trained, well equipped, and efficient. Denmark has very little corruption.

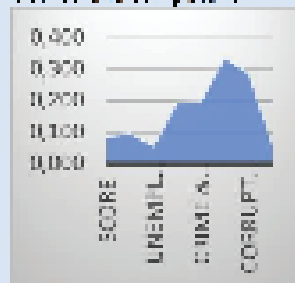


Rating: 7

Score: 0,090

## Estonia

Police react in minutes to any crime, depending on the nature of the crime, time of day, call volume, and resource availability. Police have a high level of professionalism and competence on the part of local authorities. Police agencies are professionally trained and competent.

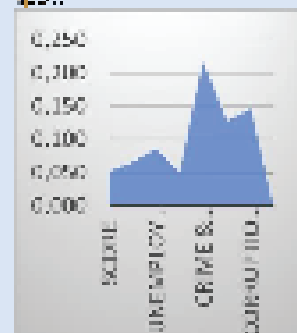


Rating: 1

Score: 0,056

## Finland

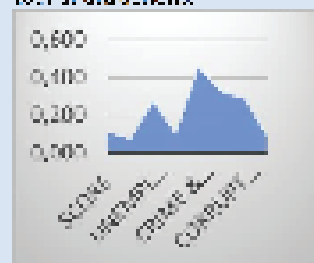
The Finnish police are one of the most professional police forces in the world due to the high effort invested by individual officers. Finland maintains the lowest police per capita rate in the industrialized world. Finnish law enforcement is based on demand identification on the part of the citizen.



Rating: 21 Score: 0,122

## France

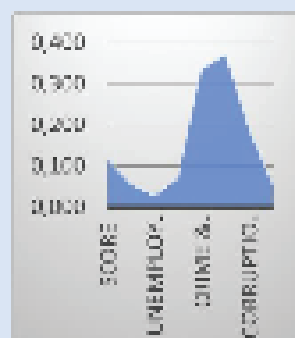
Violent crime is relatively uncommon, however, violent crime is a serious threat, notably in areas frequented by tourists. Riots and demonstrations routinely occur throughout France, especially in metropolitan areas. The police are professional, well equipped, and reliable. They maintain a robust presence, especially in high profile government installations and tourist attractions.



Rating: 20 Score: 0,120

## Germany

Continued government reporting illustrates the growing concern for the expanding international and indigenous criminalist presence in illegal drug, particularly cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, and marijuana, remain widely available in Germany.



**4.5 tonnes of Cocaine**

German authorities say they have seized 4.5 tonnes of cocaine, worth €1bn (\$1.11 bn), in the northern port city of Hamburg, making it the country's biggest haul to date. (Aug, 2018)

**€1bn**

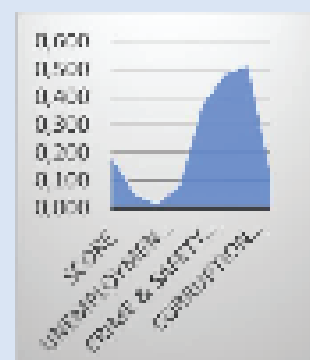
## Greek Police

arrested a Bulgarian drug trafficker with pills worth more than

**7.3m euros.**

## Greece

Although Greece has a large national police department, severe budget constraints and authority toward the police have hindered their efficacy in deterring crime. Police will, however, daily, and emergency response capabilities are adequate.

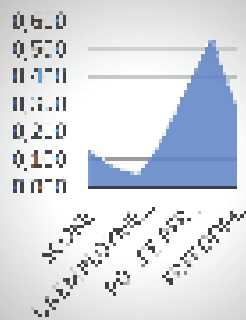


Rating: 29 Score: 0,142



## Hungary

Hungary's overall crime rate for 2018 decreased, or did not change significantly, in all major crime categories. Sex crimes (e.g., pedophilia, statutory rape) fell from nine recorded incidents, indicating it was the most frequent recorded type of crime.



Rating: 5

Score: 0,073



## Iceland

Crime statistics indicate lower than in most developed countries and countries of similar size and demographics. The low level of general crime and very low level of violent crime put on strong societal attitudes against criminality. High level of law enforcement, and a well-trained, highly educated police force.



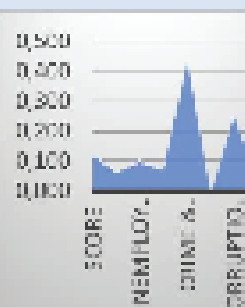
Rating: 23

Score: 0,124



## Ireland

Garda Síochána's sole provider of policing, law enforcement, and state security. It includes nearly 14,000. Police responds to crime in Ireland is generally adequate and timely within the larger urban areas, especially Dublin, but considerable slower in the more rural areas of Ireland.

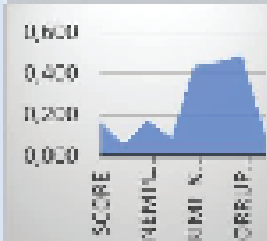


Rating: 45 Score: 0,174



## Italy

Politically motivated violence in Italy is more often connected to Italian mafia, drug cartels, or social issues. Police response and resources throughout Italy are good. The Polizia di Stato (state police) and the Carabinieri (military police) are well-trained and equipped. These two police agencies are the largest of police services.



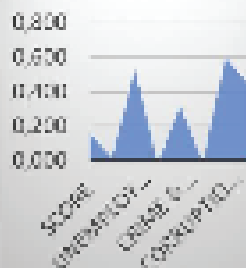
Rating: 43 Score: 0,172



## Kosovo

The lack of economic opportunities influences crime rates in Kosovo.

Crimes of opportunity are the most prevalent. Street crimes (e.g., theft, purse snatching) are somewhat common. Public tenders come in high among the government and its constituents.



Rating: 32

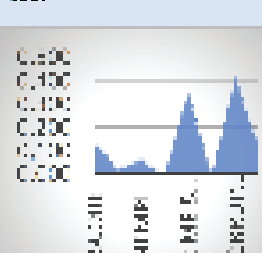
Score: 0,148



## Latvia

The police force is efficient and combats corruption. Police can be language barrier officers benefit from training courses in areas of community policing and social activities.

Municipal police officers maintain high morale and are thankful through the public service in Old Town area.



Rating: 28

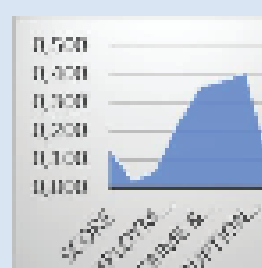
Score: 0,139



## Lithuania

Police are professional and competent, but suffer from a lack of resources and low salaries.

Police tactical skills, resources, and emergency response capabilities still lack. The number of police officers has dropped significantly in the last five years due to budget constraints.

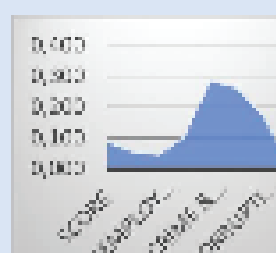


Rating: 8 Score: 0,091



## Luxembourg

One of the lowest recorded crime rates in 2018 was in Luxembourg, a phenomenon has remained stable in recent years. Individuals under the age of 18 represented 24% of deaths with violence and 24% of burglaries. Among the most common offences are the theft of a motor vehicle, theft with violence, theft of cash or goods, fraud and drug-related crimes.



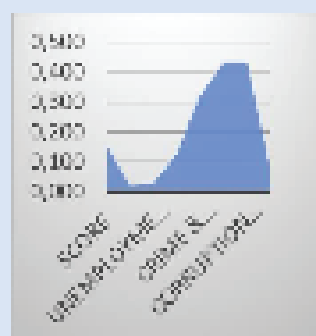


Rating: 39 Score: 0,162

## Malta

The government has prioritised the arrest and prosecution of offenders, whereas migrant trafficking networks can expect severe penalties and lengthy prison confinement. Despite a recent high profile shooting concerning two young students at a summer school.

Foreign defence is now a flight risk and rarely renewed.

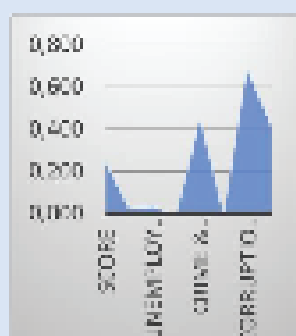


Rating: 67  
Score: 0,248

## Moldova

Police response to crimes, especially in areas where frequent cyberattacks, is generally hampered by a lack of resources.

The police are particularly equipped to deal with a lack of equipment hampering their ability to carry out complex investigations.

