

**PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
PUBLIC GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE**

Cancels & replaces the same document of 12 March 2013

High Level Risk Forum

1st meeting of the OECD Task Force on Charting Illicit Trade (TF-CIT)

Meeting Agenda

**2-3 April, 2013
OECD Conference Centre
Paris**

For further information please contact:
Mr. Jack Radisch: jack.radisch@oecd.org. +(33-1) 45 24 18 03
Ms. Sabrina Aschemann: sabrina.aschemann@oecd.org. +(33-1) 45 24 98 33

JT03337232

Complete document available on OLIS in its original format
This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Background to first meeting of the OECD Task Force on Charting Illicit trade (TF-CIT)

The Task Force on Charting Illicit Trade is organised in the context of the OECD High Level Risk Forum, which can play an important role to broaden recognition of the risks presented by transnational illicit networks, such as: insecure global supply chains, distortion of legitimate markets, and undermining good governance and the rule of law in some countries. OECD held an exploratory workshop on “Assessing the harms posed by illicit trade and the illegal economy for global supply chain integrity, economic growth, and market security” in October 2012. Over 80 experts from government, multinational enterprise, intergovernmental organizations, think-tanks and consultancy firms, characterized illicit trade as a growing global threat; one for which no government, multinational company, multi-lateral organisation or non-profit organisation acting alone can design, enact and monitor effective solutions. Successful efforts will require multi-level governance solutions in the form of cross-sectoral and committed partnerships to share comparable information and data on trends across regions and sectors of the economy. Following the meeting an OECD Task force on Charting Illicit Trade (TF-CIT) was established to identify and quantify risks and harms related to illicit trade, and to analyse the mix of policies aimed at disrupting activities at the level of production, transit and consumption that generate revenues for a global illegal economy.

Policy context

The ability of transnational criminal networks to conduct illicit trade in new markets and exploit weakly governed territories reveals the relative weakness of current governance regimes. To address this quickly evolving global risk, public and private sector decision makers first need a firmer grasp on the magnitude, flows and nature of its impacts on economic activities, and a clearer understanding of the economic, geographic, technological and policy conditions that drive or enable it. While gross estimates of monetary values are available for some sectors, a comprehensive and holistic effort is needed to improve data quality, enhance partnerships between the public and private sectors for data sharing, and to conceive new approaches to effective policy strategies. This analysis will also support National Risk Assessments in countries that have identified organized crime and illicit trade as national threats. At this first meeting of the Task Force members will:

1. Share data and information reflecting the monetary value of illicit trade in diverse sectors to enable mapping of the volume, flows and trends of illicitly traded goods as well as the impact to society.
2. Explore options for the development of a visualization tool to better target prevention and mitigation efforts in strategic markets.
3. Share knowledge through a roundtable on the policies and practices to reduce, monitor, control or otherwise prevent illicit trade, at the level of production, transit and consumption. This session will also explore what policies have had the unintended consequence of contributing to illicit trade. Finally the roundtable will consider areas where government and private sector capacities are under-utilized to counter or mitigate the operations of transnational organized crime, and especially where there is potential to develop relevant public-private partnerships.

In advance of the meeting, Task Force members are invited to submit examples of relevant public policies and private sector practices that have been effective in addressing illicit trade. The aim is to develop an inventory that will enable the Task Force to identify any correlations between volume or flows of illicit goods and effectiveness or gaps in effective government and private sector interventions to counter them.

