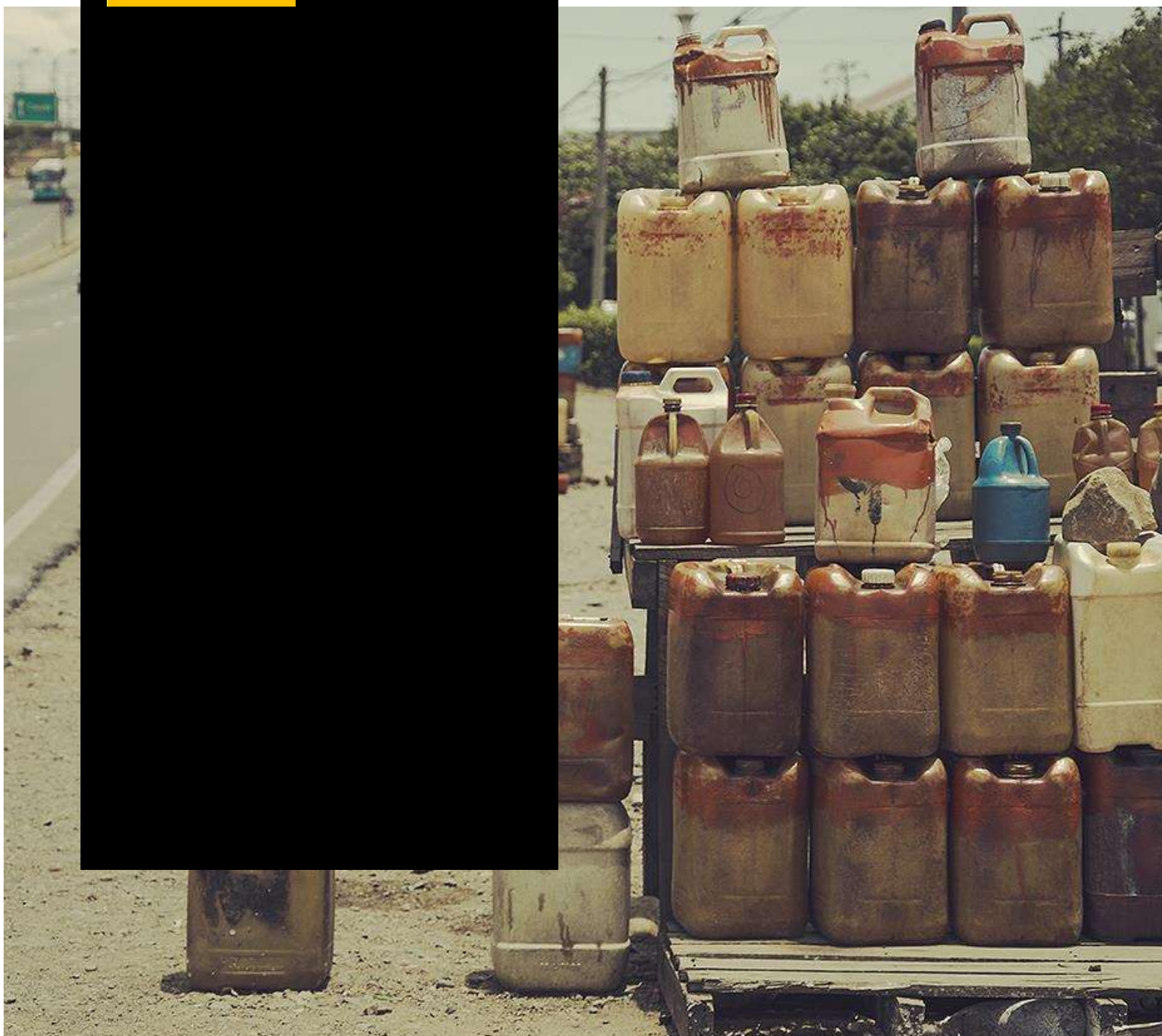


GLOBAL REPORT 2018



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INTRODUCTION

Global oil and fuel theft is an underreported and relatively unexplored issue, but it is one that is causing untold threat to local and regional prosperity and stability. The problem is both broad and systematic, impacting operations in upstream, midstream and downstream. In some nations the issue is so deeply entrenched that politicians, police and military personnel are all involved in illegal hydrocarbons activities.