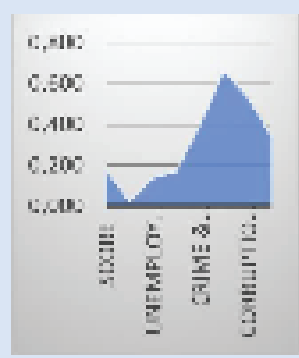


Rating: 50  
Score: 0,187

## Montenegro

The police are professional but have limited investigative resources and response capabilities.

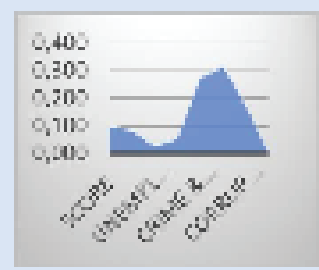
Reports of cyberattacks and other notorious cyber-crime and terrorism.



Rating: 13 Score: 0,104

## Netherlands

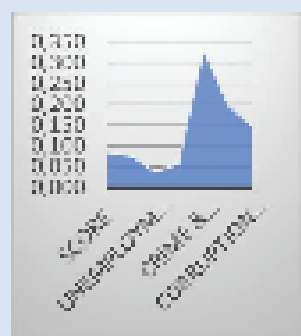
Despite the decrease in murders, in 2016 Amsterdam experienced a rise in the use of explosives devices, gun violence, and child abuse, averaging one incident a week. These incidents occurred primarily at night. Authorities attribute the attacks to organised crime profiting from prostitution, the "red light district" and other criminal activities.



Rating: 6 Score: 0,089

## Norway

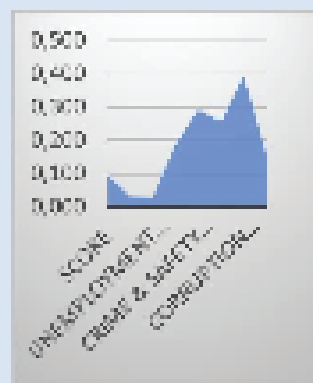
Unwanted immigrants operate in Norway, and are small-scale drug trafficking, pornography, and some large-scale multi-jurisdictional organised crime, which are often associated with immigrant youth communities or trafficking routes from outside of Norway.



Rating: 13  
Score: 0,104

## Poland

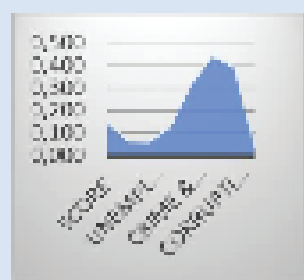
A common tactic favored by there is a real gibe threat of drug violence, however, terrorism, black defence involving drug trafficking takes place among these, involved in the black economy, human traffickers are among them, victimised.



Rating: 34 Score: 0,153

## Portugal

Portugal has a relatively low rate of crime, but non-violent street crime is common. Petty thefts and other crimes are opportunistic (e.g. vehicle break-ins, pickpocketing, anti-social behaviour) and occur frequently, particularly in the major cities. Portugal is a gateway for drug trafficking business, particularly from South America and western Africa.



**FREE**  
**RIDE IN A**  
**POLICE**  
**CAR**  
**IF YOU**  
**SHOPLIFT**  
**COMPLIMENTS OF YOUR**  
**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Rating: 16 Score: 0,108

## Romania

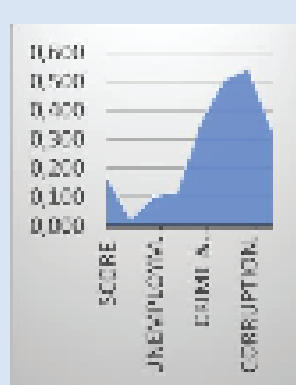
Advanced crime threats include drug smuggling, cybercrime, human trafficking, financial crime, and counterfeiting. Romanian police have the capacity to conduct complex criminal investigations, but are heavily burdened with petty crimes.



Rating: 44  
Score: 0,173

## Serbia

The lack of modern equipment, technology, organization, and communication between units, as well as excessive expense, long hours, and low pay for police are major challenges for law enforcement.



## Operation Calibre

A major police action involving **8,300** police from 26 countries and designed to curb crime originating from the Balkans has resulted in almost half a million people, vehicles and premises being checked on the ground, Europol

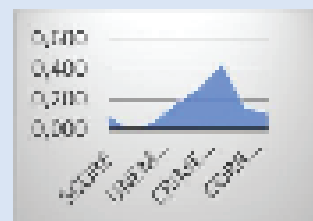
**135** firearms and **7,000** rounds of ammunition being seized in "Operation Calibre".



Rating: 12 Score: 0,105

## Slovakia

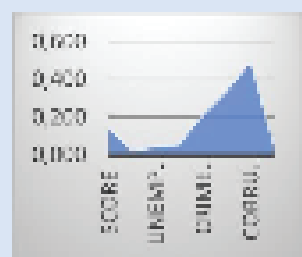
While competent and professional, the services suffer from a lack of human and fiscal resources, as well as equipment. Police response varies to a great extent depending on the type and severity of the crime involved and, to an extent, the political influence of the community plans for filling or additional police officers. Following increasing security measures in Europe



Rating: 33 Score: 0,149

## Slovenia

Organized crime – primarily narcotics trafficking, as to theft, fraud, tax evasion, counterfeiting, alien smuggling, and human trafficking – is a problem, but less so than in neighboring countries. Most of what criminal crime does occur in Slovenia has connections with organized crime. Police response and services are good.



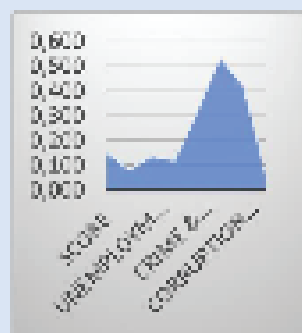
**GANG  
ACTIVITY  
REPORTED  
TO THE  
POLICE**



Rating: 38  
Score: 0,159

## Spain

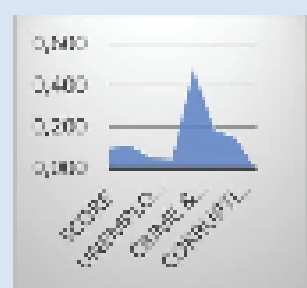
Spain's security forces have arrested more than 200 individuals in terrorism-related charges associated with Islamic terrorism. General strikes can cause disruptions to public transportation, a temporary shutdown in public services, and large street protests.



Rating: 17 Score: 0,109

## Sweden

Swedish geographic location and climate affect crime rates, crime tends to increase sharply in the summer when tourism, employment, and criminal activity increases. Public law enforcement is strict in them during extended periods of daylight. Sweden's law enforcement is one of the best in the world by several criteria.



Rating: 3 Score: 0,064

## Switzerland

Cyber crime continues to be a concern, with criminals now often and phishing emails to compromise victims' online accounts and steal personal information. A market for marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and synthetic drugs exists within the Canton of Bern. Controlled substances seized by 154 in 2018 in 11,340 cases, the majority of which were possession-related incidents.



Rating: 62 Score: 0,194

## Ukraine

Public perception of crime remains increasing, largely due to media reports highlighting sensational crimes like public sexual assault, armed robbery, and violent assaults. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies do not meet U.S./Western European standards, and their ability to investigate criminal incidents adequately is limited.



## Operation Perscus

**86 arrests** have been made during a six-week operation aimed at tackling drug dealing and linked crime.

Operation Perscus, the proactive operation has been implemented since 2016 and was designed as a direct response to

community concerns about drug dealing and associated violence and social behaviour.

## London



Rating: 9 Score: 0,099

## United Kingdom

Response by police, fire, and emergency medical services professional, well-trained, and community-based.

All levels of police services continue to face daunting fiscal challenges and thus already encourage public participation in creating personal and neighborhood safety.



