Counterfeiting and Illicit Trade provides multiple perspectives on the growth of illicit trade, exploring counterfeits and internet piracy. It includes wide range of topics contributed by renowned experts, including the evaluation of key global enforcement issues, government and private-sector agency initiatives to stifle illicit trade, and the evolution of piracy on the internet. By avoiding regulatory controls the criminals behind these activities typically peddle often dangerous goods with a complete disregard for the health and safety of consumers. The phenomenon has grown to an unprecedented scale, affecting the global economy and public health in ways that few could have predicted.

Transnational Crime and Black Spots—Stuart S. Brown 2019-11-08 “The strength of this book is that it does not look at a single case or even a few disparate examples of drug, weapon, and human trafficking but looks at many patterns—intra-regionally, cross-nationally, and internationally. It is an innovative addition to the literature on the nature of the safe havens—or ‘black spots’—currently being used for illicit activity. This book will make a clear impact on the scholarship of transnational crime and the geopolitics of the illicit global economy.” —Jeremy Morris, Aarhus University.

Illicit Transnational Businesses in a Global Economy: How Criminals and Terrorists Pay the Bills—André Keuck 2009-10-08 This writing examines the structures and procedures of illicit economic activity from the viewpoint of a criminologist. It discusses the nature of the state’s retreat, persistence and reassertion in relation to the illicit global economy.

The Illicit Global Economy And State Power—H. Richard Friman 1999 Illicit cross-border flows, such as smuggling of drugs, are proliferating on a global scale. This volume explores the selective nature of the state’s retreat, persistence and reassertion in relation to the illicit global economy.

Illicit Economy and Globalisation. The Paradoxical Bond—Archi Aggarwal 2014-12-19 Scientific Essay from the year 2014 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 69, University of Sheffield (Department of Politics), course: The Political Economy of Globalisation, language: English, abstract: "To cite an example of global illicit trade, a credit card fraud begins with a Venezuelan shopkeeper who uses the card to liquidate his fraud machine. This machine electronically transmits card details to a Hong Kong syndicate, which collects the information from different ports in US to send it to Malaysia for manufacturing of fake credit cards. These cards are then couriered to Italy where another organised crime group sells them to their Russian counterparts in Czechoslovakia. Here these cards are used to make payments for several online orders in London, Paris and Rome; goods are then flown and sold in Moscow, Russia within 200 hours of first card swipe. According to an online estimate, the global illicit market value stands at US$ 1.78 trillion. The intricacies of its transnational web are far more complicated than its legal counterpart. This essay analyses the relationship between globalisation and clandestine economy of the globe.

Dark Commerce—Louise S. Shelley 2018-11-13 A comprehensive look at the world of illicit trade. Though mankind has traded tangible goods for millennia, recent technology has changed the fundamentals of trade, in both legitimate and illegal economies. In the past three decades, the most advanced forms of illicit trade have broken with all historical precedents and, as Dark Commerce shows, now operate as if on steroids, tied to computers and global media. In this new world of illicit commerce, which benefits states and diverse participants, trade is impersonal and anonymized, and vast gold mines are a short period with limited accountability. This book examines flows and patterns of smuggling and explains why they are so common.

Illicit Trade and the Global Economy—Moisés Naim 2006 The editor and publisher of Foreign Policy magazine provides a thought-provoking look at how smugglers and traffickers, backed by powerful, well-financed networks, have affected the global economy, examining the interconnections among a variety of such illegal enterprises and their operations and emphasizing the need to stop them. Reprint. 12,500 first printing.

Illicit Economy and Globalisation. The Paradoxical Bond—Archi Aggarwal 2014-12-19 Scientific Essay from the year 2014 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 69, University of Sheffield (Department of Politics), course: The Political Economy of Globalisation, language: English, abstract: "To cite an example of global illicit trade, a credit card fraud begins with a Venezuelan shopkeeper who uses the card to liquidate his fraud machine. This machine electronically transmits card details to a Hong Kong syndicate, which collects the information from different ports in US to send it to Malaysia for manufacturing of fake credit cards. These cards are then couriered to Italy where another organised crime group sells them to their Russian counterparts in Czechoslovakia. Here these cards are used to make payments for several online orders in London, Paris and Rome; goods are then flown and sold in Moscow, Russia within 200 hours of first card swipe. According to an online estimate, the global illicit market value stands at US$ 1.78 trillion. The intricacies of its transnational web are far more complicated than its legal counterpart. This essay analyses the relationship between globalisation and clandestine economy of the globe.