The 2014 global drop in oil price has changed the context of illicit hydrocarbons activity considerably. At a lower price, oil has in some ways become far less desirable to steal, and yet illegal activity in this space continues to provide many with major financial rewards.

Eliminating the problem will require an approach that focusses both on the illicit activity and its consequences. In many of the nations most deeply affected, a key obstacle to tackling this issue head-on is that many of the individuals in a position to reduce the rate of theft are the people who are

benefiting from the current illicit activities. New technological offerings such as fuel marking have experienced varying levels of success and in some cases have significantly reduced fuel 'stretching' and the introduction of illegally acquired fuel into the market .

Tackling oil theft and its related effects requires a deep understanding of the consequences of such activity. This report will explore oil and fuel theft in Mexico, Colombia, Morocco, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Mozambique, Thailand, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Russia, Turkey and the European Union. In each case, this report will look at how the problem has manifested itself and the extent to which combative strategies can be successful in reducing the issue.

In April 2018 the first event **Oil & Fuel Theft Conference** will be taking place in Geneva, Switzerland. To find out more information about this event please see page 17 of this report.



Want to hear more?

Dr. Ian Ralby, Atlantic Council, UNODC, Lead Author "Downstream Oil Theft", I.R. Consilium, will be speaking at Oil & Fuel Theft 2018 on:

Examining How Oil And Fuel Theft Occurs, including a discussion of Understanding The Scale of the problem: estimating the value of oil and fuel theft, and who benefits: organised crime, oil industry staff, politicians, terrorism

MEXICO



Mexico is a significant oil producer with proven reserves of nearly ten billion barrels. The state-owned oil company Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex) has held a monopoly on all of Mexico's refining and fuel trading for the last eighty years; across their six refineries their capacity stands at 1.5million barrels per day. Much of Mexico's hydrocarbons trade occurs at sea as Mexico has no international pipelines into or out of the country.

Criminal Activity

Criminal activity related to hydrocarbons is practically endemic in Mexico, this is largely due to the ease with which refined products can be stolen and sold at a discount with minimal repercussions. The sale of illicit products is common on the street and from criminal networks to fuel stations, but the principal means of oil theft in Mexico of both crude and refined is the tapping of Pemex pipelines; this method of theft is even more lucrative than the narcotics trade.

In terms of the spread of illicit activity, much of Mexico's criminal activity is localised within the country and dominated by organised criminal groups. Even in the global low oil price environment, the Mexican economy continues to rely heavily on illicit hydrocarbons activity because of 'discounts' on black market goods. Hydrocarbon's crime is likely to remain a feature of the Mexican economic and political landscape for the foreseeable future, unless ordinary citizens, law enforcement and political figures demonstrate a willingness to present a united front against the illicit activity.

Key statistics

- From January to May 2016 Puebla State alone recorded 395 pipeline taps,
- Increase of 4,125 taps (43.7%) between 2013 and 2014 (Pemex sustainability report 2015) -
- As of March 2016, hydrocarbons theft yields \$1.17 billion in illicit revenue (Mexican government estimate)
- Rate of theft - approx. 23,500 barrels per day



Want to hear more?

William J. Waggoner, Chief Executive Officer, Mexico Petroleum Company will be presenting a case study at Oil & Fuel Theft 2018 on Mexico: Fighting Organised Crime And Corruption In One Of The World's Fastest Growing Hydrocarbon Markets including countering organised criminal gangs, who are well funded and well equipped to steal oil and fuel.