Photo by King's Church International on Unsplash



# EUROPE'S MOST WANTED FUGITIVES

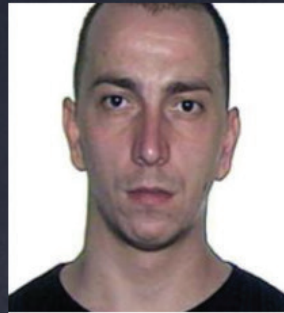
EUROPOL



DRAGIČEVIĆ, BOJAN



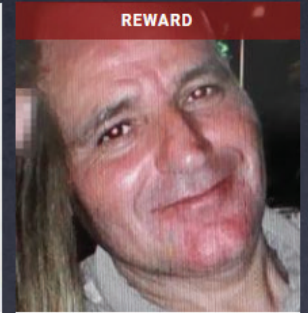
HOXHAI, Shqipron



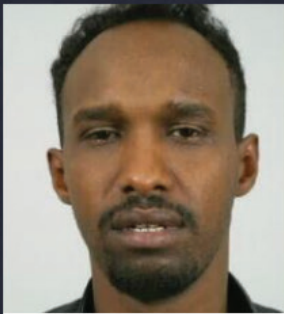
GAL, ERNEST



PLANK, Zoltan



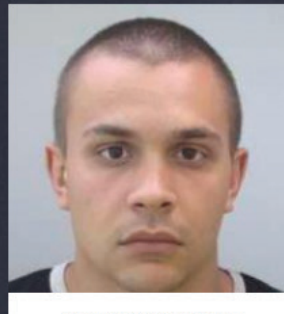
RAZZOUKI, Said



HASSAN, Mohamad Ahmed



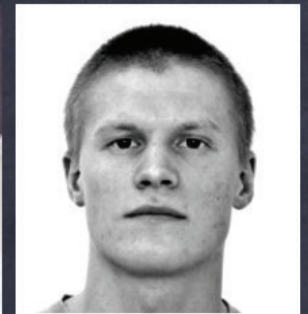
BURRELI, Aleks



STOILOV, SVETLOZAR  
VALENTINOV



LACOTE, Jean-Claude



VAITKEVICIUS, DENAS



HOLLÓSI, Zoltán



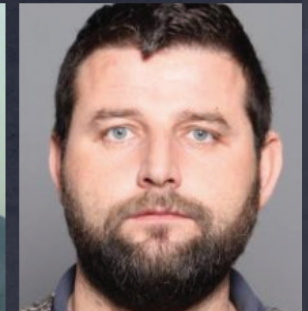
UDDIN, ROUF



GUZEL, CIHAN



SHEBANI, Salam



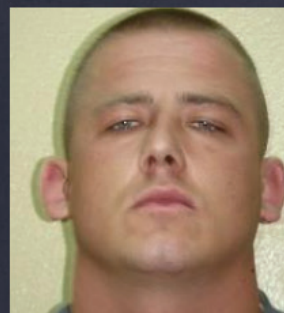
SPATA, Rexhep



OGANESJAN, Armen



OUALI, KARIM



OLEWNICZAK, Marcin Paweł



HORVAT, DARIO







KOSURGELI, MUSTAFA






# ASIA

## ASIA

### TOP 5

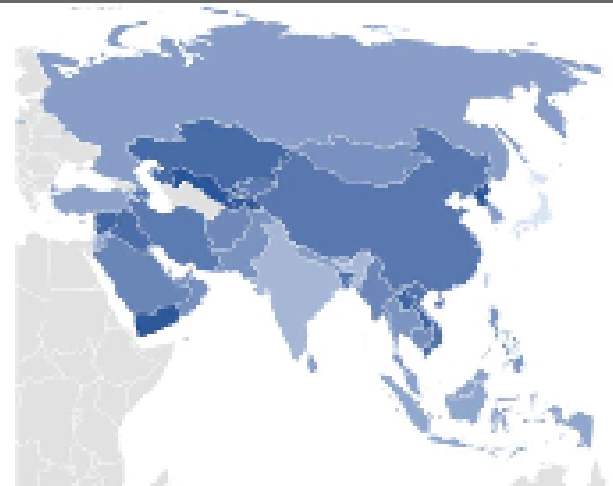
1		[5] Japan	0.070
2		[14] Taiwan	0.105
3		[25] Israel	0.106
4		[31] Hong Kong	0.143
5		[37] India	0.157

### BOTTOM 5

56		[222] Laos	0.020
59		[271] Tajikistan	0.049
62		[281] Yemen	0.050
65		[290] North Korea	0.052
67		[211] Uzbekistan	0.053

**0,135/ 1**

Average Score



警察

89	Afghanistan	0.049	15	Israel	0.106	76	Pakistan	0.219	74	United Arab	0.223
58	Algeria	0.189	5	Japan	0.070	73	Philippines	0.221	121	Uzbekistan	0.053
106	Azerbaijan	0.282	51	Jordan	0.183	78	Qatar	0.229	117	Vietnam	0.251
99	Bahrain	0.242	119	Kazakhstan	0.011	65	Russia	0.206	128	Yemen	0.050
111	Bangladesh	0.290	60	Kuwait	0.192	94	Saudi Arabia	0.254			
50	Bhutan	0.102	102	Kyrgyzstan	0.275	89	Singapore	0.249			
67	Brunei	0.205	122	Laos	0.020	66	South Korea	0.204			
85	Cambodia	0.239	91	Lebanon	0.251	68	Sri Lanka	0.204			
108	China	0.283	63	Malaysia	0.107	120	Syria	0.017			
39	Cyprus	0.162	79	Maldives	0.230	14	Taiwan	0.105			
31	Hong Kong	0.143	81	Mongolia	0.232	127	Tajikistan	0.049			
37	India	0.157	94	Myanmar	0.254	70	Thailand	0.225			
59	Indonesia	0.190	69	Nepal	0.237	117	Timor-Leste	0.203			
104	Iran	0.247	130	North Korea	0.052	114	Turkey	0.189			
115	Iraq	0.022	82	Oman	0.204	116	Turkmenistan	0.303			
						78	Pakistan	0.229			

### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is now one of the world's most lucrative organized crimes, generating more than **\$150** billion a year. Two thirds of its victims, or 25 million people, are in East Asia and the Pacific, according to the Walk Free Foundation's.

 WALK FREE FOUNDATION





Photo: AFP/Lillian Suwanrumpha



Yoshikazu Tsuno / AFP Photo


















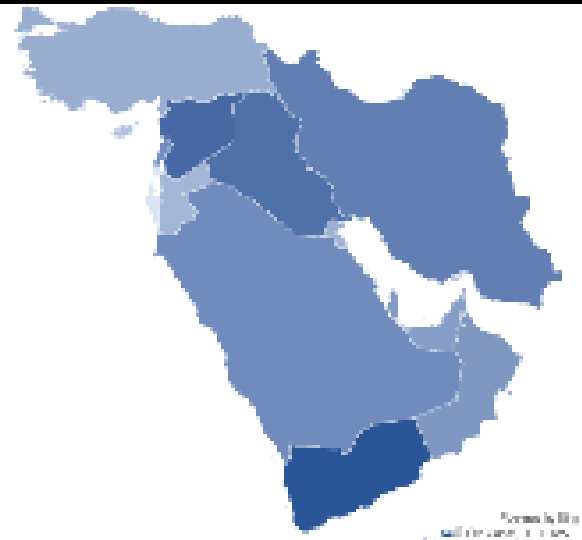
# ASIA SUBREGIONS

## Middle East/Western Asia

**0,236/1**

Average Score

99		Bahrain	0,271
99		Cyprus	0,162
104		Iran	0,277
115		Iraqi Republic	0,802
15		Israel	0,106
51		Jordan	0,163
60		Kuwait	0,192
91		Lebanon	0,251
82		Oman	0,234
78		Qatar	0,220
94		Saudi Arabia	0,254
120		Syria	0,017
64		Turkey	0,189
74		United Arab Emirates	0,225
128		Yemen	0,350

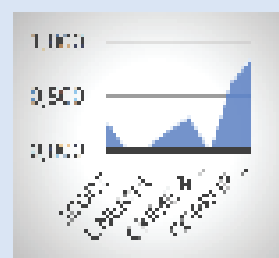


Rating: 99

Score: 0,271

### Bahrain

Spontaneous demonstrations and, at times, violent anti-government activity continue to take place, particularly at night. There is a growing legal drug market in Bahrain. The government routinely intercepts illegal drugs entering the country reporting there were 945 drug-related cases in 2008. Bahraini police are generally professional and competent.



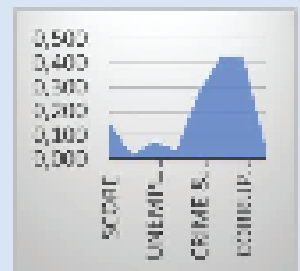
Rating: 99

Score: 0,162

### Cyprus

The number of drug-related crimes has decreased slightly over the previous years.

While illegal drug activity is low, as most surveillance, immigration and customs officials continue to report increases in the amount of illegal drugs being trafficked, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine, synthetic opiates, or fentanyl.



