

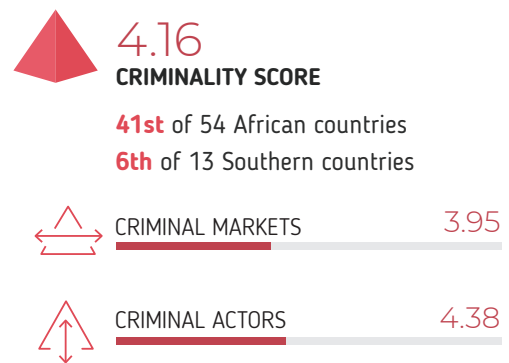
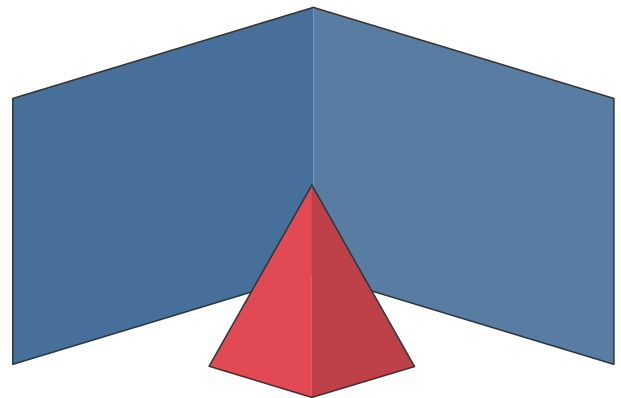
 MAURITIUS

Mauritius ranks 41st in the Index, with a low **criminality** score overall.

Seven of the ten **criminal markets** score below 4. Experts judge drug markets as being the most established. The frequent and growing use of narcotics, as well as the country's role as a trans-shipment point is noted with concern and contributes to high scores in these markets.

**Criminal networks** and **state-embedded actors** are judged to be detrimental to society, scoring 5.5 and 6, respectively, owing in large part to their involvement in drug trafficking. Although little recent information exists, **foreign actors** are also believed to be involved in the narcotics markets.

Mauritius ranks 2nd in Africa for **resilience**, with almost all indicators scoring 6 or above. An independent **judiciary**, strong **anti-money laundering** laws, and a supportive **victim and witness support** system are all reasons for these high **resilience** scores.



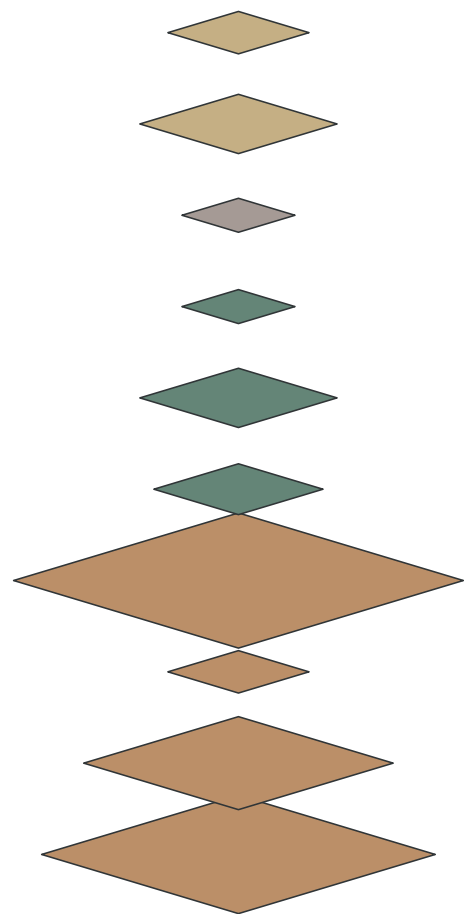
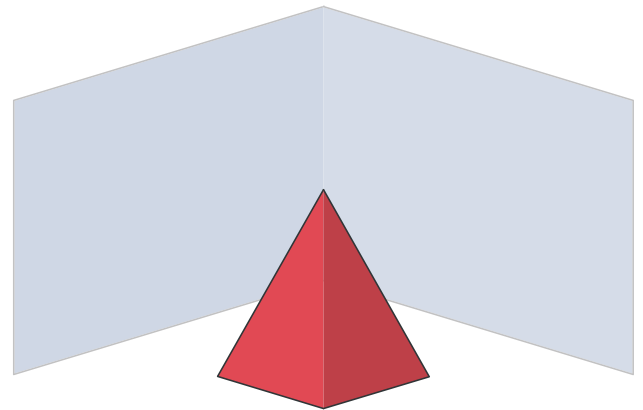
# CRIMINALITY SCORE