COLOMBIA



Colombia became an exporter of oil in the 1980s, through the state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (Ecopetrol) which is both an important exporter and a highly profitable concern. The Colombian government subsidizes gasoline and other fuels by selling them locally at a price which is lower than the comparable international market price; this subsidy is channeled through Ecopetrol. Colombian Oil production is estimated at 1.008million bpd (2015), which is almost double the amount recorded in 2005. Currently, refining capacity cannot satisfy domestic demand and so some refined products, especially gasoline, must be imported. Plans for the construction of new refineries are under development

Criminal Activity

The theft of crude from pipelines to illegally process hydrocarbon and convert it into gasoline has become a common crime in the country. Some of Colombia's oldest pipelines run over land and are susceptible to attacks from organised armed groups; it is calculated that 662 barrels of crude per day are lost this way. Most affected area in Colombia is the TransAndean pipeline running between the southwestern departments of Putumayo and Nariño

In 2015, it was reported that fuel theft was on the rise in Colombia due to the recent border crisis with Venezuela, pushing criminal groups to seek new sources of cheap gasoline, an essential ingredient in cocaine production. Colombian armed groups such as the National Liberation Army profit from the oil industry by and large by extorting companies and threatening to blow up

the pipelines if they fail to comply. In 2015 Colombia's Finance Minister Mauricio Cárdenas claimed that technological advancements have helped authorities to detect theft more quickly, and also to build stronger and safer pipelines.

Key Statistics

- According to America Economica Colombia's state-owned oil company Ecopetrol has lost \$8.5 million over the last five years due to the theft of oil from pipelines
- Ecopetrol says of the 160,251 barrels of oil stolen in 2015, 92% came from the TransAndean pipeline
- The Pegasus Task Force of the Colombian Army (ENC) this year have discovered 13 illegal valves destroyed 77 illegal refineries, 174 distillation towers, 84 pools for storing crude, and five explosive devices that had been installed to block ENC's advance.
- ENC also seized 114,000 gallons of distilled gasoline 4,718 gallons of diesel fuel, and 127,000 gallons of crude.



(Photo: Pegasus Task Force, Colombian Army)



MOROCCO



Morocco is currently engaged in a major infrastructure development project in an effort to establish itself as the principal transshipment hub for trade moving into and out of the Mediterranean. 98% of Moroccan trade occurs by sea, and the capacity for such trade will increase dramatically as new port construction and enlargement projects come online. In terms of hydrocarbons, Morocco's production remains insignificant and it continues to rely heavily on imports. However, this could soon change due to recent discoveries of significant quantities of both offshore and shale oil.

Criminal Activity

Morocco's fuel industry has long been opaque, and the lack of clarity has made it difficult for the state to take decisive action. The two main types of illicit activity in Morocco are illegal supply chain activity and smuggling. Examples of this are seen in the case of stolen crude being laundered through Ghana's Saltpond offshore oilfield and sold on to Moroccan refineries to bring the illicit crude into the legitimate market. Despite closed borders between Algeria and Morocco, overland smuggling along Moroccan borders, inspired by the price disparity created by Algeria's fuel subsidies, is an ongoing issue. Encouragingly, Morocco and Algeria have taken tangible steps over the past few years to reduce cross-border fuel smuggling. However, a long-term successful solution is unlikely without unified, consistent, multifaceted efforts shared by all countries in North Africa.

Statistics

- Moroccan oil is considered underexplored, particularly offshore, and its production levels account for less than 1 percent of its oil requirements.
- According to one well-placed source, in 2013 cross border fuel smuggling reached a volume of three hundred thousand metric tons.
- Morocco's customs administration estimates annual losses at 25% of its total revenues.



NIGERIA



Nigeria is undoubtedly the nation most commonly associated with oil theft in the world. The nation ranks as Africa's largest oil producer and the sixth largest oil producing country in the world. Oil accounts for approximately 90% of the nation's total export earnings and 70% of government revenue. Both hydrocarbons and illicit activity form the foundation of Nigeria's unstable political and economic condition.

