

ENACT ORGANISED CRIME INDEX – SCORING THRESHOLDS

INSTRUCTIONS:

For each score, please find below a set of thresholds to help guide you in determining the numerical score.

Note: In determining a score for each indicator (under each component i.e. markets, actors and resilience), you should select a quadrant and rely on two streams of considerations:

- 1 The score in relation to the *same* indicator *in other countries*
- 2 The score in relation to *other* indicators (within the same component) *in the same country*

Please do this based on your knowledge and supplemented by the information provided to you. Note: on a scale of 1 to 10, the mid-point lies at 5.5. Scores can be either whole numbers (e.g. 4) or .5 decimal places (e.g. 4.5).

CRIMINALITY SCORE

For criminality scores, please determine the degree of influence of criminal markets and criminal actors, considering the following criteria:

| CRIMINALITY - Criteria | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Criminal markets | Mafia-style groups | Criminal networks | State-embedded actors | Private-Sector Actors | Foreign actors |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market value • Territory affected • Extent of trade flows • Level of violence • Scarcity of the commodity • Volumes trafficked | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longevity of establishment as a defined group • Degree of organisation (structure, hierarchy, cohesiveness) • Extent of territorial control • Level of violence they employ • Legitimacy within their territory, amongst the local population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people consistently engaged in criminal activities • Degree of regularity and repetition with which they engage in these activities • Diversity of criminal markets that they engage in • Length of supply chain they can control (in geographic terms or alternate routes) • Capacity for making/laundering profits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of officials influenced • The level of these officials within the state apparatus • Level of impunity • The degree to which they may impact state resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of private individuals and entities influenced • The degree to which their involvement in criminality may impact legal economies • Estimated extent of criminal proceeds laundered through the private sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of nationalities involved in criminal activities (diversity) • Size of foreign diasporas within the country that are involved in criminal activities • Estimated extent of foreign criminal proceeds laundered in the country • Level of political protection enjoyed |

| CRIMINAL MARKETS – Thresholds | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Non-existent to little influence | The illicit market does not exist. |
| 2 | | The illicit market exists but has minimal influence on society and accrues minimal value. |
| 3 | | The illicit market has limited but manageable influence on society and accrues limited value. |
| 4 | Moderate influence | The illicit market has influence on some parts of society and accrues some value. |
| 5 | | The illicit market has influence on some parts of society and the influence is spreading; it accrues some value and it is increasing. |
| 6 | Significant influence | The illicit market has a negative influence on large parts of society and accrues high value |
| 7 | | The illicit market has a negative influence on large parts of society and the influence is spreading; it accrues high value and it is increasing. |
| 8 | Severe influence | The illicit market has a negative influence on nearly all parts of society; it is highly profitable, and the market accrues significant value. |
| 9 | | The illicit market has a negative influence on nearly all parts of society and the influence is spreading; it is highly profitable, accrues significant value and represents a large proportion of the country's economy. |
| 10 | | The illicit market has an extremely negative influence on all parts of society; it is the most profitable income source within the country and dominates the country's economy. |

Note: these scoring thresholds assume the level of pervasiveness and the value of the criminal market are highly correlated. In the event that market pervasiveness and market value are not highly correlated (e.g. the market has an extensive reach in society but the value it generates is minimal compared to other criminal markets), reviewers are asked to determine a score based on their expert judgement and to provide a justification.

| CRIMINAL ACTORS – Thresholds | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Non-existent to little influence | The criminal actor type does not exist. |
| 2 | | The criminal actor type exists but has minimal influence on society and/or state structures. |
| 3 | | The criminal actor type has limited but manageable influence on society and/or state structures. |
| 4 | Moderate influence | The criminal actor type has influence on some parts of society and/or state structures. |
| 5 | | The criminal actor type has influence on some parts of society and/or state structures and the influence is spreading. |
| 6 | Significant influence | The criminal actor type has a negative influence on large parts of society and/or state structures. |
| 7 | | The criminal actor type has a negative influence on large parts of society and/or state structures and the influence is spreading. |
| 8 | Severe influence | The criminal actor type has a negative influence on nearly all parts of society and/or state structures. |
| 9 | | The criminal actor type has a negative influence on nearly all parts of society and/or state structures and the influence is spreading. |
| 10 | | The criminal actor type has an extremely negative influence on all areas of society and/or state structures. |

RESILIENCE SCORE

| RESILIENCE – Thresholds | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Non-existent or extremely ineffective | No regulatory or institutional framework exists. |
| 2 | | Regulatory or institutional framework exists but fragile or fragmented, and very weak in coverage <i>and</i> implementation. |
| 3 | | Regulatory or institutional framework exists and weak in coverage <i>and/or</i> implementation. |
| 4 | Moderately effective | Regulatory or institutional framework exists but there is significant scope for improvement in terms of coverage <i>and/or</i> implementation |
| 5 | | Regulatory or institutional framework exists but there is significant scope for improvement in terms of coverage <i>and/or</i> implementation. There are efforts to improve these areas. |
| 6 | Sufficiently effective | The regulatory or institutional framework is present and sufficiently addresses the organised crime situation in the country. |
| 7 | | The regulatory or institutional framework is present and sufficiently addresses the organised crime situation in the country, and there are efforts to improve this further. |
| 8 | Highly effective | The regulatory or institutional framework is present and effectively addresses the organised crime situation in the country. |
| 9 | | The regulatory or institutional framework is present and effectively addresses the organised crime situation in the country. This framework allows for addressing future organised crime trends. |
| 10 | | The regulatory or institutional framework is present and effectively addresses the organised crime situation in the country. This framework allows for addressing future organised crime trends <i>and</i> proactive steps have been taken in addressing potential organised crime trends. |