DOWNLOAD

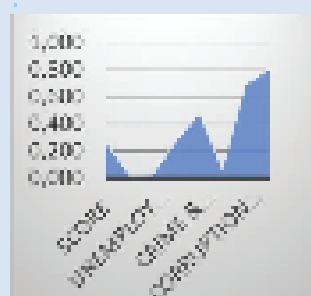
Hamad I Mohammed/Reuters

Rating: 104 Score: 0,277

## Iran

Crime rates generally decreased slightly during 2018, except for a noticeable increase in reported cybercrime.

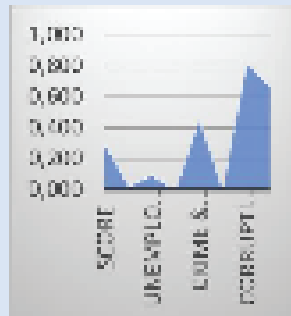
Police personnel consist of one group, and as a result, few are recruited as full-time employees, and conscripts who spend only two years or mandatory military service.



Rating: 115 Score: 0,302

## Iraqi Republic

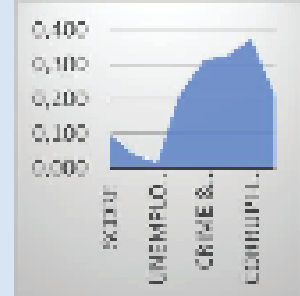
Crime and violence has remained a serious threat throughout the country. In Baghdad, organized crime, uncontrolled militia activity, and corruption remain formidable obstacles to new enterprise and business. ISF units in Baghdad have been successful in clearing criminal activity by 41% in 2018.



Rating: 15 Score: 0,106

## Israel

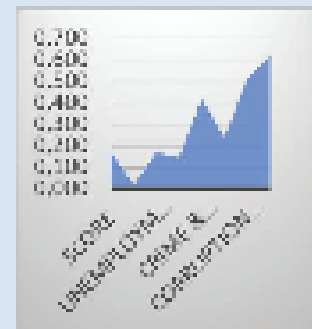
Although drug trafficking, marijuana, synthetics, marijuana, cocaine, and ecstasy are present in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza, cannabis use and production are not a prominent business. Smoking weed is legal in Israel and the West Bank. Border officials within the IDF are generally well trained, professional.



Rating: 51 Score: 0,183

## Jordan

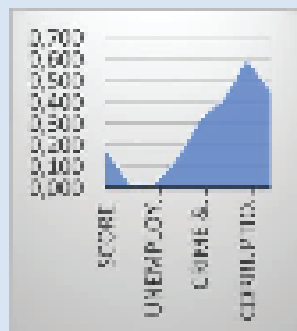
It is illegal to use one for various drugs in Jordan. Authorities make arrests for serious crimes, and simply being in the vicinity of a drug transaction in Public Security Directorate (PSD) is a serious and responsive when dealing with criminal activity.



Rating: 60 Score: 0,192

## Kuwait

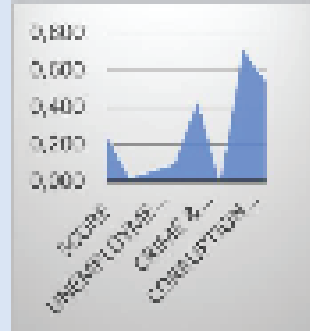
Media reporting indicates that criminal activity continues to rise in Kuwait. In 2018, media reports continued to report government seizures of large quantities of illegal narcotics at the main highway known as the National Airport, and private residences.



Rating: 91 Score: 0,251

## Lebanon

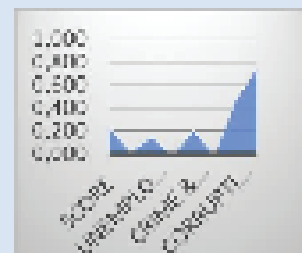
Drug use increased from 2015 to 2017, yet remains below the level of the Lebanese Syrian border. Drug use is a problem, particularly due to the absence of effective border controls. Additionally, Lebanon is a transit country for cocaine and heroin.



Rating: 82 Score: 0,234

## Oman

There is moderate risk from crime in Oman. While violent crime remains rare, non-violent property and moral offenses are common. Oman is considered a low-risk country in general, crime in Oman is limited to crimes of opportunity and petty theft. Rape and legal in Oman, but drug and drug-related criminal activity is rare.



Rating: 78 Score: 0,229



## Qatar

Qatar ranks as the least developed country in the world. The government monitors crime trends carefully and expands great effort to keep pace with improved security and law enforcement capabilities in an effort to identify, deter, and neutralize emerging crime trends or threats.



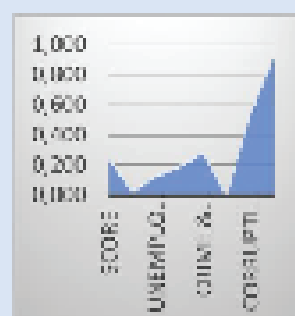
Rating: 94

Score: 0,254



## Saudi Arabia

Saudi government capacity to combat transnational and domestic terrorism has increased dramatically over the past several years. Drug use among Saudi youth is an increasing concern. Police resources limited by emergency response due to lack of physical resources and street cameras.



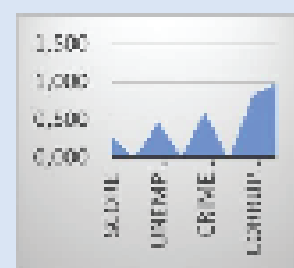
Rating: 120

Score: 0,317



## Syria

No part of Syria is safe from violence. Rape gangs, the use of chemical weapons, shelling, and aerial bombardment pose a constant risk of death or serious injury. The destruction of infrastructure, housing, medical facilities, schools, and power and water utilities has also increased hardships inside the country.



Rating: 64

Score: 0,199



## Turkey

Turkey is a transit country for a substantial amount of drugs from Central Asia and Afghanistan. The Turkish National Police (TNP) is a highly trained, professional, and capable security agency.

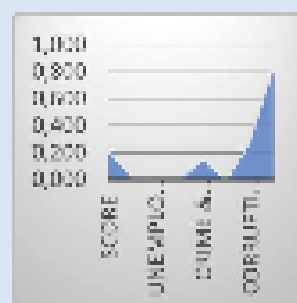


Rating: 74 Score: 0,223



## United Arab Emirates

Criminal statistics are difficult to verify because the host government does not release criminal statistics or publish crime-related information. It compares crime to similarly developed worldwide. Abu Dhabi's crime rate appears to be significantly lower.



## Dubai:

Speed seekers in Dubai have been found using the amman a long straight highways to hold illegal races, reaching speeds of

nearly **200mph (300km/h)**



UK aid worth £200 million will feed millions of people and provide water and sanitation to those most in need. This new announcement brings the total that the UK has committed since the start of the four-year conflict to **£770 million**.



Rating: 128 Score: 0,350



## Yemen

Terrorist groups continue to plot and conduct attacks in Yemen. Terrorists may attack with IEDs or the weapons, targeting schools, transportation hubs, markets/shopping malls, and local government facilities. No part of Yemen is immune to violence. A new cease-fire convention at least three date ratified in August 2016, and high levels of violence, including armed conflict, artillery shelling, and air strikes, now persist in areas throughout the country. There are also reports of land mines in areas covered by withdrawing forces.





Francisco Javier Gil Oreja/Dreamstime.com



insydo.com









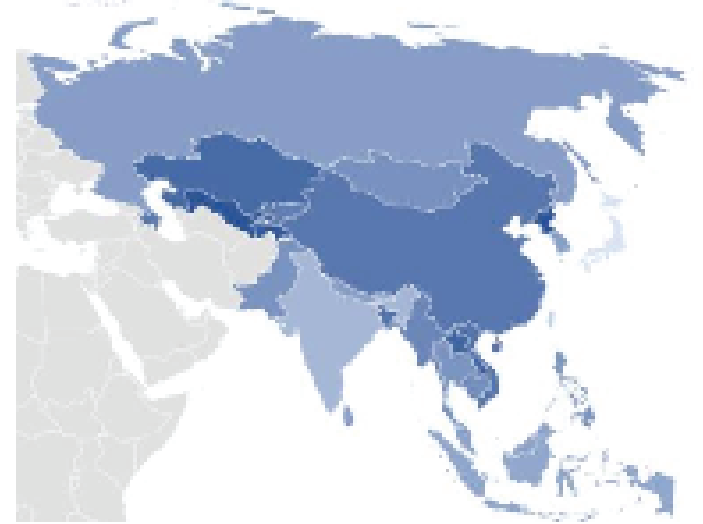
# ASIA SUBREGIONS

## Southeast Asia/Central Asia/East Asia (incl. Russia)

**0,236/1**

Average Score

106		Azerbaijan	0,281
111		Bangladesh	0,250
50		Bhutan	0,182
67		Brunei	0,205
85		Cambodia	0,229
108		China	0,283
31		Hong Kong	0,243
37		India	0,257
59		Indonesia	0,250
5		Japan	0,173
119		Kazakhstan	0,311
102		Kyrgyzstan	0,275
122		Laos	0,320
63		Malaysia	0,187
79		Maldives	0,230
31		Mongolia	0,232
54		Myanmar	0,254
69		Nepal	0,207
130		North Korea	0,352
78		Pakistan	0,220
73		Philippines	0,221
68		Russia	0,206
89		Singapore	0,240
66		South Korea	0,204
66		Sri Lanka	0,204
14		Taiwan	0,105
127		Tajikistan	0,340
76		Thailand	0,225
67		Timor-Leste	0,205
116		Turkmenistan Republic	0,303
111		Uzbekistan	0,353
112		Vietnam	0,251



