



Strengthening Cross-Border Cooperation Across Africa to Combat Illicit Trafficking Networks, Illicit Economies, and Converging Security Threats

Session 2 on Gateways to TNOC through Enabling Crimes

Countering Transnational Organized Crime Seminar
Africa Center for Strategic Studies,
National Defense University

DAVID M. LUNA
PRESIDENT & CEO

13 January 2020

Niamey, Niger

ROADMAP FOR THIS PRESENTATION

- Africa Security Landscape: Threat Multipliers: Inter-Connected Layers (Routes, Actors, Threats)
 - Convergence Crime: **Gateways to TNOC through Emerging Crimes**
 - Core Gateway Crimes: Corruption, Money-Laundering/Financial Crime, Cybercrime ↔ Drugs, Counterfeits, Human Trafficking, Environmental Crime)
 - Porosity of Borders; Unregulated Spaces and Illicit Economies
 - Rise of Terrorism in Africa and Illicit Trafficking Profitability
 - Crime-Terror Networks of Exploitation: Trafficking and Smuggling Networks
 - Organized Crime, Corrupt Actors, Terrorist Groups
- Full Spectrum Dominance: Cross-Border Information Sharing: Actionable Intel
- Targeting Centers of Gravity: Corruption+Follow the Money (Threat Finance)
- Collective Security: Collective Action: Fighting Networks with Networks

Gateways to TNOOC through Enabling Crimes

***Coup d'œil:** the ability to discern at one glance the tactical advantages and disadvantages of the terrain: "There is a gift of being able to see at a glance the possibilities offered by the terrain." (Napoleon)*

Bad Actors and Illicit Trafficking & Smuggling Networks

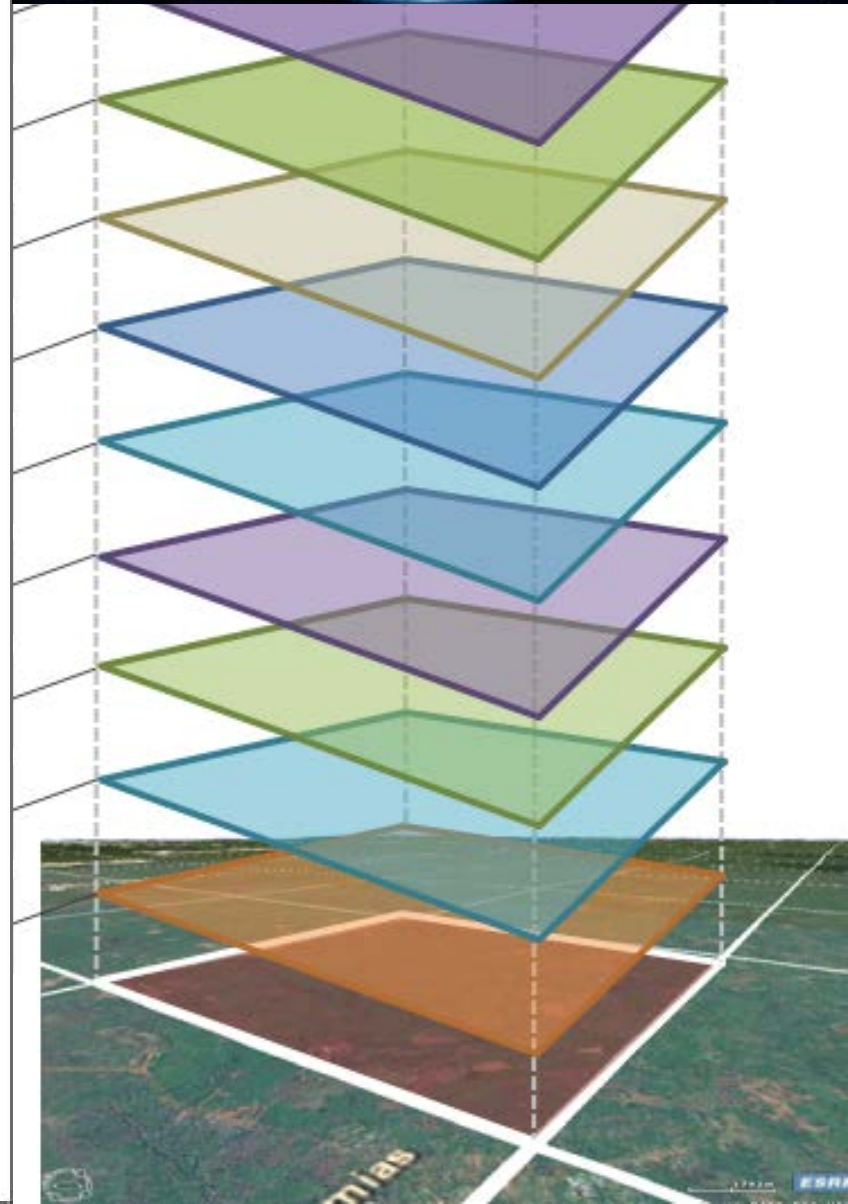
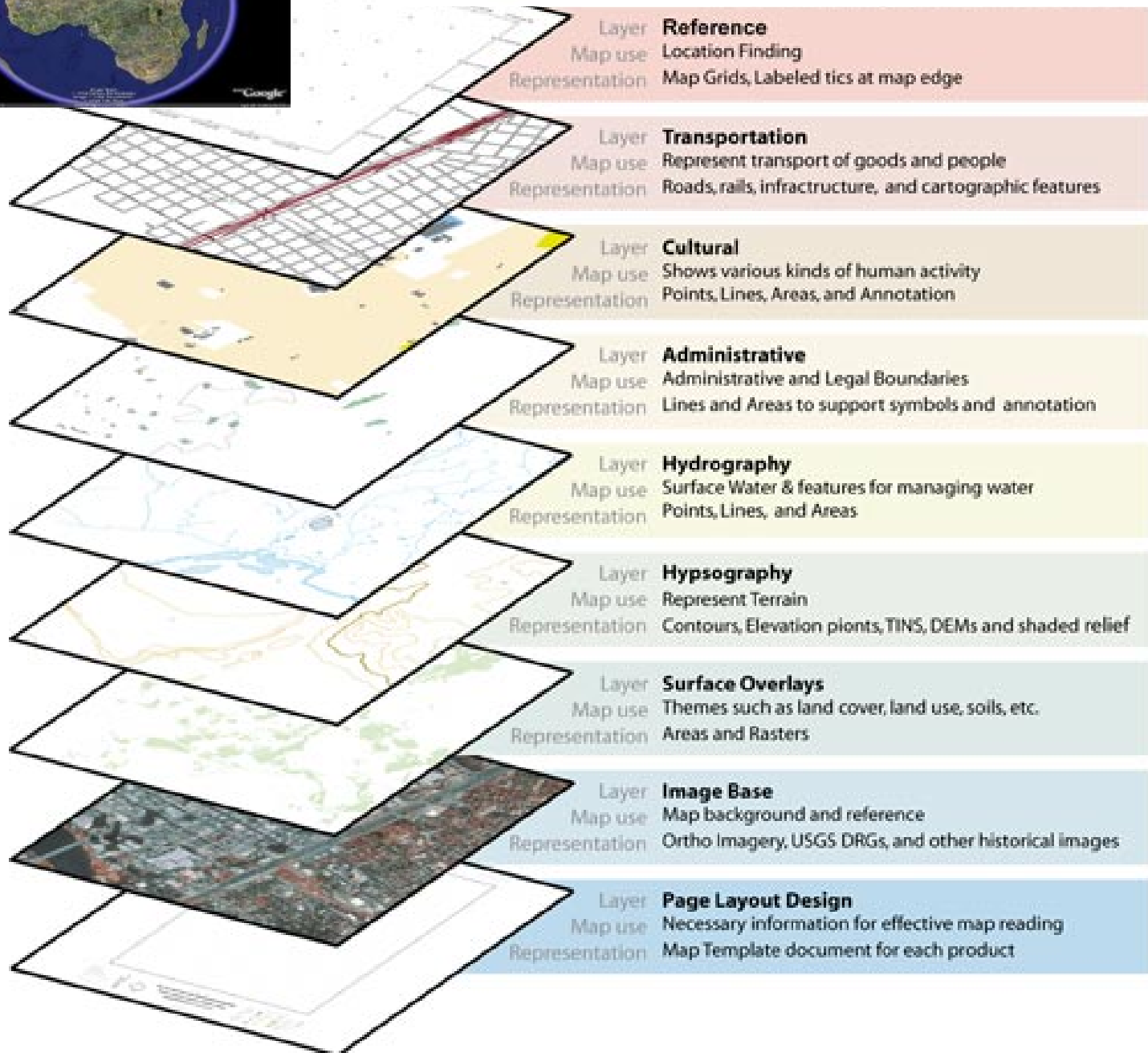
- * Kleptocracy and Complicit Corrupt Officials
- * Criminal Entrepreneurs, Cartels, and Criminal Syndicates, Gangs
- * Terrorists and Criminal Insurgencies
- * Virtual Threat, Cyber Bandits, On-Line Illicit Markets, Dark Web
- * Dirty Money: Super Fixers, Professional Service Facilitators, Safe Havens