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Handbook of Research on Counterfeiting and Illicit Trade—Geopmce Rome 2017-06 Illicit trade is a major and growing problem worldwide. Illicit trade represents a significant part of the total world trade. Of this, illegal trade in "normally legal goods is the single largest category, bigger than the global trade in narcotics, weapons and human trafficking put together. Its negative impact on multiple levels, with significant humanitarian, economic and national security implications, has been increasingly recognised. Be it smuggling, counterfeit or tax evasion, governments are losing billions of dollars in tax revenues, legitimate businesses are being undermined and consumers are being exposed to poorly made and unregulated products. Excisable fast moving consumer goods such as tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceuticals, and motor vehicles are prime targets for smugglers. Counterfeit drugs are not just the work of small operators. Organised crime is increasingly dominant, exploiting differences between national regulatory regimes, advances in technology and global financial and transportation links to traffic illicit goods. Illegal manufacturing facilities and distribution networks span continents and substantial resources are invested in copying even the most sophisticated anti-counterfeiting devices such as paper tax stamps and holograms. Handbook of Research on Counterfeiting and Illicit Trade provides multiple perspectives on the growth of illicit trade, exploring counterfeits and internet piracy. It includes wide range of topics contributed by renowned experts, including the evaluation of key global enforcement issues, government and private-sector agency initiatives to stifle illicit trade, and the evolution of piracy on the internet. By avoiding regulatory controls the criminals behind these activities typically peddle often dangerous goods with a complete disregard for the health and safety of consumers. The phenomenon has grown to an unprecedented scale, affecting the global economy and public health in ways that few could have predicted.

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Illicit Trade Counterfeiting, Piracy and the Swedish Economy—OECO 2021-03-23 The Swedish economy is innovative and knowledge-intensive. Consequently, it relies heavily on intellectual property rights. Swedish industries are also export-oriented and solidly integrated in the global economy. At the same time, the threats of counterfeiting and piracy are growing, and Swedish industries are vulnerable.

Traffic—Garji Bhattacharyya 2005-06-20 Shows how the illegal economy—drugs and people-trafficking—is essential to global markets.

Global Criminal and Sovereign Free Economies and the Demise of the Western Democracies—Robert J. Bunker 2014-09-15 Much has been written about the many economic benefits of globalization and the triumph and spread of democratic liberalism with the end of the Cold War, following the demise of the Soviet Union. This work takes issue with such “wine and roses” perspectives about the future of the Western democracies and their faith-based views on the moral purity of a globalized marketplace. It also questions many of the assumptions found in the status quo reinforcing discipline of international political economy (IPE)—a discipline that focuses on the formal and legitimate economies and the façade they present that international relations and commerce is still dominated and dictated solely by the old Western state centric system. Having highlighted these concerns, this book looks at two major themes. The first theme focuses on the theoretical perception that a “Dark Renaissance” is taking place globally—one in which the Western liberal democracies and its citizens are ill prepared to respond because it exists at the trans-civilization, bridging the modern to the post-modern world. The second theme focuses on the actual process of state deconstruction that is taking place. This process is leading to what may become the very undoing of the democracies. Drawing together expert views from a variety of backgrounds, this work explores the increasing shift away from formal based capitalism and evaluates through case studies how different states are responding to the challenges they face. This work will be of great interest to students and scholars of international political economy.

The Economic Geographies of Organized Crime—Tim Hall 2018-04-09 Illicit and illegal markets play a substantial role in the global economy, yet have received little attention from economic geographers. This incisive, innovative book examines the spatial dimensions of hidden economic practices and asks how organized crime can be understood empirically and conceptually through a geographical lens. Going beyond stereotypes about gangsters, the book explores the role of spatially distant corporate, state, and criminal actors in such activities as trafficking and smuggling of drugs, people, and goods; counterfeiting; cybercrime; corruption; money laundering; financing of terrorist groups; and environmental crime. It suggests ways that a geographical analysis can contribute to improving policies and practices to curb organized crime at the regional, national, and global levels.