Francisco Javier Gil Oreja/Dreamstime.com





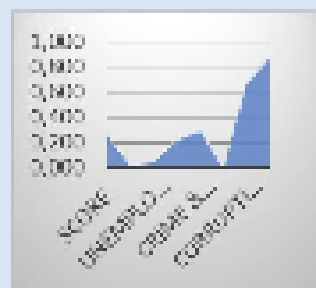
Rating: 106 Score: 0,281



## Azerbaijan

Traffic police enforce traffic laws independently and the generally low level reflects the widespread absence of necessary training.

The police presence in Baku is significant. The level of police training and experience varies among regions and units. Police response times are variable.



Rating: 111

Score: 0,290



## Bangladesh

Traffic regulations are rarely enforced and the police, who have difficulties dealing with the police and overall grid are in urban areas. Traffic issues, including drug-related issues, including the use of government strategy, distribution of illegal narcotics can face severe punishment if convicted. Political parties and other organizations frequently organize protests that abt and shut down services.



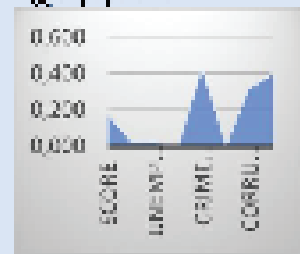
Rating: 50

Score: 0,182



## Bhutan

There is minimal risk from crime in Thimphu. Most crime in Bhutan is serious crimes in the private sector and largely rural. There has been a sharp spike in the number of road deaths, guns, drugs and alcohol abuse and more penetrates areas. Political activities are 95% national and case in crime is the high rate of youth unemployment in higher population.



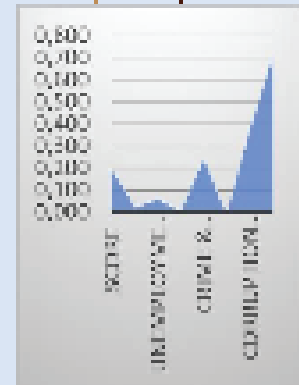
Rating: 67

Score: 0,205



## Brunei

There is minimal risk from crime in Bandar Seri Begawan. Crimes against associates are uncommon. Most crimes are non-violent crimes of opportunity such as petty theft, residential burglary, and vehicle theft. Violent crimes are rare, but they do occur.

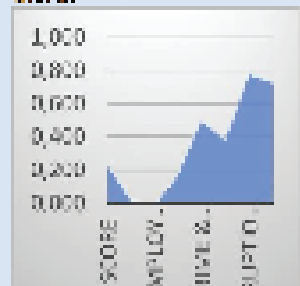


Rating: 85 Score: 0,239



## Cambodia

There is serious risk from crime in Phnom Penh. Traffic-related activity in Cambodia, especially Phnom Penh, remained high in 2018, with approximately the same level of violence and frequency of incidents as the previous year. The majority of the crimes are repeat arrests and for non-violent crimes such as cell phone or motorcycle thefts.



## China's People's Armed Police

under the sole command of the Central Military Commission, chaired by President Xi Jinping. The decision to put **China's 1.5 million paramilitary police** under the sole command of the Central Military Commission is meant to ensure the Communist Party's "absolute control" over the armed forces and to guarantee the "political security" of the regime, according to the military.



Rating: 108 Score: 0,283



## China

There is minimal risk from crime in Beijing. China's capital has a population of more than 21.7 million people and is generally safe with a somewhat higher global rating. The presence of police and security personnel throughout the city serves to deter most serious crime, while police are more active with some regularity.

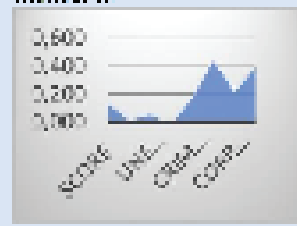


Rating: 31 Score: 0,143



## Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Police Force has distinct units responsible for law enforcement, investigation, and intelligence and professional. General police support and response to various situations of crime is excellent. The average response time is under 10 minutes for emergencies and under 10 minutes for non-emergencies. Police officers typically speak English, Cantonese, and Mandarin.



Rating: 37 Score: 0,157

## India

Crimes and violence are not common but can occur in rural markets and local areas. Though Kolkata does experience a full range of criminal activity, crime in the entire is generally non-violent.

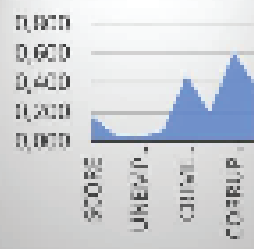
There has been an uptick in illegal drugs transiting India. Overall, the assistance is left for law enforcement with a typical response time of 30 minutes.



Rating: 59  
Score: 0,190

## Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the largest most densely populated cities on earth, with a population of over ten million people in the densely timed. Organized crime remains a problem in that police have not effectively addressed. There have limited capabilities to respond quickly to criminal acts and other emergencies and a consistent lack

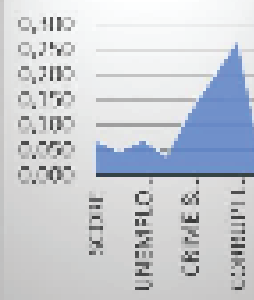


Rating: 5  
Score: 0,073

## Japan

There is minimal risk from crime in Tokyo. The crime rate in Japan is generally low. Marijuana related arrests increased nearly 20% from 2017 to 2018.

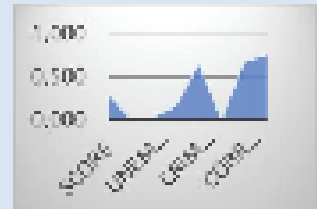
Police are generally competent and can be contacted or approached by travelers with ease.



Rating: 119 Score: 0,311

## Kazakhstan

The overall social environment is significant and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) cooperation on compulsory military service is significant. Regular law enforcement personnel. The effective professional caliber of police in smaller regions is less substantial than that of their metropolitan counterparts. Police continue to implement reforms to create a more professional service and curb corruption.

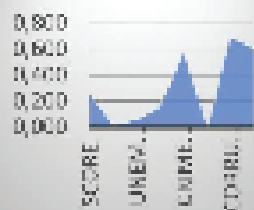


Rating: 102 Score: 0,275

## Kyrgyzstan

Criminals have increased police effectiveness in fraudulent activities with economic activity from foreign tourists and export rates.

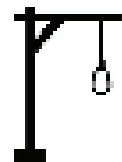
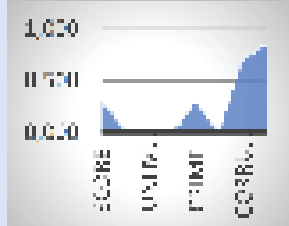
Organized crime and minor trafficking are widespread in the country, primarily in Bishkek and Osh provinces. While essentially common, these criminal activities typically do not target or affect foreigners.



Rating: 102  
Score: 0,275

## Laos

Although violent crimes tend to remain relatively uncommon, there has been an increase in violent crime involving the use of weapons, including firearms. The number of reported drug-related arrests continues to rise. Cross-border trafficking is increasing, along with a commensurate increase in addiction and associated criminality.



Malaysia -  
Nearly **three-quarters of the 1,281**

**people on death row at the end of October have been convicted of drug crimes.**

But with the government now in the process of abolishing the death penalty, the country's punitive approach to drugs is a **review**

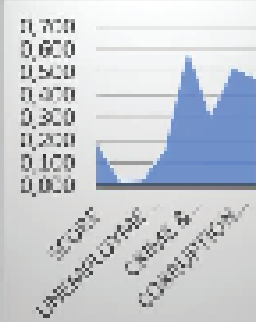
**review**

Rating: 63 Score: 0,197

## Malaysia

Residential break-ins are common and frequently homes are the most common targets.

