

WP4 Workshop

Making the Case Against Environmental Crime

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- The overall aim of EFFACE is to propose and assess effective and feasible policy options and recommendations for the European Union to combat environmental crime
- © EFFACE also pursues the following main objectives:
 - analyze the main causes and impacts of environmental crime in the EU, including those linked to EU, but occurring outside its territory;
 - analyze the role of the EU in fighting environmental crime internally and externally

- To achieve these overall and main objectives, EFFACE pursues several more specific objectives, such as, for instance:
 - clarify the meaning of environmental crime;
 - analyze the main instruments, actors and institutions for a Europe-wide fight against environmental crime
 - assess the cost of environmental crime in terms of economic, social and ecological impacts
 - analyze the link between environmental crime and organised crime;
 - analyze the strengths and weaknesses of current actors, instruments and institutions

The project is organised in nine work packages:

- WP1: Establishing the analytical framework: to set the scene and define the overall approach for the research
- WP2: Instruments, actors and institutions: to analyze the main legal instruments, actors and Institutions relevant for the efforts of the EU to combat env. crime
- WP3: Costs and impacts of environmental crime: to provide a quantitative and economic analysis of the costs of environmental crime
- WP4: Case studies: to discuss components and aspects of different environmental crimes
- WP5: Interactive policy analysis: to involve stakeholders in an interactive policy analysis to generate input, feedback and mutual learning with and among stakeholders

- WP6: Evaluation and SWOT analysis: evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities associated with EU efforts to combat environmental crime
- WP7: Options and policy recommendations: to develop policy options and recommendations on effective instruments, instrument mixes and the governance of such mixes
- WP8: Stakeholder involvement and dissemination: manage knowledge generated by the project and effectively disseminate the project's research results in the policy, scientific and wider stakeholder community
- WP9: Project management: to accomplish efficient management and implementation of the project in a timely and efficient manner

WP4: case studies

In the context of WP4, 12 case studies have been carried out:

- 1. Victims in the "Land of Fires": A case study on the consequences of burnt and buried waste in Campania, Italy
- 2. Illegal shipment of e-waste from the EU: A case study on the illegal export of e-waste from the EU to China
- 3. EUTR CITES and money laundering: A case study on the challenges to coordinated enforcement in tackling illegal logging
- 4. A case study on the EU's promotion of environmental protection through criminal law in Kosovo
- 5. The Aznalcollar and Kolontar mining accidents: A case study on the criminal responsibility of operators and administrators

6. Environmental crime in Armenia: A case study on mining

WP4: case studies

- 7. Illegal wildlife trade: A case study on illegal wildlife trade in the United Kingdom, Norway, Colombia and Brazil
- 8. Environmental crime through corporate mis-compliance. The case of the ILVA steel plant in Italy
- 9. Illegal fishing and the role of rights based fisheries management in improving compliance
- A case study on illegal localised pollution incidents within the EU
- 11. Mining gold and mercury pollution in the Guiana Shield: A case study on the role of the EU in fighting environmental crime
- 12. Can Cocaine Production in Colombia be linked to Environmental Crime?: A case study on the effect of EU legislation on the trade

WP4: case studies

The analytical framework grouped the research questions in five thematic areas that each case study has tried to address:

- Definition and understanding of what is "environmental crime"
- 2. Motivations and drivers to commit environmental crime
- 3. Link between environmental crime and organised crime
- 4. Effectiveness of enforcement procedures
- 5. Information and data on environmental crime
- Coherence of EU framework

However, different methodological approaches (qualitative/quantitative empirical analysis) have been used