CONVERGENCE & NET-CENTRICITY








LUNAGLOBAL
NETWORKS & CONVERGENCE STRATEGIES LLC



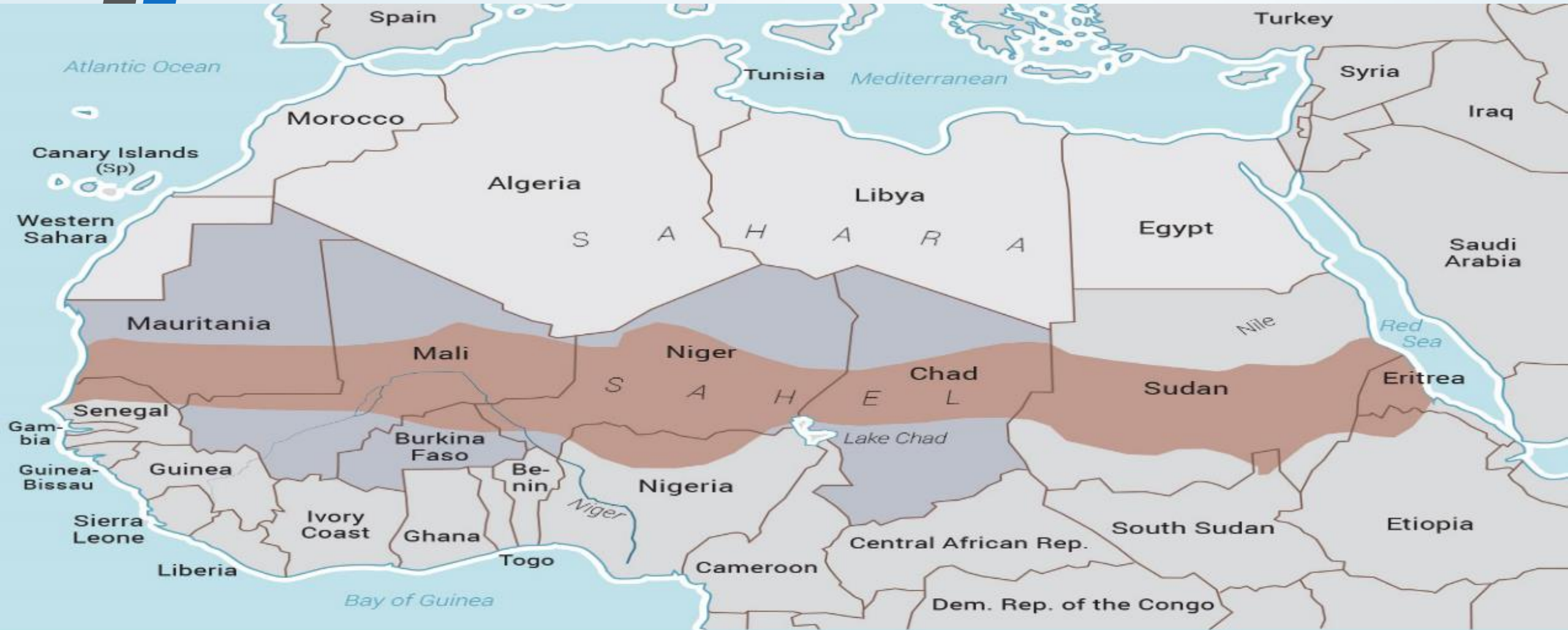
AFRICA



LEGEND

-  Country Boundary
 Disputed Boundary
 River
 Waterbody
 Mountain Peak

Sahel Belt: Strategic Illicit Trafficking Flows

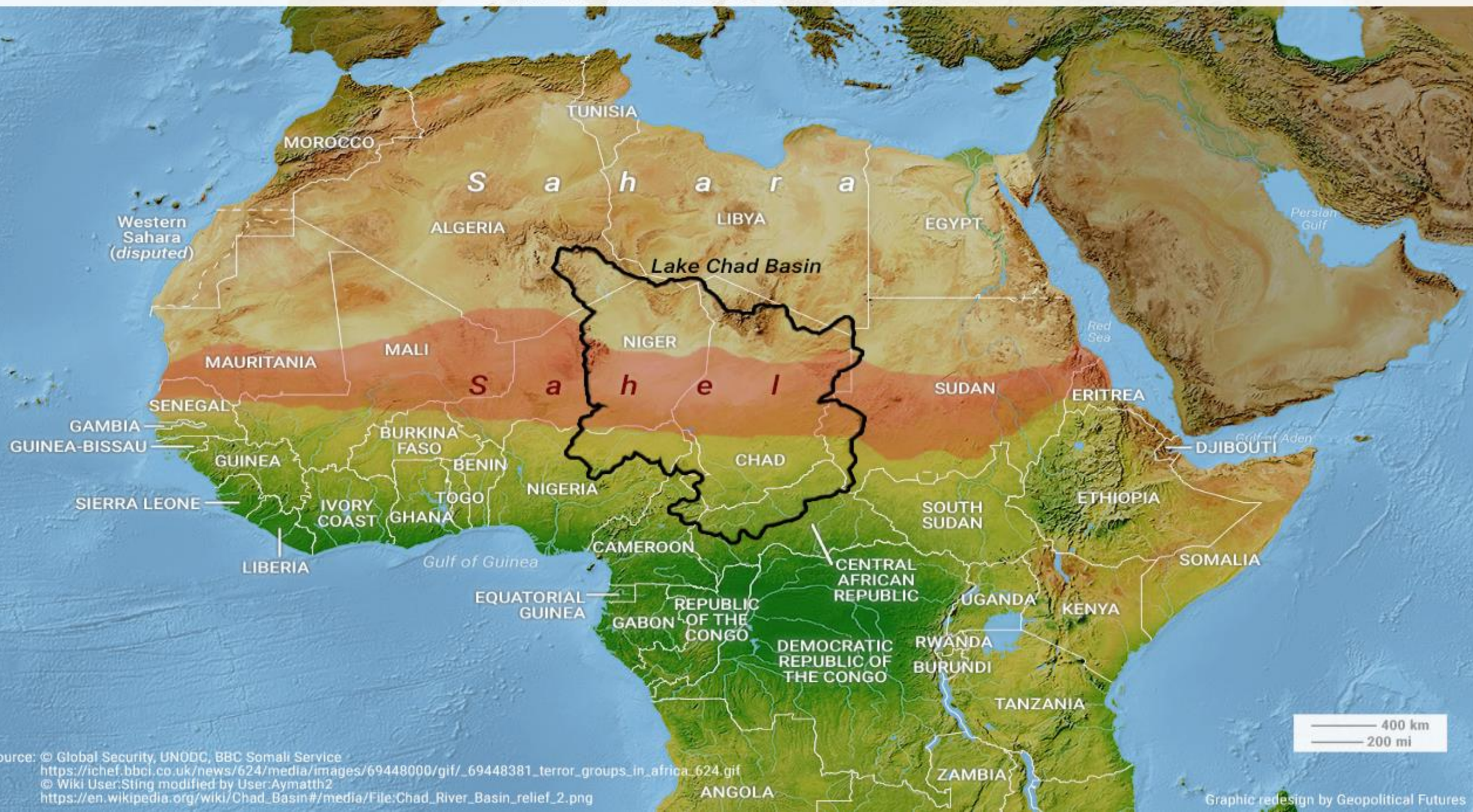


- North African powers
- G5-Sahel countries
- Sahel climatic zone

Convergence: Threat Multiplier



SAHEL AND SURROUNDING AREA

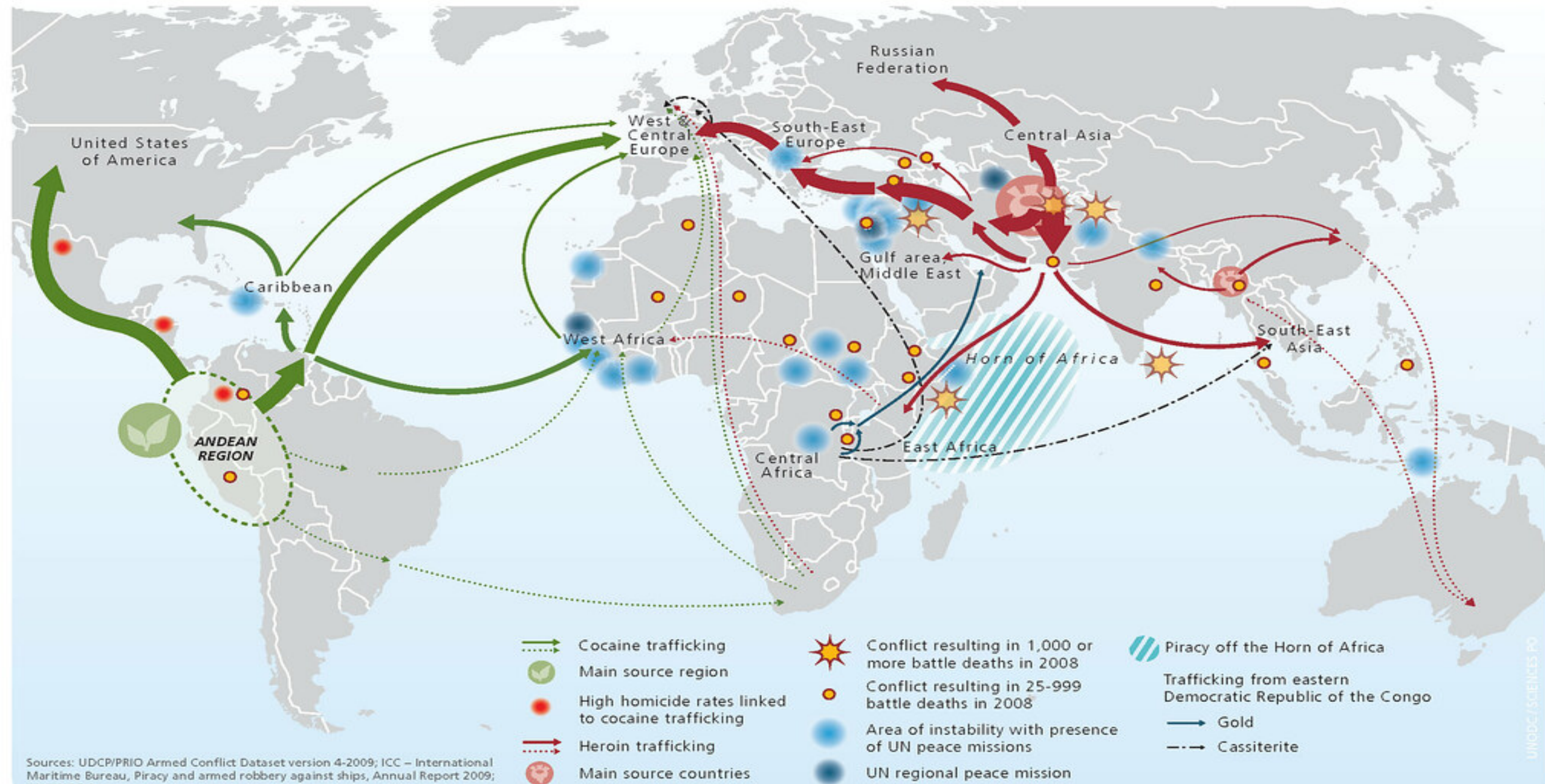


Source: © Global Security, UNODC, BBC Somali Service
https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/624/media/images/69448000/gif/_69448381_terror_groups_in_africa_624.gif
© Wiki User:Sting modified by User:Aymatth2
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad_Basin#/media/File:Chad_River_Basin_relief_2.png

Graphic redesign by Geopolitical Futures

FIG. 170:

THE INTERSECTION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND INSTABILITY





UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



AFRICA'S ACTIVE MILITANT ISLAMIST GROUPS

TUNISIA

- Okba Ibn Nafaa Brigade
- Shabab al Tawhid (a.k.a. Ansar al Sharia Tunisia (AST))
- Soldiers of the Caliphate (a.k.a. Jund al Khilafah) (targeting both Algeria and Tunisia)

ALGERIA

- Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)

MALI/BURKINA FASO

- Jama'at Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM) (f.k.a. the following regional AQIM affiliates:
 - the Sahara Emirate branch of AQIM
 - Al Mourabitoun
 - Ansar Dine
 - Macina Liberation Front (FLM))
- Ansaroul Islam
- Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO)
- Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS)
- Katiba Salaheddine

NIGERIA

- Boko Haram
- Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) (a.k.a. Wilayat Gharb Afriqiyah)

LIBYA

- Ansar al Sharia Libya (ASL)
- Al Mourabitun (primarily targeting Egypt)
- Islamic State in Libya (f.k.a. Wilayat Barqa, Wilayat Fezzan, and Wilayat Tarabulus)

EGYPT

- Ansar al Islam
- Jund al Islam
- Islamic State in Sinai (a.k.a. Wilayat Sinai) (f.k.a. Ansar Beit al Maqdis (ABM))
- Islamic State in Egypt

SOMALIA

- Al Shabaab
- Islamic State in Somalia (ISS) (a.k.a. Abnaa ul Calipha)

KENYA

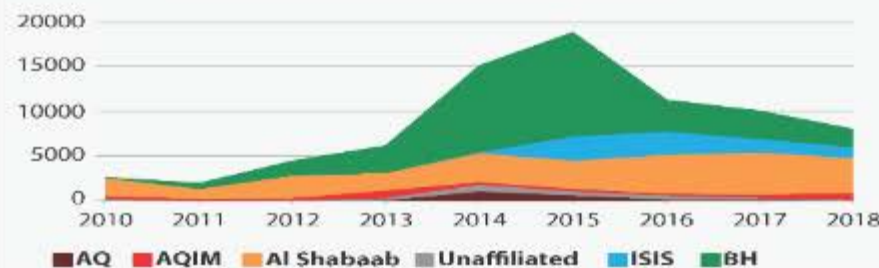
- Al Hijra (f.k.a. Muslim Youth Center)
- Al Muhajiroun (a.k.a. Emigrants of East Africa)
- Jahba East Africa (a.k.a. Islamic State in Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda (ISSKTU))

ATTACKS

- AQIM and affiliates
- Al Qaeda-linked groups
- Al Shabaab and affiliates
- Unidentified/unaffiliated groups
- Boko Haram
- ISIS affiliates
- ISWA
- ISGS and affiliates
- ISS and affiliates

"a.k.a." = also known as
"f.k.a." = formerly known as

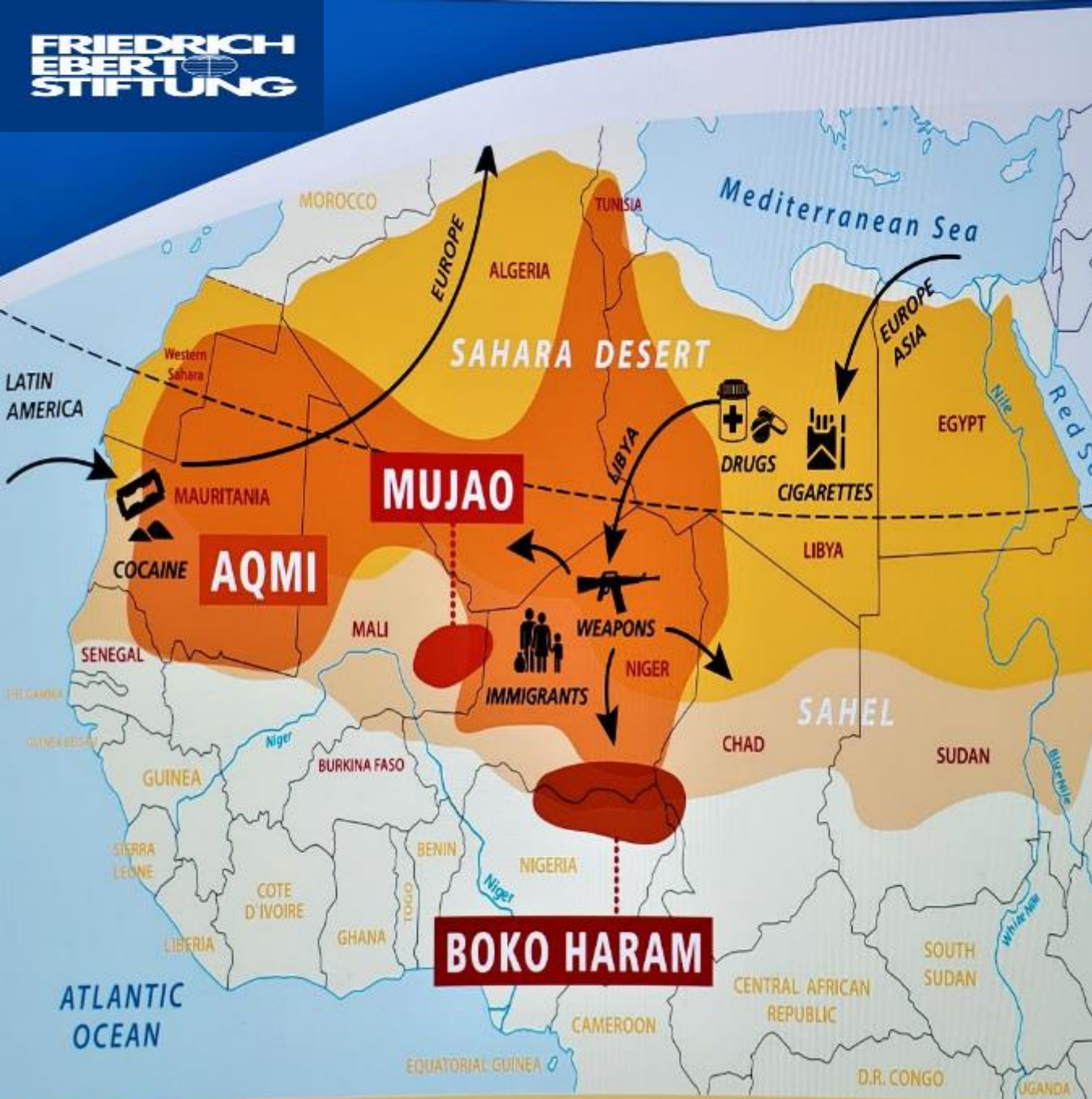
FATALITIES IN AFRICA BY YEAR



Updated: January 2019

Note: Compiled by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, this graphic shows violent events involving the listed groups over the 12-month period ending December 31, 2018. Data on attacks or fatalities does not attempt to distinguish the perpetrators of the events. Group listings are intended for informational purposes only and should not be considered official designations. Due to the fluid nature of many groups, the listed affiliations may change.

Sources: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED); Daniel Byman; Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre; Thomas Joscelyn; SITE Intelligence Group; The Soufan Group; Stanford University's Mapping Militants Project; Stratfor; Terrorism Research & Analysis Consortium (TRAC); and Aaron Y. Zelin.



