

# iJET Country/City Security Assessment Ratings



Operate Globally with Confidence

iJET's Country/City Security Assessment Ratings (CSAR) provide a rating based on six parameters: Crime, Security Services, Civil Unrest, Terrorism, Kidnapping and Geopolitical Stability.

**HUNDREDS OF MULTINATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS RELY ON THESE RATINGS TO MAKE BUSINESS AND TRAVEL DECISIONS.**

## CSAR Parameters

Each CSAR parameter is given a 1-5 rating, with 1 representing countries or cities with the lowest threat and risk factors and 5 representing those with the highest.

- **Crime:** Prevalence of petty crime, violent crime and random violence that could threaten foreigners
- **Security Services:** Trustworthiness and capability of local police and security services
- **Civil Unrest:** Level of civil unrest, violent demonstrations, and prevalence of anti-government and/or anti-foreign sentiment
- **Terrorism:** Level of terrorist activity, including terrorist acts targeting domestic and international targets and state sanctioned terrorism
- **Kidnapping:** Occurrence of kidnapping for ransom and political leverage
- **Geo-Political Stability:** Relative assessment of the political infrastructure and economic stability that affects the overall security environment

**Security Brief** POWERED BY iJET

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**Security Assessment Rating**  
Security Rating(s) may be company-defined and do not necessarily reflect iJET's Rating(s).  
Security Rating for Afghanistan: ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ **5** - Very High

Sub-Ratings	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Overall Rating:</b>	<b>5</b>				
<b>Very High</b>					
Crime	5				
Security Services	5				
Civil Unrest	4				
Terrorism	5				
Kidnapping	5				
Geopolitical	4				

**Security Overview of Afghanistan**

The security situation in Afghanistan is complex and volatile, and many governments advise against travel to the country. Insurgency, terrorism, crime, and civil unrest are serious threats throughout the country. While security conditions are generally better in areas with a sizeable foreign troop presence and attacks occur infrequently in major cities, extremists continue to plot attacks in major population centers. International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) installations are also common targets for bombings and other insurgent attacks.

Violent crime is a serious problem in Kabul and other cities. Foreigners may be targeted, but most outsiders observe very strict security precautions to mitigate risk. Ordinary street crime is rampant and drug trafficking remains a serious problem. Road travel outside Kabul is potentially dangerous due to the threats of terrorism, armed robbery, and kidnapping. Driving in guarded convoys is highly advisable.

Despite Western-led efforts to professionalize Afghan security forces, law enforcement capabilities are generally substandard throughout Afghanistan. Response may be slow or nonexistent in some areas, and the ability of police to deter crime has been inadequate. The Afghan National Police and the Afghan National Army have been beset by corruption, nepotism, and infiltration by extremists. Security forces are generally more competent and effective in Kabul and other main cities than elsewhere, but they may require ISAF assistance when crises occur.

Civil unrest is an ongoing problem throughout the country. Demonstrations at or near foreign diplomatic missions and ISAF installations are relatively common. Civilian casualties during ISAF operations and perceived affronts to Islam are among issues that can spark violent anti-Western protests.

The terrorism problem is severe. Bombings, suicide bombings, and assassinations attributed to the Afghan Taliban and the Haqqani Network occur regularly. Common targets include political figures and ISAF and Afghan security personnel, convoys, and bases. Foreign diplomatic missions, government buildings, foreign-funded projects, and other sites have been attacked in the past. Terrorism and insurgency have historically been worst in Pashtun-dominated southern and eastern provinces, but security conditions have deteriorated in northern and western provinces, where Taliban influence was once minimal. The problem began before the start of ISAF's handover of security responsibilities to Afghan forces. Extremists are expected to continue to challenge government authority in

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# Overall Rating Assessment Levels

## Minimum Threat

Most territories in this category have a stable political infrastructure and economic system with a low rate of unemployment.