Criminal Activity

A deep culture of corruption is entrenched into both Nigeria's political class and private sector, with the government being a key player in this. Since the 1990's military and security forces have also been involved in the illicit hydrocarbons activity. Due to the endemic corruption and secrecy at the heart of Nigeria's illicit activities it is difficult to quantify the scale and cost of hydrocarbons crime in the nation. It has been established that the principal mechanism for oil fraud at a national level is the allocation of contracts, but the nation has also faced issues with militant groups tapping pipelines and oil spills causing monumental environmental damage in the Niger delta.

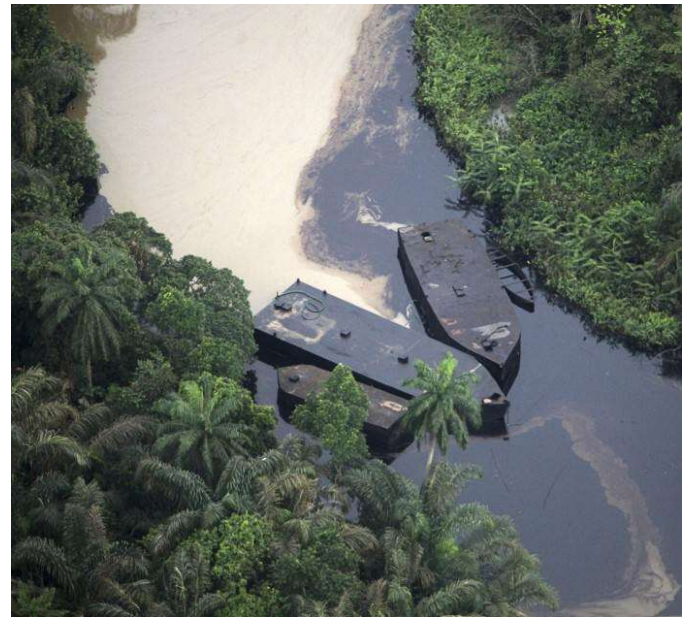
In early 2016 when Nigeria lost its position as Africa's largest oil producer, a major decline was seen in its output, which was about 1.677 million barrels compared with Angola's 1.782 million bdp. This development was due to simultaneous attacks on the Nigerian oil infrastructure by militants in the Niger Delta.

The Nigerian government's inability or unwillingness to accept responsibility for their part in this culture of crime, means that illicit

hydrocarbons activity will likely continue to play a central role in the nation's hydrocarbon industry.

Statistics

- The total annual cost of stolen oil estimated to be between \$3 to \$8 billion
- The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation spent \$2.3 billion on pipeline repairs and security from 2010 to 2012.
- In 2014, Shell claimed that "around 75 percent of all oil spill incidents and 92 percent of all oil spilled from [its] facilities" in the Delta between 2009 and 2013 were caused by "intentional third-party interference with pipelines and other infrastructure"
- Nigeria spent over \$500 million in 2010 importing frozen fish due to the environmental consequences of oil spills



GHANA



Ghana is a relatively new addition to Africa's list of major oil producers, as significant reserves have only been recently discovered. Ghana has two main oilfields, the Saltpond oil field, discovered in 1970 which is Ghana's oldest point of oil production, and the Jubilee field which was discovered more recently in 2007. The concern for Ghana, besides the surrounding regional instability and the catastrophic economic and security fallout from Nigeria's collapse, is the potential threat to oil infrastructure along the coast.

Criminal Activity

There are a variety of illicit hydrocarbons activities demonstrated in Ghana; these include smuggling, hijacking and adulteration. The comparatively low price of fuel in the nation due to government subsidies means that fuel smuggling in Ghana has long been a profitable form of illicit activity, and most smuggling operations carry fuel out of the country into neighboring states. The Ghanaian state is a transshipment hub for laundering stolen crude oil and loses a considerable amount of refined products through cross-border smuggling. Adulteration is also a long-term problem in the nation, commonly in the form of cutting diesel with government subsidized kerosene and gasoline with premix fuel.