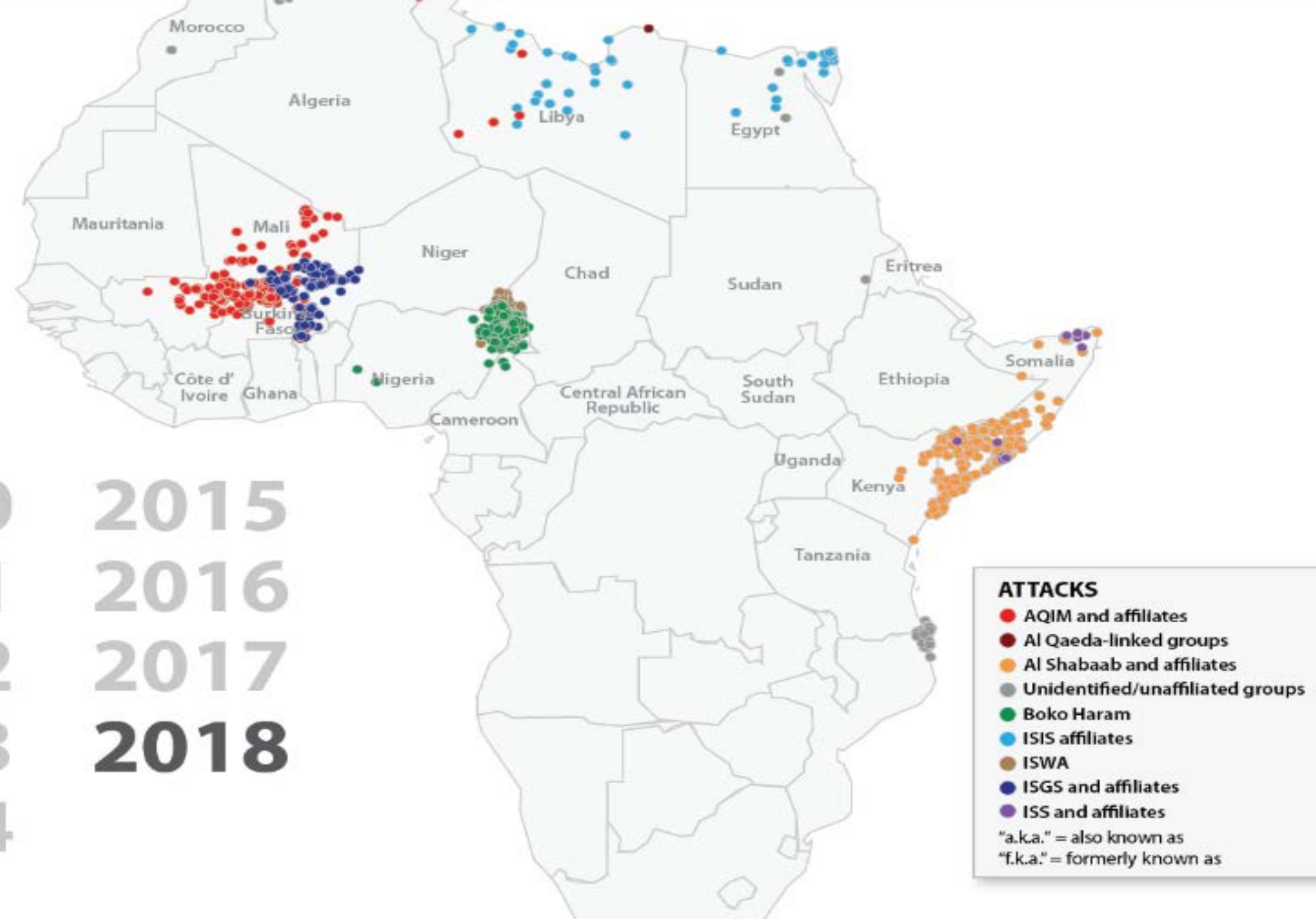
Extremist Attacks in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger

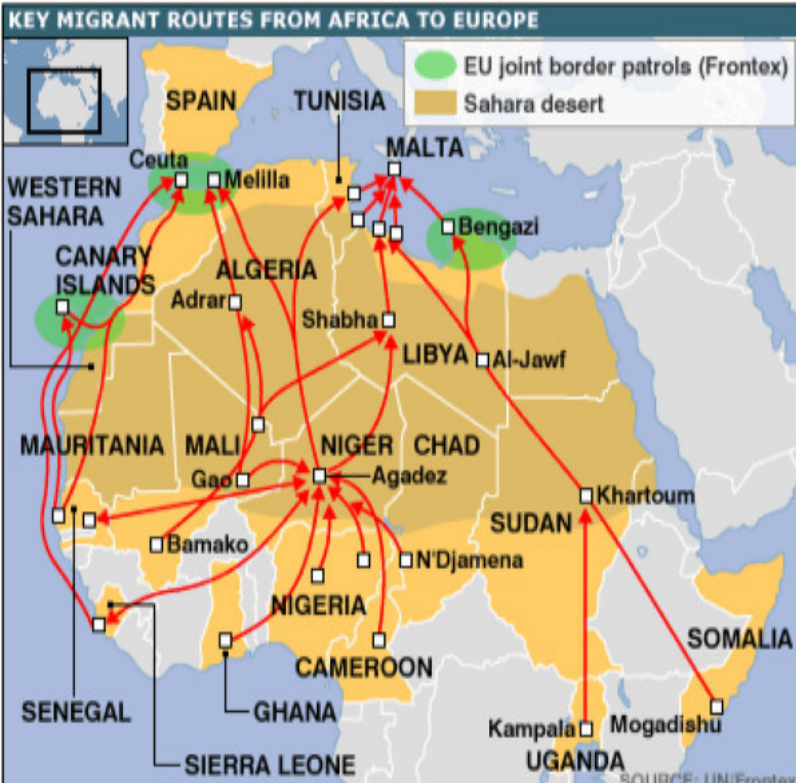


* 2019 attacks between Jan. 1 - Oct. 31

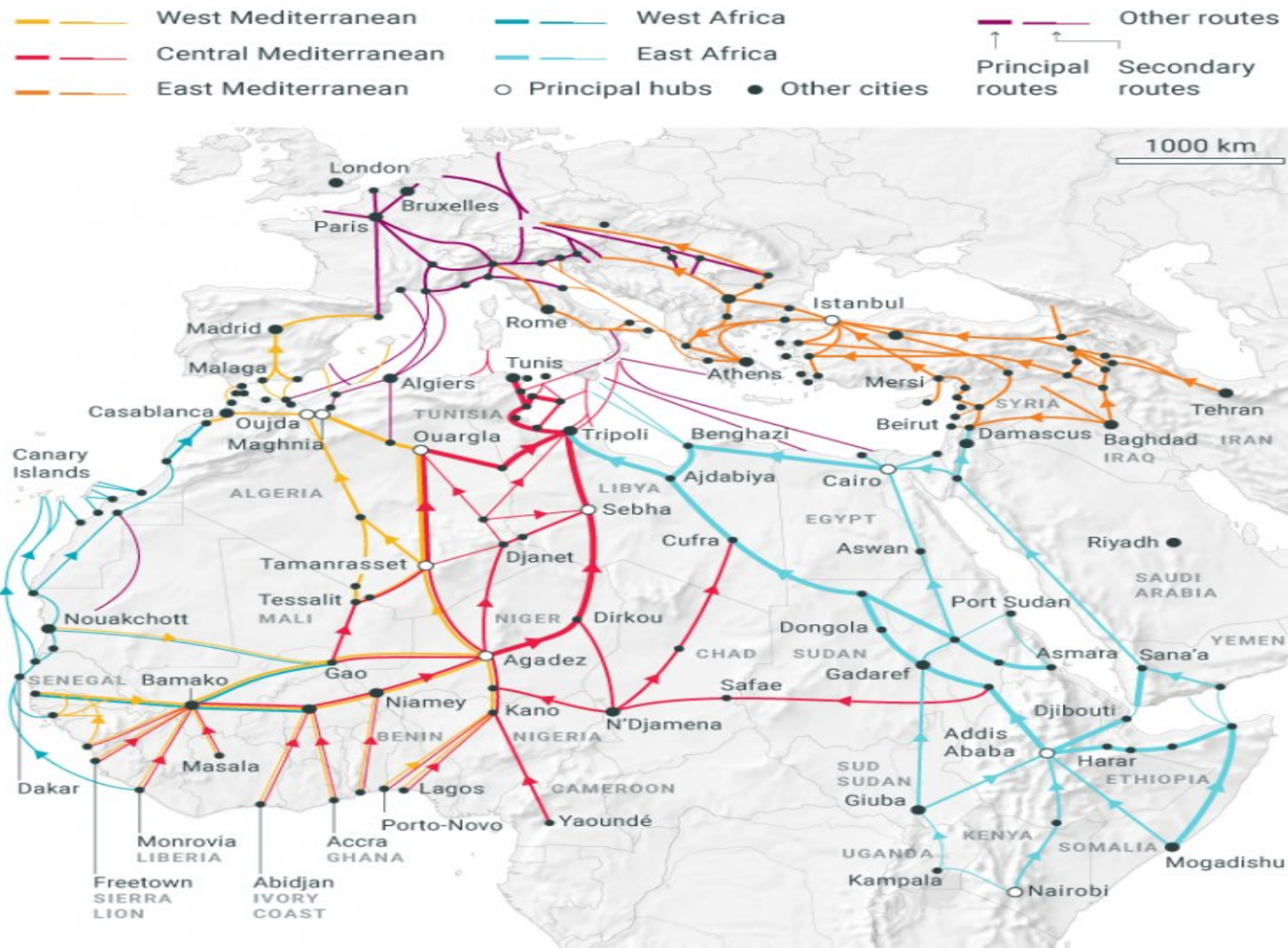
Attacks depicted have been carried out by JNIM, ISGS, Ansarul Islam, Coordination of Azawad Movements, Boko Haram, Ansar Dine, and a handful of lesser known extremist groups.

2010 2015
2011 2016
2012 2017
2013 **2018**
2014



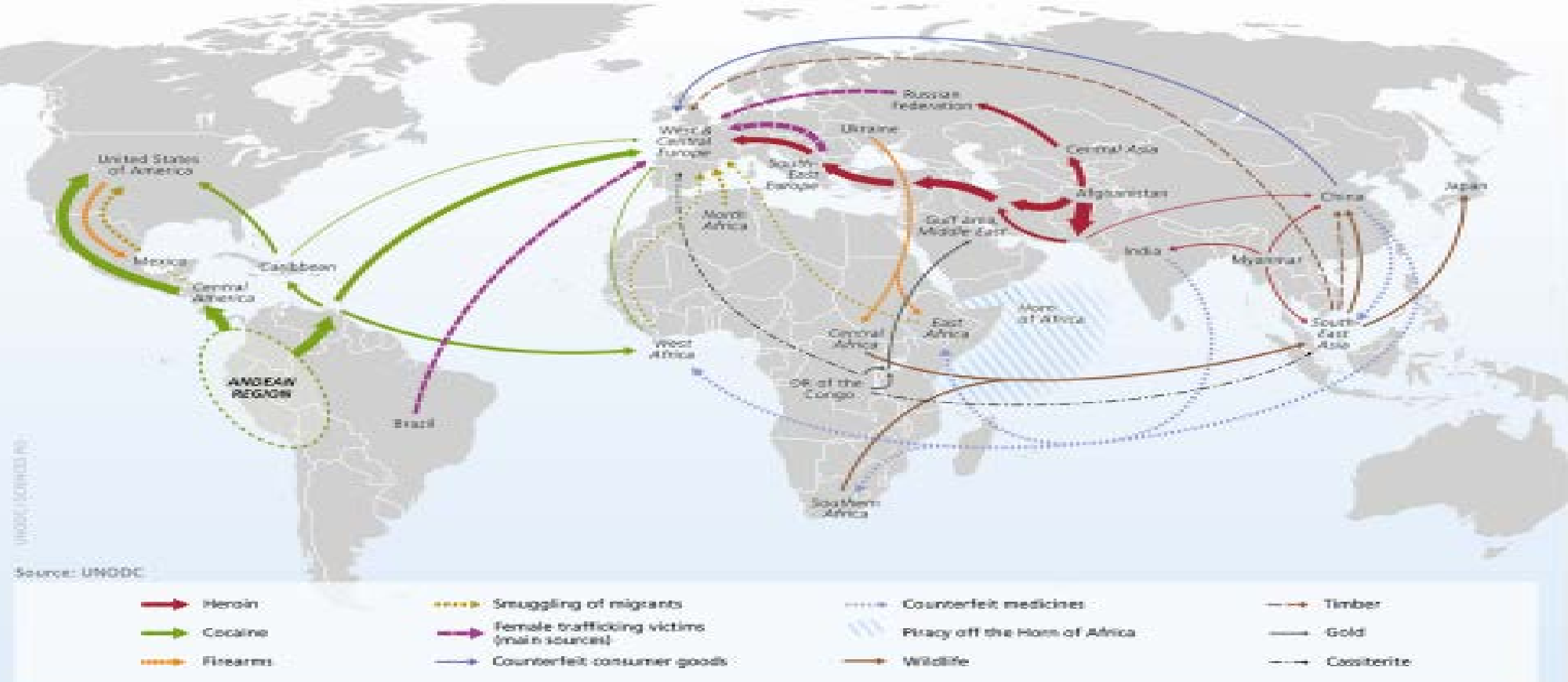


Mediterranean migratory routes and other paths of travel



Source: Thomson Reuters, IOM

Staggering Size of Illicit Economies/Illicit Markets: **+8-15%** of **World's GDP** (\$80 trillion, 2018, The World Bank)



Estimated Global Illegal Trade, Corruption and Illicit Markets

CRIMES	Estimated Annual Dollar Value
Money Laundering	At least \$2.6 trillion (between 2 and 5 percent of world GDP)
Transnational Crime	\$1.6 trillion to \$2.2 trillion
Bribery	Significant portion of \$1 trillion
Narcotics Trafficking	\$750 billion to \$1 trillion
Counterfeited and Pirated Products	\$500 billion to \$1 trillion
Environmental Crime (illegal wildlife trade, logging, IUU Fishing, trade in CFCs, and toxic waste)	\$91 billion to \$258 billion
Human Trafficking/Modern Slavery	Up to \$150 billion
Illegal Tobacco	\$40 to \$50 billion
Illegal Mining	\$12 to \$48 billion

The Global Threat of the Illegal Trade

The Retail Value of Transnational Crime

Counterfeiting		\$923 billion to \$1.13 trillion
Drug Trafficking		\$426 billion to \$652 billion
Illegal Logging		\$52 billion to \$157 billion
Human Trafficking		\$150.2 billion
Illegal Mining		\$12 billion to \$48 billion
IUU Fishing		\$15.5 billion to \$36.4 billion
Illegal Wildlife Trade		\$5 billion to \$23 billion
Crude Oil Theft		\$5.2 billion to \$11.9 billion
Small Arms & Light Weapons Trafficking		\$1.7 billion to \$3.5 billion
Organ Trafficking		\$840 million to \$1.7 billion
Trafficking In Cultural Property		\$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion
Total		\$1.6 trillion to \$2.2 trillion

OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade

Mapping Illicit Trade

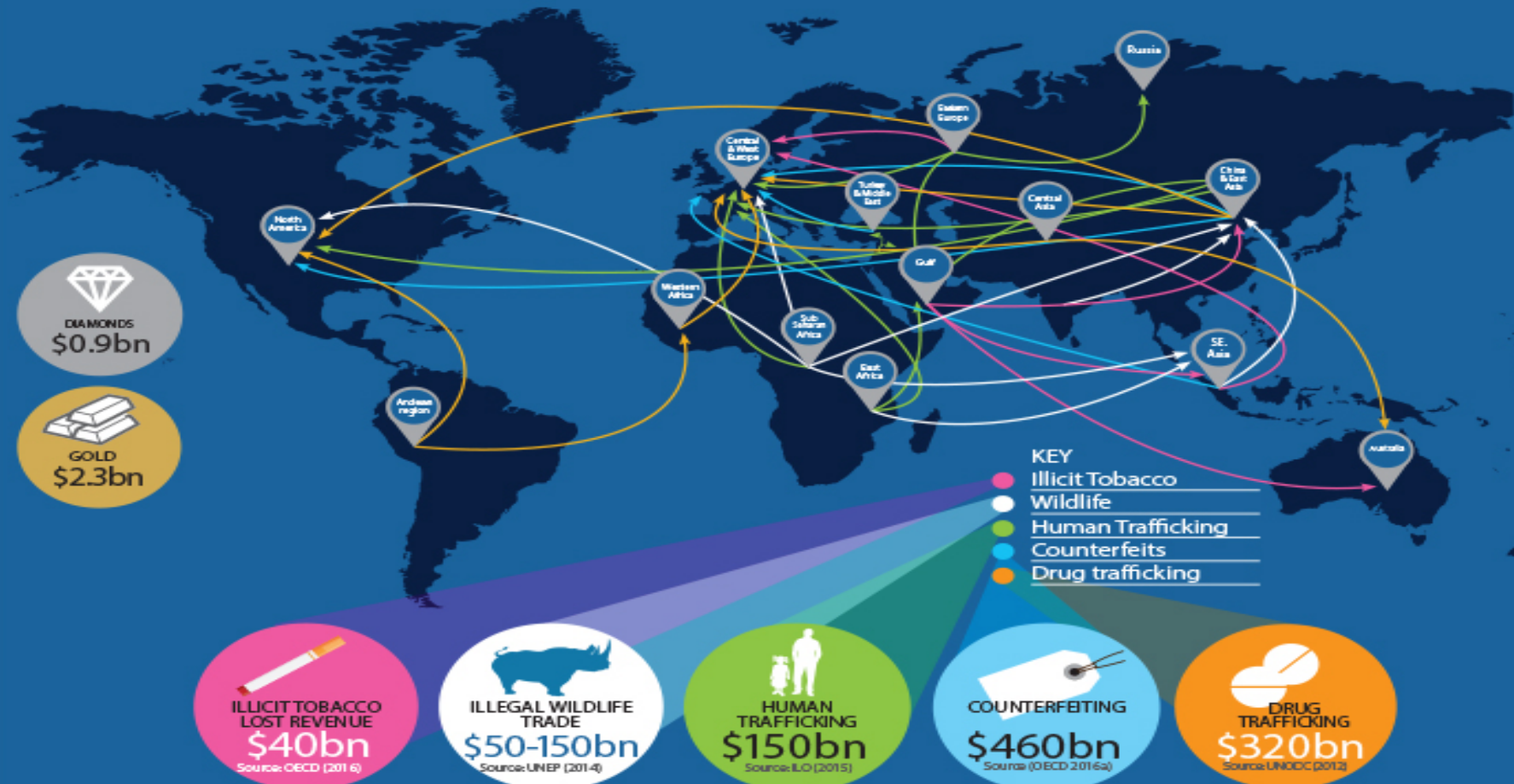
Global illicit markets thrive in the shadows of the global economy. Due to the clandestine nature of illicit transactions, the profits from illicit trade are hard to estimate. Data is accessed through seizures, law enforcement data and cross-comparisons with parallel legal markets.