<b>CRIMINAL ACTORS</b>	<b>4.38</b>
<b>MAFIA STYLE GROUPS</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>CRIMINAL NETWORKS</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN ACTORS</b>	<b>4.0</b>



<b>CRIMINAL MARKETS</b>	<b>3.95</b>
<b>HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>HUMAN SMUGGLING</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>ARMS TRAFFICKING</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>FLORA CRIMES</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>FAUNA CRIMES</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>HEROIN TRADE</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>COCAINE TRADE</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>CANNABIS TRADE</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE</b>	<b>7.0</b>



## Criminal Markets

Mauritius receives low scores in most criminal markets, apart from for illicit drugs, which are deemed to be the most significant problem. The most pervasive criminal market in Mauritius is the **heroin trade**, which scores 8, suggesting a severe negative influence on society. This score is in large part due to high levels of domestic consumption. Mauritius is reported to have one of the highest rates of heroin use in the region.

Other significant issues are the extent to which state institutions and systems are involved with drug trafficking organisations, and levels of corruption, both of which enable heroin trafficking to occur. High and growing levels of **synthetic drug** use are also reported, due in large part to low prices. Mauritius is a trans-shipment point for synthetic drugs being trafficked to neighbouring countries, contributing to a score of 7 for this drug market.



The **cannabis trade** is viewed as less of concern, scoring 5.5. Mauritius is neither a large producer nor destination country for cannabis herb or resin, though increasing use of synthetic cannabis is of concern.

Mauritius' illicit environmental markets are not deemed to be of major concern, with no score exceeding 3.5. Experts report illicit trade in wildlife such as birds and turtles, albeit on a very small scale, and cases of illegal trafficking of precious gemstones through Mauritius. Given that they occur on a very small scale, these environmental markets are not deemed to have a significant negative impact on society.

**Arms trafficking, human trafficking, and human smuggling** all score below 4. Human smuggling and trafficking are often linked. Although these markets are present, relatively few cases exist, largely because the islands are difficult to enter compared to other countries on the continent. Likewise, internal and external flows of arms are estimated to be minimal, which explains the low score for arms trafficking.

## Criminal Actors

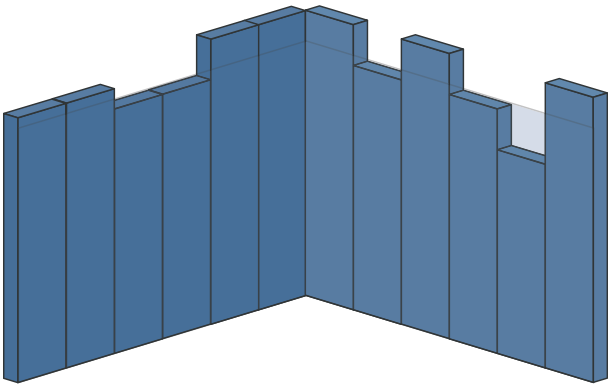
Mauritius' **criminal actor** scores reveal **state-embedded actors** and **criminal networks** to have the most significant negative influence on society, scoring 5.5 and 6, respectively. Although no direct involvement of state officials in organised crime is reported, the role of corruption in facilitating illicit flows is deemed as significant.

**Criminal networks** are reportedly involved in human trafficking, as well as local supply of drugs. The relatively high score attributed to this category is in part due to moderate levels of violence associated with criminal networks.

There is little recent evidence of the involvement of **foreign actors** in organised crime in Mauritius. However, past evidence suggests their involvement in the drugs trade, in particular.



# RESILIENCE SCORE



<b>POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>PREVENTION</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>NON-STATE ACTORS</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Mauritius ranks 2nd in Africa for **resilience**. All categories score between 5 and 7, suggesting Mauritius is addressing organised crime sufficiently well. The Ibrahim Index of African Governance ranks Mauritius it as the best-governed country in Africa and the only one to meet the requirements for 'full democracy'. This is central in the fight against organised crime, allowing for an independent judicial system, freedom of the press and an active role for civil society organisations.

Mauritius has taken great steps to combat illicit flows and criminal actors, ratifying all international treaties

related to organised crime, providing **support for victims and witnesses** and passing strong **laws** against organised crime.

Although Mauritius does not score poorly in any category, experts nevertheless note possible areas of improvement for all indicators. These include tackling corruption, increasing funding in areas such as organised crime **prevention**, and having a clear national strategy against organised crime.