Counterfeiting, Piracy and the Swedish Economy—OECO 2021-03-23 The Swedish economy is innovative and knowledge-intensive. Consequently, it relies heavily on intellectual property rights. Swedish industries are also export-oriented and solidly integrated in the global economy. At the same time, the threats of counterfeiting and piracy are growing, and Swedish industries are vulnerable. This report measures the direct economic effects of counterfeiting on Swedish industry and the Swedish government. It estimates the impact of the global trade in fake products that pose as “Swedish made” in terms of lost jobs, forgone profits and lower tax revenues.

Is globalization causing the decline of the nation-state?—Johannes Lenshard 2010-01-29 Essay from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - Political Theory and the History of Ideas Journal, grade: 1.3. Royal Holloway, University of London, language: English, abstract: Globalization alone is not causing the decline of the nation-state—not a single ‘trend’ is able to reduce the power of the most important actor in the international system. Rather, different developments need to be taken into account when examining the situation of the nation-state. After having analyzed in the first part of the way, major globalization-developments, like global capitalism, influence the nation-state, I will describe in the second and third part two other movements: internationalization and regionalization. Both are ‘labelled’ with a national/transnational ambiguity, on the one hand strengthening and on the other hand weakening the nation-state. Within the conclusion, I will then argue, that the nation-state is indeed ‘under attack’—but not only by globalization—and that it has to cope with a changing nature and differing tasks.

Rethinking Financial Deepening—Ms Rutna Sahay 2015-05-04 The global financial crisis experience shone a spotlight on the dangers of financial systems that have grown too big too fast. This note reexamines financial deepening, focusing on what emerging markets can learn from the advanced economy experience. It finds that gains for growth and stability from financial deepening remain large for most emerging markets, but there are limits on size and speed. When financial deepening outpaces the supervisory framework, it leads to excessive risk taking and instability. Encouraging, the set of regulatory reforms that promote financial depth is essentially the same as those that contribute to greater stability. Better regulation—not necessarily more regulation—thus leads to greater possibilities both for development and stability.

Introduction to International Political Economy—David N. Balaam 2015-07-17 A complete and accessible overview of how politics and economics collide in a global context. This text surveys the theories, institutions, and relationships that characterize IPE and highlights them in a diverse range of regional and transnational issues. The bestseller in the field, Introduction to International Political Economy positions students critically to evaluate the global economy and to appreciate the personal impact of political, economic, and social forces.

Globalization Contained—L. Hoovestal 2013-09-19 Examining the global significance of the freight container, with particular emphasis on the perspectives of the US and China, Globalization Contained considers the implications of the freight container as an agent of change for the future of the global economy and global security.

Illicit Trade Counterfeiting and Piracy and the Swedish Economy Making Sure "Made in Sweden"—Always In—OECO 2019-05-10 The Swedish economy is innovative and rich in intellectual property (IP), with nearly every industry either producing or using IP. Swedish innovative industries are also export-dependent and very deeply integrated in the global economy, through active participation in global value chains.

Global Outlaws—Carolyn Nordstrom 2013-11-01 Based upon extraordinary fieldwork including interviews with scores of informants—smugglers, victims, power elites, and profiteers who populate economic war zones in Africa, Europe, Asia, and the U.S.—this compelling investigation of crime, money, and power shows the sum total of extralegal activities as representing a significant part of the world’s economy, and provides a new framework for understanding 21st century economics and economic power. With a new preface placing Global Outlaws in the context of increasingly globalized crime, including Internet crime, author Carolyn Nordstrom powerfully reveals the illusions and realities of security in all areas of transport and trade, and illuminates many of the difficult ethical problems these extralegal activities pose.