A global Challenge

While the profits are hard to quantify, the harmful impacts on consumers, the environment, tax revenues and jobs are apparent in all societies. Traffic areas such as humans and narcotics exact a very heavy toll on societies. Illicit trade is also linked to criminal violence and even the financing of terrorism. Illicit trade can cause longer-term damage to the rule of law, public trust, human capital and public health, as well as deter foreign investment due to its close linkages with corruption.

For more information on the OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade, and to read the full 2016 Report: Converging Criminal Networks, click [here](#).

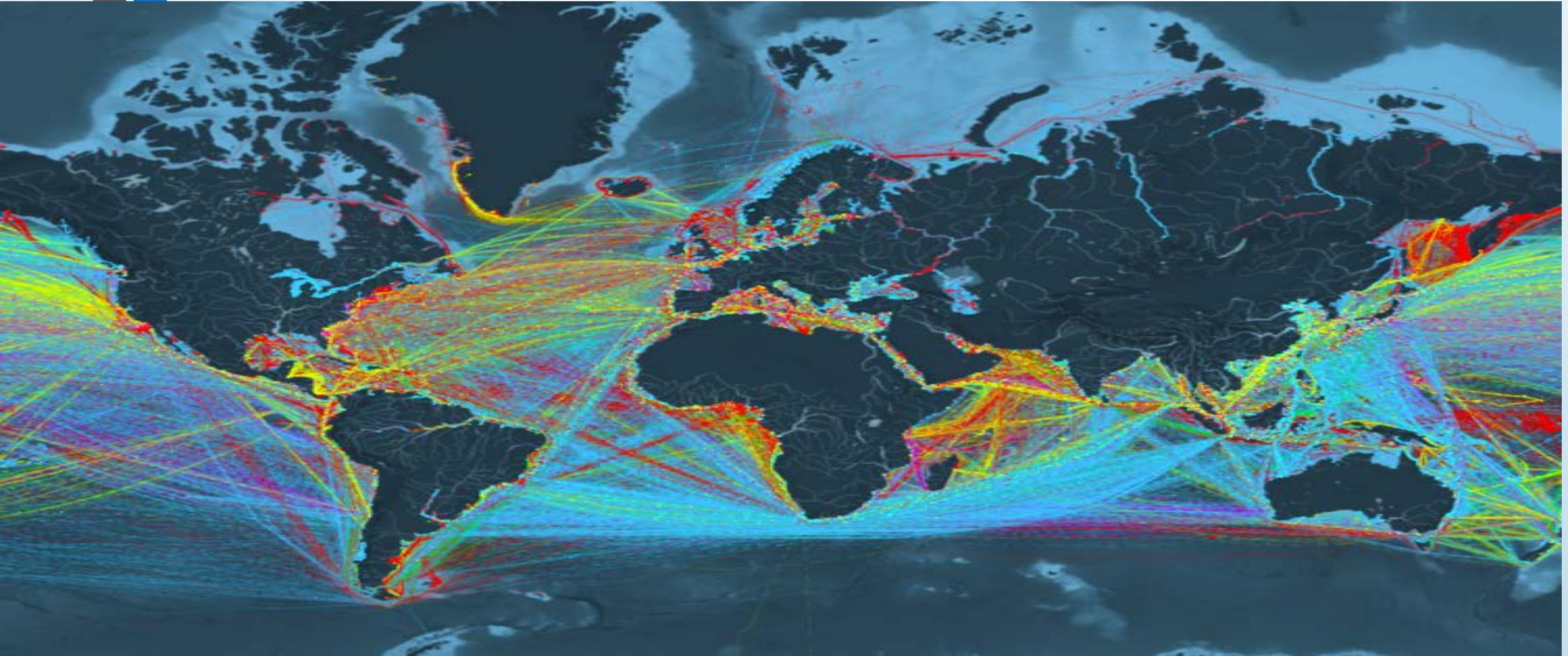
Examples of common source and destination regions for illicit trade



Global Movement of Ships: 2012

[90% of all goods moved across the world by ships]

Ship.org: Container (e.g. manufactured goods): **yellow**; Dry bulk (e.g. coal, aggregates): **blue**; Tanker (e.g. oil, chemicals): **red**; Gas bulk (e.g. liquefied natural gas): **green**; Vehicles (e.g. cars): **purple** [Kiln Map, Business Insider]



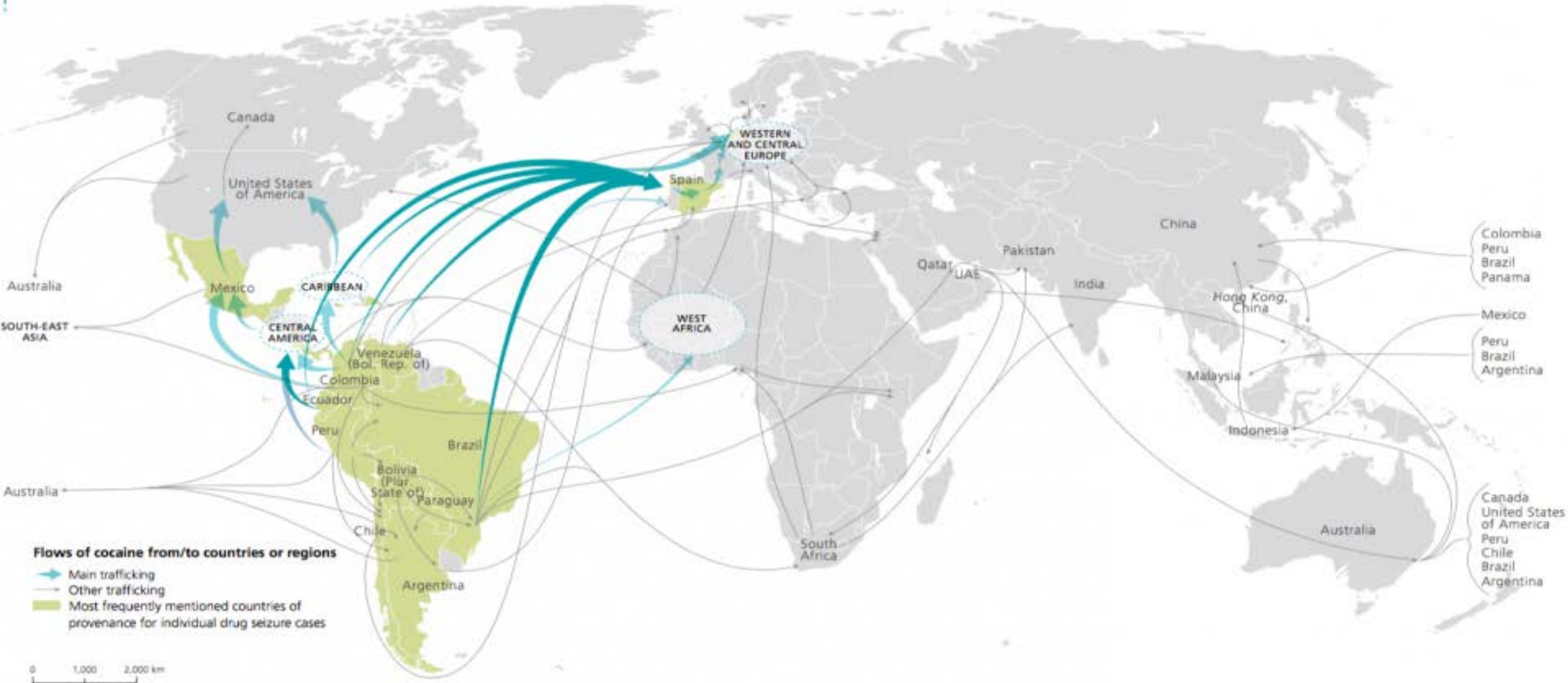
OECD Mapping: Illicit Drugs

Mapping the Illicit Drug Flows
(UNODC 2016)

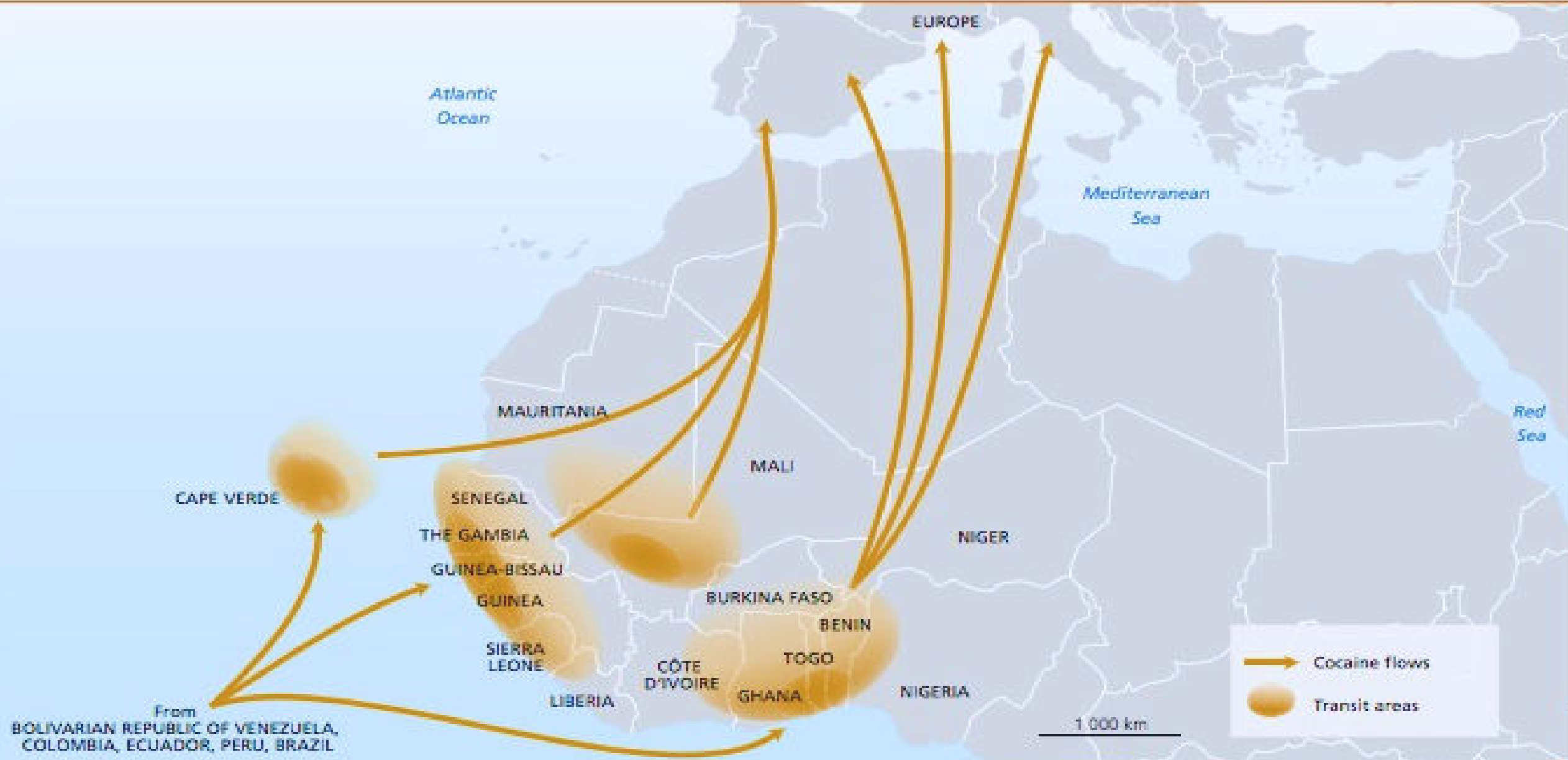


Narcotics Flow: Africa (UNODC Data)

Main trafficking flows of cocaine



Narcotics Flow: Africa (UNODC Data)



OECD –EUIPO: Charting Counterfeits

The background of the slide is a dark blue image of a globe. Overlaid on the globe is a complex network of white lines and dots, representing a global network or data flow. The lines connect various points across the globe, creating a web-like structure.

In 2016 trade in counterfeit and pirated products amounted to as much as **USD 509 billion**. This represents up to **3.3% of world trade**.

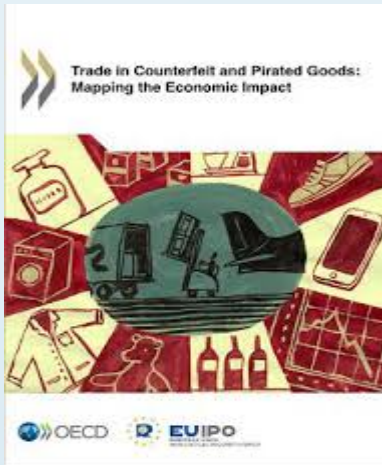
The share of fakes in world trade grew significantly. In 2013 up to 2.5 % of world trade was in fake goods (up to USD 461 billion).

This growth was reported during a period of a relative slowdown in overall world trade. The intensity of counterfeiting is on the rise – big risk for the knowledge-based, open and globalised economy!