Malaysian legislation provides for the death penalty for convicted drug traffickers. Penalties for drug crimes here can be more severe than in other countries.





## Maldives

Alcohol is available only in Resorts and Hotels.



Library in Maldivian schools.

# 98%

Maldives is one of the **safest holiday** destinations in the world.

Even the most isolated islands are extremely

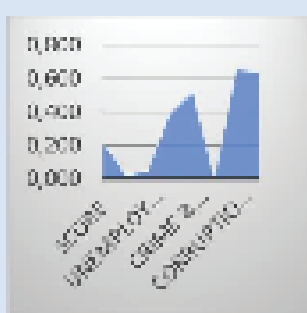
Rating: 79

Score: 0,230



## Maldives

Drug use is on the rise among young Maldivians. Authorities strictly enforce drug possession laws. Penalties for possession of any amount include fines and mandatory jail time. Authorities may confiscate possession of any amount of illegal drugs as well as charge that individual with a life sentence.



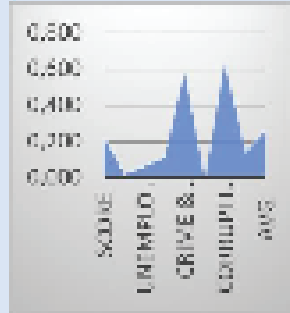
Rating: 81

Score: 0,232



## Mongolia

The National Police Agency reported the number of "Serious crimes increased by 20% and the number of crimes increased by nearly 40% year on year across the country. In the capital Ulaanbaatar, the number of crimes increased 53% and the number of crimes jumped nearly 50% in 2018. Unemployment and terrorism are a relatively modest, but growing, problem.

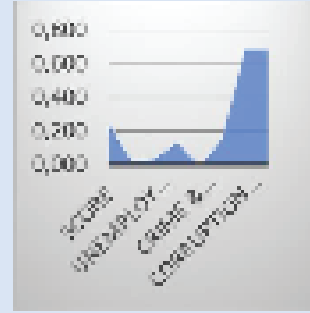


Rating: 94 Score: 0,254



## Myanmar (Burma)

Although the police do not have time or financial standing, the long cost of living, increasing economic pressure, and rapidly expanding tourism would appear to have led to an increase in crime. Burma has one of the world's longest running internal armed conflicts.

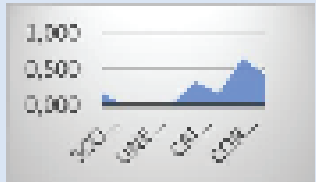


Rating: 69 Score: 0,207



## Nepal

There is moderate risk from crime in Kathmandu, one of the most polluted cities affecting Nepal is street crime, such as bag snatching and pickpocketing, particularly in the market areas of Thamel, Boudha, and the Andhara region. Security and law enforcement agencies are hindered by a lack of resources, and training and varying levels of professionalism. Response to crime may take an extended period or may not occur at all.



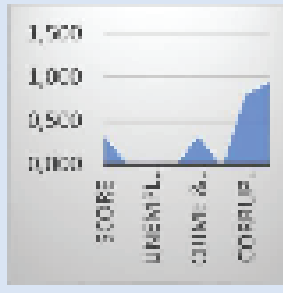
Rating: 130

Score: 0,352



## North Korea

North Korea has little to offer to combat a growing domestic situation and of the new round of tensions take with the United States, striking a positive note for North Korea's supreme leader Kim Jong Un and President Donald Trump's historic peace process. North Korea has failed to address human rights concerns and a North Korea



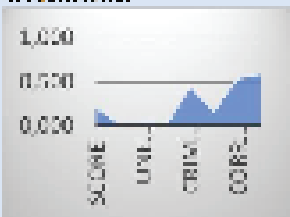
Rating: 78

Score: 0,229



## Pakistan

Although Islamabad has a significant economy, Pakistan remains a difficult environment for police operations. Low salaries and a lack of equipment and services reduces efficiency throughout the country. Although the files devote significant resources to government, so large a national police commission is not in place throughout Pakistan, with a significant loss of a problem in Islamabad.

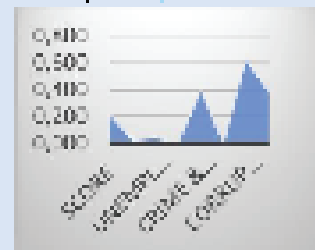


Rating: 73 Score: 0,221



## Philippines

Crime continues to remain a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines. The production, trafficking and consumption of illegal drugs is an ongoing problem, and has become a prior for focus for the government. Trafficking and abuse of children, human rights remain a fundamental drug-related problem, followed by marijuana and tobacco, sex, labor, human and MRM/sex slaves.



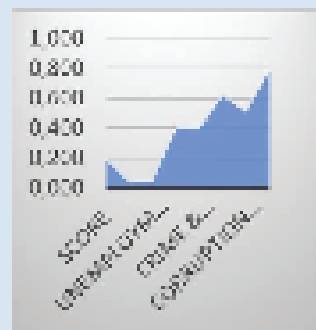


Rating: 68 Score: 0,206

## Russia

Russia enforces a strict reference policy with regard to operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, therefore strict penalties for violations have exceeded the average level of alcohol content (BAC) of 0.05.

Police conduct random traffic stops and non-compliant drivers are subject to a sobriety test.



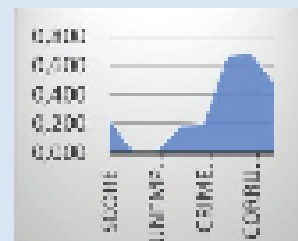
Rating: 89  
Score: 0,249

## Singapore

The police response to crime is professional and effective. Street crimes are rare.

In recent years, there has been an edged weapon (EWA) ban law which authorities have strictly enforced. Penalties for the possession of firearms is severe.

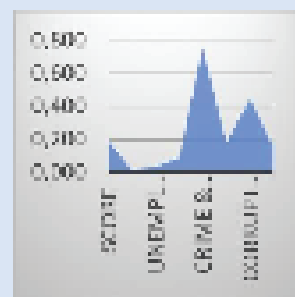
Drug arrests in Singapore increased by 11% in 2018. Of these, 40% were first time offenders.



Rating: 66  
Score: 0,204

## South Korea

Reports indicate that trafficking is rampant, an underlined quantity of narcotics through South Korea has Japan and other countries. Authorities have taken significant steps to combat drug trafficking, in which more than 9000 seized seizures occur in the Gangnam and Yeongdeu Districts and often involve drugs as national security weapons.

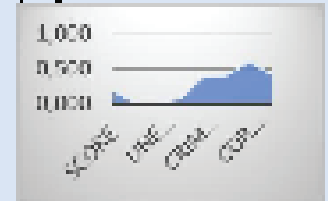


Rating: 66 Score: 0,204

## Sri Lanka

The Sri Lanka Police Service (SLPS) is becoming increasingly professional, specifically in its operations. In the 2018/19 crime statistics indicate an upward trend for various crimes in the country overall. Perverts are unfortunately reckless, vehicle accidents are a significant threat for visitors.

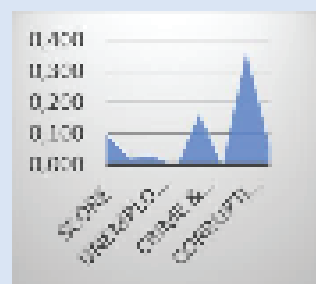
Sri Lanka has a rising, an increasing drug problem. The government remains committed to targeting drug traffickers and implementing national demand reduction programs.



Rating: 14 Score: 0,105

## Taiwan

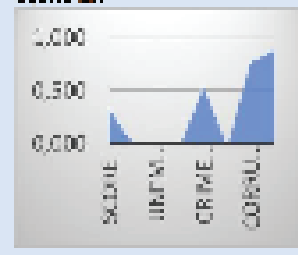
There is no indication from crime in Taipei and Kaohsiung. There is evidence for coverage throughout Taiwan (30,000 crime in Taipei, 25,000 in Kaohsiung, and 10,000 in New Taipei City). Drugs are increasingly available. Protests and demonstrations occur on a regular basis, increasing in frequency during election.



