A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The background consists of horizontal wavy bands of light blue and white, suggesting a sky or water. In the foreground, there are rolling green hills with dark brown soil. On the left, there is a green tree with a brown trunk, a purple flower, and an orange butterfly. A small red bird is flying in the upper left. The overall style is flat and graphic.

Green Criminology and Wildlife Trafficking: Recent Developments

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Introduction

- *Environment and human*
- *(Recent) developments of green criminology*
- *Green criminology and wildlife trafficking*
- *Future issues and challenges*



Green criminology

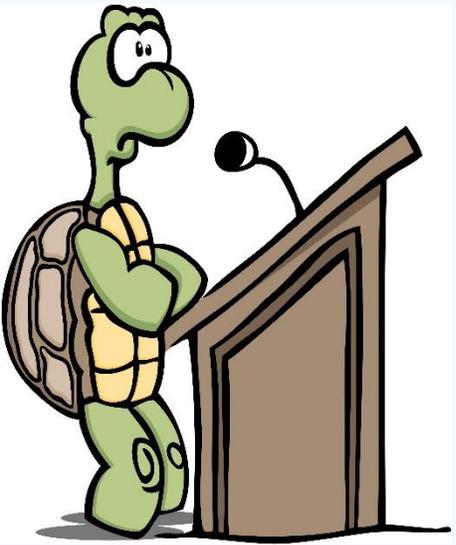


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- Environmental crime – a serious threat to environment and people
- Dealing with environmental crime from criminological and criminal justice perspective demands new ways of thinking about humans and society
- “An individual cannot choose a certain environmental problem and expect from it that it would naturally meet all the aspects of criminological theory and practice.” (White, 2003: 293)

Green criminology is ...

- *social science focussing on:*
 - *environmental crime,*
 - *environmental harm,*
 - *environmental legislation,*
 - *environmental regulations,*
 - *environmental protection measures, and*
 - *public responses to caused violations.*
- *interested in:*
 - *a human as a perpetrator of environmental crime,*
 - *environment and human as victims of the environmental crime, and*
 - *possible crime-prevention methods of the environmental crime.*



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Development of green criminology through history

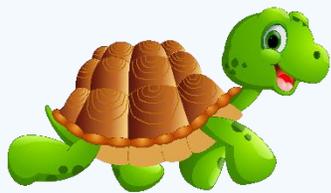
until 1500	Natural processes of the development and extinction of plant and animal species (ice ages, epidemics etc.).
1500 1760	– Capitalist growth and ecological expansion in Europe cause decreasing of individual resources and exhausting the soil, causing the first demographic movements and ecological transformations of some parts of America.
1500 1750	– Great-criminology The first beginnings or better to say the introduction to criminology represents a large unorganized number of observations, discussions and presumptions of different writers (from writers of theatrical plays and priests to pamphlet writers, essay writers, journalists and doctors, lawyers and judges), whose interest was stirred from prisons and prisoners, thieves and beggars. These individuals introduced practical and experimental interest for the problems of criminality, criminals and prisoners. In that period criminality was something moral. Great-criminology was something special, because it was a part of an uncultivated tradition and incomplete development. It represents a form of a common sense about criminality and moral, with which the academic criminology competes.
1760 1945	– Industrialization, urbanization, ecological expansion and colonization caused great pollution of air, water and soil, loss of huge wooden areas, first extinction of animal and plant species due to human actions and the appearance of global warming; environmental movements get stronger and expand, predomination of Marxist viewpoints.
1750 1830	– Philanthropy and the appearance of criminology Not earlier then at the end of the XVIII. Century the first signs of the scientific criminology were recognized. Slowly they crystallized out of the great-criminology as a part of a larger process of institutionalization of the criminal-legal system in Europe as well as in North America. The beginnings represent the groups of reformation of law, prisons, shelters and courts of justice.
1883 1890	– Criminology and the administrative state The era of the new governing authorities and legally founded rationality of new politics brought the increasing base of knowledge of the new group of experts. The country met statistics and included it for use of numeric facts in its decisions. From 1830 on people prepared the official statistics in police, in courts and criminal institutions in England and Wales and they published it in annual reports. The society represented a huge field of forces and phenomena as the subject of precise measuring and forecasts for the criminologists. This was especially true for criminality. Criminology used to be something special in that period, a specialized science with its own subject of research – institutionalizational and administrative focused science. It is about the so-called pre-Lombroso era of criminological searching of causes for criminality. The first men, who named themselves as 'criminologists', were doctors and psychiatrists, who worked in prisons, shelters, medical schools, and lawyers and judges, who investigated the deviant individuals within their work.