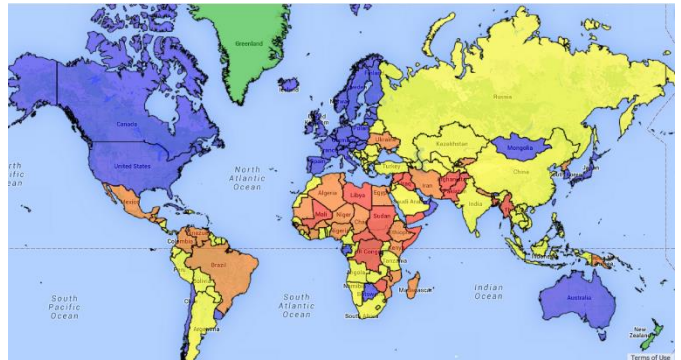
These countries or cities have overall low crime rates. Violent crime is almost non-existent. Petty crimes do occur, but are usually limited to petty theft and pick pocketing. Police and military services are trained and trustworthy, but may lack investigative and crime fighting equipment and skills. Strikes and demonstrations are rare and if they occur are usually well planned and managed and rarely spurn violent incidents. There are no known insurgent or terrorist groups.



## Low Threat

Most areas in this category will have a stable political infrastructure and economic system with some unemployment. These countries or cities have low crime rates. Violent crimes are rare and usually involve associated persons. Petty crimes such as theft and pick pocketing are a concern and travelers may be directly targeted. Risks can usually be mitigated with simple security measures. Police and military services are well trained and

trustworthy but may lack adequate investigative equipment. Incidents of civil unrest such as strikes and demonstrations may disrupt daily life, but are usually non-violent and well-coordinated. These geographic areas may experience rare instances of domestic terrorist activity but are not threatened by international terrorism. Anti-government groups may be present but have little or no impact.



## Moderate Threat

Most countries or cities in this category will have a somewhat stable political infrastructure and economic system but unemployment and rising inflation cause some instability. These territories have moderate levels of crime. Violent crimes such as sexual assault and murder occur, but few are random incidents. Petty crimes, especially theft or destruction of unattended property, are common. Incidents of armed assault also occur. More threatening crimes are usually limited to certain urban areas or specific parts of the country. Police and military services may suffer from corruption and lack of training, but are generally adequate for investigations. Strikes and demonstrations can disrupt daily life and may easily spur violence. A variety of organized and outspoken anti-government and domestic terrorist groups may conduct incidents of violence. Small cells of international terrorist organizations exist but incidents of terrorism are not common.

## High Threat

Most countries or cities in this category have unstable political infrastructure and economic system with high rates of unemployment and inflation. Violent and petty crimes are common in most areas and random acts of violence do occur. Some areas may have a general state of lawlessness. Traveling alone, especially at night, should be avoided. There will be a large infiltration of arms in the population. Police and military services lack training and equipment. Both institutions are prone to corruption. Strikes and demonstrations are common and usually violent. Domestic terrorist and insurgent groups are active and well organized. They conduct bombings and other violent acts against government, local and international interests. International terrorist groups exist and may conduct activities locally and abroad. Countries in this threat level may be involved in cross border warfare.

## Very High Threat

Most territories in this category lack a political infrastructure with any democratic premise and have a high rate of corruption. The economy is unstable with a high rate of unemployment. There is a very high rate of violent and petty crime. A general state of lawlessness exists in most areas. Overland travel through the country must be avoided. Many domestic terrorist or rebel groups exist and are frequently active; areas may be controlled by rebel factions. International terrorist operations may be well organized and active. Anti-government actions and large demonstrations are common and violent. Cross border and internal warfare occur.



Our mission is to increase our clients' confidence and readiness to operate globally and securely. Each day, our insights protect the personnel, assets, and investments of those we serve.

**CONTACT US** for more information at [info@iJET.com](mailto:info@iJET.com).

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