

Green Criminology



Dr Lowri Cunnington Wynn
Department of Law and Criminology Aberystwyth University



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Green Criminology



@LOWRITROS



LAC48@ABER.AC.UK





What is Criminology?





Green Criminology

- **Crimes:** What crime or harm is caused against the environment, and how?
- **Criminals:** Who commits crimes against the environment, and why?
- **Victims:** Who suffers from environmental damage, and how?

An aerial photograph showing a forest fire. The left side of the image shows a dense green forest, while the right side shows a large area of fire with thick white smoke rising. A red rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing white text. The text reads "WE ARE LIVING IN A CLIMATE EMERGENCY".

WE ARE LIVING IN A

CLIMATE EMERGENCY

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several stacked logs of cut wood. The logs are arranged in a slightly overlapping manner, showing their circular cross-sections. The wood has a warm, golden-brown hue, and the concentric growth rings are clearly visible, indicating the age and growth patterns of the trees. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the wood grain.

What is Green Crime?

Green Crime refers to crimes committed against the environment. Green crime is the focus of Green Criminologists



evolvee

What is Globalization and how has it allowed certain types of crime to flourish?

- *Globalisation refers to the increasing interconnectedness of societies: what happens in one locality is shaped by distant events & visa versa*

(Jeffrey, 2002: n.p)

Globalization - the spread of new technology; the influence of mass media, cheap air travel and the deregulation of financial markets and so on

Globalization and crime are linked in several ways

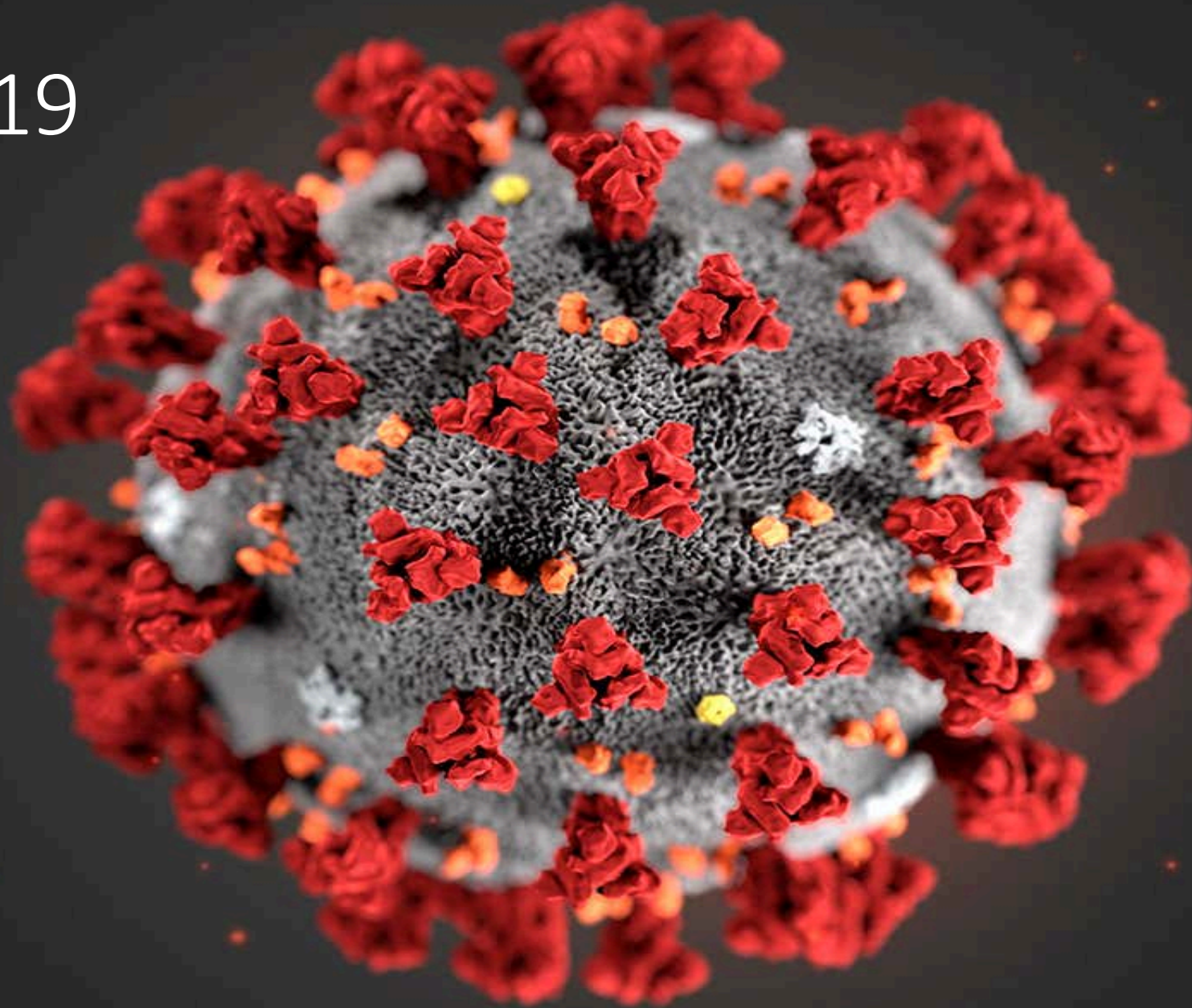
Increase the coordination of crime across national boundaries



Globalization creates.....

