

 EGYPT

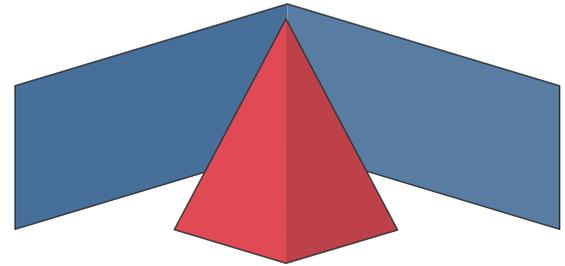
In terms of **criminality**, Egypt's Index score of 5.14 places it 22nd in Africa and 2nd in North Africa.

The country's relatively high overall score is driven predominantly by its scores for **criminal actors**, characterised by moderately high scores for **criminal networks**, **state-embedded actors** and **foreign actors**.

Although certain **criminal markets** are not deemed to have a significant impact in Egypt, others have considerable negative impacts, most notably the **synthetic drugs** and **cannabis trade** and **arms trafficking**.

While Egypt performs slightly worse than the African average for **criminality**, its **resilience** score is just above the continental average at 3.96, ranking it 24th in Africa and 4th in North Africa. This indicates a marginally higher resilience to organised crime than the majority of African countries.

Nevertheless, **territorial integrity** is the only **resilience** indicator for which Egypt is scored as sufficiently effective. All other indicators are characterised as either moderately effective or extremely ineffective. Egypt's **criminality** and **resilience** scores suggest that, from a regional perspective, it is in a precarious situation with regards to organised crime.



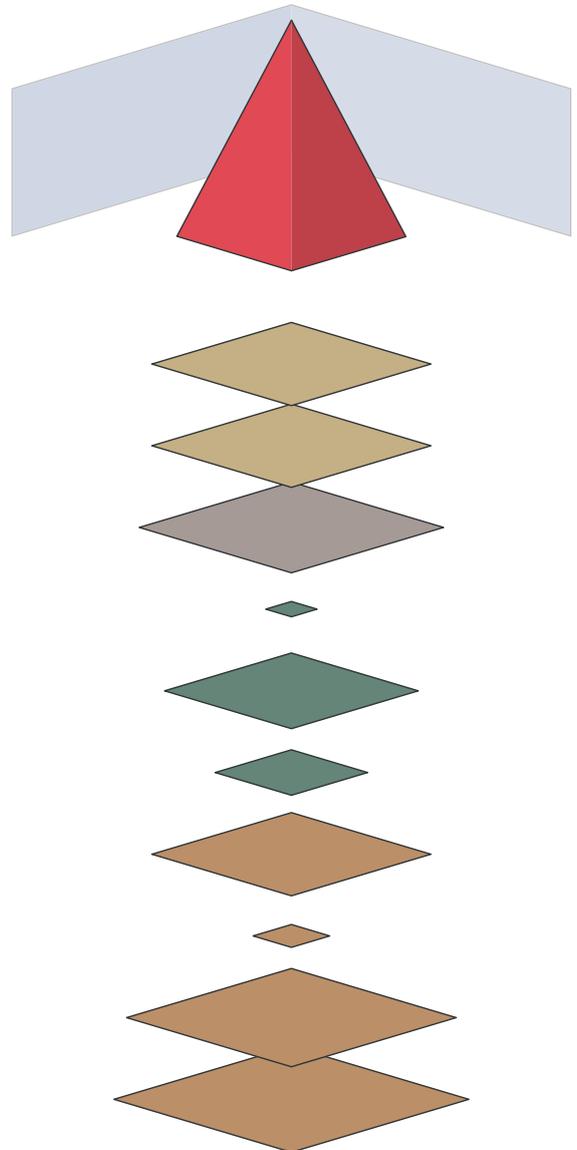
# CRIMINALITY SCORE



<b>CRIMINAL ACTORS</b>	<b>5.63</b>
MAFIA STYLE GROUPS	3.0
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	6.0
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	7.0
FOREIGN ACTORS	6.5



<b>CRIMINAL MARKETS</b>	<b>4.65</b>
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	5.5
HUMAN SMUGGLING	5.5
ARMS TRAFFICKING	6.0
FLORA CRIMES	1.0
FAUNA CRIMES	5.0
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES	3.0
HEROIN TRADE	5.5
COCAINE TRADE	1.5
CANNABIS TRADE	6.5
SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE	7.0



## Criminal Markets

Egypt ranks 29th in Africa for **criminal markets**, with a score of 4.65, which is marginally below the continental average. However, from a regional perspective, in North Africa only Libya has a greater **criminal market** score. The main drivers of Egypt's score are the prevalence of drugs markets and exploitation markets.

The most pervasive criminal market in Egypt is the **synthetic drugs trade**, which scores 7, one of the highest

scores in the Index for this market. Tramadol in particular is one of the most commonly used and trafficked drugs in the country. Egypt is also a transit country for Tramadol en route to markets in West Africa, in particular Nigeria.

The **cannabis trade** is considered only marginally less pervasive, with a score of 6. Despite strict laws prohibiting its consumption, domestic cannabis use is widespread. Egypt also plays an important role as a source country for



much of the cannabis consumed in other nations in the region and across the wider continent.

