

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

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THE ECONOMICS OF THE DRUG TRADE MS. MELISSA DELL, SOCIETY OF FELLOWS – HARVARD UNIVERSITY, USA

The Economics of the Drug Trade

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The distribution of illicit drug

Money laundering and the transmission of earnings

Introduction

Economics is central for understanding the functioning of the illicit drug trade. This presentation discusses:

- ► Illicit drug demand
- ► The illicit drug supply chain
- ► The distribution of illicit drug proceeds
- Money laundering and the transmission of earnings

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Introduction

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Illicit drug demand

- ► Estimating the size of global and hemispheric drug markets presents tremendous challenges
- ► UN estimates place total illicit drugs retail sales at \$320 billion, though other estimates are lower
- ► The UN estimates annual drug revenues in the Americas at just under half the global total. North America occupies a dominant share of the hemispheric total.
- Approximately two thirds of total revenues accrue to retailers in consuming countries
- ► Wholesalers and traffickers through transit countries account for another 20-25% of revenues

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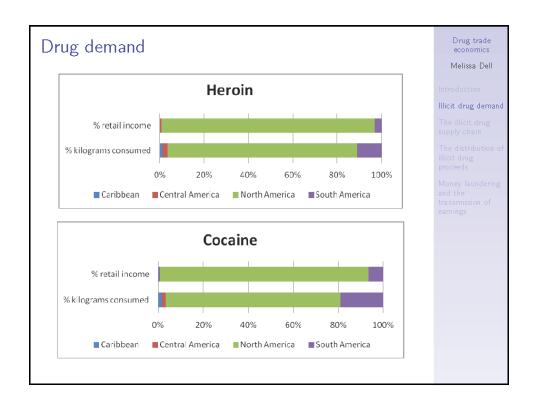
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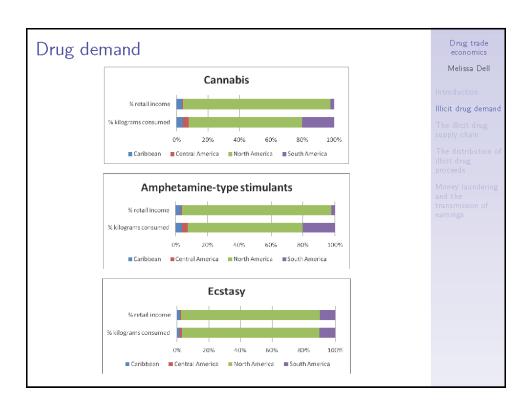
Illicit drug demand

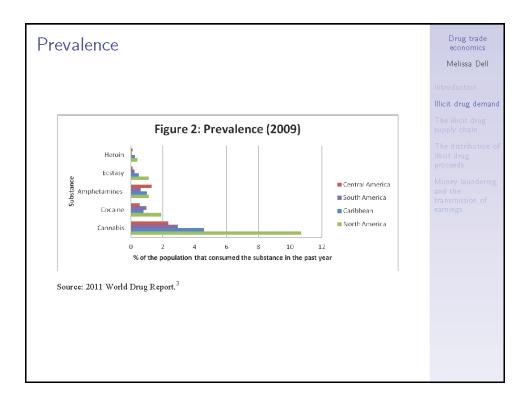
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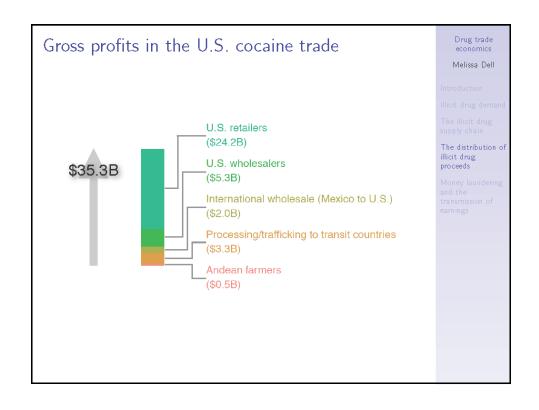


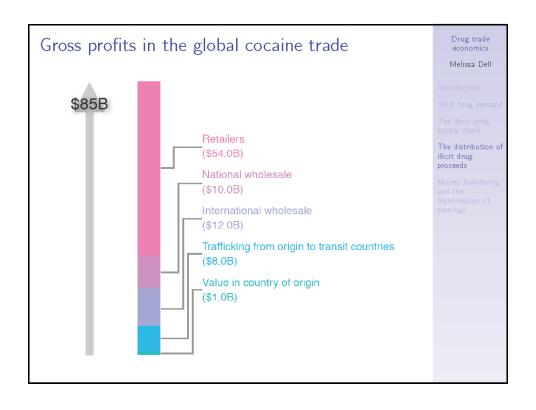


The illicit drug supply chain

- Drug trade operations are not typically vertically integrated
- Mexican drug trafficking organizations control a substantial part of international smuggling and wholesale markets and are increasingly purchasing cocaine in South America
- ► Markups for illicit drugs are orders of magnitude higher than markups for legal goods
- For many substances, markups would likely fall substantially if the substances were produced, transported, and distributed as legal commercial goods.

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Money laundering and the transmission of earnings

- Cash smuggling is a primary mechanism of income transfer along the drug production chain
- ► Traditionally, cash was smuggled from the U.S. into Mexico and then a portion was shipped onward to Colombia
- ▶ Recently, financial resources have more typically been transferred directly from the U.S. to source countries
- ▶ Drug-related proceeds available for laundering through the financial system total ≈ 0.4 to 0.6% of global GDP
- ► Around half of these proceeds are estimated to be laundered within the jurisdiction where profits are generated

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