Rating: 127  
Score: 0,349

## Tajikistan

The primary mission of the police agencies is to guarantee the security of the region. There are reliable reports of police stations and prisons, and police are generally unable to respond to crime, in part due to lack of resources, low salaries, and inadequate training. Complaints to high corruption and a lack of justice system among law enforcement agencies.

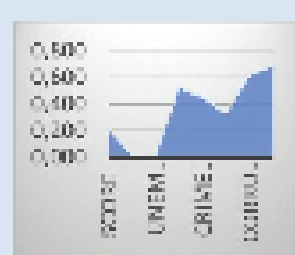


Rating: 76  
Score: 0,225

## Thailand

Market and negatively a limited to non-confidential street crime and crime of opportunity.

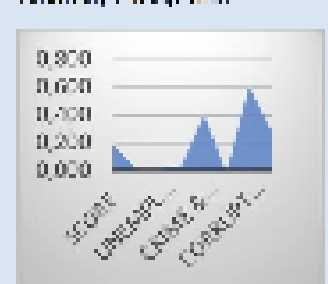
Drug use, particularly the increasing use of methamphetamine and intravenous drugs, continues to be a problem in Thailand. Thailand strictly enforces drug laws and penalties for the possession, use, or trafficking of illegal drugs.



Rating: 67 Score: 0,205

## Timor-Leste

There is considerable risk from crime in Dili. Due to extreme poverty and high unemployment, crimes of opportunity occur frequently. Reported data show a low violent crime index. Timorese parliament and districts. Despite significant socio-economic disparity within the country, violence targeting expatriates is relatively infrequent.



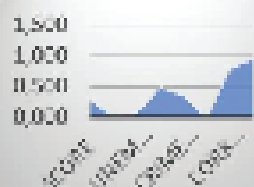
Rating: 116 Score: 0,303



## Turkmenistan Republic

The government does not publish crime statistics therefore, in general, no good is left for foreigners, but has many of the same crimes found in any country.

Turkmenistan is a transit area for narcotics and illegal animal and insect species from Afghanistan, Turkish, Russian, and European markets, either directly or through Iran.

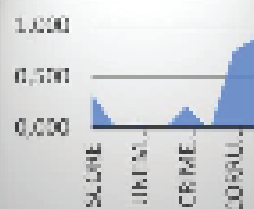


Rating: 131  
Score: 0,353



## Uzbekistan

The Government of Uzbekistan does not release any crime statistics nor most data comes through informal sources. The risk is moderate as from time to time in Uzbekistan there is security and law enforcement bodies have successfully prevented terrorist attacks since 2000, and were actively pursuing investigations of potential collection of terrorism suspect.



## In Vietnam

There are more than

**45 Million** registered

motorcycles in the country, which means **half of the population** own their own motorcycle.



Rating: 112 Score: 0,291



## Vietnam

Vietnam is a transshipment and distribution country for legal narcotics, which comes across shared borders with Laos, Cambodia, and China. Furthermore, for violations of drug laws are particularly harsh, even the possession of small amounts may be punishable. Police are well-funded and conducting the number of arrests. Motorcycles, police are generally very expensive and thefts, involves involving foreigners.



Image by Free-Photos from Pixabay





Image by Michael Gaida from Pixabay



Image by James Parnecio







# INCOHERENT ARCHITECT GUIDE TO POLICE STATION SAFETY

Innovation is an essential part of any individual's life for the community and law enforcement. The police officer is there to protect people and property guided by the law and its legislation. To carry out this task, police officers carry out specific duties, which differ depending on the size of their law enforcement organization.

## PROTEC

ZONE 1: PARKING/ PERIMETER

ZONE 2: BUILDING, AND THE BUILDING ENTRANCE

ZONE 3: INTERNAL LEVEL 1, OR FOYER, (PUBLIC)

ZONE 4: INTERNAL LEVEL 2, (STAFF ONLY, PUBLIC

ZONE 5: INTERNAL LEVEL 3, (STAFF OFFICES, STAFF ONLY, HIGH SECURITY)

Providing communities with a visible and accessible policing presence and ensuring the police discuss the primary needs and who are accountable to these needs these are the facts for basic service delivery.

Enhancing the quality of information available to the police to develop a proactive and problem-solving approach to crime and violence. Enhancing the public's confidence in the police and deterring criminals.

# Z1

**Zone 1: Parking/ Perimeter** - The parking, and the area around the Police station the perimeter is where the first line of security must start. The police station is after all the vital point in any community. Shopping malls around the country each entry point has a fixed camera pointing towards the vehicle to show the driver of that specific vehicle. The Police station mandate should be the same parking area and the surroundings should include installation with Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) an effective security measure; once they are placed, you will see their effect on people at once. The cameras enable users to record footage for later viewing. An important fact, CCTV's cannot stop a crime when in progress it only watches events and persons involved.

The area surrounding the police station should be clearly marked where the public can walk and enter. At night a well-lit area, at night advisable to use a red light or Infra-Red (IR) wavelength under 715-730 nm to indicated areas is off limits Infra-Red is light is designed only to be used by CCTV cameras.

The fewer active entrances you have, the more secure the building will be. Keeping your building secure could be as easy as pressing a button. Check the entrance doors for any damage or faulty hardware. Pay special consideration to the locks, latches, and hinges. Exterior lighting and replace as needed well-lit areas are a great deterrent to intruders.

Critical, securing the entire building is necessary but rooms within the building that need extra security. Failing to secure important rooms like storage rooms, computer server rooms and places where documents and files must have extra security.

## CT AND SERVE

# Z2

**Zone 2: The building, and the Building Entrance** - The building entrance is the most important part of any police station, again well lid and Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) is necessary. They need a high-security door, thus preventing any criminal group from entering the station. The solution is biometrics; the easiest and most exact method and supplies safety and a real sense of security. Use a fingerprint to gain access and CCTV will revaluations the policing industry and give secure access 24-hours a day.

# Z3

**Zone 3: Internal Level 1 (Public), or Foyer**  
- This is the public zone, the Concept of a Future Police Station, checked by CCTV, here they can get information, directions, and the Free Call, to phone a taxi service or a friend.

The free call limited to one short call and again a fingerprint will entitle you to make the call.

# Z4

**Zone 4: Internal Level 2, (Staff Area, Public Escorted or documented)** -This zone area gives access to the staff area, offices corridors, and toilets. A visitor must wear the visitor's badge at all time.

# Z5

**Zone 5: Internal Level 3, (Staff Offices, Staff Only, High Security)** - Critics of security camera systems have taken offence to them being placed in offices and argued that doing so implies that the employer has either assumed or is convinced that his

employees are up to no good and will do something wrong which is why their activities need to be recorded.

Authentication biometric and access technology id card is the world's first fingerprint-activated contactless card. Only after activation by a fingerprint scan will the card allow communication with a contactless reader. Faced with document fraud and identity theft; there is a need for a new technological solution. One of these technologies, biometrics, has proved itself as the most pertinent factors of finding and authenticating individuals in a reliable and fast way, using unique biological characteristics.

**Policy and Research** - Enables the department to find policing needs and priorities, based on safety information.







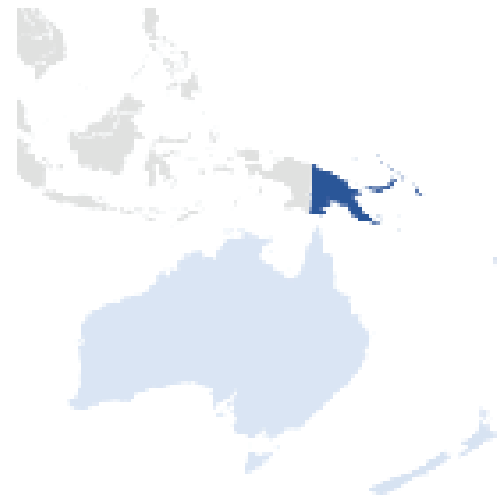
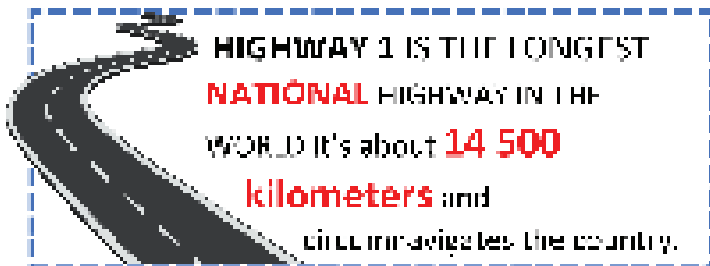
Cite: Etsebeth, T. (2019). Incoherent Architect Guide to Police Station Safety. Global Police Index 2019, (1), pp.75,76.