Economic Impacts of Counterfeits and Piracy

THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY

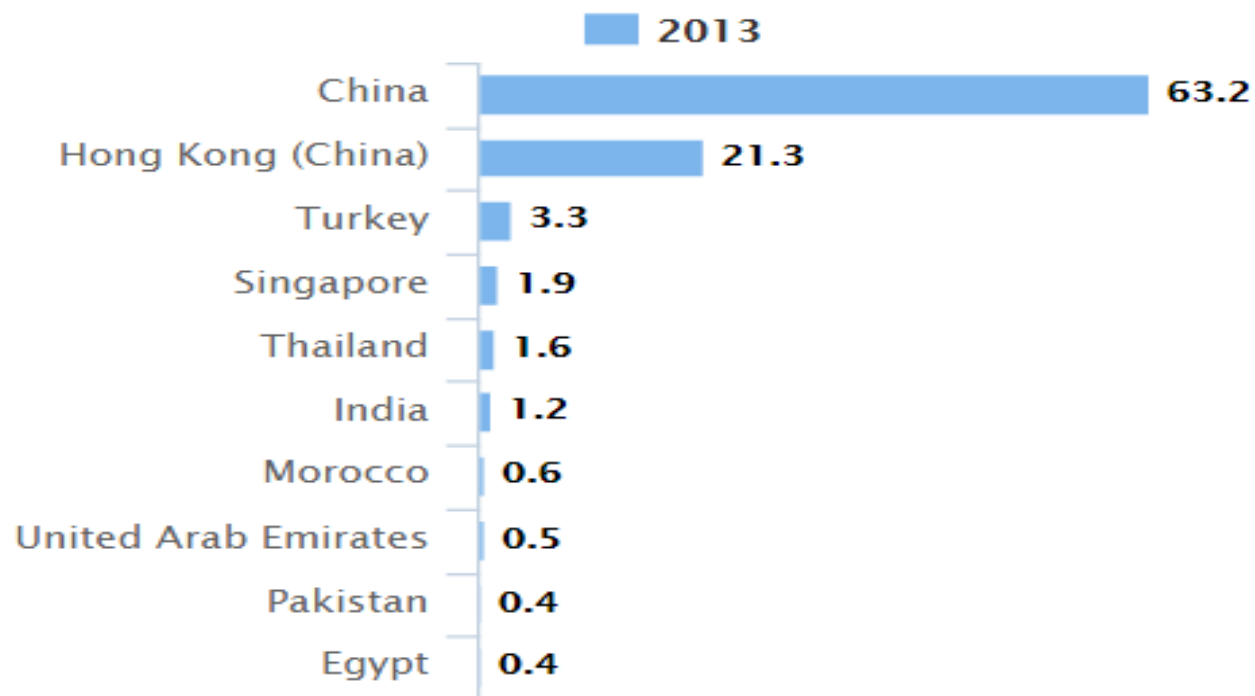
	2013	2022 (forecast)
 Value of counterfeit and pirated goods.	US \$1.13 trillion €882.6 billion	US \$2.81 trillion €2,194.7 billion
 Displacement of legitimate economic activity.	US \$597 billion €449.6 billion	US \$1,244 billion €936.8 billion
 Wider economic and social costs.	US \$898 billion €676.2 billion	US \$1,870 billion €1,408.2 billion
 Employment losses.	2.6 million	5.4 million



Mapping the Impact: Fakes

Where most fake goods originate

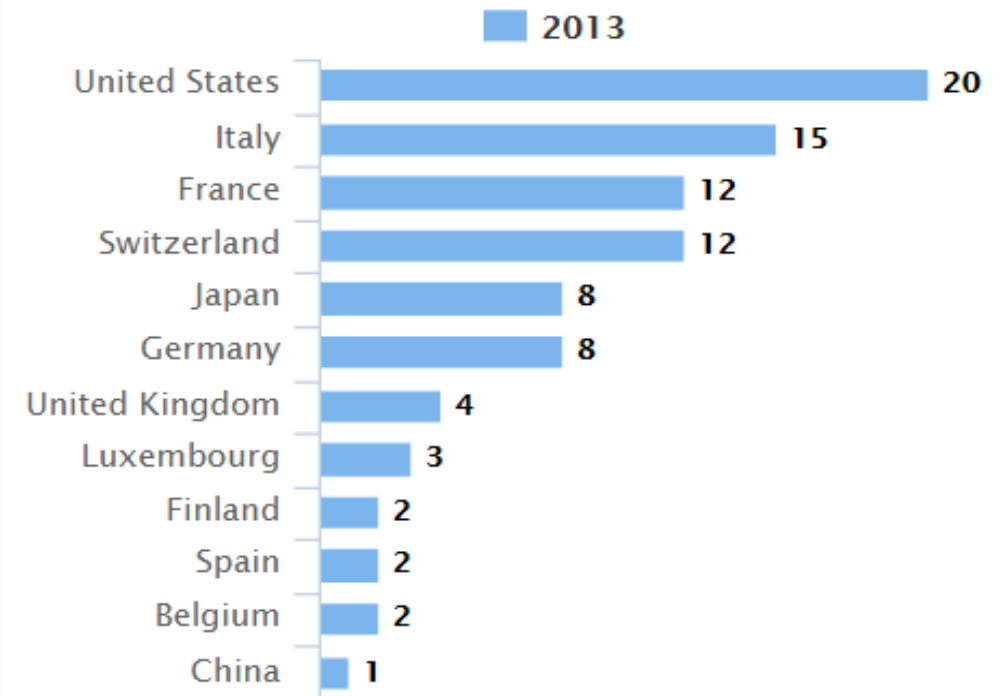
Top provenance economies of fakes, as % of total seizures (2013)



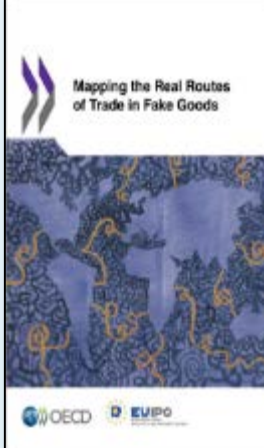
Data Source: [Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods: Mapping the Economic Impact](#)

Countries hit hardest by trade in fake goods

Top countries whose IP rights are infringed, % total value of seizures (2013)

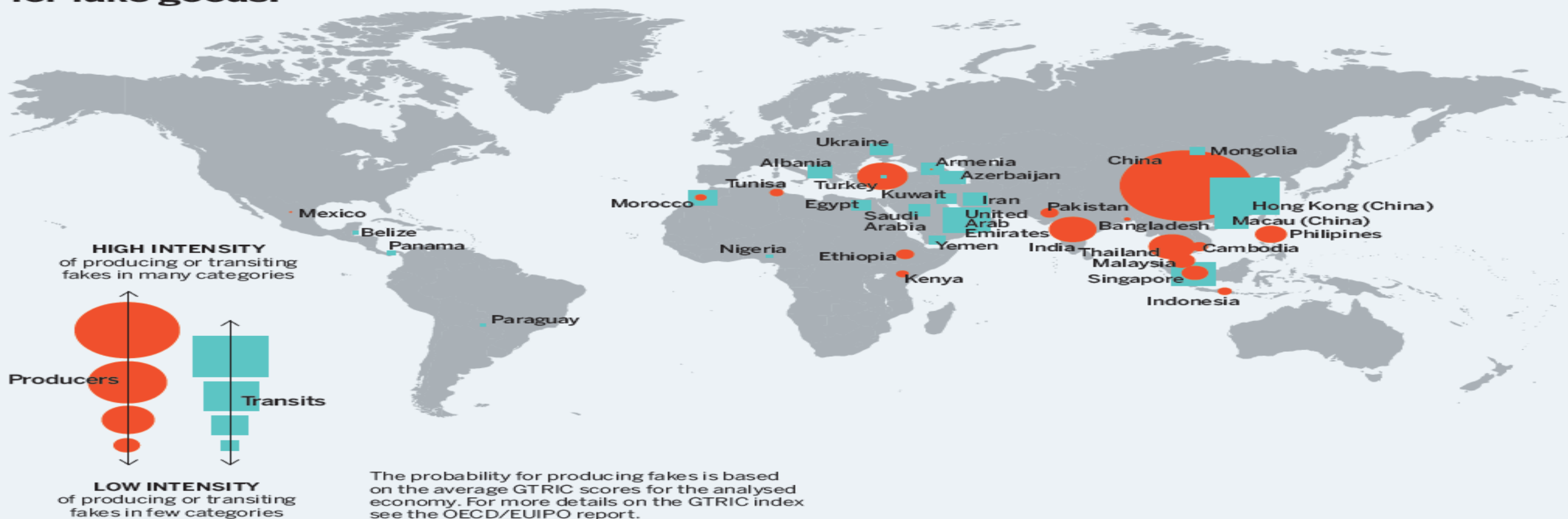


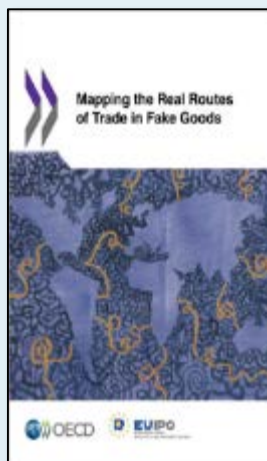
Data Source: [Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods: Mapping the Economic Impact](#)



Mapping Illicit Routes: Fakes

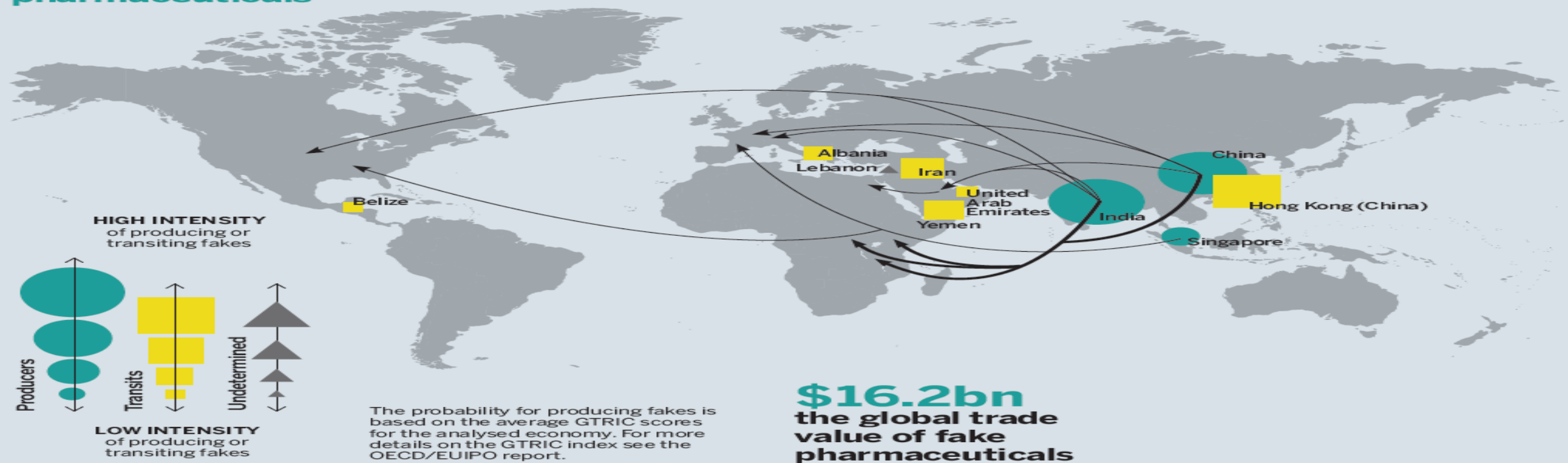
Main **producers** and **transit** points for fake goods.

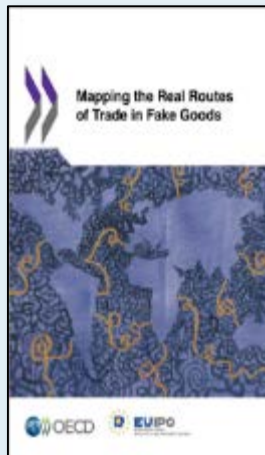




Complex trade routes

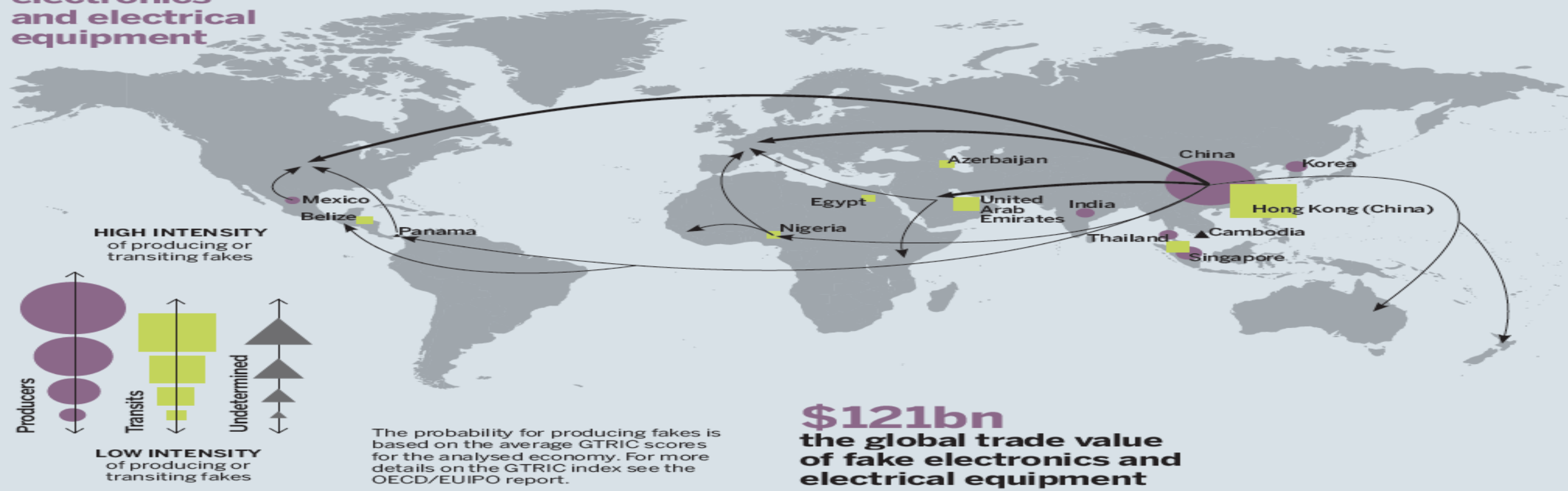
The key trade routes for fake pharmaceuticals





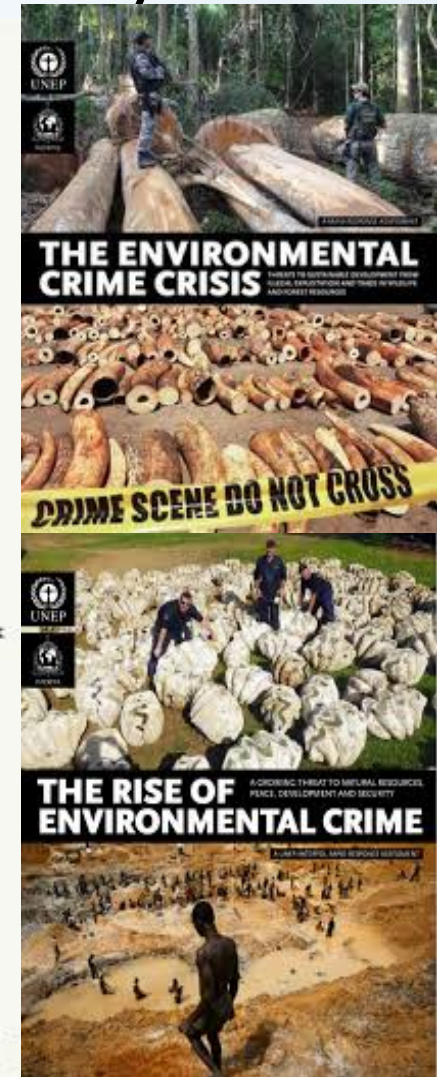
Complex trade routes

The key trade routes for fake electronics and electrical equipment



Environmental Crime: \$91-\$258 billion annually

The rising transnational environmental crime smuggling networks



HUMAN TRAFFICKING: \$150 BILLION

20.9m

Persons forced into slavery worldwide
Source: ILO (2012)

66%

of all Human trafficking is across borders
Source: OECD (2016b)

26%

Are children under the age of 18
Source: ILO (2012)

11.4m

Women and girls, over half of those in forced labour
Source: UNODC (2012)

Millions of people in forced labour
Source: UNODC (2012)



\$150bn

total annual profits generated by human trafficking
Source: ILO (2015)

Proportion of children and adults detected
UNODC (2012)

Africa and Middle East



Asia, South Asia, and Pacific



Americas



Europe and Central Asia



KEY





About 90% of all trade is conducted via maritime containers of which more than 500 million are shipped yearly in the trade supply chain, and of this amount, less than 2% are inspected. (UNDOC-WCO CSI)





OECD Recommendation: FTZs

FREE TRADE ZONES

A FREE RIDE FOR COUNTERFEITERS?