Attacks on tankers carrying crude and refined petroleum products have occurred in numerous locations around the nation. Despite efforts to increase patrols and make regional security more effective, theft of oil off ships remains a significant concern for hydrocarbons crime in Ghana, however the Ghanaian Navy has been

moderately successful in limiting the threat of hijackings.

Statistics

- Ghana has been importing more fuel each year for quite some time. Its expenditure hit \$3 billion in 2014 for 3.6 million metric tons of fuel products,
- In an attempt to reduce adulteration of petroleum products, Ghana has launched a Petroleum Product Marking Scheme (PPMS) - Figures indicate that fuel adulteration in Ghana has dropped by 78 percent as a result of the PPMS



UGANDA



Uganda ranks as one of the most corrupt states in Africa and is a new arrival among hydrocarbons producers with reserves discovered in 2006 proving to amount to at least 3.5 billion barrels. Uganda is a landlocked state and oil must therefore be transported at least 1,300km to reach the coast, the Uganda-Tanzania pipeline to the Tanzanian port of Tanga is currently under construction and due for completion in 2020. The country is also planning to build refinery in the Western Region to meet local and regional demand.

Criminal Activity

In the early 1990s, cross-border smuggling flourished as Ugandan taxes on fuel created a significant disparity between fuel costs per litre in the surrounding nations. Siphoning and adulteration are also enduring problems in Uganda; having arisen as a result of the desire to maximize profits and as a result of the country's intensely competitive downstream industry. Smaller instances of theft, such as hijacking tankers and opportunistic siphoning from trucks, also occur regularly.

Uganda has taken significant steps to combat fuel smuggling as well as adulteration, with mixed results. While some mitigation measures including marking and tracking, have shown promise, small-scale theft, adulteration, and smuggling are likely to continue indefinitely, especially while infrastructure remains largely undeveloped. Large-scale fraud involving well-connected Ugandan industry players has flourished as oil revenues have increased ,

exacerbated by the fact that the government has demonstrated an unwillingness to adopt transparency in its oil dealings.

Statistics

- In 2009, it was estimated that 29 percent of all fuel introduced to the Ugandan market was adulterated.
- Fuel marking, introduced that year, has since helped reduce that figure but it has also led to creative modalities of fuel theft, especially by the regulators charged with marking and testing fuels.



MOZAMBIQUE



Mozambique is the seventh-poorest country in the world and has an undisclosed debt worth \$1.4 billion (10.7% of GDP), the nation remains largely underdeveloped with 85% of citizens relying primarily on biomass fuel, yet the nation is rich in natural resources including minerals and hydrocarbons. Mozambique has been hyped as a potentially wealthy player in hydrocarbons due to the offshore discoveries of natural gas in 2012. The discoveries are estimated to make up a large proportion of the country's total reserves, amounting to around 170 trillion cubic feet.

Criminal Activity

Smuggling is generally small-scale and opportunistic in Mozambique, occurring mainly on the borders with Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. In these areas, fluctuations in fuel prices have created profitable disparities and shortages on one side of the border that can be filled by the other.

Despite the fact the country still does not consider oil a major part of the current resource picture, and has been cited as falling foul to the "presource curse". If Mozambique weathers its current political and economic storm, physical theft will doubtless become a problem. The question for Mozambicans and their industry partners, is how to lay the groundwork for future accountability, transparency, and security in the hydrocarbons sector as a whole.

Statistics

- Oil only found in 2014, an offshore small pocket, expected to produce only 2,000 barrels per day.
- One recent report suggests that 54 percent of all cargo movements in Maputo involve bribes



THAILAND



Thailand is not a major oil producer in comparison with other nations in the region, the country's proven oil reserves total around 450 million barrels; the vast majority of that oil is found offshore in the Gulf of Thailand. The Thai government has demonstrated ambitions in terms of regional infrastructure, including taking measures to transform the country into a hub for hydrocarbons processing and shipping.

