





# Estimating illicit financial flows related to drug trafficking activities

General guidelines

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National Kick-off Workshop of pilot activities for measuring Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) in Egypt





## Income generation and income management IFFs

#### ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS

are financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use, that reflect an exchange of value and that cross country borders.







CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT OF ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS October 2020



### Total IFFs =

### income generation IFFs

Cross-border transactions performed in the context of the production of illicit goods and services (...). In drug trafficking, transactions finalized to payments of illicit drug exported to another country



### income management IFFs

Cross-border transactions finalized to use the (illicit) income for investment in (legal or illicit) financial and non-financial assets or for consuming (legal or illegal) goods and services. In drug trafficking: cross-border investments of proceeds of crime in legitimate businesses.





# **Example: IFFs emerging from drug trafficking**

Drug importing and consumption country







Drug processing, wholesale and retail sale



Value is generated











## Income generation IFFs and illicit drug market value

- IFF concept -> compatible with the framework of system of national account (SNA) and the balance of payments (BoP).
- Drug trafficking
  - productive activity (production of goods and provision of services)
  - Actors: play in an illegal market to make profits
- Measuring drug-related income generation IFFs requires to estimate the economic value of a number drug market components
- Three main economic components (or aggregates):
  - Revenues: Illicit gross output
  - Costs: (Illicit) intermediate expenditure or intermediate costs
  - Profits: Illicit net output/income (or value added)

### Illicit gross output - illicit intermediate expenditure = illicit net output/income

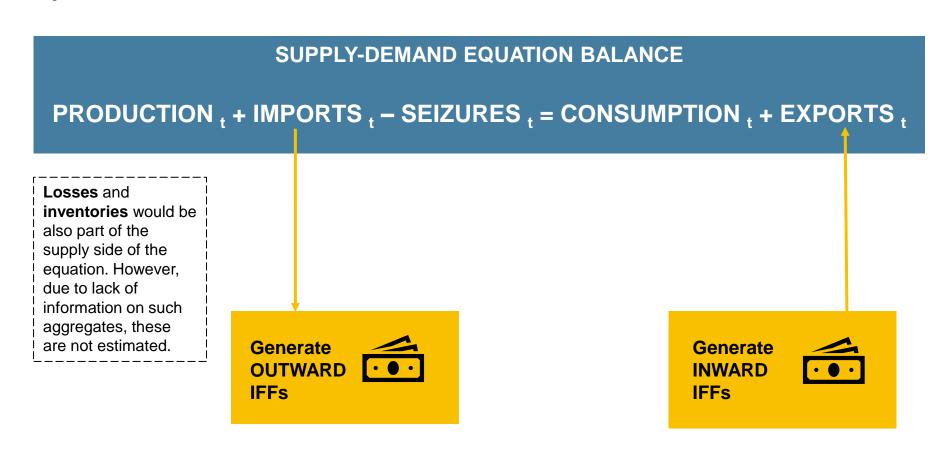
Revenues and costs: domestic + cross-border





# Estimating illicit drug quantities

The demand-supply equation balance helps in the process of estimating drug quantities







# **Key data**

For each illicit drug market selected, check availability of **data or qualitative information** on:

Quantities	\$ Prices	Routes
Seizures	Wholesale prices	Drug trafficking routes
Consumption	Retail prices	Distribution of exports
Purities		Distribution of imports

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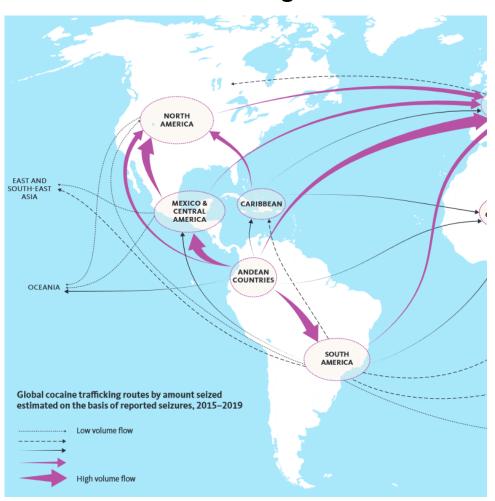
### Geographical coverage:

- ☐ national
- data from bordering countries or origin/destination countries -> drug trafficking routes analysis
- ☐ Sub-national, in case regional specificities are detected





# Example Estimating IFFs from cocaine trafficking in Mexico



#### Mexico:

- Transit country for cocaine destined (mostly) to North America and Europe
- Route: South America -> Central America -> Northern America
- Mexican cartels: actors of trafficking from origin to destination

