

UNODC-UNCTAD Regional Technical Meeting

Measuring Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) related to criminal activities for SDG Indicator 16.4.1

Group Exercise 1 – Understanding IFFs associated with criminal activities

Day 1 – 20 November 2018

Warmup Exercise

For each scenario described below, please indicate if the transaction entails an IFF (by marking the “IFF” or “No IFF” column). If YES, please indicate in the last column (“IGO/IMO”) if the IFF represents a flow associated with an Income Generation Operation (“IGO”) or an Income Management Operation (“IMO”).

Scenario	IFF	No IFF	IGO/IMO
1. Example: To produce methamphetamine, an organised crime group based in the US purchases precursors worth USD 6,000 from China.	X		IGO
2. Once arrived in the destination country, smuggled migrants make a final payment worth USD 5,000 to the smugglers in their origin country.			
3. Elephant poachers in South Africa purchase rifles in Tanzania worth USD 5,300.			
4. A German drug addict pays EUR 60 for a dose of cocaine to a local drug dealer.			
5. An organised criminal group based in Italy deposits illicit cash proceeds on a bank account in Switzerland.			
6. An individual involved in sexual exploitation of women in Austria uses his criminal proceeds to buy food worth USD 45 for his family on a local street market.			
7. A Mexican criminal group engaging in the kidnapping of local people invests its criminal proceeds in the real estate market of another country.			
8. A criminal group based in Albania corrupts public officials in Serbia paying 6,000 USD to smuggle counterfeit cigarettes between the two countries.			
9. A crime syndicate in China purchases rhino horns in Vietnam worth USD 45,000 to sell them in the local (Chinese) market.			
10. A Pakistani criminal involved in extorting money from shop owners in Mumbai invests USD 14,000 of his criminal proceeds in India.			
11. A group of cannabis users in the UK make an online purchase of marijuana worth USD 20,000 from traffickers based in Morocco.			