3,500

Global number of FTZs*

USD 500 billion

Amount generated in direct,
trade-related value added by
FTZs globally*

66 million

Global number of workers
employed by FTZs*

5.9%

Increase in total value of
fake goods for each FTZ added
to an economy**

Find out more in:

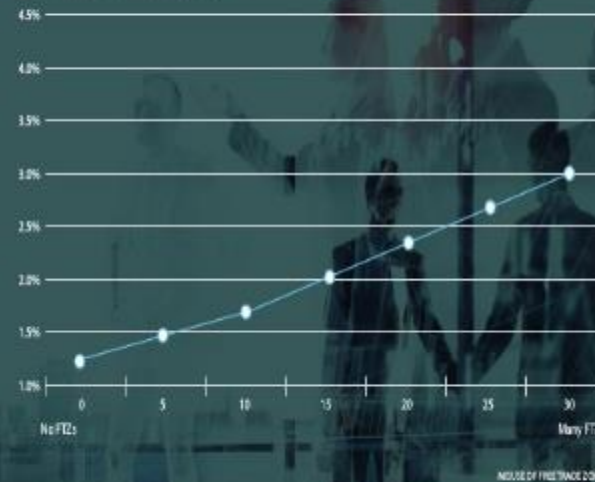
Trade in Counterfeit Goods and Free Trade Zones*

July 2014. © OECD 2014



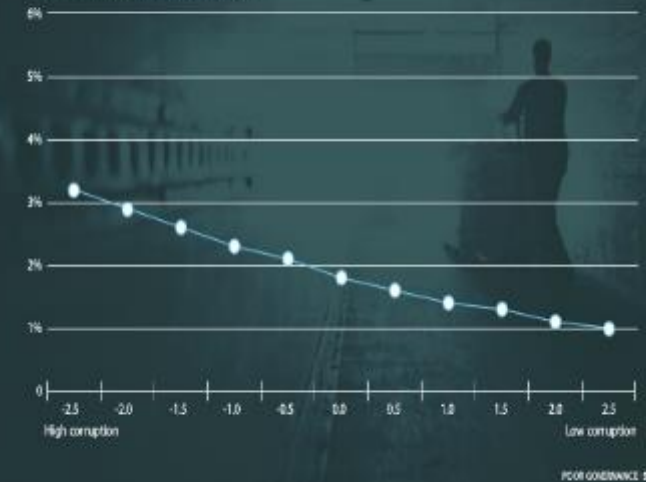
Predicted share of fake exports depending on the number of FTZs

Share of exports of counterfeit and pirated goods



Predicted share of fake exports depending on the level of corruption control

Share of exports of counterfeit and pirated goods



- Promote transparency in order to deter the abuse of FTZ as conduits for illicit trade.
- Members and non-Members take measures to encourage FTZ to implement the Code of Conduct for Clean Free Trade Zones.
- Members and non-Members use trade agreements, as appropriate, to encourage adherence to the principles for combatting illicit trade in FTZ.
- Cooperate internationally in the exchange of law enforcement information, and consult with competent authorities and affected industries in investigations and other legal or administrative proceedings concerning specific cases of misuse of FTZ related to illicit trade.
- Foster partnerships among stakeholders to counter illicit trade emanating from high risk FTZ.

Governance and Security Landscape

Africa

- On-Going Conflicts
 - High Insecurity and Instability
- Corrupt War Economy/Illicit Economies
 - Network of Exploitation
- Armed Militias, Organized Crime, Corrupt Actors
 - Terrorism and Criminal Insurgencies
- Oil Bunkering, Banditry, Smuggling, Piracy
 - Porous Borders fuel Illicit Trafficking
- Cash-based Economies and Illiquidity

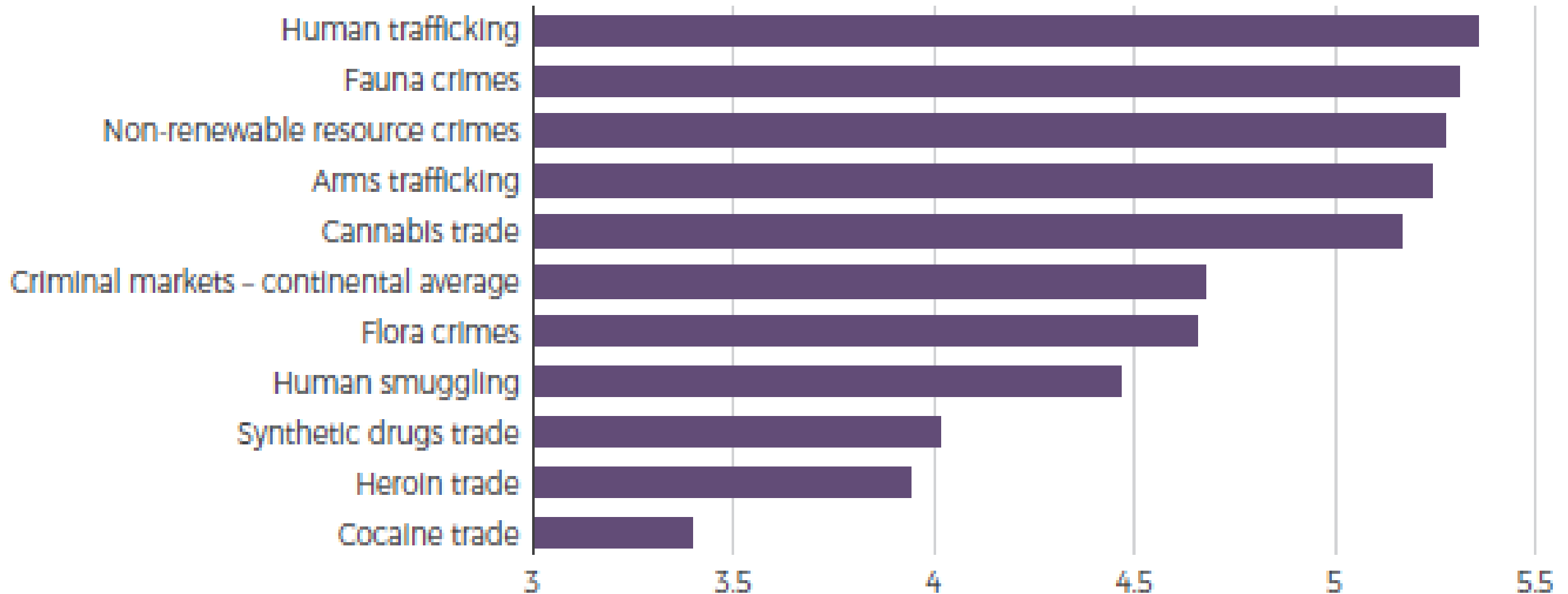
Africa: Illicit Threats = Dirty Money

Lucrative illicit markets across Africa include:

- organized banditry (highway/ports/checkpoint raids, carjacking and burglary)
 - illicit trafficking of weapons
- Narcotics (cocaine, heroin, hashish) and opioids/synthethics
 - fake medicines and pharmaceuticals (e.g., tramadol)
 - alcohol and tobacco
- human smuggling and trafficking
- Extortion and kidnapping for ransom
- pillaging and trafficking of illegally-mined gold and other natural resources
 - oil bunkering, banditry, and petroleum smuggling
 - Maritime Piracy
- Fraudulent letters of credits, False invoices, e-cards

Enact Organised Crime Index Africa 2019

Figure 2: ENACT Organised Crime Index, scoring of criminal markets in Africa



Criminal Markets: Enact Organised Crime Index Africa 2019

<https://enactafrica.org/organised-crime-index>

FIGURE 4.3

Criminal markets – highest- and lowest-scoring countries

HIGHEST-SCORING

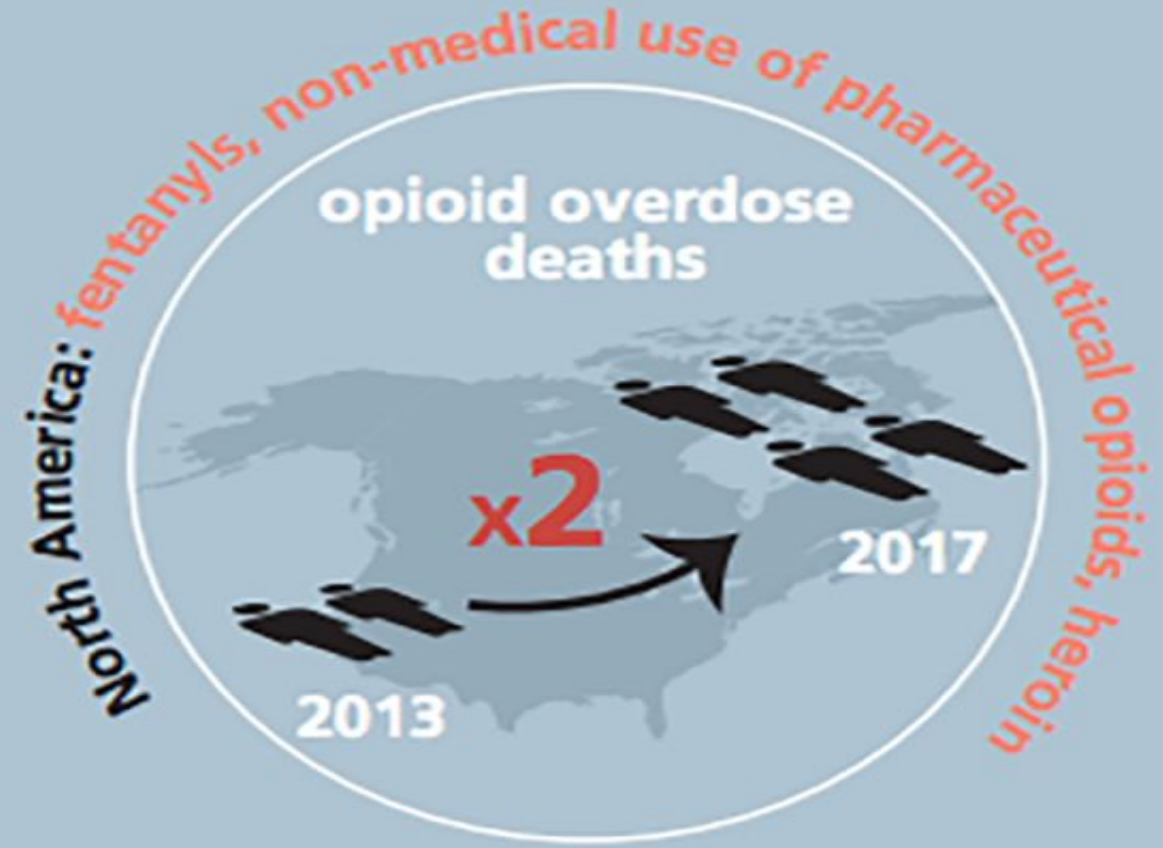
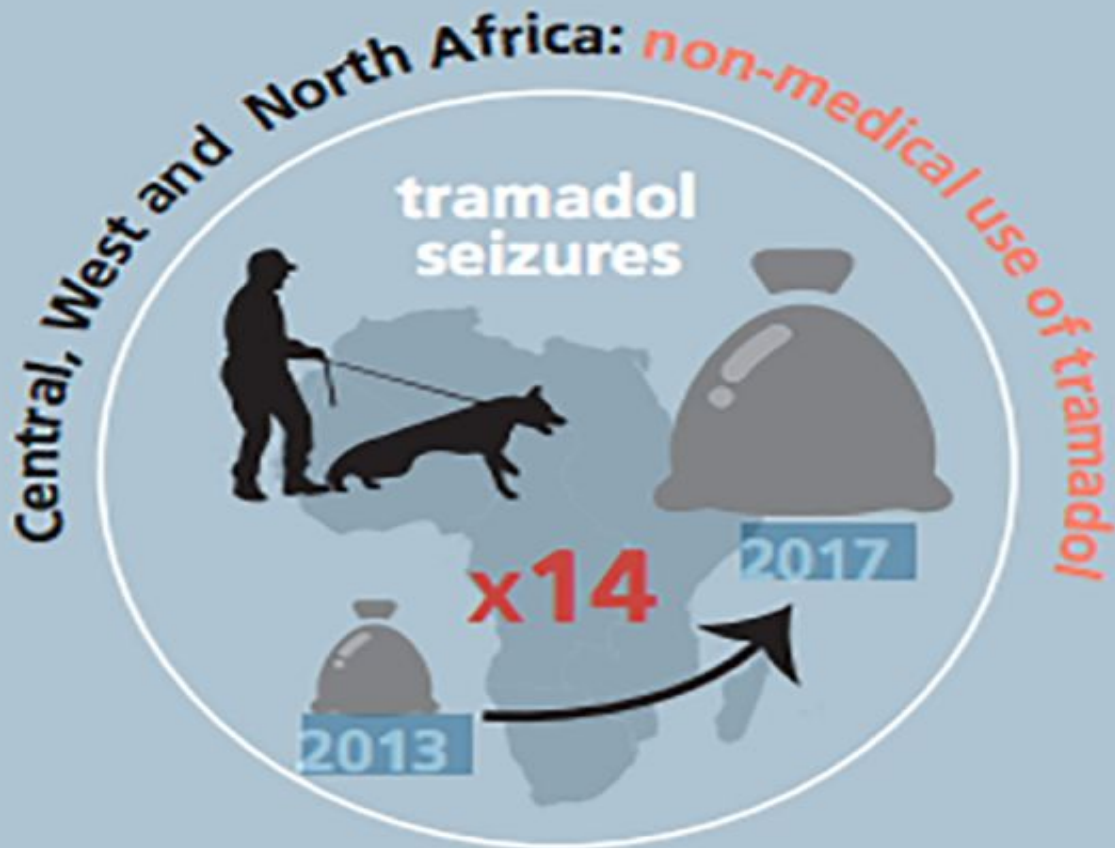
1.	NIGERIA	7.65
2.	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	6.45
3.	TANZANIA	6.25
4.	CAMEROON	5.95
4.	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.95
6.	LIBYA	5.90
6.	MALI	5.90
8.	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	5.85
9.	SUDAN	5.75
10.	KENYA	5.65