Meeting Agenda

Morning session – 2 April 2013

- 9:30** **Welcome coffee**
- 10:00** **Welcome**
Rolf Alter, Director, OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate
- Objectives of the meeting and adoption of the draft agenda**
David Luna, US Department of State
- Co-operation with the World Economic Forum**
Elaine Dezenski, WEF - Partnering Against Corruption Initiative
- 10:30** **A framework to measure the impacts and harms of illicit trade**
Prof. Ernesto Savona, Director, TRANSCRIME
Justin Picard, Black Market Watch
 This session will discuss the objectives of the Task Force in attempting to estimate the economic impacts and other harms associated with illicit trade. Efforts to quantify impacts and harms of illicit trade in different countries and regions require foundational work on definitions. Intergovernmental organisations with sectoral expertise (e.g. UNODC, OSCE, EUROPEL, WCO, etc.) will be invited to comment on challenges confronted in past efforts to estimate the impacts of illicit trade, and what they see as needed to improve a cross-sectoral understanding of illicit flows.
- 11:30** **Coffee Break**
- 11:45** **Round-up of OECD policy analysis and metrics related to ‘Illicit Trade’**
OECD Secretariat
 The OECD has produced widely cited reports on such topics as ‘Counterfeiting and Piracy’, ‘Illicit Financial Flows’, and ‘Illegal trade in environmentally sensitive goods’. Sectoral expertise in these areas may complement and inform efforts of the Task Force, as well as serve as a bridge to a range of policy makers in OECD governments.
- 12:15** **Developing visualisation tools to better target prevention and mitigation strategies (I)**
James L. Stinson, Soro research Inc.
 Powerful data collection and aggregation tools enable comprehension of patterns in the volume, flow and trends in illicit trade and enhance communication of those patterns to a broad audience, quickly and dramatically. This understanding supports decision-making and consensus-building and translates into improved field operations, program design, and policy development based on enhanced knowledge of the origins, pathways and destinations of illicit activities. This session will present such a tool and explore conditions for access and broader development across sectors.
- 13:00** **Hosted Lunch** «*Chateau de La Muette, George Marshall Room*»

Afternoon Session

14:00

Breakout sessions

Task Force members may choose to attend one of the following break-out groups to share their estimates of the economic impacts of illicit trade in a specific sector. Group leaders will task participants of each break-out session in advance to share what data they have available about illicit activity in the sector. The intended outcome is to arrive at a preferred approach to providing a quantified estimate of the illicit commercial sector in question.

Breakout groups

Breakout group I:	Illegal drugs (narcotics)	Room: CC 16
Breakout group II:	Tobacco/Alcohol	Room: CC10
Breakout group III:	Counterfeit medicines	Room: CC 20
Breakout group IV:	Human trafficking	Room: CC18

The break out groups may also consider corruption and illicit financial flows (following the money) as key elements of discussion.

16:00-16:15

Coffee Break

16:15

Breakout sessions wrap up

17:00

Breakout groups report in plenary

18:00

Close of first day

Morning session – 3 April 2013

- 9:00** **Welcome**
The Task Force Chair will summarize the first day.
- 9:05** **Developing visualisation tools to better target prevention and mitigation strategies (II)**
J. Scott Carpenter, Google Ideas
Glenn Nye, Senior Fellow, Palantir
This session will consider two additional data collection and aggregation tools to support decision making.
- 9:45** **Policy Roundtable (I) – Public policies as countermeasures to illicit trade**
Alain Bauer, criminology professor, Conservatoire national des arts et métiers
This session will call upon government Task Force members to share what the primary types of illicit trade are in their countries, and explain what has been done to address these activities whether at the level of production, transit or consumption as the case may be. The aim is to identify what policies have been successful, or not, and why.

Wrap-up: Dr. Xavier Raufer, Director of studies at the Department of Research on contemporary criminal threats, University of Paris II – Panthéon Assas.
- 11:00** **Coffee Break**
- 11:15** **Policy Roundtable (II) - Public policies as drivers of illicit trade**
Dr. Max Burger-Scheidlin, International Chamber of Commerce, Austria
This session will explore the unintended consequences of public policies, especially excise taxes and regulations, which have driven otherwise legitimate commercial activity into black markets. A holistic policy approach considers not only how to enforce anti-trafficking more efficiently and effectively, but also how to prevent illicit trade to begin with.
- 12:45** **Hosted Lunch «Restaurant des Nations»**

Afternoon Session

14:00 **Policy Roundtable (III) - Partnerships to address illicit trade**

Tina Gabbrielli, Director Air Domain Intelligence Integration Element, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, located at U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Public organizations and private companies can play vital roles in data collection about illicit trade, contributing to interdiction, investigation and capture, of individuals and organisations active in illicit trade through information - and intelligence sharing. This session will consider how governments and the private sector can enhance such cooperation in the contexts of the transport nodes (air, land and sea) used for trafficking, focusing in particular on the aviation sector.

15:30 **Coffee break**

15:45 **Extending the impact of the Task Force through public/private partnerships**

Achievement of the Task Force's goals depends on the impact of its outputs on actions by governments and businesses. A product development and outreach strategy with multiple donors is needed to properly position its activities. This session will discuss what the next steps are in this strategy and ideas for launching a global CIT Public-Private Partnership including through regional dialogues on vulnerabilities in strategic sectors.

17:00 **Close of meeting**