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Development of green criminology through history

1880 - 1960	Criminology as an academic profession Till the end of the XIX. Century enough was reached for people to be convinced about the beginnings of criminology as a special discipline, which considers the world from a totally different perspective, and is accessible for divide itself from the practical work of direct following of prisons and shelters. The results show us that the word criminology was first used around the year 1850, but it was generally used after 1890. Under the influence of Cesar Lombroso criminology focused on measuring, comparing and classification of the types of deviant individuals. The purpose of the criminology was to be a positive science, devoted to the goal of changing (decreasing) criminality and crimes. In the development of criminology different directions appeared; Marxist criminology, sociological theories, psychological theories, anthropological theories, biological theories, psychopathological theories, Merton theory of anatomy, social ecology and Chicago school, theory of subculture etc.
1900-	The development of environmental protection law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the end of 19th and 20th Century in Europe;- between the I. and the II. World War in the United States of America.
1960 -	Institutionalization of criminology After 1959 the great development of criminology starts, which was marked by the critical mass of ambitious and energetic young scientists, who rather cooperated with each other than move back to the 'invisible school' of development of criminology, and herewith won the durable social and intellectual independence. The development of different directions continued; the new sociology of the deviance, radical criminology, new criminology and other theories. In 1980s occurred in Great Britain specific surveys about criminality (British Crime Surveys), which are known as so-called victimization surveys. At the end of 1980s and in the 1990s criminology was fulfilled with the combination of empyrism and deviation from theories. It also became more determined, but not necessarily defensive. In this period criminology mostly focused on education and research. Criminologists became 'faux de mieux', who by increasing the number of students and by qualifying other professional experts as well as searching for financial subventions try to find the resources for their own research in hope that this would become a new niche on the student market.



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Development of green criminology through history



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1970 -	<i>The beginnings of the sociological research of threats against the environment and the phenomenon of the first origins of environmental criminology. At the end of 1960s the critical criminology warns about the meaning of a healthy natural environment and starts to work deeper with the environmental criminality. The beginnings of the environmental justice with the Warren County case in North Carolina.</i>
1972	<i>The first world conference about the environment in Stockholm, where the Declaration on the Human Environment was adopted. The Republic of Slovenia gets the 'Green book' about the environment.</i>
1980 -	<i>Environmental problems move to politics.</i>
1980s	<i>Forming of green criminology as a form of a critical criminology and the phenomenon of the eco-critical criminology.</i>
1990	<i>Final forming of environmental sociology. Lynch as first brings in the term green criminology, which becomes the synonym to the term environmental criminology. 1990-1991 a new branch of the critical criminology forms: eco-critical criminology</i>
1998	<i>First scientific publications of environmental criminology in the worlds' bases. Halsey and White (1998) include beside the sociological also the philosophical viewpoints on threatening to the environment and the relationship between humans and nature.</i>
2004	<i>Halsey (2004) starts the debate for pro and against 'green' criminology, based on Lynchs' and Stretsky' (2003) discussion about the meaning of green from various criminological perspectives. Overview of recent works on environmental crime and regulation demonstrated the majority of scholars are imbued by quite problematic ideas how best to envisage the nature of environmental harm (Halsey, 2004: 833).</i>
2006	<i>Introduction of the conservation criminology by Herbig and Joubert (2006)</i>
2008	<i>Introduction of the eco-global criminology by White (2008)</i>
2009	<i>Introduction of the conservation criminology framework by Gibbs, Gore, McGarrell and Rivers III (2009)</i>

Green criminology today

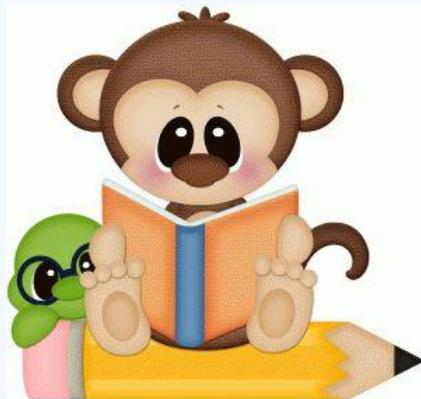
Today *Fast development and progress of the modern society*
Climate changes, lack of drinking water and some other goods, illegal logging, trafficking of (protected) animal and plant species, illegal poaching, spreading of deserts, exhaustion of soil, oil spill and spilling of other toxic substances from factories, toxic waste, acid rain, nuclear risks, natural disasters, technology development and new risks parallel to the development and accelerated development of green criminology and other criminological directions as well as their researching of human threats, damages and destroying of the environment ... etc.



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Developments in the academic field of green criminology

- Green criminology achieved tremendous progress in last two decades
- Green criminology network (annual green criminology conference)
- Cooperation with national and international organisations/agencies
- Actual happenings in the world is setting the green criminology agenda (i.e., e-waste trafficking, water crime, environmental crime and gender, etc.)



Green criminology and wildlife trafficking

- Wildlife trafficking is on green criminology agenda more than two decades
- Cooperation with national and international (police) agencies (Europol, Interpol, United Nations (UNICRI), etc.)
 - Example 1: Lorraine Elliott & Interpol
 - Example 2: Gorazd Meško, Katja Eman & Slovene Police
- Implementation of the (protection) legislation
- More effective reactive and proactive policing (criminal justice) measures



Green criminology – looking toward the future

- Future green criminology agenda looks like a rainbow
- More 'green' topics in all levels of education and awareness rising programmes
- Education and training of competent governmental agents (police officers, inspectors, public prosecutors, etc.)
- More focused (inter)national research projects and interdisciplinary research studies on green issues
- Participation in international networks and cooperation with organisation/agencies all over the world



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*Thank you
for your attention.*

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