Criminal Activity

Historically, the most common form of hydrocarbons crime in Thailand has been smuggling. Large amounts of diesel and petrol are smuggled into the country across the Malaysia border or by boat. This has proved costly for Thailand, translating into a significant loss in revenues. Approximately 3 million liters per day of fuel was smuggled into southern Thailand in 2011, worth an estimated \$3.9 million.

Thai authorities have detected massive smuggling of diesel and petrol, especially in the country's southern provinces. Economic policy changes to law enforcement campaigns and fuel tagging have been attempted, but the lack of consistency that plagues Thai efforts has made most of these steps largely ineffective. While more sophisticated technologies would undoubtedly help efforts at mitigation, they must be accompanied by meaningful political reform and a culture of accountability throughout the Thai establishment.

Statistics

- Three million liters of fuel are smuggled daily into the country from Malaysia, primarily through busy checkpoints
- Fuel smugglers are estimated to spend over 100 million baht, or nearly \$3million, each year bribing Thai authorities.



AZERBAIJAN



Azerbaijan is one of the birthplaces of the oil industry, with evidence of petroleum trading dating back to the third or fourth century. Oil and gas form the heart of its economy and the Azerbaijani petroleum industry produces about 873,260 bpd. In Azerbaijan, all natural resources are considered the property of the state. In the case of oil and gas, over 90 percent of extraction takes place in the South Caspian Basin. The hydrocarbons industry in Azerbaijan has remained open to foreign investment, but it is still very tightly controlled by the government.

Criminal Activity

There is little evidence of downstream oil theft as a major enterprise in Azerbaijan but allegations have long existed of a severely underreported black market in crude oil in Azerbaijan, mainly in the form of oil illegally bunkered and then smuggled across the borders of neighbouring states by tanker truck and train. While no reliable information on illegal tapping within the country is available, there have been significant instances outside Azerbaijan's borders.

Ad hoc illicit tapping does occur on the export pipelines leading from Baku to Russia, Georgia, and Turkey. While claims and allegations abound concerning corruption and hydrocarbons crime, including suggestions of significant smuggling of crude oil and more sophisticated forms of industry related fraud, downstream crime does not seem to figure prominently in the picture.

Statistics

- Reserves of seven billion barrels of oil, of which it produced 841,000bpd in along with 129,000 bpd of refinery throughput.
- Refined petroleum accounts for about 4.5 percent of exports, bringing in less than 5 percent of the revenue of crude oil exports



IRAQ



Oil reserves in Iraq are the world's fifth - largest proven oil reserves, with 140 billion barrels. The Port of Basra's current capacity is 1.850 million barrels per day with four terminals. Iraq's oil sector has suffered over the past several decades as a result of sanctions and wars, and its oil infrastructure is in desperate need of modernisation and investment. Iraq has begun an ambitious development program to develop its oil fields and to increase its oil production. Iraq is attempting develop the Majnoon oil field in southern Iraqi by its own means until it can find a foreign partner.

Criminal Activity

Outright physical theft has been one of the major weak points in Iraq's industry since the 1990s. In 2014, ISIS terrorists gained control of the two fields and are reported to have orchestrated a massive oil spill spanning thousands of acres southbound from the Hamrin Mountains and into emancipated territory, where oil flooded into the streets of villages just northeast of Tikrit.

More recently, Iraqi lawmaker for Basra governorate Sadek al-Mahna announced earlier this year that he was in possession of documents that prove the smuggling of around 300,000 barrels of the Iraqi oil via Basra harbours at an estimated cost of \$20 million daily, this smuggling was carried out by officials who modified the counters. Iraq uses Aldhirah measurement system to measures the size of the carrier, this inaccurate method allows for oil smuggling.

Analysts blame smuggling for causing high inflation in Basra, Iraq's second largest city, with

the prices of everyday products soaring and living conditions deteriorating for most of inhabitants.

Statistics

- Up to 98% of the Iraqi national budget relies on the oil produced in Basra
- Iraq is losing around \$20 million daily due the wastage in oil exports, which amounts to annual losses of \$7 billion.
- One foreign company formerly operating in Iraq pointed to large discrepancies up to 50% upon loading crude oil into carriers



Want to hear more?

