

ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS RESULTING FROM TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Conclusions:

- Criminals, especially drug traffickers, may have laundered around \$1.6 trillion, or 2.7 per cent of global GDP, in 2009.
- The estimated US\$2.1 trillion of crime proceeds believed to be generated in 2009 of which US\$1.6 trillion available for laundering, including crime proceeds of US\$0.9 trillion from transnational organized crime of which US\$ 0.6 trillion available for laundering, help existing crime to flourish and expand, with a large number of negative socio-economic consequences, depending on the specific predicate crimes.
- This figure is consistent with the 2 to 5 per cent range previously established by the International Monetary Fund to estimate the scale of money-laundering.
- Prior to this report, perhaps the most widely quoted figure for the extent of money-laundering was the IMF's 'consensus range' of between 2-5 per cent of global GDP, made public in 1998.
- A study-of-studies, or metaanalysis, conducted for this report, suggests that all criminal proceeds are likely to have amounted to some 3.6 per cent of GDP (2.3 - 5.5 per cent) or around US\$2.1 trillion in 2009.
- Less than 1 per cent of global illicit financial flows is currently being seized and frozen.



Organized Crime ranks under the 20 largest economies by 2011 nominal GNP

Economy	Nominal GDP (Billion £)
European Union	17,611
(01) United States	15,076
(02) China	7,298
(03) Japan	5,867
(04) Germany	3,607
(05) France	2,778
(06) Brazil	2,493
(07) United Kingdom	2,431
(08) Italy	2,199
(09) Russia	1,850
(10) India	1,827
(11) Canada	1,739
(12) Australia	1,487
(13) Spain	1,480
(14) Mexico	1,154
(15) South Korea	1,116
(16) Indonesia	846
(17) Netherlands	838
(18) Turkey	774
(19) Switzerland	661
(20) Saudi Arabia	597
<i>Rest of the World</i>	13,781

The twenty largest economies by nominal GDP in 2011, according to the IMF.^[6]