LOWEST-SCORING

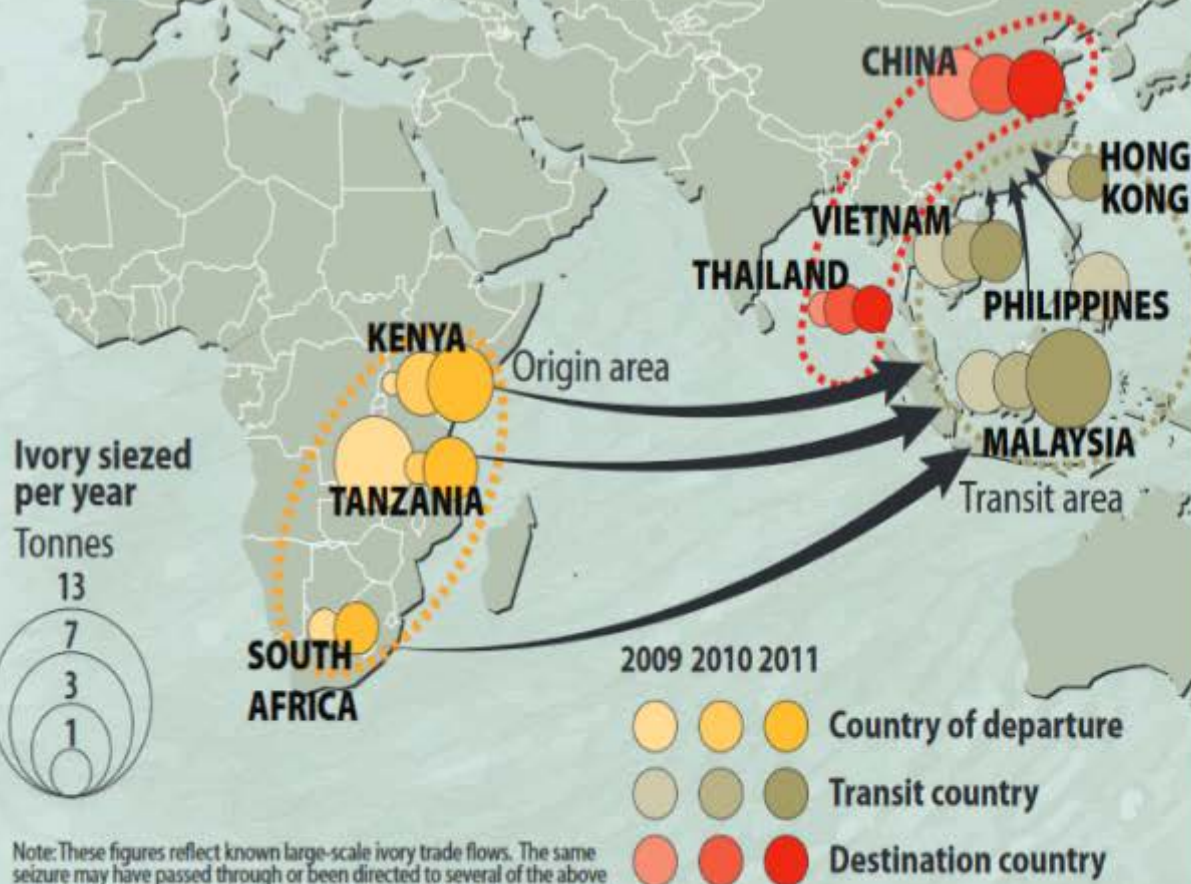
45.	SEYCHELLES	3.60
46.	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3.55
47.	NAMIBIA	3.50
48.	DJIBOUTI	3.45
49.	TUNISIA	3.40
50.	ESWATINI	3.35
51.	BOTSWANA	3.30
52.	COMOROS	3.10
53.	LESOTHO	3.05
54.	SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	2.00

Opioids: Tramadol Seizures Increased 14x

Global opioid crisis



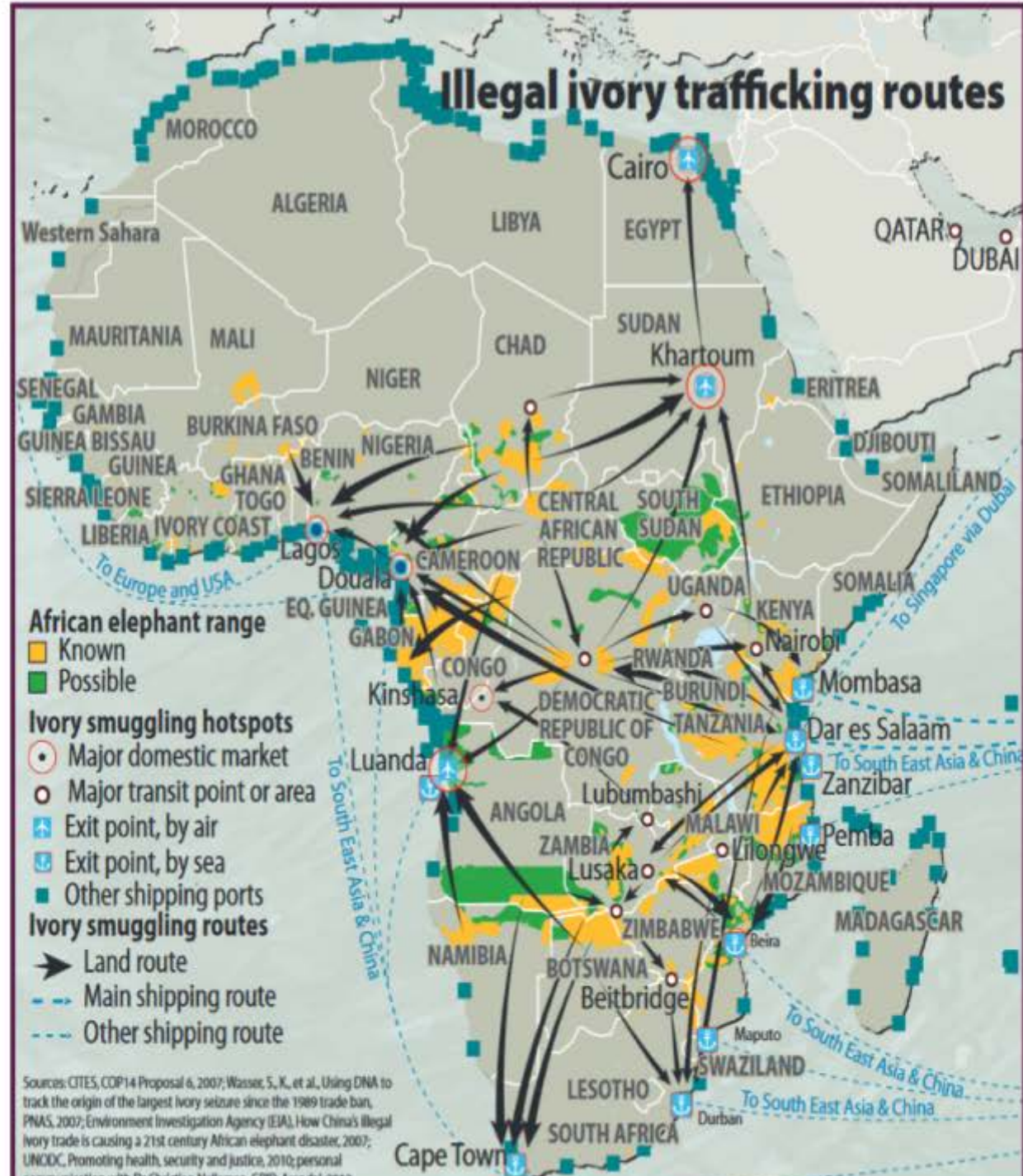
Large scale ivory seizures



Note: These figures reflect known large-scale ivory trade flows. The same seizure may have passed through or been directed to several of the above countries and is captured accordingly. Thus, these figures do not represent discrete values, but rather reflect the relative importance of these countries and territories in the movement of ivory between Africa and Asia.

Source: TRAFFIC, 2013

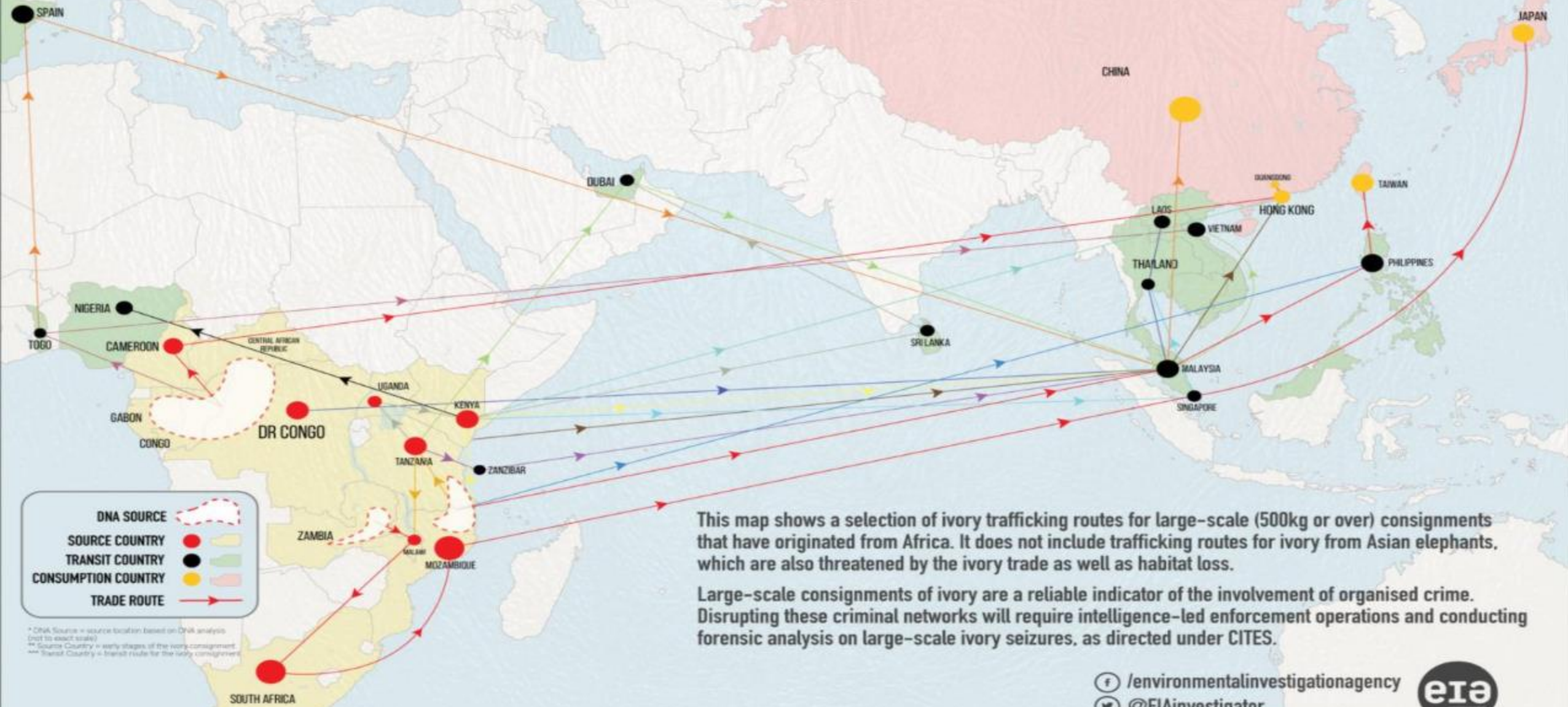
Illegal ivory trafficking routes



Sources: CITES, COP14 Proposal 6, 2007; Wasser, S., K., et al., Using DNA to track the origin of the largest ivory seizure since the 1989 trade ban, PNAS, 2007; Environment Investigation Agency (EIA), How China's Illegal Ivory trade is causing a 21st century African elephant disaster, 2007; UNODC, Promoting health, security and justice, 2010; personal

IVORY TRAFFICKING ROUTES

2000-2016



In Africa, tens of thousands of people (esp. children) die every year from fake medicines; people resort to black markets due to the lack of access to quality medicines or high prices; more than 30% of all medicines in Africa are fake.