- New opportunities for crime,
- New ways of offending
- New crime - cyber-crime
 - *'There is a global criminal economy worth over £1 trillion per annum'* (Castells, 1998)
- Includes both: Demand side (wanting the 'goods') alongside supply (providing the 'goods', for example the drug trade)

COVID 19





Harm Vs Crime





ANTHROPOCENTRIC Harm

ECOCENTRIC Harm





Wildlife Trading

Dealing in Wildlife

- *“Any environmental related crime that involves the illegal trade, smuggling, poaching capture or collection of endangered species, protected wildlife (including animals and plants) derivatives or products thereof”*
(CITIES, n.d)

Live animals and plants; dead animals or unprocessed parts (e.g. bones, tusks); dead plants or parts (eg dried flowers, roots) and processed or worked parts (e.g ivory ornaments)

Varying estimates of monetary value - about \$ 25 billion a year. The East Asian ivory market alone estimated it to be worth US \$ 62 million p.a. (UNODC, 2010)

Some suggest: 4th largest global illegal trade after drugs, people and counterfeit products

Others: it is second only to the illicit drug trade (Zimmerman, 2005) and profitable and low risk.

Where does the UK fit in this Global crime?

- The UK is the source, transport and often the final country for those seeking to benefit from this crime
- Native, wild protected species such as birds of prey, eels, deer, or parts of their body, are illegally exported from the UK to meet demand for luxury items in the Middle East and Asia
- 2012-2013: 'UK Border Force' caught: live turtles, serval cats and products made of crocodile and alligator skins, monkey blood, lion's brain and spinal cord, whale's liver, tiger bone, leopard bone, bear bile, rhino horn, pangolin, seagrass and between July-September 228 items of ivory.



Asiatic Black Bear

bile used in Chinese medicines, paws are eaten as a delicacy

Tigers
trophies, bones used for Chinese medicines



Chiru
(Tibetan antelope) used for wool shawls and scarves



Beluga Sturgeon
used for caviar



African Elephant
used for Ivory souvenirs, jewelry and carvings



Asian Elephant

used for ivory jewelry and carvings



Bornean Orangutans
for consumption (bushmeat) and as pets

Rhinos
horns used for dagger handles (in Yemen) and in Chinese medicines



Radiated and spider tortoises
for consumption (bushmeat) and as pets



Parrots
exotic pets





• Drivers of Demand

- Demand for wildlife products comes from many different consumer groups - in some cases it is influenced by culture.
- Medicinal products: Perceived medicinal value, such as cancer treatment, that drives demand.
- Consumer goods: Social status drives demand. A collection of arts and crafts, jewelery and antiques, including ivory carvings, has become fashionable and the price of those items has increased significantly.
- Also opportunistic - driven by desire to possess exotic pets, hunting trophies and rare species

A photograph of a taxidermy shop display. In the center, a tiger's head with bright yellow eyes is mounted on a tiger skin rug. To the left, a leopard's head is also mounted on a tiger skin rug. The background is filled with various animal skins and taxidermy pieces.

Is Wildlife Crime an Anthropocentric or Ecocentric Harm?

www.menti.com

Code: 36 65 86 9



Primary Green Crime

Secondary Green Crime



A night scene of a riot. Several police officers in riot gear, including helmets and shields, are positioned in the foreground. One officer's shield has the word "POLICIA" written on it. In the background, a car is engulfed in large, bright orange flames. The scene is illuminated by the fire and some blue light, possibly from a police vehicle. The overall atmosphere is chaotic and violent.

What Kind of Green Crime is this?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHnInImQGjg>

www.menti.com

76 57 22 8



extinction
rebellion

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDhNORiTTtOU>



CLIMATE
JUSTICE

CAPITALISM
DESTROYS
NATURE

Who are the Criminals?

- "We have a shared vision of change—creating a world that is fit for generations to come.
- We set our mission on what is necessary—mobilising 3.5% of the population to achieve system change by using ideas such as "momentum-driven organising" to achieve this.
- We need a regenerative culture—creating a culture that is healthy, resilient, and adaptable.
- We openly challenge ourselves and this toxic system, leaving our comfort zones to take action for change.
- We value reflecting and learning, following a cycle of action, reflection, learning, and planning for more action (learning from other movements and contexts as well as our own experiences).
- We welcome everyone and every part of everyone—working actively to create safer and more accessible spaces.
- We actively mitigate for power—breaking down hierarchies of power for more equitable participation.
- We avoid blaming and shaming—we live in a toxic system, but no one individual is to blame.
- We are a non-violent network using non-violent strategy and tactics as the most effective way to bring about change.
- We are based on autonomy and decentralisation—we collectively create the structures we need to challenge power. Anyone who follows these core principles and values can take action in the name of Extinction Rebellion."

At the heart of capitalism is a vast and scarcely examined assumption: you are entitled to as great a share of the world's resources as your money can buy. You can purchase as much land, as much atmospheric space, as many minerals, as much meat and fish as you can afford, regardless of who might be deprived. If you can pay for them, you can own entire mountain ranges and fertile plains. You can burn as much fuel as you like. Every pound or dollar secures a certain right over the world's natural wealth.

George Monbiot

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/mar/15/capitalism-destroying-earth-human-right-climate-strike-children>




Green Collar Crime



CLIMATE REFUGEES

"Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad."

Lester Brown (1976) The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Fairbourne, with a large mountain in the background. The town is situated along a coastline, with a large body of water in the foreground. The mountain is dark and rugged, with some buildings visible on its slopes. The overall scene is in black and white, with a vintage, slightly grainy appearance.

FIGHT FOR FAIRBOURNE



Evaluating Green Criminology



- As it focuses on social harm rather than law - it is very difficult to define.

- So it can be based on morality and that can be complicated



ECOCIDE

ECOCIDE describes attempts to criminalize human activities that cause extensive damage to, destruction or loss of ecosystems; and which reduces the health and welfare of species in these ecosystems including humans

Online Open Day 2020

Wednesday 25th of November



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Any Questions?



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