Mahmoud Al-Bayati, Director General, Counter-Terrorism and National Security Advisor, Iraq, will be speaking at Oil & Fuel Theft 2018 on Countering Oil Theft in Iraq, including a discussion of how illicitly produced crude can be prevented from entering the legitimate market and how to identify individuals active and complicit with the crime.



RUSSIA



Russia is the world biggest oil producer, generating 10.5million bpd in 2016. Vladimir Putin is aiming to secure Russia's energy future through landmark deals with China and Central Asia, but to meet the export requirements of those deals he has ordered Russia's oil producers to reach an annual production of 535 million tons of oil by 2020. The origins of theft in Russia developed in Chechnya during the 1990s, it has subsequently spread to other regions.

Criminal Activity

The illegal tapping of oil pipelines in the Russian North Caucasus region has resulted in significant losses for state energy companies over the past 15 years. Hot taps have been discovered at numerous locations along Russian state-controlled oil and gas pipeline company Transnet's 50,000-km-long network.

In 2013, Russian police exposed the theft of crude oil worth over \$6.36 million from pipelines and storage tanks in Kalmykia and the Astrakhan Region – the criminals marketed the products through a local gas station chain.

Lack of alternative economic prospects for much of the population means that oil theft is likely to remain rife in the region, with revenues also potentially providing funding for Islamist groups in the North Caucasus.

Statistics

- In 2014 Transneft threatened to shut down the oil supply to Ukraine, saying that oil worth \$63 million dollars had been stolen from its PrikarpatZapadtrans pipeline system heading to the country.



TURKEY



While not a major oil producer, Turkey is a crucial transshipment hub and pipeline route for energy supplier. It is effectively the gatekeeper to much of Europe's oil and gas supplies from the Caspian Basin, Iraq, and Iran. Turkey is not known to have extensive oil reserves; as of 2015, they were estimated to total just under three hundred million barrels

Criminal Activity

As Turkey is not a major oil producer, its role in hydrocarbons crime mostly involves products coming into the country. While there is significant black market activity in Turkey, downstream theft does not seem to be a prominent issue. Sabotage, primarily of oil and gas pipelines, has been an ongoing security concern for Turkey. The profit in hydrocarbons crime mainly comes by taking advantage of cross-border or internal price disparities as smuggled fuel can command much lower prices while offering high profits.

The high taxes levied on fuel in Turkey have also given rise to widespread adulteration. In recent years, however, the government has taken measures that have mitigated adulteration to some extent. Turkey's combination of high fuel prices and long borders, including coastline on three sides and a good portion of rugged terrain that is difficult to police, makes for a seemingly intractable problem with smuggling and black market activity. Mitigating downstream hydrocarbons crime in Turkey will require a multifaceted approach that encompasses the financial necessity of tax revenues, the penetrability of

some border regions, the instability beyond those borders, and the black market that shadows the Turkish retail market

Statistics

- The country's total refining capacity exceeds 650,000 barrels per day
- One official Turkish police report indicated that about 2.7 tons of fuel are smuggled annually into the country, at a cost in tax revenues of some \$2.5 billion.



EUROPEAN UNION



The EU is the world's second largest producer of petroleum products. It has an oil refining capacity of 16% of the world total. The EU remains one of the most transparent political and economic entities in the world, making the problem of hydrocarbons crime less an issue of political corruption or patronage and more one of law enforcement, regulation, and diplomacy. In 2014, six European countries imported 100% of their natural gas from Russia, and nine more imported 40%. Russia's extensive network of pipelines can be read as channels of influence, which the EU has taken steps to counteract.

Criminal Activity

The EU it exhibits many of the same dynamics that play out in developing states and regions, but not to the same extent. Much of the hydrocarbons fraud and theft in the EU hinges on disparities in the cost of fuel among its member states. Additionally, there are numerous examples that suggest the straightforward theft of fuel remains a common problem within the EU.