The **heroin trade**, while scoring lower than both the synthetic drugs and cannabis markets, nevertheless has a moderate influence on society and the state in Egypt, scoring 5.5 in the Index. Given its geographical situation, Egypt is an important destination and transit country for heroin shipped from Asia to Europe, the rest of Africa and the US. Domestic use is increasingly recognised as a considerable problem, as heroin is easy to find in Egypt and in Cairo in particular.

**Arms trafficking** is the last of the criminal markets to exert a significant negative influence in Egypt, scoring 6 in the Index. Law enforcement agencies face notable difficulties in controlling the circulation of small arms in Egypt, particularly in the Sinai region where heavily armed groups regularly challenge state authorities. There have been numerous reports of transnational arms trafficking originating in, or transiting through, Egypt. The country's involvement in the conflict in Libya, and vice versa, has exacerbated flows of illicit arms between the two nations.

The exploitation markets of **human smuggling** and **human trafficking** both score 5.5, reflecting the important role Egypt plays in both markets. Egypt is a source, transit and destination country for numerous forms of human trafficking, including predominantly forced labour and sexual exploitation.

As an economic hub, Egypt attracts sub-Saharan migrants, who are stigmatised and often trapped in exploitative labour arrangements. Cultural disdain for migrants and punitive enforcement that targets victims rather than perpetrators makes the problem more acute.

Egypt's geographic position as a gateway to the Mediterranean is a magnet for sub-Saharan migrants, and it has a long-developed and active smuggling culture.

While the smuggling of irregular migrants to and from Egypt peaked during 2016 and 2017, flows reduced in 2018.

## Criminal Actors

**State-embedded actors** are the **criminal actor** type with the most influence in organised crime in Egypt, scoring 7 in the Index. The high score reflects rampant corruption pervading all levels of the state apparatus. Low-level civil servants and officials receive bribes to advance cases, block procedures or grant undue advantages. Higher-level corruption influences the granting of permission for real estate development, for example. Pervasive corruption at senior levels within the police, prosecution and prison services has been exposed.

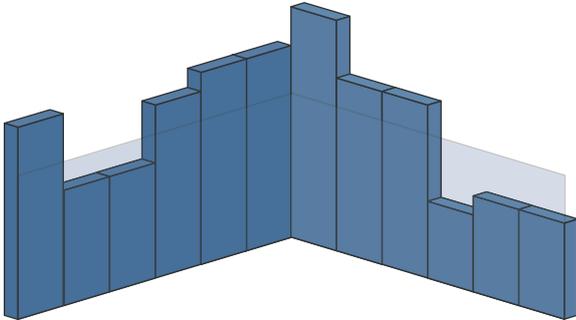
**Foreign actors** have greater influence in Egypt than any other country in the region, scoring 6.5. Criminal actors from neighbouring countries, the wider Middle East and Asia are involved in numerous criminal markets and foreign criminal groups. These groups have a significant reach into Egyptian organised criminal markets, in particular with regards to smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, drug trafficking and the illicit trade in contraband.

Lastly, domestic **criminal networks** also have a significant negative influence on large parts of society through their influence in criminal markets. Criminal networks that operate in Egypt have significant transnational linkages, which serves to enhance their reach into the country's underworld. These groups operate predominantly in the human trafficking and smuggling markets, and often use considerable violence.

While **mafia-style groups** are extremely limited in number and influence, they control most of the trafficking flows between Egypt and Sudan, and Egypt and Israel.



# RESILIENCE SCORE



<b>POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>PREVENTION</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>NON-STATE ACTORS</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Unlike the country's **criminality** score, Egypt performs better than average on **resilience**, ranking 24th in Africa. However, only one **resilience** indicator, **territorial integrity**, is deemed to be sufficiently effective in Egypt. Half of all building blocks of **resilience** score below 4, indicating extremely ineffective frameworks in place.

While contraband smuggling is extensive throughout desert areas along the borders with Libya and Sudan, Egypt's maritime borders are relatively secure. However, in other areas the country is in dire need of improvement to be able to adequately tackle threats from organised crime, most notably with regards to social protection measures. Egypt scores 2 and 2.5 for **victim and witness support** and **prevention**, respectively, which unfortunately is the norm in Africa.

Drug users and their families have little access to government services in Egypt. Opioid substitution treatment is still forbidden in the country, despite an evident opioid crisis. Victims of human trafficking or violence receive little support outside NGO-run centres. Almost all prevention strategies in Egypt across various sectors are either poorly resourced, led or implemented.

Egypt has one of the lowest scores in Africa for **non-state actors** (2.5), reflecting the extremely hostile environment towards the media in the country. The government

regularly targets NGOs and media, and there is no free speech or watchdog capacity. Journalists and activists are frequently arrested for criticising the state, particularly those who denounce issues related to corruption, terrorism or human trafficking. However, civil society organisations work on providing victim support and organised crime prevention.

Egypt performs comparatively well with regards to **law enforcement** and **judicial system and detention**, scoring 5 for both. However, corruption and a lack of critical capacities and training are major concerns. Egypt needs to improve in these areas to effectively investigate and prosecute perpetrators of organised crime. As noted with regards to state-embedded actors, corruption at all levels of the state apparatus is pervasive, which contributes to a poor score for **government transparency and accountability** (3).

Finally, while Egypt engages in high levels of **international cooperation** on terrorism, levels of cooperation on organised crime are far lower, scoring 3 in the Index. Bilateral cooperation between Egypt and other nations – for example, France and the US – is strong. However, cooperation within multilateral institutions is poor and Egypt often actively obstruct efforts in international cooperation.