#### Mexico:

- ✓ COCAINE IMPORT = outward IFFs
- ✓ COCAINE EXPORT = inward IFFs

Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2021

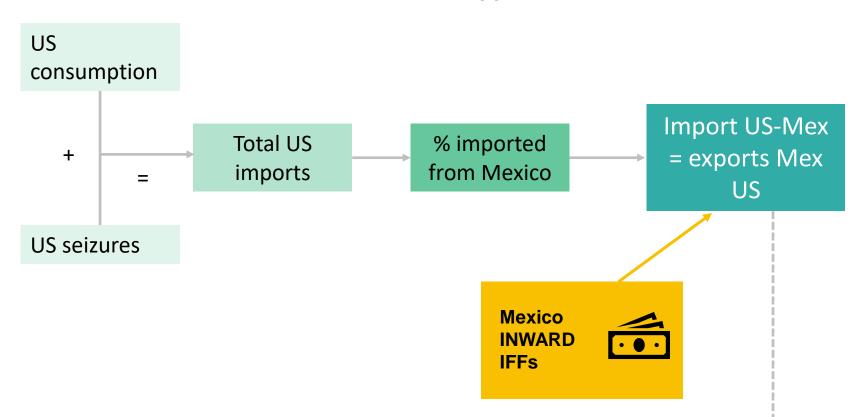




# Methodology to estimate IFFs from cocaine trafficking activities in Mexico Mexico-US route

### **Inward IFFs**

### Demand-based approach

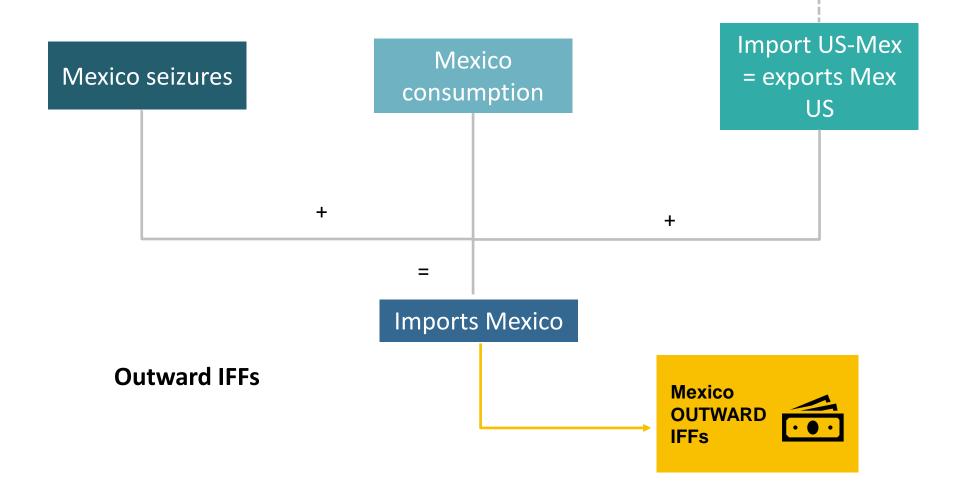






# Methodology to estimate IFFs from cocaine trafficking activities in Mexico

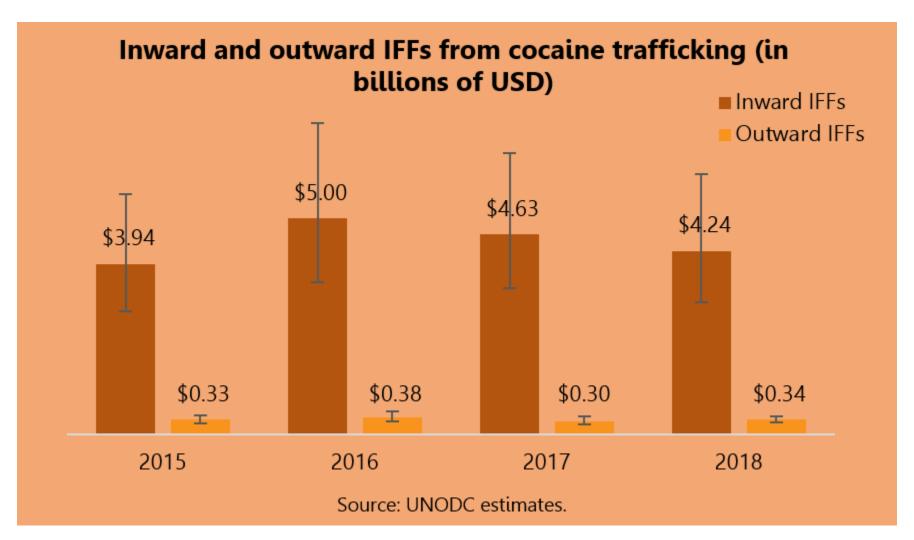
**Mexico-US route** 







### **Results**







### Data checklist

- ✓ Consumption
- √ Seizure data
- ✓ Drug prices
- √ % import
- √ % export

# Required data inputs Egypt case

- - ✓ Egypt
  - ✓ Destination countries
    - ✓ Egypt
  - ✓ Destination countries
    - ✓ Egypt
    - ✓ Destination countries from Egypt
- ✓ Egypt to destination countries
  - ✓ Origin countries

Suggested method: demand-side approach





### For more information:

UNODC-UNCTAD IFF Asia Project
UNODC-UNCTAD IFF Latin America project

# Thank you!

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