## Oceania

**0,158/1**

Average Score

10		Australia	0,100
11		New Zealand	0,103
103		Papua New Guinea	0,276
35		Vanuatu	0,154

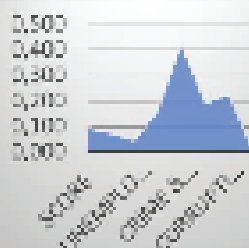


Rating: 10 Score: 0,100



### Australia

2018 witnessed a very slight increase in crimes against persons. Incidents of drug unrest are relatively uncommon. Australia has a number of drug-related policies, including a growing on-packer population, free national drug information, local and state law enforcement, and an increasing number of federal police members for drug sniffing.



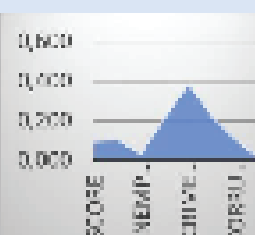
Rating: 11

Score: 0,103



### New Zealand

Protests took place recently at the U.S. Embassy in Wellington and the U.S. Consulate in Auckland. The New Zealand Police reports that organized crime groups continue to control the illegal drug trade. Methamphetamine continues to be the most prevalent drug, followed closely by marijuana.



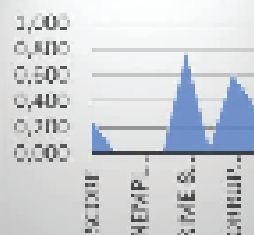
Rating: 103

Score: 0,276



### Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby suffers from high unemployment, with up to half of the population reportedly living in squatter settlements. The extent of violence is continuing to follow due to tribal and community tensions that have led to the overtaking of police stations in the area.



Rating: 35 Score: 0,154



### Vanuatu

The activities of local police to reduce violence of crime is limited due to a lack of essential equipment. Police support in security is and is extremely limited and often provided irregularly by small officers. The Vanuatu Police are responsible for conducting criminal investigations as well as investigating and prosecuting in cooperation with neighboring government entities. Police vehicles and uniforms continue to lack resources.











by other organisation, the most excepted term is dashboard cameras, Video And Sound Recording Devices On Police Vehicle this and referred to as **Car And Road Recording System (CARS)**.

The main reason for referred again to DVR, ICC or dashcam as a single or double view, and the CARS system is a multiple (Front camera, Rear, Side cameras and suspect seat monitor) cameras thus the CARS will increase accountability and supervising the suspect while in and around a police vehicle.

The On-The-Road-Monitor (OTRM) and On-The-Road Violation (OTRV) will be a ground-breaking initiative. The system will issue a ticket via number registers and instantaneous enforcement protocol after scanning by a number plate verification sensor. They will argue that it will take the fundamental out of policing, but the result will be the opposite and don't be alarmed serious offence, as it will entail a vehicle stop and arrest of a suspect.

**INCREASED PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE BIGGER BROTHER WILL INCREASE SAFETY AWARENESS AND PROTECTION.**

CARS will promote the goals of road safety and give visual evidence in traffic-related incidence providing real proof of what happened. Bigger Brother can play a significant role as a vehicle telematics device to collect, document, and present driver behaviour, and telematics data that combines GPS technology with onboard diagnostics, possible to record and map where a car is and how fast travelling, and cross-reference that with how a car is behaving.

Car and Road Recording System (CARS) and Law Enforcement focuses on **Lane hogging, tailgating** and other driver behaviours that might have caused crashes and the ultimate that the traffic incoherent driving leads to road rage, using CARS to informing drivers of things they have forgotten about and try awaken the traffic muscle memory.

The innovation of the Car And Road Recording System (CARS) is traffic reporting system and is an initiative to observe road users and report and with date and time stamped via On-The-Road-Ticket (ORT) or a Short Message System (SMS).

The report of bad driving or incoherent driving by forwarding to the driver or owner of the vehicle. This will keep drivers alert and responsible when driving, knowing they may be on camera on any part of a public road. Incorporating facial recognition into the system will also be to the advantage of all.

**Does CCTV surveillance pose a threat to privacy?** Critics believe that CCTV systems displace crime somewhat, and the reductions in crime levels have taken place because of CCTV; it localised them

and often not significant. A factual note that displacement occurs, but with the CARS 360, displacement affords can occur because the monitoring system moves around all the time. Each countries law relating criminal proceedings relating to electronic evidence is but hampered by the lack of procedures governing the collection, storage, and presentation of electronic evidence for criminal proceedings.

In the discussion, the **admissibility of electronic evidence is the functional equivalent of traditional evidence**. Proving electronic evidence centres for violations is essential for evidence and admissibility of electronic law then saved on a times stamp cloud system, meaning the admissibility and evidential weight of electronic evidence needs to be.

**Sources Evidence Governing Electronic Evidence** evidence obtained in a manner that violates any right in the Bill of Rights must be excluded if the admission of that evidence make the trial unfair or will otherwise be detrimental to the administration of justice and sometimes fairness will require that evidence. The legal system cannot keep up with the pace of technological development and the admissibility and evidential weight. The system will pay for itself, a paid traffic fine and will avoid formal prosecution.

Quality of devices is important to get one that records in high definition and enhances reliability, the higher the quality, the less chance of sensor burning, blurry picture, and recording. With so much lawlessness on our roads, we need to do what we can to be safe and to protect ourselves from criminality. These crimes are often not only reckless driving from those around us but also exploited by fraudsters and corrupt road users and officials. We can expect to see many more drivers using dashboard camera recorders for this added protection.



\*Cite: Etebeth,T (2019) The Bigger Brother,Video and Sound Recording Devices on Police Vehicle, Global Police Index 2019, p93.



# SOURCE OF DATA



## UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



## NUMBEO



## TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

the global coalition against corruption



## Freedom House



## Ipsos



## OSAC



## WIKIPEDIA

*The Free Encyclopedia*



## OECD

BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

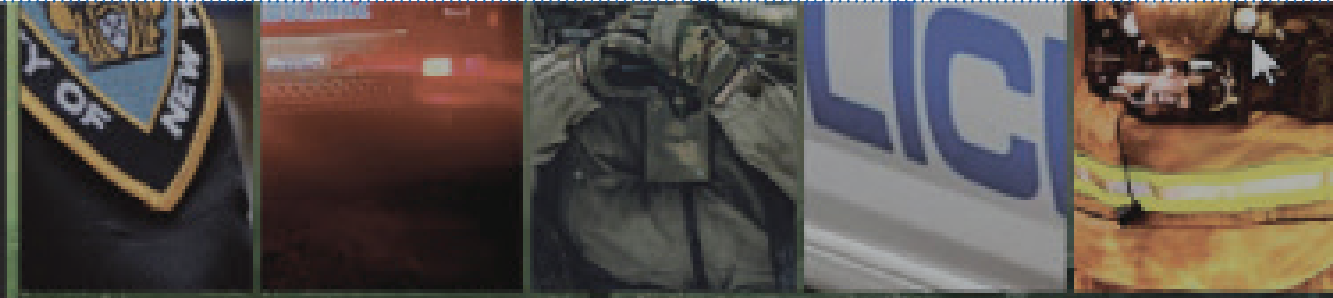
# WPB

## World Prison Brief



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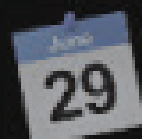


## International Servicemen and Women Day

Police Military Firefighters EMS

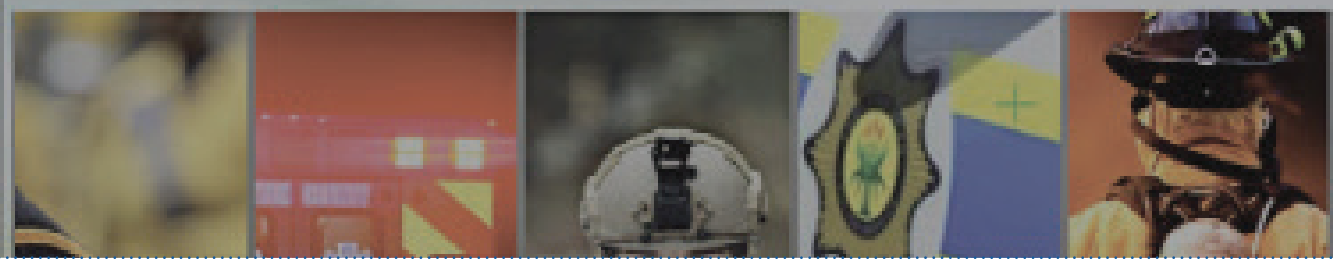


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