EU member states have adopted a broad approach to mitigating fuel fraud, including not only fuel marking and law enforcement measures but also long-term strategies to diminish price disparities among EU states. Spain has had an extensive problem with fuel theft from pipeline tapping and in the UK in 2014 indicated that fuel theft from pipeline tapping is a problem in other parts of the EU as well. In Greece, smuggling is allegedly conducted through ports by the shipping

community whereby the port and customs authorities are bribed to ignore the illicit activity. Hydrocarbons crime in the EU is best regarded not as a potentially destabilizing force, but as an ongoing law enforcement and regulatory issue.

Statistics

- Fuel markers have been used in the EU for over two decades – with varying success rates
- The economic costs of hydrocarbons fraud in the EU are considerable. According to some estimates, in 2012 such practices cost the EU nearly €4 billion in tax revenues.



CONCLUSION



From the information gathered in this report it is abundantly clear that Oil & Fuel theft is a widespread and extremely complex issue with multiple causes and motives. It is also an issue that is currently lacking a tangible, widespread solution as the problem takes many different forms, and in some nations is a deeply entrenched element of the economic and political landscape.

The individuals involved in the theft or diversion of oil are using ever more sophisticated techniques to carry out illicit activity; making the problem increasingly challenging to combat. Traditionally, the actions taken to reduce oil and fuel theft are similar to those employed to stop international drug trafficking, including cracking down on corruption, wiping out gangs, tightening borders, and deploying more manpower to deal

with the issue. In order to tackle this issue successfully on the global level requires a cohesive and integrated response.

What is the solution to this issue?

The **Oil & Fuel Theft** conference will look how governments, oil majors, energy industry companies and national security stakeholders can better understand the scale of the problem and examine ways to combat this threat together. Join us in **Geneva on the 17th-19th April** to hear case studies on countering oil and fuel theft from around the world and interact with key partners in the fight against oil and fuel theft to develop an unified response to this crime. Find out more about the event on the next page of this report.



Resources

Jan M. Ralby, *Downstream Oil Theft: Global Modalities, Trends, and Remedies*, (Washington, DC: The Atlantic Council, 2017),

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“Boom or Bust? The Impact of Oil on Illicit Economies.” *Global Initiative*, March 18, 2015. <http://globalinitiative.net/boom-or-bust-the-impact-of-oil-on-illicit-economies/>.

<https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/colombia-venezuela-border-closure-contributes-to-oil-theft/>

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revenue loss and curbing the
funding of terrorism &
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**17th- 19th April 2018
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Attend Oil and Fuel Theft 2018 to:

- Stop the trade and usage of illicit or adulterated fuels in your country
- Implement better measurement systems and develop a effective model for allocation
- Learn how to identify criminals involved in oil and fuel theft and gather the evidence to prosecute
- Remove this valuable source of funding for organised criminal gangs and terrorist organisation
- Explore solutions to counter fuel adulteration, from fuel dyes to molecular marking
- Interact with key partners in the fight against oil and fuel theft to develop an integrated response to this crime
- Explore strategies for naval cooperation in countering oil and fuel piracy and illegal bunkering in regional hot-zones

Confirmed Speakers include:

- H. E. Pierre Maudet, State Counsellor, Department for Security and Economy, **Republic and Canton of Geneva**
- Hon. Dakila Cua, Member House of Representatives & Chairman House Committee on Ways & Means, **Republic of Philippines**
- Hon. Stephen Dheiu Dau, Minister of Finance and Planning, **South Sudan**
- Mahmoud Al-Bayati, Director General, Counter-Terrorism and National Security Advisor, **Iraq**
- Diakaria Koulibaly, **CEO, ONAP**
- William J. Waggoner, Chief Executive Officer, **Mexico Petroleum Company**
- Ali Younes, Regional Advisor, Terrorism Prevention Branch, Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, **UNODC**

Download the agenda here