The Illicit Economy in Turkey—Mahmut Cengiz 2019-04-26 This book examines the transnational expansion of the illicit economy in Turkey and the unintended consequences of corruption scandals at the highest levels of the Turkish government that have resulted in the purging of important law enforcement and intelligence entities formerly responsible for countering terrorism and organized crime threats.
Global Outlaws—Carolyn Nordstrom 2007-06-20 "A deeply insightful book that connects the dots of the hidden systems that have subverted democracy and caused the type of desperation and anger that result in 9/11. A book that opens our awareness."—John Perkins, author of The New York Times bestseller Confessions Of An Economic Hit Man "Anyone interested in global economic crime should read this book."—2,000 people on a tour of Global Witness "Global Outlaws is a revealing book about a global trend whose importance is still far from being fully recognized."—Moises Naim, Editor in Chief of Foreign Policy Magazine and author of Illicit: How Smugglers, Traffickers and Copycats are Hijacking the Global Economy "Carolyn Nordstrom's important new book takes us on a dark journey through war-torn landscapes riddled with corruption, violence, and gross inequalities. It is a compelling study—one guided by the norms of scholarly research but also written out of deep felt experience. A book infused by anger, compassion, but also hope."—Andrew Mack, University of British Columbia "This is a fascinating, insightful, and important ethnographic study of the intersection of crime, finance, and power in the illegal, 'informal', or underground economy. I have read all of Carolyn Nordstrom's books, and this is the best one yet."—Jeff Shils, Massey University "Carolyn Nordstrom's Global Outlaws is a rare and remarkable fusion of economic anthropology and travel writing. The prose is highly engaging without being sensationalistic. It is a timely and fascinating read for anyone looking for an on-the-ground account of the clandestine underbites of globalization."—Peter Andreas, co-author of Policing the Globe: Criminalization and Crime Control in International Relations "Carolyn Nordstrom is the best fieldworker in anthropology, bar none. Yet again she has pioneered new fieldsites and new forms of ethnography in this book, as well as presented a new framework for understanding economics and economic power. This is undoubtedly a highly important work that sets new frontiers for anthropology."—Monique Skidmore, Australian National University

A Most Enterprising Country—Justin V. Hastings 2016-11-24 In A Most Enterprising Country, Justin V. Hastings explores the puzzle of how the most politically isolated state in the world nonetheless sustains itself in large part by international trade and integration into the global economy.

The Architecture of Illegal Markets—Jens Becker 2017 This book makes a contribution to understanding the structure of markets on which such illegal transactions occur. The authors apply the tools of economic sociology to develop conceptual frameworks allowing to understand the organization of such markets and present case studies that provide insights into the illegal side of the economy.

Global Crime: An Encyclopaedia of Cyber Theft, Weapons Sales, and Other Illegal Activities [2 volumes]—Philip L. Reichel 1990-07-31 A definitive resource for understanding such far-reaching and often interconnected crimes as cyber theft, drug trafficking, human smuggling, identity theft, wildlife poaching, and sex tourism. • Includes primary source documents such as international treaties and conventions related to global crime • Provides quick access to key terms, events, individuals, and organizations playing a key role in combating global crime • Includes suggested sources for additional information in each entry to aid readers who want to examine the topic in more detail • Features scholars and practitioners from more than 10 countries who have specific knowledge of, and experience with, many of the global crimes covered in the work

Illicit Trafficking—Robert J. Kelly 2005-01-01 A detailed survey of a growing scourge of the global economy—the smuggling of people, materials, and money. • Entries include transnational organized criminal groups involved in illicit trafficking activities, including profiles of prominent figures engaged in money laundering, drug smuggling, and arms trafficking • Annotated chronology of key events concerning international agreements on fighting illegal trafficking

Bangladesh’s Leather Industry—Joseph Strasser 2015-09-03 This study provides an overview of how the Bangladesh leather value chain is organized and governed. It analyzes how the leather processing and leather goods/footwear subsectors are integrated into the global market and to what extent informal arrangements including illicit practices are conducive to global market entry. Power relations are dissected along the value chain, in order to analyse how local producers adapt to fulfilling competitiveness. The report shows the need to devise upgrading strategies which pay heed to the reality of informal dynamics in a global value chain (GVC) to improve the local producers’ competitiveness. The GVC perspective was combined with considerations on upgrading, subcontracting, middlemen and informality to adequately analyze the complexity of the transactions in the chain. The data of this study are drawn from empirical field studies in Dhaka, Bangladesh and other sections of the international leather value chain during the time period of 2010 to 2014. A qualitative research approach was supplemented with quantitative methods.