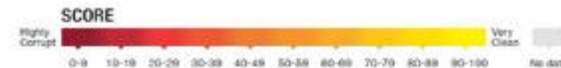


Video (EU Report)

Fake drugs claiming more lives in Africa



CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2018



Compiled by Berlin Based
Transparency International



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY RANK

88	Denmark	1
87	New Zealand	2
85	Finland	3
85	Singapore	3
85	Sweden	3
85	Switzerland	3
84	Norway	7
82	Netherlands	8
81	Canada	9
81	Luxembourg	9
80	Germany	11
80	United Kingdom	11
77	Australia	13
76	Austria	14
76	Hong Kong	14
76	Iceland	14
75	Belgium	17
73	Estonia	18
73	Ireland	18
73	Japan	18
72	France	21
71	United States	22
70	United Arab Emirates	23
70	Uruguay	23
68	Barbados	25
68	Bhutan	25
67	Chile	27
66	Seychelles	28
65	Bahamas	29
64	Portugal	30
63	Brunel Darussalam	31
63	Taiwan	31
62	Qatar	33
61	Botswana	34
61	Israel	34
60	Poland	36
60	Slovenia	36
59	Cyprus	38
59	Czech Republic	38
59	Lithuania	38

68	Georgia	41
68	Latvia	41
68	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	41
68	Spain	41
67	Cabo Verde	46
67	Dominica	46
67	Korea, South	46
66	Costa Rica	48
66	Rwanda	48
65	Saint Lucia	50
64	Malta	51
63	Namibia	52
62	Grenada	53
62	Italy	53
62	Oman	53
61	Mauritius	56
60	Slovakia	57
59	Jordan	58
59	Saudi Arabia	58
48	Croatia	60
47	Cuba	61
47	Malaysia	61
47	Romania	61
46	Hungary	64
46	Sao Tome and Principe	64
46	Vanuatu	64

46	Vanuatu	64
45	Greece	67
45	Montenegro	67
45	Senegal	67
44	Belarus	70
44	Jamaica	70
44	Solomon Islands	70
43	Morocco	73
43	South Africa	73
43	Suriname	73
43	Tunisia	73
42	Bulgaria	77
41	Burkina Faso	78
41	Ghana	78
41	India	78
41	Kuwait	78
41	Lesotho	78
41	Trinidad and Tobago	78
41	Turkey	78
40	Argentina	85
40	Benin	85
39	China	87
39	Serbia	87
38	Bosnia and Herzegovina	89
38	Indonesia	89
38	Sri Lanka	89

38	Swaziland	89
37	Gambia	93
37	Guyana	93
37	Kosovo	93
37	Macedonia	93
37	Mongolia	93
37	Panama	93
36	Albania	99
36	Bahrain	99
36	Colombia	99
36	Philippines	99
36	Tanzania	99
36	Thailand	99
35	Algeria	105
35	Armenia	105
35	Brazil	105
35	Côte d'Ivoire	105
35	Egypt	105
35	El Salvador	105
35	Peru	105
35	Timor-Leste	105
35	Zambia	105
34	Ecuador	114
34	Ethiopia	114
34	Niger	114
33	Moldova	117
33	Pakistan	117

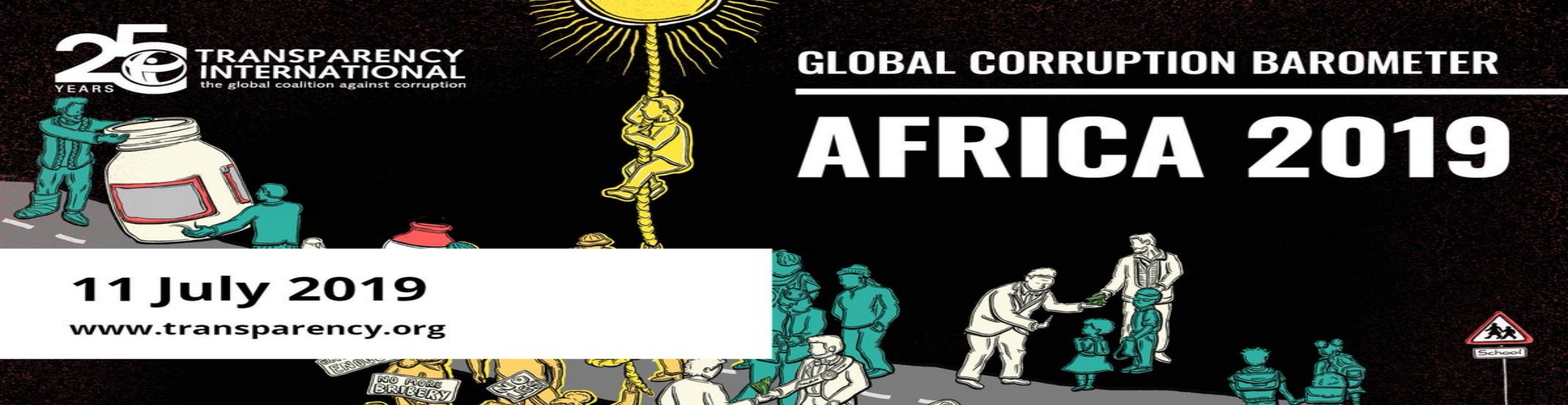
33	Vietnam	117
32	Liberia	120
32	Malawi	120
32	Mali	120
32	Ukraine	120
31	Djibouti	124
31	Gabon	124
31	Kazakhstan	124
31	Maldives	124
31	Nepal	124
30	Dominican Republic	129
30	Sierra Leone	129
30	Togo	129
29	Bolivia	132
29	Honduras	132
29	Kyrgyzstan	132
29	Laos	132
29	Myanmar	132
29	Paraguay	132
28	Guinea	138
28	Iran	138
28	Lebanon	138
28	Mexico	138
28	Papua New Guinea	138
28	Russia	138

27	Comoros	144
27	Guatemala	144
27	Kenya	144
27	Mauritania	144
27	Nigeria	144
26	Bangladesh	149
26	Central African Republic	149
26	Uganda	149
25	Azerbaijan	152
25	Cameroon	152
25	Madagascar	152
25	Nicaragua	152
25	Tajikistan	152
24	Eritrea	157
23	Mozambique	158
23	Uzbekistan	158
22	Zimbabwe	160
20	Cambodia	161
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	161
20	Haiti	161
20	Turkmenistan	161
19	Angola	165
19	Chad	165
19	Congo	165
18	Iraq	168
18	Venezuela	168
17	Burundi	170
17	Libya	170
16	Afghanistan	172
16	Equatorial Guinea	172
16	Guinea Bissau	172
16	Sudan	172
14	Korea, North	176
14	Yemen	176
13	South Sudan	178
13	Syria	178
10	Somalia	180

AFRICA 2019

11 July 2019

www.transparency.org

- 
- The results: A majority of African citizens (55 per cent) think corruption increased in their country in the previous 12 months;
 - Governments not doing enough;
 - High levels of corruption among police (47%), Gov officials (39%), parliamentarians (36%);
 - Bribery demands are a regular occurrence for many;
 - Two-thirds of citizens fear retaliation if they report corruption. Yet, despite this, more than half of citizens surveyed (53 per cent) think ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Case Studies: Cooperative Cross-Border Operations and Joint Coordinated Responses: Successes

- Global Operation Pangea (Counterfeits), INTERPOL, Global LEAs
- USALAMA Global Operations and interlinked crimes (trafficking in humans, drugs, arms trafficking, people smuggling, car theft, environmental crime)
- Global Operation Folosa (Europol, Interpol, WCO, Africa, LATAM, GCC Partners)
 - Regional Cross-Border Case in Africa: Piracy
 - Sub-Regional Case in Africa: Wildlife Trafficking
- Bilateral and Joint Cooperation: Asset Forfeiture and Stolen Assets
 - National Inter-Agency Cooperation: Corruption

Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs)
originates mostly from commercial
activities as follows:

\$50bn

Currently, Africa is estimated
to be losing more than \$50 billion
annually in IFFs.

 **65%**
Commercial
Transaction

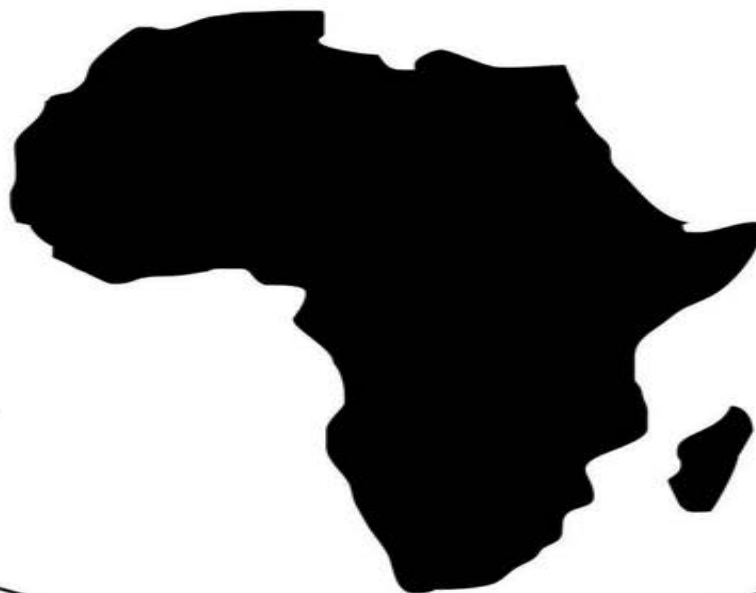
 **30%**
Organized
Criminal Activities

 **5%**
Corruption



\$1 trillion

Over the last 50 years, Africa is
estimated to have lost in excess of
\$1 trillion in illicit financial flows (IFFs).

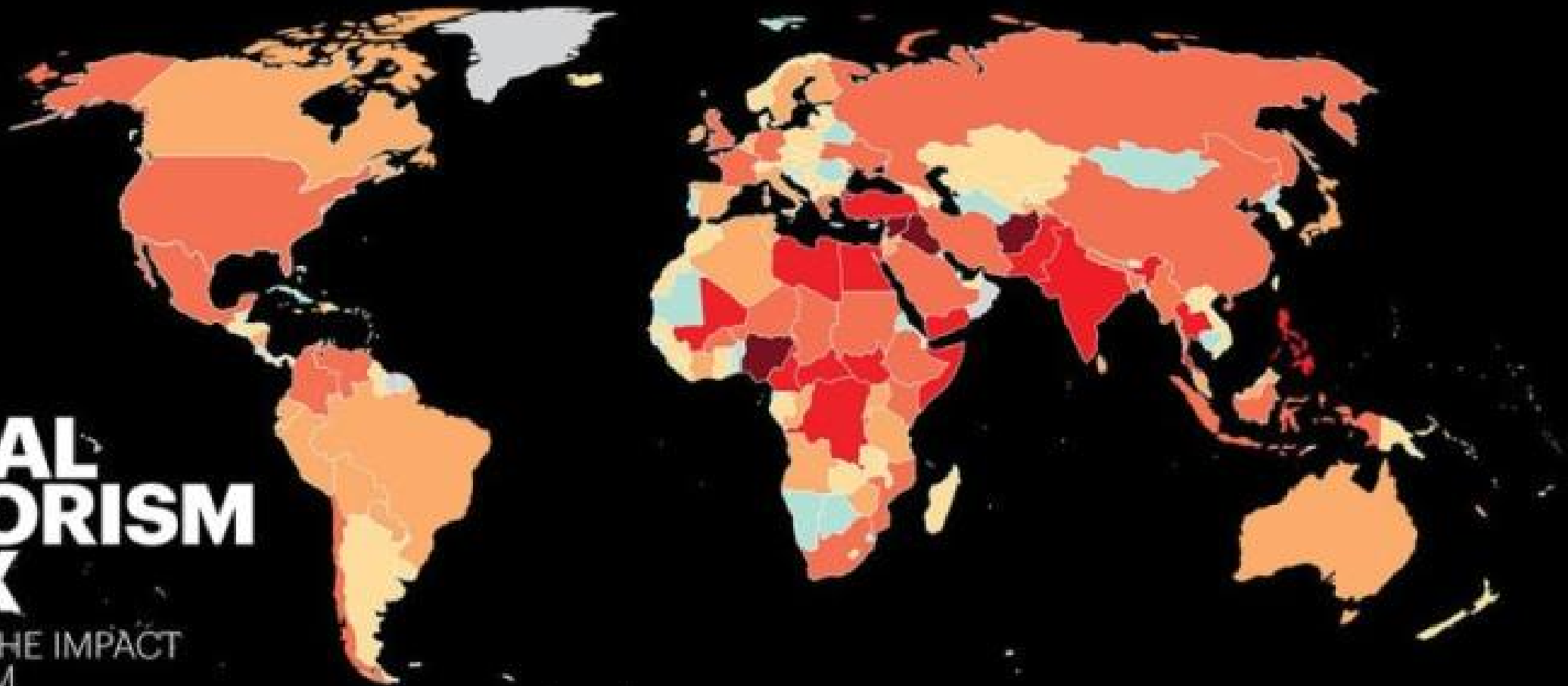


This sum is roughly equivalent
to all of the official development
assistance received by Africa
during the same timeframe.

2019 GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

MEASURING THE IMPACT
OF TERRORISM

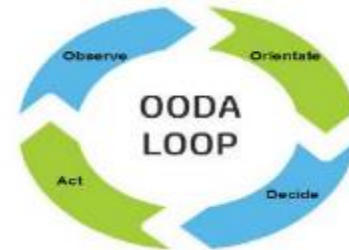
THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM



Cross-Border Information Sharing: Actionable Intelligence

- Promoting Trusted Channels for Cross-Border and Regional Cooperation
 - Enforcement of Laws
- Fighting Corruption and Money Laundering
 - Special Investigative Techniques
 - Financial Technologies
 - Public-Private Partnerships
 - Fusion Intelligence Center
- Collective Security: Collective Action

Whole of Society Information in Action





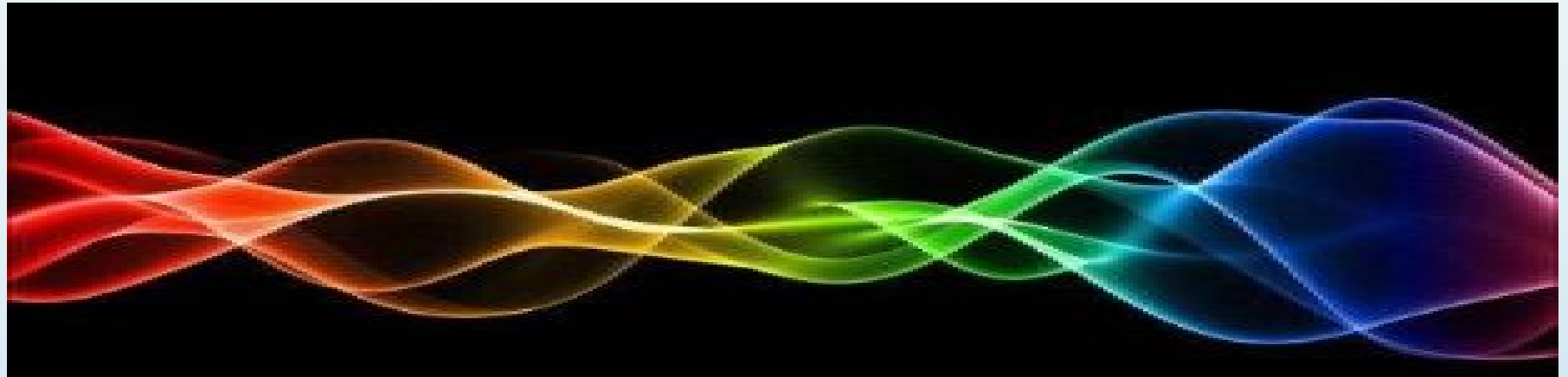
Anti-Illicit Trade Institute(AITI), TRACCC

A Global Hub for Research and Training to Fight Multi-Trillion Dollar Illegal Economy

- * Advance academic excellence: pioneering research, best-in-class training curriculum
 - foster comprehensive dialogues, exchanges, and understanding on the array of harms caused by illicit trade and accompanying money laundering;
 - support international conferences and workshops; and
 - undertake outreach via dynamic public-private partnerships.
- 2020, AITI will begin to a core of AIT courses; 2021-2022 online instruction related to:
 - understanding today's **global illicit commerce**; strategies to fight illicit markets/FTZs;
 - **investigating and prosecuting illicit trade** (information-sharing across borders);
 - targeting webs of corruption and criminality by following the money and “value” (money-laundering/**trade-based money-laundering**);
 - tackling **cybercrime** and dismantling **on-line markets** related to Intellectual Property (IP) crime including counterfeit and pirated goods; and other important anti-crime and criminal justice areas; leveraging **transformative technologies to fight illicit trade**



LUNAGLOBAL
NETWORKS & CONVERGENCE STRATEGIES LLC



QUESTIONS?

LunaDM@LunaGlobalNetworks.com