CARICOM Perspective—2000

Anti-Dumping Policies in Colombia—Alejandro Gaviria 2021-04-30 Forty years after the declaration of the "war on drugs" by President Nixon, the debate on the effectiveness and costs of the ban is red-hot. Several former Latin American presidents and leading intellectuals from around the world have drawn attention to the ineffectiveness and adverse consequences of prohibitionism. This book thoroughly analyzes the drug policies of one of the main protagonists in this war. The book covers many topics: the economics of drug production, the policies to reduce consumption and decrease supply during the Plan Colombia, the effects of the drug problem on Colombia’s international relations, the prevention of money laundering, the connection between drug trafficking and paramilitary politics, and strategies against organized crime. Beyond the diversity in topics, there is a common thread running through all the chapters: the need to analyze objectively what works and what does not, based on empirical evidence. Presented here for the first time to an English-speaking audience, this book is a contribution to a debate that urgently needs to transcend ideology and preconceived opinions.

Counterfeiting and Piracy and the Swedish Economy—2009-10-15 The Swedish economy is innovative and rich in intellectual property (IP), with nearly every industry either producing or using IP. Swedish IP rights are protected in many countries and are export-dependent and very deeply integrated in the global economy, through active participation in global value chains. At the same time, the threats of counterfeiting and piracy are growing - and Sweden is vulnerable. This report measures the direct economic effects of counterfeiting on Swedish industry, government and consumers. It examines both the impact of the imports of fake products to Sweden and - more importantly - the impact of the global trade in fake products that infringe on the IP rights of Swedish innovative companies.

Deviant Globalization—Nils Gilman 2011-03-24 >

Illicit Financial Flows The Economy of Illicit Trade in West Africa—OECD 2018-02-20 This report is a first step towards building a qualitative understanding of the way illicit or criminal activities interact with the economy, security and development of West African States.

Illicit Industries and China's Shadow Economy—Victor Teo 2018-11-26 This book considers a wide range of illicit industries in China, exploring what drives such activities, why consumers tolerate them to differing degrees, how attempts to regulate them are implemented and how such regulation is resisted. Industries considered include human smuggling, human organs trade, illicit pharmaceuticals, smuggling of animal parts, illegal logging and trade of woods, food safety and shadow banking. Throughout, the book describes how the shadow economy works, analyses the degree to which illicit activities are regarded as criminal and highlights the importance of the shadow economy for certain regions of China and certain sections of Chinese society. In doing so, it reveals the challenges of human security posed by these industries not only for China, but also for the global community, and considers a robust governance mechanism at both national and global levels to address these challenges. Overall, the book provides a very rich picture of a key aspect of China’s contemporary economy which is difficult to research.

Illicit Trade Misuse of Containerized Maritime Shipping in the Global Trade of Counterfeits—OECD 2021-02-22 The report provides empirical evidence about the misuse of container ships in international trade in counterfeits. It also suggests the main routes of trade with containers polluted with illicit trade.

Handbook of Research on the Illicit Drug Traffic—F. LaMond Tullis 1991 Focusing on a highly controversial and fiercely debated subject, this survey tracks the social and economic consequences of the production, trafficking, and consumption of cocaine, heroin, and cannabis. From a growing body of literature, LaMond Tullis has extracted the most salient economic, social, and political themes currently in discussion within both scholarly publications and in the responsible press. The two-part volume consisting of a lengthy review of relevant literature and an annotated bibliography helps its users understand the major issues: Can and should consumption be curtailed, supplies suppressed, and traffickers eliminated? Can the unintended economic, social, and political consequences of curtailing, suppressing, and eliminating somehow be mitigated? Should these drugs be legalized? Would legalization produce its own array of unintended and largely unacceptable consequences?

Criminalization and Crime Control in International Relations—Carolyn Nordstrom 2007-09-10 Carolyn Nordstrom is the best fieldworker in anthropology, bar none. Yet again she has pioneered new fieldsites and new forms of ethnography in this book, as well as presented a new framework for understanding economics and economic power. This is undoubtedly a highly important work that sets new frontiers for anthropology.

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Military and Security Studies—Philip L. Reichel 2019-07-31 A definitive resource for understanding such far-reaching and often interconnected crimes as cyber theft, drug trafficking, human smuggling, identity theft, wildlife poaching, and sex tourism. • Includes primary source documents such as international treaties and conventions related to global crime • Provides quick access to key terms, events, individuals, and organizations playing a key role in combating global crime • Includes suggested sources for additional information in each entry to aid readers who want to examine the topic in more detail • Features scholars and practitioners from more than 10 countries who have specific knowledge of, and experience with, many of the global crimes covered in the work

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Courtesian Politics in International Relations—Khatkh DerGhobagassian 2016

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